

The background of the entire cover is a photograph of a large crowd of people walking along a boardwalk or promenade. 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 mood is vibrant and suggests a popular tourist destination.

# TRAVEL & TOURISM **ECONOMIC IMPACT 2023**

**ISRAEL**



# 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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-

# ISRAEL

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



### Global Data

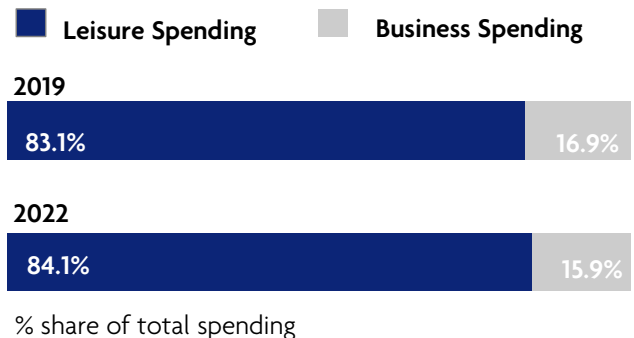
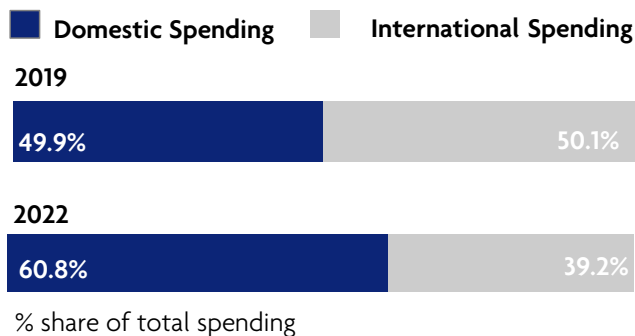
	 <b>Total GDP contribution:</b>	 <b>Total Travel &amp; Tourism jobs:</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>10.4%</b> (of Total Economy) USD 10.0 TN Change in 2020: <b>-49.4%</b>	<b>334 MN</b> <b>=10.3%</b> (Share of Global Jobs) Change in 2020 <sup>2</sup> : <b>-70.7 MN</b> <b>-21.2%</b>
<b>2022</b>	<b>7.6%</b> USD 7.7 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>

### Israel Key Data

<b>2019</b>	<b>5.7%</b> (of Total Economy) ILS 89.0BN (USD 26.6BN) Change in 2020: <b>-61.6%</b>	<b>238.0 (000s)</b> <b>=6.0%</b> (Share of Total Jobs) Change in 2020: <b>-12.9%</b>
<b>2022</b>	<b>4.4%</b> ILS 77.3BN (USD 23.1BN) Annual Change: <b>+64.2%</b> (-13.2% vs 2019) Economy Change: +6.0%	<b>236.5 (000s)</b> <b>=5.6%</b> Annual Change: <b>+11.1%</b> (-0.6% vs 2019)
<b>2023</b> (F)	<b>4.7%</b> ILS 84.6BN (USD 25.3BN) Annual Change: <b>+9.5%</b> (-5.0% vs 2019)	<b>237.9 (000s)</b> <b>=5.6%</b> Annual Change: <b>+0.6%</b> (-0.1% vs 2019)
<b>2033</b> (F)	<b>5.1%</b> ILS 118.7BN (USD 35.5BN) CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>+3.4%</b> Economy CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>+2.6%</b>	<b>281.1 (000s)</b> <b>=5.6%</b> New Jobs (2033 vs 2023): <b>43.2 (000s)</b>

### Israel Visitor Spending

2019	2022	2023 (F)	2033 (F)
 <b>International Visitor Spending:</b>			
<b>ILS32.6BN</b> (USD 9.7BN) 7.1% of total exports	<b>ILS21.4BN</b> (USD 6.4BN) Annual Change: <b>162.4%</b> (-34.3% vs 2019)	Annual Change: <b>21.2%</b> (-20.3% vs 2019)	<b>ILS48.8BN</b> (USD 14.6BN) 6.0% of total exports CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>6.5%</b>
 <b>Domestic Visitor Spending:</b>			
<b>ILS32.4BN</b> (USD 9.7BN)	<b>ILS33.2BN</b> (USD 9.9BN) Annual Change: <b>47.1%</b> (2.5% vs 2019)	Annual Change: <b>5.0%</b> (7.6% vs 2019)	<b>ILS48.8BN</b> (USD 14.6BN) CAGR (2023 - 2033): <b>3.4%</b>



### Inbound Arrivals<sup>4</sup>:

2019	2022
1. United States <b>22%</b>	1. United States <b>22%</b>
2. France <b>9%</b>	2. France <b>14%</b>
3. Russian Federation <b>8%</b>	3. United Kingdom <b>6%</b>
4. Germany <b>6%</b>	4. Germany <b>6%</b>
5. United Kingdom <b>6%</b>	5. Romania <b>4%</b>
<b>Rest of world 50%</b>	<b>Rest of world 48%</b>

### Outbound Departures<sup>4</sup>:

2019	2022
1. Poland <b>9%</b>	1. Türkiye <b>13%</b>
2. Romania <b>8%</b>	2. Romania <b>8%</b>
3. France <b>7%</b>	3. Egypt <b>7%</b>
4. Türkiye <b>6%</b>	4. France <b>6%</b>
5. United States <b>5%</b>	5. United States <b>6%</b>
<b>Rest of world 65%</b>	<b>Rest of world 60%</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)

