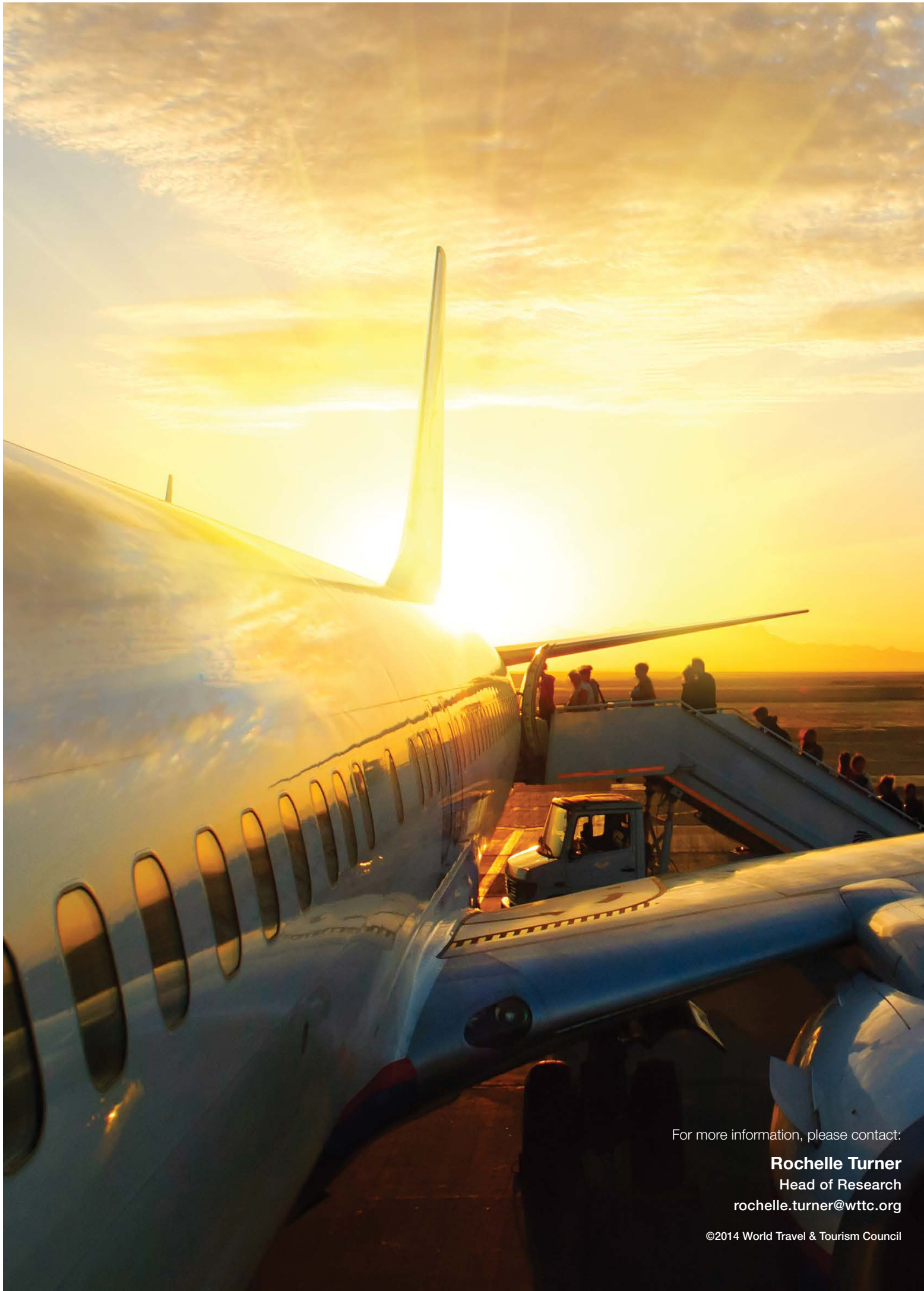




Travel & Tourism

**ECONOMIC IMPACT 2014
WORLD**



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Foreword

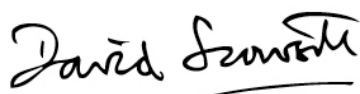
The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) has been investing in economic impact research for over 20 years in order to assess and quantify the value of Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP and employment. We now produce reports and forecasts of the sector's impact in 184 countries and 24 geographic and economic regions in the world. Our 10-year forecasts provide unique information and seek to better equip both public and private bodies with empirical evidence for their policy making and investment decisions.

