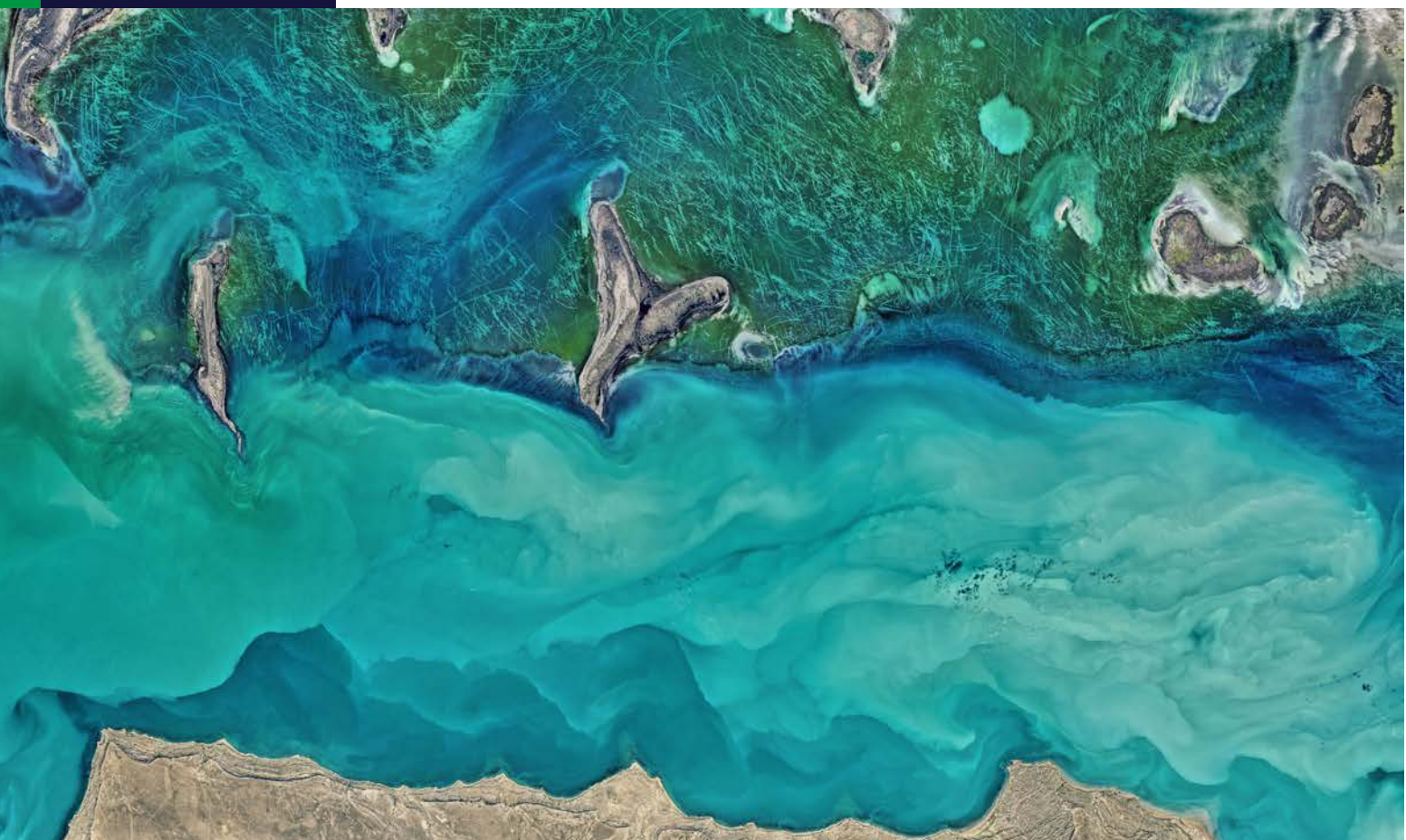



WORLD  
TRAVEL &  
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TRAVEL & TOURISM  
ECONOMIC IMPACT 2017  
GREECE







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COVER: Ice Scours The North Caspian Sea - NASA  
INSIDE COVER: Prince Regent National Park, Australia - NASA





# FOREWORD

The United Nations has designated 2017 the *International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development*. As one of the world's largest economic sectors, Travel & Tourism creates jobs, drives exports, and generates prosperity across the world. The International Year provides an enormous opportunity to further showcase the tremendous economic, social, cultural, environmental, and heritage value that the sector can bring.

The right policy and investment decisions are only made with empirical evidence. For over 25 years, the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) has been providing this evidence, quantifying the economic and employment impact of Travel & Tourism. This year, the 2017 Annual Economic Reports cover 185 countries and 26 regions of the world, providing the necessary data on 2016 performance as well as unique 10-year forecasts on the sector's potential.


Despite the ever-increasing and unpredictable shocks from terrorist attacks and political instability, to health pandemics and natural disasters, Travel & Tourism continued to show its resilience in 2016, contributing direct GDP growth of 3.1% and supporting 6 million net additional jobs in the sector. In total, Travel & Tourism generated US\$7.6 trillion (10.2% of global GDP) and 292 million jobs in 2016, equivalent to 1 in 10 jobs in the global economy. The sector accounted for 6.6% of total global exports and almost 30% of total global service exports.

For the sixth successive year, growth in Travel & Tourism outpaced that of the global economy (2.5%). Additionally in 2016, direct Travel & Tourism GDP growth not only outperformed the economy-wide growth recorded in 116 of the 185 countries covered by the annual economic impact research (including in major Travel & Tourism economies such as Australia, Canada, China, India, Mexico and South Africa), but it also was stronger than the growth recorded in the financial and business services, manufacturing, public services, retail and distribution, and transport sectors.

The outlook for the Travel & Tourism sector in 2017 remains robust and will continue to be at the forefront of wealth and employment creation in the global economy, despite the emergence of a number of challenging headwinds. Direct Travel & Tourism GDP growth is expected to accelerate to 3.8%, up from 3.1% in 2016. As nations seem to be looking increasingly inward, putting in place barriers to trade and movement of people, the role of Travel & Tourism becomes even more significant, as an engine of economic development and as a vehicle for sharing cultures, creating peace, and building mutual understanding.

Over the longer term, growth of the Travel & Tourism sector will continue to be strong so long as the investment and development takes place in an open and sustainable manner. Enacting pro-growth travel policies that share benefits more equitably can foster a talent and business environment necessary to enable Travel & Tourism to realise its potential. In doing so, not only can we expect the sector to support over 380 million jobs by 2027, but it will continue to grow its economic contribution, providing the rationale for the further protection of nature, habitats, and biodiversity.

WTTC is proud to continue to provide the evidence base required in order to help both public and private bodies make the right decisions for the future growth of a sustainable Travel & Tourism sector.



**David Scowsill**  
President & CEO



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## THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRAVEL & TOURISM MARCH 2017

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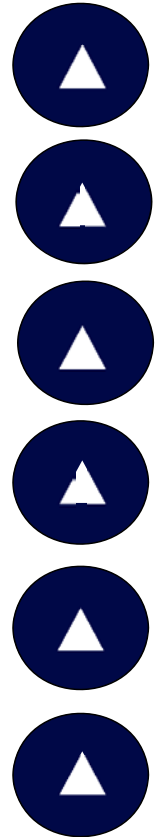
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# GREECE

## 2017 ANNUAL RESEARCH: KEY FACTS <sup>1</sup>

### 2017 FORECAST



#### GDP: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was EUR13.2bn (USD14.7bn), 7.5% of total GDP in 2016 and is forecast to rise by 7.5% in 2017, and to rise by 4.5% pa, from 2017-2027, to EUR22.1bn (USD24.6bn), 9.6% of total GDP in 2027.

#### GDP: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was EUR32.8bn (USD36.6bn), 18.6% of GDP in 2016, and is forecast to rise by 6.9% in 2017, and to rise by 4.6% pa to EUR54.7bn (USD61.1bn), 23.8% of GDP in 2027.

#### EMPLOYMENT: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

In 2016 Travel & Tourism directly supported 423,000 jobs (11.5% of total employment). This is expected to rise by 5.9% in 2017 and rise by 2.9% pa to 597,000 jobs (14.0% of total employment) in 2027.