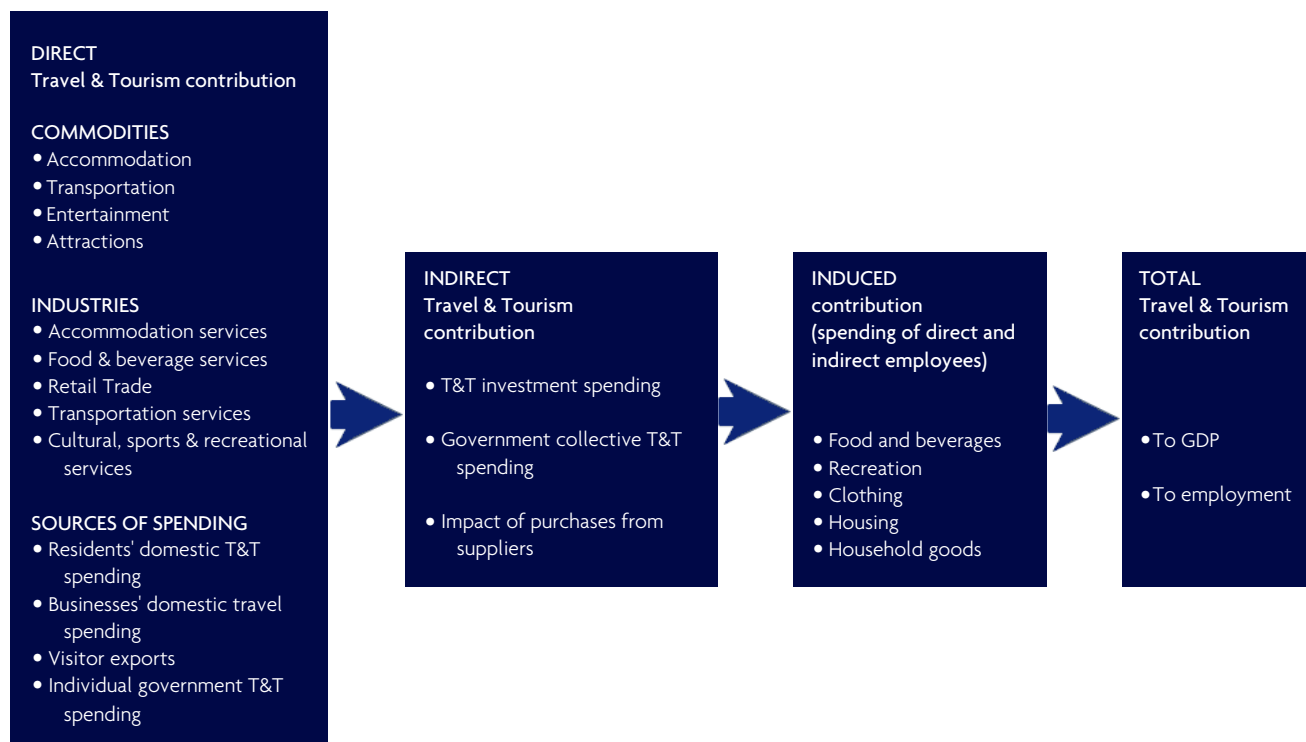
3. CAGR= Compound Annual Growth Rate

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.

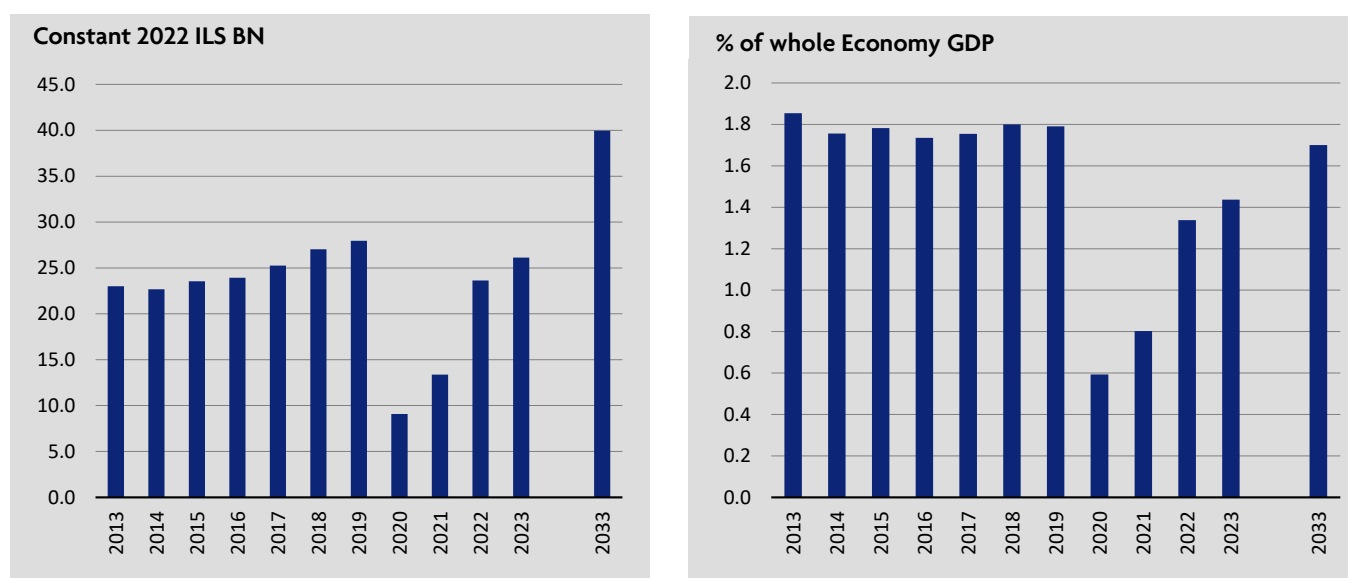
PLEASE NOTE THAT DUE TO CHANGES IN METHODOLOGY BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPARE FIGURES PUBLISHED BY WTTC FROM 2011 ONWARDS WITH THE SERIES PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

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

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2022 was ILS23.6bn (1.3% 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 4.3% pa to ILS40.0bn (1.7% of GDP) from 2023 to 2033.