2013 proved to be another successful year for the Travel & Tourism industry. Our latest annual research, conducted in conjunction with our research partner Oxford Economics, shows Travel & Tourism's contribution to world GDP grew for the fourth consecutive year in 2013, helped especially by strong demand from international travellers. Visitor exports, the measure of money spent by these international tourists, rose by 3.9% at a global level year on year, to US\$1.3trillion, and by over 10% within South East Asia. It is clear that the growth in Travel & Tourism demand from emerging markets continues with pace, as large rising middle-classes, especially from Asia and Latin America, are willing and more able than ever to travel both within and beyond their borders.

In 2013, Travel & Tourism's total contribution to the global economy rose to 9.5% of global GDP (US \$7 trillion), not only outpacing the wider economy, but also growing faster than other significant sectors such as financial and business services, transport and manufacturing. In total, nearly 266 million jobs were supported by Travel & Tourism in 2013 - 1 in 11 of all jobs in the world. The sustained demand for Travel & Tourism, together with its ability to generate high levels of employment continues to prove the importance and value of the sector as a tool for economic development and job creation.

The sector for Travel & Tourism in 2014 is also very positive, with Total Travel & Tourism GDP growth forecast to reach 4.3%. Much of this growth is being driven by higher consumer spending as the recovery from recession gathers pace and is becoming firmly established. Tourists are expected to spend more per trip and stay longer on their holidays in 2014, while long haul travel, especially among the European markets, is also expected to gain a greater share of international tourism demand. Profitability for travel companies should also start to edge up, bringing opportunities for further job creation in the process.

Travel & Tourism forecasts over the next ten years also look extremely favourable, with predicted growth rates of over 4% annually that continue to be higher than growth rates in other sectors. Capitalising on the opportunities for this Travel & Tourism growth will, of course, require destinations and regional authorities, particularly those in emerging markets, to create favourable business climates for investment in the infrastructure and human resource support necessary to facilitate a successful and sustainable tourism sector. At the national level, governments can also do much to implement more open visa regimes and to employ intelligent rather than punitive taxation policies. If the right steps are taken, Travel & Tourism can be a true force for good.



David Scowsill
President & CEO
WTTC

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2014 ANNUAL RESEARCH: KEY FACTS¹

2014
forecast

GDP: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was USD2,155.4bn (2.9% of total GDP) in 2013, and is forecast to rise by 4.3% in 2014, and to rise by 4.2% pa, from 2014-2024, to USD3,379.3bn (3.1% of total GDP) in 2024.



GDP: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was USD6,990.3bn (9.5% of GDP) in 2013, and is forecast to rise by 4.3% in 2014, and to rise by 4.2% pa to USD10,965.1bn (10.3% of GDP) in 2024.



EMPLOYMENT: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

In 2013 Travel & Tourism directly supported 100,894,000 jobs (3.4% of total employment). This is expected to rise by 2.2% in 2014 and rise by 2.0% pa to 126,257,000 jobs (3.7% of total employment) in 2024.



EMPLOYMENT: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

In 2013, the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry, was 8.9% of total employment (265,855,000 jobs). This is expected to rise by 2.5% in 2014 to 272,417,000 jobs and rise by 2.4% pa to 346,901,000 jobs in 2024 (10.2% of total).



VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports generated USD1,295.9bn (5.4% of total exports) in 2013. This is forecast to grow by 4.8% in 2014, and grow by 4.2% pa, from 2014-2024, to USD2,052.4bn in 2024 (5.2% of total).



INVESTMENT

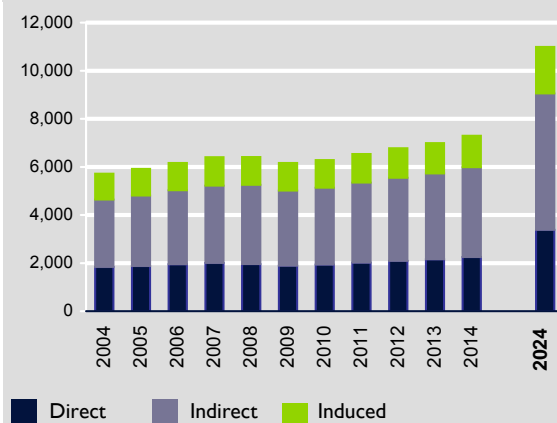
Travel & Tourism investment in 2013 was USD754.6bn, or 4.4% of total investment. It should rise by 5.8% in 2014, and rise by 5.1% pa over the next ten years to USD1,310.9bn in 2024 (4.9% of total).



