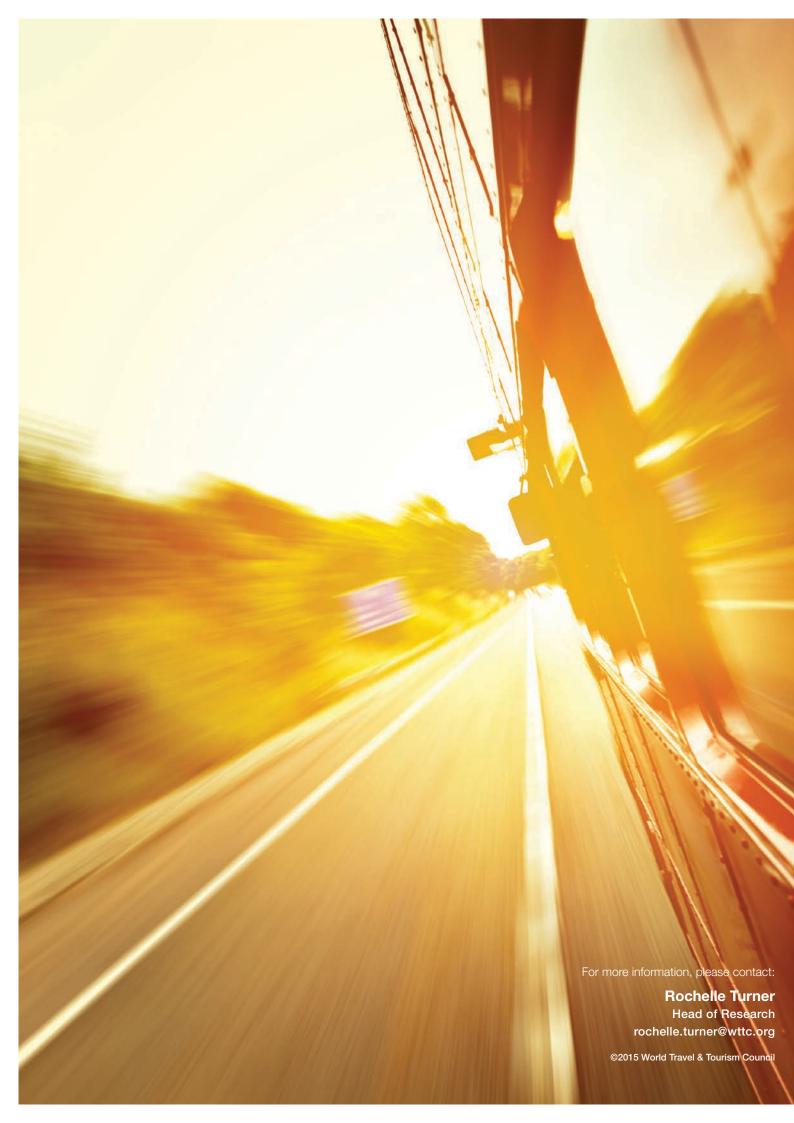


The Authority on World Travel & Tourism

# Travel & Tourism

ECONOMIC IMPACT 2015
WORLD





## **Foreword**

The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) is the global authority on the economic and social contribution of Travel & Tourism. WTTC promotes sustainable growth for the sector, working with governments and international institutions to create jobs, to drive exports and to generate prosperity.

Travel & Tourism's impact on the economic and social development of a country can be enormous; opening it up for business, trade and capital investment, creating jobs and entrepreneurialism for the workforce and protecting heritage and cultural values. To fully understand its impact, however, governments, policy makers and businesses around the world require accurate and reliable data on the impact of the sector. Data is needed to help assess policies that govern future industry development and to provide knowledge to help guide successful and sustainable Travel & Tourism investment decisions.

For 25 years, WTTC has been quantifying the economic impact of Travel & Tourism. This year, the 2015 Annual Economic Reports cover 184 countries and 25 regions of the world, including, for the first time, the Pacific Alliance.

Travel & Tourism generated US\$7.6 trillion (10% of global GDP) and 277 million jobs (1 in 11 jobs) for the global economy in 2014. Recent years have seen Travel & Tourism growing at a faster rate than both the wider economy and other significant sectors such as automotive, financial services and health care. Last year was no exception. International tourist arrivals also surged, reaching nearly 1.14billion and visitor spending more than matched that growth. Visitors from emerging economies now represent a 46% share of these international arrivals (up from 38% in 2000), proving the growth and increased opportunities for travel from those in these new markets.

