




WORLD
TRAVEL &
TOURISM
COUNCIL



TRAVEL & TOURISM
**ECONOMIC
IMPACT 2024**

HONDURAS



FOR E W O R D

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

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

MAY 2024



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HONDURAS

2024 Annual Research: Key Highlights¹

Global Data

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

Honduras Key Data

2019	11.0% (of Total Economy) HNL 85.0BN (USD 3.4BN)	Change in 2020: -45.3%	474.1 (000s) =11.4% (Share of Total Jobs)	Change in 2020: -23.6%
2023	10.5% HNL 88.7BN (USD 3.6BN)	Annual Change: +11.8% (4.4% vs 2019) Economy Change: +2.3%	502.3 (000s) =11.4%	Annual Change: +9.4% (6.0% vs 2019)
2024 (E)	10.7% HNL 92.1BN (USD 3.7BN)	Annual Change: +3.8% (8.4% vs 2019)	518.5 (000s) =11.6%	Annual Change: +3.2% (9.4% vs 2019)
2034 (F)	11.8% HNL 148.8BN (USD 6.0BN)	CAGR (2024 - 2034): +4.9% Economy CAGR (2024 - 2034): +3.9%	676.9 (000s) =12.5%	New Jobs (2034 vs 2024): 158.4 (000s)

Honduras Visitor Spending

2019	2023	2024 (E)	2034 (F)
International Visitor Spending:			
HNL17.1BN (USD 691.6MN) 5.5% of total exports	HNL16.6BN (USD 669.9MN) Annual Change: 16.4% (-3.1% vs 2019)	HNL17.3BN (USD 698.7MN) Annual Change: 4.3% (1.0% vs 2019)	HNL36.9BN (USD 1.5BN) 9.7% of total exports CAGR (2024 - 2034): 7.9%
Domestic Visitor Spending:			
HNL52.8BN (USD 2.1BN)	HNL58.7BN (USD 2.4BN) Annual Change: 7.0% (11.3% vs 2019)	HNL60.1BN (USD 2.4BN) Annual Change: 2.5% (14.0% vs 2019)	HNL85.2BN (USD 3.4BN) CAGR (2024 - 2034): 3.5%

Domestic Spending International Spending



% share of total spending

Leisure Spending Business Spending



% share of total spending

Inbound Arrivals³:

2019	2023
1. United States 42%	1. United States 42%
2. El Salvador 19%	2. El Salvador 19%
3. Guatemala 12%	3. Nicaragua 15%
4. Nicaragua 7%	4. Guatemala 11%
5. Canada 5%	5. Canada 2%
Rest of world 16%	Rest of world 12%

Outbound Departures³:

2019	2023
1. El Salvador 29%	1. El Salvador 33%
2. United States 23%	2. United States 29%
3. Nicaragua 17%	3. Guatemala 13%
4. Guatemala 11%	4. Nicaragua 10%
5. Costa Rica 4%	5. Panama 3%
Rest of world 15%	Rest of world 12%

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.

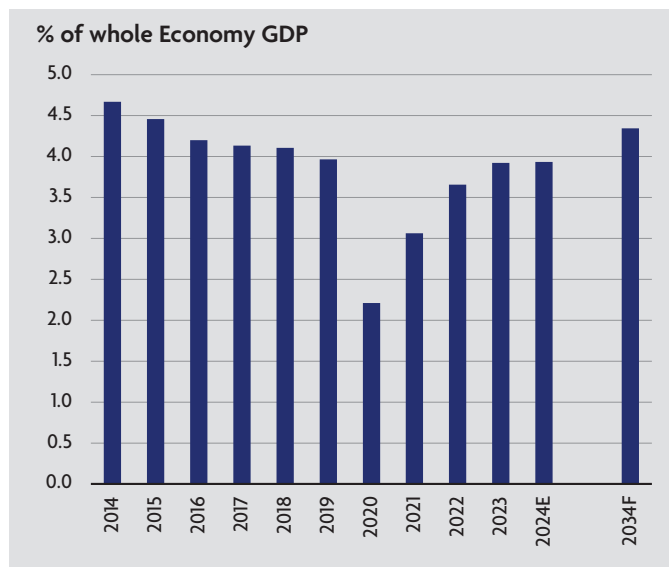
The 'induced' contribution measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the Travel & Tourism industry.

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2023 was HNL33.0bn (3.9% 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 4.9% pa to HNL54.7bn (4.3% of GDP) from 2024 to 2034.

