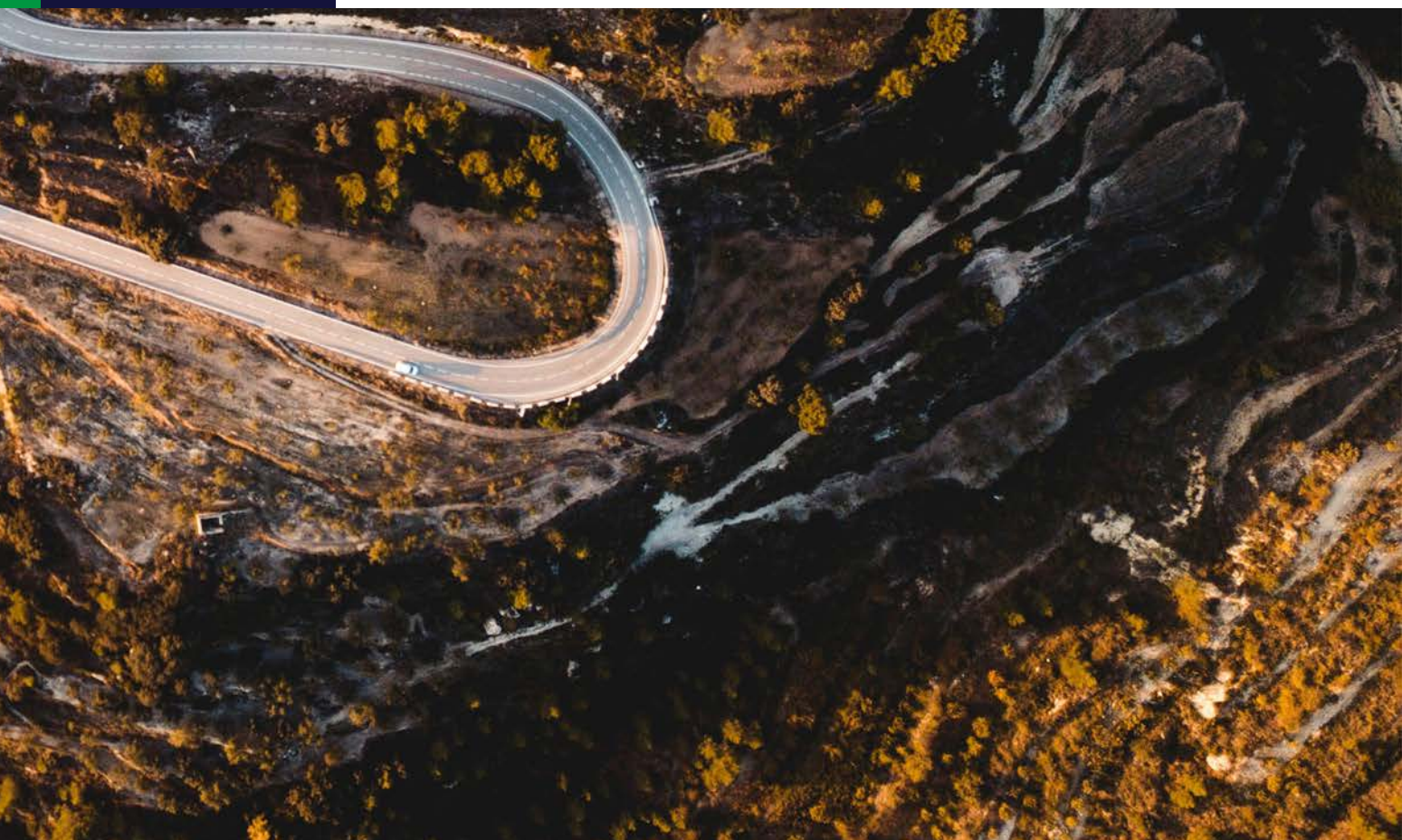





WORLD
TRAVEL &
TOURISM
COUNCIL

TRAVEL & TOURISM
ECONOMIC IMPACT 2018
HUNGARY



ECONOMIC IMPACT 2018

“Inclusive growth and ensuring a future with quality jobs are the concerns of governments everywhere. Travel & Tourism, which already supports one in every ten jobs on the planet, is a dynamic engine of employment opportunity.”

Gloria Guevara Manzo, President & CEO
World Travel & Tourism Council

For more information, please contact:

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THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GLOBAL TRAVEL & TOURISM

10.4%

Travel & Tourism GDP as a percentage of global GDP.

4.6%

Direct Travel & Tourism GDP growth in 2017.

1/10

jobs are supported by Travel & Tourism. This is 9.9% of global employment.

1/5

of all global net jobs created in last decade have been within the Travel & Tourism sector.

As one of the world's largest economic sectors, Travel & Tourism creates jobs, drives exports, and generates prosperity across the world. In our annual analysis of the global economic impact of Travel & Tourism, the sector is shown to account for 10.4% of global GDP and 313 million jobs, or 9.9% of total employment, in 2017.

The right policy and investment decisions are only made with empirical evidence. For over 25 years, the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) has been providing this evidence, quantifying the economic and employment impact of Travel & Tourism. Our 2018 Annual Economic Reports cover 185 countries and 25 regions of the world, providing the necessary data on 2017 performance as well as unique 10-year forecasts on the sector's potential.

2017 was one of the strongest years of GDP growth in a decade with robust consumer spending worldwide. This global growth transferred again into Travel & Tourism with the sector's direct growth of 4.6% outpacing the global economy for the seventh successive year. As in recent years, performance was particularly strong across Asia, but proving the sector's resilience, 2017 also saw countries such as Tunisia, Turkey and Egypt that had previously been devastated by the impacts of terrorist activity, recover strongly.

