



WORLD
TRAVEL &
TOURISM
COUNCIL



TRAVEL & TOURISM
**ECONOMIC
IMPACT 2023**

YEMEN

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

For more information, please visit:
ResearchHub.WTTC.org/Contact



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THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

MAY 2023

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Global Data

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

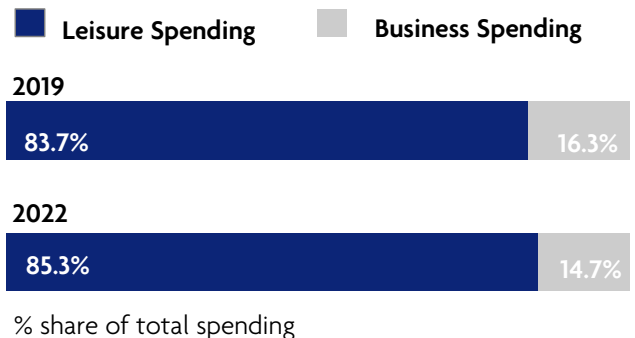
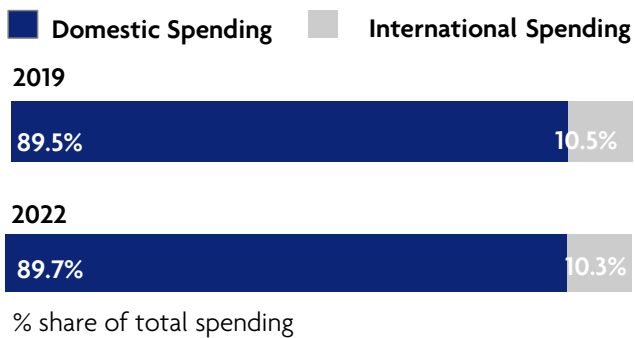
Yemen Key Data

2019	5.6% (of Total Economy) YER 505.6BN (USD 2.0BN)	Change in 2020: -24.8%	287.7 (000s) =4.9% (Share of Total Jobs)	Change in 2020: -17.1%
2022	5.5% YER 500.6BN (USD 2.0BN)	Annual Change: +9.1% (-1.0% vs 2019) Economy Change: +1.0%	277.0 (000s) =4.5%	Annual Change: +9.9% (-3.7% vs 2019)
2023 (F)	5.5% YER 514.1BN (USD 2.1BN)	Annual Change: +2.7% (1.7% vs 2019)	287.8 (000s) =4.5%	Annual Change: +3.9% (0.0% vs 2019)
2033 (F)	5.1% YER 620.3BN (USD 2.5BN)	CAGR (2023 - 2033): +1.9% Economy CAGR (2023 - 2033): +2.8%	329.8 (000s) =4.0%	New Jobs (2033 vs 2023): 42.0 (000s)

YEMEN

2023 Annual Research: Key Highlights¹

Yemen Visitor Spending			
2019	2022	2023 (F)	2033 (F)
International Visitor Spending:			
YER46.7BN (USD 0.19BN) 5.3% of total exports	YER44.6BN (USD 0.18BN) Annual Change: 88.1% (-4.5% vs 2019)	Annual Change: 3.4% (-1.2% vs 2019)	YER65.3BN (USD 0.26BN) 7.5% of total exports CAGR (2023 - 2033): 3.5%
Domestic Visitor Spending:			
YER398.5BN (USD 1.6BN)	YER389.6BN (USD 1.6BN) Annual Change: 2.4% (-2.2% vs 2019)	Annual Change: 1.9% (-0.4% vs 2019)	YER461.1BN (USD 1.8BN) CAGR (2023 - 2033): 1.5%



Inbound Arrivals ⁴ :	
2019	2022
1. Saudi Arabia 16%	1. Saudi Arabia 21%
2. Oman 8%	2. Egypt 6%
3. India 4%	3. Oman 6%
4. Egypt 3%	4. India 4%
5. United States 3%	5. United States 2%
Rest of world 65%	Rest of world 60%

Outbound Departures ⁴ :	
2019	2022
1. Saudi Arabia 34%	1. Saudi Arabia 60%
2. Egypt 21%	2. United Arab Emirates 13%
3. United Arab Emirates 16%	3. Türkiye 7%
4. Türkiye 6%	4. Egypt 6%
5. Bahrain 4%	5. Bahrain 3%
Rest of world 19%	Rest of world 10%

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.