#### EMPLOYMENT: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

In 2016, the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry was 23.4% of total employment (860,500 jobs). This is expected to rise by 6.3% in 2017 to 914,500 jobs and rise by 3.4% pa to 1,273,000 jobs in 2027 (29.9% of total).

#### VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports generated EUR15.0bn (USD16.7bn), 28.0% of total exports in 2016. This is forecast to grow by 10.0% in 2017, and grow by 4.8% pa, from 2017-2027, to EUR26.4bn (USD29.4bn) in 2027, 32.2% of total.

#### INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism investment in 2016 was EUR3.2bn, 15.7% of total investment (USD3.5bn). It should rise by 6.6% in 2017, and rise by 5.1% pa over the next ten years to EUR5.5bn (USD6.2bn) in 2027, 17.3% of total.

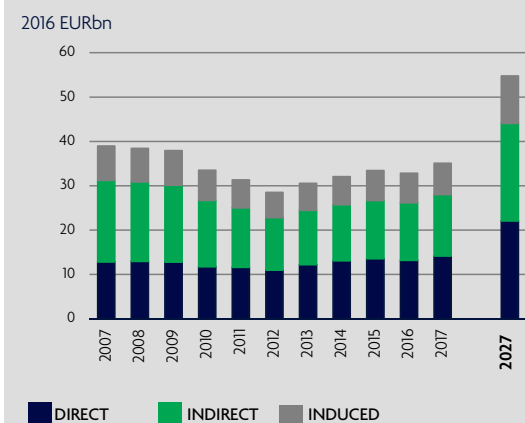
<sup>1</sup>All values are in constant 2016 prices & exchange rates

### WORLD RANKING (OUT OF 185 COUNTRIES):

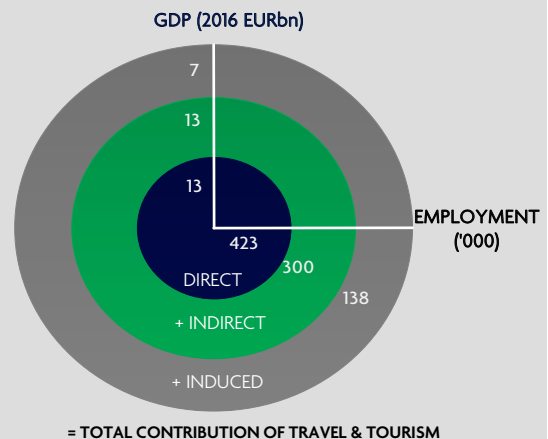
Relative importance of Travel & Tourism's total contribution to GDP

<b>29</b> ABSOLUTE Size in 2016	<b>40</b> RELATIVE SIZE Contribution to GDP in 2016	<b>29</b> GROWTH 2017 forecast	<b>85</b> LONG-TERM GROWTH Forecast 2017-2027
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#### TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP



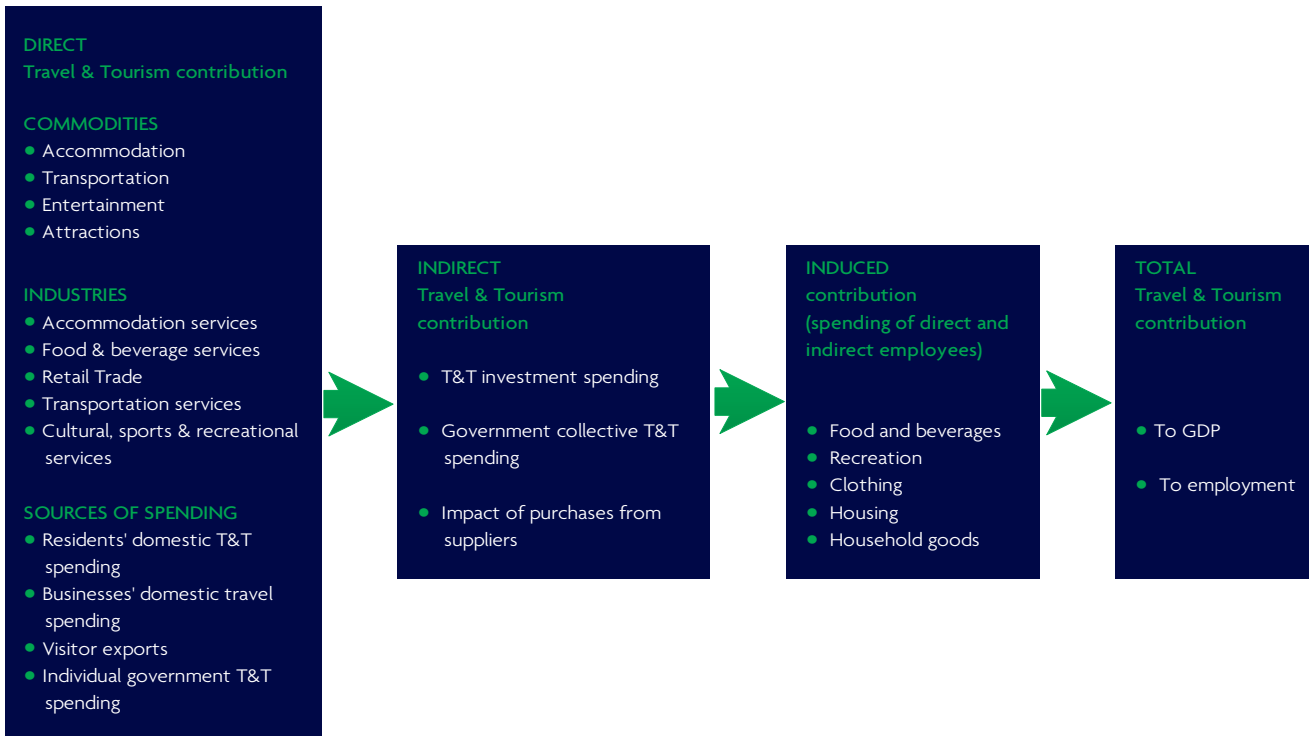
#### BREAKDOWN OF TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP AND EMPLOYMENT 2016





# DEFINING THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

Travel & Tourism is an important economic activity in most countries around the world. As well as its direct economic impact, the industry has significant indirect and induced impacts. The UN Statistics Division-approved Tourism Satellite Accounting methodology (TSA:RMF 2008) quantifies only the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. But WTTC recognises that Travel & Tourism's total contribution is much greater, and aims to capture its indirect and induced impacts through its annual research.



## DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP reflects the 'internal' spending on Travel & Tourism (total spending within a particular country on Travel & Tourism by residents and non-residents for business and leisure purposes) as well as government 'individual' spending - spending by government on Travel & Tourism services directly linked to visitors, such as cultural (eg museums) or recreational (eg national parks).

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is calculated to be consistent with the output, as expressed in National Accounting, of tourism-characteristic sectors such as hotels, airlines, airports, travel agents and leisure and recreation services that deal directly with tourists. The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is calculated from total internal spending by 'netting out' the purchases made by the different tourism sectors. This measure is consistent with the definition of Tourism GDP, specified in the 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008).

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism includes its 'wider impacts' (ie the indirect and induced impacts) on the economy. The 'indirect' contribution includes the GDP and jobs supported by:

- Travel & Tourism investment spending – an important aspect of both current and future activity that includes investment activity such as the purchase of new aircraft and construction of new hotels;
- Government 'collective' spending, which helps Travel & Tourism activity in many different ways as it is made on behalf of the 'community at large' – eg tourism marketing and promotion, aviation, administration, security services, resort area security services, resort area sanitation services, etc;
- Domestic purchases of goods and services by the sectors dealing directly with tourists – including, for example, purchases of food and cleaning services by hotels, of fuel and catering services by airlines, and IT services by travel agents.

The 'induced' contribution measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the Travel & Tourism industry.