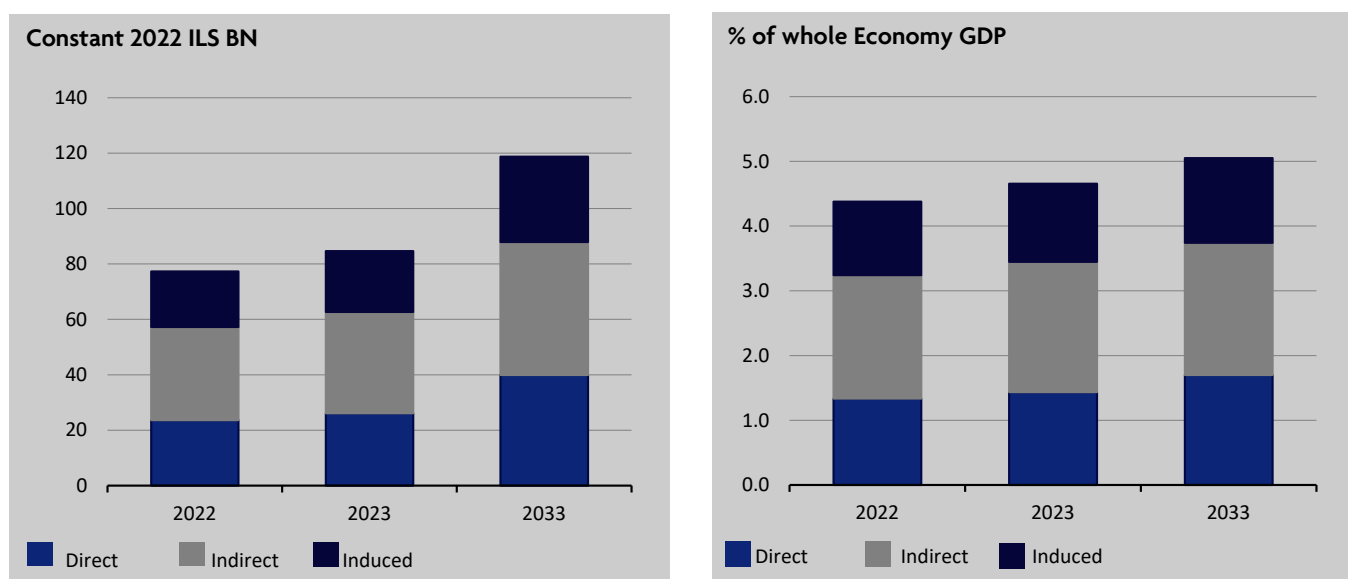
## Israel: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was ILS77.3bn in 2022 (4.4% of GDP).

It is forecast to rise by 3.4% pa to ILS118.7bn from 2023 to 2033 (5.1% of GDP).

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



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

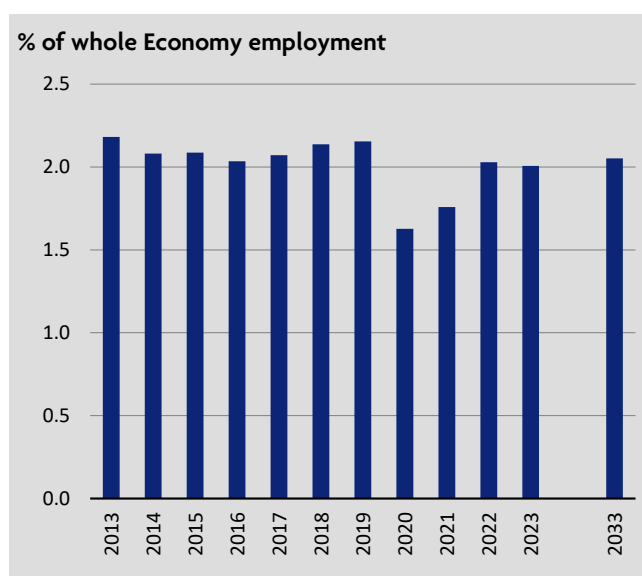
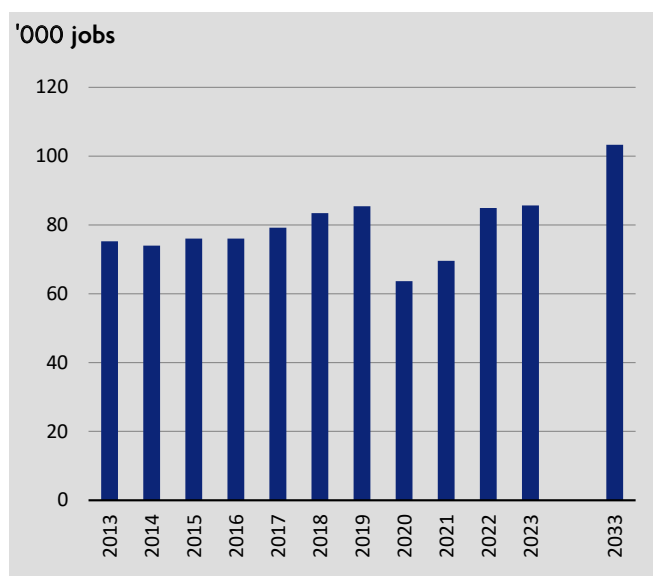


# TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Travel & Tourism generated 84,927 jobs directly in 2022 (2.0% 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 103,295 jobs directly (2.1% of total employment), an increase of 1.9% pa from 2023.