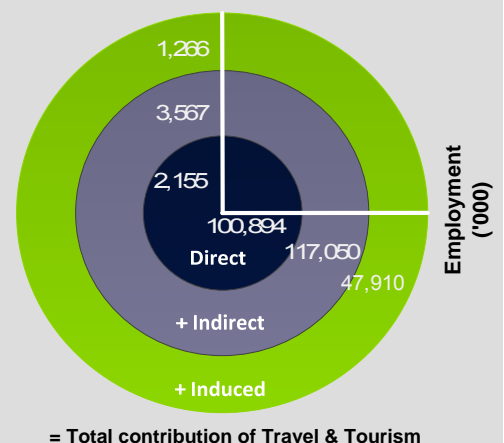
¹All values are in constant 2013 prices & exchange rates

Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP

2013 USDbn

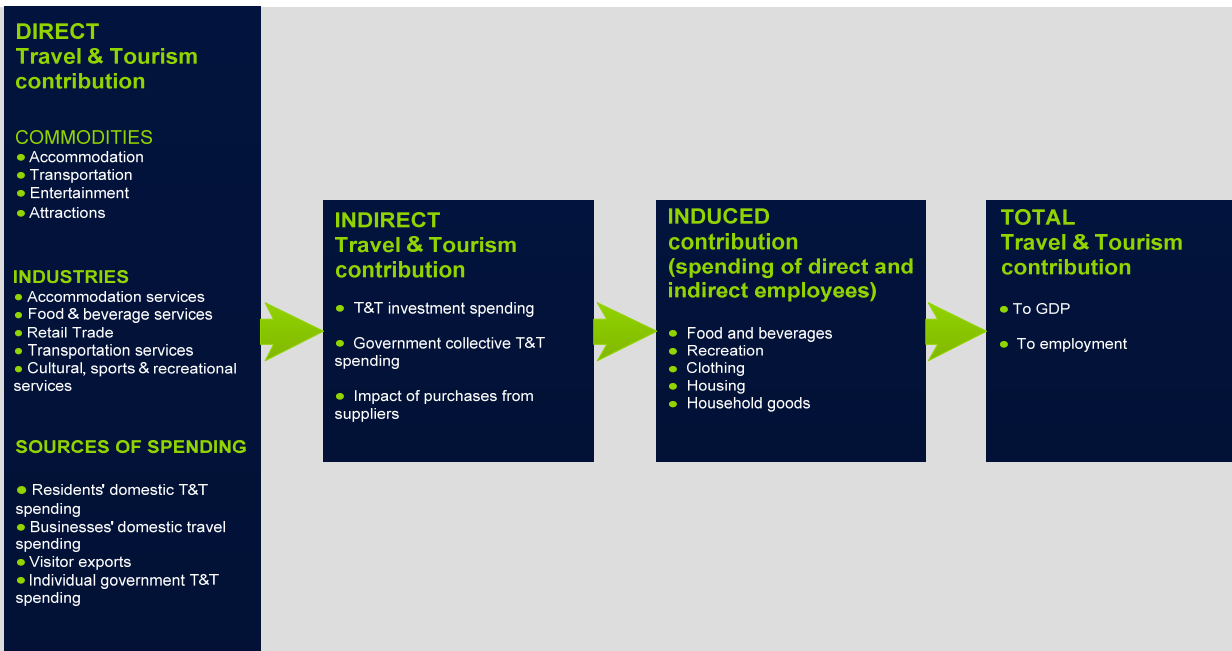


Breakdown of Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP and Employment 2013
GDP (2013 USDbn)



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).

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 industry.