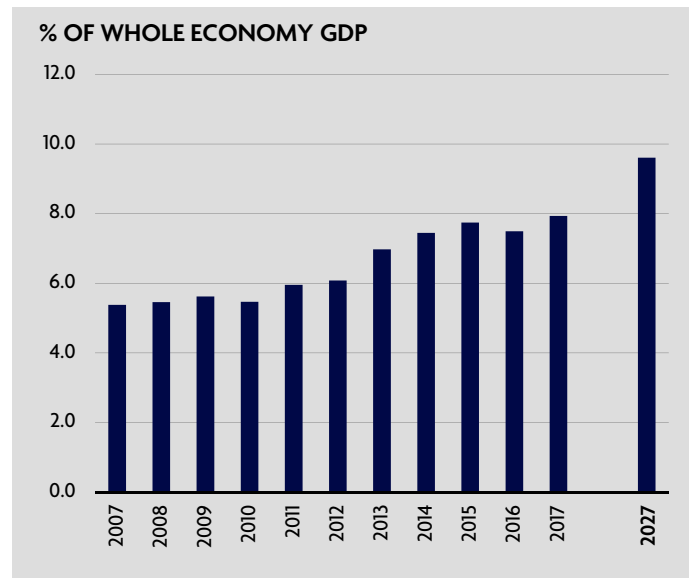
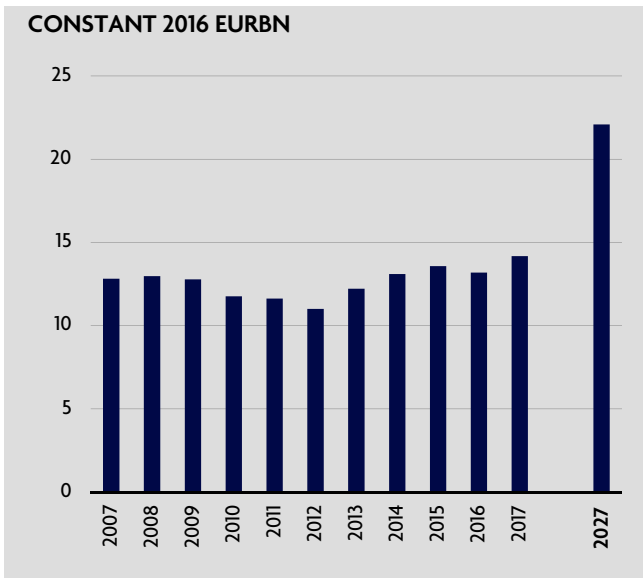
PLEASE NOTE THAT DUE TO CHANGES IN METHODOLOGY BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPARE FIGURES PUBLISHED BY WTTC FROM 2011 ONWARDS WITH THE SERIES PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

# TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO GDP<sup>1</sup>

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2016 was EUR13.2bn (7.5% of GDP). This is forecast to rise by 7.5% to EUR14.2bn in 2017. This primarily reflects the economic activity generated by industries such as hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). But it also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to grow by 4.5% pa to EUR22.1bn (9.6% of GDP) by 2027.

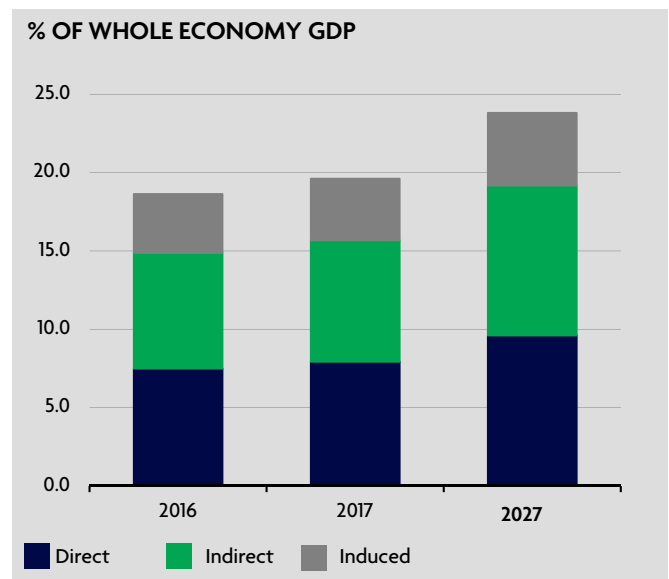
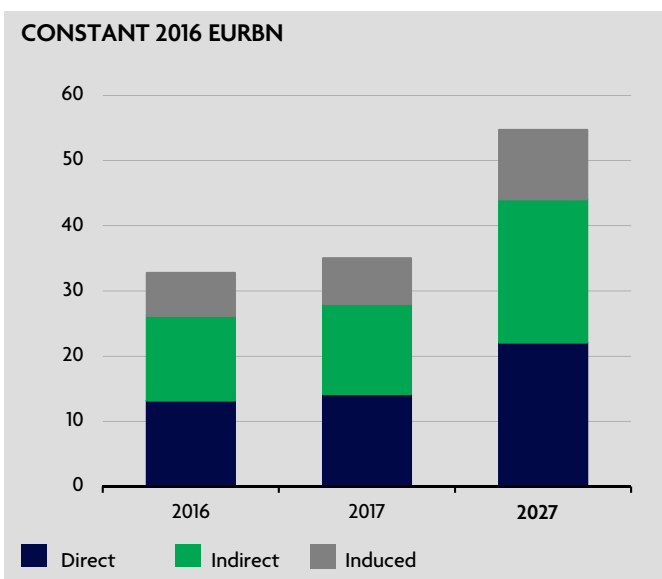
## GREECE: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was EUR32.8bn in 2016 (18.6% of GDP) and is expected to grow by 6.9% to EUR35.0bn (19.6% of GDP) in 2017.

It is forecast to rise by 4.6% pa to EUR54.7bn by 2027 (23.8% of GDP).

## GREECE: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP



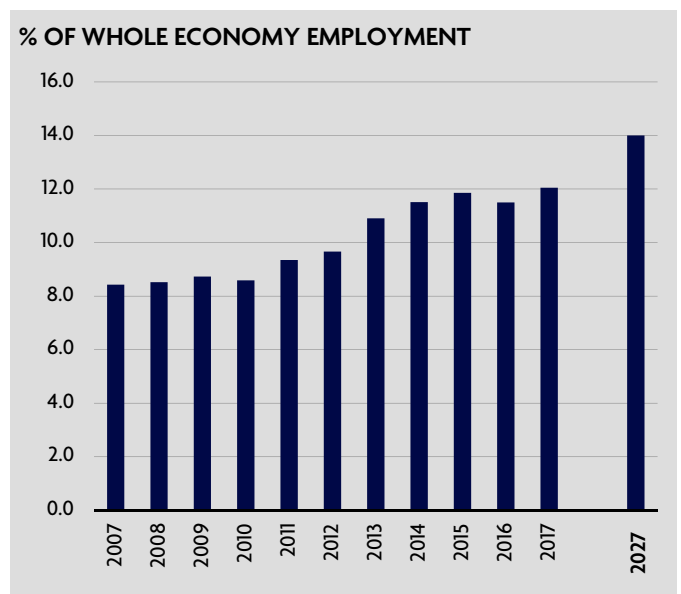
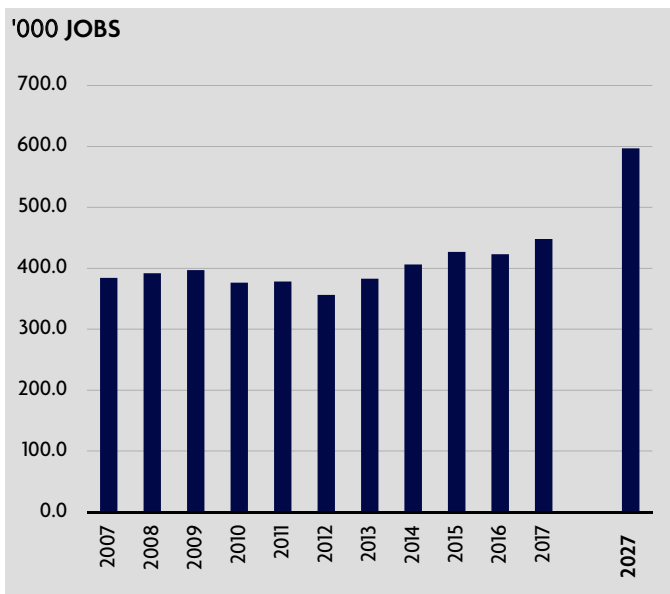
<sup>1</sup> All values are in constant 2016 prices & exchange rates

# TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Travel & Tourism generated 423,000 jobs directly in 2016 (11.5% of total employment) and this is forecast to grow by 5.9% in 2017 to 448,000 (12.1% of total employment). This includes employment by hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). It also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

By 2027, Travel & Tourism will account for 597,000 jobs directly, an increase of 2.9% pa over the next ten years.

