

The background of the entire cover is a photograph of a large crowd of people walking on a wide, paved promenade or boardwalk. The scene is captured from a low angle, looking down the path. In the foreground, the back of a woman with long, wavy blonde hair wearing a red top is visible on the left, and a man with a black backpack is walking away from the camera in the center. The crowd extends into the distance, and the sky is a warm, hazy orange and yellow, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall atmosphere is one of a busy, scenic tourist destination.

# TRAVEL & TOURISM **ECONOMIC IMPACT 2023**

**NETHERLANDS**



# ECONOMIC IMPACT 2023

## THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GLOBAL TRAVEL & TOURISM

2019

2022

2023 Forecast

Travel & Tourism GDP (percentage share of global GDP)

10.4%

7.6%

9.2%

Change in Travel & Tourism GDP (Year on year)

+22%

+\$1.4 trillion GDP gain

+23.3%

+\$1.8 trillion GDP gain

Jobs supported by Travel & Tourism

334m

1 in 10 of global employment

295m

1 in 11 of global employment

320m

1 in 10 of global employment

2014-2019 Jobs

1/5

of all global net new jobs  
were created by Travel & Tourism

Change in Travel & Tourism Jobs (Year on year)

+22m

New jobs

+24m

New jobs





# FORWARD

**Global tourism is booming.** For years, this growth was something the Travel & Tourism sector could take for granted; it was a fact of life. Prior to the pandemic, before the words ‘lockdown’ and ‘social distancing’ became part of our vocabulary, Travel & Tourism accounted for 1 in 5 new jobs created and 10.4% of global GDP. It was an economic lifeline for cities, islands, and villages alike, supporting 334 million jobs globally. In 2019, international visitor spending amounted to US\$1.86 trillion, and the sector produced 6.8% of the world’s exports.

Since the arrival of COVID-19, however, world travel has been on a journey back to health. Last year, despite China remaining closed, **Travel & Tourism’s contribution to global GDP grew by 22%**, meaning the sector is now worth **\$7.7 trillion**. This is still 23% behind the 2019 peak, but a remarkable recovery, given the challenges of inflation, staff shortages, and ongoing COVID-19 restrictions. The recovery so far has been the strongest in Latin America, North America, and Europe – all now closely approaching 2019 levels.

2022 was also a good year for employment. The global Travel & Tourism sector created **21.6 million new jobs**, bringing the total to 295 million. This means that last year, our sector supported 1 in 11 of all roles, worldwide. And while the sector’s recovery began with the return of domestic trips, 2022 gave international travellers cause for optimism too. Last year marked the first year of true recovery for international travel, with spending up 82%. Once they were abroad, **international tourists spent \$1.1 trillion** around the world – significant growth, albeit still 40% below 2019 levels.

At the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), we keep a keen watch on these economic indicators – year in, year out. The contributions our sector makes to the global economy, jobs and visitor spending are immensely important to the health and wealth of people around the world, including some of the poorest economies on our planet. The economic health of the sector is also deeply bound up with social and environmental progress. Every penny we create is another that can be invested in sustainability, new technology and the preservation of the natural world on which tourism depends. Every new job is one that can provide income to women, young people, or struggling families where employment is scarce. This is why we monitor the health of our sector so seriously.

Looking ahead, despite the many challenges on the horizon, **we forecast another year of strong performance in 2023**. Travel & Tourism GDP is set to grow by 23.3%, reaching 9.2% of the global economy. The sector’s value is forecast to grow to \$9.5 trillion, only 5% behind the 2019 peak. This will be partly fuelled by the reopening of China, while Latin and North America are expected to be the first regions to recover fully. By the end of the year, we forecast that the Travel & Tourism sector will have created 24 million new roles, bringing the sector’s total to 320 million jobs. International spending is set to grow 23%, reaching \$1.36 trillion.

Despite all this, the year ahead will not be without its challenges. Inflation, economic uncertainty, labour shortages and the climate crisis are limiting factors. And as travel returns to its pre-COVID-19 peak, some businesses are struggling to keep pace with demand. Worldwide, we need strong efforts to increase capacity and connectivity, as well as action from both industry and governments to resolve staffing problems. And finally, 2023 must be a year in which governments and the private sector take sustainability seriously. Decarbonising and protecting biodiversity must be at the top of any boardroom agenda.

If we can get all this right, 2023 promises to be another year of growth and opportunity. We hope this report will be a resource for policymakers, industry professionals and anyone interested in the future of travel. This research provides the data. Now, all that remains is action.

**Julia Simpson**  
President & CEO  
World Travel & Tourism Council

## THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

MAY 2023



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# NETHERLANDS

## 2023 Annual Research: Key Highlights<sup>1</sup>

### Global Data

	 <b>Total GDP contribution:</b>	 <b>Total Travel &amp; Tourism jobs:</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>10.4%</b> (of Total Economy) USD 10.0 TN Change in 2020: <b>-49.4%</b>	<b>334 MN</b> <b>=10.3%</b> (Share of Global Jobs) Change in 2020 <sup>2</sup> : <b>-70.7 MN</b> <b>-21.2%</b>
<b>2022</b>	<b>7.6%</b> USD 7.7 TN Annual Change: <b>+22.0%</b> (-22.9% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY= 3.1%	<b>295 MN</b> <b>=9.0%</b> Annual Change: <b>+7.9%</b> (-11.4% vs 2019)
<b>2023</b> (F)	<b>9.2%</b> USD 9.5 TN Annual Change: <b>+23.3%</b> (-5.0% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY= 1.3%	<b>320 MN</b> <b>=9.6%</b> Annual Change: <b>+8.2%</b> (-4.2% vs 2019)
<b>2033</b> (F)	<b>11.6%</b> USD 15.5 TN CAGR <sup>3</sup> (2023 - 2033): <b>5.1%</b> Economy CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>2.6%</b>	<b>430 MN</b> <b>=11.8%</b> New Jobs (2033 vs 2023): <b>110.1 MN</b>



### Netherlands Key Data

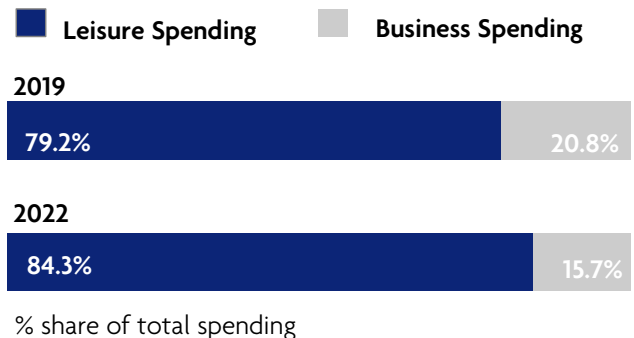
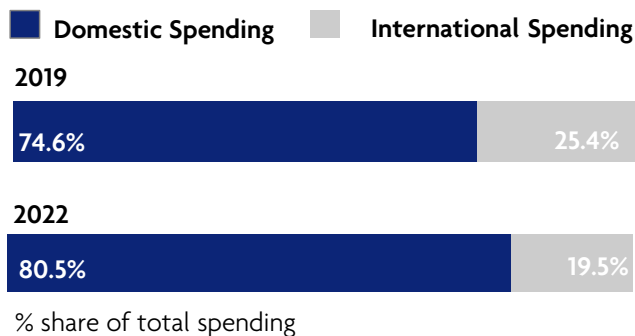
<b>2019</b>	<b>10.8%</b> (of Total Economy) EUR 96.9BN (USD 101.0BN) Change in 2020: <b>-31.5%</b>	<b>1.40MN</b> <b>=15.4%</b> (Share of Total Jobs) Change in 2020: <b>+0.1%</b>
<b>2022</b>	<b>9.4%</b> EUR 88.6BN (USD 92.4BN) Annual Change: <b>+57.0%</b> (-8.5% vs 2019) Economy Change: +4.2%	<b>1.30MN</b> <b>=13.6%</b> Annual Change: <b>+13.9%</b> (-7.6% vs 2019)
<b>2023</b> (F)	<b>9.9%</b> EUR 93.8BN (USD 97.8BN) Annual Change: <b>+5.8%</b> (-3.2% vs 2019)	<b>1.36MN</b> <b>=14.1%</b> Annual Change: <b>+5.1%</b> (-2.8% vs 2019)
<b>2033</b> (F)	<b>11.6%</b> EUR 124.2BN (USD 129.5BN) CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>+2.8%</b> Economy CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>+1.2%</b>	<b>1.60MN</b> <b>=16.5%</b> New Jobs (2033 vs 2023): <b>0.2MN</b>

