

A woman in a pink jacket and a young child in a blue jacket are walking away from the camera on a gravel path through a forest. Sunlight filters through the trees, creating a warm, golden glow. The woman is holding the child's hand. The forest is dense with tall trees and green foliage.

WORLD
TRAVEL &
TOURISM
COUNCIL

TRAVEL & TOURISM **ECONOMIC IMPACT 2024**

CAMBODIA



FOR THE 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

For more information, please visit:

ResearchHub.WTTC.org

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

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

MAY 2024



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CAMBODIA

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

Cambodia Key Data

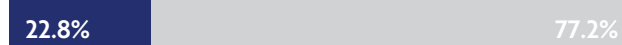
2019	25.8% (of Total Economy) KHR 31.12TN (USD 7.6BN) Change in 2020: -72.6%	2.33 MN =27.0% (Share of Total Jobs) Change in 2020: -24.9%
2023	16.3% KHR 21.92TN (USD 5.4BN) Annual Change: +80.9% (-29.6% vs 2019) Economy Change: +5.6%	2.28 MN =23.7% Annual Change: +5.1% (-2.4% vs 2019)
2024 (E)	19.0% KHR 27.16TN (USD 6.7BN) Annual Change: +23.9% (-12.7% vs 2019)	2.36 MN =24.3% Annual Change: +3.8% (1.3% vs 2019)
2034 (F)	19.5% KHR 53.48TN (USD 13.1BN) CAGR (2024 - 2034): +7.0% Economy CAGR (2024 - 2034): +6.7%	3.07 MN =28.5% New Jobs (2034 vs 2024): 0.71 MN

Cambodia Visitor Spending

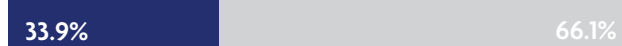
2019	2023	2024 (E)	2024 (F)
 International Visitor Spending:			
KHR23.66TN (USD 5.8BN) 32.1% of total exports	KHR13.91TN (USD 3.4BN) Annual Change: 114.9% (-41.2% vs 2019)	KHR18.69TN (USD 4.6BN) Annual Change: 34.3% (-21.0% vs 2019)	KHR36.10TN (USD 8.8BN) 15.0% of total exports CAGR (2024 - 2034): 6.8%
 Domestic Visitor Spending:			
KHR6.98TN (USD 1.7BN)	KHR7.13TN (USD 1.7BN) Annual Change: 50.8% (2.3% vs 2019)	KHR7.94TN (USD 1.9BN) Annual Change: 11.3% (13.8% vs 2019)	KHR15.46TN (USD 3.8BN) CAGR (2024 - 2034): 6.9%

Domestic Spending International Spending

2019



2023



% share of total spending

Leisure Spending Business Spending

2019



2023



% share of total spending

Inbound Arrivals³:

2019	2023
1. China 36%	1. Thailand 35%
2. Vietnam 14%	2. Vietnam 19%
3. Thailand 7%	3. China 8%
4. Laos 6%	4. Indonesia 4%
5. South Korea 4%	5. United States 4%
Rest of world 34%	Rest of world 30%

Outbound Departures³:

2019	2023
1. Thailand 46%	1. Thailand 58%
2. Vietnam 32%	2. Vietnam 12%
3. China 5%	3. Malaysia 7%
4. Malaysia 5%	4. South Korea 7%
5. Singapore 2%	5. Laos 3%
Rest of world 10%	Rest of world 13%

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>.

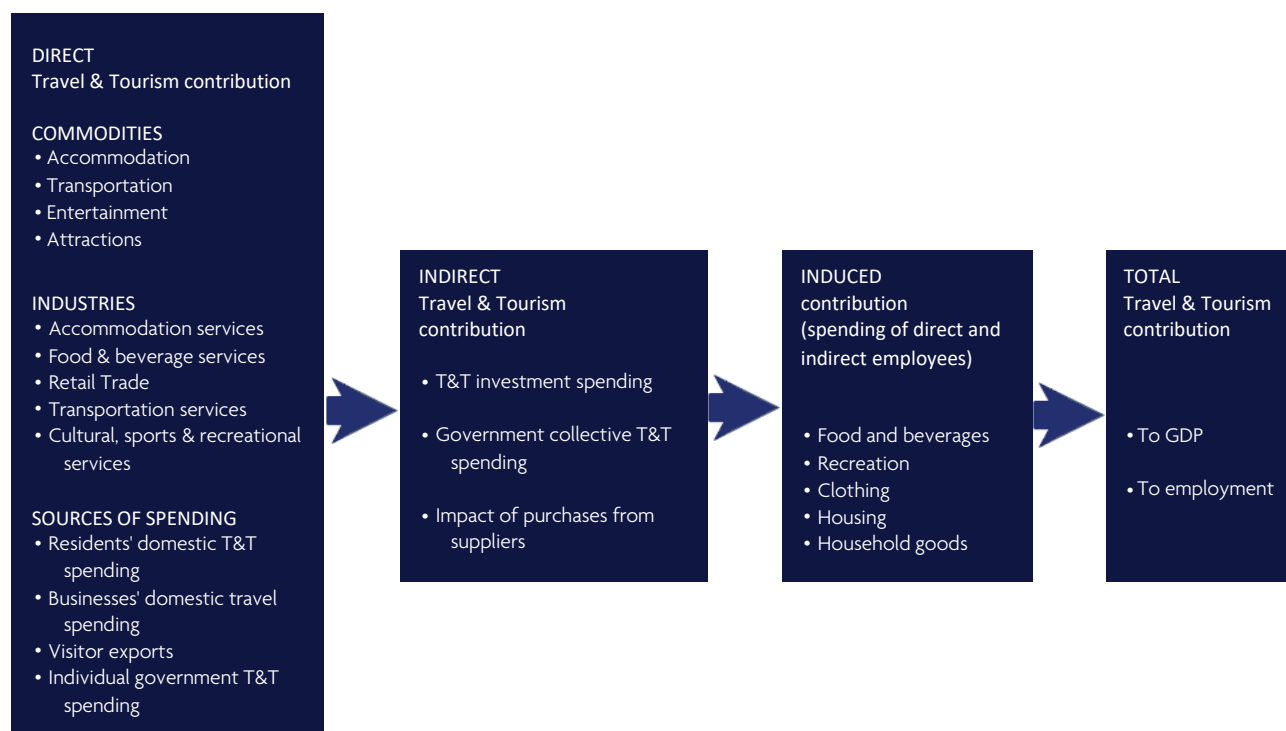
1. All values are in constant 2023 prices & exchange rates. As reported in March 2024.

