



Travel & Tourism

ECONOMIC IMPACT 2013

BAHAMAS

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The Economic Impact of Travel & Tourism 2013

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Foreword

The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) has been investing in economic impact research for over 20 years. This research assesses the Travel & Tourism industry's contribution to GDP and jobs for 184 countries and 24 regions and economic groups in the world. Our ten-year forecasts are unique in the information they provide to assist governments and private companies plan policy and investment decisions for the future.

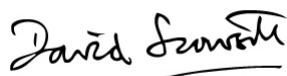
2012 demonstrated again the resilience of the Travel & Tourism industry in the face of continued economic turmoil, as economic growth slowed and was even negative in key global markets. The latest annual research from WTTC and our research partner Oxford Economics, shows that Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP grew for the third consecutive year in 2012, and created more than 4 million new jobs. The strongest growth in 2012 was evident in international demand as appetite for travel beyond national borders, from leisure and business visitors, remains strong.

Travel & Tourism's importance to the wider economy continued to grow in 2012. Its total contribution comprised 9% of global GDP (US \$6.6 trillion) and generated over 260 million jobs – 1 in 11 of the world's total jobs. The industry outperformed the entire wider economy in 2012, growing faster than other notable industries such as manufacturing, financial services and retail.

With such resilience in demand and an ability to generate high employment, the importance of Travel & Tourism as a tool for economic development and job creation is clear. In total, the industry contributed to over 10% of all new jobs created in 2012. Less restrictive visa regimes and a reduction in punitive taxation levels would help the industry to contribute even more to broader economic development and better fulfil the clear demand for international travel.

While 2013 will present further challenges for the global economy and the Travel & Tourism industry, we remain optimistic that Travel & Tourism will continue to grow, outpace growth of the wider economy and remain a leading generator of jobs.

In the longer-term, demand from and within emerging markets will continue to rise in significance. Destinations need to be willing to invest in infrastructure suitable for new sources of demand to achieve the clear growth potential that exists. For example, we forecast that China will overtake the US by 2023 as the world's largest Travel & Tourism economy, measured in total GDP terms (2012 prices), and the size of the outbound market.



David Scowsill
President & CEO
World Travel & Tourism Council

2013 ANNUAL RESEARCH: KEY FACTS

2013
forecast

GDP: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was BSD1,719.1mn (22.0% of total GDP) in 2012, and is forecast to rise by 5.2% in 2013, and to rise by 2.8% pa, from 2013-2023, to BSD2,392.4mn in 2023 (in constant 2012 prices).



GDP: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was BSD3,785.4mn (48.4% of GDP) in 2012, and is forecast to rise by 5.0% in 2013, and to rise by 2.8% pa to BSD5,254.3mn in 2023.



EMPLOYMENT: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

In 2012 Travel & Tourism directly supported 52,000 jobs (30.6% of total employment). This is expected to rise by 4.1% in 2013 and rise by 2.1% pa to 66,000 jobs (33.3% of total employment) in 2023.



EMPLOYMENT: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

In 2012, the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry, was 57.4% of total employment (97,000 jobs). This is expected to rise by 4.0% in 2013 to 101,000 jobs and rise by 2.2% pa to 126,000 jobs in 2023 (63.1% of total).



VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports generated BSD2,432.8mn (64.3% of total exports) in 2012. This is forecast to grow by 5.5% in 2013, and grow by 3.0% pa, from 2013-2023, to BSD3,462.4mn in 2023 (65.9% of total).



INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism investment in 2012 was BSD410.1mn, or 16.9% of total investment. It should rise by 4.0% in 2013, and rise by 3.1% pa over the next ten years to BSD579.1mn in 2023 (19.0% of total).



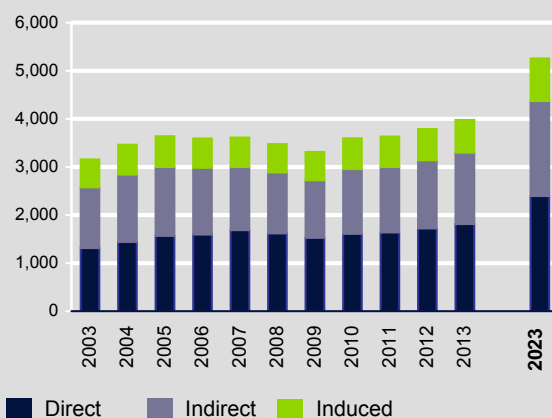
WORLD RANKING (OUT OF 184 COUNTRIES):

Relative importance of Travel & Tourism's total contribution to GDP

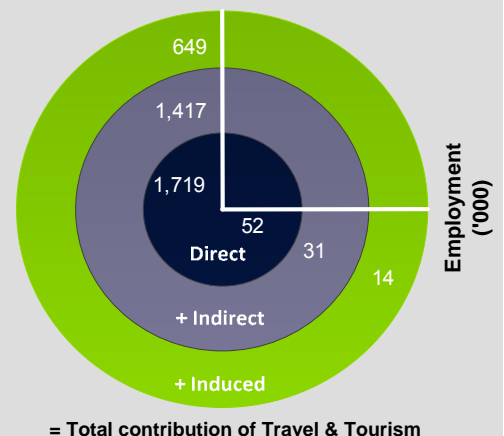
| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| 89 ABSOLUTE Size in 2012 | 9 RELATIVE SIZE Contribution to GDP in 2012 | 63 GROWTH 2013 forecast | 154 LONG-TERM GROWTH Forecast 2013-2023 |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|

Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP

2012 BSDmn

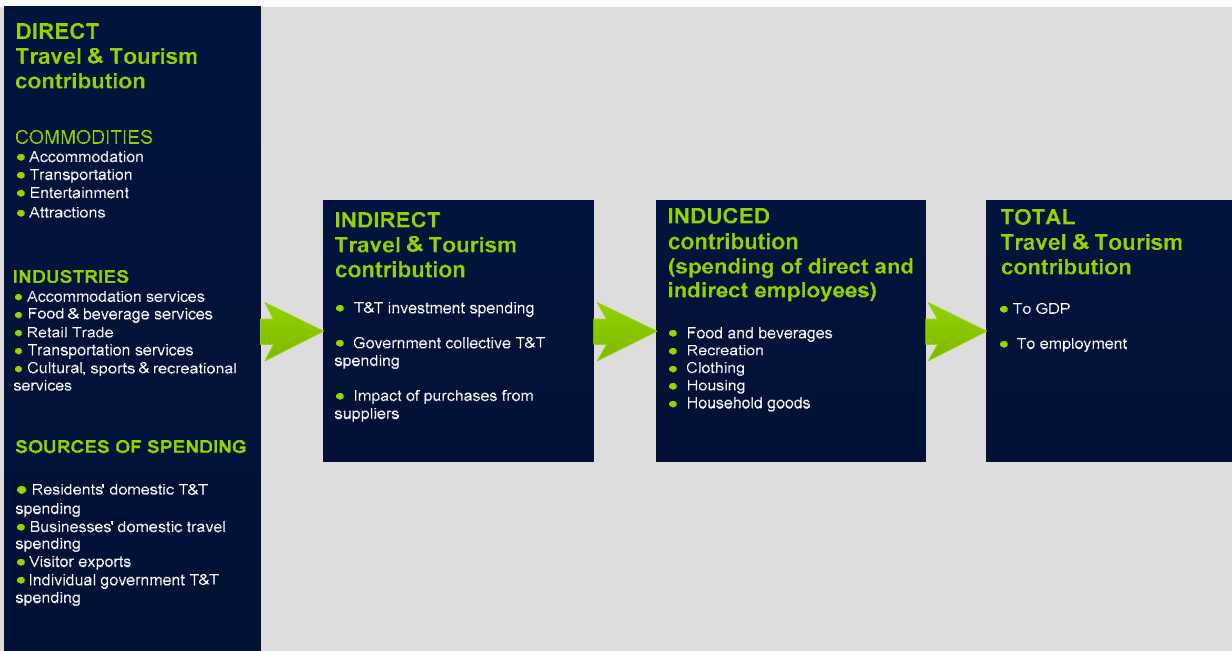


Breakdown of Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP and Employment 2012
GDP (2012 BSDmn)



Defining the economic contribution of Travel & Tourism

Travel & Tourism is an important economic activity in most countries around the world. As well as its direct economic impact, the industry has significant indirect and induced impacts. The UN Statistics Division-approved Tourism Satellite Accounting methodology (TSA:RMF 2008) quantifies only the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. But WTTC recognises that Travel & Tourism's total contribution is much greater, and aims to capture its indirect and induced impacts through its annual research.



DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP reflects the 'internal' spending on Travel & Tourism (total spending within a particular country on Travel & Tourism by residents and non-residents for business and leisure purposes) as well as government 'individual' spending - spending by government on Travel & Tourism services directly linked to visitors, such as cultural (eg museums) or recreational (eg national parks).

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is calculated to be consistent with the output, as expressed in National Accounting, of tourism-characteristic sectors such as hotels, airlines, airports, travel agents and leisure and recreation services that deal directly with tourists. The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is calculated from total internal spending by 'netting out' the purchases made by the different tourism sectors. This measure is consistent with the definition of Tourism GDP, specified in the 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008).

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism includes its 'wider impacts' (ie the indirect and induced impacts) on the economy. The 'indirect' contribution includes the GDP and jobs supported by:

- Travel & Tourism investment spending – an important aspect of both current and future activity that includes investment activity such as the purchase of new aircraft and construction of new hotels;
- Government 'collective' spending, which helps Travel & Tourism activity in many different ways as it is made on behalf of the 'community at large' – eg tourism marketing and promotion, aviation, administration, security services, resort area security services, resort area sanitation services, etc;
- Domestic purchases of goods and services by the sectors dealing directly with tourists - including, for example, purchases of food and cleaning services by hotels, of fuel and catering services by airlines, and IT services by travel agents.

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

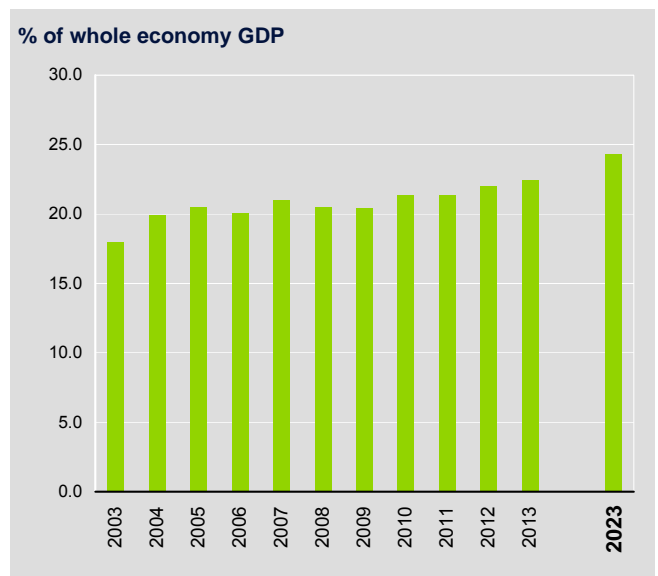
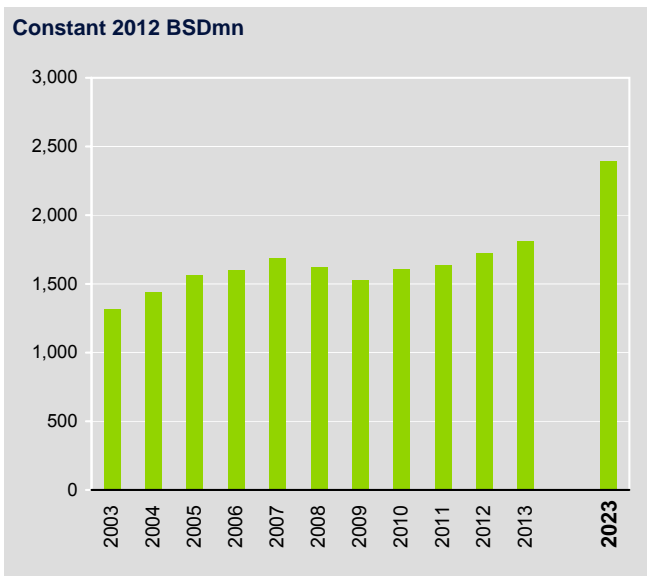
PLEASE NOTE THAT DUE TO CHANGES IN METHODOLOGY BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPARE FIGURES PUBLISHED BY WTTC FROM 2011 ONWARDS WITH THE SERIES PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2012 was BSD1,719.1mn (22.0% of GDP). This is forecast to rise by 5.2% to BSD1,808.9mn in 2013. 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 2.8% pa to BSD2,392.4mn (24.3% of GDP) by 2023.