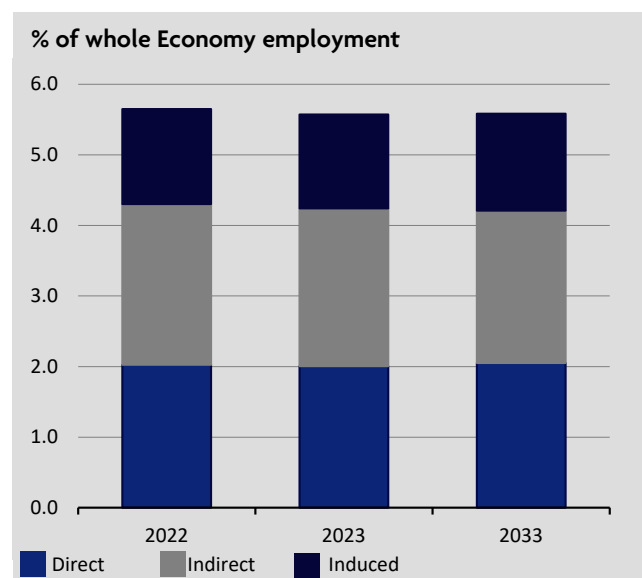
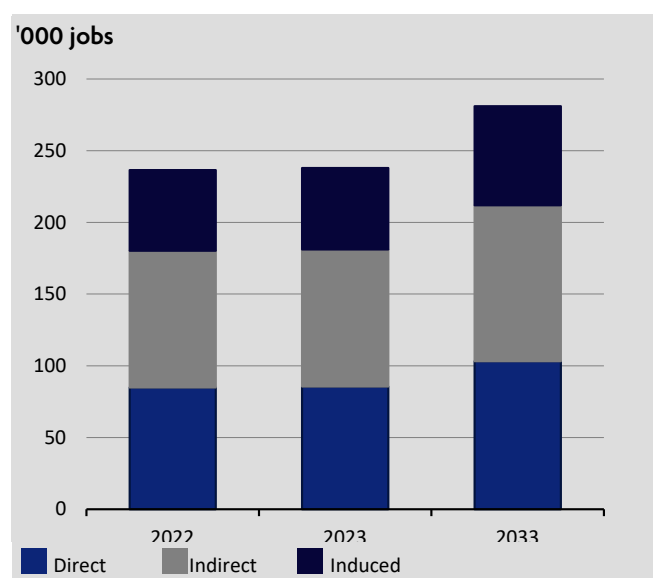
## Israel: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was 236,457 jobs in 2022 (5.6% of total employment).

By 2033, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 281,051 jobs (5.6% of total employment), an increase of 1.7% pa since 2023.

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



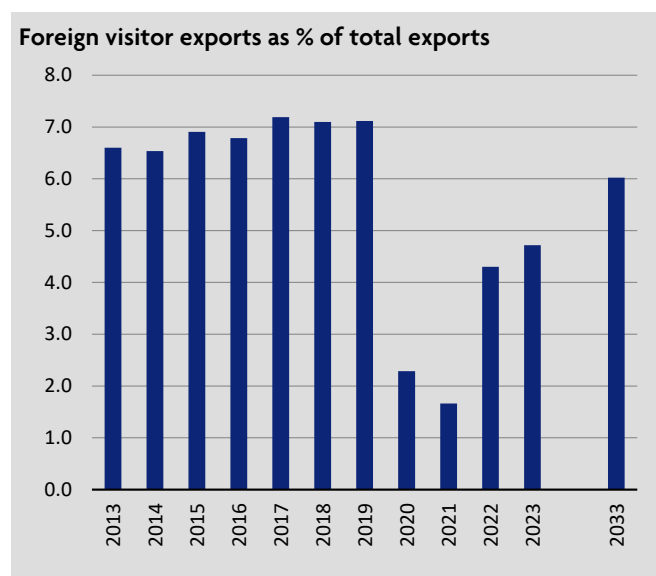
# VISITOR EXPORTS AND INVESTMENT<sup>1</sup>

## VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2022, Israel generated ILS21.4bn in visitor exports.

By 2033, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 7,123,000, generating expenditure of ILS48.8bn, an increase of 6.5% pa since 2023.

### Israel: Visitor Exports and International Tourist Arrivals

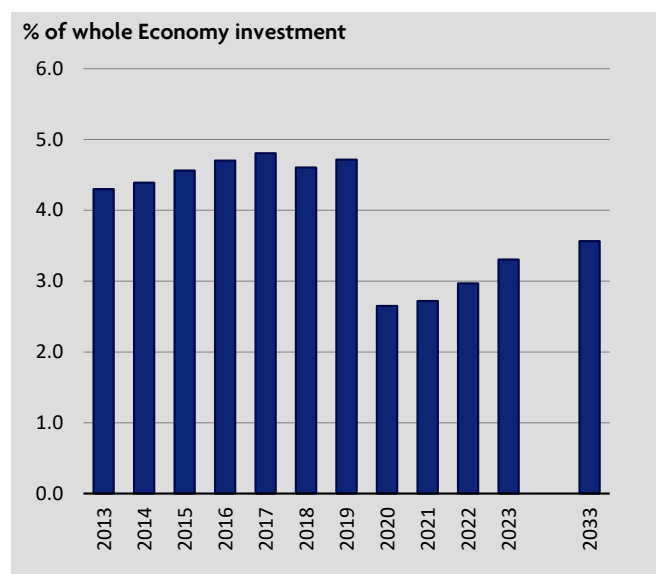
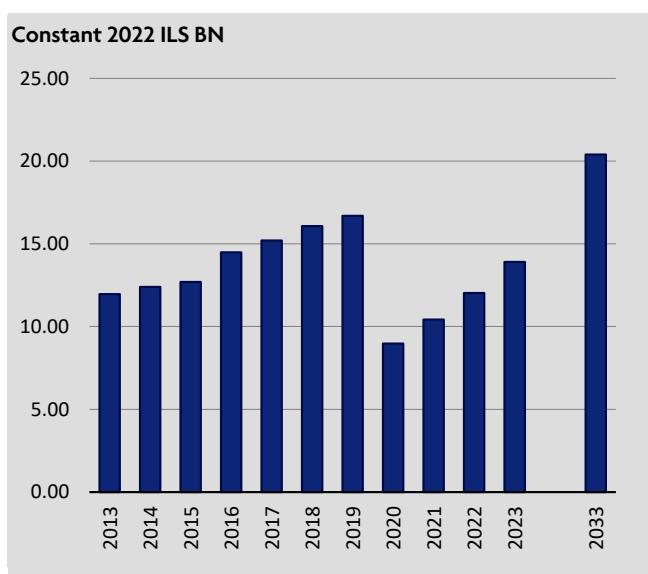


## INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of ILS12.0bn in 2022.

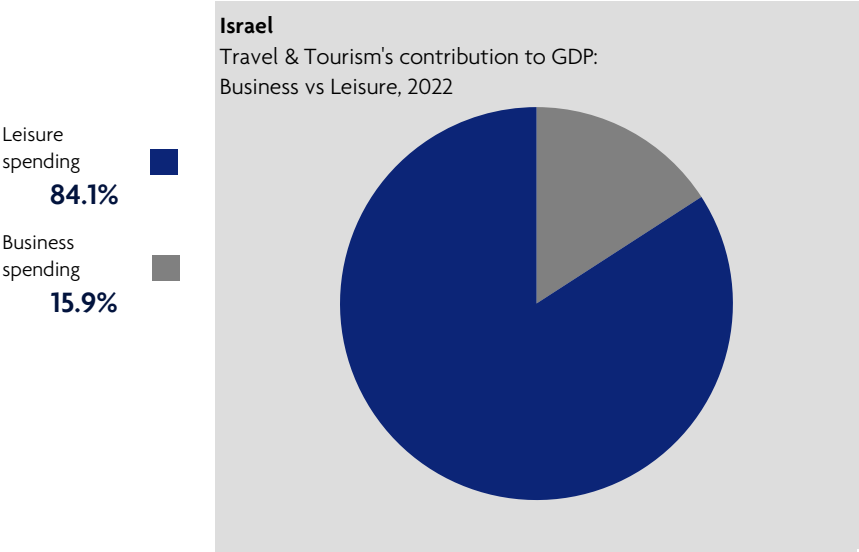
Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment is expected to be 3.6% in 2033.

### Israel: Capital Investment in Travel & Tourism



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

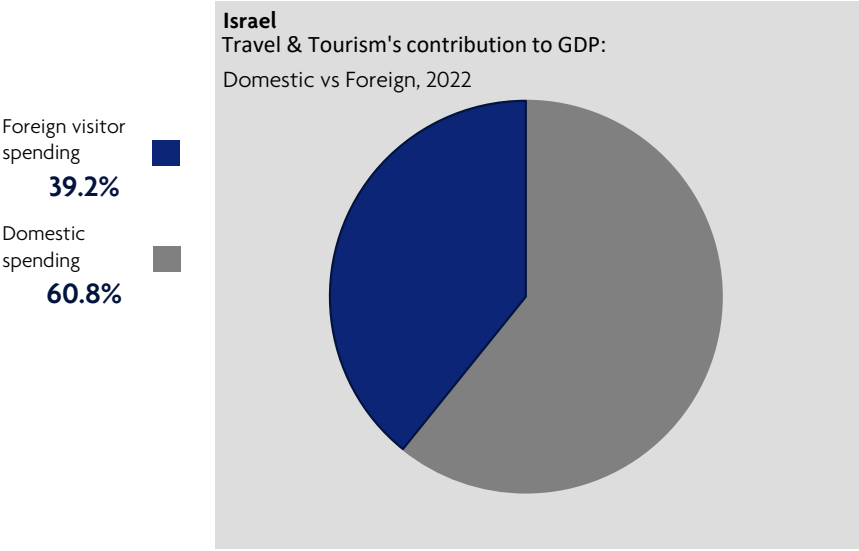
# DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF TRAVEL & TOURISM<sup>1</sup>



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 84.1% of total internal spending in 2022 (ILS45.9bn) compared with 15.9% for business travel spending (ILS8.7bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to rise by 4.6% pa to ILS79.9bn from 2023 to 2033.

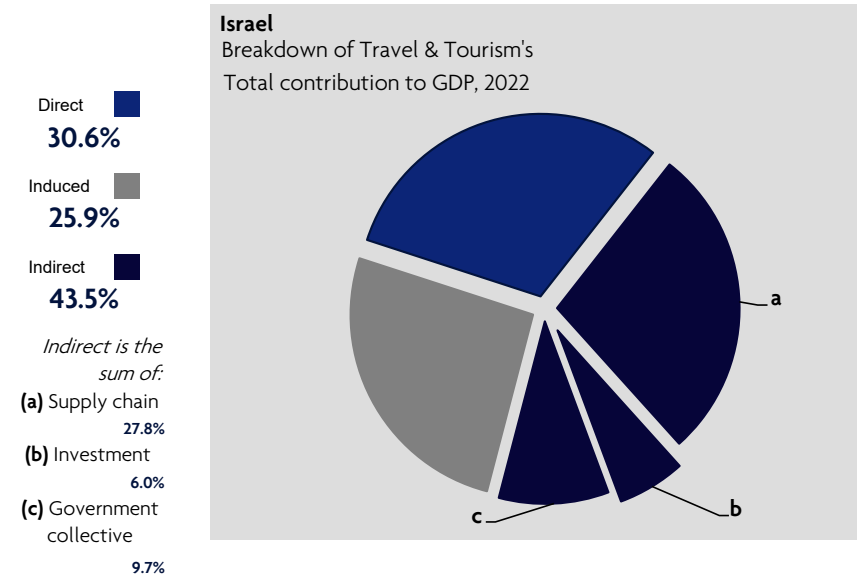
Business travel spending is expected to rise by 5.9% pa to ILS17.7bn from 2023 to 2033.



Domestic travel spending generated 60.8% (ILS33.2bn) of total internal spending in 2022 compared with 39.2% (ILS21.4bn) for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to rise by 3.4% pa to ILS48.8bn from 2023 to 2033.

