

The Authority on World Travel & Tourism



Travel STOURISM ECONOMIC IMPACT 2013 NETHERLANDS

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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

David Scowell



Netherlands

2013 ANNUAL RESEARCH: KEY FACTS

2013 forecast

GDP: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was EUR11.5bn (1.9% of total GDP) in 2012, and is forecast to rise by 0.9% in 2013, and to rise by 3.1% pa, from 2013-2023, to EUR15.8bn in 2023 (in constant 2012 prices).



GDP: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was EUR32.4bn (5.4% of GDP) in 2012, and is forecast to rise by 0.6% in 2013, and to rise by 2.9% pa to EUR43.4bn in 2023.



EMPLOYMENT: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

In 2012 Travel & Tourism directly supported 464,500 jobs (6.3% of total employment). This is expected to rise by 0.4% in 2013 and rise by 1.4% pa to 535,000 jobs (7.0% 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 9.6% of total employment (712,000 jobs). This is expected to rise by 0.2% in 2013 to 713,500 jobs and rise by 1.3% pa to 808,000 jobs in 2023 (10.6% of total).



VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports generated EUR15.5bn (3.0% of total exports) in 2012. This is forecast to grow by 1.1% in 2013, and grow by 2.3% pa, from 2013-2023, to EUR19.6bn in 2023 (2.9% of total).



INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism investment in 2012 was EUR2.8bn, or 2.8% of total investment. It should fall by 0.7% in 2013, and rise by 4.1% pa over the next ten years to EUR4.1bn in 2023 (3.4% of total).



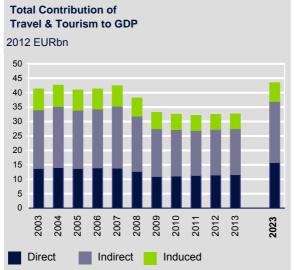
WORLD RANKING (OUT OF 184 COUNTRIES):

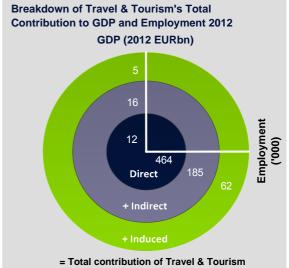
Relative importance of Travel & Tourism's total contribution to GDP



147
RELATIVE SIZE
Contribution to GDP in 2012

158 GROWTH 2013 forecast 151 LONG-TERM GROWTH Forecast 2013-2023







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.

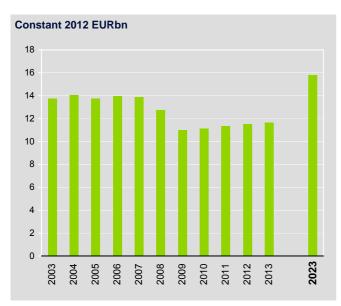
PLEASE NOTE THAT DUE TO CHANGES IN METHODOLOGY BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPARE FIGURES PUBLISHED BY WTTC FROM 2011 ONWARDS WITH THE SERIES PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

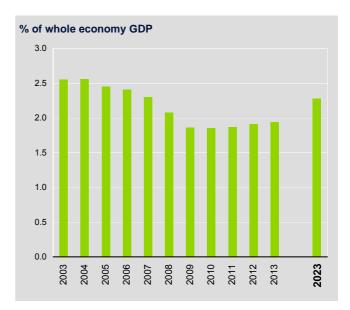
Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2012 was EUR11.5bn (1.9% of GDP). This is forecast to rise by 0.9% to EUR11.6bn 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 3.1% pa to EUR15.8bn (2.3% of GDP) by 2023.

NETHERLANDS: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP

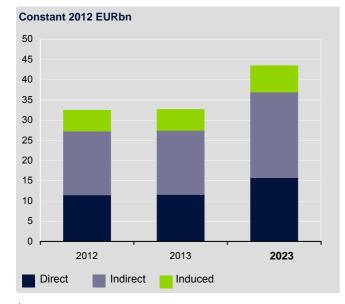


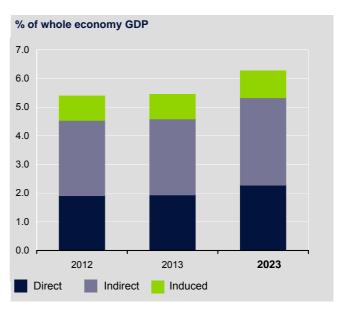


The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was EUR32.4bn in 2012 (5.4% of GDP) and is expected to grow by 0.6% to EUR32.6bn (5.4% of GDP) in 2013.