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.

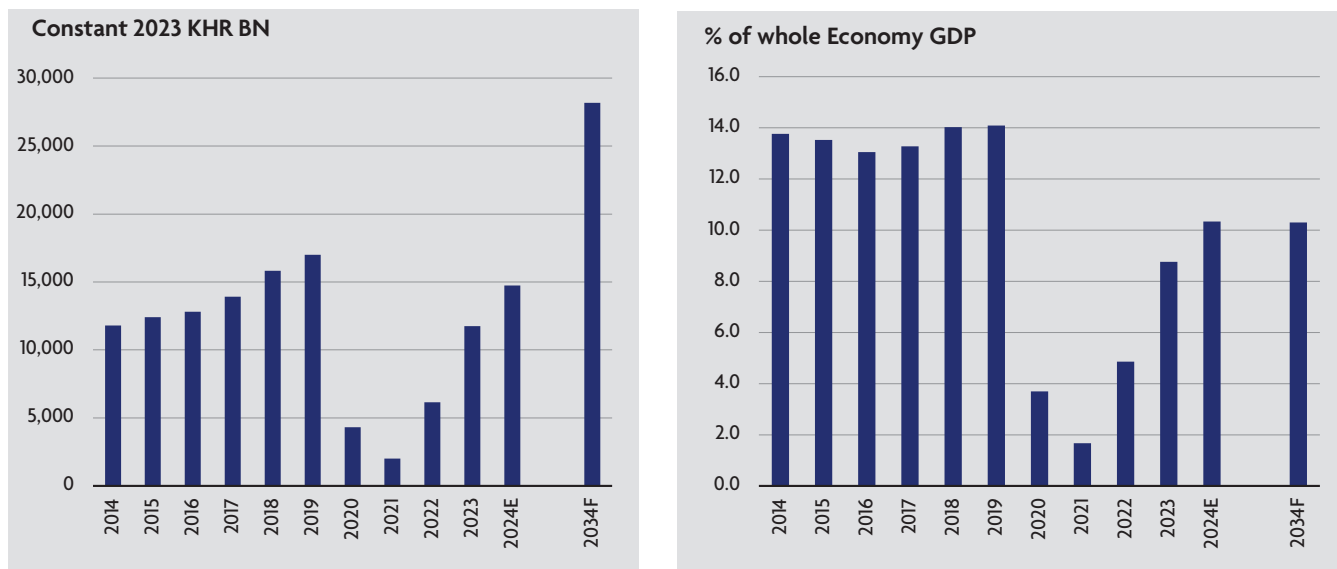
The 'induced' contribution measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the Travel & Tourism industry.

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2023 was KHR11,741.8bn (8.8% 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 6.7% pa to KHR28,187.5bn (10.3% of GDP) from 2024 to 2034.

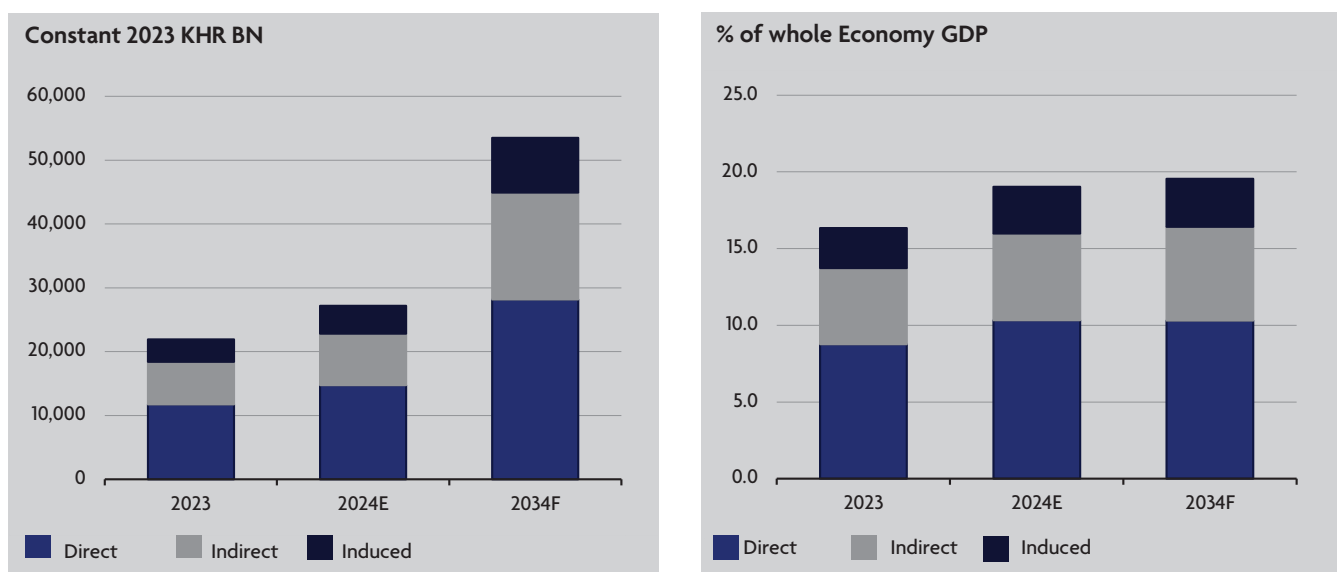
Cambodia: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was KHR21,917.7bn in 2023 (16.3% of GDP).

It is forecast to rise by 7.0% pa to KHR53,477.3bn from 2024 to 2034 (19.5% of GDP).