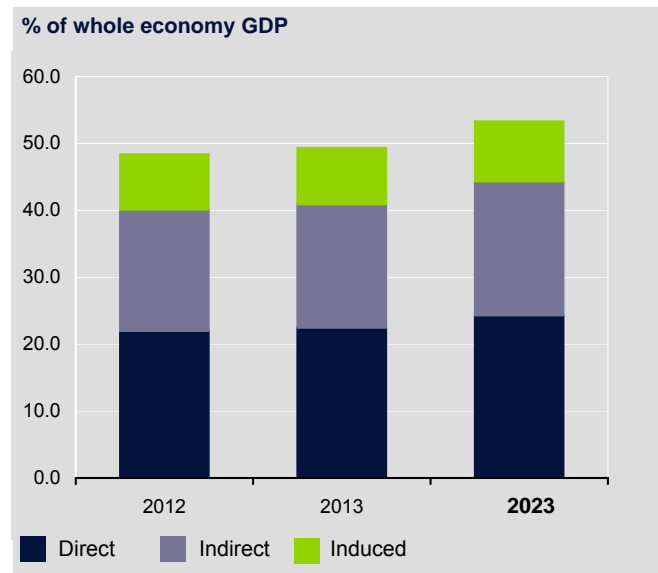
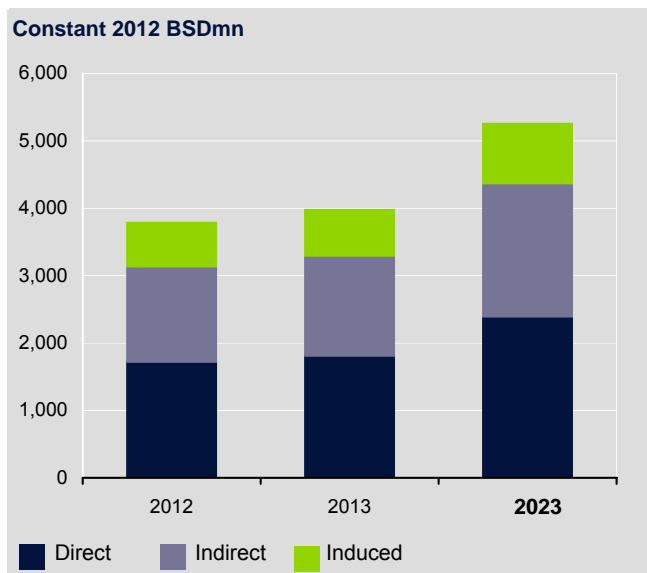
BAHAMAS: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was BSD3,785.4mn in 2012 (48.4% of GDP) and is expected to grow by 5.0% to BSD3,975.2mn (49.3% of GDP) in 2013.

It is forecast to rise by 2.8% pa to BSD5,254.3mn by 2023 (53.3% of GDP).

BAHAMAS: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP



¹ All values are in constant 2012 prices & exchange rates

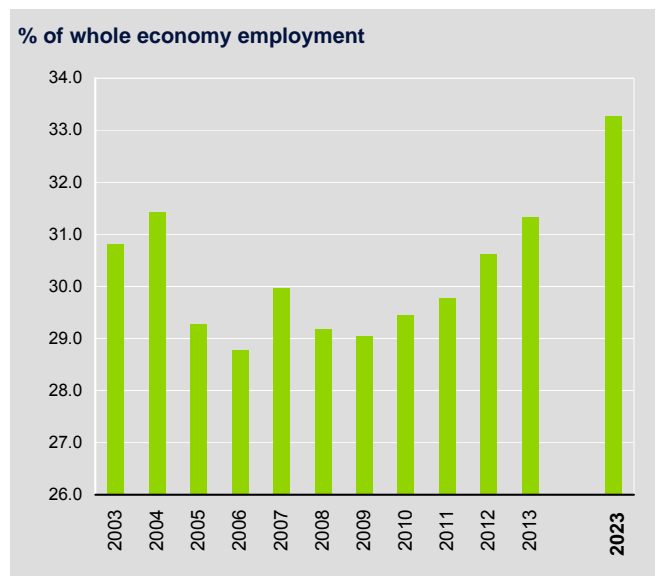
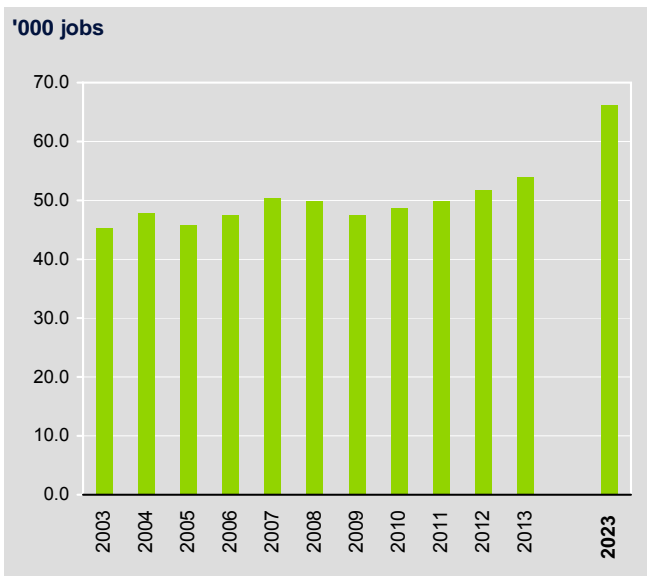
Travel & Tourism's contribution to employment

Travel & Tourism generated 52,000 jobs directly in 2012 (30.6% of total employment) and this is forecast to grow by 4.1% in 2013 to 54,000 (31.3% 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 2023, Travel & Tourism will account for 66,000 jobs directly, an increase of 2.1% pa over the next ten years.

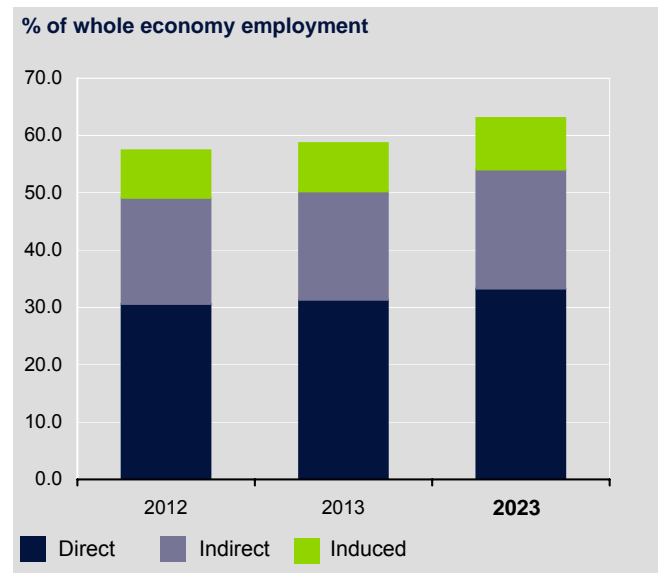
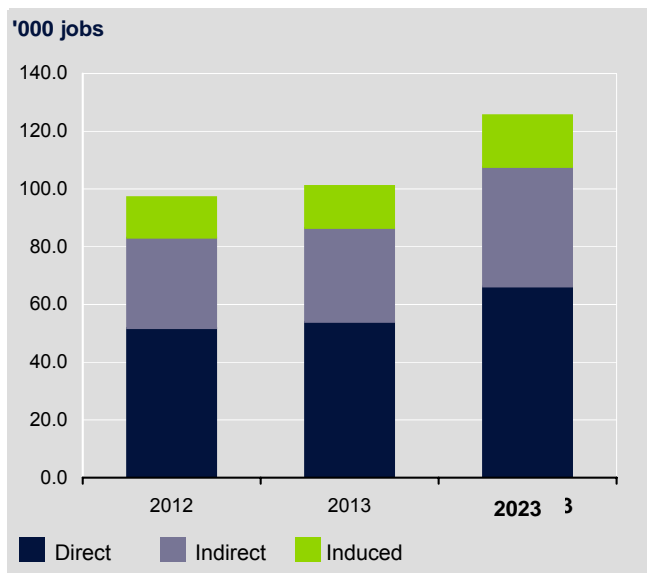
BAHAMAS: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was 97,000 jobs in 2012 (57.4% of total employment). This is forecast to rise by 4.0% in 2013 to 101,000 jobs (58.7% of total employment).

