

equipped with the necessary resources, because it is impossible to imagine production without electricity.

Agglomeration functions as the investor for the city and the surrounding areas. It stimulates the active development of all production processes, attracting foreign companies and investments. In order to draw attention of foreign investors to a definite city and to make them decide to open a subsidiary of their company there, or make them invest in a particular industry, the city needs to have a good image. That means to have a well-developed infrastructure (various cultural institutions, advanced system of healthcare, scientific and educational institutions, etc.), to have industrial and scientific potential, to have good public transport connections (railway, airport, bus routes). In this case, the advisability of investing will not be questioned by foreign companies. The city that has a potential for investment, will have a more rapid development. Life-support systems of the city deal with ensuring set functioning of public utilities, transport development and formation of the good image of the city

Thus, the system of city life is one of the most important factors of the city development, the establishment of its social and economic structure. With the effective functioning of all relevant systems, the city better unlocks its potential, moves to the new levels of its development. The same process will occur with the creation of agglomeration. The better, the faster and the more efficient is the developing of the towns and the populated localities, included into it, the faster and the better it will develop. This agglomeration will be competitive in the international market and will have a steady position as a integral formation in their country.

To conclude, it is possible to say that there is a direct connection between effective development of the agglomeration and life-support systems of the city. They complement each other and stimulate the mutual rapid, promising and effective development.

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SWITZERLAND LIKE AN OBJECT OF TOURISM

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Nowadays the most popular countries for Ukrainian visitors are Turkey, Egypt, Russia, Poland, Czech Republic, Italy, Hungary and Germany.

However, due to the new visa politics provided for Ukrainian residents, new opportunities appear and this list is going to contain more countries, visited either by holiday makers or by those who travel on business. That is why information about tourism in less visited countries is becoming more and more important.

Tourists are drawn to Switzerland's diverse landscape as well as activities. Most interesting are the Alpine climate and landscapes, in particular for skiing and mountaineering.

Tourism accounted for an estimated 2.6% (CHF 16.8 billion) of Switzerland's gross domestic product.

Tourism begins with British mountaineers climbing the main peaks of the Bernese Alps in the early 19th century. Reconvalescence in the Alpine climate, in particular from tuberculosis, is another important branch of tourism in the 19th and early 20th centuries for example in Davos, Graubünden. Because of the prominence of the Bernese Alps in British mountaineering, the Bernese Oberland was long especially known as a tourist destination. The Reichenbach Falls near Meiringen achieved literary fame as the site of the fictional death of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes. The first organised tourist holidays to Switzerland were offered during the 19th century by the Thomas Cook and Lynn Travel companies [1].

The Jungfrau railway station is one of the major tourist attractions of the High Alps. About one million visitors come there every year. The Jungfrau railway station is the highest in Europe, at an elevation of 3454 metres (11332 ft). The railway runs almost entirely within the Jungfrau Tunnel, built into the Eiger and Mönch mountains.

A total number of 4,967 registered hotels or hostels, offering a total of 240.000 beds in 128.000 rooms. This capacity was saturated to 41.7%, amounting to a total of 38.8 million lodging nights. 14% of hotels were in Grisons, 12% each in the Valais and Eastern Switzerland, 11% in Central Switzerland and 9% in the Bernese Oberland. The ratio of lodging nights in relation to resident population is largest in Grisons (8.3) and Bernese Oberland (5.3), compared to a Swiss average of 1.3. 56.4% of lodging nights are by visitors from abroad (broken down by nationality: 16.5% Germany, 6.3% United Kingdom, 4.8% United States, 3.6% France, 3.0% Italy).

The total financial volume associated with tourism, including transportation, is estimated to CHF 35.5 billion. Although some of this comes from fuel tax and sales of motorway vignettes. The total gross value added from tourism is 14.9 billion. Tourism provides a total of 144,838 full time equivalent jobs in the entire country. The total financial volume of tourist lodging is 5.19 billion CHF and eating at the lodging provides an additional 5.19 billion.

The major airport of Switzerland is at Zurich, main railway connections are to Geneva, Zurich and Basel. The main connection across the Alps is via the Gotthard Road Tunnel and the Gotthard Rail Tunnel.

Most overnight stays in Switzerland are from Germany, United Kingdom, United States, France, China, Italy and other countries of residence [2].

A developing tourist business for Ukrainian residents means taking advantages of the new visa politics. Analysing information about countries, which are not on the list of the most visited ones is really important and Switzerland is one of the countries to see as an active one for Ukrainian holiday makers.

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GREEN TOURISM

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Today, green tourism is becoming increasingly popular. It's a relatively new kind of tourism. Green tourism, or more precisely, "environmentally sound rural tourism" is the term used in the practice of sustainable tourism that secure the future needs of sufficient environmental, economic, social and cultural resources [1].

Green tourism is a form of eco-tourism development concept. The central features of green tourism are similar to those of eco tourism, such as it is nature-based. However, while eco tourism seems to be targeted at the certain group of population who are keen on learning about natural environment through traveling experience, green tourism seems to be targeted specifically at urban dwellers by suggesting a style of spending one's holiday in country sides, placing an emphasis on recovering from the daily stress by staying close to the nature.

Green tourism is said to have begun in the mountainous regions of Europe when vacant lodges were let to tourists at relatively low rates. There are three phases of the development of green tourism. According to Yamazaki, the first phase took place in the late 1940s when tourism facilities were developed for World War II veterans. During 1960s and 1970s the number of farmers in Europe started to decline rapidly, thus leaving behind a large number of vacant farm houses and other facilities intended for farming. It became popular during that time, to let these abandoned 'farm abodes' to tourists, in accordance with the decline of agriculture in Europe. In the 1980s, more established subsidy systems for farm cottages were introduced across the European countries, especially in Western Europe. The underlying reasons for such subsidies for farmers were intended to put a stop to the depopulation of rural areas, thus helping to revitalize the regions through tourism [4].

The term 'green tourism' was largely used and discussed extensively during the conference concerning rural tourism in the UK. It was held in 1986. A green