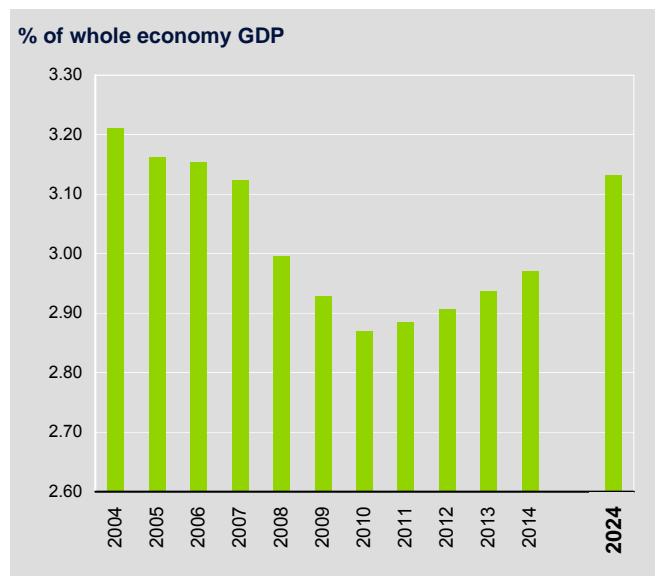
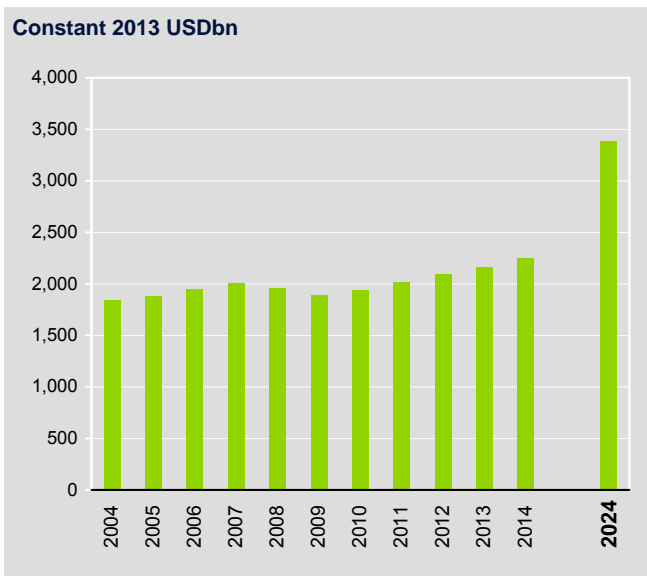
PLEASE NOTE THAT DUE TO CHANGES IN METHODOLOGY BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPARE FIGURES PUBLISHED BY WTTC FROM 2011 ONWARDS WITH THE SERIES PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2013 was USD2,155.4bn (2.9% of GDP). This is forecast to rise by 4.3% to USD2,248.2bn in 2014. 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 4.2% pa to USD3,379.3bn (3.1% of GDP) by 2024.

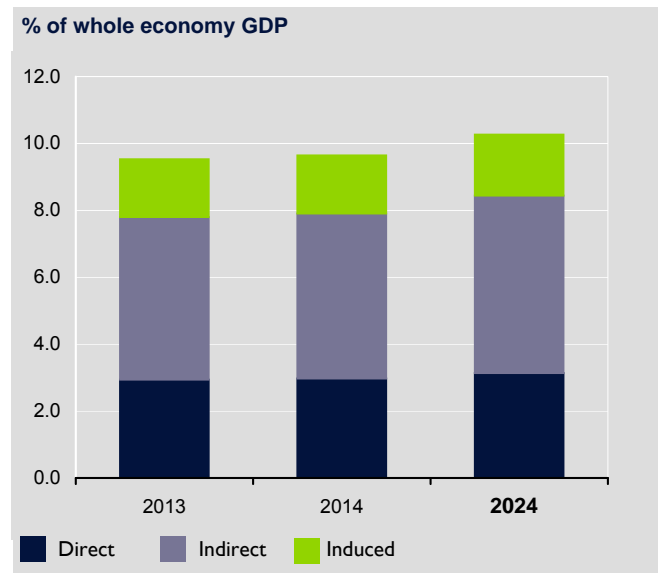
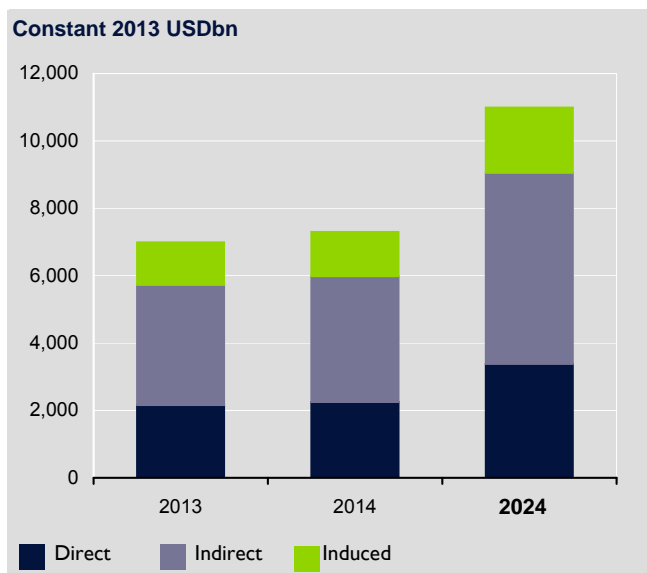
WORLD: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was USD6,990.3bn in 2013 (9.5% of GDP) and is expected to grow by 4.3% to USD7,289.1bn (9.6% of GDP) in 2014.

It is forecast to rise by 4.2% pa to USD10,965.1bn by 2024 (10.3% of GDP).