Visitor exports are expected to rise by 6.5% pa to ILS48.8bn 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 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)
5	France	98.5
12	Türkiye	39.3
22	Egypt	22.0
29	Greece	15.4
World Average		12.9
Middle East Average		9.2
46	Israel	7.1
62	Lebanon	4.0
76	Jordan	2.2
90	Cyprus	1.5
120	Malta	0.7
162	Syria	0.2

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2022 '000 jobs
13	Egypt	1,560.3
15	France	1,303.3
World Average		1,156.0
20	Türkiye	995.6
46	Greece	298.7
102	Lebanon	91.3
103	Israel	84.9
104	Jordan	82.1
108	Syria	69.2
139	Malta	26.5
140	Cyprus	26.1
Middle East Average		15.3

Travel & Tourism Investment		2022 (US\$bn)
6	France	26.7
19	Türkiye	8.4
25	Egypt	6.0
Middle East Average		5.6
World Average		4.6
37	Israel	3.6
38	Greece	3.2
52	Lebanon	1.8
80	Jordan	0.5
85	Cyprus	0.4
110	Malta	0.2
172	Syria	0.02

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2022 (US\$bn)
6	France	225.7
15	Türkiye	102.5
28	Greece	39.4
World Average		36.9
31	Egypt	31.9
Middle East Average		25.8
37	Israel	23.1
55	Lebanon	14.8
68	Jordan	7.1
96	Cyprus	3.3
112	Malta	2.2
165	Syria	0.4

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2022 '000 jobs
15	Türkiye	3,046.6
18	France	2,638.7
19	Egypt	2,372.3
World Average		1,422.7
46	Greece	797.8
80	Lebanon	360.2
100	Jordan	259.0
103	Israel	236.5
111	Syria	175.0
149	Cyprus	54.1
150	Malta	52.5
Middle East Average		40.4

Visitor Exports		2022 (US\$bn)
3	France	59.8
4	Türkiye	56.5
15	Greece	19.9
25	Egypt	14.0
Middle East Average		8.6
39	Israel	6.4
World Average		6.0
42	Jordan	6.0
44	Lebanon	5.4
71	Cyprus	2.7
88	Malta	1.7
148	Syria	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
27	Greece	7.2
36	Cyprus	5.5
40	Egypt	5.3
49	Jordan	4.8
54	Türkiye	4.4
59	Malta	3.9
65	France	3.6
97	Syria	2.4
	World	2.3
	<b>Middle East</b>	2.2
154	Israel	1.3
162	Lebanon	1.1

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2022 % share
25	Malta	9.5
35	Greece	7.2
44	Cyprus	6.1
45	Jordan	5.9
51	Egypt	5.6
60	Lebanon	5.0
70	France	4.4
	<b>Middle East</b>	3.3
	World	3.3
98	Türkiye	3.3
137	Israel	2.0
148	Syria	1.7

Travel & Tourism Contribution to Total Capital Investment		2022 % share
24	Greece	11.5
28	Egypt	10.2
40	Cyprus	8.0
42	Jordan	7.8
45	Malta	7.0
	<b>Middle East</b>	5.4
88	France	3.9
102	Türkiye	3.4
	World	3.2
113	Israel	3.0
120	Lebanon	2.7
175	Syria	0.9

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2022 % share
26	Greece	18.5
32	Jordan	15.2
41	Malta	12.6
44	Cyprus	12.2
48	Türkiye	11.5
73	France	8.2
78	Egypt	7.7
	World	7.6
	<b>Middle East</b>	6.0
115	Syria	5.6
141	Israel	4.4
150	Lebanon	4.0

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2022 % share
29	Lebanon	19.8
30	Greece	19.3
32	Malta	18.8
34	Jordan	18.6
56	Cyprus	12.6
82	Türkiye	10.0
	World	9.0
91	France	8.9
	<b>Middle East</b>	8.8
93	Egypt	8.5
138	Israel	5.6
161	Syria	4.4

Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports		2022 % share
23	Jordan	39.8
45	Egypt	20.2
47	Greece	18.5
53	Türkiye	16.6
55	Lebanon	15.8
65	Cyprus	11.4
	<b>Middle East</b>	7.1
81	Malta	6.7
85	France	6.4
108	Israel	4.3
	World	3.6
125	Syria	3.1

# COUNTRY RANKINGS: REAL GROWTH, 2022

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2022 % growth
17	Malta	100.2
19	Jordan	94.8
36	Israel	76.7
	<b>Middle East</b>	60.9
62	Türkiye	55.4
83	Cyprus	45.3
93	Greece	41.5
95	Egypt	41.0
103	France	38.1
	World	30.1
142	Syria	24.0
182	Lebanon	-14.0

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2022 % growth
19	Türkiye	29.8
48	Jordan	22.4
51	Israel	22.1
85	Egypt	16.1
	World	12.8
	<b>Middle East</b>	12.1
117	Syria	11.6
150	Cyprus	7.8
162	Lebanon	6.1
168	France	5.4
171	Malta	5.1
181	Greece	1.3

Travel & Tourism Investment		2022 % growth
6	Cyprus	50.0
24	Malta	36.8
30	France	33.1
41	Greece	28.6
50	Jordan	25.8
83	Egypt	17.4
95	Israel	15.5
	<b>Middle East</b>	13.7
	World	11.1
155	Syria	5.5
170	Türkiye	1.9
178	Lebanon	-2.5

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2022 % growth
18	Jordan	85.5
19	Malta	85.5
38	Israel	64.2
58	Türkiye	50.5
	<b>Middle East</b>	46.9
83	Cyprus	40.6
88	Egypt	38.9
90	Greece	38.2
95	France	36.9
140	Syria	22.7
	World	22.0
182	Lebanon	-12.7

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2022 % growth
13	Türkiye	30.5
	<b>Middle East</b>	14.5
61	Egypt	14.2
70	Jordan	12.9
100	Israel	11.1
116	Syria	9.8
132	Cyprus	7.9
	World	7.9
146	Lebanon	7.0
158	France	5.0
161	Malta	4.7
176	Greece	0.6