It is forecast to rise by 2.9% pa to EUR43.4bn by 2023 (6.3% of GDP).

NETHERLANDS: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP





¹ All values are in constant 2012 prices & exchange rates



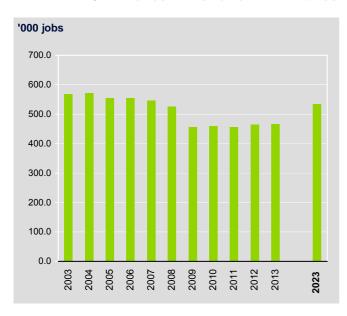
Travel & Tourism's contribution to employment

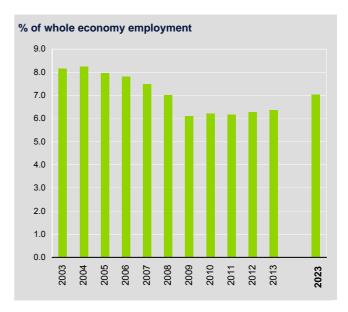
Travel & Tourism generated 464,500 jobs directly in 2012 (6.3% of total employment) and this is forecast to grow by 0.4% in 2013 to 466,000 (6.4% of total employment).

This includes employment by hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). It also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

By 2023, Travel & Tourism will account for 535,000 jobs directly, an increase of 1.4% pa over the next ten years.

NETHERLANDS: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT

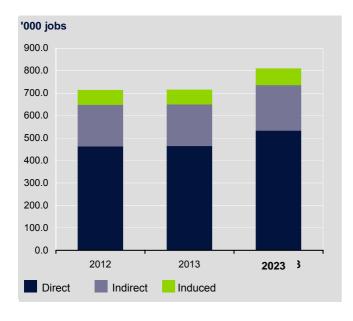


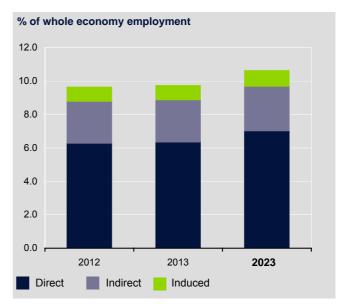


The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was 712,000 jobs in 2012 (9.6% of total employment). This is forecast to rise by 0.2% in 2013 to 713,500 jobs (9.7% of total employment).

By 2023, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 808,000 jobs (10.6% of total employment), an increase of 1.3% pa over the period.

NETHERLANDS: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT





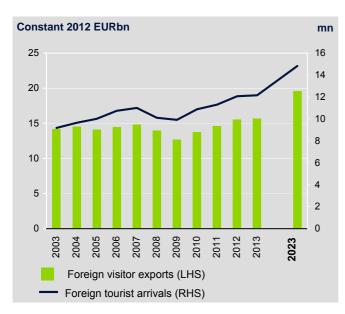
Visitor Exports and Investment¹

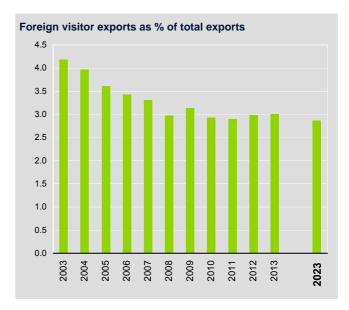
VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2012, Netherlands generated EUR15.5bn in visitor exports. In 2013, this is expected to grow by 1.1%, and the country is expected to attract 12,156,000 international tourist arrivals.

By 2023, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 14,824,000, generating expenditure of EUR19.6bn, an increase of 2.3% pa.

NETHERLANDS: VISITOR EXPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS



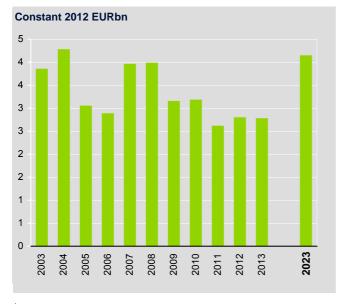


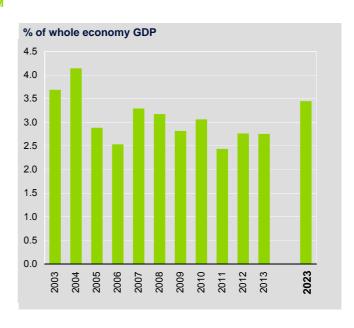
INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of EUR2.8bn in 2012. This is expected to fall by 0.7% in 2013, and rise by 4.1% pa over the next ten years to EUR4.1bn in 2023.

Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment will rise from 2.7% in 2013 to 3.4% in 2023.

NETHERLANDS: CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN TRAVEL & TOURISM





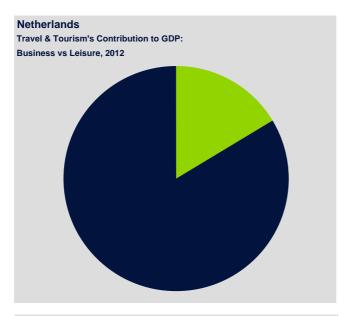
¹ All values are in constant 2012 prices & exchange rates



Different components of Travel & Tourism¹



Business spending 16.4%



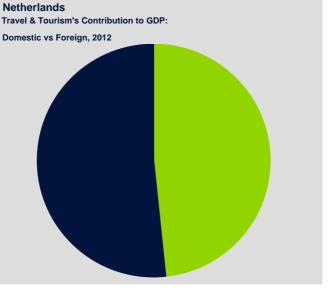
Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 83.6% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2012 (EUR25.1bn) compared with 16.4% for business travel spending (EUR4.9bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to grow by 0.8% in 2013 to EUR25.3bn, and rise by 3.2% pa to EUR34.6bn in 2023.

Business travel spending is expected to grow by 0.7% in 2013 to EUR5.0bn, and rise by 2.5% pa to EUR6.3bn in 2023.



Domestic spending 48.4%



Domestic travel spending generated 48.4% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2012 compared with 51.6% for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to grow by 0.4% in 2013 to EUR14.6bn, and rise by 3.8% pa to EUR21.3bn in 2023.

Visitor exports are expected to grow by 1.1% in 2013 to EUR15.7bn, and rise by 2.3% pa to EUR19.6bn in 2023.



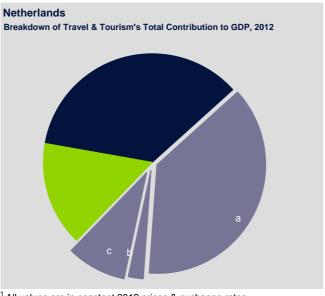
Indirect is the sum of: (a) Supply chain

37.8%

(b) Investment

2.3%

(c) Government collective



All values are in constant 2012 prices & exchange rates

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 nearly three times greater than its direct contribution.

Country rankings: Absolute contribution, 2012

	& Tourism's Direct bution to GDP	2012 (US\$bn)
4	France	99.7
5	Italy	81.9
7	Spain	73.3
9	United Kingdom	58.4
10	Germany	55.4
	World Average	17.2
27	Netherlands	14.8
28	Switzerland	14.4
36	Belgium	10.1
47	Denmark	6.1
97	Luxembourg	1.1

	& Tourism's Total bution to GDP	2012 (US\$bn)
4	France	253.6
5	Italy	206.9
7	Spain	205.4
8	United Kingdom	168.5
9	Germany	153.8
	World Average	52.3
22	Switzerland	50.4
26	Netherlands	41.6
37	Belgium	25.2
42	Denmark	20.4
93	Luxembourg	3.1

	& Tourism's Direct bution to Employment	2012 '000 jobs
13	France	1189.2
14	Italy	1099.5
16	United Kingdom	994.0
18	Spain	893.9
	World Average	793.7
24	Germany	734.4
31	Netherlands	464.4
65	Switzerland	143.9
86	Belgium	101.4
97	Denmark	74.4
166	Luxembourg	5.6

	& Tourism's Total bution to Employment	2012 '000 jobs
13	France	2924.7
17	Spain	2690.9
18	Italy	2680.8
19	United Kingdom	2419.8
21	Germany	1985.5
	World Average	1975.7
40	Netherlands	712.0
59	Switzerland	474.6
87	Belgium	256.8
96	Denmark	198.9
166	Luxembourg	16.4