WORLD: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP



¹ All values are in constant 2013 prices & exchange rates

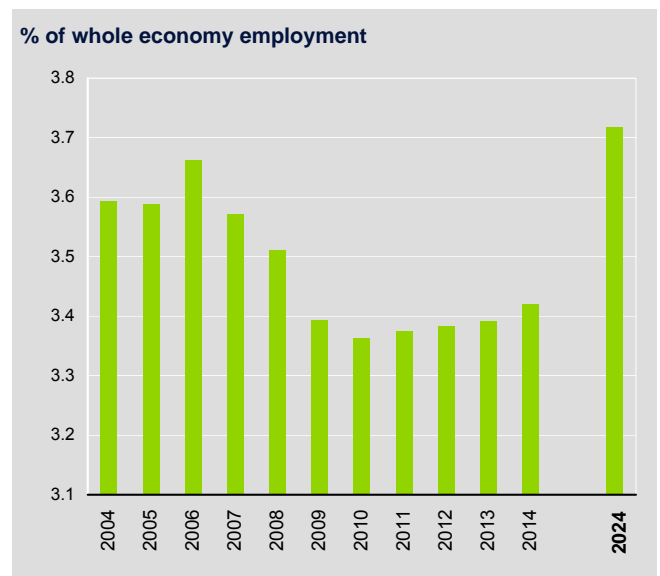
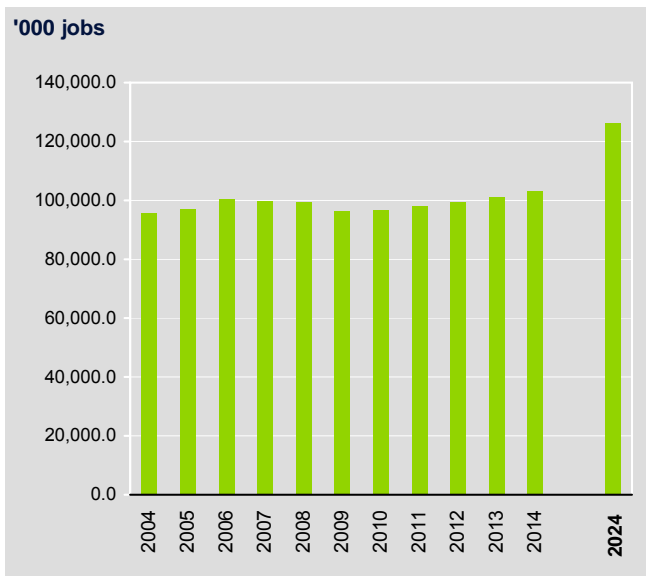
Travel & Tourism's contribution to employment

Travel & Tourism generated 100,894,000 jobs directly in 2013 (3.4% of total employment) and this is forecast to grow by 2.2% in 2014 to 103,069,000 (3.4% 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 2024, Travel & Tourism will account for 126,257,000 jobs directly, an increase of 2.0% pa over the next ten years.

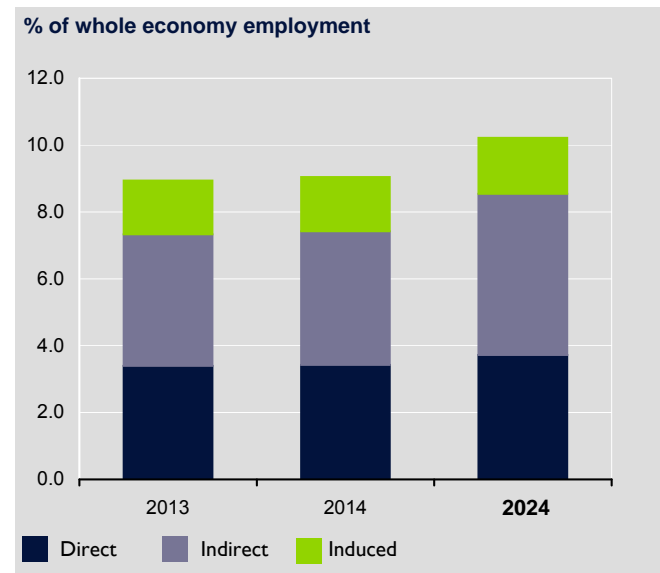
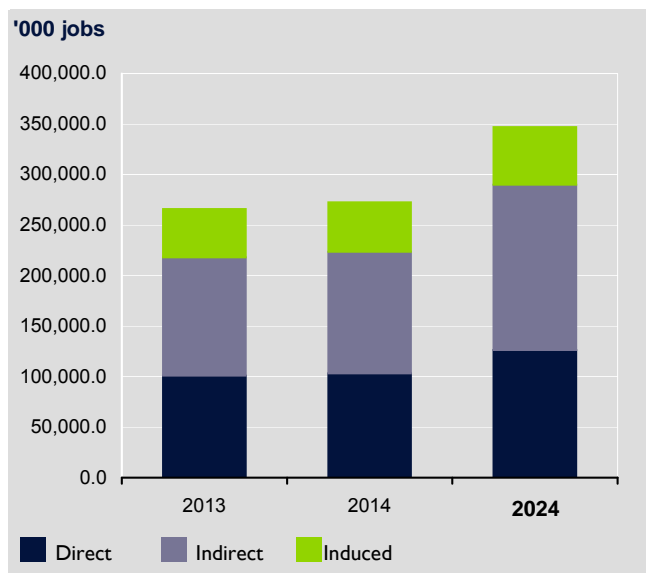
WORLD: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was 265,855,000 jobs in 2013 (8.9% of total employment). This is forecast to rise by 2.5% in 2014 to 272,417,000 jobs (9.0% of total employment).