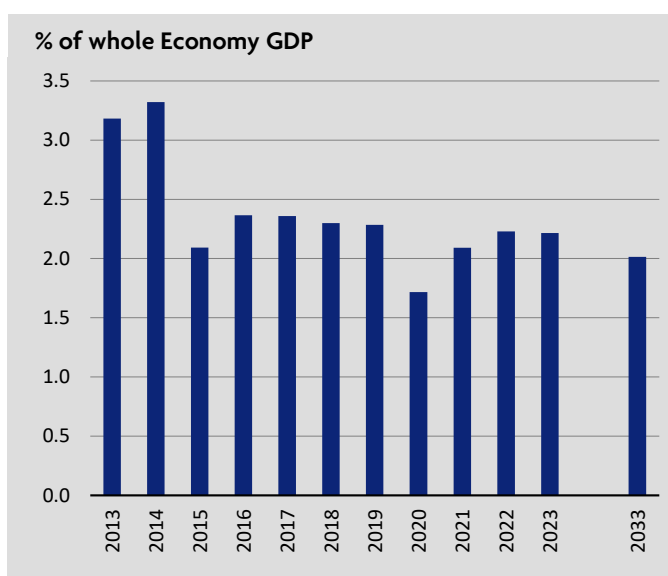
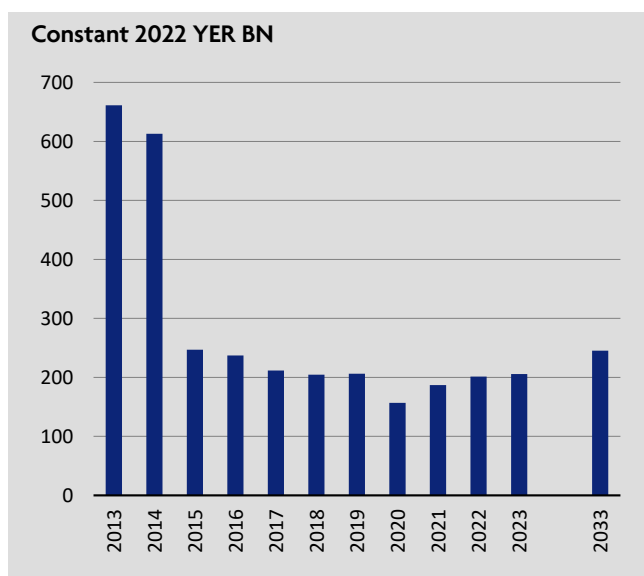
PLEASE NOTE THAT DUE TO CHANGES IN METHODOLOGY BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPARE FIGURES PUBLISHED BY WTTC FROM 2011 ONWARDS WITH THE SERIES PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2022 was YER201.3bn (2.2% 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 1.8% pa to YER245.2bn (2.0% of GDP) from 2023 to 2033.

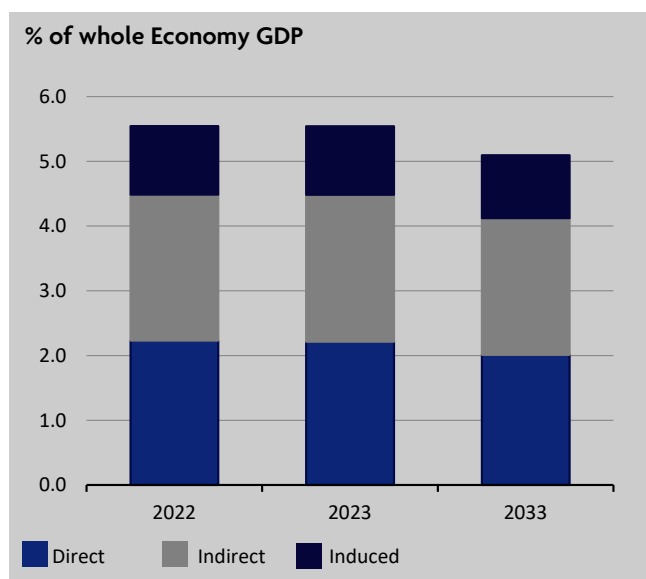
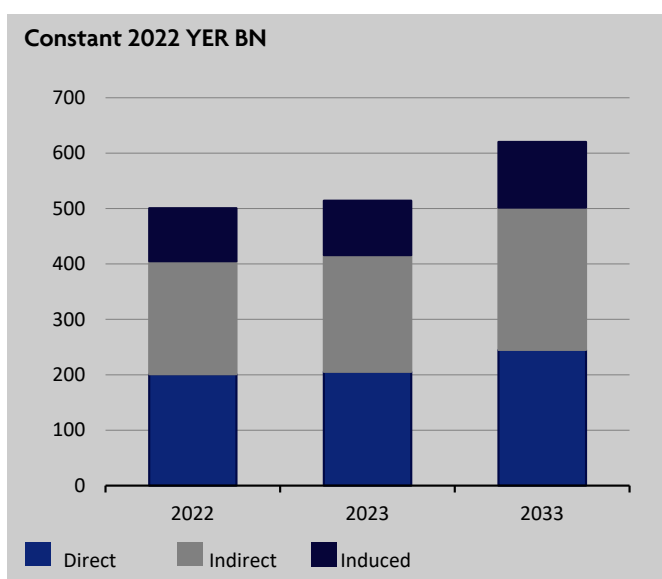
Yemen: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was YER500.6bn in 2022 (5.5% of GDP).

It is forecast to rise by 1.9% pa to YER620.3bn from 2023 to 2033 (5.1% of GDP).