Cambodia: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



¹ All values are in constant 2023 prices & exchange rates

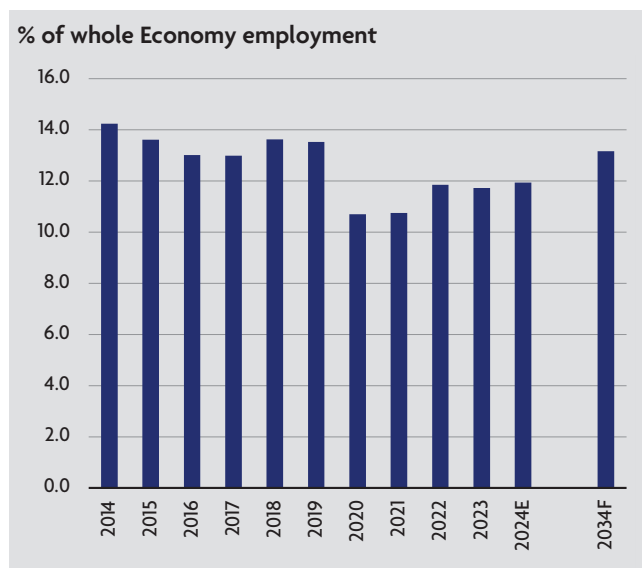
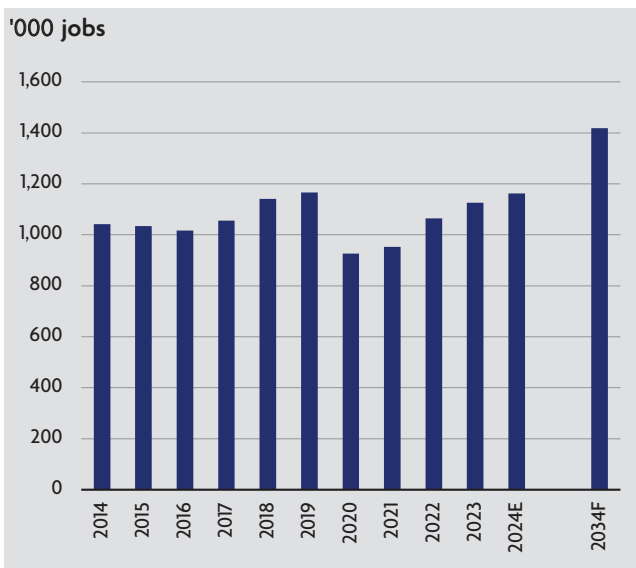
E - Estimate, F - Forecast

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Travel & Tourism generated 1,125,938 jobs directly in 2023 (11.7% 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 1,417,999 jobs directly (13.2% of total employment), an increase of 2.0% pa from 2024.

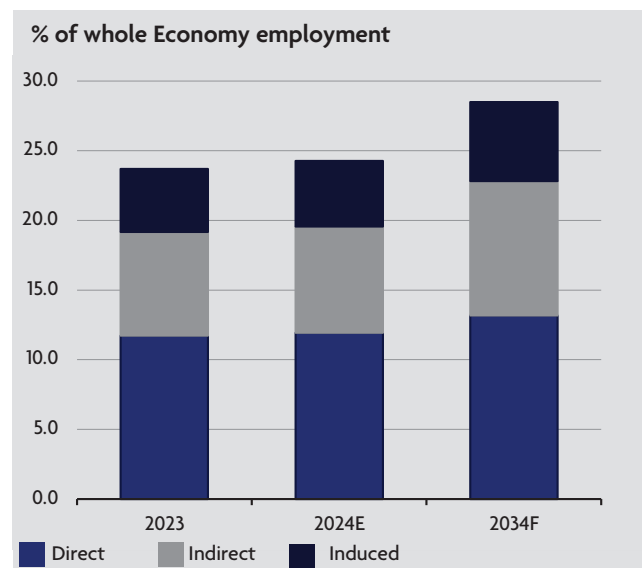
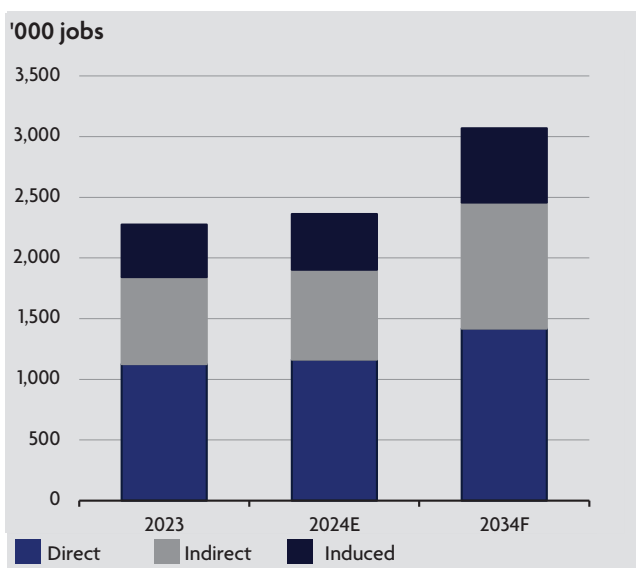
Cambodia: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was 2,275,265 jobs in 2023 (23.7% of total employment).

By 2034, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 3,068,145 jobs (28.5% of total employment), an increase of 2.7% pa since 2024.

Cambodia: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



E - Estimate, F - Forecast

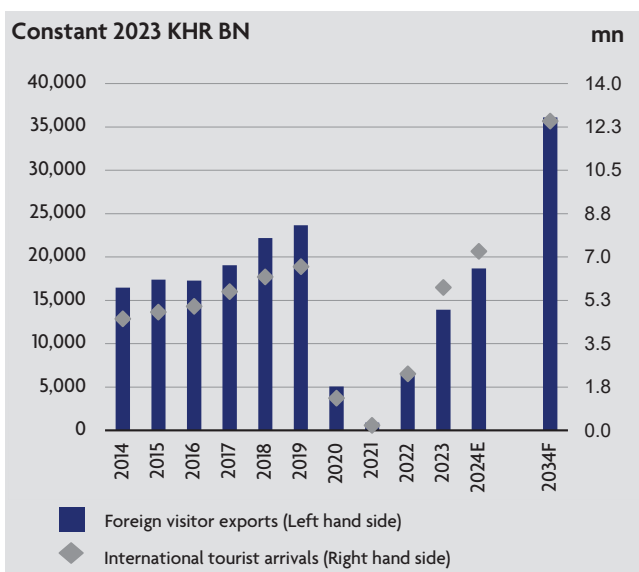
VISITOR EXPORTS AND INVESTMENT¹

VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2023, Cambodia generated KHR13,910.3bn in visitor exports.