The sector faces challenges every year and this year is likely to be no different. The weakness and potential volatility of many currencies against the US dollar and a deep recession in Russia, a key outbound market, will slow outbound spending in line with slower world trade overall in 2015. However, falling oil prices will bring significant improvements for net oil importers in 2015, easing upward pressure on living costs, increasing disposable household incomes and domestic consumer spending, and lowering air fares. As a result, Travel & Tourism expansion is forecast to continue at a stronger rate than last year, with the total contribution to GDP expected to increase by 3.7%. New destinations and investment opportunities will also continue to emerge as tourism becomes increasingly affordable across the developing world. This growth will require countries to adopt a concerted and coordinated approach to talent planning and development between their industry, governments and educational institutions to ensure they fulfil their potential in the years ahead.

WTTC is proud to continue to provide this clear and empirical data 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** 

David Servett

President & CEO WTTC

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The Economic Impact of Travel & Tourism 2015

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### World

### 2015 ANNUAL RESEARCH: KEY FACTS<sup>1</sup>

#### 2015 forecast

#### **GDP: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION**

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was USD2,364.8bn (3.1% of total GDP) in 2014, and is forecast to rise by 3.7% in 2015, and to rise by 3.9% pa, from 2015-2025, to USD3,593.2bn (3.3% of total GDP) in 2025.



#### **GDP: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION**

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was USD7,580.9bn (9.8% of GDP) in 2014, and is forecast to rise by 3.7% in 2015, and to rise by 3.8% pa to USD11,381.9bn (10.5% of GDP) in 2025.



#### **EMPLOYMENT: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION**

In 2014 Travel & Tourism directly supported 105,408,000 jobs (3.6% of total employment). This is expected to rise by 2.0% in 2015 and rise by 2.0% pa to 130,694,000 jobs (3.9% of total employment) in 2025.



#### **EMPLOYMENT: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION**

In 2014, the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry, was 9.4% of total employment (276,845,000 jobs). This is expected to rise by 2.6% in 2015 to 283,983,000 jobs and rise by 2.3% pa to 356,911,000 jobs in 2025 (10.7% of total).



#### **VISITOR EXPORTS**

Visitor exports generated USD1,383.8bn (5.7% of total exports) in 2014. This is forecast to grow by 2.8% in 2015, and grow by 4.2% pa, from 2015-2025, to USD2,140.1bn in 2025 (5.6% of total).

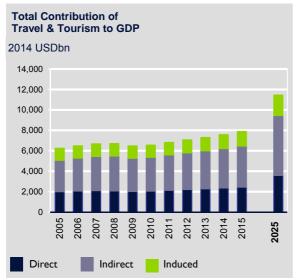


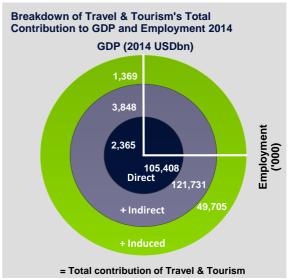
#### INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism investment in 2014 was USD814.4bn, or 4.3% of total investment. It should rise by 4.8% in 2015, and rise by 4.6% pa over the next ten years to USD1,336.4bn in 2025 (4.9% of total).



<sup>1</sup>All values are in constant 2014 prices & exchange rates

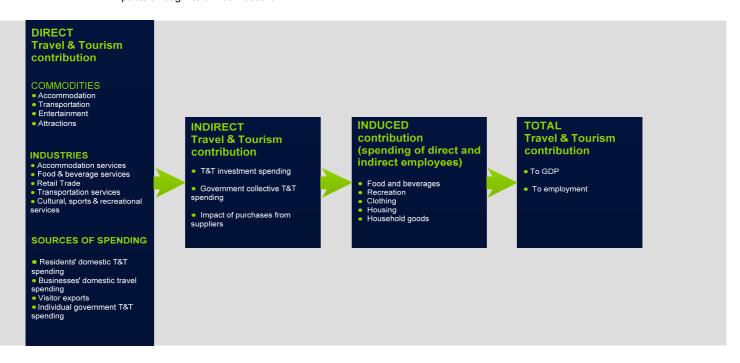






## Defining the economic contribution of Travel & Tourism

Travel & Tourism is an important economic activity in most countries around the world. As well as its direct economic impact, the sector 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. WTTC recognises that Travel & Tourism's total contribution is much greater however, 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 industries. This measure is consistent with the definition of Tourism GDP, specified in the 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008).