# NETHERLANDS

## 2023 Annual Research: Key Highlights<sup>1</sup>

### Netherlands Visitor Spending

2019	2022	2023 (F)	2033 (F)
 <b>International Visitor Spending:</b>			
<b>EUR21.0BN</b> (USD 21.9BN) 2.8% of total exports	<b>EUR15.6BN</b> (USD 16.3BN) Annual Change: <b>73.3%</b> (-25.6% vs 2019)	Annual Change: <b>17.0%</b> (-12.9% vs 2019)	<b>EUR30.4BN</b> (USD 31.7BN) 3.1% of total exports CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>5.2%</b>
 <b>Domestic Visitor Spending:</b>			
<b>EUR61.8BN</b> (USD 64.5BN)	<b>EUR64.6BN</b> (USD 67.4BN) Annual Change: <b>61.9%</b> (4.5% vs 2019)	Annual Change: <b>3.1%</b> (7.8% vs 2019)	<b>EUR75.7BN</b> (USD 78.9BN) CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>1.3%</b>



Inbound Arrivals <sup>4</sup> :	
2019	2022
1. Germany 30%	1. Germany 37%
2. United Kingdom 12%	2. Belgium 15%
3. Belgium 12%	3. United Kingdom 9%
4. United States 9%	4. United States 8%
5. France 5%	5. France 6%
<b>Rest of world 31%</b>	<b>Rest of world 26%</b>

Outbound Departures <sup>4</sup> :	
2019	2022
1. France 16%	1. France 16%
2. Germany 14%	2. Germany 15%
3. Spain 11%	3. Spain 13%
4. Italy 6%	4. Belgium 6%
5. Belgium 6%	5. Austria 6%
<b>Rest of world 47%</b>	<b>Rest of world 42%</b>

**Note:** All figures shown for 2023 and 2033 are forecast projections (F). Data for additional Travel & Tourism indicators are available in the full report. For more details, visit <https://researchhub.wttc.org>.

1. All values are in constant 2022 prices & exchange rates. As reported in March 2023.

2. Where the country or region has implemented job support schemes and supported jobs are still recorded as employment by national statistical job losses exclude those supported jobs (where known)