This power of resilience in Travel & Tourism will be much needed for the many established Travel & Tourism destinations that were severely impacted by natural disasters in 2017. While our data shows the extent of these impacts and rates of recovery over the decade ahead, beyond just numbers, WTTC and its Members are working hard to support local communities as they rebuild and recover.

Inclusive growth and ensuring a future with quality jobs are the concerns of governments everywhere. Travel & Tourism, which already supports one in every ten jobs on the planet, is a dynamic engine of employment opportunity. Over the past ten years, one in five of all jobs created across the world has been in the sector and, with the right regulatory conditions and government support, nearly 100 million new jobs could be created over the decade ahead.

Over the longer term, forecast growth of the Travel & Tourism sector will continue to be robust as millions more people are moved to travel to see the wonders of the world. Strong growth also requires strong management, and WTTC will also continue to take a leadership role with destinations to ensure that they are planning effectively and strategically for growth, accounting for the needs of all stakeholders and using the most advanced technologies in the process.

WTTC is proud to continue to provide the evidence base required in order to help both public and private bodies make the right decisions for the future growth of a sustainable Travel & Tourism sector, and for the millions of people who depend on it.



Gloria Guevara Manzo
President & CEO



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THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

MARCH 2018

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HUNGARY

2018 ANNUAL RESEARCH: KEY FACTS¹

2018 FORECAST

GDP: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was HUF910.2bn (USD3,333.0mn), 2.4% of total GDP in 2017 and is forecast to rise by 3.0% in 2018, and to rise by 2.1% pa, from 2018-2028, to HUF1,159.8bn (USD4,246.8mn), 2.5% of total GDP in 2028.

GDP: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was HUF3,001.9bn (USD10,991.8mn), 8.0% of GDP in 2017, and is forecast to rise by 3.4% in 2018, and to rise by 1.7% pa to HUF3,677.5bn (USD13,465.4mn), 7.9% of GDP in 2028.

EMPLOYMENT: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

In 2017 Travel & Tourism directly supported 157,000 jobs (3.5% of total employment). This is expected to rise by 2.7% in 2018 and rise by 1.4% pa to 186,000 jobs (4.1% of total employment) in 2028.

EMPLOYMENT: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

In 2017, the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry was 7.3% of total employment (324,000 jobs). This is expected to rise by 2.7% in 2018 to 332,500 jobs and rise by 0.8% pa to 359,000 jobs in 2028 (8.0% of total).

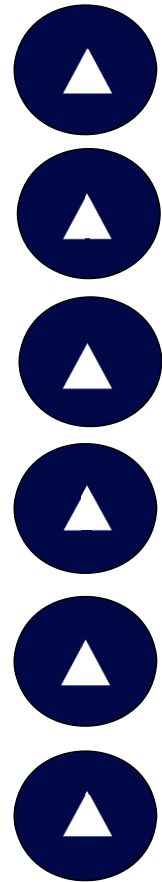
VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports generated HUF1,949.1bn (USD7,136.8mn), 5.6% of total exports in 2017. This is forecast to grow by 2.6% in 2018, and grow by 2.8% pa, from 2018-2028, to HUF2,643.6bn (USD9,679.9mn) in 2028, 5.1% of total.

INVESTMENT

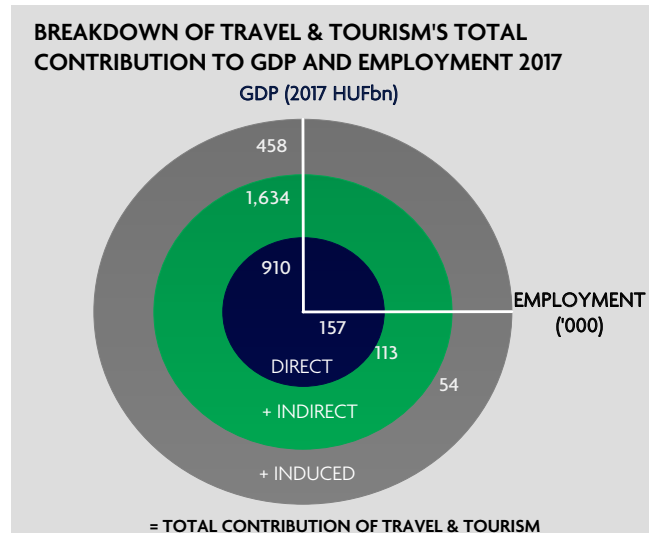
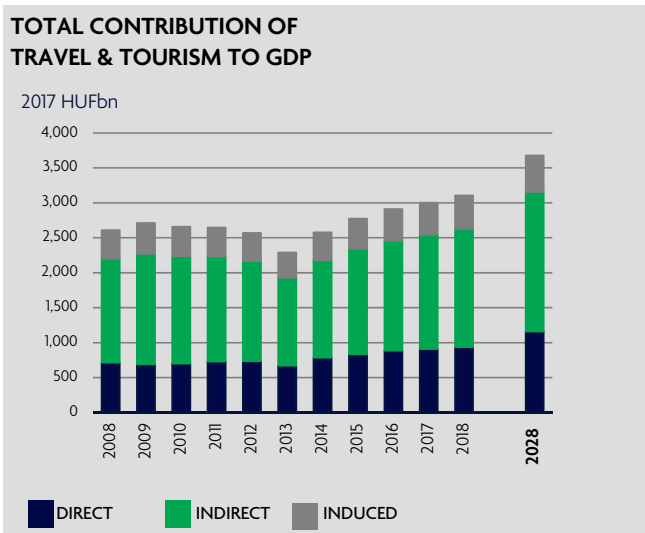
Travel & Tourism investment in 2017 was HUF380.8bn, 4.5% of total investment (USD1,394.4mn). It should rise by 6.5% in 2018, and rise by 1.2% pa over the next ten years to HUF455.9bn (USD1,669.4mn) in 2028, 4.4% of total.