By 2023, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 126,000 jobs (63.1% of total employment), an increase of 2.2% pa over the period.

BAHAMAS: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT



Visitor Exports and Investment¹

VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2012, Bahamas generated BSD2,432.8mn in visitor exports. In 2013, this is expected to grow by 5.5%, and the country is expected to attract 1,521,000 international tourist arrivals.

By 2023, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 2,124,000, generating expenditure of BSD3,462.4mn, an increase of 3.0% pa.

BAHAMAS: VISITOR EXPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS

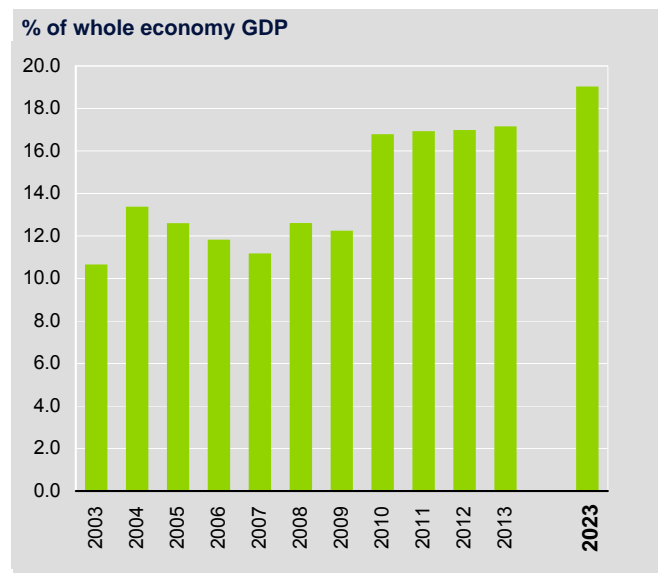
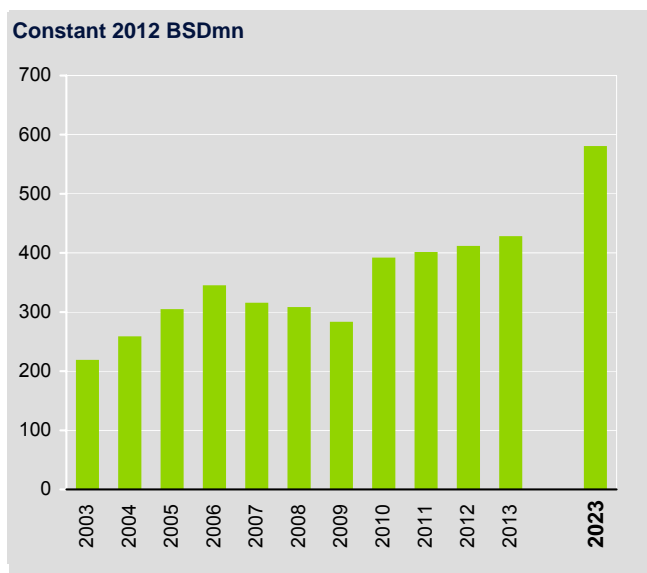


INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of BSD410.1mn in 2012. This is expected to rise by 4.0% in 2013, and rise by 3.1% pa over the next ten years to BSD579.1mn in 2023.

Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment will rise from 17.1% in 2013 to 19.0% in 2023.

BAHAMAS: CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN TRAVEL & TOURISM



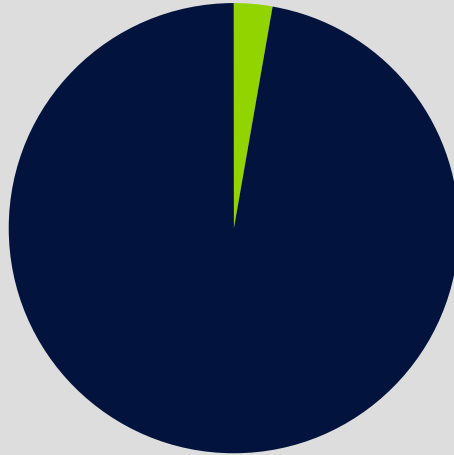
¹ All values are in constant 2012 prices & exchange rates

Different components of Travel & Tourism¹

Bahamas
Travel & Tourism's Contribution to GDP:
Business vs Leisure, 2012

Leisure spending **97.2%**

Business spending **2.8%**



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 97.2% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2012 (BSD2,873.7mn) compared with 2.8% for business travel spending (BSD82.3mn).

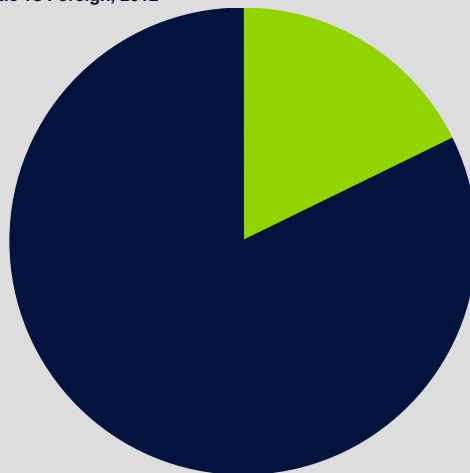
Leisure travel spending is expected to grow by 5.2% in 2013 to BSD3,021.9mn, and rise by 2.9% pa to BSD4,009.1mn in 2023.

Business travel spending is expected to grow by 2.3% in 2013 to BSD84.2mn, and rise by 1.0% pa to BSD93.3mn in 2023.

Bahamas
Travel & Tourism's Contribution to GDP:
Domestic vs Foreign, 2012

Foreign visitor spending **82.3%**

Domestic spending **17.7%**



Domestic travel spending generated 17.7% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2012 compared with 82.3% for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to grow by 2.9% in 2013 to BSD538.4mn, and rise by 1.7% pa to BSD639.9mn in 2023.