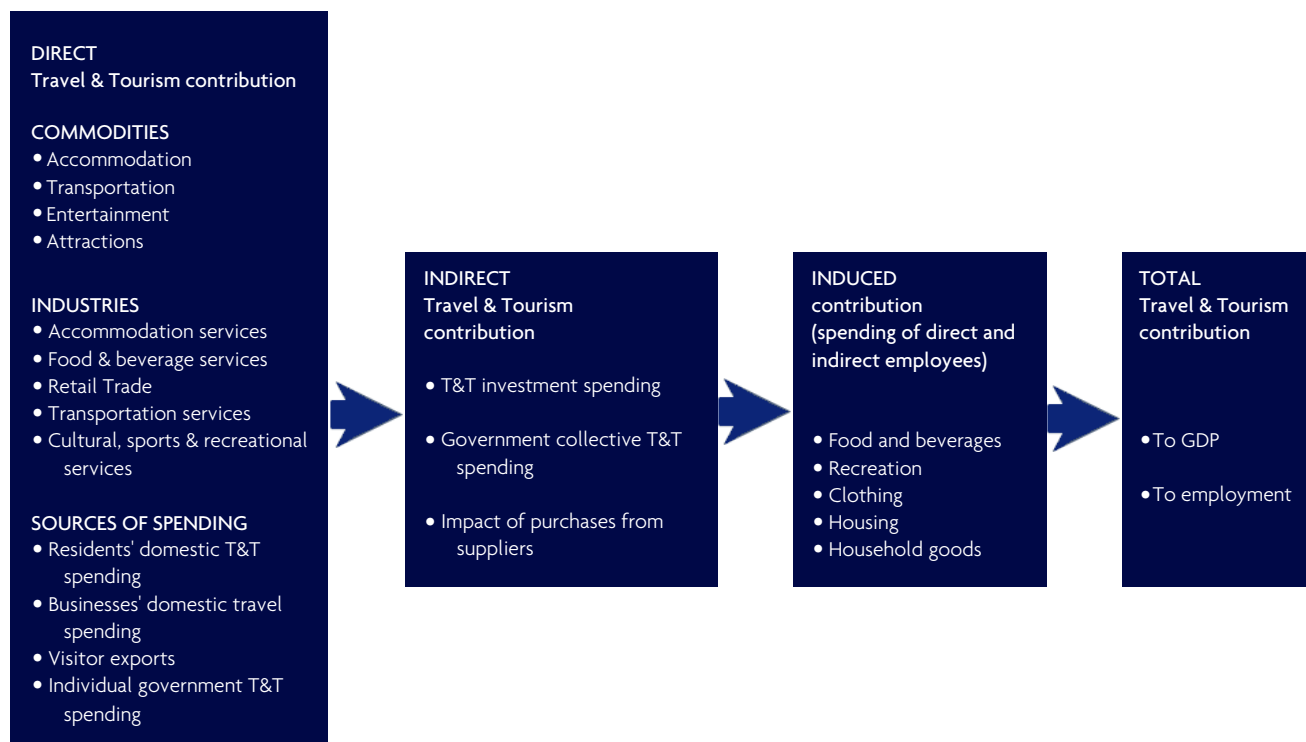
3. CAGR= Compound Annual Growth Rate

4. Source: Oxford Economics, national sources and UNWTO



# 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.

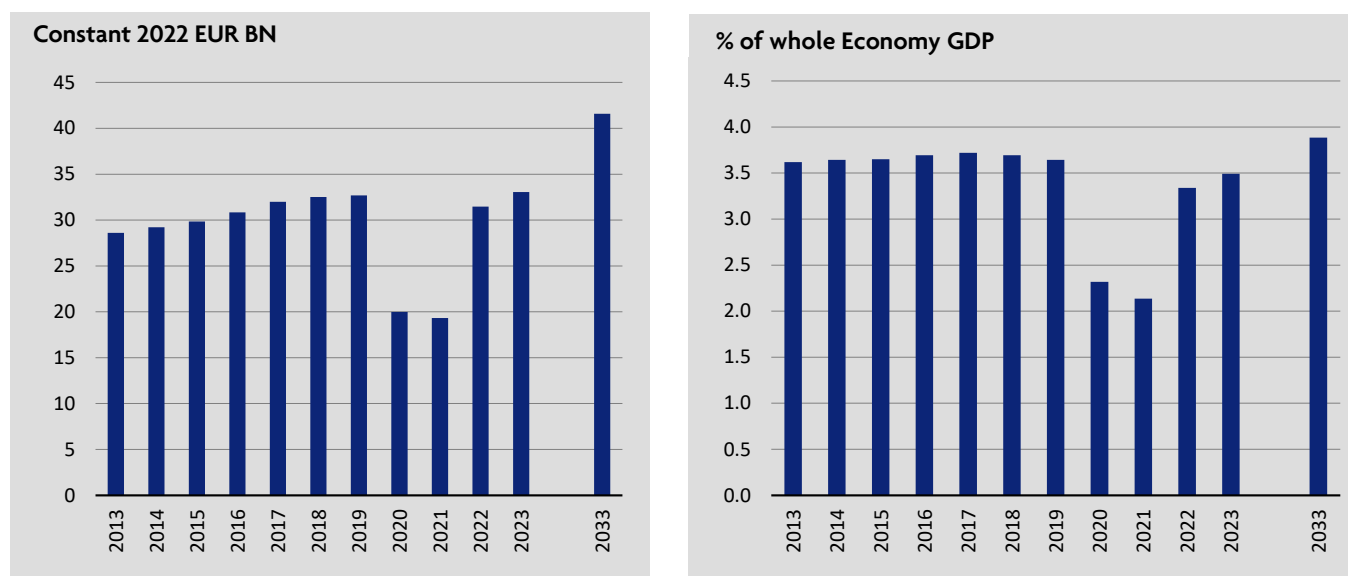
PLEASE NOTE THAT DUE TO CHANGES IN METHODOLOGY BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPARE FIGURES PUBLISHED BY WTTC FROM 2011 ONWARDS WITH THE SERIES PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

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

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2022 was EUR31.5bn (3.3% of GDP). 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 2.3% pa to EUR41.6bn (3.9% of GDP) from 2023 to 2033.

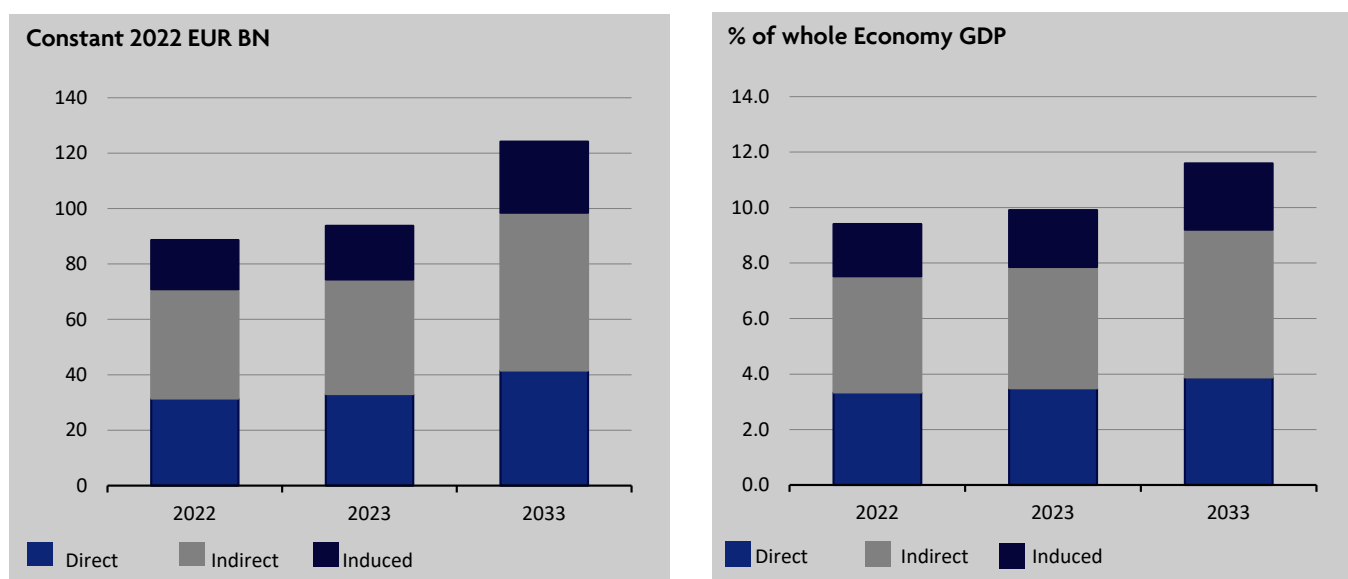
## Netherlands: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was EUR88.6bn in 2022 (9.4% of GDP).

It is forecast to rise by 2.8% pa to EUR124.2bn from 2023 to 2033 (11.6% of GDP).

## Netherlands: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



<sup>1</sup> All values are in constant 2022 prices & exchange rates

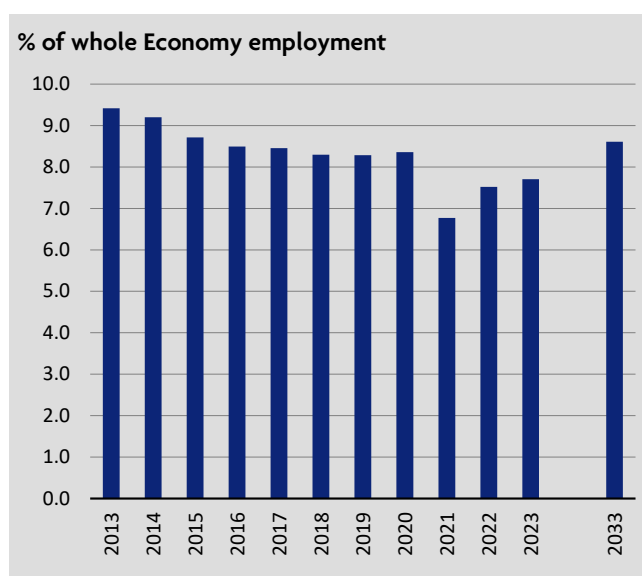
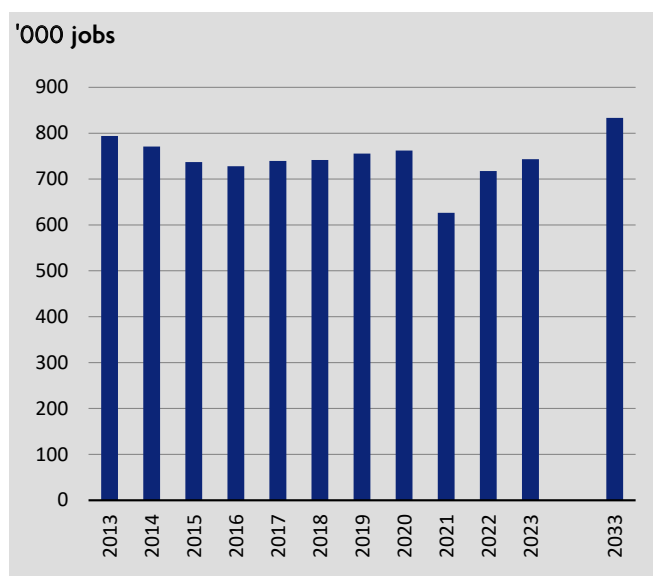


# TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Travel & Tourism generated 717,555 jobs directly in 2022 (7.5% 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 2033, Travel & Tourism will account for 833,364 jobs directly (8.6% of total employment), an increase of 1.1% pa from 2023.