Visitor Exports		2022 % growth
42	Israel	162.4
62	Malta	114.4
70	Jordan	101.4
	<b>Middle East</b>	99.2
	World	81.9
87	France	75.9
96	Egypt	65.7
99	Türkiye	64.8
114	Greece	56.1
122	Cyprus	50.1
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
41	Jordan	6.7
55	Malta	6.0
	<b>Middle East</b>	5.1
85	Egypt	4.9
87	Cyprus	4.9
	World	4.9
109	Israel	4.3
128	Syria	3.7
132	Lebanon	3.6
137	Greece	3.5
164	France	2.7
176	Türkiye	2.2

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 - 2033 % growth
45	Egypt	4.0
52	Jordan	3.8
57	Malta	3.7
68	Cyprus	3.5
	World	3.4
	<b>Middle East</b>	3.3
125	Lebanon	2.3
141	Israel	1.9
146	Greece	1.8
155	France	1.7
167	Syria	1.4
179	Türkiye	0.9

Travel & Tourism Investment		2023 - 2033 % growth
12	Jordan	10.7
14	Syria	10.6
49	Malta	7.5
57	Greece	6.9
58	Lebanon	6.9
	World	6.1
	<b>Middle East</b>	5.7
113	Türkiye	5.4
117	France	5.3
131	Cyprus	4.9
155	Israel	3.9
158	Egypt	3.9

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 - 2033 % growth
45	Malta	6.5
52	Jordan	6.2
71	Egypt	5.3
	World	5.1
90	Cyprus	4.9
	<b>Middle East</b>	4.9
111	Syria	4.4
130	Lebanon	3.9
133	Greece	3.9
144	Israel	3.4
160	France	3.0
175	Türkiye	2.3

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 - 2033 % growth
37	Egypt	4.2
42	Malta	4.1
53	Cyprus	3.8
76	Jordan	3.3
	World	3.0
	<b>Middle East</b>	3.0
129	Greece	2.2
145	France	1.9
158	Israel	1.7
163	Syria	1.5
179	Türkiye	1.0
180	Lebanon	0.9

Visitor Exports		2023 - 2033 % growth
72	Jordan	6.9
	World	6.5
79	Israel	6.5
85	Malta	6.2
	<b>Middle East</b>	5.8
101	Egypt	5.7
129	Cyprus	4.7
136	Syria	4.3
139	Greece	4.1
144	France	3.9
164	Lebanon	3.0
184	Türkiye	0.9

# SUMMARY TABLES: ESTIMATES & FORECASTS

Israel	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	7.1	1.3	10.5	11.9	1.7	4.3
Total contribution to GDP	23.1	4.4	9.5	35.5	5.1	3.4
Direct contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	84.9	2.0	0.9	103.3	2.1	1.9
Total contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	236.5	5.6	0.6	281.1	5.6	1.7
Visitor exports	6.4	4.3	21.2	14.6	6.0	6.5
Domestic spending	9.9	1.9	5.0	14.6	2.1	3.4
Leisure spending	13.7	1.1	10.6	23.9	1.4	4.6
Business spending	2.6	0.2	15.1	5.3	0.3	5.9
Capital investment	3.6	3.0	15.6	6.1	3.6	3.9

<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

Middle East	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	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 <sup>4</sup>	2,579.9	3.3	6.6	3,797.1	4.2	3.3
Total contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	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

<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

Israel (IL\$bn, real 2022 prices)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F
1. Visitor exports	30.3	31.9	32.6	9.7	8.2	21.4	25.9	48.8
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	28.4	31.0	32.4	11.2	22.6	33.2	34.9	48.8
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	58.7	62.9	65.0	21.0	30.7	54.6	60.8	97.6
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-33.5	-35.9	-37.0	-11.9	-17.4	-31.0	-34.7	-57.6
<b>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	25.3	27.0	28.0	9.1	13.4	23.6	26.1	40.0
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.7
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	27.2	29.1	30.1	9.8	14.4	25.4	28.1	43.0
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	15.2	16.1	16.7	9.0	10.4	12.0	13.9	20.4
8. Government collective spending	5.9	6.2	6.4	4.5	5.7	7.8	8.4	12.5
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-13.3	-14.4	-15.2	-6.8	-8.8	-11.6	-13.9	-27.9
10. Induced	21.1	22.4	23.1	8.6	12.0	20.0	21.9	30.8
<b>11. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	81.3	86.5	89.0	34.2	47.1	77.3	84.6	118.7
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	5.6	5.8	5.7	2.2	2.8	4.4	4.7	5.1
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	79.2	83.4	85.5	63.7	69.6	84.9	85.7	103.3
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1
<b>13. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	223.1	233.5	238.0	207.3	212.9	236.5	237.9	281.1
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6
<b>Other indicators</b>								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	33.6	37.1	37.7	7.3	12.1	28.5	33.3	55.4

E - Estimate, F - Forecast



# THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES

Israel (ILSbn, nominal prices)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F
1. Visitor exports	27.1	28.7	29.9	9.0	7.7	21.4	26.5	61.7
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	25.5	27.9	29.7	10.4	21.4	33.2	35.6	61.7
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	52.6	56.6	59.7	19.4	29.1	54.6	62.1	123.4
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-30.0	-32.3	-34.0	-11.0	-16.4	-31.0	-35.4	-72.8
5. <b>Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	22.6	24.3	25.7	8.4	12.7	23.6	26.7	50.5
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	24.4	26.2	27.7	9.1	13.6	25.4	28.7	54.4
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	13.6	14.5	15.3	8.3	9.9	12.0	14.2	25.8
8. Government collective spending	5.2	5.6	5.8	4.2	5.4	7.8	8.6	15.7
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-11.9	-13.0	-14.0	-6.4	-8.4	-11.6	-14.2	-35.3
10. Induced	18.9	20.2	21.2	8.0	11.4	20.0	22.4	38.9
11. <b>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	72.8	77.8	81.8	31.7	44.6	77.3	86.4	150.0
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	79.2	83.4	85.5	63.7	69.6	84.9	85.7	103.3
13. <b>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	223.1	233.5	238.0	207.3	212.9	236.5	237.9	281.1
<b>Other indicators</b>								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	30.1	33.4	34.6	6.8	11.5	28.5	34.1	70.0