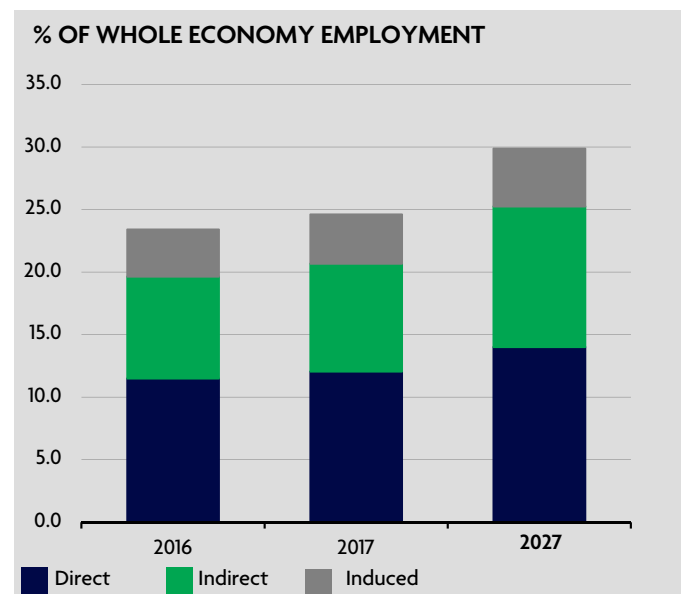
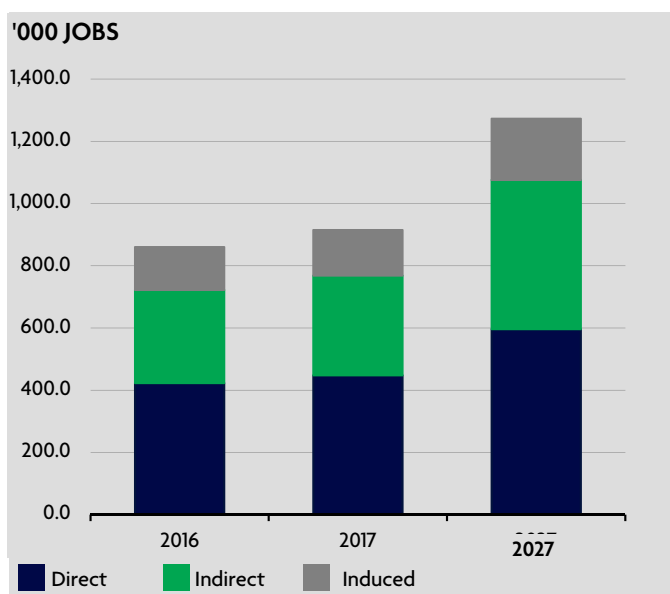
## GREECE: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was 860,500 jobs in 2016 (23.4% of total employment). This is forecast to rise by 6.3% in 2017 to 914,500 jobs (24.6% of total employment).

By 2027, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 1,273,000 jobs (29.9% of total employment), an increase of 3.4% pa over the period.

## GREECE: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT





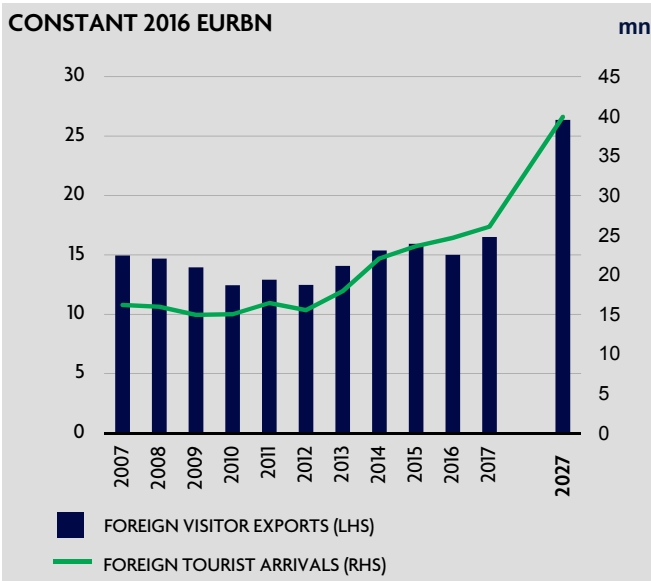
# VISITOR EXPORTS AND INVESTMENT<sup>1</sup>

## VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2016, Greece generated EUR15.0bn in visitor exports. In 2017, this is expected to grow by 10.0%, and the country is expected to attract 26,066,000 international tourist arrivals.

By 2027, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 39,920,000, generating expenditure of EUR26.4bn, an increase of 4.8% pa.

## GREECE:VISITOR EXPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS

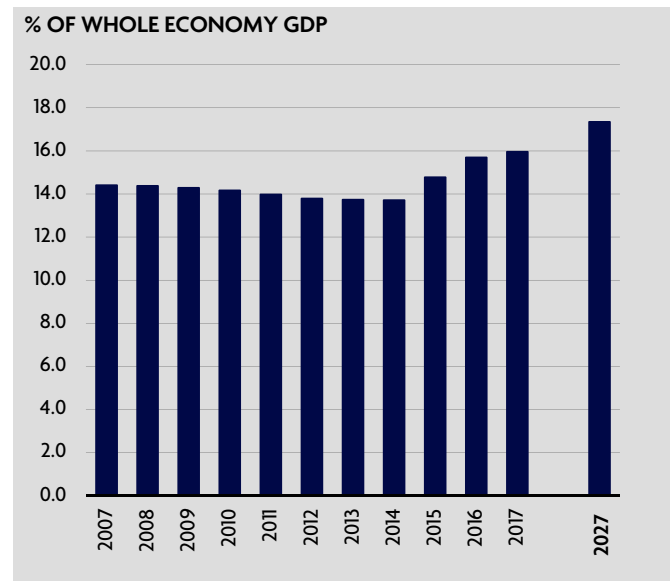
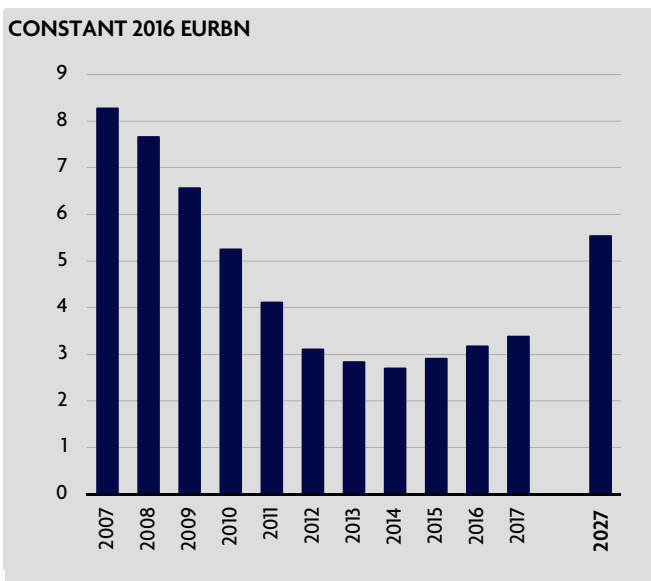


## INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of EUR3.2bn in 2016. This is expected to rise by 6.6% in 2017, and rise by 5.1% pa over the next ten years to EUR5.5bn in 2027.