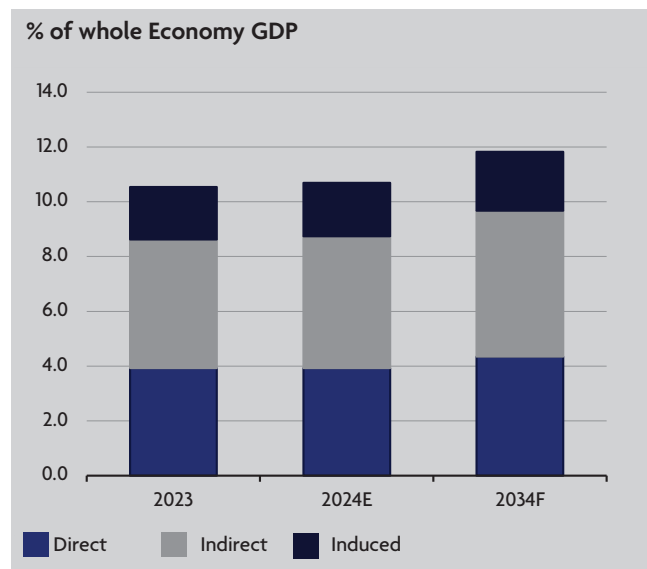
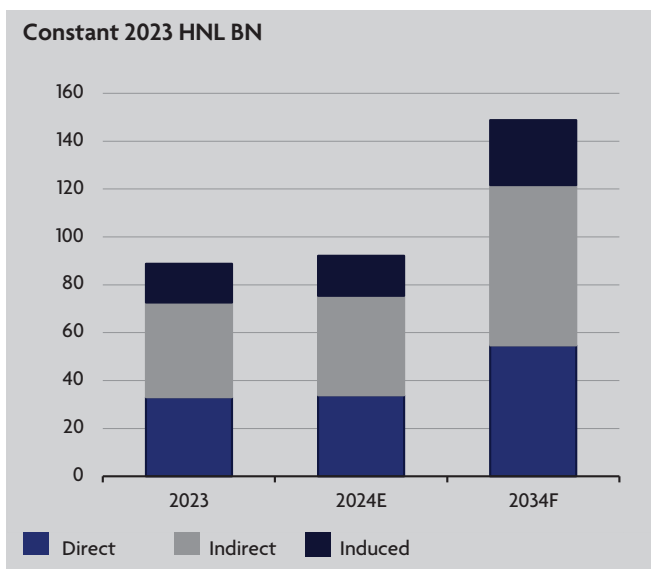
Honduras: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was HNL88.7bn in 2023 (10.5% of GDP).

It is forecast to rise by 4.9% pa to HNL148.8bn from 2024 to 2034 (11.8% of GDP).

Honduras: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



¹ All values are in constant 2023 prices & exchange rates

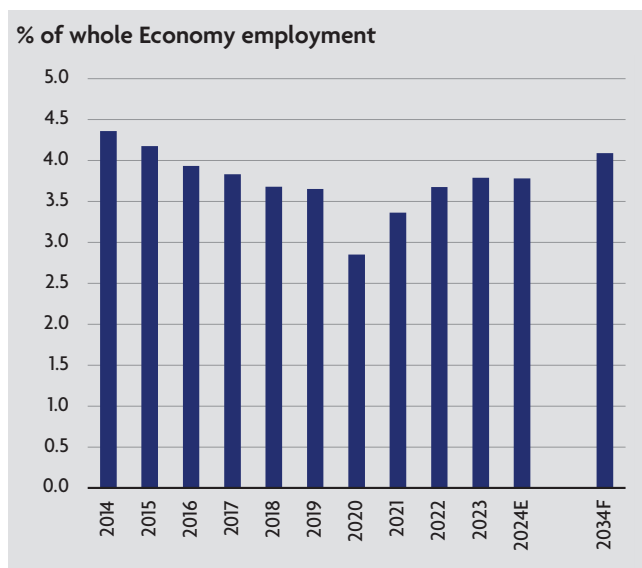
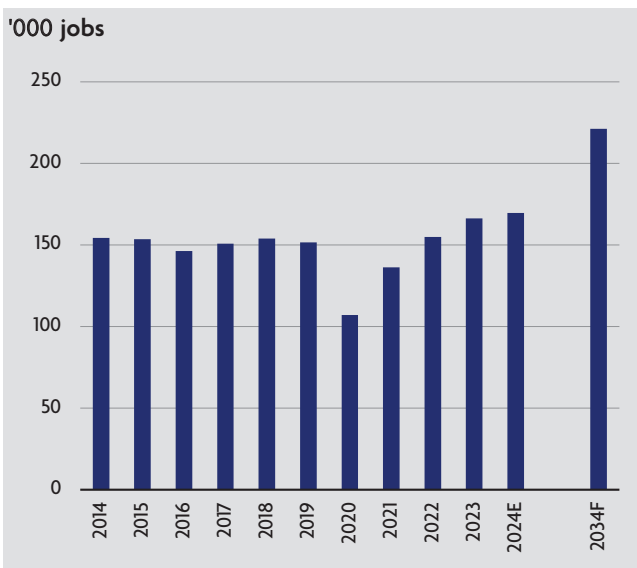
E - Estimate, F - Forecast

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Travel & Tourism generated 166,353 jobs directly in 2023 (3.8% 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 221,166 jobs directly (4.1% of total employment), an increase of 2.7% pa from 2024.