#### **TOTAL CONTRIBUTION**

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.

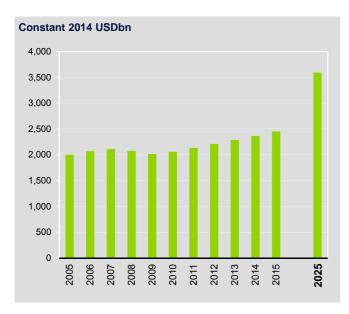
The 'induced' contribution measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the Travel & Tourism sector.

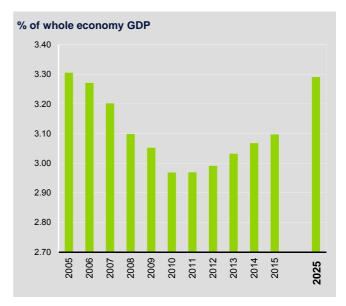
### Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP<sup>1</sup>

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2014 was USD2,364.8bn (3.1% of GDP). This is forecast to rise by 3.7% to USD2,451.1bn in 2015. 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

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to grow by 3.9% pa to USD3,593.2bn (3.3% of GDP) by 2025.

#### **WORLD: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP**

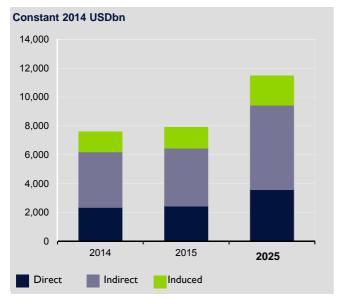


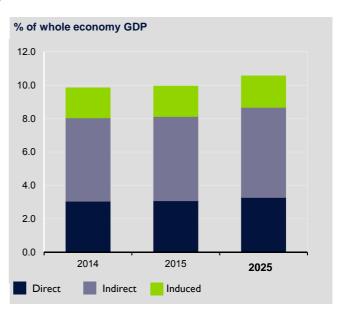


The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was USD7,580.9bn in 2014 (9.8% of GDP) and is expected to grow by 3.7% to USD7,863.5bn (9.9% of GDP) in 2015.

It is forecast to rise by 3.8% pa to USD11,381.9bn by 2025 (10.5% of GDP).

#### **WORLD: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP**





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All values are in constant 2014 prices & exchange rates



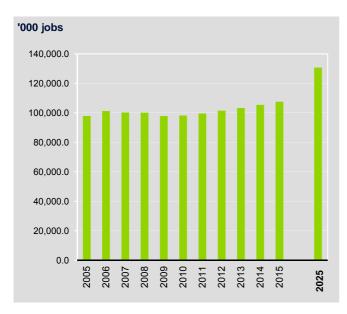
## Travel & Tourism's contribution to employment

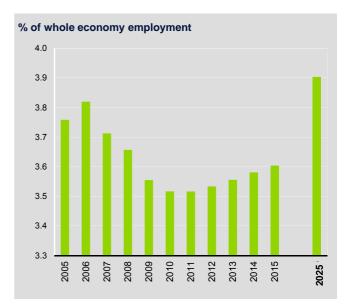
Travel & Tourism generated 105,408,000 jobs directly in 2014 (3.6% of total employment) and this is forecast to grow by 2.0% in 2015 to 107,519,000 (3.6% of total employment).

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 2025, Travel & Tourism will account for 130,694,000 jobs directly, an increase of 2.0% pa over the next ten years.