Yemen: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



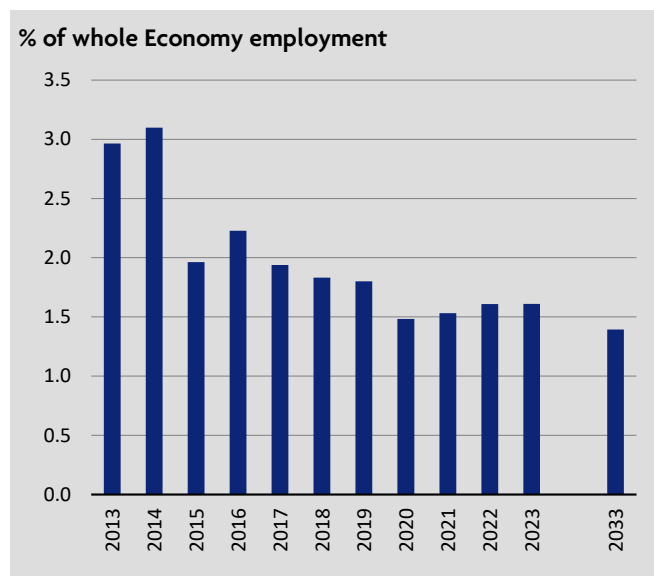
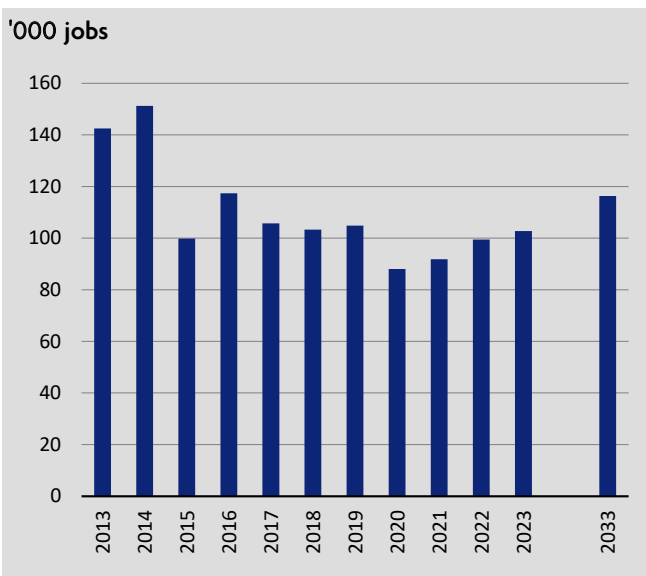
¹All values are in constant 2022 prices & exchange rates

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Travel & Tourism generated 99,477 jobs directly in 2022 (1.6% 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 2033, Travel & Tourism will account for 116,330 jobs directly (1.4% of total employment), an increase of 1.3% pa from 2023.

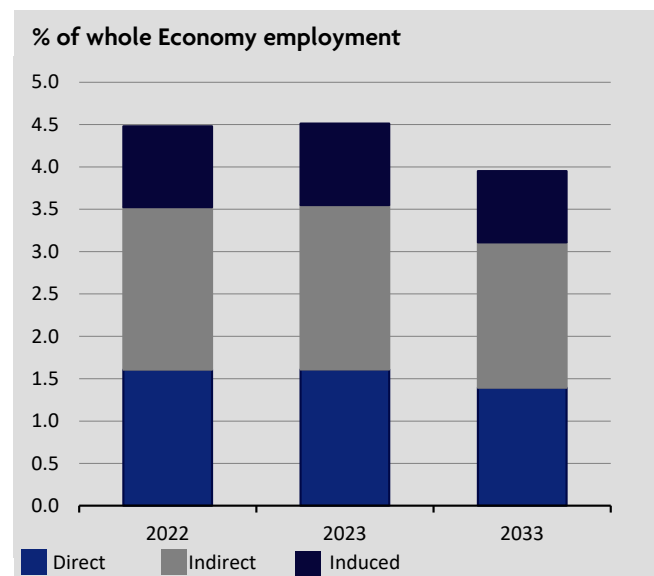
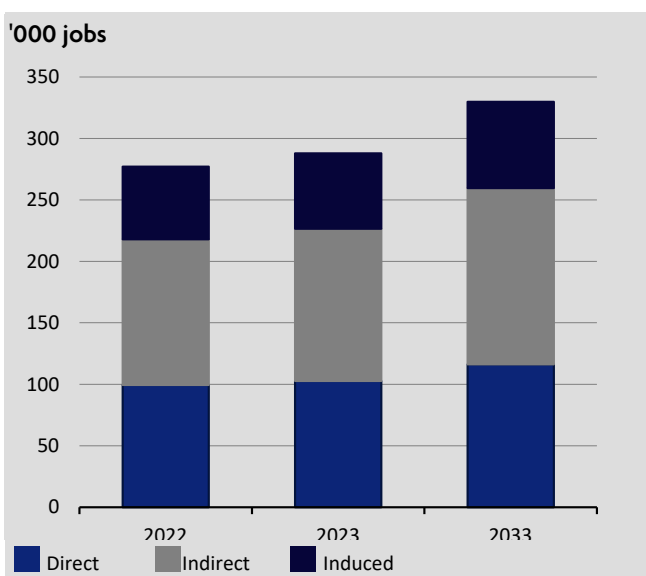
Yemen: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was 276,992 jobs in 2022 (4.5% of total employment).

By 2033, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 329,837 jobs (4.0% of total employment), an increase of 1.4% pa since 2023.