**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)

Israel (USDbn, real 2022 prices)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F
1. Visitor exports	9.0	9.5	9.7	2.9	2.4	6.4	7.7	14.6
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	8.5	9.3	9.7	3.4	6.7	9.9	10.4	14.6
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	17.5	18.8	19.4	6.3	9.2	16.3	18.2	29.1
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-10.0	-10.7	-11.0	-3.5	-5.2	-9.3	-10.4	-17.2
<b>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	7.5	8.1	8.4	2.7	4.0	7.1	7.8	11.9
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.7
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	8.1	8.7	9.0	2.9	4.3	7.6	8.4	12.9
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	4.5	4.8	5.0	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.2	6.1
8. Government collective spending	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.5	3.7
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-4.0	-4.3	-4.5	-2.0	-2.6	-3.5	-4.1	-8.3
10. Induced	6.3	6.7	6.9	2.6	3.6	6.0	6.6	9.2
<b>11. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	24.3	25.8	26.6	10.2	14.1	23.1	25.3	35.5
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	5.6	5.8	5.7	2.2	2.8	4.4	4.7	5.1
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	79.2	83.4	85.5	63.7	69.6	84.9	85.7	103.3
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1
<b>13. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	223.1	233.5	238.0	207.3	212.9	236.5	237.9	281.1
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6
<b>Other indicators</b>								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	10.0	11.1	11.3	2.2	3.6	8.5	10.0	16.5

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

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

Israel (USDbn, nominal prices)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F
1. Visitor exports	7.5	8.0	8.4	2.6	2.4	6.4	7.5	16.8
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	7.1	7.8	8.3	3.0	6.6	9.9	10.0	16.8
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	14.6	15.7	16.7	5.6	9.0	16.3	17.5	33.6
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-8.3	-9.0	-9.5	-3.2	-5.1	-9.3	-10.0	-19.8
5. <b>Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	6.3	6.8	7.2	2.5	3.9	7.1	7.5	13.7
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	6.8	7.3	7.8	2.6	4.2	7.6	8.1	14.8
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	3.8	4.0	4.3	2.4	3.1	3.6	4.0	7.0
8. Government collective spending	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.4	4.3
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-3.3	-3.6	-3.9	-1.8	-2.6	-3.5	-4.0	-9.6
10. Induced	5.2	5.6	5.9	2.3	3.5	6.0	6.3	10.6
11. <b>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	20.2	21.6	22.9	9.2	13.8	23.1	24.4	40.8
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	79.2	83.4	85.5	63.7	69.6	84.9	85.7	103.3
13. <b>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	223.1	233.5	238.0	207.3	212.9	236.5	237.9	281.1
<b>Other indicators</b>								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	8.4	9.3	9.7	2.0	3.6	8.5	9.6	19.0

**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

Israel Growth <sup>1</sup> (%)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F <sup>2</sup>
1. Visitor exports	8.0	5.3	2.1	-70.2	-15.9	162.4	21.2	6.5
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	3.1	9.0	4.5	-65.3	100.7	47.1	5.0	3.4
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	5.6	7.1	3.3	-67.7	46.7	77.7	11.3	4.8
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	5.6	7.1	3.2	-67.9	46.4	78.4	12.0	5.2
5. <b>Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	5.6	7.0	3.4	-67.5	47.1	76.7	10.5	4.3
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	5.6	7.0	3.4	-67.5	47.1	76.7	10.5	4.3
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	4.9	5.8	3.8	-46.2	16.0	15.5	15.6	3.9
8. Government collective spending	5.2	5.8	2.6	-28.7	24.9	37.3	8.0	4.0
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	4.5	8.0	5.5	-55.0	29.0	31.8	19.4	7.2
10. Induced	5.6	6.4	3.0	-62.7	39.9	66.6	9.5	3.4
11. <b>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	5.6	6.4	3.0	-61.6	37.8	64.2	9.5	3.4
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	4.2	5.3	2.4	-25.5	9.3	22.1	0.9	1.9
13. <b>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	4.1	4.7	1.9	-12.9	2.7	11.1	0.6	1.7
<b>Other indicators</b>								
14 Expenditure on outbound travel	2.8	10.5	1.5	-80.6	65.7	134.9	17.2	5.2

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		CENTRAL ASIA	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			OCEANIA			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			Argentina		Pakistan	North Macedonia				
		Lesotho			Belize		Sri Lanka	Norway				
		Madagascar			Bolivia		Brunei	Russian Federation				
		Malawi			Brazil		Cambodia	Serbia				
		Mali			Chile		Indonesia	Switzerland				
		Mauritius			Colombia		Laos	Türkiye				
		Mozambique			Costa Rica		Malaysia	UK				
		Namibia			Ecuador		Myanmar	Ukraine				
		Niger			El Salvador		Philippines	MIDDLE EAST		Bahrain		
		Nigeria			Guatemala		Singapore			Iran		
		Réunion			Guyana		Thailand			Iraq		
		Rwanda			Honduras		Vietnam			Israel		
		Sao Tome and Principe			Nicaragua		Austria			Jordan		
		Senegal			Panama		Belgium			Kuwait		
		Seychelles			Paraguay		Bulgaria			Lebanon		
		Sierra Leone			Peru		Croatia			Oman		
		South Africa			Uruguay		Cyprus			Qatar		
		Sudan			Suriname		Czech Republic			Saudi Arabia		
		Tanzania		Uruguay	Denmark		Syria					
		Togo		Venezuela	Estonia		United Arab Emirates					
		Uganda		NORTH AMERICA	Finland		Yemen					
		Zambia			Canada		France					
		Zimbabwe			Mexico		Germany					
					USA		Greece					

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

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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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