Travel & Tourism		2012
Capita	Il Investment	(US\$bn)
5	France	27.4
7	Germany	23.9
10	Spain	19.1
14	Italy	14.7
15	United Kingdom	14.1
	World Average	4.2
38	Netherlands	3.6
41	Switzerland	3.0
45	Denmark	2.7
51	Belgium	2.0
61	Luxembourg	1.1

Visitor Expor		2012 (US\$bn)
2	Spain	60.7
3	France	57.7
5	Germany	45.1
6	Italy	40.5
7	United Kingdom	40.0
17	Netherlands	19.9
18	Switzerland	19.6
29	Belgium	12.3
	World Average	6.8
43	Denmark	6.4
87	Luxembourg	1.4

The tables on pages 7-10 provide 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

	& Tourism's Direct bution to GDP	2012 % share
49	Spain	5.4
	World Average	5.2
75	Italy	4.1
78	France	3.8
125	United Kingdom	2.4
128	Switzerland	2.3
144	Belgium	2.1
153	Denmark	1.9
154	Netherlands	1.9
157	Luxembourg	1.9
165	Germany	1.6

	& Tourism's Total bution to GDP	2012 % share
47	Spain	15.2
	World Average	14.1
78	Italy	10.3
86	France	9.7
109	Switzerland	8.0
122	United Kingdom	6.8
130	Denmark	6.5
146	Luxembourg	5.4
147	Netherlands	5.4
152	Belgium	5.2
164	Germany	4.5

	& Tourism's Direct bution to Employment	2012 % share
39	Netherlands	6.3
	World Average	5.4
51	Spain	5.2
58	Italy	4.8
67	France	4.4
98	United Kingdom	3.1
100	Switzerland	3.0
106	Denmark	2.8
124	Luxembourg	2.5
135	Belgium	2.2
156	Germany	1.8

	& Tourism's Total	2012 % share
Contri	bution to Employment	% Share
43	Spain	15.5
	World Average	13.9
65	Italy	11.7
71	France	10.9
80	Switzerland	9.9
83	Netherlands	9.6
111	Denmark	7.6
112	United Kingdom	7.6
118	Luxembourg	7.2
139	Belgium	5.6
157	Germany	4.8

	& Tourism Investment bution to Total Capital Investment	2012 % share
50	Luxembourg	9.1
	World Average	8.1
70	Spain	7.4
95	France	5.2
104	Denmark	4.9
115	United Kingdom	4.1
118	Italy	4.0
119	Germany	4.0
149	Netherlands	2.8
159	Switzerland	2.4
169	Belgium	2.0

Visitor Exports Contribution to Total Exports		2012 % share	
	World Average	16.6	
65	Spain	13.8	
91	France	8.0	
100	Italy	6.7	
103	Switzerland	6.3	
115	United Kingdom	5.2	
134	Denmark	3.7	
147	Belgium	3.0	
148	Netherlands	3.0	
157	Germany	2.5	
169	Luxembourg	1.5	

Country rankings: Real growth, 2013

	& Tourism's Direct bution to GDP	2013 % growth
	World Average	3.0
117	United Kingdom	2.2
122	Luxembourg	2.0
136	Denmark	1.3
147	Netherlands	0.9
152	Belgium	0.7
153	France	0.7
156	Switzerland	0.6
173	Germany	-0.6
175	Italy	-1.1
176	Spain	-1.2

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2013 % growth
95	Luxembourg	3.4
	World Average	3.0
129	United Kingdom	1.7
144	Denmark	1.3
147	Switzerland	1.3
149	France	1.1
158	Netherlands	0.6
169	Belgium	0.0
176	Germany	-1.4
177	Italy	-1.4
179	Spain	-1.8

	& Tourism's Direct bution to Employment	2013 % growth
83	United Kingdom	2.9
77	Luxembourg	1.7
	World Average	1.3
60	Switzerland	1.1
133	Netherlands	0.4
145	France	0.1
97	Italy	-0.3
142	Belgium	-0.4
123	Denmark	-0.7
162	Spain	-1.3
170	Germany	-1.3

Travel Contri	2013 % growth	
61	Luxembourg	3.0
	World Average	1.7
98	Switzerland	1.5
110	United Kingdom	1.1
122	France	0.4
126	Netherlands	0.2
147	Denmark	-0.8
158	Italy	-1.1
159	Belgium	-1.2
175	Germany	-2.1
176	Spain	-2.1