Yemen: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



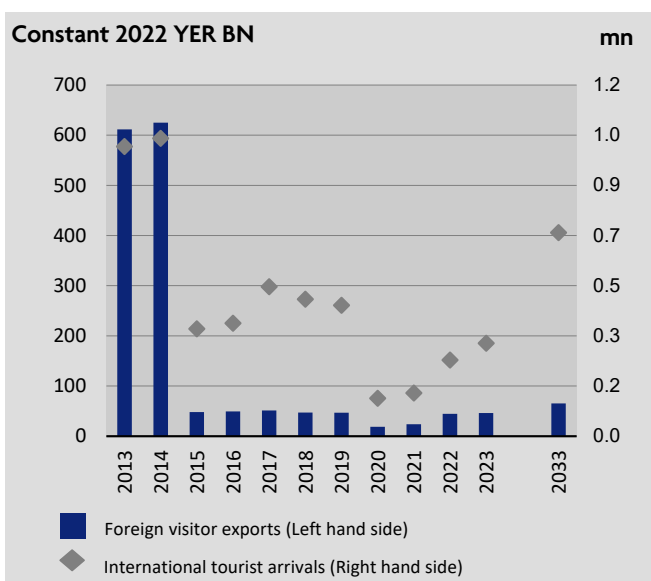
VISITOR EXPORTS AND INVESTMENT¹

VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2022, Yemen generated YER44.6bn in visitor exports.

By 2033, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 696,000, generating expenditure of YER65.3bn, an increase of 3.5% pa since 2023.

Yemen: Visitor Exports and International Tourist Arrivals

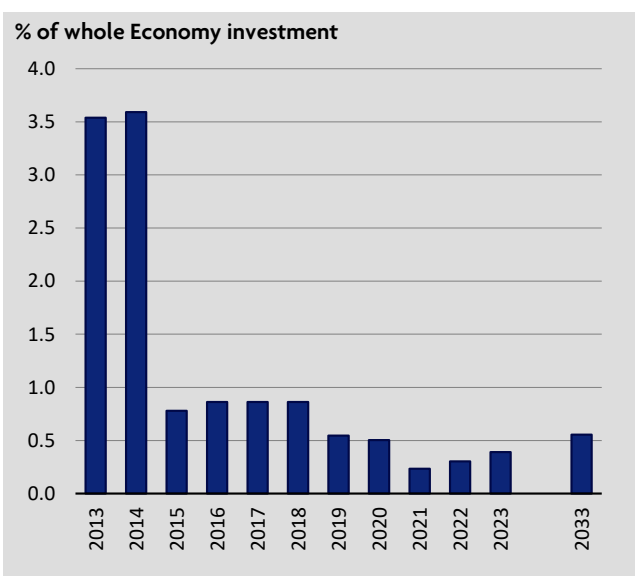
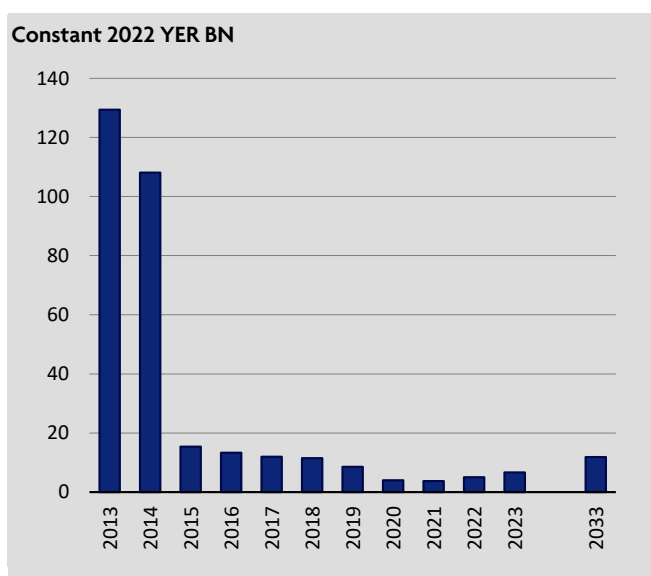


INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of YER5.1bn in 2022.

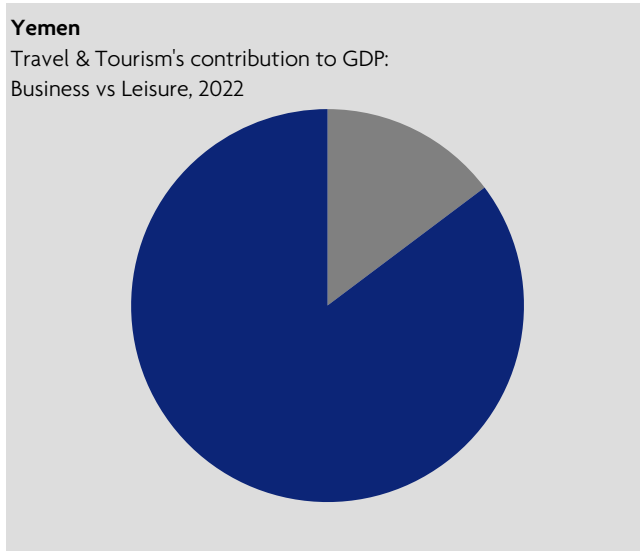
Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment is expected to be .6% in 2033.