By 2024, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 346,901,000 jobs (10.2% of total employment), an increase of 2.4% pa over the period.

WORLD: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT



Visitor Exports and Investment¹

VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2013, the world generated USD1,295.9bn in visitor exports. In 2014, this is expected to grow by 4.8%, and the world is expected to attract 1,134,130,000 international tourist arrivals.

By 2024, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 1,762,110,000, generating expenditure of USD2,052.4bn, an increase of 4.2% pa.

WORLD: VISITOR EXPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS

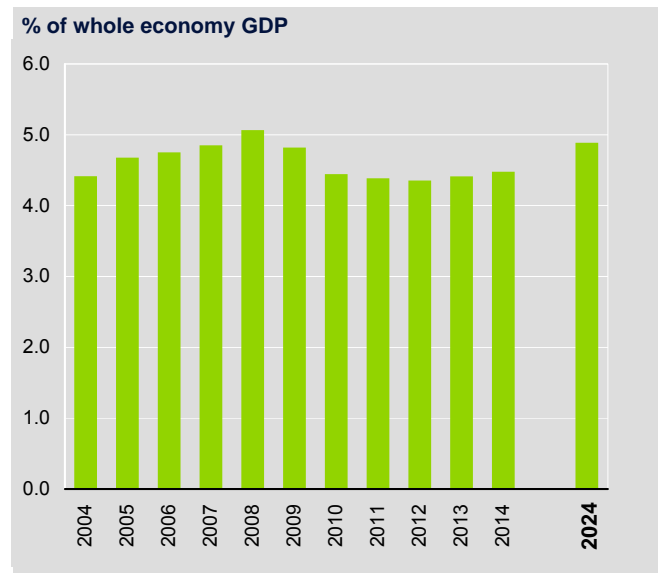
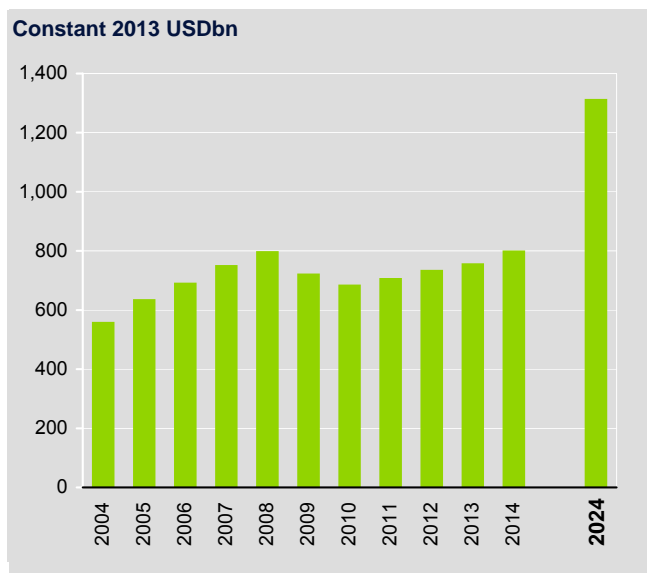


INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of USD754.6bn in 2013. This is expected to rise by 5.8% in 2014, and rise by 5.1% pa over the next ten years to USD1,310.9bn in 2024.

Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment will rise from 4.5% in 2014 to 4.9% in 2024.

