




WORLD  
TRAVEL &  
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COUNCIL



TRAVEL & TOURISM  
**ECONOMIC  
IMPACT 2024**

**REUNION**



# FOR E WORLD

## 2024 to break all records

I'm delighted 2023 was another strong year for Travel & Tourism. That was, in part, thanks to the restarting of flights from China, with outbound travellers swelling numbers. The sector contributed almost \$10 trillion in value to the global economy and has almost returned to pre-pandemic levels, trailing the 2019 peak by 4%. This success came in the midst of a year of rising geopolitical tensions and economic uncertainties – yet more proof of the sector's resilience.

Let's look more closely at the figures. Globally, the sector contributed to **9.1% of global GDP**. It is a major employer providing jobs in some of the world's poorest countries. Last year, the Travel & Tourism workforce grew by 27.4 million to employ **330 million people**, almost reaching its pre-pandemic high. International spending increased by 33.1% to \$1.63 trillion, just 14% below 2019 levels. Domestic spending, meanwhile, increased by more than 18% to reach almost \$5 trillion, surpassing 2019 levels. Leisure spending surged by 21.2% to \$5.3 trillion, while business expenditure saw a 22.4% increase to reach \$1.3 trillion, with both closely approaching levels seen in 2019. This tells us that whether travellers holiday in their own country or abroad, or travel for business purposes, they are spending more.

Travel & Tourism recovered to 2019 levels in almost all regions around the world, including North, Central and South America, Africa, the Middle East and Europe.

Asia-Pacific, where COVID-19 restrictions were more severe, fully re-opened in 2023 and we can predict its return to 2019 levels this year.

We can predict a record-breaking 2024. The sector's global economic contribution is set to reach an all-time high of **\$11.1 trillion**, which will generate one in every ten dollars worldwide. The sector is also expected to support nearly **348 million jobs**, an increase of 13.6 million jobs on its 2019 record. International visitor spending is expected to come close to its peak, reaching \$1.89 trillion, while domestic tourists will spend more than in any previous year.

The future is very bright. That does not mean there are no risks, whether it is geopolitical instability or stubborn inflation. Furthermore, growth brings with it an added responsibility to do so inclusively and sustainably. In 2022, the WTTC began tracking and reporting the environmental and social impact of Travel & Tourism. The research proved that the decoupling of greenhouse gas emissions from the sector's growth has begun. This is good but we need to do more. The sector must decarbonise faster, whether it is through sustainable fuels for aviation and cruise or electric vehicles, and we must also protect the natural world upon which our future depends. And while Travel & Tourism already provides considerable opportunities for women, young people and some of the world's most marginalised people, we need to ensure this increases.

The sector's growth in 2024 and beyond will depend on the actions we take now. We need to continue to improve connectivity, whether it is through transport or telecoms infrastructure, and we must address the labour and skills shortages affecting so many businesses globally. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is evolving quickly and we must take advantage, whether it is making travel smoother, more efficient or creating a sector tailored to the needs of every traveller.

We trust that this report and its accompanying data will support policymakers, industry professionals and individuals engaged in the evolution of travel. It aims to help shape a future for the sector that emphasises sustainability and inclusion.

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

# ECONOMIC IMPACT 2024

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GLOBAL TRAVEL & TOURISM

2019	2023	2024 (Projections)
<b>Travel &amp; Tourism GDP (percentage share of global GDP)</b>		
<b>10.4%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>Change in Travel &amp; Tourism GDP</b>		
<b>-48.4%</b> -2020 vs 2019 - -\$5.0 trillion GDP loss	<b>+23.2%</b> -2023 vs 2022 - +\$1.9 trillion GDP gain	<b>+12.1%</b> -2024 vs 2023 - +\$1.2 trillion GDP gain
<b>Jobs supported by Travel &amp; Tourism</b>		
<b>334m</b> 10.5% of global employment	<b>330m</b> 10% of global employment	<b>348m</b> 10.4% of global employment
<b>Change in Travel &amp; Tourism Jobs</b>		
<b>-69.5m</b> -2020 vs 2019 - (-20.8%) Lost Jobs	<b>+27m</b> -2023 vs 2022 - (+9.1%) New jobs	<b>+18m</b> -2024 vs 2023 - (+5.5%) New jobs

# THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

MAY 2024

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### 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 10.33TN	Change in 2020: <b>-48.4%</b>	<b>334 MN</b> =10.5% (Share of Global Jobs)	Change in 2020: <b>-69.5 MN</b> -20.8%
<b>2023</b>	<b>9.1%</b> USD 9.90TN	Annual Change: <b>+23.2%</b> (-4.1% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY= 2.7%	<b>330 MN</b> =10.0%	Annual Change: <b>+9.1%</b> (-1.4% vs 2019)
<b>2024</b> (E)	<b>10.0%</b> USD 11.10TN	Annual Change: <b>+12.1%</b> (7.5% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY= 2.2%	<b>348 MN</b> =10.4%	Annual Change: <b>+5.5%</b> (4.1% vs 2019)
<b>2034</b> (F)	<b>11.4%</b> USD 16.00TN	CAGR <sup>2</sup> (2024 - 2034): <b>3.7%</b> Economy CAGR (2024 - 2034): <b>2.4%</b>	<b>449 MN</b> =12.2%	New Jobs (2034 vs 2024): <b>101.1 MN</b>

### Reunion Key Data

<b>2019</b>	<b>9.9%</b> (of Total Economy) EUR 2.2BN (USD 2.4BN)	Change in 2020: <b>-42.9%</b>	<b>28.6 (000s)</b> =10.9% (Share of Total Jobs)	Change in 2020: <b>-18.0%</b>
<b>2023</b>	<b>8.0%</b> EUR 1.9BN (USD 2.0BN)	Annual Change: <b>+3.6%</b> (-14.1% vs 2019) Economy Change: +1.5%	<b>28.0 (000s)</b> =10.2%	Annual Change: <b>+4.1%</b> (-2.4% vs 2019)
<b>2024</b> (E)	<b>8.4%</b> EUR 2.1BN (USD 2.2BN)	Annual Change: <b>+8.5%</b> (-6.8% vs 2019)	<b>29.0 (000s)</b> =10.6%	Annual Change: <b>+3.8%</b> (1.3% vs 2019)
<b>2034</b> (F)	<b>9.9%</b> EUR 3.2BN (USD 3.5BN)	CAGR (2024 - 2034): <b>+4.6%</b> Economy CAGR (2024 - 2034): <b>+2.9%</b>	<b>37.6 (000s)</b> =13.5%	New Jobs (2034 vs 2024): <b>8.6 (000s)</b>