By 2034, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 12,486,000, generating expenditure of KHR36,098.0bn, an increase of 6.8% pa since 2024.

Cambodia: Visitor Exports and International Tourist Arrivals

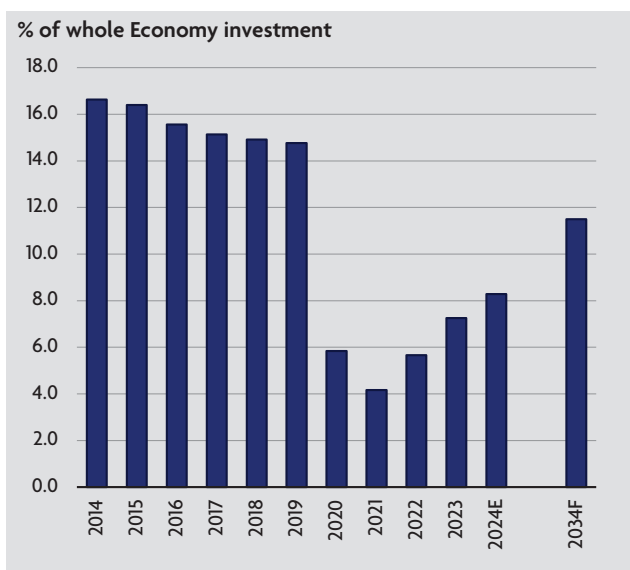
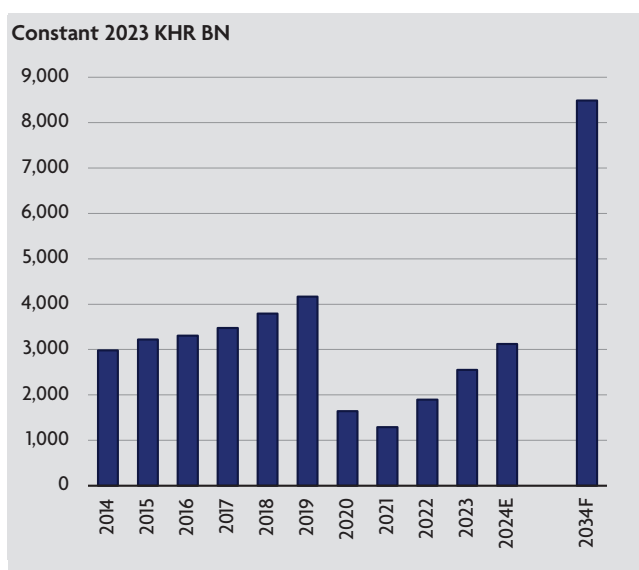


INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of KHR2,549.1bn in 2023.

Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment is expected to be 11.5% in 2034.

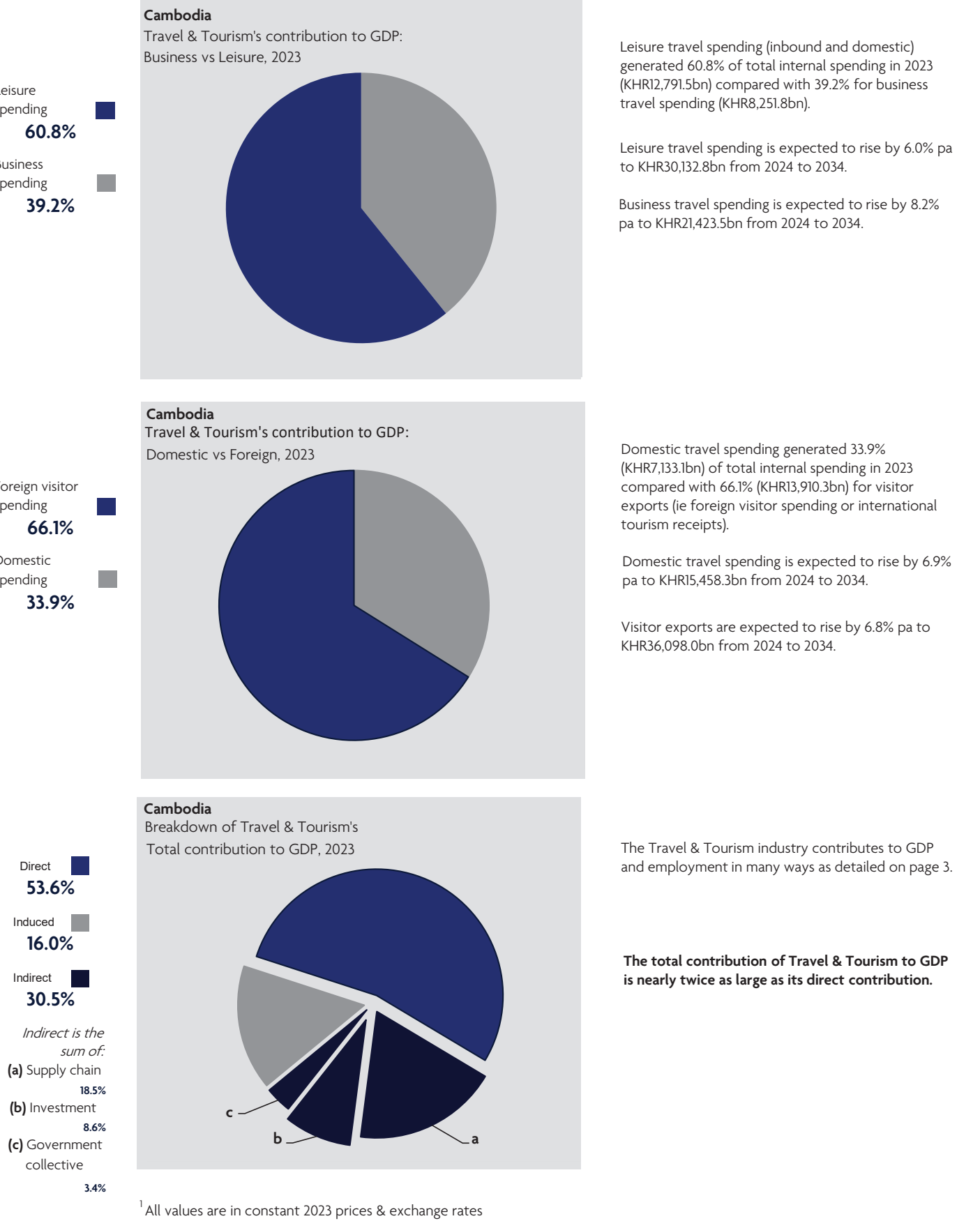
Cambodia: Capital Investment in Travel & Tourism