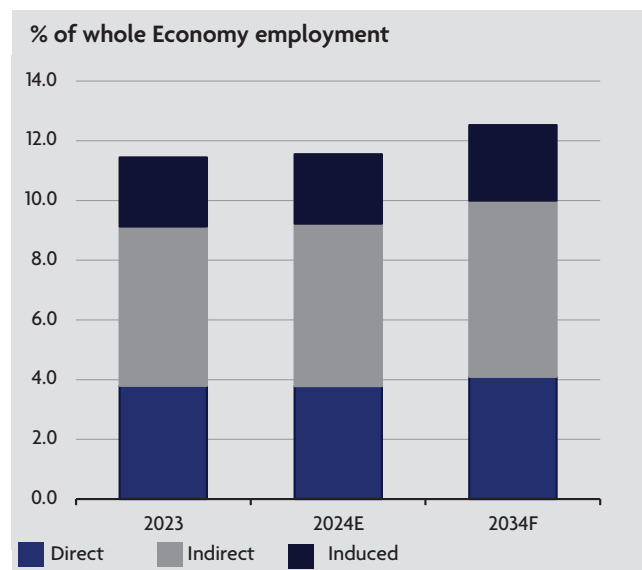
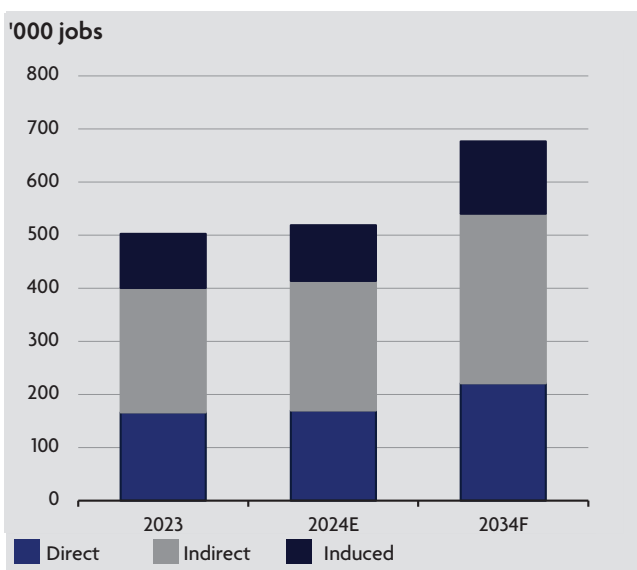
Honduras: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was 502,309 jobs in 2023 (11.4% of total employment).

By 2034, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 676,935 jobs (12.5% of total employment), an increase of 2.7% pa since 2024.

Honduras: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



E - Estimate, F - Forecast

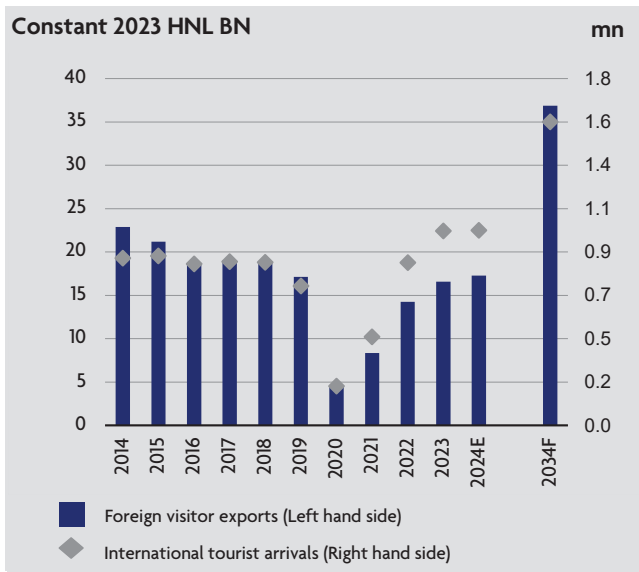
VISITOR EXPORTS AND INVESTMENT¹

VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2023, Honduras generated HNL16.6bn in visitor exports.

By 2034, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 1,575,000, generating expenditure of HNL36.9bn, an increase of 7.9% pa since 2024.