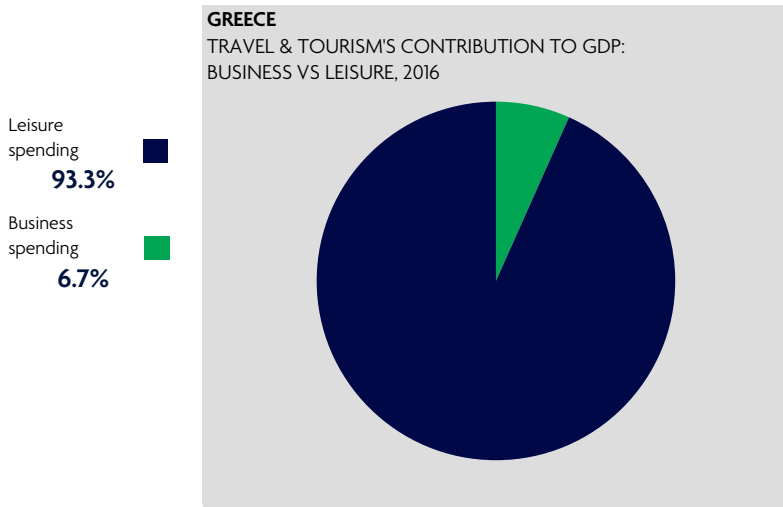
Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment will rise from 15.9% in 2017 to 17.3% in 2027.

## GREECE:CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN TRAVEL & TOURISM



<sup>1</sup> All values are in constant 2016 prices & exchange rates

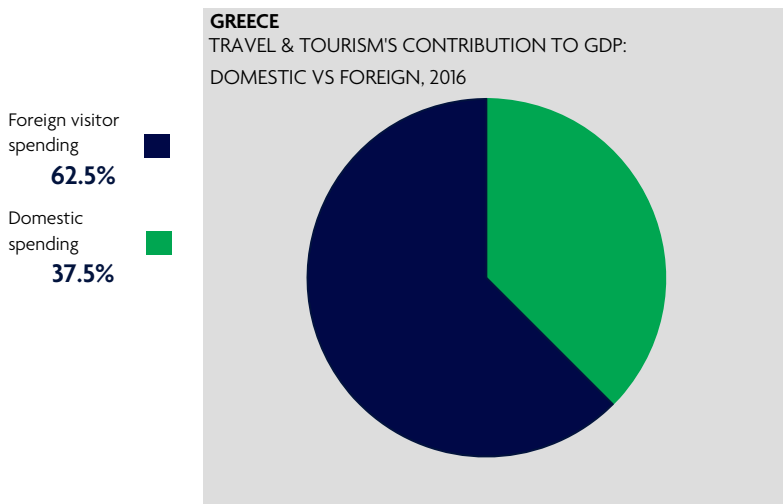
# DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF TRAVEL & TOURISM<sup>1</sup>



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 93.3% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2016 (EUR22.4bn) compared with 6.7% for business travel spending (EUR1.6bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to grow by 7.6% in 2017 to EUR24.1bn, and rise by 4.2% pa to EUR36.4bn in 2027.

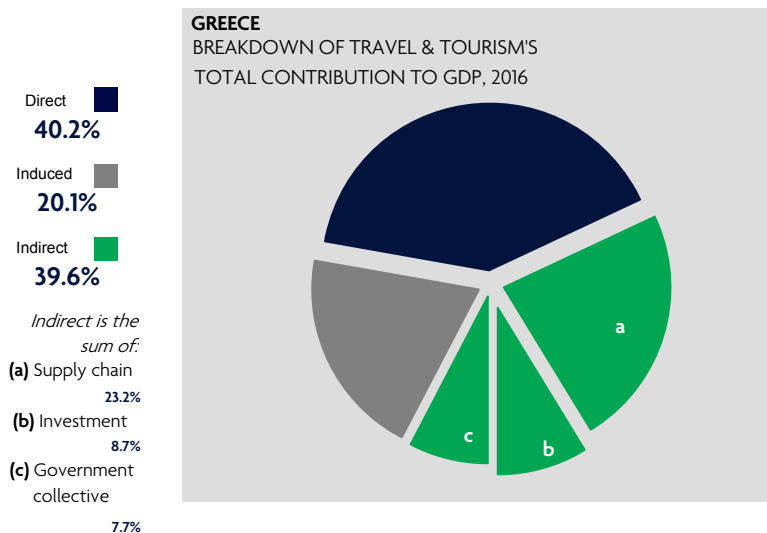
Business travel spending is expected to grow by 11.0% in 2017 to EUR1.8bn, and rise by 8.2% pa to EUR3.9bn in 2027.



Domestic travel spending generated 37.5% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2016 compared with 62.5% for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to grow by 2.1% in 2017 to EUR9.2bn, and rise by 2.5% pa to EUR11.7bn in 2027.

Visitor exports are expected to grow by 10.0% in 2017 to EUR16.5bn, and rise by 4.8% pa to EUR26.4bn in 2027.



The Travel & Tourism industry contributes to GDP and employment in many ways as detailed on page 2.

**The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is twice as large as its direct contribution.**

<sup>1</sup> All values are in constant 2016 prices & exchange rates



# COUNTRY RANKINGS: ABSOLUTE CONTRIBUTION, 2016

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2016 (US\$bn)
5	France	90.0
7	Italy	86.2
10	Spain	63.7
14	Turkey	29.1
European Union Average		21.8
World Average		19.1
26	Greece	14.7
30	Portugal	13.3
39	Egypt	8.7
67	Tunisia	2.7
89	Cyprus	1.4
90	Malta	1.4

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2016 (US\$bn)
6	France	221.3
8	Italy	207.6
9	Spain	177.2
14	Turkey	88.0
European Union Average		60.1
World Average		57.3
29	Greece	36.6
30	Portugal	34.4
46	Egypt	19.4
76	Tunisia	5.7
89	Cyprus	4.3
104	Malta	2.7

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2016 '000 jobs
13	Italy	1246.1
14	France	1180.3
19	Spain	862.2
World Average		843.9
22	Egypt	773.0
33	Turkey	495.1
38	Greece	422.9
European Union Average		407.5
43	Portugal	371.4
61	Tunisia	206.4
135	Malta	27.6
137	Cyprus	26.3

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2016 '000 jobs
15	Italy	2867.0
16	France	2790.9
17	Spain	2652.3
19	Turkey	2197.6
World Average		2152.9
23	Egypt	1763.1
European Union Average		949.5
41	Portugal	905.2
43	Greece	860.3
75	Tunisia	429.9
133	Cyprus	80.7
149	Malta	49.4

TRAVEL & TOURISM INVESTMENT		2016 (US\$bn)
3	France	37.2
10	Turkey	17.5
11	Spain	17.2
16	Italy	10.6
European Union Average		5.7
29	Egypt	4.6
World Average		4.4
38	Greece	3.5
45	Portugal	3.0
74	Tunisia	0.8
102	Cyprus	0.3
112	Malta	0.3

VISITOR EXPORTS		2016 (US\$bn)
3	Spain	65.7
5	France	46.8
7	Italy	41.6
13	Turkey	26.5
24	Greece	16.7
25	Portugal	16.7
European Union Average		14.9
World Average		7.6
64	Egypt	3.0
66	Cyprus	2.9
86	Tunisia	1.7
91	Malta	1.6

The tables on pages 7-10 provide brief extracts from the full WTTC Country League Table Rankings, highlighting comparisons with competing destinations as well as with the world and regional average. Averages in above tables are simple cross-country averages. The competing destinations selected are those that offer a similar tourism product and compete for tourists from the same set of origin markets. These tend to be, but are not exclusively, geographical neighbours.