¹All values are in constant 2017 prices & exchange rates



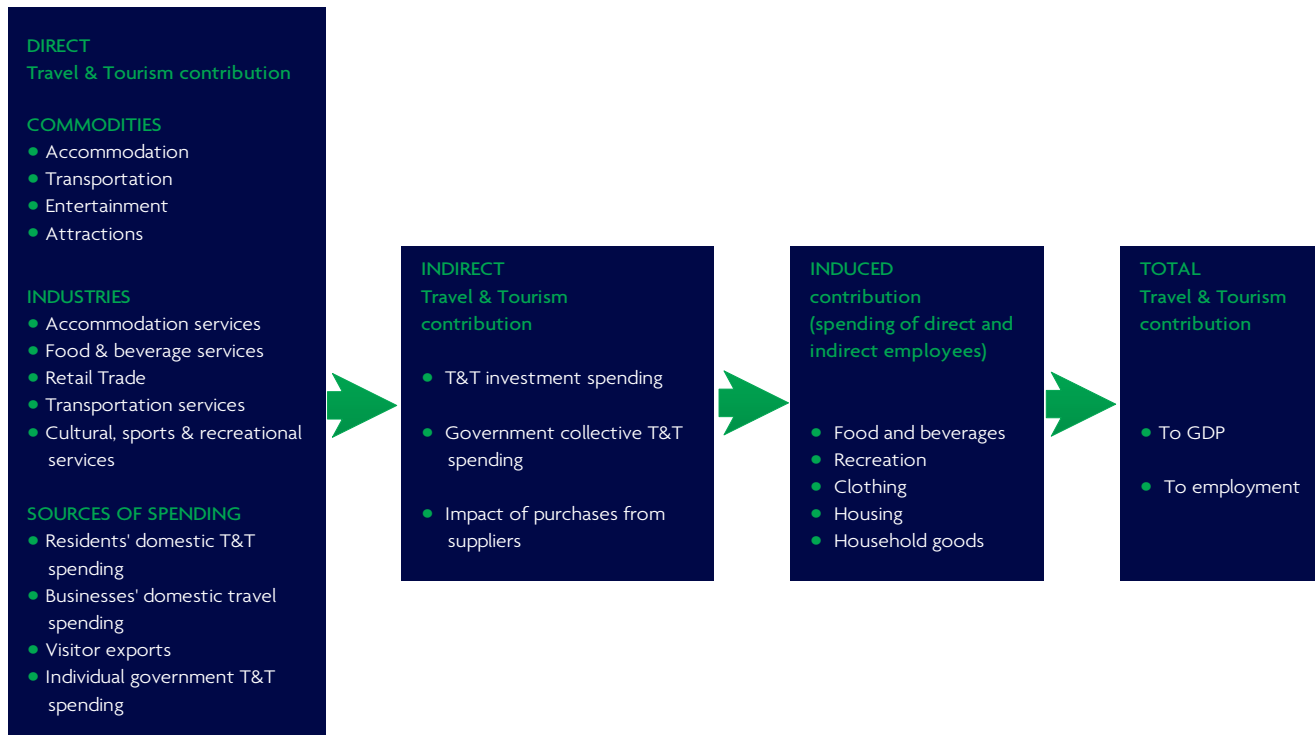
WORLD RANKING (OUT OF 185 COUNTRIES):

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



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).

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.

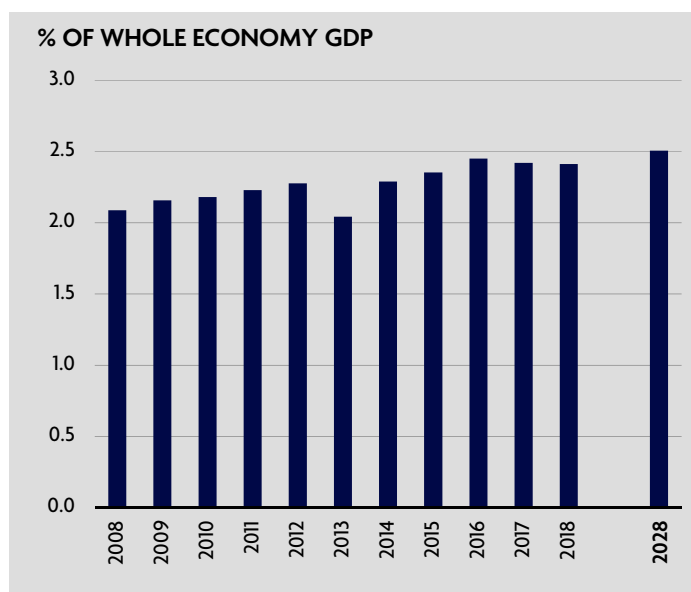
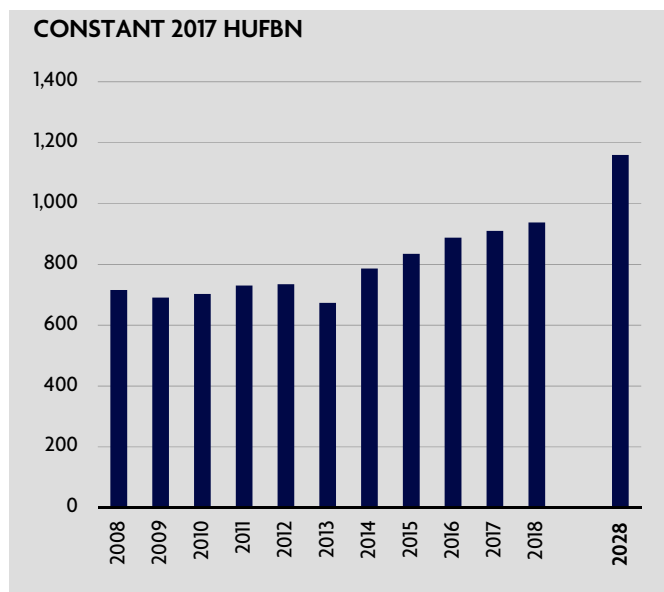
PLEASE NOTE THAT DUE TO CHANGES IN METHODOLOGY BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPARE FIGURES PUBLISHED BY WTTC FROM 2011 ONWARDS WITH THE SERIES PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2017 was HUF910.2bn (2.4% of GDP). This is forecast to rise by 3.0% to HUF937.8bn in 2018. 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 2.1% pa to HUF1,159.8bn (2.5% of GDP) by 2028.