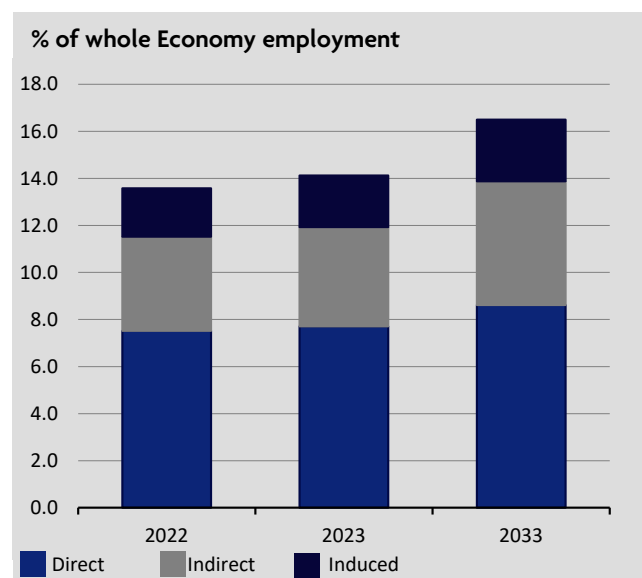
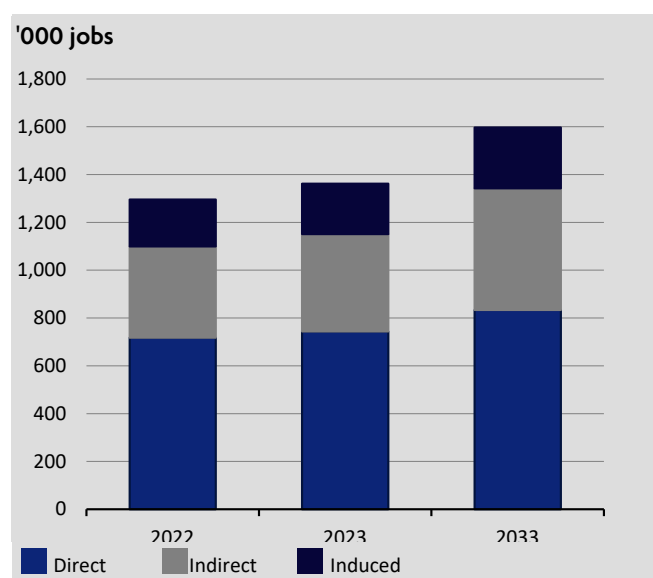
## Netherlands: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was 1,295,452 jobs in 2022 (13.6% of total employment).

By 2033, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 1,596,695 jobs (16.5% of total employment), an increase of 1.6% pa since 2023.

## Netherlands: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



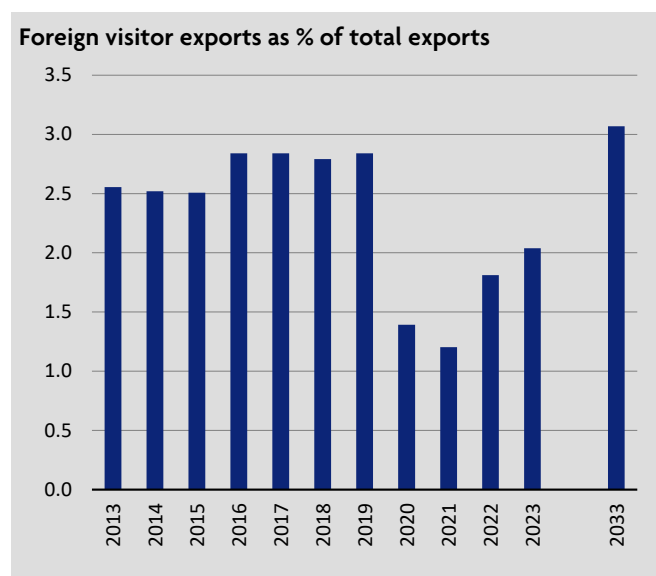
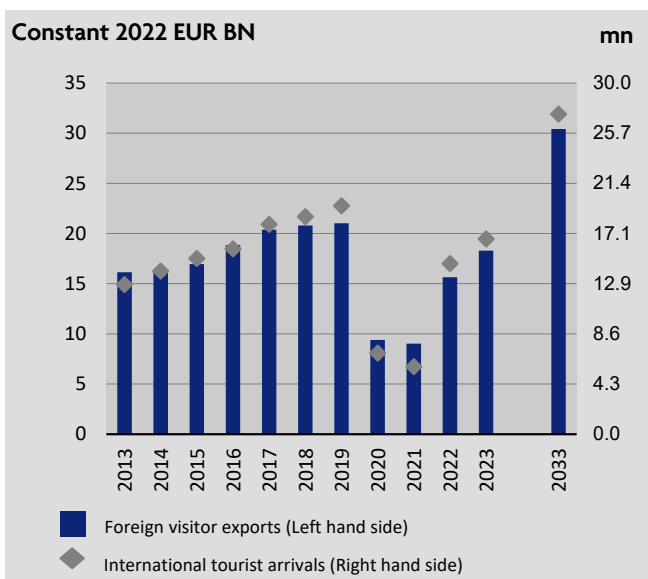
# VISITOR EXPORTS AND INVESTMENT<sup>1</sup>

## VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2022, Netherlands generated EUR15.6bn in visitor exports.

By 2033, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 27,337,000, generating expenditure of EUR30.4bn, an increase of 5.2% pa since 2023.

### Netherlands: Visitor Exports and International Tourist Arrivals

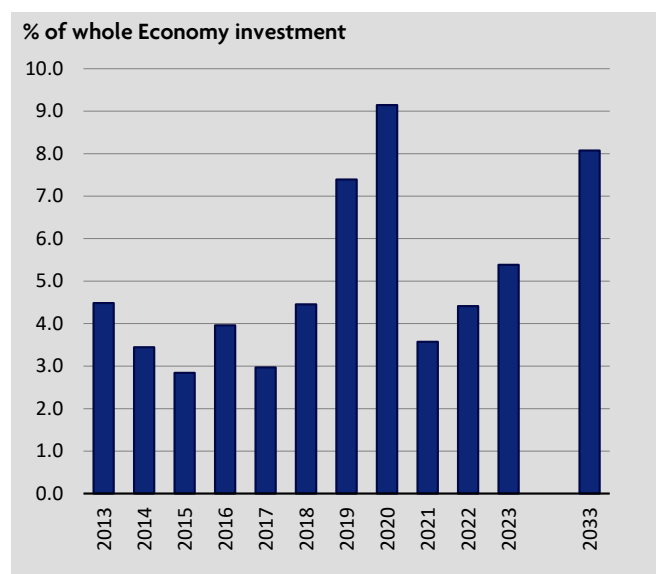
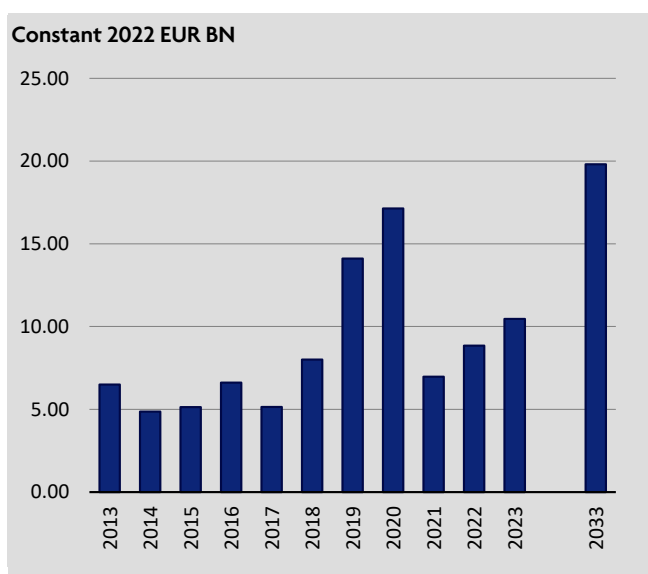


## INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of EUR8.9bn in 2022.

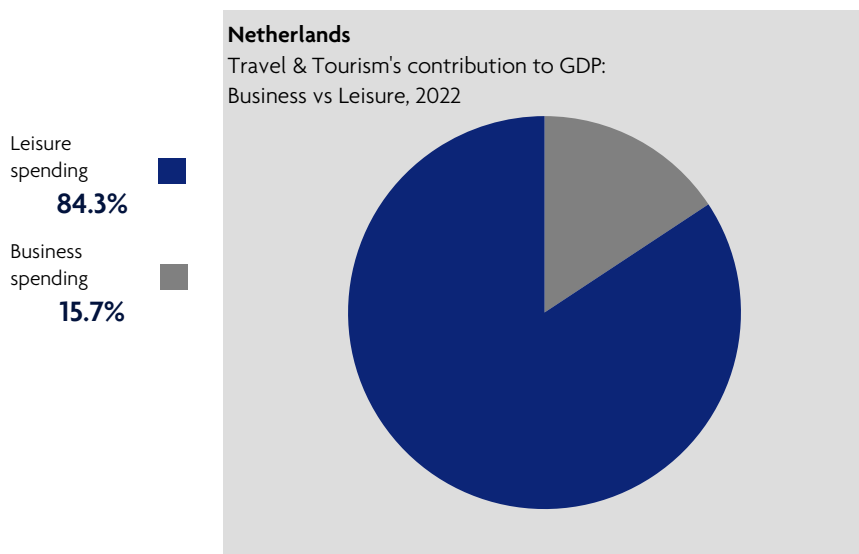
Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment is expected to be 8.1% in 2033.

### Netherlands: Capital Investment in Travel & Tourism



<sup>1</sup> All values are in constant 2022 prices & exchange rates

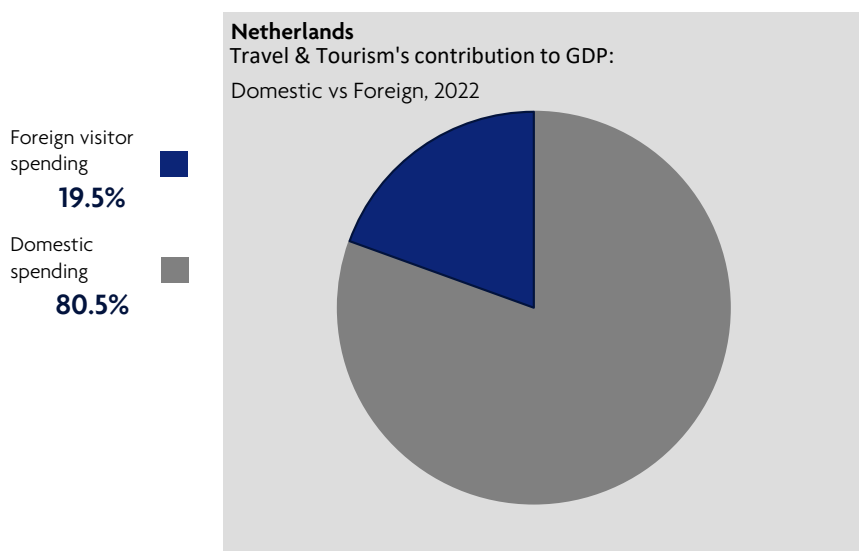
# DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF TRAVEL & TOURISM<sup>1</sup>



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 84.3% of total internal spending in 2022 (EUR67.7bn) compared with 15.7% for business travel spending (EUR12.6bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to rise by 1.7% pa to EUR83.3bn from 2023 to 2033.

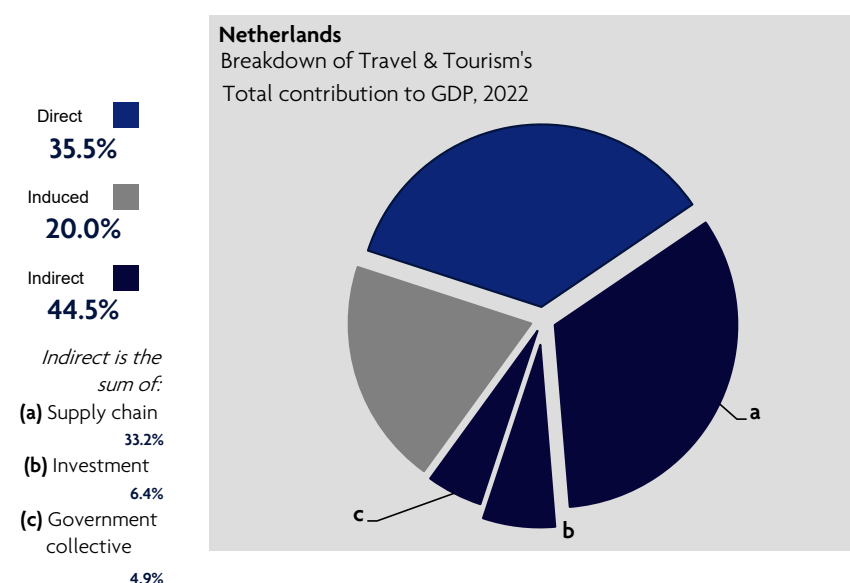
Business travel spending is expected to rise by 4.7% pa to EUR22.8bn from 2023 to 2033.



Domestic travel spending generated 80.5% (EUR64.6bn) of total internal spending in 2022 compared with 19.5% (EUR15.6bn) for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to rise by 1.3% pa to EUR75.7bn from 2023 to 2033.

Visitor exports are expected to rise by 5.2% pa to EUR30.4bn from 2023 to 2033.



The Travel & Tourism industry contributes to GDP and employment in many ways as detailed on page 3.