Visitor exports are expected to grow by 5.5% in 2013 to BSD2,567.7mn, and rise by 3.0% pa to BSD3,462.4mn in 2023.

Bahamas
Breakdown of Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP, 2012

Direct **45.4%**

Induced **17.1%**

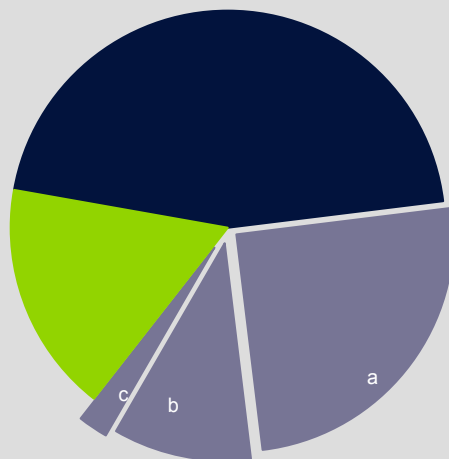
Indirect **37.4%**

Indirect is the sum of:

(a) Supply chain **24.8%**

(b) Investment **10.3%**

(c) Government collective **2.3%**



The Travel & Tourism industry contributes to GDP and employment in many ways as detailed on page 2.

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is twice as large as its direct contribution.

¹ All values are in constant 2012 prices & exchange rates

Country rankings: Absolute contribution, 2012

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP | | 2012 (US\$bn) |
|---|---------------------|---------------|
| | World Average | 17.2 |
| 64 | Dominican Republic | 2.8 |
| 75 | Cuba | 2.0 |
| 81 | Bahamas | 1.7 |
| 93 | Jamaica | 1.3 |
| 98 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1.1 |
| 113 | Aruba | 0.7 |
| 122 | Barbados | 0.6 |
| 148 | Antigua and Barbuda | 0.2 |
| 174 | Grenada | 0.1 |
| 175 | Anguilla | 0.1 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP | | 2012 (US\$bn) |
|--|---------------------|---------------|
| | World Average | 52.3 |
| 61 | Dominican Republic | 8.9 |
| 64 | Cuba | 8.1 |
| 86 | Jamaica | 4.1 |
| 89 | Bahamas | 3.8 |
| 104 | Aruba | 2.2 |
| 107 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.0 |
| 112 | Barbados | 1.8 |
| 139 | Antigua and Barbuda | 0.9 |
| 172 | Grenada | 0.2 |
| 175 | Anguilla | 0.2 |

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment | | 2012 '000 jobs |
|--|---------------------|----------------|
| | World Average | 793.7 |
| 61 | Dominican Republic | 174.6 |
| 74 | Cuba | 125.5 |
| 90 | Jamaica | 89.5 |
| 111 | Bahamas | 51.8 |
| 119 | Trinidad and Tobago | 38.0 |
| 148 | Barbados | 15.2 |
| 150 | Aruba | 14.8 |
| 169 | Antigua and Barbuda | 5.2 |
| 177 | Grenada | 2.7 |
| 183 | Anguilla | 1.7 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment | | 2012 '000 jobs |
|---|---------------------|----------------|
| | World Average | 1975.7 |
| 53 | Dominican Republic | 562.1 |
| 55 | Cuba | 500.4 |
| 80 | Jamaica | 291.9 |
| 119 | Bahamas | 97.1 |
| 135 | Trinidad and Tobago | 68.0 |
| 145 | Barbados | 48.8 |
| 149 | Aruba | 42.3 |
| 164 | Antigua and Barbuda | 19.8 |
| 174 | Grenada | 9.3 |
| 183 | Anguilla | 4.9 |

| Travel & Tourism Capital Investment | | 2012 (US\$bn) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | World Average | 4.2 |
| 63 | Cuba | 1.0 |
| 87 | Dominican Republic | 0.4 |
| 89 | Bahamas | 0.4 |
| 102 | Jamaica | 0.3 |
| 113 | Antigua and Barbuda | 0.2 |
| 114 | Aruba | 0.2 |
| 119 | Barbados | 0.2 |
| 125 | Trinidad and Tobago | 0.1 |
| 171 | Grenada | 0.0 |
| 179 | Anguilla | 0.0 |

| Visitor Exports | | 2012 (US\$bn) |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | World Average | 6.8 |
| 51 | Dominican Republic | 4.8 |
| 65 | Cuba | 2.7 |
| 67 | Bahamas | 2.4 |
| 70 | Jamaica | 2.3 |
| 85 | Aruba | 1.5 |
| 93 | Barbados | 1.1 |
| 110 | Trinidad and Tobago | 0.8 |
| 128 | Antigua and Barbuda | 0.4 |
| 155 | Anguilla | 0.1 |
| 160 | Grenada | 0.1 |

The tables on pages 7-10 provide brief extracts from the full WTTC Country League Table Rankings, highlighting comparisons with competing destinations as well as with the world average. The competing destinations selected are those that offer a similar tourism product and compete for tourists from the same set of origin markets. These tend to be, but are not exclusively, geographical neighbours.

Country rankings: Relative contribution, 2012

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP | 2012 % share |
|---|--------------|
| 3 Aruba | 26.5 |
| 5 Anguilla | 22.9 |
| 7 Bahamas | 22.0 |
| 8 Antigua and Barbuda | 18.5 |
| 19 Barbados | 11.9 |
| 27 Jamaica | 8.4 |
| 39 Grenada | 6.4 |
| World Average | 5.2 |
| 63 Dominican Republic | 4.7 |
| 71 Trinidad and Tobago | 4.4 |
| 113 Cuba | 2.7 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP | 2012 % share |
|--|--------------|
| 2 Aruba | 83.8 |
| 3 Antigua and Barbuda | 77.4 |
| 5 Anguilla | 66.4 |
| 9 Bahamas | 48.4 |
| 11 Barbados | 39.4 |
| 20 Jamaica | 27.4 |
| 30 Grenada | 21.8 |
| 48 Dominican Republic | 15.2 |
| World Average | 14.1 |
| 71 Cuba | 11.0 |
| 104 Trinidad and Tobago | 8.4 |