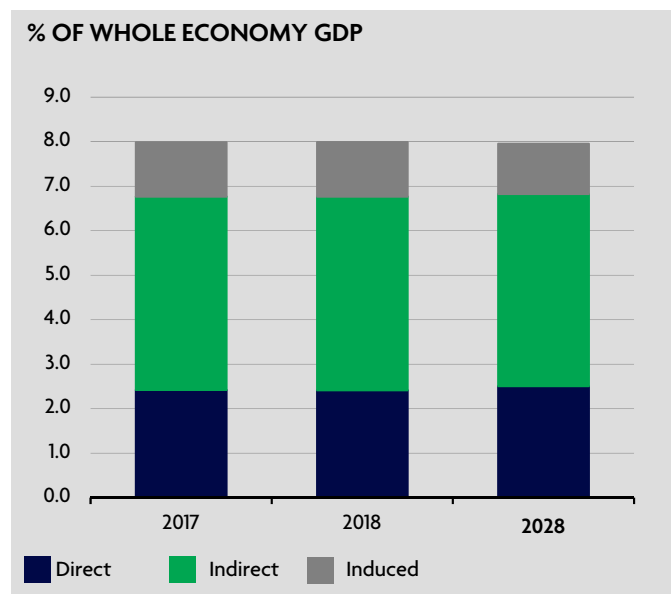
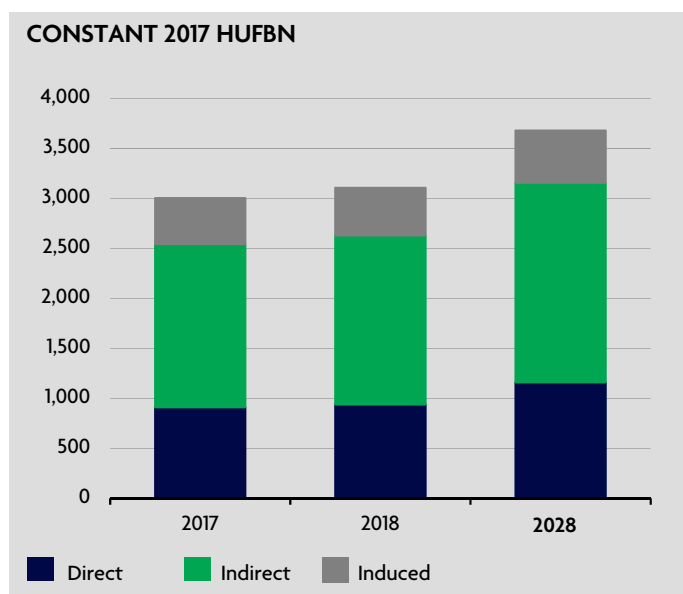
HUNGARY: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was HUF3,001.9bn in 2017 (8.0% of GDP) and is expected to grow by 3.4% to HUF3,103.5bn (8.0% of GDP) in 2018.

It is forecast to rise by 1.7% pa to HUF3,677.5bn by 2028 (7.9% of GDP).

HUNGARY: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP



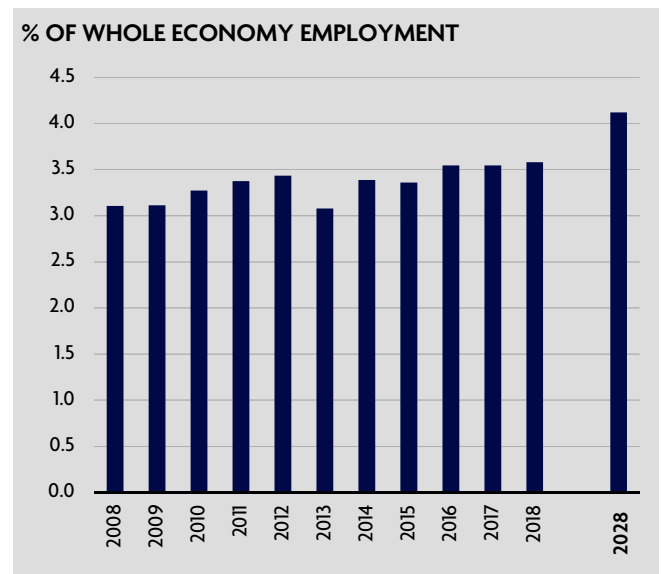
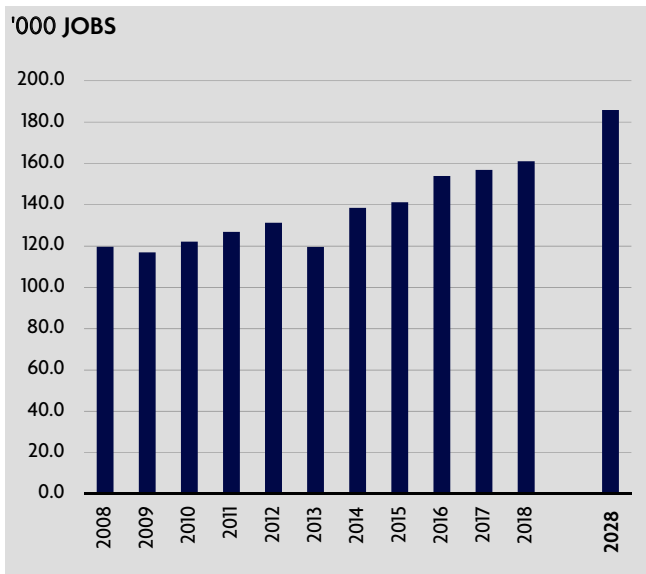
¹ All values are in constant 2017 prices & exchange rates