¹ All values are in constant 2023 prices & exchange rates

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF TRAVEL & TOURISM¹



ECONOMY RANKINGS: ABSOLUTE CONTRIBUTION, 2023

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2023 (US\$bn)
15	Philippines	48.5
22	Thailand	24.6
27	Indonesia	20.4
28	Vietnam	19.2
29	Malaysia	19.0
	World Average	16.5
	Southeast Asia Average	15.1
79	Cambodia	2.9
89	Sri Lanka	2.1
121	Myanmar	0.8
150	Laos	0.3
155	Brunei Darussalam	0.3

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 '000 jobs
4	Philippines	5,769.9
5	Thailand	5,215.2
6	Indonesia	4,316.3
8	Vietnam	3,531.6
16	Malaysia	1,327.7
	World Average	1,305.7
19	Cambodia	1,125.9
	Southeast Asia Average	216.9
60	Sri Lanka	209.2
91	Myanmar	115.9
107	Laos	82.8
173	Brunei Darussalam	5.0

Travel & Tourism Investment		2023 (US\$bn)
10	Indonesia	19.2
24	Vietnam	7.7
	Southeast Asia Average	5.6
	World Average	5.5
33	Malaysia	4.8
51	Philippines	2.2
54	Thailand	2.1
73	Sri Lanka	0.8
83	Cambodia	0.6
117	Brunei Darussalam	0.3
120	Laos	0.2
141	Myanmar	0.1

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 (US\$bn)
19	Philippines	78.0
20	Indonesia	66.1
27	Thailand	53.5
	World Average	47.9
34	Malaysia	34.4
	Southeast Asia Average	31.4
41	Vietnam	28.5
77	Sri Lanka	7.4
92	Cambodia	5.4
115	Myanmar	2.5
141	Laos	1.2
149	Brunei Darussalam	0.9

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 '000 jobs
4	Indonesia	12,086.8
5	Philippines	8,989.2
7	Thailand	7,608.9
10	Vietnam	5,617.3
21	Malaysia	2,295.0
22	Cambodia	2,275.3
	World Average	1,607.4
44	Sri Lanka	869.0
75	Myanmar	405.3
	Southeast Asia Average	401.5
91	Laos	320.5
175	Brunei Darussalam	12.2

Visitor Exports		2023 (US\$bn)
12	Thailand	34.1
30	Malaysia	16.1
32	Indonesia	15.6
	Southeast Asia Average	11.6
36	Philippines	11.3
	World Average	8.8
46	Vietnam	8.5
73	Cambodia	3.4
82	Sri Lanka	2.9
114	Myanmar	1.0
140	Laos	0.4
157	Brunei Darussalam	0.2

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
20	Philippines	11.1
26	Cambodia	8.8
52	Thailand	4.8
54	Malaysia	4.7
59	Vietnam	4.6
	Southeast Asia Average	4.0
	World Average	2.8
120	Sri Lanka	2.2
150	Laos	1.8
157	Brunei Darussalam	1.7
163	Indonesia	1.5
176	Myanmar	0.9

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 % share
17	Thailand	13.1
20	Philippines	12.0
22	Cambodia	11.7
35	Malaysia	8.2
40	Vietnam	6.9
	Southeast Asia Average	6.7
76	Laos	4.3
	World Average	3.7
104	Indonesia	3.1
122	Sri Lanka	2.6
132	Brunei Darussalam	2.4
173	Myanmar	0.8

Travel & Tourism Contribution to Total Capital Investment		2023 % share
50	Cambodia	7.3
62	Malaysia	6.3
70	Laos	5.9
71	Vietnam	5.8
	Southeast Asia Average	5.7
74	Brunei Darussalam	5.4
83	Indonesia	4.8
104	Sri Lanka	3.7
	World Average	3.6
142	Philippines	2.5
164	Thailand	1.8
178	Myanmar	0.9

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 % share
32	Philippines	17.9
33	Cambodia	16.3
61	Thailand	10.4
	World Average	9.1
82	Malaysia	8.6
	Southeast Asia Average	8.3
91	Sri Lanka	7.8
111	Vietnam	6.8
115	Laos	6.5
146	Brunei Darussalam	4.9
151	Indonesia	4.8
175	Myanmar	3.0

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 % share
25	Cambodia	23.7
35	Thailand	19.1
38	Philippines	18.7
41	Laos	16.5
50	Malaysia	14.2
	Southeast Asia Average	12.4
73	Vietnam	10.9
77	Sri Lanka	10.6
	World Average	10.0
102	Indonesia	8.7
143	Brunei Darussalam	5.8
172	Myanmar	2.8

Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports		2023 % share
60	Sri Lanka	15.2
71	Cambodia	12.6
77	Thailand	10.2
80	Philippines	9.6
101	Myanmar	6.5
103	Laos	6.5
106	Malaysia	6.0
	World Average	5.3
112	Indonesia	5.3
	Southeast Asia Average	5.1
158	Vietnam	2.3
171	Brunei Darussalam	1.4

ECONOMY RANKINGS: REAL GROWTH, 2023

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2023 % growth
5	Malaysia	99.0
6	Myanmar	94.5
10	Cambodia	90.6
11	Philippines	87.3
12	Laos	71.9
13	Thailand	64.3
Southeast Asia Average		62.5
16	Brunei Darussalam	48.2
22	Indonesia	39.2
23	Sri Lanka	38.6
45	Vietnam	27.4
World Average		21.3