Travel Invest	& Tourism ment	2013 % growth
16	Switzerland	9.9
50	Luxembourg	6.6
79	France	4.8
	World Average	3.9
122	Denmark	2.6
144	Germany	0.9
148	United Kingdom	0.6
151	Belgium	0.4
164	Netherlands	-0.7
178	Italy	-3.2
180	Spain	-3.3

Visitor Expor		2013 % growth
	World Average	2.8
99	Luxembourg	2.4
101	Switzerland	2.3
109	United Kingdom	2.0
113	France	1.8
125	Netherlands	1.1
126	Germany	1.1
138	Denmark	0.5
166	Spain	-1.9
167	Italy	-1.9
169	Belgium	-2.4



Country rankings: Long term growth, 2013 - 2023

	& Tourism's Direct bution to GDP	2013 - 2023 % growth pa
72	United Kingdom	4.8
	World Average	4.2
135	Luxembourg	3.3
144	Netherlands	3.1
147	Denmark	3.1
164	Switzerland	2.5
168	Belgium	2.3
170	Italy	2.3
175	Germany	1.9
178	France	1.8
184	Spain	1.0

	& Tourism's Total bution to GDP	2013 - 2023 % growth pa
96	United Kingdom	4.4
	World Average	4.2
131	Luxembourg	3.4
151	Netherlands	2.9
168	Denmark	2.3
171	Italy	2.0
173	Switzerland	1.9
174	Belgium	1.8
179	Germany	1.5
181	France	1.4
183	Spain	1.1

Travel	& Tourism's Direct	2013 - 2023
Contri	bution to Employment	% growth pa
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
60	Switzerland	2.8
77	Luxembourg	2.5
83	United Kingdom	2.4
97	Italy	2.1
	World Average	2.0
123	Denmark	1.6
133	Netherlands	1.4
142	Belgium	1.1
145	France	1.1
162	Spain	0.6
170	Germany	0.1

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2013 - 2023 % growth pa
57	Luxembourg	2.7
	World Average	2.5
79	United Kingdom	2.3
102	Switzerland	2.0
120	Italy	1.5
130	Netherlands	1.3
148	Denmark	8.0
153	France	0.6
154	Belgium	0.6
160	Spain	0.5
170	Germany	-0.2

	& Tourism Investment bution to Capital Investment	2013 - 2023 % growth pa
	World Average	5.0
113	Netherlands	4.1
130	Germany	3.4
134	Spain	3.4
135	United Kingdom	3.3
147	Luxembourg	2.9
155	Denmark	2.7
158	France	2.5
159	Italy	2.4
160	Belgium	2.4
181	Switzerland	0.8

Visitor Contri	2013 - 2023 % growth pa	
49	United Kingdom	5.2
59	Switzerland	5.0
	World Average	4.0
113	Luxembourg	3.6
123	Germany	3.3
159	Netherlands	2.3
168	France	1.8
169	Denmark	1.7
171	Belgium	1.6
174	Spain	1.4
177	Italy	1.1

Summary tables: Estimates & Forecasts

Netherlands	2012 EURbn ¹	2012 % of total	2013 Growth ²	EURbn ¹	2023 % of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	11.5	1.9	0.9	15.8	2.3	3.1
Total contribution to GDP	32.4	5.4	0.6	43.4	6.3	2.9
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	464	6.3	0.4	535	7.0	1.4
Total contribution to employment ⁴	712	9.6	0.2	808	10.6	1.3
Visitor exports	15.5	3.0	1.1	19.6	2.9	2.3
Domestic spending	14.5	2.4	0.4	21.3	3.1	3.8
Leisure spending	25.1	1.6	0.8	34.6	1.9	3.2
Business spending	4.9	0.3	0.7	6.3	0.4	2.5
Capital investment	2.8	2.8	-0.7	4.1	3.4	4.1

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

Europe	2012 US\$bn ¹	2012 % of total	2013 Growth ²	US\$bn ¹	2023 % of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	612.9	2.9	0.8	820.7	3.0	2.9
Total contribution to GDP	1,736.1	8.2	0.6	2,287.4	8.4	2.7
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	10,968	2.8	1.2	12,706	3.2	1.4
Total contribution to employment ⁴	30,804	8.0	0.7	34,147	8.6	1.0
Visitor exports	513.8	5.3	1.2	717.9	4.9	3.3
Domestic spending	771.4	3.6	1.0	1,024.0	3.8	2.8
Leisure spending	998.8	2.2	0.9	1,363.5	2.3	3.0
Business spending	286.4	0.6	0.9	381.2	0.6	2.8
Capital investment	185.9	4.7	0.8	271.7	4.8	3.8