Honduras: Visitor Exports and International Tourist Arrivals

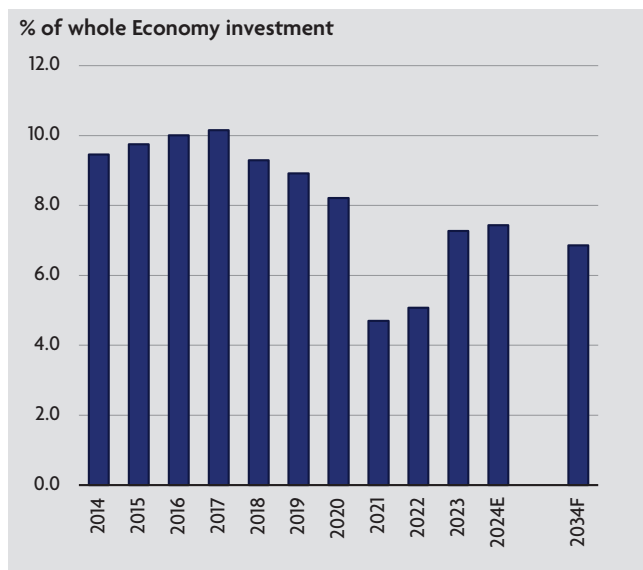
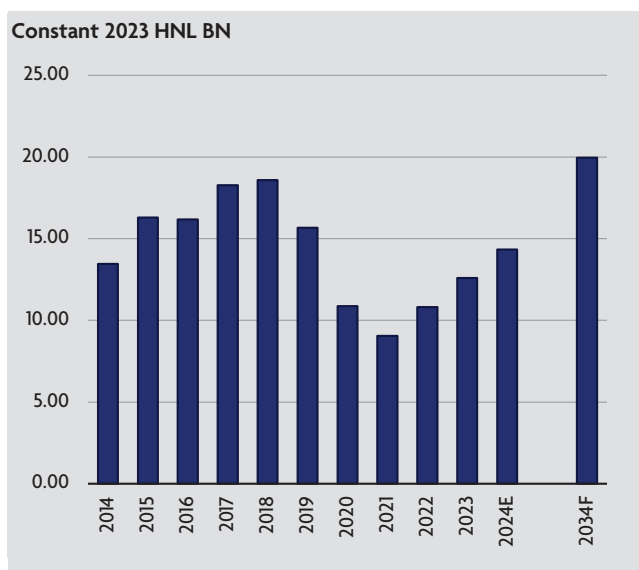


INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of HNL12.6bn in 2023.

Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment is expected to be 6.9% in 2034.

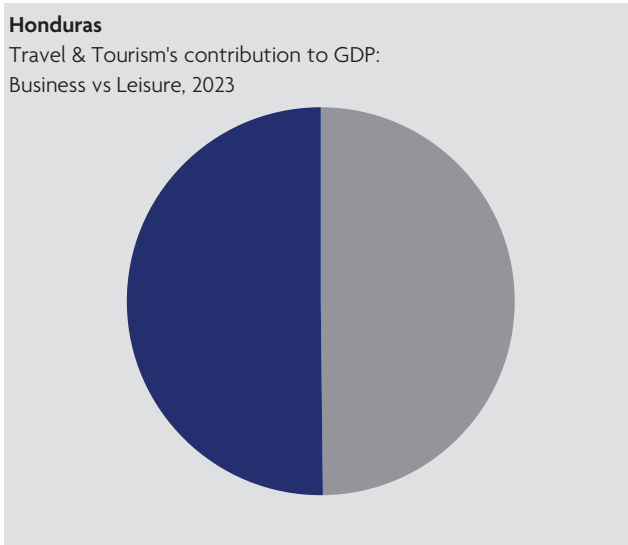
Honduras: Capital Investment in Travel & Tourism



¹All values are in constant 2023 prices & exchange rates

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

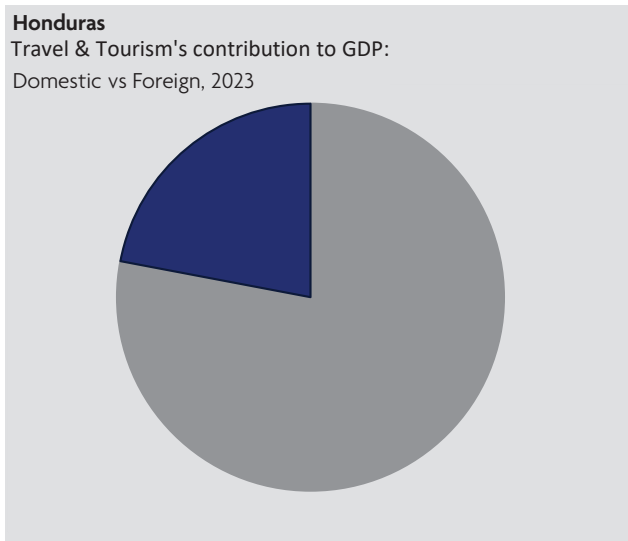
DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF TRAVEL & TOURISM¹



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 50.2% of total internal spending in 2023 (HNL37.8bn) compared with 49.8% for business travel spending (HNL37.5bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to rise by 5.6% pa to HNL67.3bn from 2024 to 2034.