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 % growth
1	Myanmar	68.5
6	Brunei Darussalam	18.4
10	Laos	15.9
24	Malaysia	12.5
World Average		9.0
58	Thailand	8.9
60	Vietnam	8.8
Southeast Asia Average		8.8
66	Indonesia	8.4
72	Philippines	8.0
116	Cambodia	5.7
145	Sri Lanka	4.4

Travel & Tourism Investment		2023 % growth
9	Myanmar	40.4
12	Sri Lanka	36.3
16	Cambodia	34.6
47	Thailand	22.2
55	Malaysia	21.2
67	Vietnam	17.9
74	Philippines	16.6
Southeast Asia Average		15.4
84	Laos	15.3
World Average		13.0
111	Indonesia	11.5
123	Brunei Darussalam	10.1

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 % growth
5	Malaysia	97.8
6	Philippines	83.6
7	Cambodia	80.9
9	Myanmar	75.4
12	Thailand	59.4
13	Laos	55.9
Southeast Asia Average		54.8
16	Sri Lanka	45.4
22	Brunei Darussalam	35.2
34	Vietnam	29.5
35	Indonesia	29.5
World Average		23.2

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 % growth
1	Myanmar	51.6
31	Malaysia	10.8
32	Vietnam	10.8
43	Brunei Darussalam	9.3
World Average		9.1
70	Laos	7.9
85	Philippines	7.3
Southeast Asia Average		7.2
99	Thailand	6.6
129	Sri Lanka	5.3
136	Cambodia	5.1
146	Indonesia	4.7

Visitor Exports		2023 % growth
3	Laos	404.9
8	Myanmar	205.6
9	Malaysia	198.8
12	Brunei Darussalam	123.1
13	Indonesia	121.2
15	Cambodia	114.9
16	Philippines	104.2
Southeast Asia Average		103.9
20	Thailand	100.3
21	Vietnam	97.5
29	Sri Lanka	76.5
World Average		33.1

ECONOMY RANKINGS:

LONG TERM GROWTH, 2024 - 2034

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2024 - 2034 % growth
3	Myanmar	9.4
6	Thailand	7.1
7	Sri Lanka	7.1
12	Cambodia	6.7
15	Vietnam	6.3
21	Laos	6.1
22	Indonesia	6.1
	Southeast Asia Average	5.9
26	Philippines	5.6
33	Malaysia	5.3
	World Average	3.7
127	Brunei Darussalam	3.1

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2024 - 2034 % growth
1	Myanmar	7.6
7	Sri Lanka	5.4
26	Malaysia	4.0
61	Indonesia	3.0
	World Average	2.5
84	Laos	2.5
87	Vietnam	2.4
	Southeast Asia Average	2.4
94	Brunei Darussalam	2.4
123	Cambodia	2.0
136	Thailand	1.8
137	Philippines	1.8

Travel & Tourism Investment		2024 - 2034 % growth
3	Laos	12.4
8	Cambodia	10.5
12	Myanmar	9.3
20	Brunei Darussalam	8.1
31	Malaysia	7.4
47	Philippines	6.5
71	Thailand	5.5
	World Average	5.1
	Southeast Asia Average	5.0
99	Indonesia	4.7
123	Vietnam	3.8
126	Sri Lanka	3.7

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2024 - 2034 % growth
3	Myanmar	9.0
6	Laos	7.4
9	Cambodia	7.0
10	Thailand	6.7
11	Sri Lanka	6.6
14	Vietnam	6.5
21	Philippines	5.8
	Southeast Asia Average	5.5
29	Malaysia	5.4
44	Brunei Darussalam	4.9
45	Indonesia	4.9
	World Average	3.7

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2024 - 2034 % growth
2	Myanmar	7.4
21	Sri Lanka	4.3
28	Brunei Darussalam	3.9
33	Malaysia	3.8
47	Laos	3.4
54	Indonesia	3.2
	Southeast Asia Average	2.9
83	Thailand	2.7
87	Cambodia	2.7
92	Vietnam	2.6
	World Average	2.6
111	Philippines	2.3

Visitor Exports		2024 - 2034 % growth
7	Myanmar	10.2
11	Thailand	9.3
18	Sri Lanka	7.9
23	Indonesia	7.6
	Southeast Asia Average	7.1
32	Vietnam	6.9
34	Cambodia	6.8
53	Laos	5.7
57	Malaysia	5.5
61	Philippines	5.3
	World Average	4.5
116	Brunei Darussalam	3.6

SUMMARY TABLES: ESTIMATES & FORECASTS

Cambodia	2023 USDbn ¹	2023 % of total	2024E Growth ²	USDbn ¹	2034F % of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	2.9	8.8	25.6	6.9	10.3	6.7
Total contribution to GDP	5.4	16.3	23.9	13.1	19.5	7.0
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	1,125.9	11.7	3.2	1,418.0	13.2	2.0
Total contribution to employment ⁴	2,275.3	23.7	3.8	3,068.1	28.5	2.7
Visitor exports	3.4	12.6	34.3	8.8	15.0	6.8
Domestic spending	1.7	5.3	11.3	3.8	5.6	6.9
Leisure spending	3.1	9.5	31.8	7.4	11.0	6.0
Business spending	2.0	6.2	18.3	5.3	7.8	8.2
Capital investment	0.62	7.3	22.5	2.1	11.5	10.5

¹2023 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2024 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2024-2034 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴'000 jobs

Southeast Asia	2023 USDbn ¹	2023 % of total	2024E Growth ²	USDbn ¹	2034F % of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	151.2	4.0	22.9	328.0	6.1	5.9
Total contribution to GDP	314.0	8.3	20.6	647.7	11.7	5.5
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	21,691.8	6.7	6.0	29,138.7	8.1	2.4
Total contribution to employment ⁴	40,151.4	12.4	5.6	56,554.0	15.7	2.9
Visitor exports	116.4	5.1	33.2	306.9	8.9	7.1
Domestic spending	159.3	4.2	15.8	293.5	5.6	4.8
Leisure spending	215.1	5.7	22.4	461.4	8.5	5.8
Business spending	60.6	1.6	26.0	139.0	2.5	6.2
Capital investment	55.5	5.7	13.9	103.0	6.2	5.0

¹2023 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2024 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2024-2034 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴'000 jobs