# COUNTRY RANKINGS: RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION, 2016

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2016 % share
14	Malta	14.1
34	Greece	7.5
36	Cyprus	7.2
41	Tunisia	6.6
42	Portugal	6.4
56	Spain	5.1
63	Italy	4.6
73	Turkey	4.1
<b>European Union</b>		3.7
89	France	3.6
107	Egypt	3.2
	World	3.1

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2016 % share
11	Malta	15.5
20	Greece	11.5
30	Portugal	8.1
35	Cyprus	7.2
48	Tunisia	6.0
53	Italy	5.5
<b>European Union</b>		5.0
67	Spain	4.7
76	France	4.2
	World	3.6
114	Egypt	2.9
162	Turkey	1.8

TRAVEL & TOURISM CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT		2016 % share
27	Greece	15.7
35	Turkey	12.3
37	Cyprus	11.9
39	Egypt	11.9
46	Malta	10.5
52	Tunisia	9.9
53	Portugal	9.8
77	Spain	6.9
78	France	6.9
<b>European Union</b>		4.9
	World	4.4
134	Italy	3.4

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2016 % share
25	Malta	26.7
34	Cyprus	21.4
40	Greece	18.6
46	Portugal	16.6
54	Spain	14.2
58	Tunisia	13.7
68	Turkey	12.5
73	Italy	11.1
<b>European Union</b>		10.2
	World	10.2
109	France	8.9
129	Egypt	7.2

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2016 % share
22	Malta	27.8
30	Greece	23.4
32	Cyprus	22.0
35	Portugal	19.6
54	Spain	14.5
63	Italy	12.6
64	Tunisia	12.6
<b>European Union</b>		11.6
83	France	9.9
	World	9.6
112	Turkey	8.1
130	Egypt	6.6

VISITOR EXPORTS CONTRIBUTION TO EXPORTS		2016 % share
40	Greece	28.0
47	Cyprus	23.8
54	Portugal	20.4
69	Spain	16.1
73	Turkey	14.2
80	Egypt	11.4
84	Tunisia	10.5
90	Malta	9.9
105	Italy	7.5
	World	6.6
113	France	6.5
<b>European Union</b>		5.9



# COUNTRY RANKINGS: REAL GROWTH, 2017

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2017 % growth
29	Greece	7.5
51	Malta	6.5
94	Cyprus	4.6
	World	3.8
127	Spain	3.5
	<b>European Union</b>	2.9
144	Portugal	2.8
149	Italy	2.6
154	Tunisia	2.5
156	Egypt	2.5
161	Turkey	2.0
163	France	1.9

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2017 % growth
29	Greece	5.9
80	Malta	3.5
83	Portugal	3.4
98	Italy	3.1
100	Spain	2.9
	<b>European Union</b>	2.8
	World	2.1
127	Tunisia	2.0
139	France	1.6
164	Cyprus	-0.09
173	Turkey	-2.26
185	Egypt	-8.42

TRAVEL & TOURISM INVESTMENT		2017 % growth
13	Egypt	8.4
43	Cyprus	6.6
44	Greece	6.6
78	Spain	5.0
85	France	4.7
	World	4.1
	<b>European Union</b>	3.5
103	Malta	3.5
126	Portugal	2.4
136	Tunisia	2.1
155	Turkey	0.8
162	Italy	0.3

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2017 % growth
29	Greece	6.9
51	Malta	5.6
73	Cyprus	4.9
116	Spain	3.8
	World	3.6
	<b>European Union</b>	2.6
145	Portugal	2.6
149	Italy	2.4
158	France	1.8
160	Tunisia	1.6
166	Egypt	1.3
171	Turkey	1.0

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2017 % growth
14	Greece	6.3
66	Cyprus	3.7
85	Spain	3.0
90	Portugal	3.0
106	Italy	2.6
109	Malta	2.5
	<b>European Union</b>	2.2
	World	1.9
137	France	1.4
151	Tunisia	0.9
180	Turkey	-3.59
184	Egypt	-7.04

VISITOR EXPORTS		2017 % growth
25	Greece	10.0
69	Malta	7.1
	<b>European Union</b>	5.6
107	Italy	5.3
115	Cyprus	5.1
	World	4.5
123	Spain	4.5
133	Tunisia	4.0
135	Portugal	3.8
149	France	3.1
167	Egypt	1.9
173	Turkey	0.7

# COUNTRY RANKINGS: LONG TERM GROWTH, 2017 - 2027

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2017 - 2027 % growth pa
42	Egypt	5.6
74	Turkey	4.9
76	Malta	4.8
86	Greece	4.5
	World	4.0
120	Cyprus	3.6
122	Tunisia	3.6
	<b>European Union</b>	2.3
170	Portugal	2.2
173	France	2.0
175	Spain	2.0
181	Italy	1.7

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2017 - 2027 % growth pa
5	Turkey	5.1
17	Egypt	4.3
58	Malta	3.1
71	Greece	2.9
	World	2.2
101	Italy	2.2
112	Cyprus	2.0
123	France	1.8
	<b>European Union</b>	1.5
142	Portugal	1.4
146	Spain	1.4
163	Tunisia	1.0

TRAVEL & TOURISM CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT		2017 - 2027 % growth pa
23	Egypt	6.4
58	Greece	5.1
	World	4.5
124	Malta	3.4
131	Tunisia	3.0
	<b>European Union</b>	2.8
140	Spain	2.7
141	Turkey	2.7
142	France	2.7
160	Portugal	2.1
171	Cyprus	1.8
172	Italy	1.8

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2017 - 2027 % growth pa
27	Egypt	6.1
85	Greece	4.6
87	Malta	4.5
91	Turkey	4.4
	World	3.9
124	Tunisia	3.4
125	Cyprus	3.4
	<b>European Union</b>	2.2
176	Portugal	1.9
178	Spain	1.8
179	France	1.8
182	Italy	1.4

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2017 - 2027 % growth pa
5	Egypt	4.6
36	Turkey	3.4
39	Greece	3.4
77	Malta	2.7
81	Cyprus	2.6
	World	2.5
122	Italy	1.6
139	France	1.4
	<b>European Union</b>	1.3
155	Portugal	1.0
164	Spain	0.9
171	Tunisia	0.7

VISITOR EXPORTS CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL EXPORTS		2017 - 2027 % growth pa
1	Egypt	10.0
34	Turkey	6.5
69	Malta	5.3
89	Greece	4.8
	World	4.3
111	Tunisia	4.2
118	France	4.0
131	Cyprus	3.7
	<b>European Union</b>	3.4
162	Portugal	2.7
170	Spain	2.5
178	Italy	2.0



# SUMMARY TABLES: ESTIMATES & FORECASTS

GREECE	2016 USDbn <sup>1</sup>	2016 % of total	2017 Growth <sup>2</sup>	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	2027 % of total	Growth <sup>3</sup>
Direct contribution to GDP	14.7	7.5	7.5	24.6	9.6	4.5
Total contribution to GDP	36.6	18.6	6.9	61.1	23.8	4.6
Direct contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	423	11.5	5.9	597	14.0	2.9
Total contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	860	23.4	6.3	1,273	29.9	3.4
Visitor exports	16.7	28.2	10.0	29.4	32.2	4.8
Domestic spending	10.0	5.1	2.1	13.1	5.1	2.5
Leisure spending	25.0	7.0	7.6	40.6	8.7	4.2
Business spending	1.8	0.5	11.0	4.4	0.9	8.2
Capital investment	3.5	15.7	6.6	6.2	17.3	5.1

<sup>1</sup>2016 constant prices & exchange rates; <sup>2</sup>2017 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>3</sup>2017-2027 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>4</sup>'000 jobs

EUROPEAN UNION	2016 USDbn <sup>1</sup>	2016 % of total	2017 Growth <sup>2</sup>	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	2027 % of total	Growth <sup>3</sup>
Direct contribution to GDP	611.3	3.7	2.9	786.9	4.1	2.3
Total contribution to GDP	1,682.9	10.2	2.6	2,149.2	11.2	2.2
Direct contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	11,409	5.0	2.8	13,641	5.8	1.5
Total contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	26,585	11.6	2.2	30,768	13.1	1.3
Visitor exports	418.5	5.9	5.6	619.5	6.6	3.4
Domestic spending	938.2	5.7	1.7	1,110.7	5.8	1.5
Leisure spending	1,027.5	2.8	2.8	1,312.5	3.1	2.2
Business spending	329.2	0.9	3.4	420.3	1.0	2.1
Capital investment	159.6	4.9	3.5	217.5	5.4	2.8

<sup>1</sup>2016 constant prices & exchange rates; <sup>2</sup>2017 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>3</sup>2017-2027 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>4</sup>'000 jobs

WORLDWIDE	2016 USDbn <sup>1</sup>	2016 % of total	2017 Growth <sup>2</sup>	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	2027 % of total	Growth <sup>3</sup>
Direct contribution to GDP	2,306.0	3.1	3.8	3,537.1	3.5	4.0
Total contribution to GDP	7,613.3	10.2	3.6	11,512.9	11.4	3.9
Direct contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	108,741	3.6	2.1	138,086	4.0	2.2
Total contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	292,220	9.6	1.9	381,700	11.1	2.5
Visitor exports	1,401.5	6.6	4.5	2,221.0	7.2	4.3
Domestic spending	3,574.6	4.8	3.7	5,414.1	5.4	3.9
Leisure spending	3,822.5	2.3	3.9	5,917.7	2.7	4.1
Business spending	1,153.6	0.7	4.0	1,719.9	0.8	3.7
Capital investment	806.5	4.4	4.1	1,307.1	5.0	4.5

<sup>1</sup>2016 constant prices & exchange rates; <sup>2</sup>2017 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>3</sup>2017-2027 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>4</sup>'000 jobs

% of total refers to each indicator's share of the relevant whole economy indicator such as GDP and employment. Visitor exports is shown relative to total exports of goods and services. Domestic spending is expressed relative to whole economy GDP. For leisure and business spending, their direct contribution to Travel & Tourism GDP is calculated as a share of whole economy GDP (the sum of these shares equals the direct contribution). Investment is relative to whole economy investment.

# THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: REAL 2016 PRICES

<b>GREECE</b> (EURbn, real 2016 prices)	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017E</b>	<b>2027F</b>
1. Visitor exports	12.9	12.5	14.1	15.4	15.9	15.0	16.5	26.4
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	9.7	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.2	11.7
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	22.6	21.5	23.3	24.5	24.9	24.0	25.7	38.1
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-11.0	-10.5	-11.1	-11.4	-11.3	-10.8	-11.5	-16.0
<b>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	11.6	11.0	12.2	13.1	13.6	13.2	14.2	22.1
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	7.3	7.0	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.4	9.1	14.5
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	4.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	5.5
8. Government collective spending	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.6
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-1.7	-1.7	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-1.6
10. Induced	6.2	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.6	7.0	10.6
<b>11. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	31.3	28.5	30.5	32.0	33.4	32.8	35.0	54.7
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	378.3	356.3	382.7	406.3	426.9	422.9	447.9	596.6
<b>13. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	814.8	730.8	769.2	808.8	860.7	860.3	914.7	1,272.9
<b>Other indicators</b>								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.5	5.4

# THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES

GREECE (EURbn, nominal prices)		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017E	2027F
1.	Visitor exports	11.7	11.4	13.1	14.7	15.6	15.0	16.9	35.0
2.	Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	10.3	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.3	14.4
3.	Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	22.0	21.0	22.6	23.9	24.5	24.0	26.2	49.4
4.	Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-9.6	-9.3	-10.1	-10.7	-11.0	-10.8	-11.8	-22.3
5.	<b>Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	12.3	11.6	12.6	13.2	13.6	13.2	14.4	27.1
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>		7.8	7.4	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.4	9.2	17.7
6.	Domestic supply chain								
7.	Capital investment	4.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	6.8
8.	Government collective spending	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	4.4
9.	Imported goods from indirect spending	-1.5	-1.5	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-2.0
10.	Induced	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.6	7.1	13.0
11.	<b>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	33.2	30.1	31.4	32.4	33.4	32.8	35.5	67.1
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>									
12.	Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	378.3	356.3	382.7	406.3	426.9	422.9	447.9	596.6
13.	<b>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	814.8	730.8	769.2	808.8	860.7	860.3	914.7	1,272.9
<b>Other indicators</b>									
14.	Expenditure on outbound travel	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.6	7.1

\*Concepts shown in this table align with the standard table totals as described in the *2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework* (TSA: RMF 2008) developed by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

Historical data for concepts has been benchmarked to match reported TSA data where available.

# THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: GROWTH

GREECE		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017E	2027F <sup>2</sup>
Growth <sup>1</sup> (%)									
1.	Visitor exports	3.7	-3.3	12.8	9.2	3.6	-5.8	10.0	4.8
2.	Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	-10.7	-6.9	2.2	-1.0	-1.8	0.2	2.1	2.5
3.	Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	-3.0	-4.9	8.3	5.2	1.6	-3.7	7.0	4.0
4.	Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-5.0	-4.3	5.4	3.0	-0.7	-4.6	6.5	3.3
5.	<b>Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	-1.1	-5.4	11.1	7.2	3.7	-2.9	7.5	4.5
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>									
6.	Domestic supply chain	-0.8	-5.2	11.3	7.4	3.9	-2.6	7.7	4.8
7.	Capital investment	-21.7	-24.5	-8.7	-4.7	7.8	9.0	6.6	5.1
8.	Government collective spending	-12.2	-5.8	-11.8	-3.6	-4.0	-2.6	0.0	2.5
9.	Imported goods from indirect spending	-9.8	0.5	-18.2	-4.7	-5.1	6.8	0.8	1.2
10.	Induced	-7.6	-9.4	7.3	3.9	6.2	-1.4	6.4	4.2
11.	<b>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	-6.5	-9.0	7.2	5.0	4.2	-1.8	6.9	4.6
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>									
12.	Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	0.5	-5.8	7.4	6.1	5.1	-0.9	5.9	2.9
13.	<b>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	-4.7	-10.3	5.3	5.1	6.4	0.0	6.3	3.4
<b>Other indicators</b>									
14.	Expenditure on outbound travel	1.8	-15.3	19.5	4.7	3.3	-3.8	11.0	4.5

<sup>1</sup>2011-2016 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>2</sup>2017-2027 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%)



# GLOSSARY

## KEY DEFINITIONS

### TRAVEL & TOURISM

Relates to the activity of travellers on trips outside their usual environment with a duration of less than one year. Economic activity related to all aspects of such trips is measured within the research.

### DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

GDP generated by industries that deal directly with tourists, including hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transport services, as well as the activities of restaurant and leisure industries that deal directly with tourists. It is equivalent to total internal Travel & Tourism spending (see below) within a country less the purchases made by those industries (including imports). In terms of the UN's Tourism Satellite Account methodology it is consistent with total GDP calculated in table 6 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

### DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

The number of direct jobs within Travel & Tourism. This is consistent with total employment calculated in table 7 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

### TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

GDP generated directly by the Travel & Tourism sector plus its indirect and induced impacts (see below).

### TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

The number of jobs generated directly in the Travel & Tourism sector plus the indirect and induced contributions (see below).

## DIRECT SPENDING IMPACTS

### VISITOR EXPORTS

Spending within the country by international tourists for both business and leisure trips, including spending on transport, but excluding international spending on education. This is consistent with total inbound tourism expenditure in table 1 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

### DOMESTIC TRAVEL & TOURISM SPENDING

Spending within a country by that country's residents for both business and leisure trips. Multi-use consumer durables are not included since they are not purchased solely for tourism purposes. This is consistent with total domestic tourism expenditure in table 2 of the TSA: RMF 2008. Outbound spending by residents abroad is not included here, but is separately identified according to the TSA: RMF 2008 (see below).

### GOVERNMENT INDIVIDUAL SPENDING

Spending by government on Travel & Tourism services directly linked to visitors, such as cultural services (eg museums) or recreational services (eg national parks).

### INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION

Total revenue generated within a country by industries that deal directly with tourists including visitor exports, domestic spending

and government individual spending. This does not include spending abroad by residents. This is consistent with total internal tourism expenditure in table 4 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

### BUSINESS TRAVEL & TOURISM SPENDING

Spending on business travel within a country by residents and international visitors.

### LEISURE TRAVEL & TOURISM SPENDING

Spending on leisure travel within a country by residents and international visitors.

## INDIRECT AND INDUCED IMPACTS

### INDIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The contribution to GDP and jobs of the following three factors:

- **CAPITAL INVESTMENT:** Includes capital investment spending by all industries directly involved in Travel & Tourism. This also constitutes investment spending by other industries on specific tourism assets such as new visitor accommodation and passenger transport equipment, as well as restaurants and leisure facilities for specific tourism use. This is consistent with total tourism gross fixed capital formation in table 8 of the TSA: RMF 2008.
- **GOVERNMENT COLLECTIVE SPENDING:** Government spending in support of general tourism activity. This can include national as well as regional and local government spending. For example, it includes tourism promotion, visitor information services, administrative services and other public services. This is consistent with total collective tourism consumption in table 9 of TSA: RMF 2008.
- **SUPPLY-CHAIN EFFECTS:** Purchases of domestic goods and services directly by different industries within Travel & Tourism as inputs to their final tourism output.