## Reunion Visitor Spending

2019	2023	2024 (E)	2034 (F)
 <b>International Visitor Spending:</b>			
<b>EUR442.4MN</b> (USD 476.1MN) 72.1% of total exports	<b>EUR242.7MN</b> (USD 261.2MN) Annual Change: <b>48.3%</b> (-45.1% vs 2019)	<b>EUR315.1MN</b> (USD 339.2MN) Annual Change: <b>29.9%</b> (-28.8% vs 2019)	<b>EUR643.2MN</b> (USD 692.2MN) 73.4% of total exports CAGR (2024 - 2034): <b>7.4%</b>
 <b>Domestic Visitor Spending:</b>			
<b>EUR1.1BN</b> (USD 1.2BN)	<b>EUR1.1BN</b> (USD 1.2BN) Annual Change: <b>-1.7%</b> (-3.2% vs 2019)	<b>EUR1.1BN</b> (USD 1.2BN) Annual Change: <b>5.2%</b> (1.9% vs 2019)	<b>EUR1.6BN</b> (USD 1.7BN) CAGR (2024 - 2034): <b>3.1%</b>

### Domestic Spending International Spending



% share of total spending

### Leisure Spending Business Spending



% share of total spending

### Inbound Arrivals<sup>3</sup>:

2019	2023
1. France <b>83%</b>	1. France <b>81%</b>
2. Mauritius <b>5%</b>	2. Mauritius <b>4%</b>
3. Germany <b>2%</b>	3. Belgium <b>1.0%</b>
4. Belgium <b>1%</b>	4. Madagascar <b>0.9%</b>
5. Switzerland <b>1%</b>	5. Germany <b>0.8%</b>
<b>Rest of world 7%</b>	<b>Rest of world 12%</b>

### Outbound Departures<sup>3</sup>:

2019	2023
1. Mauritius <b>79%</b>	1. Mauritius <b>83%</b>
2. Madagascar <b>8%</b>	2. Madagascar <b>3%</b>
3. Seychelles <b>3%</b>	3. Seychelles <b>3%</b>
4. Mexico <b>2%</b>	4. Saudi Arabia <b>3%</b>
5. Comoros <b>2%</b>	5. Belgium <b>2%</b>
<b>Rest of world 6%</b>	<b>Rest of world 7%</b>

**Note:** All figures shown for 2024 are estimates (E) and for 2034 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 2023 prices & exchange rates. As reported in March 2024.

2. CAGR= Compound Annual Growth Rate

3. Source: Oxford Economics, national sources and UN Tourism (formerly UNWTO)

# DEFINING THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

Travel & Tourism is an important economic activity in most economies 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 economy 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.

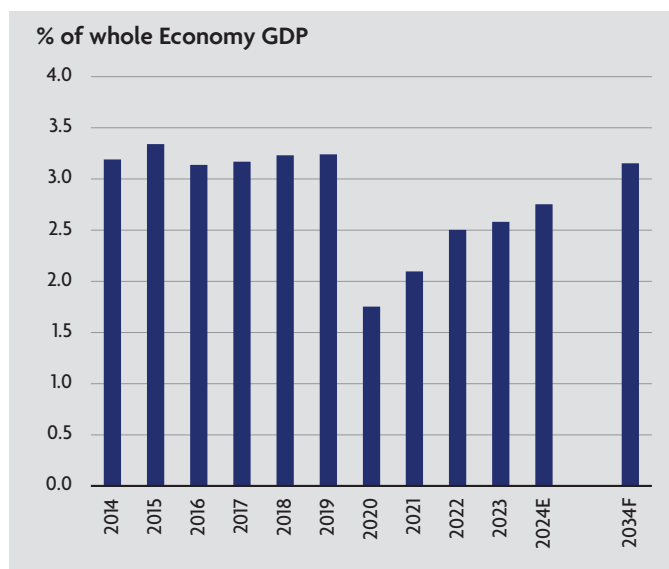
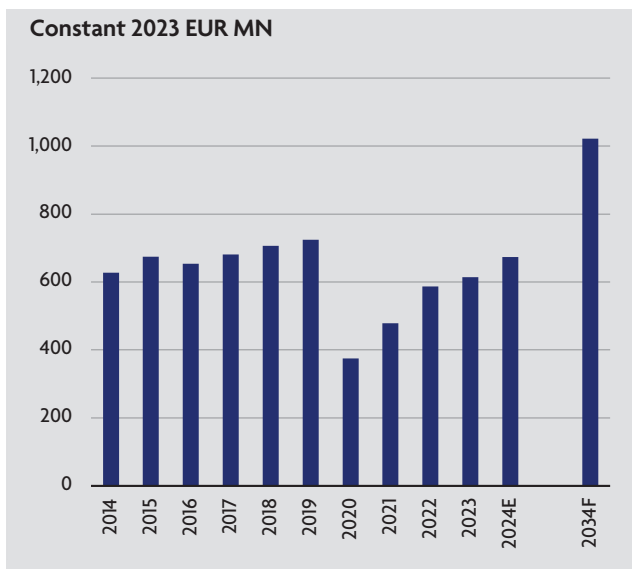
The 'induced' contribution measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the Travel & Tourism industry.

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

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2023 was EUR613.8mn (2.6% 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 EUR1,021.3mn (3.2% of GDP) from 2024 to 2034.

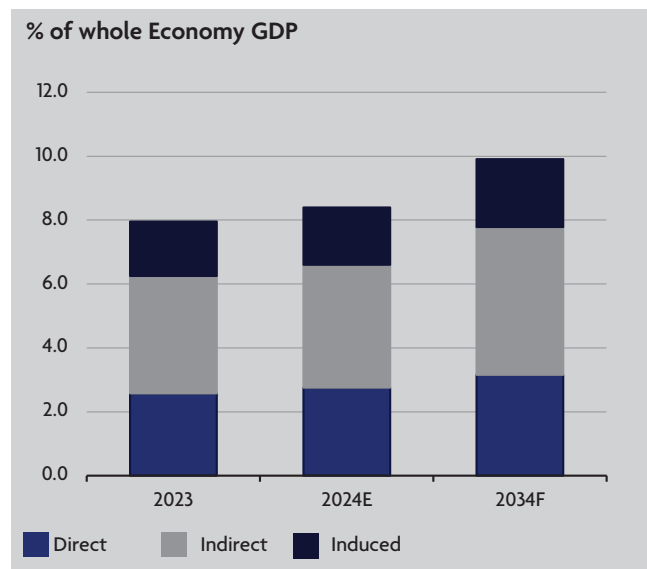
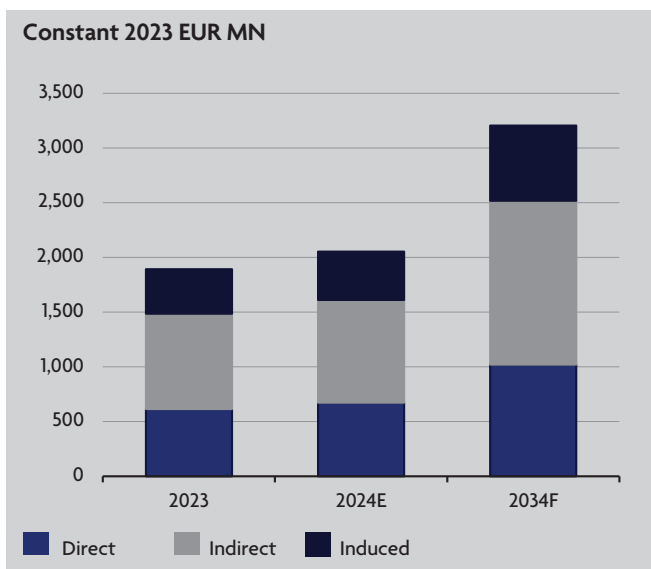
## Reunion: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was EUR1,891.5mn in 2023 (8.0% of GDP).