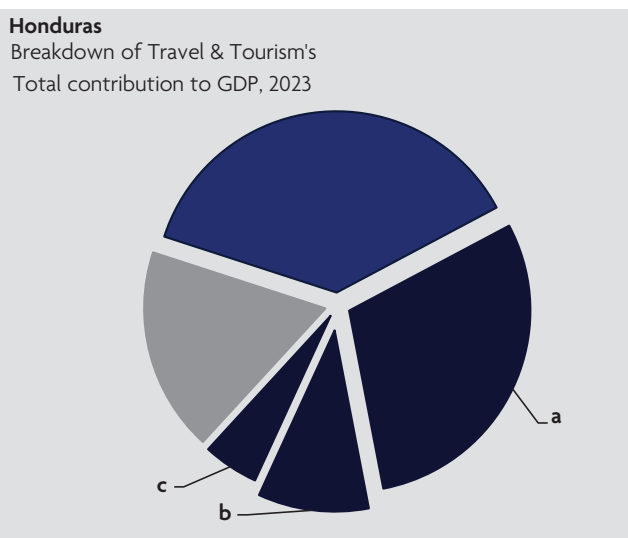
Business travel spending is expected to rise by 3.6% pa to HNL54.8bn from 2024 to 2034.



Domestic travel spending generated 78.0% (HNL58.7bn) of total internal spending in 2023 compared with 22.0% (HNL16.6bn) for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to rise by 3.5% pa to HNL85.2bn from 2024 to 2034.

Visitor exports are expected to rise by 7.9% pa to HNL36.9bn 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 nearly three times greater than its direct contribution.

¹ All values are in constant 2023 prices & exchange rates

ECONOMY RANKINGS: ABSOLUTE CONTRIBUTION, 2023

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2023 (US\$bn)
4	Mexico	138.7
	World Average	16.5
41	Chile	10.3
	Central and South America Average	6.9
51	Peru	6.9
53	Venezuela	6.5
68	Costa Rica	3.5
80	Ecuador	2.9
93	Guatemala	1.9
111	Honduras	1.3
120	Nicaragua	0.8
147	Belize	0.4

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 '000 jobs
7	Mexico	3,602.0
	World Average	1,305.7
36	Venezuela	438.6
44	Chile	325.4
51	Peru	268.7
59	Ecuador	209.7
71	Honduras	166.4
75	Guatemala	154.6
83	Nicaragua	131.5
105	Costa Rica	89.1
143	Belize	26.4
	Central and South America Average	15.9

Travel & Tourism Investment		2023 (US\$bn)
15	Mexico	14.7
23	Chile	7.8
	World Average	5.5
46	Peru	2.6
	Central and South America Average	2.3
74	Guatemala	0.8
78	Ecuador	0.7
92	Honduras	0.5
103	Costa Rica	0.4
134	Nicaragua	0.2
138	Venezuela	0.1
139	Belize	0.1

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 (US\$bn)
7	Mexico	261.6
	World Average	47.9
37	Chile	32.5
	Central and South America Average	19.3
53	Peru	18.3
58	Venezuela	15.2
70	Costa Rica	8.2
89	Ecuador	5.5
91	Guatemala	5.4
106	Honduras	3.6
128	Nicaragua	1.7
146	Belize	0.9

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 '000 jobs
8	Mexico	7,332.7
	World Average	1,607.4
38	Venezuela	1,161.4
40	Peru	1,036.5
42	Chile	962.1
66	Honduras	502.3
67	Guatemala	489.9
74	Ecuador	412.9
92	Nicaragua	317.1
103	Costa Rica	243.3
139	Belize	78.1
	Central and South America Average	48.0

Visitor Exports		2023 (US\$bn)
13	Mexico	32.0
	World Average	8.8
64	Costa Rica	4.3
71	Peru	3.5
72	Chile	3.5
	Central and South America Average	2.9
83	Ecuador	2.8
104	Guatemala	1.4
122	Belize	0.7
127	Honduras	0.7
131	Nicaragua	0.6
146	Venezuela	0.4

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
18	Belize	11.6
30	Mexico	7.6
58	Nicaragua	4.6
66	Costa Rica	4.0
68	Honduras	3.9
86	Chile	3.1
90	Venezuela	2.8
	World Average	2.8
	Central and South America Average	2.8
108	Peru	2.6
112	Ecuador	2.4
146	Guatemala	1.9

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 % share
17	Belize	30.8
38	Mexico	14.4
59	Honduras	10.5
66	Nicaragua	9.9
70	Chile	9.7
73	Costa Rica	9.3
	World Average	9.1
	Central and South America Average	7.8
109	Peru	6.8
112	Venezuela	6.6
138	Guatemala	5.4
157	Ecuador	4.6

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 % share
14	Belize	13.9
48	Mexico	6.1
77	Nicaragua	4.3
78	Costa Rica	4.3
87	Honduras	3.8
88	Venezuela	3.7
	World Average	3.7
92	Chile	3.6
	Central and South America Average	2.7
124	Ecuador	2.5
140	Guatemala	2.2
158	Peru	1.5