**The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is nearly three times greater than its direct contribution.**

<sup>1</sup> All values are in constant 2022 prices & exchange rates



# COUNTRY RANKINGS: ABSOLUTE CONTRIBUTION, 2022

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2022 (US\$bn)
3	Germany	130.0
5	France	98.5
6	United Kingdom	95.5
7	Italy	89.1
9	Spain	74.9
16	Netherlands	32.8
European Union Average		21.3
25	Switzerland	18.1
World Average		12.9
37	Belgium	9.9
41	Denmark	8.5
66	Luxembourg	3.4

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2022 '000 jobs
8	Germany	2,971.8
12	United Kingdom	1,580.3
14	Italy	1,335.9
15	France	1,303.3
World Average		1,156.0
19	Spain	996.7
23	Netherlands	717.6
75	Switzerland	147.2
82	Belgium	125.5
107	Denmark	69.4
151	Luxembourg	17.4
European Union Average		14.1

Travel & Tourism Investment		2022 (US\$bn)
5	Germany	31.5
6	France	26.7
8	United Kingdom	18.6
9	Spain	18.6
16	Netherlands	9.2
18	Italy	8.7
European Union Average		5.0
World Average		4.6
34	Denmark	3.7
39	Switzerland	3.2
56	Belgium	1.6
104	Luxembourg	0.3

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2022 (US\$bn)
3	Germany	353.1
4	United Kingdom	290.8
6	France	225.7
8	Italy	202.7
10	Spain	186.6
16	Netherlands	92.4
European Union Average		52.9
22	Switzerland	50.6
World Average		36.9
35	Belgium	27.0
38	Denmark	22.6
69	Luxembourg	6.8

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2022 '000 jobs
9	Germany	5,427.3
13	United Kingdom	3,641.8
16	Spain	2,835.8
17	Italy	2,712.3
18	France	2,638.7
World Average		1,422.7
32	Netherlands	1,295.5
73	Switzerland	398.0
90	Belgium	313.6
107	Denmark	191.6
160	Luxembourg	32.7
European Union Average		29.9

Visitor Exports		2022 (US\$bn)
2	Spain	76.4
3	France	59.8
5	Italy	44.1
6	United Kingdom	36.6
8	Germany	31.8
16	Switzerland	18.4
19	Netherlands	16.3
European Union Average		14.9
31	Belgium	8.7
32	Denmark	8.7
World Average		6.0
45	Luxembourg	5.3

The tables on pages 8-11 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 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, 2022

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2022 % share
37	Spain	5.5
53	Italy	4.5
55	Luxembourg	4.2
65	France	3.6
	<b>European Union</b>	3.5
67	<b>Netherlands</b>	3.3
68	Germany	3.3
70	United Kingdom	3.1
	World	2.3
105	Switzerland	2.3
110	Denmark	2.1
137	Belgium	1.7

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2022 % share
33	<b>Netherlands</b>	7.5
39	Germany	6.5
47	Italy	5.8
	<b>European Union</b>	4.9
62	Spain	4.9
69	United Kingdom	4.4
70	France	4.4
90	Luxembourg	3.5
	World	3.3
106	Switzerland	2.9
119	Belgium	2.5
121	Denmark	2.4

Travel & Tourism Contribution to Total Capital Investment		2022 % share
49	Spain	6.7
76	<b>Netherlands</b>	4.4
81	Denmark	4.1
88	France	3.9
	<b>European Union</b>	3.6
96	Germany	3.5
100	United Kingdom	3.4
	World	3.2
138	Luxembourg	2.2
145	Italy	2.1
163	Switzerland	1.5
171	Belgium	1.2

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2022 % share
37	Spain	13.6
53	Italy	10.2
58	United Kingdom	9.5
60	<b>Netherlands</b>	9.4
69	Germany	8.8
	<b>European Union</b>	8.7
71	Luxembourg	8.5
73	France	8.2
	World	7.6
103	Switzerland	6.3
111	Denmark	5.7
130	Belgium	4.7

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2022 % share
46	Spain	13.9
49	<b>Netherlands</b>	13.6
58	Germany	11.9
60	Italy	11.7
	<b>European Union</b>	10.5
78	United Kingdom	10.2
	World	9.0
91	France	8.9
108	Switzerland	7.7
123	Denmark	6.7
126	Luxembourg	6.5
129	Belgium	6.2

Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports		2022 % share
59	Spain	13.0
85	France	6.4
88	Italy	6.0
	<b>European Union</b>	4.3
113	United Kingdom	3.8
116	Switzerland	3.7
	World	3.6
126	Denmark	3.1
127	Luxembourg	3.1
143	<b>Netherlands</b>	1.8
151	Belgium	1.6
152	Germany	1.6

# COUNTRY RANKINGS: REAL GROWTH, 2022

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2022 % growth
41	United Kingdom	70.0
50	Netherlands	62.9
72	Spain	49.3
73	Germany	48.7
	European Union	43.9
103	France	38.1
108	Italy	34.0
	World	30.1
146	Switzerland	22.4
147	Denmark	22.0
156	Belgium	18.0
175	Luxembourg	9.5

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2022 % growth
4	United Kingdom	59.9
86	Spain	15.7
93	Netherlands	14.5
99	Germany	14.0
101	Italy	13.7
	World	12.8
	European Union	12.2
108	Denmark	12.2
128	Belgium	10.5
145	Switzerland	8.7
165	Luxembourg	5.6
168	France	5.4

Travel & Tourism Investment		2022 % growth
25	Italy	36.5
30	France	33.1
42	United Kingdom	27.5
47	Netherlands	27.0
	European Union	17.9
94	Switzerland	15.6
	World	11.1
124	Luxembourg	10.7
137	Germany	8.9
151	Spain	6.5
169	Denmark	2.4
179	Belgium	-2.6

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2022 % growth
37	United Kingdom	65.2
46	Netherlands	57.0
70	Spain	44.7
74	Germany	43.4
	European Union	40.5
95	France	36.9
108	Italy	33.4
	World	22.0
148	Switzerland	20.7
151	Denmark	17.5
152	Belgium	17.4
175	Luxembourg	9.0

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2022 % growth
4	United Kingdom	45.0
64	Netherlands	13.9
69	Italy	13.1
87	Spain	11.9
92	Denmark	11.4
95	Germany	11.3
	European Union	10.3
117	Belgium	9.8
	World	7.9
143	Switzerland	7.4
157	Luxembourg	5.1
158	France	5.0

Visitor Exports		2022 % growth
17	United Kingdom	307.0
56	Spain	122.6
71	Italy	99.3
74	Denmark	95.7
	World	81.9
	European Union	80.5
87	France	75.9
90	Netherlands	73.3
107	Germany	60.9
113	Switzerland	56.9
153	Belgium	27.3
171	Luxembourg	6.2



# COUNTRY RANKINGS: LONG TERM GROWTH, 2023 - 2033

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2023 - 2033 % growth
	World	4.9
125	Belgium	3.8
140	Switzerland	3.4
152	Luxembourg	3.1
161	Denmark	2.9
164	France	2.7
	<b>European Union</b>	2.6
167	Spain	2.6
173	Netherlands	2.3
178	United Kingdom	2.1
180	Germany	1.9
181	Italy	1.8

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 - 2033 % growth
58	Switzerland	3.6
	World	3.4
84	Luxembourg	3.0
111	Belgium	2.5
120	United Kingdom	2.4
150	Italy	1.8
152	Spain	1.7
155	France	1.7
	<b>European Union</b>	1.4
175	Netherlands	1.1
178	Denmark	1.0
181	Germany	0.8

Travel & Tourism Investment		2023 - 2033 % growth
64	Switzerland	6.6
67	Netherlands	6.6
	World	6.1
117	France	5.3
129	Belgium	4.9
	<b>European Union</b>	4.7
146	Denmark	4.1
161	Luxembourg	3.6
163	Spain	3.5
169	Italy	3.2
171	Germany	2.9
178	United Kingdom	2.6

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 - 2033 % growth
	World	5.1
135	Belgium	3.7
146	Luxembourg	3.4
150	Denmark	3.2
155	Switzerland	3.2
160	France	3.0
163	Netherlands	2.8
	<b>European Union</b>	2.8
171	Spain	2.6
177	United Kingdom	2.2
178	Germany	2.2
184	Italy	1.9