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Travel & Tourism generated 157,000 jobs directly in 2017 (3.5% of total employment) and this is forecast to grow by 2.7% in 2018 to 161,000 (3.6% 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 2028, Travel & Tourism will account for 186,000 jobs directly, an increase of 1.4% pa over the next ten years.

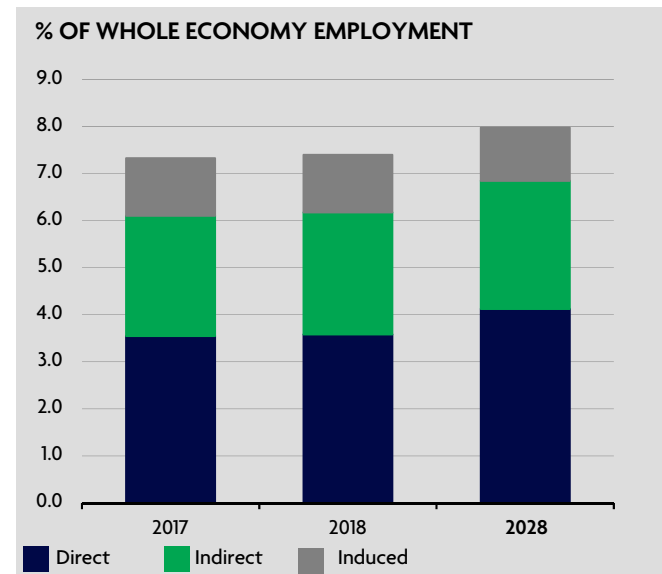
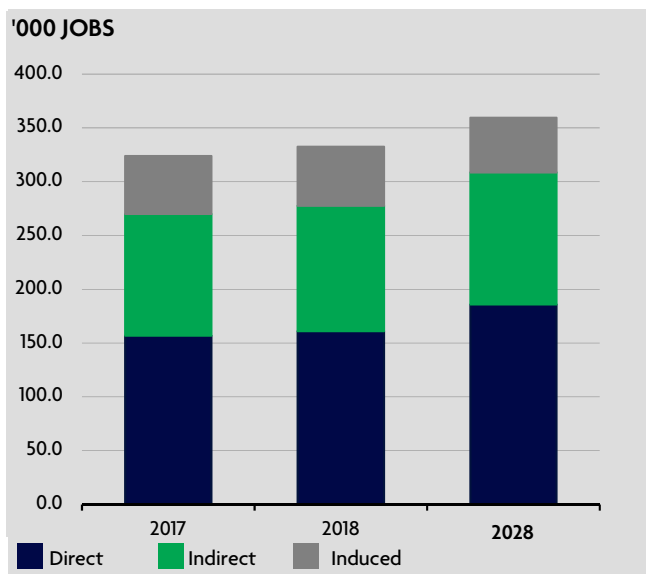
HUNGARY: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was 324,000 jobs in 2017 (7.3% of total employment). This is forecast to rise by 2.7% in 2018 to 332,500 jobs (7.4% of total employment).

By 2028, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 359,000 jobs (8.0% of total employment), an increase of 0.8% pa over the period.

HUNGARY: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT



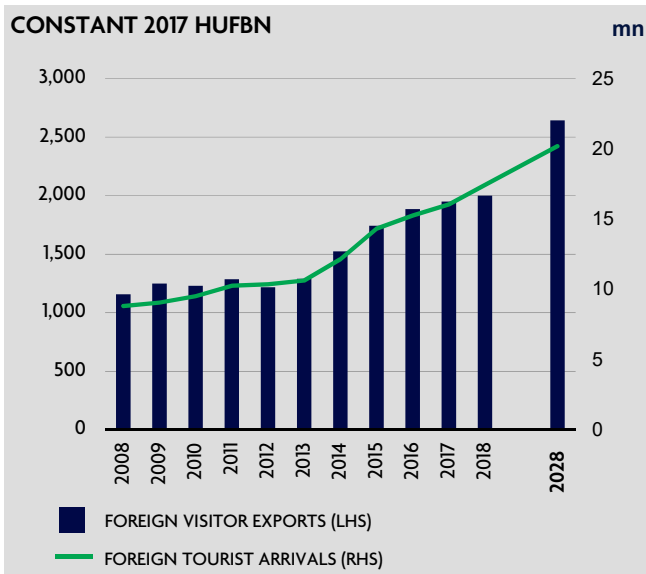
VISITOR EXPORTS AND INVESTMENT¹

VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2017, Hungary generated HUF1,949.1bn in visitor exports. In 2018, this is expected to grow by 2.6%, and the country is expected to attract 17,427,000 international tourist arrivals.