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment | 2012 % share |
|--|--------------|
| 3 Bahamas | 30.6 |
| 4 Aruba | 29.9 |
| 6 Anguilla | 24.1 |
| 8 Antigua and Barbuda | 18.8 |
| 19 Barbados | 12.1 |
| 29 Jamaica | 7.8 |
| 40 Trinidad and Tobago | 6.2 |
| 42 Grenada | 5.9 |
| World Average | 5.4 |
| 69 Dominican Republic | 4.4 |
| 120 Cuba | 2.5 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment | 2012 % share |
|---|--------------|
| 3 Aruba | 85.8 |
| 4 Antigua and Barbuda | 71.5 |
| 5 Anguilla | 68.1 |
| 7 Bahamas | 57.4 |
| 13 Barbados | 38.8 |
| 23 Jamaica | 25.4 |
| 30 Grenada | 20.2 |
| 47 Dominican Republic | 14.1 |
| World Average | 13.9 |
| 69 Trinidad and Tobago | 11.2 |
| 77 Cuba | 10.1 |

| Travel & Tourism Investment Contribution to Total Capital Investment | 2012 % share |
|--|--------------|
| 3 Aruba | 29.8 |
| 8 Antigua and Barbuda | 26.5 |
| 14 Barbados | 21.1 |
| 20 Bahamas | 16.9 |
| 27 Cuba | 14.4 |
| 39 Grenada | 11.1 |
| 41 Anguilla | 10.9 |
| 47 Jamaica | 10.3 |
| 48 Trinidad and Tobago | 10.3 |
| World Average | 8.1 |
| 109 Dominican Republic | 4.5 |

| Visitor Exports Contribution to Total Exports | 2012 % share |
|---|--------------|
| 1 Anguilla | 86.4 |
| 3 Antigua and Barbuda | 80.4 |
| 6 Barbados | 64.5 |
| 7 Bahamas | 64.3 |
| 18 Grenada | 52.4 |
| 21 Jamaica | 48.9 |
| 22 Aruba | 45.1 |
| 30 Dominican Republic | 33.2 |
| 52 Cuba | 19.0 |
| World Average | 16.6 |
| 130 Trinidad and Tobago | 4.0 |

Country rankings: Real growth, 2013

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP | | 2013 % growth |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| 60 | Bahamas | 5.2 |
| 72 | Jamaica | 4.7 |
| 76 | Aruba | 4.4 |
| 81 | Anguilla | 4.1 |
| 91 | Dominican Republic | 3.6 |
| 95 | Antigua and Barbuda | 3.4 |
| | World Average | 3.0 |
| 110 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.6 |
| 119 | Grenada | 2.1 |
| 120 | Cuba | 2.1 |
| 177 | Barbados | -1.4 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP | | 2013 % growth |
|--|----------------------|------------------|
| 63 | Bahamas | 5.0 |
| 73 | Jamaica | 4.3 |
| 89 | Aruba | 3.7 |
| 91 | Anguilla | 3.5 |
| 97 | Dominican Republic | 3.4 |
| 100 | Antigua and Barbuda | 3.2 |
| 102 | Trinidad and Tobago | 3.2 |
| 105 | Cuba | 3.1 |
| | World Average | 3.0 |
| 108 | Grenada | 2.8 |
| 174 | Barbados | -0.7 |

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment | | 2013 % growth |
|--|----------------------|------------------|
| 37 | Jamaica | 5.5 |
| 134 | Aruba | 4.7 |
| 154 | Anguilla | 4.4 |
| 98 | Bahamas | 4.1 |
| 100 | Dominican Republic | 4.0 |
| 122 | Antigua and Barbuda | 3.4 |
| 150 | Grenada | 1.9 |
| | World Average | 1.3 |
| 152 | Barbados | 0.2 |
| 156 | Trinidad and Tobago | -0.5 |
| 135 | Cuba | -1.0 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment | | 2013 % growth |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| 20 | Jamaica | 5.7 |
| 43 | Bahamas | 4.0 |
| 49 | Aruba | 3.7 |
| 51 | Dominican Republic | 3.7 |
| 53 | Anguilla | 3.6 |
| 78 | Grenada | 2.5 |
| 92 | Antigua and Barbuda | 1.7 |
| | World Average | 1.7 |
| 117 | Barbados | 0.7 |
| 130 | Trinidad and Tobago | 0.1 |
| 141 | Cuba | -0.4 |

| Travel & Tourism Investment | | 2013 % growth |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 17 | Trinidad and Tobago | 9.9 |
| 30 | Grenada | 8.3 |
| 93 | Jamaica | 4.3 |
| 95 | Bahamas | 4.0 |
| 97 | Cuba | 3.9 |
| | World Average | 3.9 |
| 108 | Antigua and Barbuda | 3.3 |
| 114 | Barbados | 2.9 |
| 136 | Aruba | 1.3 |
| 161 | Dominican Republic | -0.6 |
| 174 | Anguilla | -1.3 |

| Visitor Exports | | 2013 % growth |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 52 | Jamaica | 5.6 |
| 54 | Bahamas | 5.5 |
| 76 | Anguilla | 4.3 |
| 86 | Aruba | 3.2 |
| 88 | Dominican Republic | 3.1 |
| 90 | Antigua and Barbuda | 3.1 |
| | World Average | 2.8 |
| 94 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.8 |
| 115 | Grenada | 1.8 |
| 151 | Cuba | -0.5 |
| 164 | Barbados | -1.7 |

Country rankings: Long term growth, 2013 - 2023

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP | 2013 - 2023 % growth pa |
|---|-------------------------|
| 93 Cuba | 4.4 |
| World Average | 4.2 |
| 109 Grenada | 4.0 |
| 121 Jamaica | 3.7 |
| 134 Anguilla | 3.3 |
| 140 Antigua and Barbuda | 3.2 |
| 142 Trinidad and Tobago | 3.2 |
| 148 Dominican Republic | 3.0 |
| 156 Bahamas | 2.8 |
| 159 Barbados | 2.7 |
| 169 Aruba | 2.3 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP | 2013 - 2023 % growth pa |
|--|-------------------------|
| 95 Cuba | 4.4 |
| World Average | 4.2 |
| 108 Antigua and Barbuda | 4.1 |
| 115 Grenada | 3.9 |
| 132 Jamaica | 3.4 |
| 133 Anguilla | 3.4 |
| 140 Trinidad and Tobago | 3.3 |
| 146 Dominican Republic | 3.2 |
| 153 Barbados | 2.9 |
| 154 Bahamas | 2.8 |
| 159 Aruba | 2.6 |

