

The Network for European Private Sector Tourism (NET)

EFCO&HPA is one of the founding members of the Network for European Private Sector Tourism (NET). NET is a contact group of pan-European tourism trade associations for the private sector whose purpose is to develop common goals for industry and work with policy makers and other partners to achieve them.

The members of NET include:

 <p>CLIA Europe Cruise Lines International Association EUROPE</p>	<p>CLIA Europe Cruise companies operating in Europe www.cliaeurope.eu</p>
 <p>ECTAA</p>	<p>Travel agents and tour operators in Europe www.ectaa.org</p>
 <p>EFCO&HPA</p>	<p>European Federation of Campingsites and Holiday Parks Associations www.efcohp.eu</p>
 <p>ETOA</p>	<p>European Tourism Association www.etoa.org</p>
 <p>EuroGites</p>	<p>European Federation of Rural Tourism www.eurogites.org</p>
 <p>Hotrec Hospitality Europe</p>	<p>Hotels, Restaurants & Cafés in Europe www.hotrec.eu</p>
 <p>IAAPA Europe</p>	<p>International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions www.iaapa.org</p>
 <p>IRU</p>	<p>International Road Transport Union - IRU www.iru.org</p>

NET Manifesto

Our vision is for Europe to be:

- An attractive and sustainable destination for visitors from Europe and worldwide.
- A competitive place for tourism businesses to establish and operate.
- A strong contributor to growth and jobs.

Continued success in European tourism will require:

- An open market in services.
- A competitive fiscal environment for business and consumers.
- Continued improvement in applicable visa regimes.
- Transparency and informed choice for consumers.
- Improved infrastructure and service for visitors.
- Raised awareness of the general economic benefits of tourism.

The sector's economic contribution is at risk from competitive pressure and complacency about Europe's continued appeal. Progress is difficult because diverse local, national and EU policy priorities affect tourism. These include: visa regimes; security; taxation; consumer protection and passenger rights; jobs and growth; transport infrastructure; environmental management; energy; foreign relations; inward investment.

Current challenges:

- Legislative, administrative and fiscal burdens inhibit performance and make EU establishment uncompetitive.
- Over-regulation impedes consumers' choice of service providers.
- Europe welcomed 68% of global international arrivals in 1970. This fell to 51.8% in 2013 of which less than one in five came from outside the region.
- International arrivals in Asia Pacific and the Americas are growing at a faster rate.
- Service levels and product range must continue to adapt to emerging market needs.

Tourism must be an EU priority at a senior level in order to succeed. The interests of industry and policy makers must be aligned so that tourism's potential may be fulfilled. This will entail effective policy development and coordination that involves proper consultation with industry. NET exists to catalyse, encourage and support such efforts.