#### **WORLD: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT**

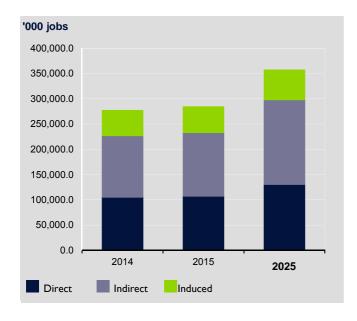


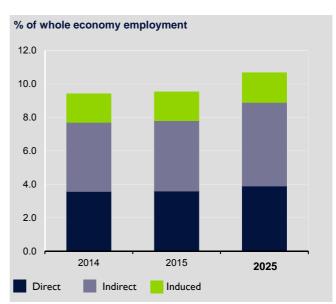


The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was 276,845,000 jobs in 2014 (9.4% of total employment). This is forecast to rise by 2.6% in 2015 to 283,983,000 jobs (9.5% of total employment).

By 2025, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 356,911,000 jobs (10.7% of total employment), an increase of 2.3% pa over the period.

**WORLD: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT** 





### Visitor Exports and Investment<sup>1</sup>

#### **VISITOR EXPORTS**

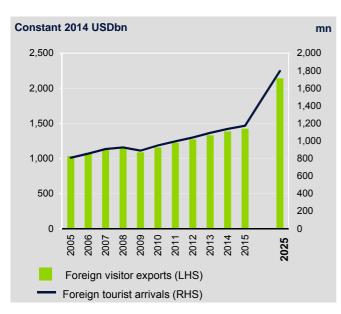
Money spent by foreign visitors to a country (or visitor exports) is a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2014, the world generated USD1,383.8bn in visitor exports.

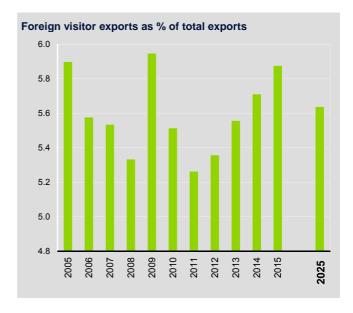
In 2015, this is expected to grow by 2.8%, and the world is expected to attract 1.172.740.000 international tourism.

In 2015, this is expected to grow by 2.8%, and the world is expected to attract 1,172,740,000 international tourist arrivals.

By 2025, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 1,796,210,000, generating expenditure of USD2,140.1bn, an increase of 4.2% pa.

#### **WORLD: VISITOR EXPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS**



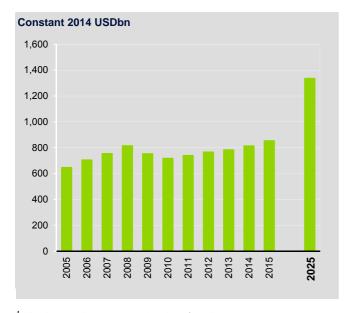


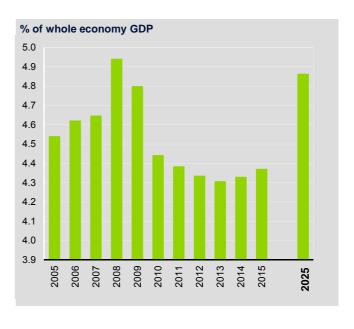
#### **INVESTMENT**

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of USD814.4bn in 2014. This is expected to rise by 4.8% in 2015, and rise by 4.6% pa over the next ten years to USD1,336.4bn in 2025.

Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment will rise from 4.4% in 2015 to 4.9% in 2025.

#### **WORLD: CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN TRAVEL & TOURISM**

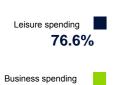




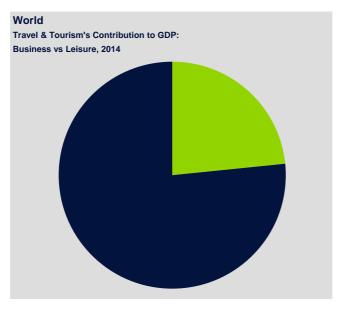
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All values are in constant 2014 prices & exchange rates



### Different components of Travel & Tourism<sup>1</sup>



23.4%

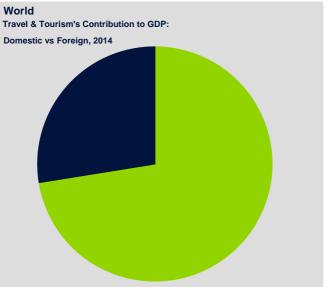


Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 76.6% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2014 (USD3,850.2bn) compared with 23.4% for business travel spending (USD1,175.7bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to grow by 3.3% in 2015 to USD3,978.0bn, and rise by 4.1% pa to USD5,928.8bn in 2025.