WORLD: CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN TRAVEL & TOURISM



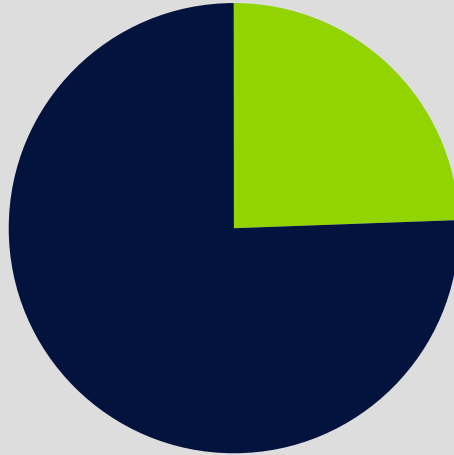
¹ All values are in constant 2013 prices & exchange rates

Different components of Travel & Tourism¹

World
Travel & Tourism's Contribution to GDP:
Business vs Leisure, 2013

Leisure spending **75.6%**

Business spending **24.4%**



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 75.6% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2013 (USD3,412.8bn) compared with 24.4% for business travel spending (USD1,103.7bn).

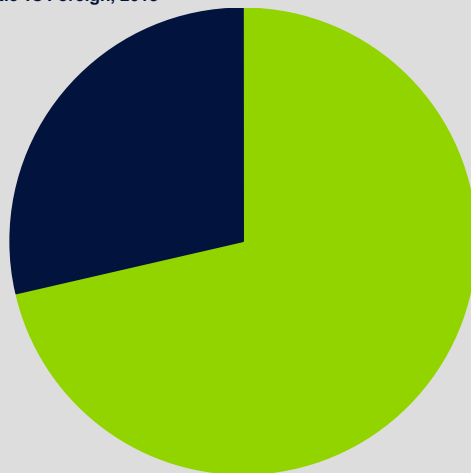
Leisure travel spending is expected to grow by 4.3% in 2014 to USD3,558.1bn, and rise by 4.4% pa to USD5,451.2bn in 2024.

Business travel spending is expected to grow by 4.7% in 2014 to USD1,155.5bn, and rise by 3.7% pa to USD1,661.1bn in 2024.

World
Travel & Tourism's Contribution to GDP:
Domestic vs Foreign, 2013

Foreign visitor spending **28.7%**

Domestic spending **71.3%**



Domestic travel spending generated 71.3% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2013 compared with 28.7% for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to grow by 4.2% in 2014 to USD3,354.5bn, and rise by 4.2% pa to USD5,057.1bn in 2024.

Visitor exports are expected to grow by 4.8% in 2014 to USD1,358.6bn, and rise by 4.2% pa to USD2,052.4bn in 2024.

World
Breakdown of Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP, 2013

Direct **30.8%**

Induced **18.1%**

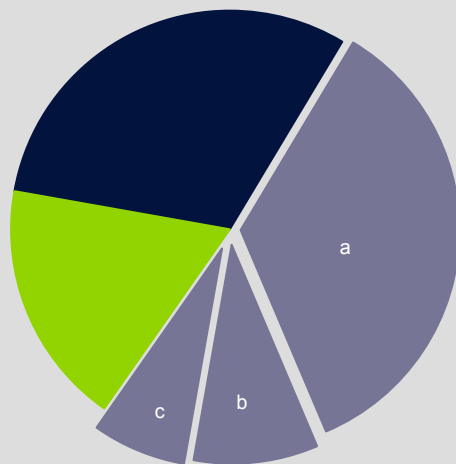
Indirect **51.1%**

Indirect is the sum of:

(a) Supply chain **35.1%**

(b) Investment **8.9%**

(c) Government collective **7.0%**



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.

¹ All values are in constant 2013 prices & exchange rates

Summary tables: Estimates & Forecasts

World	2013 USDbn¹	2013 % of total	2014 Growth²	USDbn¹	2024 % of total	Growth³
Direct contribution to GDP	2,155.4	2.9	4.3	3,379.3	3.1	4.2
Total contribution to GDP	6,990.3	9.5	4.3	10,965.1	10.3	4.2
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	100,894	3.4	2.2	126,257	3.7	2.0
Total contribution to employment ⁴	265,855	8.9	2.5	346,901	10.2	2.4
Visitor exports	1,295.9	5.4	4.8	2,052.4	5.2	4.2
Domestic spending	3,220.6	4.4	4.2	5,057.1	3.6	4.2
Leisure spending	3,412.8	2.2	4.3	5,451.2	2.4	4.4
Business spending	1,103.7	0.7	4.7	1,661.1	0.7	3.7
Capital investment	754.6	4.4	5.8	1,310.9	4.9	5.1

¹2013 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2014 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2014-2024 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴'000 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 2013 prices