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 % share
14	Belize	41.2
62	Mexico	12.5
67	Costa Rica	11.6
68	Honduras	11.4
76	Chile	10.6
84	Nicaragua	10.3
	World Average	10.0
89	Venezuela	9.9
	Central and South America Average	8.1
127	Guatemala	7.0
141	Peru	5.9
155	Ecuador	5.0

Travel & Tourism Contribution to Total Capital Investment		2023 % share
9	Belize	22.4
36	Chile	10.1
49	Honduras	7.3
79	Guatemala	5.0
	Central and South America Average	5.0
89	Peru	4.3
95	Nicaragua	4.1
	World Average	3.6
112	Mexico	3.3
126	Ecuador	2.9
134	Costa Rica	2.7
181	Venezuela	0.7

Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports		2023 % share
25	Belize	46.8
63	Costa Rica	14.2
82	Ecuador	9.2
90	Nicaragua	8.3
93	Guatemala	7.8
94	Venezuela	7.3
	Central and South America Average	5.8
111	Honduras	5.4
	World Average	5.3
116	Peru	4.9
117	Mexico	4.9
145	Chile	3.3

ECONOMY RANKINGS: REAL GROWTH, 2023

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2023 % growth
World Average		21.3
80	Guatemala	16.7
90	Belize	15.0
104	Costa Rica	12.5
116	Venezuela	11.2
118	Ecuador	10.7
124	Honduras	9.8
Central and South America Average		7.9
144	Chile	7.6
162	Peru	3.9
167	Nicaragua	3.0
170	Mexico	2.4

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 % growth
35	Guatemala	11.0
40	Venezuela	10.4
46	Belize	9.9
World Average		9.0
84	Honduras	7.4
Central and South America Average		6.1
122	Peru	5.6
130	Costa Rica	5.4
135	Chile	5.1
154	Nicaragua	3.9
158	Ecuador	3.7
176	Mexico	2.4

Travel & Tourism Investment		2023 % growth
45	Ecuador	22.5
75	Honduras	16.6
World Average		13.0
110	Guatemala	11.5
121	Costa Rica	10.5
132	Belize	9.2
Central and South America Average		8.7
144	Nicaragua	8.2
158	Chile	7.3
181	Peru	4.0
182	Mexico	2.6
185	Venezuela	-22.3

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 % growth
World Average		23.2
75	Guatemala	17.1
91	Belize	15.0
106	Ecuador	12.8
107	Costa Rica	12.8
112	Honduras	11.8
115	Venezuela	11.5
136	Chile	8.9
Central and South America Average		8.1
164	Peru	4.6
168	Nicaragua	4.3
171	Mexico	3.6

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 % growth
11	Costa Rica	15.2
24	Venezuela	11.5
27	Guatemala	11.4
36	Belize	9.9
42	Honduras	9.4
World Average		9.1
92	Peru	6.8
Central and South America Average		6.6
108	Chile	6.3
116	Ecuador	5.8
130	Nicaragua	5.3
175	Mexico	2.8

Visitor Exports		2023 % growth
33	Chile	65.8
World Average		33.1
68	Guatemala	32.8
Central and South America Average		22.2
110	Honduras	16.4
118	Ecuador	13.9
123	Belize	13.5
126	Costa Rica	12.7
140	Peru	7.9
169	Nicaragua	-2.3
170	Venezuela	-3.3
177	Mexico	-8.5

ECONOMY RANKINGS: LONG TERM GROWTH, 2024 - 2034

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2024 - 2034 % growth
29	Costa Rica	5.4
40	Peru	5.0
45	Honduras	4.9
World Average		3.7
116	Nicaragua	3.5
120	Guatemala	3.3
130	Mexico	3.1
137	Chile	2.8
Central and South America Average		2.7
159	Ecuador	2.3
160	Belize	2.2
166	Venezuela	2.1

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2024 - 2034 % growth
33	Costa Rica	5.3
46	Honduras	4.9
60	Peru	4.6
World Average		3.7
112	Guatemala	3.5
120	Nicaragua	3.4
133	Chile	3.0
135	Ecuador	3.0
136	Mexico	3.0
141	Belize	2.8
Central and South America Average		2.6
177	Venezuela	1.8

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2024 - 2034 % growth
29	Costa Rica	3.9
56	Chile	3.1
71	Honduras	2.7
73	Peru	2.6
World Average		2.5
91	Venezuela	2.4
113	Mexico	2.1
114	Guatemala	2.1
Central and South America Average		2.1
122	Belize	2.0
129	Nicaragua	1.9
174	Ecuador	1.0