Business travel spending is expected to grow by 4.0% in 2015 to USD1,222.3bn, and rise by 3.2% pa to USD1,679.0bn in 2025.



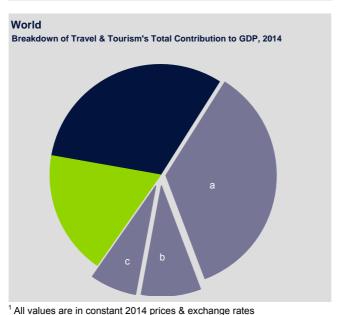


Domestic travel spending generated 72.5% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2014 compared with 27.5% for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to grow by 3.7% in 2015 to USD3,776.9bn, and rise by 3.8% pa to USD5,465.0bn in 2025.

Visitor exports are expected to grow by 2.8% in 2015 to USD1,423.0bn, and rise by 4.2% pa to USD2,140.1bn in 2025.





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 three times greater than its direct contribution.

## Summary tables: Estimates & Forecasts

World	2014 USDbn <sup>1</sup>	2014 % of total	2015 Growth <sup>2</sup>	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	2025 % of total	Growth <sup>3</sup>
Direct contribution to GDP	2,364.8	3.1	3.7	3,593.2	3.3	3.9
Total contribution to GDP	7,580.9	9.8	3.7	11,381.9	10.5	3.8
Direct contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	105,408	3.6	2.0	130,694	3.9	2.0
Total contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	276,845	9.4	2.6	356,911	10.7	2.3
Visitor exports	1,383.8	5.7	2.8	2,140.1	5.6	4.2
Domestic spending	3,642.1	4.7	3.7	5,465.0	4.1	3.8
Leisure spending	3,850.2	2.3	3.3	5,928.8	2.5	4.1
Business spending	1,175.7	0.7	4.0	1,679.0	0.7	3.2
Capital investment	814.4	4.3	4.8	1,336.4	4.9	4.6

<sup>12014</sup> constant prices & exchange rates; 22015 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); 32015-2025 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); 4000 jobs



## The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Real 2014 prices

Wo	orld								
(U	(USDbn, real 2014 prices)		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015E	2025F
1.	Visitor exports	1,086	1,158	1,222	1,273	1,329	1,384	1,423	2,140
2.	Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	3,128	3,174	3,326	3,435	3,533	3,642	3,777	5,465
3.	Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	4,215	4,331	4,548	4,707	4,862	5,026	5,200	7,605
4.	Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-2,200	-2,273	-2,416	-2,497	-2,577	-2,661	-2,749	-4,012
5.	Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	2,015	2,058	2,132	2,210	2,285	2,365	2,451	3,593
6.	Other final impacts (indirect & induced)  Domestic supply chain	1,867	1,920	2,031	2,108	2,182	2,261	2,345	3,462
7.	Capital investment	754	718	740	767	784	814	854	1,336
8.	Government collective spending	388	399	404	413	422	432	443	588
9.	Imported goods from indirect spending	247	270	305	311	324	339	345	394
10.	Induced	1,215	1,202	1,235	1,274	1,319	1,369	1,426	2,008
11.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	6,485	6,567	6,846	7,083	7,316	7,581	7,864	11,382
12.	Employment impacts ('000)  Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	97,821	98,192	99,558	101,486	103,297	105,408	107,519	130,694
13.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	257,735	254,477	259,996	265,169	270,723	276,845	283,983	356,911
14	Other indicators  Expenditure on outbound travel	986	1,033	1,059	1,128	1,201	1,267	1,328	1,909