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 - 2033 % growth
79	Luxembourg	3.3
	World	3.0
108	Switzerland	2.7
114	United Kingdom	2.5
117	Belgium	2.5
145	France	1.9
151	Italy	1.8
154	Spain	1.8
	<b>European Union</b>	1.6
160	Netherlands	1.6
177	Denmark	1.2
181	Germany	0.8

Visitor Exports		2023 - 2033 % growth
	World	6.5
94	Switzerland	5.9
102	Belgium	5.6
117	Netherlands	5.2
137	Germany	4.2
144	France	3.9
	<b>European Union</b>	3.9
149	Italy	3.5
154	Denmark	3.4
166	Luxembourg	2.8
167	Spain	2.8
174	United Kingdom	2.5

# SUMMARY TABLES: ESTIMATES & FORECASTS

Netherlands	2022	2022	2023	2033		
	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	% of total	Growth <sup>2</sup>	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	% of total	Growth <sup>3</sup>
Direct contribution to GDP	32.8	3.3	5.0	43.4	3.9	2.3
Total contribution to GDP	92.4	9.4	5.8	129.5	11.6	2.8
Direct contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	717.6	7.5	3.6	833.4	8.6	1.1
Total contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	1,295.5	13.6	5.1	1,596.7	16.5	1.6
Visitor exports	16.3	1.8	17.0	31.7	3.1	5.2
Domestic spending	67.4	6.9	3.1	78.9	7.1	1.3
Leisure spending	70.5	2.8	4.2	86.9	3.0	1.7
Business spending	13.1	0.5	14.4	23.8	0.8	4.7
Capital investment	9.2	4.4	18.1	20.7	8.1	6.6

<sup>1</sup>2022 constant prices & exchange rates; <sup>2</sup>2023 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>3</sup>2023-2033 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>4</sup>000 jobs

European Union	2022	2022	2023	2033		
	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	% of total	Growth <sup>2</sup>	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	% of total	Growth <sup>3</sup>
Direct contribution to GDP	575.8	3.5	4.4	777.3	4.0	2.6
Total contribution to GDP	1,429.4	8.7	4.8	1,977.0	10.3	2.8
Direct contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	10,284.8	4.9	3.0	12,230.1	5.9	1.4
Total contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	21,767.3	10.5	3.2	26,377.3	12.8	1.6
Visitor exports	401.1	4.3	9.2	643.0	6.1	3.9
Domestic spending	848.2	5.2	2.5	1,021.4	5.3	1.6
Leisure spending	1,042.6	2.9	3.9	1,371.2	3.3	2.4
Business spending	206.7	0.6	8.5	293.2	0.7	2.7
Capital investment	135.2	3.6	12.0	239.0	5.4	4.7

<sup>1</sup>2022 constant prices & exchange rates; <sup>2</sup>2023 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>3</sup>2023-2033 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>4</sup>000 jobs

Worldwide	2022	2022	2023	2033		
	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	% of total	Growth <sup>2</sup>	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	% of total	Growth <sup>3</sup>
Direct contribution to GDP	2,379.0	2.3	18.4	4,530.0	3.4	4.9
Total contribution to GDP	7,682.5	7.6	23.3	15,510.9	11.6	5.1
Direct contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	106,966.8	3.3	6.5	158,687.8	4.3	3.4
Total contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	295,363.4	9.0	8.2	429,578.8	11.8	3.0
Visitor exports	1,107.2	3.6	23.0	2,566.7	7.0	6.5
Domestic spending	3,990.7	3.9	18.1	7,225.0	5.4	4.4
Leisure spending	4,151.3	1.9	17.9	7,944.5	2.7	5.0
Business spending	946.6	0.4	24.7	1,847.7	0.6	4.6
Capital investment	855.9	3.2	11.5	1,726.7	5.0	6.1

<sup>1</sup>2022 constant prices & exchange rates; <sup>2</sup>2023 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>3</sup>2023-2033 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, as well as leisure and business spending, is expressed relative to whole economy GDP. Investment spending is expressed relative to whole economy investment.

# THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: REAL 2022 PRICES

<b>Netherlands</b> (EURbn, real 2022 prices)	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023E</b>	<b>2033F</b>
1. Visitor exports	20.4	20.8	21.0	9.4	9.0	15.6	18.3	30.4
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	60.7	61.6	61.8	40.9	39.9	64.6	66.6	75.7
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	81.1	82.4	82.8	50.3	48.9	80.3	84.9	106.1
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-49.1	-49.9	-50.2	-30.3	-29.6	-48.8	-51.9	-64.5
<b>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	32.0	32.5	32.7	20.0	19.3	31.5	33.1	41.6
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.7	3.7	3.6	2.3	2.1	3.3	3.5	3.9
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	39.2	39.8	40.0	24.5	23.7	38.5	40.5	50.9
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	5.1	8.0	14.1	17.1	7.0	8.9	10.5	19.8
8. Government collective spending	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.6	4.7	5.6
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-11.3	-11.9	-14.1	-11.0	-7.9	-12.6	-14.3	-19.4
10. Induced	17.9	18.9	20.0	12.4	10.9	17.7	19.3	25.6
<b>11. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	87.0	91.4	96.9	66.4	56.5	88.6	93.8	124.2
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	10.1	10.4	10.8	7.7	6.2	9.4	9.9	11.6
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	739.4	741.7	755.4	762.1	626.5	717.6	743.5	833.4
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.4	6.8	7.5	7.7	8.6
<b>13. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	1,290.4	1,330.6	1,401.5	1,403.5	1,137.8	1,295.5	1,361.9	1,596.7
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	14.8	14.9	15.4	15.4	12.3	13.6	14.1	16.5
<b>Other indicators</b>								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	22.3	21.8	21.4	7.0	8.9	16.1	18.6	25.1

**E - Estimate, F - Forecast**



# THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES

<b>Netherlands</b> (EURbn, nominal prices)	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023E</b>	<b>2033F</b>
1. Visitor exports	17.5	18.3	19.0	8.7	8.5	15.6	19.0	38.2
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	52.1	54.2	56.0	37.8	37.8	64.6	69.2	95.0
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	69.6	72.5	75.1	46.4	46.3	80.3	88.3	133.1
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-42.2	-43.9	-45.5	-28.0	-28.0	-48.8	-53.9	-80.9
<b>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	27.5	28.6	29.6	18.5	18.3	31.5	34.4	52.2
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	33.6	35.0	36.3	22.6	22.4	38.5	42.1	63.9
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	4.4	7.0	12.8	15.8	6.6	8.9	10.9	24.9
8. Government collective spending	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.3	4.6	4.9	7.0
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-9.7	-10.5	-12.8	-10.2	-7.5	-12.6	-14.8	-24.3
10. Induced	15.4	16.6	18.1	11.5	10.3	17.7	20.1	32.2
<b>11. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	74.7	80.4	87.8	61.4	53.5	88.6	97.5	155.8
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	739.4	741.7	755.4	762.1	626.5	717.6	743.5	833.4
<b>13. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	1,290.4	1,330.6	1,401.5	1,403.5	1,137.8	1,295.5	1,361.9	1,596.7
<b>Other indicators</b>								
<b>14</b> Expenditure on outbound travel	19.2	19.2	19.4	6.4	8.4	16.1	19.3	31.5