Yemen: Capital Investment in Travel & Tourism



¹ All values are in constant 2022 prices & exchange rates

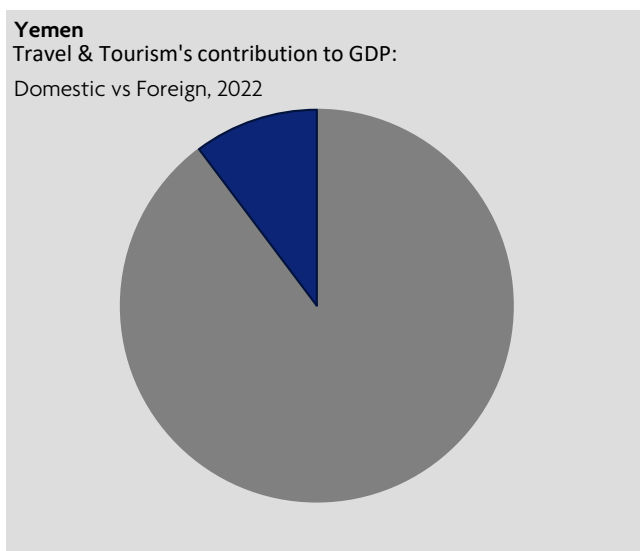
DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF TRAVEL & TOURISM¹



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 85.3% of total internal spending in 2022 (YER370.2bn) compared with 14.7% for business travel spending (YER64.0bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to rise by 1.5% pa to YER436.4bn from 2023 to 2033.

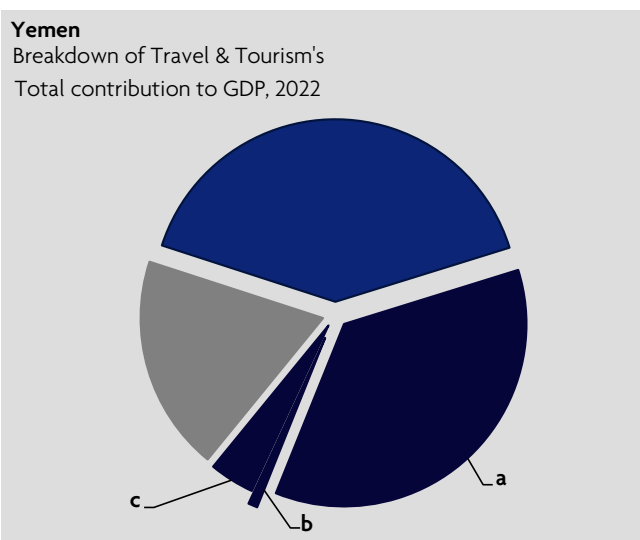
Business travel spending is expected to rise by 2.9% pa to YER90.0bn from 2023 to 2033.



Domestic travel spending generated 89.7% (YER389.6bn) of total internal spending in 2022 compared with 10.3% (YER44.6bn) for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to rise by 1.5% pa to YER461.1bn from 2023 to 2033.

Visitor exports are expected to rise by 3.5% pa to YER65.3bn 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 twice as large as its direct contribution.

¹ All values are in constant 2022 prices & exchange rates

COUNTRY RANKINGS: ABSOLUTE CONTRIBUTION, 2022

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2022 (US\$bn)
17	Saudi Arabia	30.6
23	United Arab Emirates	19.9
World Average		12.9
Middle East Average		9.2
47	Qatar	6.5
62	Lebanon	4.0
65	Kuwait	3.7
75	Bahrain	2.3
76	Jordan	2.2
79	Oman	2.1
113	Yemen	0.8
162	Syria	0.2

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2022 (US\$bn)
17	Saudi Arabia	85.0
25	United Arab Emirates	45.4
World Average		36.9
Middle East Average		25.8
40	Qatar	21.7
55	Lebanon	14.8
65	Kuwait	9.2
68	Jordan	7.1
72	Bahrain	5.9
87	Oman	4.2
114	Yemen	2.0
165	Syria	0.4

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2022 '000 jobs
World Average		1,156.0
22	Saudi Arabia	866.1
37	United Arab Emirates	350.8
85	Qatar	119.4
95	Yemen	99.5
102	Lebanon	91.3
104	Jordan	82.1
108	Syria	69.2
110	Oman	68.6
118	Kuwait	57.3
129	Bahrain	36.6
Middle East Average		15.3

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2022 '000 jobs
23	Saudi Arabia	1,992.0
World Average		1,422.7
50	United Arab Emirates	751.1
80	Lebanon	360.2
94	Qatar	285.6
97	Yemen	277.0
100	Jordan	259.0
111	Syria	175.0
118	Oman	135.0
119	Kuwait	135.0
130	Bahrain	91.4
Middle East Average		40.4

Travel & Tourism Investment		2022 (US\$bn)
3	Saudi Arabia	42.2
21	United Arab Emirates	7.0
Middle East Average		5.6
World Average		4.6
49	Qatar	1.9
52	Lebanon	1.8
74	Oman	0.6
80	Jordan	0.5
88	Bahrain	0.4
111	Kuwait	0.2
170	Yemen	0.02
172	Syria	0.02