## The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Nominal prices

Wo	orld								
(U	SDbn, nominal prices)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015E	2025F
1.	Visitor exports	972	1,068	1,206	1,241	1,324	1,384	1,378	2,608
2.	Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	2,820	2,973	3,345	3,417	3,532	3,642	3,639	6,772
3.	Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	3,792	4,040	4,551	4,658	4,857	5,026	5,017	9,379
4.	Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-1,976	-2,114	-2,412	-2,465	-2,573	-2,661	-2,651	-1,976
5.	Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	1,816	1,926	2,139	2,192	2,284	2,365	2,365	4,416
6.	Other final impacts (indirect & induced)  Domestic supply chain	1,673	1,790	2,034	2,090	2,181	2,262	2,263	4,298
7.	Capital investment	662	666	743	764	787	814	827	1,698
8.	Government collective spending	357	379	410	416	424	432	425	722
9.	Imported goods from indirect spending	218	243	294	301	323	339	336	520
10.	Induced	1,096	1,130	1,244	1,272	1,322	1,369	1,375	2,497
11.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	5,823	6,135	6,864	7,035	7,321	7,581	7,590	14,151
12.	Employment impacts ('000)  Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	97,821	98,192	99,558	101,486	103,297	105,408	107,519	130,694
13.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	257,735	254,477	259,996	265,169	270,723	276,845	283,983	356,911
14.	Other indicators  Expenditure on outbound travel	879	959	1,064	1,117	1,205	1,267	1,259	2,357

<sup>\*</sup>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

Wo	orld								
Gr	owth¹ (%)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015E	2025F <sup>2</sup>
1.	Visitor exports	-6.0	6.6	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.1	2.8	4.2
2.	Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	-4.4	1.4	4.8	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.8
3.	Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	-4.7	2.8	5.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.9
4.	Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)		3.3	6.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.9
5.	5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)		2.2	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9
	Other final impacts								
	(indirect & induced)	-5.1	2.9	5.8	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.0
6.	Domestic supply chain								
7.	Capital investment	-7.6	-4.8	3.1	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.8	4.6
8.	Government collective spending	4.9	2.7	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.9
9.	Imported goods from indirect spending	0.0	-2.0	3.0	4.8	2.8	3.5	2.3	5.6
10.	Induced	-0.3	-1.0	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.5
11.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	-3.4	1.3	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.8
	Employment impacts ('000)								
12.	Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	-2.3	0.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
13.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	-2.3	-1.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3
14.	Other indicators  Expenditure on outbound travel	-5.4	4.8	2.5	6.5	6.4	5.5	4.9	3.7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>2009-2014 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>2</sup>2015-2025 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 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 France, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. In addition to producing data on 184 countries, WTTC also produces reports on 24 other regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups. This year, there are 8 reports for special economic and geographic groups with Pacific Alliance being included for the first time. Please also note that from this year, the report for Sudan no longer includes data on South Sudan.

#### **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.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Botswana, Brunei, Cameroon, Canada, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Dominica, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, South Africa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, UK, British Virgin Islands, Vanuatu, Zambia.

#### 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.

#### **META (MEDITERRANEAN TRAVEL ASSOCIATION)**

Albania, Algeria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Macedonia, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey.