It is forecast to rise by 4.6% pa to EUR3,205.8mn from 2024 to 2034 (9.9% of GDP).

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



<sup>1</sup> All values are in constant 2023 prices & exchange rates

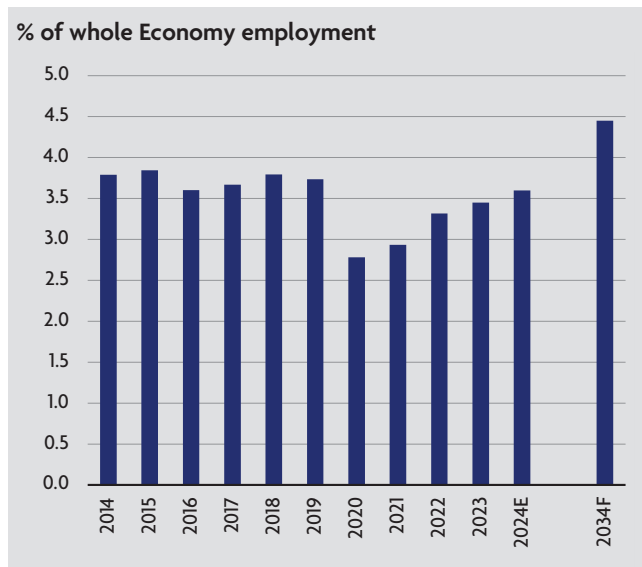
**E - Estimate, F - Forecast**

# TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Travel & Tourism generated 9,421 jobs directly in 2023 (3.4% of total employment). This includes employment by hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). It also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

By 2034, Travel & Tourism will account for 12,437 jobs directly (4.5% of total employment), an increase of 2.3% pa from 2024.

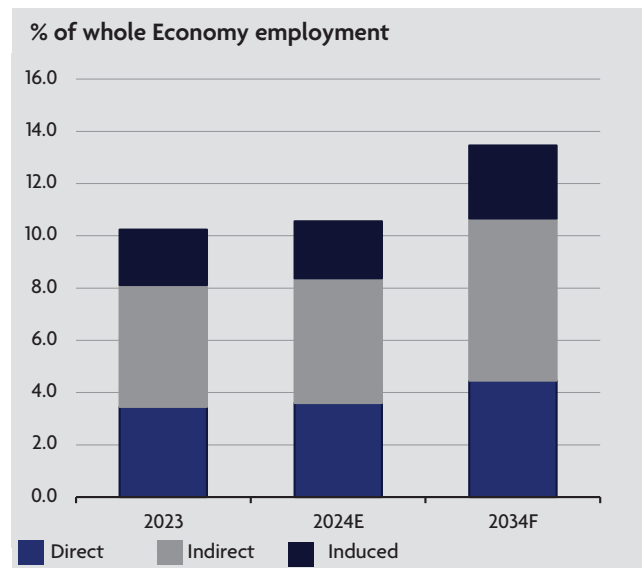
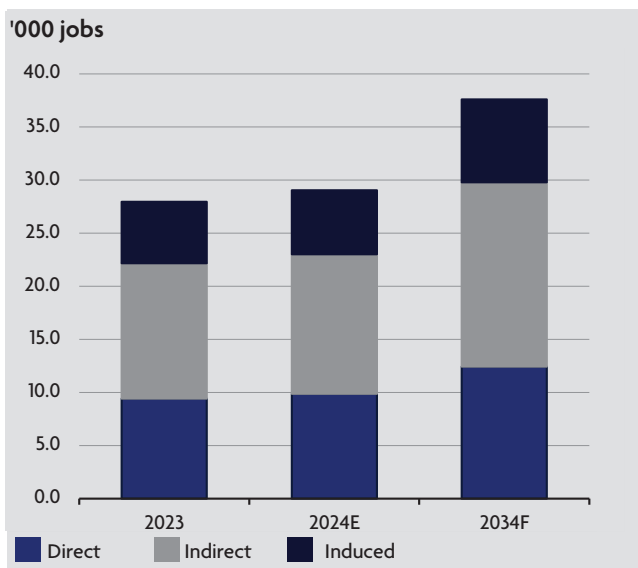
## Reunion: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was 27,957 jobs in 2023 (10.2% of total employment).

By 2034, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 37,585 jobs (13.5% of total employment), an increase of 2.6% pa since 2024.