Visitor Exports		2022 (US\$bn)
7	United Arab Emirates	32.0
11	Saudi Arabia	28.5
18	Qatar	16.4
Middle East Average		8.6
World Average		6.0
42	Jordan	6.0
43	Bahrain	5.4
44	Lebanon	5.4
83	Oman	1.9
87	Kuwait	1.7
148	Syria	0.2
150	Yemen	0.2

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
43	Bahrain	5.0
49	Jordan	4.8
58	United Arab Emirates	4.0
72	Saudi Arabia	3.0
78	Qatar	2.8
97	Syria	2.4
	World	2.3
107	Yemen	2.2
	Middle East	2.2
112	Kuwait	2.1
122	Oman	2.0
162	Lebanon	1.1

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2022 % share
41	Saudi Arabia	6.4
45	Jordan	5.9
46	Bahrain	5.8
50	Qatar	5.7
55	United Arab Emirates	5.4
60	Lebanon	5.0
	Middle East	3.3
	World	3.3
99	Oman	3.3
113	Kuwait	2.6
148	Syria	1.7
156	Yemen	1.6

Travel & Tourism Contribution to Total Capital Investment		2022 % share
12	Saudi Arabia	18.4
41	United Arab Emirates	7.9
42	Jordan	7.8
	Middle East	5.4
99	Bahrain	3.4
	World	3.2
120	Lebanon	2.7
125	Oman	2.6
126	Qatar	2.5
175	Syria	0.9
181	Kuwait	0.6
185	Yemen	0.3

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2022 % share
32	Jordan	15.2
38	Bahrain	12.8
57	Qatar	9.5
64	United Arab Emirates	9.0
72	Saudi Arabia	8.4
	World	7.6
	Middle East	6.0
115	Syria	5.6
116	Yemen	5.5
121	Kuwait	5.2
150	Lebanon	4.0
154	Oman	4.0

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2022 % share
29	Lebanon	19.8
34	Jordan	18.6
44	Saudi Arabia	14.8
45	Bahrain	14.5
51	Qatar	13.5
61	United Arab Emirates	11.6
	World	9.0
	Middle East	8.8
127	Oman	6.4
130	Kuwait	6.1
159	Yemen	4.5
161	Syria	4.4

Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports		2022 % share
23	Jordan	39.8
55	Lebanon	15.8
61	Qatar	12.0
69	Bahrain	10.6
72	Yemen	8.6
	Middle East	7.1
80	United Arab Emirates	6.8
84	Saudi Arabia	6.5
	World	3.6
122	Oman	3.3
125	Syria	3.1
148	Kuwait	1.7

COUNTRY RANKINGS: REAL GROWTH, 2022

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2022 % growth
13	Saudi Arabia	123.0
19	Jordan	94.8
30	Bahrain	82.5
31	Oman	79.8
40	Kuwait	70.0
44	Qatar	66.0
	Middle East	60.9
60	United Arab Emirates	56.5
	World	30.1
142	Syria	24.0
177	Yemen	7.7
182	Lebanon	-14.0

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2022 % growth
31	Bahrain	24.4
48	Jordan	22.4
62	Oman	19.5
71	Kuwait	17.7
90	United Arab Emirates	15.1
	World	12.8
	Middle East	12.1
111	Qatar	12.1
117	Syria	11.6
139	Saudi Arabia	9.1
148	Yemen	8.3
162	Lebanon	6.1

Travel & Tourism Investment		2022 % growth
3	Qatar	56.9
27	Yemen	35.6
38	Oman	29.8
50	Jordan	25.8
59	Bahrain	24.0
66	Kuwait	22.3
	Middle East	13.7
111	Saudi Arabia	11.9
	World	11.1
128	United Arab Emirates	10.2
155	Syria	5.5
178	Lebanon	-2.5

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2022 % growth
18	Jordan	85.5
24	Bahrain	78.6
26	Oman	76.8
33	Kuwait	69.0
34	Qatar	67.2
42	United Arab Emirates	60.2
45	Saudi Arabia	58.2
	Middle East	46.9
140	Syria	22.7
	World	22.0
174	Yemen	9.1
182	Lebanon	-12.7

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2022 % growth
19	Saudi Arabia	24.7
26	Bahrain	21.7
43	Oman	17.5
46	Kuwait	17.0
	Middle East	14.5
67	United Arab Emirates	13.5
70	Jordan	12.9
72	Qatar	12.8
115	Yemen	9.9
116	Syria	9.8
	World	7.9
146	Lebanon	7.0

Visitor Exports		2022 % growth
9	Saudi Arabia	526.1
24	Oman	254.5
41	Kuwait	163.9
70	Jordan	101.4
	Middle East	99.2
72	Bahrain	98.3
77	Yemen	88.1
	World	81.9
86	Qatar	78.8
97	United Arab Emirates	65.3
130	Syria	42.0
182	Lebanon	-33.8