#### 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.

#### **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



## **Economic impact reports: Regions, sub-regions and countries**

WORLD												
REGION	SUB- REGION	COUNTRY	REGION	SUB- REGION	COUNTRY	REGION	SUB- REGION	COUNTRY	REGION	SUB- REGION	COUNTRY	
		Algeria			Anguilla			Japan			Lithuania	
	ΕĶ	Egypt			Antigua & Barbuda		SIA	China			Luxembourg	
	NORTH	Libya			Aruba		NORTHEAST ASIA	Hong Kong		_	Malta	
		Morocco			Bahamas			South Korea			Netherlands	
		Tunisia Barbados Macau	Macau		ě	Poland						
		Angola			Bermuda		ž	Taiwan		EUROPEAN UNION	Portugal	
		Benin			Cayman Islands			Mongolia		PEA	Romania	
		Cuba	Australia		ВО	Slovakia						
		Burkina Faso			Former Netherlands			New Zealand		Ш	Slovenia	
		Burundi Cameroon			Antilles			Fiji Kiribati			Spain	
		Cameroon  Cape Verde		z	Dominica			N A	Other Oceania			Sweden
		Central African		3EAI	Dominican Republic		OCEANIA	Papua			UK	
		Republic		CARIBBEAN	Grenada		0	New Guinea			Albania	
		Chad		CA	Guadeloupe	0		Solomon Islands				
		Comoros			Haiti	H H		Tonga			Armenia	
		Democratic Republic of Congo		Jamaica Vanuatu		씶		Azerbaijan				
		Ethiopia	Puerto Rico St Kitts & Nevis St Lucia St Lucia St Vincent & the Grenadines Vory Coast Kenya Lesotho Madagascar Malawi  Puerto Rico St Kitts & Nevis St Lucia St Vincent & the Grenadines Trinidad & Tobago UK Virgin Islands US Virgin Islands Argentina	ASIA-PACIFIC		Bangladesh	EUROPE		Belarus			
	2	Gabon			Puerto Rico	•	SOUTHEAST ASIA SOUTH ASIA	India	品	OTHER EUROPE	Bosnia Herzegovina	
		Gambia			St Kitts & Nevis			Maldives				
		Ghana						Nepal Pakistan			Georgia	
		Guinea						Sri Lanka			Iceland Kazakhstan	
		Ivory Coast						Brunei				
CA		Kenya						Cambodia			Kyrgyzstan Macedonia	
AFRICA		Lesotho						Indonesia			Moldova	
	SUB-SAHARAN	_						Laos			Montenegro	
	AH/	Mali			Belize			Malaysia			Norway	
	JB-S	Mauritius			Bolivia		HEA	Myanmar			Russian	
	ns	Mozambique			Brazil		SOUTI	Philippines			Federation	
		Namibia			Chile			Singapore			Serbia	
		Niger			Colombia			Thailand			Switzerland	
		Nigeria			Costa Rica			Vietnam			Turkey	
		Republic of Congo			El Salvador			Austria			Ukraine	
		Reunion		SE	Ecuador			Belgium			Uzbekistan	
		Rwanda		LATIN AMERICA	Guatemala			Bulgaria			Bahrain	
		Sao Tome & Principe		A N	Guyana			Croatia			Iran	
		Senegal		[A]	Honduras			Cyprus			Iraq	
		Seychelles			Nicaragua		NO	Czech Republic			Israel	
		Sierra Leone			Panama	Ж	3	Denmark			Jordan	
		South Africa			Paraguay	EUROPE	EUROPEAN UNION	Estonia	MIDDLE EAST		Kuwait	
		Sudan			Peru	3	30P	Finland	Ä		Lebanon	
		Swaziland			Suriname		E	France Germany	QQI		Oman	
		Tanzania			Uruguay			Greece	≥		Qatar	
		Togo			Venezuela			Hungary			Saudi Arabia	
		Uganda			Canada			Ireland			Syria	
		Zambia		NORTH	Mexico			Italy			UAE	
		Zimbabwe		AME	USA			Latvia			Yemen	
		-IIIIDADWC										



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WTTC promotes sustainable growth for the 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.

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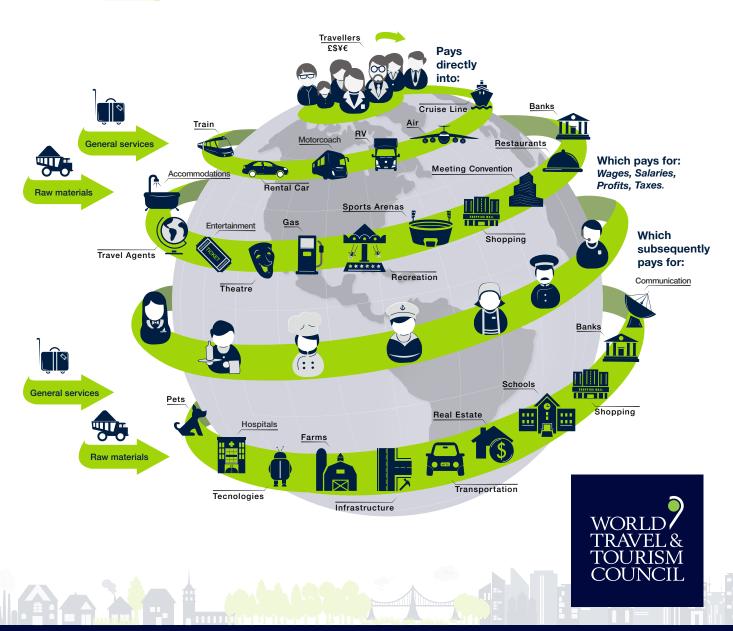
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## HOW MONEY TRAVELS



Harlequin Building 65 Southwark Street London, SE1 0HR United Kingdom

Telephone: +44 (0)20 7481 8007 Fax: +44 (0) 207 488 1008

Email: enquiries@wttc.org

www.wttc.org