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



E - Estimate, F - Forecast

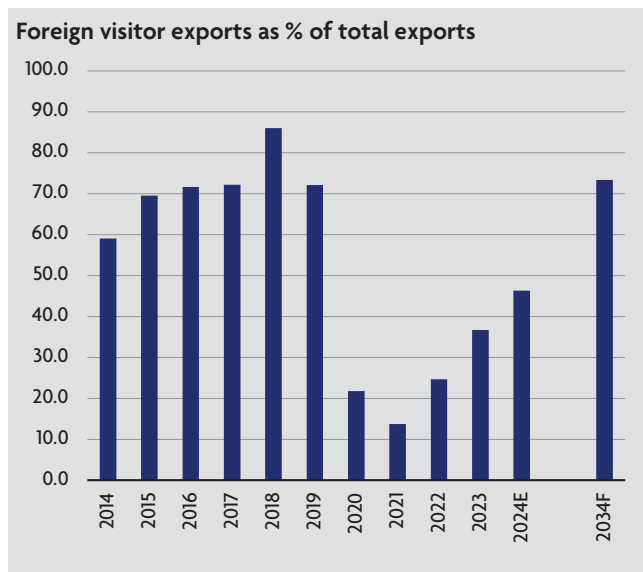
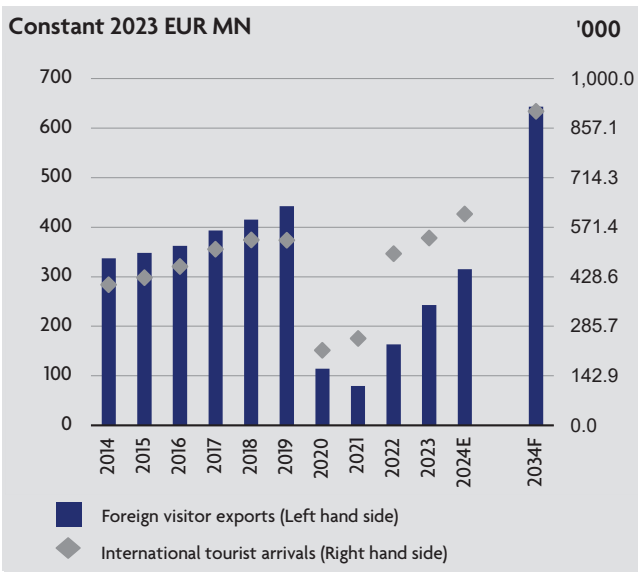
# VISITOR EXPORTS AND INVESTMENT<sup>1</sup>

## VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2023, Reunion generated EUR242.7mn in visitor exports.

By 2034, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 906,000, generating expenditure of EUR643.2mn, an increase of 7.4% pa since 2024.

### Reunion: Visitor Exports and International Tourist Arrivals

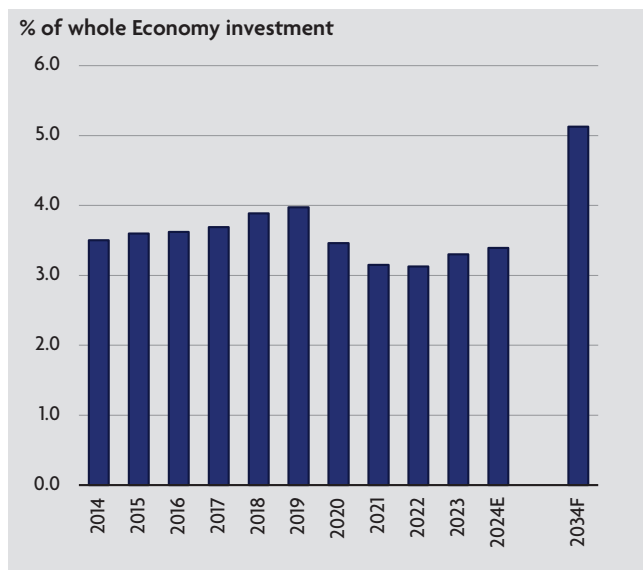
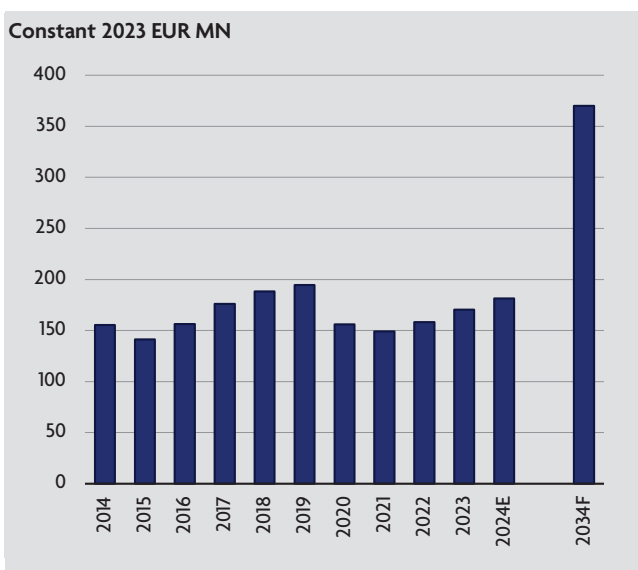


## INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of EUR170.4mn in 2023.

Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment is expected to be 5.1% in 2034.

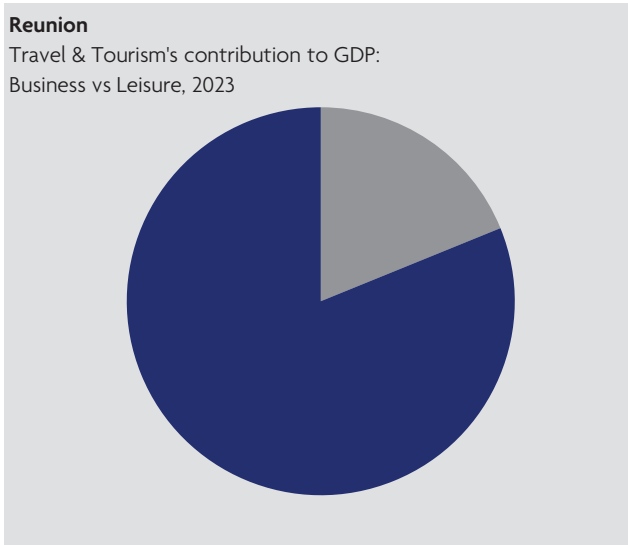
### Reunion: Capital Investment in Travel & Tourism



<sup>1</sup>All values are in constant 2023 prices & exchange rates

**E - Estimate, F - Forecast**

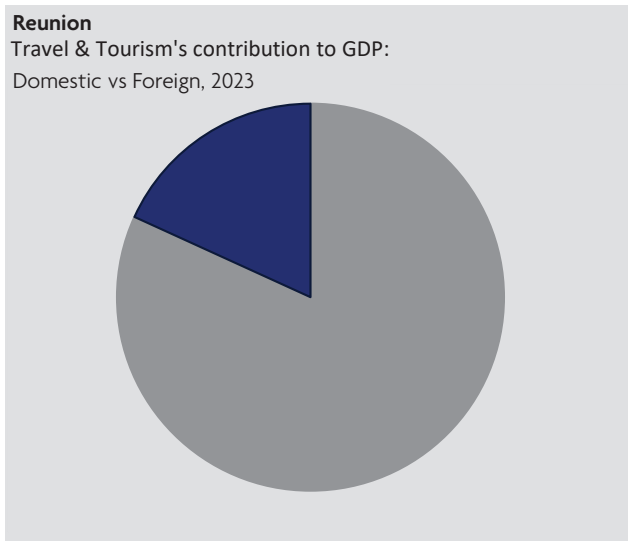
# DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF TRAVEL & TOURISM<sup>1</sup>



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 81.1% of total internal spending in 2023 (EUR1,082.4mn) compared with 18.9% for business travel spending (EUR251.4mn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to rise by 3.6% pa to EUR1,667.1mn from 2024 to 2034.