Worldwide	2023 USDbn ¹	2023 % of total	2024E Growth ²	USDbn ¹	2034F % 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 (%); ⁴'000 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

Cambodia (KHRbn, real 2023 prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	22,170	23,662	5,057.5	879.0	6,473.0	13,910	18,685	36,098
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	6,330.5	6,975.4	2,762.2	2,899.1	4,730.1	7,133.1	7,938.3	15,458
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	28,500	30,637	7,819.7	3,778.2	11,203	21,043	26,624	51,556
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-12,687	-13,631	-3,503.4	-1,765.7	-5,043.0	-9,301.5	-11,872	-23,369
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	15,813	17,006	4,316.3	2,012.5	6,160.1	11,742	14,751	28,187
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	8,072.3	8,681.3	2,203.4	1,027.3	3,144.6	5,993.9	7,530.3	14,389
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	3,793.2	4,163.5	1,640.6	1,293.8	1,893.8	2,549.1	3,123.9	8,487.4
8. Government collective spending	468.9	488.9	328.2	341.1	634.1	815.5	921.3	1,757.7
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-3,888.1	-4,186.5	-1,233.0	-774.5	-1,653.1	-2,682.1	-3,506.5	-7,882.6
10. Induced	4,609.3	4,969.2	1,273.7	712.9	1,934.1	3,499.5	4,335.9	8,538.4
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	28,869	31,123	8,529.2	4,613.1	12,114	21,918	27,156	53,477
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	1,141.2	1,166.6	926.9	952.8	1,064.9	1,125.9	1,161.9	1,418.0
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	2,274.2	2,330.9	1,750.0	2,110.2	2,165.6	2,275.3	2,361.5	3,068.1
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	3,728.0	3,882.9	644.0	153.7	1,643.1	2,796.6	3,792.4	8,090.5
Leisure spending	19,168	18,823	4,527.2	1,543.1	6,335.0	12,792	16,859	30,133
Business spending	9,332.5	11,814	3,292.5	2,235.1	4,868.1	8,251.8	9,764.8	21,424

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES

Cambodia (KHRbn, nominal prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	19,577	21,570	4,579.4	806.2	6,172.5	13,910	19,293	51,318
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	5,590.0	6,358.7	2,501.1	2,659.0	4,510.5	7,133.1	8,196.3	21,976
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	25,167	27,929	7,080.6	3,465.2	10,683	21,043	27,489	73,294
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-11,203	-12,426	-3,172.2	-1,619.4	-4,808.9	-9,301.5	-12,258	-33,222
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4) Relative contribution (% whole economy)	13,963 14.0	15,503 14.1	3,908.3 3.7	1,845.8 1.7	5,874.1 4.9	11,742 8.8	15,231 10.3	40,072 10.3
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	7,128.0	7,913.9	1,995.1	942.2	2,998.6	5,993.9	7,775.0	20,456
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	3,349.5	3,795.4	1,485.5	1,186.6	1,805.9	2,549.1	3,225.5	12,066
8. Government collective spending	414.1	445.7	297.2	312.8	604.7	815.5	951.3	2,498.8
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-3,433.3	-3,816.4	-1,116.4	-710.3	-1,576.3	-2,682.1	-3,620.5	-11,206
10. Induced	4,070.1	4,529.9	1,153.3	653.8	1,844.3	3,499.5	4,476.8	12,138
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10) Relative contribution (% whole economy)	25,492 25.6	28,371 25.8	7,723.0 7.3	4,231.0 3.8	11,551 9.5	21,918 16.3	28,039 19.0	76,025 19.5
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment Relative contribution (% whole economy)	1,141.2 13.6	1,166.6 13.5	926.9 10.7	952.8 10.8	1,064.9 11.8	1,125.9 11.7	1,161.9 11.9	1,418.0 13.2
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment Relative contribution (% whole economy)	2,274.2 27.2	2,330.9 27.0	1,750.0 20.2	2,110.2 23.8	2,165.6 24.1	2,275.3 23.7	2,361.5 24.3	3,068.1 28.5
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	3,291.9	3,539.6	583.2	141.0	1,566.8	2,796.6	3,915.6	11,502
Leisure spending	16,926	17,159	4,099.2	1,415.3	6,040.9	12,792	17,407	42,838
Business spending	8,240.8	10,769	2,981.3	2,049.9	4,642.1	8,251.8	10,082.2	30,456

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)

Cambodia (USDbn, real 2023 prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	5.4	5.8	1.2	0.2	1.6	3.4	4.6	8.8
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.9	3.8
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	7.0	7.5	1.9	0.9	2.7	5.2	6.5	12.6
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-3.1	-3.3	-0.9	-0.4	-1.2	-2.3	-2.9	-5.7
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	3.9	4.2	1.1	0.5	1.5	2.9	3.6	6.9
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	2.0	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.8	3.5
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	2.1
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	-1.0	-1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.9
10. Induced	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	2.1
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	7.1	7.6	2.1	1.1	3.0	5.4	6.7	13.1
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	1,141.2	1,166.6	926.9	952.8	1,064.9	1,125.9	1,161.9	1,418.0
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	2,274.2	2,330.9	1,750.0	2,110.2	2,165.6	2,275.3	2,361.5	3,068.1
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	2.0
Leisure spending	4.7	4.6	1.1	0.4	1.6	3.1	4.1	7.4
Business spending	2.3	2.9	0.8	0.5	1.2	2.0	2.4	5.3