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2024 - 2034 % growth
41	Costa Rica	3.6
51	Chile	3.3
84	Honduras	2.7
93	Belize	2.6
World Average		2.6
103	Venezuela	2.4
107	Guatemala	2.4
118	Peru	2.2
Central and South America Average		2.1
127	Mexico	2.1
134	Nicaragua	1.9
140	Ecuador	1.7

Travel & Tourism Investment		2024 - 2034 % growth
11	Venezuela	9.4
16	Costa Rica	8.4
52	Guatemala	6.2
54	Ecuador	6.2
62	Belize	5.9
World Average		5.1
141	Honduras	3.4
146	Peru	3.2
147	Nicaragua	3.2
157	Chile	2.8
Central and South America Average		2.4
167	Mexico	2.3

Visitor Exports		2024 - 2034 % growth
12	Venezuela	9.2
15	Peru	8.5
19	Honduras	7.9
37	Mexico	6.7
50	Costa Rica	6.0
81	Guatemala	4.6
World Average		4.5
Central and South America Average		4.4
122	Nicaragua	3.5
124	Chile	3.4
161	Ecuador	2.3
167	Belize	2.1

SUMMARY TABLES: ESTIMATES & FORECASTS

Honduras	2023	2023	2024E	2034F		
	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	1.3	3.9	2.6	2.2	4.3	4.9
Total contribution to GDP	3.6	10.5	3.8	6.0	11.8	4.9
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	166.4	3.8	2.0	221.2	4.1	2.7
Total contribution to employment ⁴	502.3	11.4	3.2	676.9	12.5	2.7
Visitor exports	0.67	5.4	4.3	1.5	9.7	7.9
Domestic spending	2.4	7.0	2.5	3.4	6.8	3.5
Leisure spending	1.5	4.5	3.3	2.7	5.3	5.6
Business spending	1.5	4.5	2.5	2.2	4.4	3.6
Capital investment	0.51	7.3	13.9	0.81	6.9	3.4

¹2023 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2024 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2024-2034 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

Central and South America	2023	2023	2024E	2034F		
	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	131.7	2.8	5.1	180.3	3.0	2.7
Total contribution to GDP	367.4	7.8	5.1	497.5	8.3	2.6
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	5,732.1	2.7	4.8	7,368.8	3.2	2.1
Total contribution to employment ⁴	17,329.8	8.1	4.9	22,399.8	9.6	2.1
Visitor exports	54.5	5.8	10.9	93.4	8.1	4.4
Domestic spending	219.6	4.7	3.0	276.6	4.5	2.0
Leisure spending	231.5	4.9	2.9	303.7	5.1	2.5
Business spending	42.6	0.9	13.8	66.3	1.1	3.2
Capital investment	43.6	5.0	6.9	58.8	5.1	2.4

¹2023 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2024 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2024-2034 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

Worldwide	2023	2023	2024E	2034F		
	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
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 ⁴	120,812.2	3.7	5.3	162,759.0	4.4	2.5
Total contribution to employment ⁴	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

¹2023 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2024 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2024-2034 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

% of total refers to each indicator's share of the relevant whole economy indicator such as GDP and employment. Visitor exports is shown relative to total exports of goods and services. Domestic spending, as well as leisure and business spending, is expressed relative to whole economy GDP. Investment spending is expressed relative to whole economy investment.

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: REAL 2023 PRICES

Honduras (HNLbn, real 2023 prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	18.7	17.1	4.6	8.3	14.2	16.6	17.3	36.9
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	51.8	52.8	30.6	47.0	54.8	58.7	60.1	85.2
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	70.5	69.9	35.2	55.3	69.1	75.3	77.4	122.1
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-39.6	-39.2	-19.7	-31.0	-39.0	-42.2	-43.5	-67.4
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	30.9	30.6	15.6	24.3	30.1	33.0	33.9	54.7
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	30.9	30.6	15.6	24.3	30.1	33.0	33.9	54.7
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	18.6	15.7	10.9	9.1	10.8	12.6	14.3	20.0
8. Government collective spending	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.9	7.3
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-12.1	-11.2	-6.3	-7.9	-10.1	-10.7	-11.6	-14.9
10. Induced	16.0	15.5	7.9	11.3	14.1	16.1	16.7	27.0
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	88.0	85.0	46.5	64.9	79.4	88.7	92.1	148.8
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	153.9	151.7	107.2	136.3	155.0	166.4	169.6	221.2
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	494.4	474.1	362.1	409.4	458.9	502.3	518.5	676.9
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	14.6	17.3	4.9	9.8	14.1	16.7	17.9	23.8
Leisure spending	36.8	36.0	17.3	26.2	34.5	37.8	39.0	67.3
Business spending	33.7	33.9	18.0	29.1	34.6	37.5	38.4	54.8