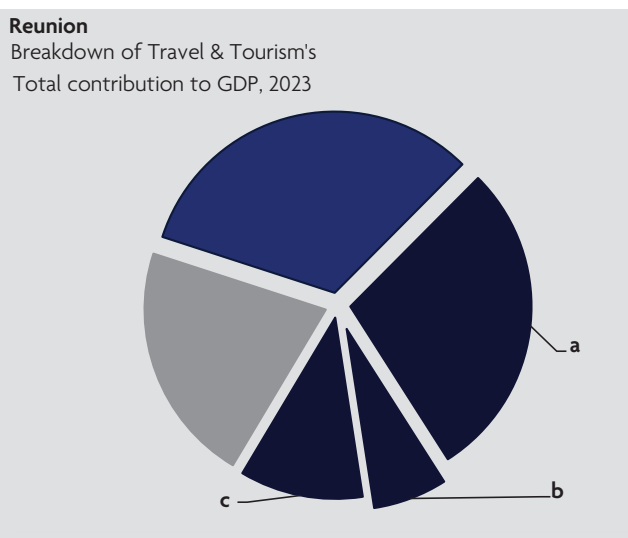
Business travel spending is expected to rise by 6.0% pa to EUR531.4mn from 2024 to 2034.



Domestic travel spending generated 81.8% (EUR1,091.2mn) of total internal spending in 2023 compared with 18.2% (EUR242.7mn) for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to rise by 3.1% pa to EUR1,555.3mn from 2024 to 2034.

Visitor exports are expected to rise by 7.4% pa to EUR643.2mn from 2024 to 2034.



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 2023 prices & exchange rates

# ECONOMY RANKINGS: ABSOLUTE CONTRIBUTION, 2023

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2023 (US\$bn)
<b>World Average</b>		<b>16.5</b>
98	Maldives	1.7
103	Mauritius	1.5
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>1.1</b>
125	Reunion	0.7
132	Fiji	0.5
139	Seychelles	0.4
176	Comoros	0.06
182	Solomon Islands	0.02
183	Vanuatu	0.02
184	Tonga	0.02
185	Kiribati	0.01

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 '000 jobs
<b>World Average</b>		<b>1,305.7</b>
108	Maldives	80.9
127	Mauritius	41.4
153	Fiji	16.2
160	Seychelles	12.3
164	Reunion	9.4
165	Solomon Islands	9.1
167	Vanuatu	8.1
168	Comoros	7.9
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>3.6</b>
182	Tonga	2.2
185	Kiribati	2.0

Travel & Tourism Investment		2023 (US\$bn)
<b>World Average</b>		<b>5.5</b>
79	Maldives	0.7
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>0.5</b>
107	Fiji	0.3
130	Reunion	0.2
142	Seychelles	0.1
146	Mauritius	0.1
173	Vanuatu	0.02
176	Tonga	0.02
182	Solomon Islands	0.01
184	Comoros	0.01
185	Kiribati	0.00

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 (US\$bn)
<b>World Average</b>		<b>47.9</b>
96	Maldives	4.2
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>2.9</b>
112	Mauritius	2.8
123	Reunion	2.0
125	Fiji	2.0
144	Seychelles	1.0
176	Comoros	0.1
182	Solomon Islands	0.06
183	Vanuatu	0.05
184	Tonga	0.04
185	Kiribati	0.03

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 '000 jobs
<b>World Average</b>		<b>1,607.4</b>
109	Maldives	201.3
140	Fiji	77.9
141	Mauritius	75.1
163	Seychelles	28.8
164	Reunion	28.0
165	Solomon Islands	26.9
166	Vanuatu	22.9
167	Comoros	22.4
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>10.8</b>
182	Tonga	5.6
185	Kiribati	4.9

Visitor Exports		2023 (US\$bn)
<b>World Average</b>		<b>8.8</b>
62	Maldives	4.4
92	Mauritius	2.1
101	Fiji	1.5
112	Seychelles	1.0
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>0.8</b>
152	Reunion	0.3
164	Comoros	0.1
175	Tonga	0.03
177	Vanuatu	0.02
178	Solomon Islands	0.02
183	Kiribati	0.00

The tables on pages 8-11 provide brief extracts from the full WTTC Economic League Table Rankings, highlighting comparisons with competing destinations as well as with the world and regional average. Averages are simple cross-economy 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.

# ECONOMY RANKINGS: RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION, 2023

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2023 % share
6	Maldives	24.2
8	Seychelles	22.4
19	Mauritius	11.4
24	Fiji	9.2
41	Kiribati	5.8
67	Comoros	4.0
<b>World Average</b>		<b>2.8</b>
97	Tonga	2.8
105	Reunion	2.6
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>2.3</b>
156	Vanuatu	1.7
168	Solomon Islands	1.2

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 % share
5	Maldives	58.9
8	Seychelles	52.1
13	Fiji	35.0
27	Mauritius	20.4
48	Kiribati	13.0
65	Comoros	10.0
<b>World Average</b>		<b>9.1</b>
87	Reunion	8.0
110	Tonga	6.8
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>6.2</b>
149	Vanuatu	4.8
170	Solomon Islands	3.5

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 % share
4	Maldives	30.9
9	Seychelles	22.5
28	Vanuatu	9.3
37	Mauritius	7.5
46	Kiribati	6.2
49	Tonga	6.1
70	Fiji	4.5
90	Comoros	3.7
<b>World Average</b>		<b>3.7</b>
98	Reunion	3.4
130	Solomon Islands	2.4
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>1.5</b>

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 % share
3	Maldives	76.8
9	Seychelles	52.7
23	Vanuatu	26.4
29	Fiji	21.8
44	Tonga	15.4
45	Kiribati	15.4
53	Mauritius	13.5
80	Comoros	10.5
85	Reunion	10.2
<b>World Average</b>		<b>10.0</b>
123	Solomon Islands	7.2
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>4.5</b>

Travel & Tourism Contribution to Total Capital Investment		2023 % share
2	Seychelles	38.6
4	Fiji	37.5
8	Maldives	25.2
27	Tonga	12.1
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>4.2</b>
99	Mauritius	4.0
<b>World Average</b>		<b>3.6</b>
113	Vanuatu	3.3
115	Reunion	3.3
139	Comoros	2.5
159	Solomon Islands	2.0
185	Kiribati	0.4

Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports		2023 % share
7	Maldives	81.1
12	Fiji	70.0
18	Comoros	58.7
23	Mauritius	48.7
24	Seychelles	47.4
33	Reunion	36.7
44	Tonga	25.5
65	Kiribati	14.0
78	Vanuatu	10.0
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>8.6</b>
<b>World Average</b>		<b>5.3</b>
136	Solomon Islands	3.9

# ECONOMY RANKINGS: REAL GROWTH, 2023

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2023 % growth
8	Vanuatu	93.7
9	Tonga	92.2
46	Mauritius	27.2
56	Solomon Islands	22.8
<b>World Average</b>		<b>21.3</b>
62	Fiji	20.7
96	Kiribati	14.5
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>11.3</b>
135	Maldives	8.8
157	Comoros	4.8
159	Reunion	4.5
185	Seychelles	-30.2

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 % growth
5	Vanuatu	23.3
8	Mauritius	16.8
<b>World Average</b>		<b>9.0</b>
67	Fiji	8.4
68	Kiribati	8.3
73	Maldives	8.0
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>7.1</b>
106	Seychelles	6.2
117	Tonga	5.7
118	Solomon Islands	5.7
139	Reunion	4.9
171	Comoros	2.9

Travel & Tourism Investment		2023 % growth
3	Vanuatu	60.7
8	Solomon Islands	43.1
17	Fiji	31.2
18	Mauritius	30.2
33	Seychelles	24.1
78	Comoros	16.0
<b>World Average</b>		<b>13.0</b>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>12.6</b>
104	Tonga	11.9
105	Kiribati	11.9
154	Reunion	7.7
160	Maldives	7.1

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 % growth
10	Vanuatu	71.8
11	Tonga	70.4
49	Mauritius	25.0
<b>World Average</b>		<b>23.2</b>
56	Fiji	22.0
57	Solomon Islands	21.8
104	Kiribati	13.0
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>11.1</b>
122	Maldives	10.6
165	Comoros	4.5
170	Reunion	3.6
185	Seychelles	-26.8

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 % growth
4	Fiji	22.6
8	Mauritius	15.7
22	Vanuatu	12.0
28	Seychelles	11.3
<b>World Average</b>		<b>9.1</b>
56	Maldives	8.6
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>7.1</b>
88	Kiribati	6.8
160	Reunion	4.1
168	Solomon Islands	3.7
176	Tonga	2.8
177	Comoros	2.6

Visitor Exports		2023 % growth
1	Vanuatu	1650.8
11	Tonga	135.6
23	Solomon Islands	86.2
27	Kiribati	79.0
43	Reunion	48.3
<b>World Average</b>		<b>33.1</b>
77	Mauritius	28.0
88	Fiji	22.7
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>		<b>15.2</b>
141	Maldives	7.8
154	Comoros	5.6
183	Seychelles	-32.7

# ECONOMY RANKINGS: LONG TERM GROWTH, 2024 - 2034

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2024 - 2034 % growth
1	Vanuatu	16.0
2	Solomon Islands	11.5
20	Tonga	6.1
52	Fiji	4.7
63	Maldives	4.4
	<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>	<b>4.3</b>
69	Reunion	4.3
93	Mauritius	3.9
	<b>World Average</b>	<b>3.7</b>
115	Kiribati	3.5
153	Comoros	2.5
155	Seychelles	2.4

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2024 - 2034 % growth
1	Vanuatu	15.0
2	Solomon Islands	10.5
28	Tonga	5.5
31	Fiji	5.3
64	Reunion	4.6
	<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>	<b>4.5</b>
87	Maldives	4.1
94	Mauritius	4.0
105	Kiribati	3.7
	<b>World Average</b>	<b>3.7</b>
130	Seychelles	3.1
147	Comoros	2.7

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2024 - 2034 % growth
6	Vanuatu	5.5
10	Fiji	5.1
17	Kiribati	4.5
34	Solomon Islands	3.8
	<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>	<b>3.7</b>
39	Tonga	3.6
46	Maldives	3.5
	<b>World Average</b>	<b>2.5</b>
89	Comoros	2.4
92	Seychelles	2.4
98	Reunion	2.3
105	Mauritius	2.2

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2024 - 2034 % growth
9	Fiji	5.0
10	Kiribati	4.8
12	Vanuatu	4.7
	<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>	<b>4.1</b>
29	Mauritius	3.9
58	Maldives	3.2
62	Seychelles	3.1
64	Solomon Islands	3.1
81	Tonga	2.7
89	Comoros	2.6
90	Reunion	2.6
	<b>World Average</b>	<b>2.6</b>

Travel & Tourism Investment		2024 - 2034 % growth
1	Vanuatu	14.5
2	Kiribati	12.5
5	Solomon Islands	10.8
32	Reunion	7.4
43	Fiji	6.7
49	Mauritius	6.5
	<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>	<b>5.2</b>
	<b>World Average</b>	<b>5.1</b>
86	Seychelles	5.1
92	Tonga	4.9
107	Comoros	4.5
159	Maldives	2.7

Visitor Exports		2024 - 2034 % growth
2	Vanuatu	17.9
3	Solomon Islands	16.8
26	Reunion	7.4
31	Tonga	7.0
54	Kiribati	5.6
	<b>Sub-Saharan Africa Average</b>	<b>5.3</b>
77	Maldives	4.7
82	Fiji	4.6
	<b>World Average</b>	<b>4.5</b>
113	Mauritius	3.7
149	Comoros	2.6
168	Seychelles	2.0

# SUMMARY TABLES: ESTIMATES & FORECASTS

Reunion	2023	2023	2024E	2034F		
	USDmn <sup>1</sup>	% of total	Growth <sup>2</sup>	USDmn <sup>1</sup>	% of total	Growth <sup>3</sup>
Direct contribution to GDP	660.6	2.6	9.7	1,099.1	3.2	4.3
Total contribution to GDP	2,035.6	8.0	8.5	3,450.1	9.9	4.6
Direct contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	9.4	3.4	4.9	12.4	4.5	2.3
Total contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	28.0	10.2	3.8	37.6	13.5	2.6
Visitor exports	261.2	36.7	29.9	692.2	73.4	7.4
Domestic spending	1,174.3	4.6	5.2	1,673.8	4.8	3.1
Leisure spending	1,164.9	4.5	7.8	1,794.2	5.1	3.6
Business spending	270.6	1.1	18.2	571.8	1.6	6.0
Capital investment	183.3	3.3	6.5	398.3	5.1	7.4

<sup>1</sup>2023 constant prices & exchange rates; <sup>2</sup>2024 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>3</sup>2024-2034 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>4</sup>000 jobs

Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	2023	2024E	2034F		
	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	% of total	Growth <sup>2</sup>	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	% of total	Growth <sup>3</sup>
Direct contribution to GDP	46.0	2.3	10.6	77.6	2.7	4.3
Total contribution to GDP	123.3	6.2	10.5	212.1	7.4	4.5
Direct contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	6,381.1	1.5	11.0	10,189.1	1.8	3.7
Total contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	19,067.1	4.5	10.9	31,498.4	5.5	4.1
Visitor exports	33.4	8.6	16.0	64.8	12.7	5.3
Domestic spending	65.2	3.3	7.4	99.6	3.5	3.6
Leisure spending	60.3	3.0	9.8	100.4	3.5	4.2
Business spending	38.3	1.9	11.3	64.4	2.2	4.2
Capital investment	19.3	4.2	11.2	35.8	5.5	5.2

<sup>1</sup>2023 constant prices & exchange rates; <sup>2</sup>2024 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>3</sup>2024-2034 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>4</sup>000 jobs

Worldwide	2023	2023	2024E	2034F		
	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	% of total	Growth <sup>2</sup>	USDbn <sup>1</sup>	% of total	Growth <sup>3</sup>
Direct contribution to GDP	3,059.3	2.8	10.9	4,865.7	3.5	3.7
Total contribution to GDP	9,899.3	9.1	12.1	15,998.6	11.4	3.7
Direct contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	120,812.2	3.7	5.3	162,759.0	4.4	2.5
Total contribution to employment <sup>4</sup>	329,600.6	10.0	5.5	448,996.5	12.2	2.6
Visitor exports	1,632.6	5.3	15.9	2,945.0	7.4	4.5
Domestic spending	4,968.5	4.6	9.3	7,608.8	5.4	3.4
Leisure spending	5,296.0	4.9	10.7	8,501.0	6.1	3.8
Business spending	1,305.2	1.2	12.2	2,053.2	1.4	3.4
Capital investment	1,013.2	3.6	10.7	1,843.7	5.0	5.1

<sup>1</sup>2023 constant prices & exchange rates; <sup>2</sup>2024 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>3</sup>2024-2034 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.

## E - Estimate, F - Forecast

# THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: REAL 2023 PRICES

Reunion (EURmn, real 2023 prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	415.5	442.4	114.2	79.3	163.7	242.7	315.1	643.2
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	1,113.3	1,126.9	699.1	955.1	1,110.2	1,091.2	1,148.5	1,555.3
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	1,528.8	1,569.2	813.3	1,034.4	1,273.9	1,333.9	1,463.6	2,198.5
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-822.5	-845.3	-438.5	-555.9	-686.7	-720.1	-790.5	-1,177.2
<b>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	706.3	723.9	374.8	478.5	587.2	613.8	673.1	1,021.3
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	706.3	723.9	374.8	478.5	587.2	613.8	673.1	1,021.3
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	188.4	194.6	155.9	149.1	158.2	170.4	181.4	370.1
8. Government collective spending	227.2	231.2	178.1	189.1	219.3	215.0	223.4	315.0
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-137.3	-143.9	-90.9	-96.8	-117.9	-126.9	-138.7	-208.8
10. Induced	461.2	471.7	264.6	326.9	391.1	405.3	439.7	687.0
<b>11. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	2,152.1	2,201.4	1,257.3	1,525.4	1,824.9	1,891.5	2,052.0	3,205.8
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	9.8	9.8	7.3	7.9	9.0	9.4	9.9	12.4
<b>13. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	28.7	28.6	23.5	24.1	26.9	28.0	29.0	37.6
<b>14. Other indicators</b>								
Expenditure on outbound travel	748.2	783.7	187.2	239.4	424.1	561.9	707.3	1,465.6
Leisure spending	1,136.6	1,157.0	686.7	906.2	1,083.4	1,082.4	1,166.5	1,667.1
Business spending	392.2	412.2	126.7	128.2	190.5	251.4	297.1	531.4

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

# THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES

Reunion (EURmn, nominal prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	360.8	389.4	102.2	77.0	159.9	242.7	322.8	802.8
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	966.7	991.9	625.4	926.6	1,084.4	1,091.2	1,176.4	1,941.2
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	1,327.4	1,381.4	727.6	1,003.5	1,244.3	1,333.9	1,499.2	2,744.0
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-714.2	-744.1	-392.3	-539.3	-670.8	-720.1	-809.8	-1,469.3
<b>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	613.3	637.3	335.3	464.2	573.5	613.8	689.4	1,274.7
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.2	3.2	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.2
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	613.3	637.3	335.3	464.2	573.5	613.8	689.4	1,274.7
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	163.6	171.3	139.5	144.7	154.5	170.4	185.9	461.9
8. Government collective spending	197.3	203.5	159.3	183.5	214.2	215.0	228.8	393.1
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-119.2	-126.7	-81.3	-93.9	-115.1	-126.9	-142.0	-260.5
10. Induced	400.4	415.3	236.7	317.1	382.0	405.3	450.4	857.4
<b>11. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	1,868.6	1,937.9	1,124.8	1,479.9	1,782.5	1,891.5	2,102.0	4,001.2
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	9.8	9.9	5.9	6.7	7.8	8.0	8.4	9.9
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	9.8	9.8	7.3	7.9	9.0	9.4	9.9	12.4
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.5
<b>13. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	28.7	28.6	23.5	24.1	26.9	28.0	29.0	37.6
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	11.1	10.9	9.0	9.0	9.9	10.2	10.6	13.5
<b>14. Other indicators</b>								
Expenditure on outbound travel	649.6	689.9	167.5	232.3	414.3	561.9	724.5	1,829.3
Leisure spending	986.9	1,018.5	614.3	879.2	1,058.2	1,082.4	1,194.9	2,080.8
Business spending	340.5	362.9	113.3	124.3	186.1	251.4	304.4	663.2

## 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 UN Tourism formerly (UNWTO). Historical data for concepts has been benchmarked to match reported TSA data where available.

# THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: REAL 2023 PRICES (USD)

Reunion (USDmn, real 2023 prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	447.2	476.1	122.9	85.4	176.1	261.2	339.2	692.2
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	1,198.2	1,212.7	752.4	1,027.8	1,194.8	1,174.3	1,236.0	1,673.8
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	1,645.3	1,688.8	875.3	1,113.2	1,371.0	1,435.5	1,575.1	2,366.0
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-885.2	-909.7	-471.9	-598.2	-739.1	-774.9	-850.8	-1,266.9
<b>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	760.1	779.1	403.4	515.0	631.9	660.6	724.3	1,099.1
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	760.1	779.1	403.4	515.0	631.9	660.6	724.3	1,099.1
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	202.8	209.4	167.8	160.5	170.2	183.3	195.3	398.3
8. Government collective spending	244.6	248.8	191.6	203.6	236.0	231.4	240.4	339.0
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-147.8	-154.8	-97.9	-104.2	-126.9	-136.5	-149.2	-224.7
10. Induced	496.3	507.7	284.8	351.8	420.9	436.2	473.2	739.3
<b>11. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	2,316.1	2,369.2	1,353.1	1,641.6	1,964.0	2,035.6	2,208.4	3,450.1
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	9.8	9.8	7.3	7.9	9.0	9.4	9.9	12.4
<b>13. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	28.7	28.6	23.5	24.1	26.9	28.0	29.0	37.6
<b>14. Other indicators</b>								
Expenditure on outbound travel	805.2	843.4	201.5	257.7	456.4	604.7	761.2	1,577.3
Leisure spending	1,223.2	1,245.2	739.0	975.3	1,166.0	1,164.9	1,255.4	1,794.2
Business spending	422.1	443.7	136.3	137.9	205.0	270.6	319.8	571.8

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

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

Reunion (USDmn, nominal prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	426.2	436.0	116.6	91.1	168.4	261.2	341.6	1,003.5
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	1,141.9	1,110.6	713.9	1,096.4	1,142.4	1,174.3	1,244.7	2,426.5
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	1,568.0	1,546.6	830.5	1,187.4	1,310.8	1,435.5	1,586.3	3,430.0
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-843.6	-833.1	-447.8	-638.1	-706.6	-774.9	-856.8	-1,836.7
<b>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	724.4	713.5	382.7	549.3	604.2	660.6	729.5	1,593.3
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.2	3.2	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.2
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	724.4	713.5	382.7	549.3	604.2	660.6	729.5	1,593.3
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	193.2	191.8	159.2	171.2	162.7	183.3	196.6	577.4
8. Government collective spending	233.1	227.8	181.8	217.1	225.6	231.4	242.1	491.4
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-140.8	-141.8	-92.9	-111.1	-121.3	-136.5	-150.3	-325.7
10. Induced	473.0	464.9	270.2	375.2	402.4	436.2	476.6	1,071.8
<b>11. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	2,207.4	2,169.7	1,283.9	1,751.0	1,877.8	2,035.6	2,224.0	5,001.5
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	9.8	9.9	5.9	6.7	7.8	8.0	8.4	9.9
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	9.8	9.8	7.3	7.9	9.0	9.4	9.9	12.4
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.5
<b>13. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	28.7	28.6	23.5	24.1	26.9	28.0	29.0	37.6
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	11.1	10.9	9.0	9.0	9.9	10.2	10.6	13.5
<b>14. Other indicators</b>								
Expenditure on outbound travel	767.4	772.4	191.2	274.8	436.4	604.7	766.6	2,286.6
Leisure spending	1,165.8	1,140.3	701.2	1,040.3	1,114.8	1,164.9	1,264.2	2,601.0
Business spending	402.3	406.3	129.3	147.1	196.0	270.6	322.0	829.0

## 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 UN Tourism formerly (UNWTO).

Historical data for concepts has been benchmarked to match reported TSA data where available.

# THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: GROWTH

Reunion Growth <sup>1</sup> (%)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F <sup>2</sup>
1. Visitor exports	5.6	6.5	-74.2	-30.6	106.3	48.3	29.9	7.4
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	3.1	1.2	-38.0	36.6	16.2	-1.7	5.2	3.1
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	3.8	2.6	-48.2	27.2	23.2	4.7	9.7	4.2
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	3.7	2.8	-48.1	26.8	23.5	4.9	9.8	4.1
<b>5. Direct contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 3 + 4)	3.8	2.5	-48.2	27.7	22.7	4.5	9.7	4.3
<b>Other final impacts (indirect &amp; induced)</b>	3.8	2.5	-48.2	27.7	22.7	4.5	9.7	4.3
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	7.1	3.3	-19.9	-4.4	6.1	7.7	6.5	7.4
8. Government collective spending	1.6	1.7	-23.0	6.2	15.9	-1.9	3.9	3.5
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	3.8	4.8	-36.8	6.5	21.8	7.6	9.3	4.2
10. Induced	3.8	2.3	-43.9	23.5	19.6	3.6	8.5	4.6
<b>11. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP</b> (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	3.8	2.3	-42.9	21.3	19.6	3.6	8.5	4.6
<b>Employment impacts ('000)</b>								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	1.2	-0.3	-25.5	8.1	14.1	4.9	4.9	2.3
<b>13. Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to employment</b>	0.9	-0.3	-18.0	2.8	11.3	4.1	3.8	2.6
<b>14. Other indicators</b>								
Expenditure on outbound travel	1.4	4.7	-76.1	27.9	77.1	32.5	25.9	7.6
Leisure spending	2.5	1.8	-40.7	32.0	19.5	-0.1	7.8	3.6
Business spending	7.6	5.1	-69.3	1.2	48.6	32.0	18.2	6.0

**E - Estimate, F - Forecast**

<sup>1</sup>2018-2024 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); <sup>2</sup>2024-2034 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.

### ECONOMIES

This term is used because the scope of the research covers not only countries but also specific territories/states.

### 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 Aruba, Kenya, Namibia, North Macedonia, Papua New Guinea and Uganda, bringing our total of countries and economies in our benchmarking dataset to 72. Our TSA benchmarked countries cover around 90% of global direct T&T GDP.

WTTC coverage includes data on 185 countries and economies, and reports on 27 regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups.

## ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHIC GROUPS

### APEC (ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION)

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, 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.

### COMMONWEALTH<sup>1</sup>

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

### G7

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

### G20

African Union<sup>2</sup>, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, France<sup>3</sup>, Germany<sup>3</sup>, India, Indonesia, Italy<sup>3</sup>, Japan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa<sup>4</sup>, 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<sup>5</sup>, 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, Czechia, 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<sup>6</sup>

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.

1 This includes data for Overseas British Territories, but there is no data for Nauru, Samoa and Tuvalu

2 This union of 55 member states received full G20 membership status in September 2023. It is included in 2023 data

3 Included in European Union

4 Included in African Union

5 Nicaragua left the OAS in November 2023. It is included in 2023 data

6 no data for Afghanistan, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Palestine, Somalia or Turkmenistan



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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.

ForwardKeys, on a mission to predict travellers' impact. Learn more about the data solutions and visit: [ForwardKeys.com/Products](https://www.forwardkeys.com/products)



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Together with Oxford Economics, WTTTC produces annual research that shows Travel & Tourism to be one of the world's largest sectors, supporting 330 million jobs and generating 9.1% of global GDP in 2023. 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 27 further reports that focus on regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups.

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