**E - Estimate, F - Forecast**

\*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: REAL 2022 PRICES (in USD)

<b>Netherlands</b> (USDbn, real 2022 prices)	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023E</b>	<b>2033F</b>
1. Visitor exports	21.2	21.7	21.9	9.8	9.4	16.3	19.1	31.7
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	63.3	64.2	64.5	42.6	41.6	67.4	69.5	78.9
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	84.6	85.9	86.4	52.4	51.0	83.7	88.6	110.6
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-51.2	-52.0	-52.3	-31.6	-30.9	-50.9	-54.1	-67.2
<b>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	33.4	33.9	34.1	20.8	20.1	32.8	34.5	43.4
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.7	3.7	3.6	2.3	2.1	3.3	3.5	3.9
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	40.8	41.5	41.7	25.5	24.7	40.2	42.2	53.1
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	5.4	8.4	14.7	17.9	7.3	9.2	10.9	20.7
8. Government collective spending	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.6	3.6	4.8	4.9	5.8
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-11.8	-12.4	-14.7	-11.5	-8.2	-13.1	-14.9	-20.2
10. Induced	18.7	19.7	20.9	12.9	11.4	18.5	20.2	26.7
<b>11. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	90.7	95.3	101.0	69.3	58.9	92.4	97.8	129.5
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	10.1	10.4	10.8	7.7	6.2	9.4	9.9	11.6
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	739.4	741.7	755.4	762.1	626.5	717.6	743.5	833.4
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.4	6.8	7.5	7.7	8.6
<b>13. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	1,290.4	1,330.6	1,401.5	1,403.5	1,137.8	1,295.5	1,361.9	1,596.7
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	14.8	14.9	15.4	15.4	12.3	13.6	14.1	16.5
<b>Other indicators</b>								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	23.3	22.7	22.3	7.3	9.2	16.8	19.4	26.2

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

# THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES (in USD)

<b>Netherlands</b> (USDbn, nominal prices)	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023E</b>	<b>2033F</b>
1. Visitor exports	19.8	21.6	21.3	9.9	10.1	16.3	18.8	47.7
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	58.9	64.0	62.7	43.1	44.7	67.4	68.6	118.7
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	78.7	85.6	84.1	53.0	54.8	83.7	87.4	166.4
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-47.6	-51.9	-50.9	-31.9	-33.2	-50.9	-53.4	-101.2
<b>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	31.0	33.8	33.2	21.1	21.6	32.8	34.0	65.3
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	38.0	41.4	40.6	25.8	26.5	40.2	41.6	79.9
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	5.0	8.3	14.3	18.1	7.8	9.2	10.8	31.1
8. Government collective spending	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.8	8.8
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-11.0	-12.4	-14.3	-11.6	-8.9	-13.1	-14.7	-30.4
10. Induced	17.4	19.6	20.3	13.1	12.2	18.5	19.9	40.2
<b>11. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	84.4	95.0	98.3	70.0	63.3	92.4	96.5	194.8
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	739.4	741.7	755.4	762.1	626.5	717.6	743.5	833.4
<b>13. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	1,290.4	1,330.6	1,401.5	1,403.5	1,137.8	1,295.5	1,361.9	1,596.7
<b>Other indicators</b>								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	21.7	22.7	21.7	7.3	9.9	16.8	19.1	39.4

**E - Estimate, F - Forecast**

\*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

Netherlands Growth <sup>1</sup> (%)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F <sup>2</sup>
1. Visitor exports	8.1	2.1	1.0	-55.3	-3.9	73.3	17.0	5.2
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	2.4	1.5	0.4	-33.9	-2.4	61.9	3.1	1.3
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	3.8	1.6	0.5	-39.3	-2.7	64.0	5.8	2.2
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	3.8	1.6	0.5	-39.6	-2.3	64.8	6.3	2.2
5. <b>Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	3.7	1.6	0.5	-38.8	-3.3	62.9	5.0	2.3
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	3.7	1.6	0.5	-38.8	-3.3	62.9	5.0	2.3
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	-22.3	55.7	76.1	21.5	-59.3	27.0	18.1	6.6
8. Government collective spending	1.4	2.6	2.2	-18.6	1.6	31.7	2.4	1.7
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	2.7	5.3	18.3	-21.9	-28.4	58.9	13.7	3.1
10. Induced	1.2	5.1	6.1	-37.9	-12.0	62.2	9.2	2.8
11. <b>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	1.2	5.1	6.1	-31.5	-15.0	57.0	5.8	2.8
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	1.6	0.3	1.8	0.9	-17.8	14.5	3.6	1.1
13. <b>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	0.2	3.1	5.3	0.1	-18.9	13.9	5.1	1.6
<b>Other indicators</b>								
14 Expenditure on outbound travel	5.9	-2.3	-1.9	-67.4	27.2	82.0	15.4	3.0

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

<sup>1</sup>2017-2023 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%)<sup>b</sup> <sup>2</sup>2023-2033 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.

### INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS

The number of arrivals of international overnight visitors (tourists) to the country.

# METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

WTTC has an ongoing 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 TSAs incorporated this year include Maldives and Zimbabwe, bringing our total of countries and economies in our benchmarking dataset to 66. Our TSA benchmarked countries now cover around 90% of global direct T&T GDP.

WTTC coverage includes data on 185 countries and economies, and reports on 26 regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups.

## ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHIC GROUPS

### **APEC (ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION)**

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

### **G7**

Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, USA.

### **G20**

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

### **GCC (GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL)**

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

### **OAS (ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES)**

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

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

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

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

Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, 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, Türkiye, UAE, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

### **OTHER OCEANIA**

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

### **PACIFIC ALLIANCE**

Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru.

### **SADC (SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY)**

Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, 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/ECONOMIES

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

\* Referred to as Former Netherlands Antilles in previous WTTC reports.



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## Contributing data to the WTTC Economic Impact Model:



STR provides premium data benchmarking, analytics and marketplace insights for the global hospitality industry. We deliver data that is confidential, accurate and actionable, and our comprehensive solutions empower our clients to strategize and compete within their markets.

Founded in 1985, STR maintains a presence in 15 countries with a corporate North American headquarters in Hendersonville, Tennessee, and an international headquarters in London, and an Asia Pacific headquarters in Singapore. STR was acquired in October 2019 by CoStar Group, Inc. (NASDAQ: CSGP), the leading provider of commercial real estate information, analytics and online marketplaces.

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ForwardKeys was founded in 2010 on the premise that businesses dependent on international travellers – such as tourism organisations, hotels and retailers – would make better strategic decisions if they knew who was travelling where, when and for how long. The self-funded company, therefore, developed the most comprehensive database of air travel bookings in the industry, offering detailed information on traveller profiles.

Yet ForwardKeys is more than just a consultancy to the aviation industry. In recent years, it has evolved to become a travel intelligence specialist, able to provide insight into not only the flow of international travellers but also their behaviour and preferences at their destination.

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

WTTTC 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, WTTTC produces annual research that shows Travel & Tourism to be one of the world's largest sectors, supporting 289 million jobs and generating 6.1% of global GDP in 2021. Comprehensive reports quantify, compare and forecast the economic impact of Travel & Tourism on 185 economies around the world. In addition to individual country fact sheets, and fuller country reports, WTTTC produces a world report highlighting global trends and 26 further reports that focus on regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups.

To download reports or data, please visit: [ResearchHub.WTTTC.org](https://ResearchHub.WTTTC.org)



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