COUNTRY RANKINGS: LONG TERM GROWTH, 2023 - 2033

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2023 - 2033 % growth
32	Saudi Arabia	7.2
41	Jordan	6.7
52	Oman	6.0
	Middle East	5.1
	World	4.9
95	Qatar	4.7
128	Syria	3.7
132	Lebanon	3.6
150	Kuwait	3.1
153	United Arab Emirates	3.1
154	Bahrain	3.1
182	Yemen	1.8

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 - 2033 % growth
40	Saudi Arabia	6.6
52	Jordan	6.2
53	Oman	6.1
	World	5.1
	Middle East	4.9
111	Syria	4.4
121	Qatar	4.2
130	Lebanon	3.9
153	Bahrain	3.2
165	Kuwait	2.8
170	United Arab Emirates	2.7
183	Yemen	1.9

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 - 2033 % growth
8	Qatar	5.5
37	Kuwait	4.1
44	Saudi Arabia	4.0
47	Bahrain	3.9
52	Jordan	3.8
	World	3.4
	Middle East	3.3
80	Oman	3.2
125	Lebanon	2.3
149	United Arab Emirates	1.8
167	Syria	1.4
172	Yemen	1.3

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 - 2033 % growth
39	Qatar	4.1
45	Bahrain	4.0
49	Saudi Arabia	3.9
54	Kuwait	3.8
76	Jordan	3.3
78	Oman	3.3
	World	3.0
	Middle East	3.0
163	Syria	1.5
169	United Arab Emirates	1.4
172	Yemen	1.4
180	Lebanon	0.9

Travel & Tourism Investment		2023 - 2033 % growth
12	Jordan	10.7
14	Syria	10.6
28	Oman	8.8
54	Qatar	7.0
58	Lebanon	6.9
	World	6.1
92	Yemen	5.9
	Middle East	5.7
102	Saudi Arabia	5.7
116	United Arab Emirates	5.3
145	Bahrain	4.2
175	Kuwait	2.7

Visitor Exports		2023 - 2033 % growth
40	Saudi Arabia	9.1
46	Oman	8.5
72	Jordan	6.9
	World	6.5
	Middle East	5.8
116	Qatar	5.2
136	Syria	4.3
146	United Arab Emirates	3.9
148	Yemen	3.5
163	Bahrain	3.0
164	Lebanon	3.0
180	Kuwait	1.4

SUMMARY TABLES: ESTIMATES & FORECASTS

Yemen	2022	2022	2023	2033		
	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	0.80	2.2	2.1	0.98	2.0	1.8
Total contribution to GDP	2.0	5.5	2.7	2.5	5.1	1.9
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	99.5	1.6	3.3	116.3	1.4	1.3
Total contribution to employment ⁴	277.0	4.5	3.9	329.8	4.0	1.4
Visitor exports	0.18	8.6	3.4	0.26	7.5	3.5
Domestic spending	1.6	4.3	1.9	1.8	3.8	1.5
Leisure spending	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
Business spending	0.26	0.3	5.5	0.36	0.3	2.9
Capital investment	0.02	0.3	32.1	0.05	0.6	5.9

¹2022 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2023 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2023-2033 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

Middle East	2022	2022	2023	2033		
	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	120.2	2.2	22.9	243.0	3.2	5.1
Total contribution to GDP	335.6	6.0	23.1	667.5	8.8	4.9
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	2,579.9	3.3	6.6	3,797.1	4.2	3.3
Total contribution to employment ⁴	6,828.0	8.8	7.2	9,831.9	10.8	3.0
Visitor exports	112.4	7.1	42.6	282.5	11.8	5.8
Domestic spending	148.6	2.7	12.8	255.9	3.9	4.3
Leisure spending	225.6	1.8	26.5	456.3	2.7	4.8
Business spending	35.4	0.3	20.2	82.1	0.4	6.8
Capital investment	72.5	5.4	10.8	139.7	7.4	5.7

¹2022 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2023 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2023-2033 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

Worldwide	2022	2022	2023	2033		
	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
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 ⁴	106,966.8	3.3	6.5	158,687.8	4.3	3.4
Total contribution to employment ⁴	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

¹2022 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2023 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2023-2033 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 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

Yemen (YERbn, real 2022 prices)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F
1. Visitor exports	51.3	46.9	46.7	18.6	23.7	44.6	46.1	65.3
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	406.9	395.2	398.5	319.4	380.7	389.6	397.1	461.1
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	458.2	442.1	445.2	337.9	404.4	434.2	443.2	526.4
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-246.7	-237.7	-239.1	-181.3	-217.4	-232.9	-237.7	-281.2
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	211.5	204.5	206.1	156.7	186.9	201.3	205.5	245.2
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	211.5	204.5	206.1	156.7	186.9	201.3	205.5	245.2
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	12.0	11.5	8.6	4.0	3.7	5.1	6.7	11.9
8. Government collective spending	11.7	11.3	12.8	11.3	17.6	20.6	22.1	27.2
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-25.0	-25.4	-24.6	-17.9	-22.0	-23.2	-23.9	-27.6
10. Induced	99.6	96.0	96.6	69.2	85.6	95.6	98.2	118.5
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	521.2	502.4	505.6	380.1	458.9	500.6	514.1	620.3
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	5.8	5.6	5.6	4.2	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.1
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	105.7	103.3	104.9	88.0	91.8	99.5	102.7	116.3
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	291.5	284.0	287.7	238.5	252.1	277.0	287.8	329.8
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.0
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	7.2	6.8	6.8	1.7	1.9	3.0	3.7	9.3