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES

Honduras (HNLbn, nominal prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	14.3	13.6	3.8	7.2	13.4	16.6	18.3	60.6
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	39.6	42.0	25.5	40.6	51.7	58.7	63.8	140.0
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	53.9	55.6	29.3	47.8	65.2	75.3	82.1	200.6
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-30.2	-31.2	-16.4	-26.8	-36.8	-42.2	-46.1	-110.7
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	23.6	24.4	13.0	21.0	28.4	33.0	35.9	89.8
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	4.1	4.0	2.2	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.3
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	23.6	24.4	13.0	21.0	28.4	33.0	35.9	89.8
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	14.2	12.5	9.1	7.8	10.2	12.6	15.2	32.8
8. Government collective spending	2.9	3.0	2.4	3.3	4.1	4.7	5.2	11.9
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-9.3	-8.9	-5.2	-6.8	-9.5	-10.7	-12.3	-24.4
10. Induced	12.2	12.3	6.6	9.8	13.3	16.1	17.8	44.4
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	67.3	67.7	38.7	56.1	74.9	88.7	97.6	244.4
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	11.7	11.0	6.6	8.2	9.6	10.5	10.7	11.8
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	153.9	151.7	107.2	136.3	155.0	166.4	169.6	221.2
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.7	3.7	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	494.4	474.1	362.1	409.4	458.9	502.3	518.5	676.9
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	11.8	11.4	9.6	10.1	10.9	11.4	11.6	12.5
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	11.2	13.8	4.1	8.5	13.3	16.7	18.9	39.1
Leisure spending	28.1	28.6	14.4	22.6	32.5	37.8	41.3	110.6
Business spending	25.7	27.0	14.9	25.2	32.7	37.5	40.7	90.0

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: REAL 2023 PRICES (USD)

Honduras (USDbn, real 2023 prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.5
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.4	3.4
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	2.8	2.8	1.4	2.2	2.8	3.0	3.1	4.9
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-1.6	-1.6	-0.8	-1.3	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	-2.7
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.2
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)								
6 Domestic supply chain	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.2
7. Capital investment	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
8. Government collective spending	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6
10. Induced	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	3.6	3.4	1.9	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.7	6.0
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	153.9	151.7	107.2	136.3	155.0	166.4	169.6	221.2
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	494.4	474.1	362.1	409.4	458.9	502.3	518.5	676.9
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0
Leisure spending	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.7
Business spending	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.2

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

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

Honduras (USDbn, nominal prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.9
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.5	4.5
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	2.2	2.3	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.3	6.4
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-1.3	-1.3	-0.7	-1.1	-1.5	-1.7	-1.8	-3.6
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.9
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	4.1	4.0	2.2	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.3
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.9
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1
8. Government collective spending	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8
10. Induced	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.4
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	2.8	2.7	1.6	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.9	7.9
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	11.7	11.0	6.6	8.2	9.6	10.5	10.7	11.8
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	153.9	151.7	107.2	136.3	155.0	166.4	169.6	221.2
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.7	3.7	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	494.4	474.1	362.1	409.4	458.9	502.3	518.5	676.9
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	11.8	11.4	9.6	10.1	10.9	11.4	11.6	12.5
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.3
Leisure spending	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	3.6
Business spending	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.9

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

Honduras Growth ¹ (%)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F ²
1. Visitor exports	-1.7	-8.5	-73.1	81.2	71.0	16.4	4.3	7.9
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	5.1	1.9	-41.9	53.3	16.8	7.0	2.5	3.5
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	3.2	-0.9	-49.6	56.9	24.9	9.0	2.9	4.7
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	3.2	-0.9	-49.9	57.8	25.6	8.4	3.0	4.5
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	3.1	-0.9	-49.2	55.9	24.1	9.8	2.6	4.9
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	3.1	-0.9	-49.2	55.9	24.1	9.8	2.6	4.9
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	1.7	-15.7	-30.5	-16.8	19.3	16.6	13.9	3.4
8. Government collective spending	4.8	2.4	-24.5	33.3	12.8	7.6	4.2	4.1
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	2.9	-7.5	-43.7	24.9	28.2	6.4	8.4	2.5
10. Induced	2.9	-3.4	-48.6	42.5	25.0	14.1	3.8	4.9
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	2.9	-3.4	-45.3	39.4	22.4	11.8	3.8	4.9
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	2.1	-1.4	-29.3	27.2	13.7	7.4	2.0	2.7
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	1.8	-4.1	-23.6	13.1	12.1	9.4	3.2	2.7
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	8.0	18.2	-71.5	99.0	43.9	18.4	6.7	2.9
Leisure spending	2.7	-2.2	-52.0	51.6	31.6	9.6	3.3	5.6
Business spending	3.7	0.6	-47.0	62.1	19.0	8.4	2.5	3.6

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

¹2018-2024 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); ²2024-2034 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.

COMMONWEALTH¹

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 Union², Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, France³, Germany³, India, Indonesia, Italy³, Japan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa⁴, 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, Nicaragua⁵, 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 COOPERATION⁶

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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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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