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	US\$bn ¹	2023 % of total	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 (%); ⁴1000 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

Ne	therlands								
(El	JRbn, real 2012 prices)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013E	2023F
1.	Visitor exports	14.8	13.9	12.7	13.8	14.6	15.5	15.7	19.6
2.	Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	19.7	18.6	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.5	14.6	21.3
3.	Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	34.5	32.5	27.9	28.7	29.5	30.0	30.3	40.9
4.	Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-20.7	-19.8	-16.9	-17.6	-18.2	-18.5	-18.7	-25.1
5.	Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	13.9	12.7	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6	15.8
	Other final impacts								
	(indirect & induced)	17.2	15.8	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.4	19.6
6.	Domestic supply chain								
7.	Capital investment	4.0	4.0	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.8	4.1
8.	Government collective spending	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.9
9.	Imported goods from indirect spending	-2.6	-3.6	-3.5	-4.2	-4.3	-4.6	-4.6	-6.4
10.	Induced	7.0	6.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.4
11.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	42.3	38.1	33.1	32.5	32.0	32.4	32.6	43.4
	Employment impacts ('000)								
12.	Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	546.3	525.4	455.8	459.1	456.3	464.4	466.1	534.5
13.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	892.5	840.4	732.9	721.8	702.3	712.0	713.6	808.1
14.	Other indicators Expenditure on outbound travel	14.7	15.3	15.3	14.9	14.8	15.6	15.7	18.3

The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Nominal prices

Ne	therlands								
(El	(EURbn, nominal prices)		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013E	2023F
1.	Visitor exports	14.0	13.5	12.3	13.5	14.5	15.5	15.9	22.8
2.	Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	18.7	18.0	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.5	14.8	24.7
3.	Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	32.8	31.5	27.1	28.1	29.3	30.0	0.5	47.5
4.	Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-19.6	-19.1	-16.4	-17.2	-18.1	-18.5	11.3	-29.1
5.	Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	13.2	12.3	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.8	18.3
6.	Other final impacts (indirect & induced) Domestic supply chain	16.3	15.3	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.3	14.6	22.7
7.	Capital investment	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.8	4.8
8.	Government collective spending	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.5
9.	Imported goods from indirect spending	-2.5	-3.5	-3.4	-4.1	-4.3	-4.6	-4.7	-7.5
10.	Induced	6.7	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	7.5
11.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	40.2	36.9	32.1	31.8	31.8	32.4	33.0	50.4
12.	Employment impacts ('000) Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	546.3	525.4	455.8	459.1	456.3	464.4	466.1	534.5
13.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	892.5	840.4	732.9	721.8	702.3	712.0	713.6	808.1
14.	Other indicators Expenditure on outbound travel	13.9	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.7	15.6	15.9	21.3

^{*}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

Ne	therlands								
Gr	owth ¹ (%)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013E	2023F ²
1.	Visitor exports	2.3	-5.8	-8.8	8.3	6.1	6.1	1.1	2.3
2.	Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	-2.3	-5.9	-17.9	-1.9	-0.1	-2.5	0.4	3.8
3.	Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	-0.3	-5.8	-13.8	2.7	2.8	1.7	8.0	3.0
4.	Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-0.1	-4.4	-14.3	3.7	3.6	1.8	0.7	3.0
5.	Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	-0.8	-8.2	-13.6	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.9	3.1
	Other final impacts								
	(indirect & induced)	-0.8	-8.2	-13.6	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.9	3.1
6.	Domestic supply chain								
7.	Capital investment	37.4	0.6	-20.9	0.9	-17.9	7.1	-0.7	4.1
8.	Government collective spending	6.3	2.6	7.9	0.7	-0.6	1.1	0.4	1.6
9.	Imported goods from indirect spending	1.0	16.4	-6.3	12.3	2.5	4.6	0.7	3.2
10.	Induced	2.2	-10.9	-10.2	-6.0	-3.2	-0.8	0.2	2.4
11.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	2.7	-10.0	-13.1	-2.0	-1.3	1.0	0.6	2.9
	Employment impacts ('000)								
12.	Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	-1.3	-3.8	-13.3	0.7	-0.6	1.8	0.4	1.4
13.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	0.4	-5.8	-12.8	-1.5	-2.7	1.4	0.2	1.3
14	Other indicators Expenditure on outbound travel	0.3	4.3	-0.1	-3.0	-0.6	5.6	0.6	1.6