World (USDbn, real 2013 prices)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014E	2024F
1. Visitor exports	1,137	1,067	1,130	1,195	1,247	1,296	1,359	2,052
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	2,972	2,829	2,897	3,033	3,131	3,221	3,355	5,057
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	4,109	3,896	4,027	4,228	4,378	4,517	4,713	7,109
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-2,151	-2,008	-2,088	-2,210	-2,287	-2,361	-2,465	-3,730
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	1,958	1,888	1,939	2,018	2,090	2,155	2,248	3,379
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	1,852	1,761	1,822	1,933	2,004	2,070	2,163	3,290
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	796	720	683	705	732	755	798	1,311
8. Government collective spending	367	386	396	402	410	415	425	577
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	282	256	295	301	320	329	344	469
10. Induced	1,159	1,152	1,149	1,188	1,228	1,266	1,312	1,939
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	6,414	6,162	6,283	6,546	6,785	6,990	7,289	10,965
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	99,207	96,198	96,548	98,096	99,502	100,894	103,069	126,257
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	262,457	254,666	251,604	256,757	261,152	265,855	272,417	346,901
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	1,029	983	1,029	1,062	1,120	1,171	1,232	1,794

The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Nominal prices

World (USDbn, nominal prices)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014E	2024F
1. Visitor exports	1,088	971	1,061	1,200	1,237	1,296	1,356	2,617
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	2,785	2,550	2,733	3,072	3,147	3,221	3,360	6,822
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	3,874	3,521	3,794	4,272	4,384	4,517	4,716	9,438
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-2,019	-1,805	-1,959	-2,227	-2,288	-2,361	-2,469	-2,019
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	1,855	1,716	1,834	2,045	2,096	2,156	2,247	4,448
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	1,739	1,584	1,712	1,951	2,007	2,070	2,165	4,413
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	733	637	640	713	735	755	800	1,775
8. Government collective spending	350	357	379	410	415	415	423	753
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	271	233	273	297	313	329	344	600
10. Induced	1,091	1,044	1,088	1,204	1,235	1,266	1,312	2,588
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	6,038	5,571	5,926	6,620	6,801	6,991	7,291	14,576
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	99,207	96,198	96,548	98,096	99,502	100,894	103,069	126,257
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	262,457	254,666	251,604	256,757	261,152	265,855	272,417	346,901
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	991	886	966	1,080	1,121	1,171	1,224	2,338

*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

World Growth ¹ (%)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014E	2024F ²
1. Visitor exports	1.7	-6.1	5.9	5.7	4.4	3.9	4.8	4.2
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	-1.6	-4.8	2.4	4.7	3.2	2.9	4.2	4.2
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	-0.6	-5.0	3.3	4.9	3.5	3.1	4.3	4.2
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	0.8	-6.7	4.0	5.9	3.5	3.2	4.4	4.2
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	-2.3	-3.6	2.7	4.1	3.6	3.1	4.3	4.2
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	0.2	-4.9	3.5	6.1	3.7	3.3	4.5	4.3
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	6.4	-9.6	-5.2	3.2	3.9	3.0	5.8	5.1
8. Government collective spending	4.3	5.1	2.8	1.4	2.2	1.1	2.3	3.1
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	1.7	1.1	-5.4	7.9	3.5	2.7	4.9	6.1
10. Induced	-1.8	-0.6	-0.2	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.6	4.0
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	0.3	-3.9	2.0	4.2	3.7	3.0	4.3	4.2
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	-0.4	-3.0	0.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.0
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	-3.9	-3.0	-1.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.4
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	1.7	-4.5	4.8	3.2	5.5	4.5	5.2	3.8

¹2008-2013 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); ²2014-2024 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 the Travel & Tourism industry. 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 (eg museums) or recreational (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 sectors 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** – general 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 sectors of the Travel & Tourism sector 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) and makes small revisions annually, following a full refinement in 2011. This has involved further benchmarking of country reports to official, published TSAs, including for countries which are reporting data for the first time, as well as to existing countries reporting an additional year's data. New country TSAs incorporated this year were Iceland, Serbia, UAE and the UK. In addition to producing reports on 184 countries, we also produce a world report and reports on 23 other geographic regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups. This year there are 7 reports for special 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.

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.

MEDITERRANEAN

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

OTHER OCEANIA

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

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

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With the Chairs and Chief Executives of more than 100 of the foremost Travel & Tourism companies as its Members, WTTC has a unique mandate and overview on all matters related to Travel & Tourism.

WTTC works to raise awareness of Travel & Tourism as one of the world's largest sectors, supporting over 266 million jobs and generating 9.5% of global GDP in 2013.

Together with its research partner, Oxford Economics, WTTC produces comprehensive reports on an annual basis – to quantify, compare and forecast the economic impact of Travel & Tourism on 184 economies around the world. It also publishes a World report highlighting global trends, as well as reports on regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups.

To download the reports or spreadsheets of the data, visit www.wttc.org



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