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES

Yemen (YERbn, nominal prices)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F
1. Visitor exports	29.7	30.2	32.7	14.2	20.8	44.6	50.2	117.8
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	235.5	254.7	279.1	244.8	334.7	389.6	432.1	832.0
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	265.2	285.0	311.8	259.0	355.5	434.2	482.3	949.8
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-142.8	-153.2	-167.5	-138.9	-191.2	-232.9	-258.6	-507.4
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	122.4	131.8	144.4	120.1	164.4	201.3	223.6	442.5
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	122.4	131.8	144.4	120.1	164.4	201.3	223.6	442.5
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	6.9	7.4	6.0	3.1	3.3	5.1	7.3	21.4
8. Government collective spending	6.7	7.3	9.0	8.7	15.5	20.6	24.0	49.1
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-14.5	-16.4	-17.2	-13.7	-19.3	-23.2	-26.0	-49.9
10. Induced	57.6	61.8	67.6	53.0	75.3	95.6	106.9	213.8
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	301.7	323.8	354.1	291.3	403.5	500.6	559.4	1,119.4
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	105.7	103.3	104.9	88.0	91.8	99.5	102.7	116.3
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	291.5	284.0	287.7	238.5	252.1	277.0	287.8	329.8
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	4.2	4.4	4.8	1.3	1.7	3.0	4.1	16.8

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)

Yemen (USDbn, real 2022 prices)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F
1. Visitor exports	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.07	0.09	0.18	0.18	0.26
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-0.98	-0.95	-0.95	-0.72	-0.87	-0.93	-0.95	-1.1
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	0.84	0.82	0.82	0.63	0.75	0.80	0.82	0.98
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	0.84	0.82	0.82	0.63	0.75	0.80	0.82	0.98
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05
8. Government collective spending	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.11
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.07	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.11
10. Induced	0.40	0.38	0.39	0.28	0.34	0.38	0.39	0.47
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.5
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	5.8	5.6	5.6	4.2	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.1
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	105.7	103.3	104.9	88.0	91.8	99.5	102.7	116.3
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	291.5	284.0	287.7	238.5	252.1	277.0	287.8	329.8
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.0
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

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

Yemen (USDbn, nominal prices)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F
1. Visitor exports	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.18	0.20	0.47
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	0.94	1.0	1.1	0.98	1.3	1.6	1.7	3.3
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	3.8
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-0.57	-0.61	-0.67	-0.56	-0.76	-0.93	-1.0	-2.0
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	0.49	0.53	0.58	0.48	0.66	0.80	0.89	1.8
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	0.49	0.53	0.58	0.48	0.66	0.80	0.89	1.8
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.09
8. Government collective spending	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.20
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.05	-0.08	-0.09	-0.10	-0.20
10. Induced	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.21	0.30	0.38	0.43	0.85
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	4.5
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	105.7	103.3	104.9	88.0	91.8	99.5	102.7	116.3
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	291.5	284.0	287.7	238.5	252.1	277.0	287.8	329.8
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.07

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

Yemen Growth ¹ (%)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F ²
1. Visitor exports	4.0	-8.6	-0.6	-60.2	27.5	88.1	3.4	3.5
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	-12.8	-2.9	0.8	-19.9	19.2	2.4	1.9	1.5
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	-11.2	-3.5	0.7	-24.1	19.6	7.4	2.1	1.7
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-11.6	-3.7	0.6	-24.2	19.9	7.1	2.0	1.7
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	-10.8	-3.3	0.8	-24.0	19.3	7.7	2.1	1.8
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	-10.8	-3.3	0.8	-24.0	19.3	7.7	2.1	1.8
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	-10.0	-3.9	-25.8	-53.0	-7.5	35.6	32.1	5.9
8. Government collective spending	-22.6	-2.8	13.2	-11.6	55.5	16.7	7.4	2.1
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-15.7	1.5	-3.2	-27.4	23.0	5.7	3.0	1.5
10. Induced	-10.9	-3.6	0.6	-28.3	23.7	11.7	2.7	1.9
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	-10.9	-3.6	0.6	-24.8	20.7	9.1	2.7	1.9
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	-9.9	-2.3	1.5	-16.1	4.3	8.3	3.3	1.3
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	-10.0	-2.6	1.3	-17.1	5.7	9.9	3.9	1.4
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	7.5	-5.8	0.2	-75.0	14.3	54.2	24.8	9.6

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

¹2017-2023 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%)^b ²2023-2033 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

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EDITORS

Nejc Jus

Head of Research
World Travel & Tourism Council

Jonathan Mitcham

Senior Research Analyst
World Travel & Tourism Council

Chok Tsering

Junior Research Analyst
World Travel & Tourism Council

DESIGN

World Travel & Tourism Council

IMAGES

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Contact email: IndustryData@str.com



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