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, Somoa, 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

					WORL	.D					
REGION	SUB- REGION	COUNTRY	REGION	SUB- REGION	COUNTRY	REGION	SUB- REGION	COUNTRY	REGION	SUB- REGION	COUNTRY
		Algeria			Anguilla			Japan			Lithuania
	ΕS	Egypt			Antigua & Barbuda		SIA	China	-	z	Luxembourg
	NORTH	Libya			Aruba		A T	Hong Kong			Malta
		Morocco			Bahamas		IE A	South Korea			Netherlands
		Tunisia		_	Barbados		NORTHEAST ASIA	Macau		OIN	Poland
		Angola			Bermuda			Taiwan	and the second s	EUROPEAN UNION	Portugal
		Benin		-	Cayman Islands			Mongolia		PE/	Romania
		Botswana Burkina Faso		-	Cuba			Australia		URC	Slovakia
		Burundi			Former			New Zealand		ш	Slovenia
		Cameroon			Netherlands Antilles			Fiji			Spain
		Cape Verde		_	Dominica		¥ N	Kiribati			Sweden
		Central African		CARIBBEAN	Dominican		OCEANIA	Other Oceania	-		UK
		Republic		- BB	Republic Grenada		ŏ	Papua New Guinea		OTHER EUROPE	Albania
		Chad		CAF	Guadeloupe			Solomon Islands			Armenia
		Comoros	AMERICAS		Haiti	은		Tonga			Azerbaijan
		Democratic Republic of Congo			Jamaica	PAC		Vanuatu	Щ		Belarus
		Ethiopia		_	Martinique	ASIA-PACIFIC	IA SOUTH ASIA	Bangladesh	EUROPE		Bosnia
		Gabon			Puerto Rico	AS		India	EU		Herzegovina
		Gambia			St Kitts & Nevis			Maldives			Croatia
		Ghana			St Lucia			Nepal			Georgia
		Guinea			St Vincent & the			Pakistan			Iceland
		Ivory Coast			Grenadines			Sri Lanka			Kazakhstan
CA		Kenya			Trinidad & Tobago			Brunei			Kyrgyzstan
AFRICA	z	Lesotho			UK Virgin Islands			Cambodia			Macedonia
	ARA	Madagascar			US Virgin Islands			Indonesia			Moldova
	SAH	Malawi			Argentina		r AS	Laos			Montenegro
	SUB-SAHARAN	Mali			Belize		SOUTHEAST ASIA	Malaysia			Norway
	Ŋ	Mauritius			Bolivia		풀	Myanmar			Russian Federation
		Mozambique			Brazil		nos	Philippines			Serbia
		Namibia			Chile			Singapore	-		Switzerland
		Niger Nigeria			Colombia			Thailand			Turkey
		Republic of Congo			Costa Rica			Vietnam			Ukraine
		Reunion		CA	El Salvador			Austria			Uzbekistan
		Rwanda		LATIN AMERICA	Ecuador			Belgium			Bahrain
		Sao Tome &		N A	Guatemala	_	-	Bulgaria	-		Iran
		Principe		-ATI	Guyana			Cyprus Czech Republic			Iraq
		Senegal		_	Honduras		z	Denmark			Israel
		Seychelles			Nicaragua Panama		O N	Estonia	_		Jordan
		Sierra Leone			Paraguay	0 PE	NA L	Finland	ASI		Kuwait
		South Africa Sudan			Paraguay	EUROPE	EUROPEAN UNION	France	MIDDLE EAST		Lebanon
		Swaziland			Suriname		URG	Germany			Oman
		Tanzania			Uruguay		Ш	Greece	Σ		Qatar
		Togo			Venezuela			Hungary			Saudi Arabia
		Uganda			Canada			Ireland			Syria
		Zambia		NORTH	Mexico			Italy			UAE
		Zimbabwe		NO	USA			Latvia			Yemen
								Latria			



Every trip that is taken helps to boost our global economy by trillions of dollars and supports 260 million jobs worldwide. That's almost 1 in 11 of all the jobs on our planet. So, thanks for playing your part in Travel & Tourism – one of the world's greatest industries.

For more information on the World Travel & Tourism Council visit wttc.org



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