By 2028, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 20,185,000, generating expenditure of HUF2,643.6bn, an increase of 2.8% pa.

HUNGARY:VISITOR EXPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS

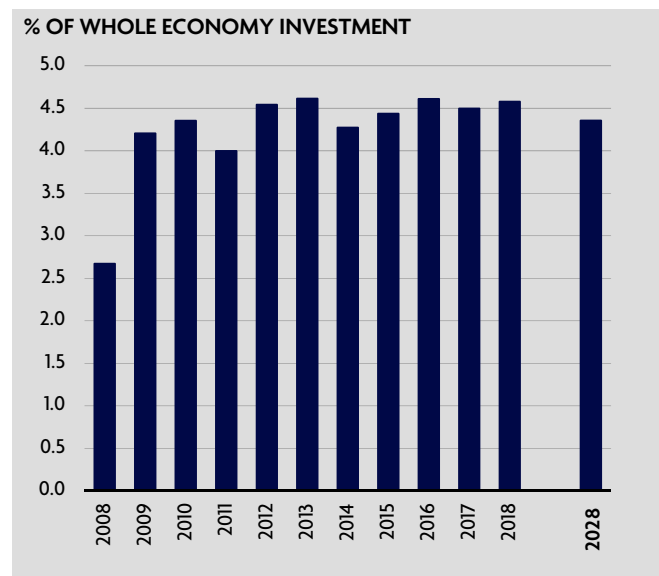
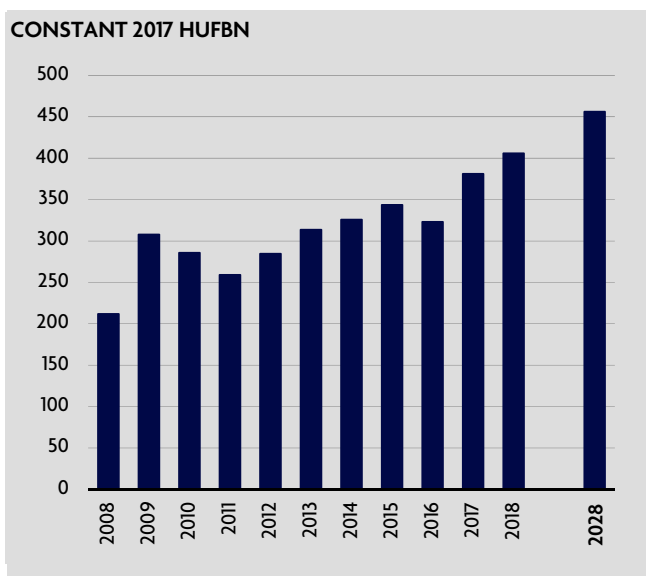


INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of HUF380.8bn in 2017. This is expected to rise by 6.5% in 2018, and rise by 1.2% pa over the next ten years to HUF455.9bn in 2028.

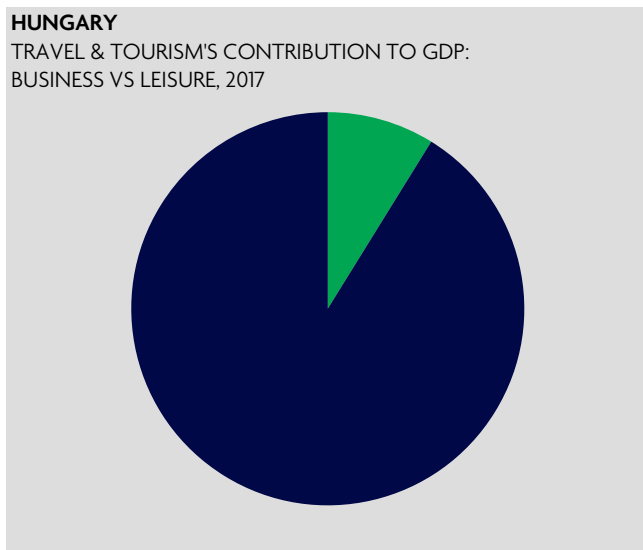
Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment will fall from 4.6% in 2018 to 4.4% in 2028.

HUNGARY:CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN TRAVEL & TOURISM



¹ All values are in constant 2017 prices & exchange rates

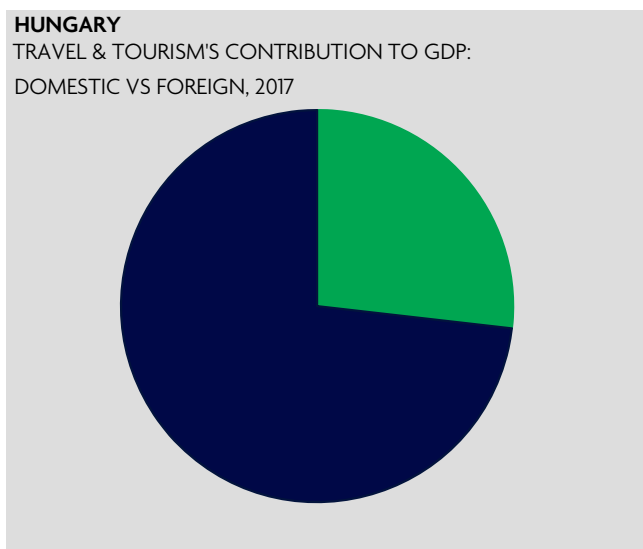
DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF TRAVEL & TOURISM¹



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 91.2% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2017 (HUF2,428.4bn) compared with 8.8% for business travel spending (HUF234.9bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to grow by 3.1% in 2018 to HUF2,503.4bn, and rise by 2.6% pa to HUF3,233.2bn in 2028.