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

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

Cambodia (USDbn, nominal prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	4.8	5.3	1.1	0.2	1.5	3.4	4.7	12.5
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.0	5.4
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	6.2	6.9	1.7	0.8	2.6	5.2	6.7	17.9
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-2.8	-3.1	-0.8	-0.4	-1.2	-2.3	-3.0	-8.1
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4) Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.4 14.0	3.8 14.1	1.0 3.7	0.5 1.7	1.4 4.9	2.9 8.8	3.7 10.3	9.8 10.3
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)								
6. Domestic supply chain	1.8	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.9	5.0
7. Capital investment	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.9
8. Government collective spending	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-0.8	-0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-2.7
10. Induced	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1	3.0
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10) Relative contribution (% whole economy)	6.3 25.6	7.0 25.8	1.9 7.3	1.0 3.8	2.8 9.5	5.4 16.3	6.9 19.0	18.5 19.5
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment Relative contribution (% whole economy)	1,141.2 13.6	1,166.6 13.5	926.9 10.7	952.8 10.8	1,064.9 11.8	1,125.9 11.7	1,161.9 11.9	1,418.0 13.2
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment Relative contribution (% whole economy)	2,274.2 27.2	2,330.9 27.0	1,750.0 20.2	2,110.2 23.8	2,165.6 24.1	2,275.3 23.7	2,361.5 24.3	3,068.1 28.5
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.8
Leisure spending	4.2	4.2	1.0	0.3	1.5	3.1	4.3	10.4
Business spending	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.5	1.1	2.0	2.5	7.4

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

*Concepts shown in this table align with the standard table totals as described in the *2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework* (TSA: RMF 2008) developed by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and 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

Cambodia Growth ¹ (%)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F ²
1. Visitor exports	16.5	6.7	-78.6	-82.6	636.4	114.9	34.3	6.8
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	4.6	10.2	-60.4	5.0	63.2	50.8	11.3	6.9
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	13.6	7.5	-74.5	-51.7	196.5	87.8	26.5	6.8
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	13.6	7.4	-74.3	-49.6	185.6	84.4	27.6	7.0
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	13.6	7.5	-74.6	-53.4	206.1	90.6	25.6	6.7
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	13.6	7.5	-74.6	-53.4	206.1	90.6	25.6	6.7
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	9.1	9.8	-60.6	-21.1	46.4	34.6	22.5	10.5
8. Government collective spending	3.8	4.3	-32.9	3.9	85.9	28.6	13.0	6.7
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	12.6	7.7	-70.5	-37.2	113.4	62.2	30.7	8.4
10. Induced	12.8	7.8	-74.4	-44.0	171.3	80.9	23.9	7.0
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	12.8	7.8	-72.6	-45.9	162.6	80.9	23.9	7.0
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	8.2	2.2	-20.5	2.8	11.8	5.7	3.2	2.0
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	7.4	2.5	-24.9	20.6	2.6	5.1	3.8	2.7
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	18.2	4.2	-83.4	-76.1	969.0	70.2	35.6	7.9
Leisure spending	7.1	-1.8	-75.9	-65.9	310.5	101.9	31.8	6.0
Business spending	29.7	26.6	-72.1	-32.1	117.8	69.5	18.3	8.2

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

ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORTS

REGIONS, SUB REGIONS & COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES

WORLD											
REGION	SUB REGION	COUNTRY & ECONOMY	REGION	SUB REGION	COUNTRY & ECONOMY	REGION	SUB REGION	COUNTRY & ECONOMY	REGION	SUB-REGION	COUNTRY & ECONOMY
AFRICA	NORTH AFRICA	Algeria	AMERICAS	CARIBBEAN	Anguilla	ASIA-PACIFIC	NORTHEAST ASIA	China	EUROPE	EUROPEAN UNION	Hungary
		Egypt			Antigua and Barbuda			Hong Kong SAR, China			Ireland
		Libya			Aruba			Japan			Italy
		Morocco			Bahamas			South Korea			Latvia
		Tunisia			Barbados			Macau SAR, China			Lithuania
		Angola			Bermuda		Mongolia	Luxembourg			
	SUB-SAHARAN	Benin			British Virgin Islands		Taiwan, China	Malta			
		Botswana			Cayman Islands		Kazakhstan	Netherlands			
		Burkina Faso			Cuba		Kyrgyzstan	Poland			
		Burundi			Curaçao ¹		Tajikistan	Portugal			
		Cameroon			Dominica		Uzbekistan	Romania			
		Cabo Verde			Dominican Republic		Australia	Slovakia			
		Central African Republic			Grenada		Fiji	Slovenia			
		Chad			Guadeloupe		Kiribati	Spain			
		Comoros			Haiti		New Zealand	Sweden			
		Congo			Jamaica		Papua New Guinea	OTHER EUROPE		Albania	
		Côte d'Ivoire			Martinique		Solomon Islands			Armenia	
		Democratic Republic of Congo			Puerto Rico		Tonga			Azerbaijan	
		Eswatini		St Kitts and Nevis	Vanuatu		Belarus				
		Ethiopia		St Lucia	Other Oceanic States		Bosnia and Herzegovina				
		Gabon		St Vincent and the Grenadines	Bangladesh		Georgia				
		Gambia		Trinidad and Tobago	India		Iceland				
		Ghana		US Virgin Islands	Maldives		Moldova				
		Guinea		Argentina	Nepal		Montenegro				
		Kenya		Belize	Pakistan		North Macedonia				
		Lesotho		Bolivia	Sri Lanka		Norway				
		Madagascar		Brazil	Brunei Darussalam		Russian Federation				
		Malawi		Chile	Cambodia		Serbia				
		Mali		Colombia	Indonesia		Switzerland				
		Mauritius		Costa Rica	Laos		Türkiye				
		Mozambique		Ecuador	Malaysia		UK				
		Namibia		El Salvador	Myanmar		MIDDLE EAST	Ukraine			
		Niger		Guatemala	Philippines			Bahrain			
		Nigeria		Guyana	Singapore			Iran			
		Réunion		Honduras	Thailand			Iraq			
		Rwanda		Nicaragua	Vietnam			Israel			
	Sao Tome and Principe	Panama		Austria	Jordan						
	Senegal	Paraguay		Belgium	Kuwait						
	Seychelles	Peru		Bulgaria	Lebanon						
	Sierra Leone	Suriname		Croatia	Oman						
	South Africa	Uruguay		Cyprus	Qatar						
	Sudan	Venezuela		Czechia	Saudi Arabia						
	Tanzania	NORTH AMERICA		Denmark	Syria						
	Togo			Estonia	United Arab Emirates						
	Uganda			Finland	Yemen						
	Zambia			France							
	Zimbabwe			Mexico							
				USA							
		Greece									

1 Referred to as Former Netherlands Antilles in previous WTTC reports.
2 Referred to as Latin America in previous WTTC reports.

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