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment | 2013 - 2023 % growth pa |
|--|-------------------------|
| 37 Jamaica | 3.2 |
| 98 Bahamas | 2.1 |
| 100 Dominican Republic | 2.0 |
| World Average | 2.0 |
| 122 Antigua and Barbuda | 1.6 |
| 134 Aruba | 1.2 |
| 135 Cuba | 1.2 |
| 150 Grenada | 0.9 |
| 152 Barbados | 0.9 |
| 154 Anguilla | 0.8 |
| 156 Trinidad and Tobago | 0.8 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment | 2013 - 2023 % growth pa |
|---|-------------------------|
| 46 Jamaica | 2.9 |
| World Average | 2.5 |
| 89 Bahamas | 2.2 |
| 103 Dominican Republic | 2.0 |
| 118 Antigua and Barbuda | 1.6 |
| 129 Aruba | 1.3 |
| 138 Cuba | 1.1 |
| 144 Barbados | 0.9 |
| 145 Trinidad and Tobago | 0.9 |
| 149 Anguilla | 0.8 |
| 151 Grenada | 0.7 |

| Travel & Tourism Investment Contribution to Capital Investment | 2013 - 2023 % growth pa |
|--|-------------------------|
| 43 Antigua and Barbuda | 5.9 |
| 64 Cuba | 5.2 |
| World Average | 5.0 |
| 79 Jamaica | 4.8 |
| 103 Trinidad and Tobago | 4.3 |
| 106 Grenada | 4.2 |
| 110 Barbados | 4.1 |
| 136 Dominican Republic | 3.3 |
| 140 Aruba | 3.2 |
| 141 Bahamas | 3.1 |
| 165 Anguilla | 2.2 |

| Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports | 2013 - 2023 % growth pa |
|---|-------------------------|
| 68 Cuba | 4.8 |
| 79 Jamaica | 4.4 |
| 86 Trinidad and Tobago | 4.3 |
| 96 Grenada | 4.0 |
| World Average | 4.0 |
| 129 Antigua and Barbuda | 3.2 |
| 132 Anguilla | 3.1 |
| 134 Bahamas | 3.0 |
| 145 Barbados | 2.7 |
| 155 Dominican Republic | 2.4 |
| 158 Aruba | 2.3 |

Summary tables: Estimates & Forecasts

| Bahamas | 2012 BSDmn ¹ | 2012 % of total | 2013 Growth ² | 2012 BSDmn ¹ | 2023 % of total | 2023 Growth ³ |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Direct contribution to GDP | 1,719.1 | 22.0 | 5.2 | 2,392.4 | 24.3 | 2.8 |
| Total contribution to GDP | 3,785.4 | 48.4 | 5.0 | 5,254.3 | 53.3 | 2.8 |
| Direct contribution to employment ⁴ | 52 | 30.6 | 4.1 | 66 | 33.3 | 2.1 |
| Total contribution to employment ⁴ | 97 | 57.4 | 4.0 | 126 | 63.1 | 2.2 |
| Visitor exports | 2,432.8 | 64.3 | 5.5 | 3,462.4 | 65.9 | 3.0 |
| Domestic spending | 523.3 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 639.9 | 6.5 | 1.7 |
| Leisure spending | 2,873.7 | 21.2 | 5.2 | 4,009.1 | 23.5 | 2.9 |
| Business spending | 82.3 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 93.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Capital investment | 410.1 | 16.9 | 4.0 | 579.1 | 19.0 | 3.1 |

¹2012 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2013 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2013-2023 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

| Americas | 2012 US\$bn ¹ | 2012 % of total | 2013 Growth ² | 2012 US\$bn ¹ | 2023 % of total | 2023 Growth ³ |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Direct contribution to GDP | 680.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 1,021.9 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| Total contribution to GDP | 2,001.4 | 8.6 | 2.7 | 2,946.0 | 9.1 | 3.6 |
| Direct contribution to employment ⁴ | 15,570 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 19,748 | 4.0 | 2.2 |
| Total contribution to employment ⁴ | 40,048 | 9.3 | 2.2 | 51,027 | 10.3 | 2.2 |
| Visitor exports | 269.4 | 6.6 | 3.5 | 418.2 | 5.8 | 4.1 |
| Domestic spending | 1,056.5 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 1,571.2 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| Leisure spending | 1,010.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1,533.7 | 2.4 | 4.0 |
| Business spending | 315.6 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 455.7 | 0.7 | 3.4 |
| Capital investment | 239.3 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 401.5 | 6.2 | 4.8 |

¹2012 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2013 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2013-2023 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

| Worldwide | 2012 US\$bn ¹ | 2012 % of total | 2013 Growth ² | 2012 US\$bn ¹ | 2023 % of total | 2023 Growth ³ |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Direct contribution to GDP | 2,056.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3,249.2 | 3.1 | 4.4 |
| Total contribution to GDP | 6,630.4 | 9.3 | 3.2 | 10,507.1 | 10.0 | 4.4 |
| Direct contribution to employment ⁴ | 101,118 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 125,288 | 3.7 | 2.0 |
| Total contribution to employment ⁴ | 261,394 | 8.7 | 1.7 | 337,819 | 9.9 | 2.4 |
| Visitor exports | 1,243.0 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 1,934.8 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| Domestic spending | 2,996.3 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4,831.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Leisure spending | 3,222.1 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 5,196.0 | 2.3 | 4.6 |
| Business spending | 1,017.4 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 1,572.8 | 0.7 | 4.1 |
| Capital investment | 764.7 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 1,341.4 | 4.9 | 5.3 |

¹2012 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2013 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2013-2023 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 is expressed relative to whole economy GDP. For leisure and business spending, their direct contribution to Travel & Tourism GDP is calculated as a share of whole economy GDP (the sum of these shares equals the direct contribution). Investment is relative to whole economy investment

The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Real 2012 prices

| Bahamas (BSDmn, real 2012 prices) | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013E | 2023F |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Visitor exports | 2352.1 | 2246.9 | 2089.5 | 2220.0 | 2285.2 | 2432.8 | 2567.7 | 3462.4 |
| 2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending) | 574.8 | 577.3 | 516.6 | 513.7 | 518.8 | 523.3 | 538.4 | 639.9 |
| 3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2) | 2926.9 | 2824.2 | 2606.1 | 2733.7 | 2804.0 | 2956.1 | 3106.1 | 4102.3 |
| 4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain) | -1241.8 | -1207.2 | -1082.1 | -1125.4 | -1168.4 | -1237.0 | -1297.2 | -1709.9 |
| 5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4) | 1685.0 | 1617.0 | 1524.0 | 1608.3 | 1635.6 | 1719.1 | 1808.9 | 2392.4 |
| Other final impacts (indirect & induced) | 950.6 | 912.2 | 859.7 | 907.3 | 922.7 | 969.8 | 1020.5 | 1349.6 |
| 6. Domestic supply chain | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Capital investment | 314.1 | 306.6 | 281.7 | 390.3 | 399.9 | 410.1 | 426.7 | 579.1 |
| 8. Government collective spending | 88.7 | 92.1 | 90.6 | 87.2 | 88.9 | 91.2 | 94.3 | 119.5 |
| 9. Imported goods from indirect spending | -43.3 | -45.7 | -37.2 | -42.9 | -50.6 | -53.8 | -55.2 | -73.2 |
| 10. Induced | 615.8 | 591.3 | 591.9 | 642.7 | 633.8 | 649.1 | 680.0 | 886.9 |
| 11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10) | 3611.0 | 3473.5 | 3310.6 | 3592.8 | 3630.2 | 3785.4 | 3975.2 | 5254.3 |
| Employment impacts ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 50.4 | 49.8 | 47.6 | 48.7 | 49.8 | 51.8 | 53.9 | 66.2 |
| 13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 92.3 | 91.3 | 87.8 | 92.5 | 93.9 | 97.1 | 101.0 | 125.5 |
| Other indicators | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Expenditure on outbound travel | 512.8 | 443.2 | 368.4 | 351.4 | 318.9 | 354.7 | 387.6 | 696.4 |