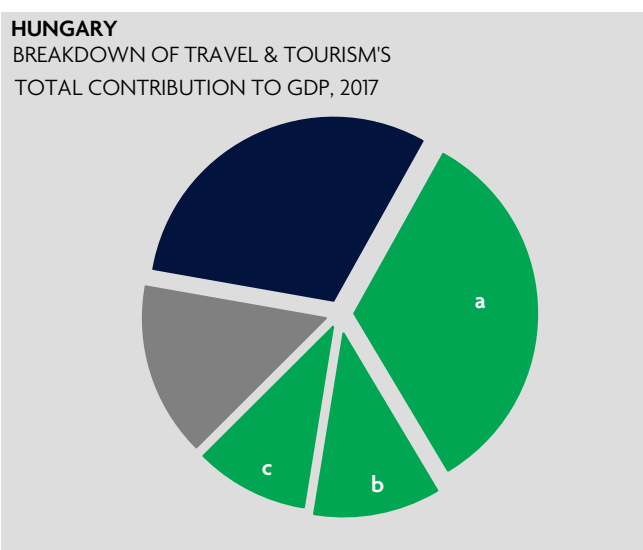
Business travel spending is expected to fall by 0.2% in 2018 to HUF234.5bn, and rise by 3.8% pa to HUF339.1bn in 2028.



Domestic travel spending generated 26.8% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2017 compared with 73.2% for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to grow by 3.3% in 2018 to HUF737.9bn, and rise by 2.3% pa to HUF928.6bn in 2028.

Visitor exports are expected to grow by 2.6% in 2018 to HUF2,000.0bn, and rise by 2.8% pa to HUF2,643.6bn in 2028.



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 three times greater than its direct contribution.

¹ All values are in constant 2017 prices & exchange rates

COUNTRY RANKINGS: ABSOLUTE CONTRIBUTION, 2017

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2017 (US\$bn)
3	Germany	146.3
18	Austria	24.3
European Union Average		23.8
World Average		21.5
25	Greece	16.2
40	Poland	10.2
50	Croatia	6.0
52	Czech Republic	5.6
62	Hungary	3.3
66	Romania	3.0
85	Bulgaria	1.8
131	Montenegro	0.5

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2017 '000 jobs
6	Germany	3143.9
World Average		937.5
36	Greece	459.0
European Union Average		424.6
43	Poland	332.0
48	Austria	289.6
58	Czech Republic	223.4
60	Romania	208.6
74	Hungary	156.9
79	Croatia	138.0
98	Bulgaria	90.2
154	Montenegro	14.4

TRAVEL & TOURISM INVESTMENT		2017 (US\$bn)
6	Germany	28.2
European Union Average		6.3
World Average		4.8
36	Austria	4.0
38	Romania	3.8
40	Greece	3.6
45	Poland	2.8
53	Czech Republic	2.0
60	Hungary	1.4
64	Croatia	1.2
71	Bulgaria	0.8
95	Montenegro	0.4

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2017 (US\$bn)
3	Germany	395.2
European Union Average		63.8
World Average		62.9
21	Austria	62.0
29	Greece	39.7
41	Poland	23.9
52	Czech Republic	16.8
55	Croatia	13.7
59	Romania	11.2
60	Hungary	11.0
75	Bulgaria	6.6
140	Montenegro	1.1

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2017 '000 jobs
8	Germany	6118.4
World Average		2341.0
European Union Average		975.2
40	Greece	934.4
47	Poland	738.2
48	Austria	713.2
63	Romania	529.1
69	Czech Republic	477.0
83	Bulgaria	335.6
85	Hungary	323.8
87	Croatia	320.5
156	Montenegro	36.4

VISITOR EXPORTS		2017 (US\$bn)
5	Germany	50.4
17	Austria	22.0
21	Greece	18.6
European Union Average		16.2
32	Poland	13.0
35	Croatia	11.0
World Average		8.1
43	Czech Republic	7.5
47	Hungary	7.1
58	Bulgaria	4.5
70	Romania	2.9
105	Montenegro	1.1

The tables on pages 7-10 provide brief extracts from the full WTC Country League Table Rankings, highlighting comparisons with competing destinations as well as with the world and regional average. Averages in above tables are simple cross-country 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.

COUNTRY RANKINGS: RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION, 2017

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2017 % share
21	Montenegro	11.0
22	Croatia	10.9
34	Greece	8.0
52	Austria	5.8
79	Germany	3.9
	European Union	3.9
	World	3.2
109	Bulgaria	3.1
132	Czech Republic	2.6
140	Hungary	2.4
156	Poland	1.9
174	Romania	1.4

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2017 % share
20	Greece	12.2
23	Croatia	10.1
31	Montenegro	7.6
37	Germany	7.1
42	Austria	6.5
	European Union	5.1
74	Czech Republic	4.4
	World	3.8
95	Hungary	3.5
114	Bulgaria	2.9
128	Romania	2.5
148	Poland	2.0

TRAVEL & TOURISM CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT		2017 % share
3	Montenegro	35.1
26	Greece	15.9
44	Croatia	10.9
63	Romania	8.1
72	Bulgaria	7.4
	European Union	5.1
108	Hungary	4.5
	World	4.5
117	Austria	4.1
126	Germany	3.7
129	Czech Republic	3.6
146	Poland	3.0