### INDUCED CONTRIBUTION

The broader contribution to GDP and employment of spending by those who are directly or indirectly employed by Travel & Tourism.

## OTHER INDICATORS

### OUTBOUND EXPENDITURE

Spending outside the country by residents on all trips abroad. This is fully aligned with total outbound tourism expenditure in table 3 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

### FOREIGN VISITOR ARRIVALS

The number of arrivals of foreign visitors, including same-day and overnight visitors (tourists) to the country.

# METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

WTTC has an on-going commitment to align its economic impact research with the UN Statistics Division-approved 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA:RMF 2008). This involves the benchmarking of country reports to official, published TSAs, including for countries which are reporting data for the first time, as well as existing countries reporting an additional year's data. New country TSAs incorporated this year include Albania, Indonesia, and Mauritius bringing our total of countries in our benchmarking dataset to 54. Furthermore, we have sourced updated TSAs for 28 countries.

In 2017, we have also been able to add a new country, Tajikistan, taking our coverage to 185 countries. WTTC also produces reports on 25 other regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups. This year, there are 10 reports for special economic and geographic groups with GCC and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation being included for the first time.

## ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHIC GROUPS

### APEC (ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION)

Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, USA, Vietnam.

### FORMER NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Bonaire, Curacao, Sint Maarten, Saba and Sint Eustatius.

### G20

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, France\*, Germany\*, India, Indonesia, Italy\*, Japan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UK\*, USA.

### GCC (GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL)

Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE

### OAS (ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES)

Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, St Kitts and Nevis, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, USA, Uruguay.

### OECD (ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA.

### (OIC) ORGANISATION FOR ISLAMIC COOPERATION\*\*

Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

### OTHER OCEANIA

American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Tuvalu.

### PACIFIC ALLIANCE

Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru.

### SADC (SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY)

Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

\* included in European Union

\*\* no data for Afghanistan, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Palestine, Somalia or Turkmenistan

# ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORTS:

## REGIONS, SUB REGIONS & COUNTRIES

WORLD								
REGION	SUB-REGION	COUNTRY	REGION	SUB-REGION	COUNTRY	REGION	SUB-REGION	COUNTRY
AFRICA	NORTH AFRICA	Algeria	AMERICAS	CARIBBEAN	Anguilla	ASIA-PACIFIC	NORTHEAST ASIA	China
		Egypt			Antigua and Barbuda			Hong Kong
		Libya			Aruba			Japan
		Morocco			Bahamas			South Korea
		Tunisia			Barbados			Macau
	SUB-SAHARAN	Angola			Bermuda		Mongolia	
		Benin			British Virgin Islands		Taiwan	
		Botswana			Cayman Islands		Kazakhstan	
		Burkina Faso			Cuba		Kyrgyzstan	
		Burundi			Dominica		Tajikistan	
		Cameroon			Dominican Republic		Uzbekistan	
		Cape Verde			Former Netherland Antillies		OCEANIA	Australia
		Central African Republic			Grenada			Fiji
		Chad			Guadeloupe			Kiribati
		Comoros			Haiti			New Zealand
		Congo			Jamaica			Papua New Guinea
		Cote d'Ivoire			Martinique		Solomon Islands	
		Democratic Republic of Congo			Puerto Rico		Tonga	
		Ethiopia			St Kitts and Nevis		Vanuatu	
		Gabon			St Lucia		Other Oceanic States	
		Gambia			St Vincent and the Grenadines		SOUTH ASIA	Bangladesh
		Ghana			Trinidad and Tobago			India
		Guinea			US Virgin Islands			Maldives
		Kenya			Argentina			Nepal
		Lesotho			Belize			Pakistan
		Madagascar			Bolivia		Sri Lanka	
		Malawi			Brazil		SOUTHEAST ASIA (ASEAN)	Brunei Darussalam
		Mali			Chile			Cambodia
		Mauritius			Colombia			Indonesia
		Mozambique			Costa Rica			Laos
		Namibia			Ecuador			Malaysia
		Niger			El Salvador		Myanmar	
		Nigeria			Guatemala		Philippines	
		Reunion		Guyana	Singapore			
		Rwanda		Honduras	Thailand			
		Sao Tome and Principe		Nicaragua	Vietnam			
		Senegal		Panama	EUROPE		EUROPEAN UNION	Austria
		Seychelles		Paraguay				Belgium
		Sierra Leone		Peru				Bulgaria
		South Africa		Suriname				Croatia
		Sudan and South Sudan		Uruguay				Cyprus
		Swaziland		Venezuela			Czech Republic	
		Tanzania		Canada			Denmark	
		Togo		Mexico			Estonia	
		Uganda		USA			Finland	
		Zambia					France	
		Zimbabwe					Germany	
					Greece			
					OTHER EUROPE		Hungary	
							Ireland	
							Italy	
							Latvia	
		Lithuania						
		Luxembourg						
		Malta						
		Netherlands						
		Poland						
		Portugal						
		Romania						
		Slovakia						
		Slovenia						
		Spain						
		Sweden						
		UK						
		MIDDLE EAST	Albania					
			Armenia					
			Azerbaijan					
			Belarus					
			Bosnia and Herzegovina					
			Georgia					
			Iceland					
			Macedonia					
			Moldova					
			Montenegro					
			Norway					
		Russian Federation						
		Serbia						
		Switzerland						
		Turkey						
		Ukraine						
		Bahrain						
		Iran						
		Iraq						
		Israel						
		Jordan						
		Kuwait						
		Lebanon						
		Oman						
		Qatar						
		Saudi Arabia						
		Syria						
		United Arab Emirates						
		Yemen						



## The World Travel & Tourism Council is the global authority on the economic and social contribution of Travel & Tourism.

WTTC promotes sustainable growth for the Travel & Tourism sector, working with governments and international institutions to create jobs, to drive exports and to generate prosperity. Council Members are the Chairs, Presidents and Chief Executives of the world's leading private sector Travel & Tourism businesses.

Together with Oxford Economics, WTTC produces annual research that shows Travel & Tourism to be one of the world's largest sectors, supporting over 292 million jobs and generating 10.2% of global GDP in 2016. Comprehensive reports quantify, compare and forecast the economic impact of Travel & Tourism on 185 economies around the world. In addition to the individual country reports, WTTC produces a world report highlighting the global economic impact and issues, and 24 further reports that focus on regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups.

To download reports or data, please visit [www.wttc.org](http://www.wttc.org)



## Assisting WTTC to Provide Tools for Analysis, Benchmarking, Forecasting and Planning.

Founded in 1981 as a commercial venture with Oxford University's business college, Oxford Economics is one of the world's foremost independent global advisory firms, providing reports, forecasts and analytical tools on 200 countries, 100 industrial sectors and over 3,000 cities. Their best-of-class global economic and industry models and analytical tools give an unparalleled ability to forecast external market trends and assess their economic, social and business impact. Headquartered in Oxford, England, with regional centres in London, New York and Singapore, Oxford Economics has offices across the globe in Belfast, Chicago, Dubai, Miami, Milan, Paris, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington DC. The company employs over 250 full-time people, including 150 professional economists, industry experts and business editors – one of the largest teams of macroeconomists and thought leadership specialists – underpinning the in-house expertise is a contributor network of over 500 economists, analysts and journalists around the world.

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## Contributing data to the WTTC Economic Impact Model

STR is the source for premium hotel data benchmarking, analytics and marketplace insights. STR provides data that is reliable, confidential, accurate and actionable, and their comprehensive solutions empower clients to strategize and compete within their markets. The range of products includes data-driven solutions, thorough analytics and unrivalled marketplace insights, all built to fuel business growth and help clients make better operational and financial decisions. STR maintains a presence in 16 countries, and collects data for over 55,000 hotels across 180 countries.





# HOW MONEY TRAVELS

THE DIRECT, INDIRECT AND INDUCED EFFECT OF TOURISM SPENDING



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## THE AUTHORITY ON WORLD TRAVEL & TOURISM

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