The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Nominal prices

| Bahamas (BSDmn, nominal prices) | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013E | 2023F |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. Visitor exports | 2197.9 | 2155.0 | 2024.9 | 2158.5 | 2269.3 | 2432.8 | 2590.9 | 4044.5 |
| 2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending) | 537.1 | 553.7 | 500.6 | 499.4 | 515.2 | 523.3 | 543.3 | 747.5 |
| 3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2) | 2735.0 | 2708.7 | 2525.5 | 2657.9 | 2784.5 | 2956.1 | 25.3 | 4792.1 |
| 4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain) | -1160.5 | -1157.8 | -1048.7 | -1094.2 | -1160.2 | -1237.0 | 1800.0 | -1997.4 |
| 5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4) | 1574.6 | 1550.8 | 1476.8 | 1563.7 | 1624.2 | 1719.1 | 1825.3 | 2794.7 |
| Other final impacts (indirect & induced) | 888.3 | 874.9 | 833.1 | 882.2 | 916.3 | 969.8 | 1029.7 | 1576.6 |
| 6. Domestic supply chain | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Capital investment | 293.5 | 294.1 | 273.0 | 379.5 | 397.1 | 410.1 | 430.5 | 676.4 |
| 8. Government collective spending | 82.9 | 88.4 | 87.8 | 84.7 | 88.3 | 91.2 | 95.2 | 139.5 |
| 9. Imported goods from indirect spending | -40.4 | -43.8 | -36.0 | -41.8 | -50.3 | -53.8 | -55.7 | -85.5 |
| 10. Induced | 575.5 | 567.2 | 573.6 | 624.9 | 629.4 | 649.1 | 686.1 | 1036.1 |
| 11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10) | 3374.3 | 3331.4 | 3208.3 | 3493.2 | 3605.0 | 3785.4 | 4011.1 | 6137.7 |
| Employment impacts ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 50.4 | 49.8 | 47.6 | 48.7 | 49.8 | 51.8 | 53.9 | 66.2 |
| 13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 92.3 | 91.3 | 87.8 | 92.5 | 93.9 | 97.1 | 101.0 | 125.5 |
| Other indicators | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Expenditure on outbound travel | 479.2 | 425.1 | 357.0 | 341.7 | 316.7 | 354.7 | 391.1 | 813.4 |

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

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

The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Growth

| Bahamas | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Growth¹ (%) | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013E | 2023F² |
| 1. Visitor exports | 4.0 | -4.5 | -7.0 | 6.2 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 3.0 |
| 2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending) | -1.5 | 0.4 | -10.5 | -0.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 1.7 |
| 3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2) | 2.9 | -3.5 | -7.7 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 2.8 |
| 4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain) | -0.6 | -2.8 | -10.4 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 2.8 |
| 5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4) | 5.7 | -4.0 | -5.8 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 2.8 |
| Other final impacts (indirect & induced) | -4.5 | -4.0 | -5.8 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 2.8 |
| 6. Domestic supply chain | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Capital investment | -8.5 | -2.4 | -8.1 | 38.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| 8. Government collective spending | 1.2 | 3.8 | -1.7 | -3.7 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| 9. Imported goods from indirect spending | -2.5 | -1.1 | -9.0 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 2.8 |
| 10. Induced | 0.3 | -4.0 | 0.1 | 8.6 | -1.4 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 2.7 |
| 11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10) | 0.5 | -3.8 | -4.7 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 2.8 |
| Employment impacts ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 6.3 | -1.2 | -4.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 2.1 |
| 13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 2.4 | -1.1 | -3.9 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.2 |
| Other indicators | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Expenditure on outbound travel | -2.9 | -13.6 | -16.9 | -4.6 | -9.2 | 11.2 | 9.3 | 6.0 |

¹2007-2012 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); ²2013-2023 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%)

Glossary

KEY DEFINITIONS

Travel & Tourism – relates to the activity of travellers on trips outside their usual environment with a duration of less than one year. Economic activity related to all aspects of such trips is measured within the research.

Direct contribution to GDP – GDP generated by industries that deal directly with tourists, including hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transport services, as well as the activities of restaurant and leisure industries that deal directly with tourists. It is equivalent to total internal Travel & Tourism spending (see below) within a country less the purchases made by those industries (including imports). In terms of the UN's Tourism Satellite Account methodology it is consistent with total GDP calculated in table 6 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

Direct contribution to employment – the number of direct jobs within the Travel & Tourism industry. 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 industry plus its indirect and induced impacts (see below).

Total contribution to employment – the number of jobs generated directly in the Travel & Tourism industry 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 (eg museums) or recreational (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 sectors directly involved in the Travel & Tourism industry. 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** – general 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 sectors of the Travel & Tourism industry 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.

Foreign visitor arrivals – the number of arrivals of foreign visitors, including same-day and overnight visitors (tourists) to the country.

Methodological note

WTTC has an on-going commitment to align its economic impact research with the UN Statistics Division-approved 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA:RMF 2008) and has made small revisions to the research both this year and in 2012, following a full refinement in 2011. This has involved further 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 country TSAs incorporated this year were Jordan, Italy and Sweden. As part of the alignment process in 2012, international travel expenditure inflows and outflows related to education were excluded from the data. Three new countries have been added in 2013 (Georgia, Iraq and Uzbekistan), bringing the total countries covered to 184 country reports. Additionally, we also produce a world report and reports on 17 world regions and sub-regions. This year there are 7 reports for special economic and geographic groups, including, for the first time, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Commonwealth.

Economic and Geographic Groups

APEC (ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION)

Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, USA, Vietnam.

G20

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, France*, Germany*, India, Indonesia, Italy*, Japan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UK*, USA.

MEDITERRANEAN

Albania, Algeria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Jordan, Macedonia, Portugal.

OAS (ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES)

Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, St Kitts and Nevis, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, USA, Uruguay.

OECD (ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA.

OTHER OCEANIA

American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Tuvalu.

SADC (SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY)

Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

THE COMMONWEALTH

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

*included in European Union

Economic impact reports: Regions, sub-regions and countries

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

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