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2017 % share
27	Croatia	25.0
30	Montenegro	23.7
38	Greece	19.7
54	Austria	14.8
72	Bulgaria	11.5
81	Germany	10.7
	World	10.4
	European Union	10.3
116	Hungary	8.0
119	Czech Republic	7.8
159	Romania	5.3
170	Poland	4.5

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2017 % share
26	Greece	24.8
29	Croatia	23.5
38	Montenegro	19.3
46	Austria	16.1
58	Germany	13.8
	European Union	11.7
77	Bulgaria	10.7
	World	9.9
91	Czech Republic	9.4
120	Hungary	7.3
133	Romania	6.3
165	Poland	4.5

VISITOR EXPORTS CONTRIBUTION TO EXPORTS		2017 % share
22	Montenegro	52.6
32	Croatia	39.0
45	Greece	28.4
81	Bulgaria	11.9
88	Austria	9.7
	World	6.5
	European Union	5.8
125	Hungary	5.6
137	Poland	4.6
141	Czech Republic	4.2
154	Romania	3.3
161	Germany	2.9

COUNTRY RANKINGS: REAL GROWTH, 2018

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2018 % growth
3	Montenegro	9.0
45	Greece	5.6
70	Romania	4.6
	World	4.0
96	Poland	3.6
104	Croatia	3.4
121	Hungary	3.0
128	Germany	2.9
	European Union	2.6
154	Czech Republic	2.1
176	Austria	0.7
180	Bulgaria	-0.11

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2018 % growth
22	Greece	5.2
33	Montenegro	4.5
81	Hungary	2.7
	World	2.4
98	Germany	2.2
	European Union	2.0
113	Poland	1.7
138	Austria	0.8
153	Czech Republic	0.3
160	Romania	-0.09
166	Croatia	-0.32
178	Bulgaria	-1.8

TRAVEL & TOURISM INVESTMENT		2018 % growth
39	Romania	6.6
43	Hungary	6.5
49	Montenegro	6.3
61	Germany	6.0
74	Poland	5.3
	World	4.8
	European Union	4.5
120	Greece	3.6
122	Austria	3.6
128	Bulgaria	3.4
151	Croatia	2.6
167	Czech Republic	1.0

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2018 % growth
3	Montenegro	8.9
44	Romania	5.5
48	Greece	5.3
	World	4.0
103	Poland	3.6
106	Hungary	3.4
110	Croatia	3.3
128	Germany	2.9
	European Union	2.5
166	Czech Republic	1.8
176	Austria	0.6
181	Bulgaria	0.1

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2018 % growth
2	Montenegro	7.7
12	Greece	5.6
	World	3.0
78	Hungary	2.7
97	Germany	2.3
	European Union	1.8
127	Poland	1.3
148	Austria	0.5
149	Romania	0.5
164	Czech Republic	-0.18
166	Croatia	-0.22
178	Bulgaria	-1.8

VISITOR EXPORTS		2018 % growth
20	Montenegro	7.9
72	Greece	5.1
	World	3.9
110	Croatia	3.5
112	Germany	3.5
	European Union	3.4
125	Romania	3.0
135	Hungary	2.6
146	Poland	2.1
160	Czech Republic	1.2
174	Bulgaria	-0.26
179	Austria	-0.60

COUNTRY RANKINGS: LONG TERM GROWTH, 2018 - 2028

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2018 - 2028 % growth pa
64	Poland	4.7
76	Croatia	4.4
90	Montenegro	4.2
	World	3.8
111	Bulgaria	3.8
125	Greece	3.5
149	Austria	2.8
	European Union	2.3
173	Hungary	2.1
178	Romania	2.1
182	Czech Republic	1.8
183	Germany	1.8

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2018 - 2028 % growth pa
60	Poland	2.9
63	Austria	2.8
77	Bulgaria	2.6
	World	2.2
107	Greece	2.1
	European Union	1.6
143	Germany	1.5
144	Hungary	1.4
147	Croatia	1.4
161	Montenegro	1.1
184	Czech Republic	0.3
185	Romania	0.2

TRAVEL & TOURISM CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT		2018 - 2028 % growth pa
39	Greece	5.5
75	Poland	4.5
	World	4.3
93	Montenegro	4.2
125	Bulgaria	3.3
143	Austria	2.8
	European Union	2.8
152	Germany	2.5
160	Romania	2.2
166	Croatia	2.0
170	Czech Republic	2.0
184	Hungary	1.2

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2018 - 2028 % growth pa
74	Poland	4.5
91	Croatia	4.1
100	Montenegro	3.9
	World	3.8
114	Greece	3.7
116	Bulgaria	3.6
156	Austria	2.6
	European Union	2.0
178	Romania	1.8
180	Hungary	1.7
182	Czech Republic	1.6
183	Germany	1.4

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2018 - 2028 % growth pa
74	Greece	2.5
	World	2.5
80	Poland	2.4
88	Austria	2.2
140	Croatia	1.4
145	Montenegro	1.3
148	Bulgaria	1.3
	European Union	1.1
170	Hungary	0.8
177	Germany	0.4
182	Romania	0.08
183	Czech Republic	0.05

VISITOR EXPORTS CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL EXPORTS		2018 - 2028 % growth pa
53	Poland	5.3
87	Greece	4.5
90	Montenegro	4.5
95	Croatia	4.4
	World	4.1
126	Bulgaria	3.9
135	Austria	3.6
	European Union	3.5
162	Hungary	2.8
170	Germany	2.5
172	Romania	2.5
184	Czech Republic	1.8

SUMMARY TABLES: ESTIMATES & FORECASTS

HUNGARY	2017 USDm ¹	2017 % of total	2018 Growth ²	USDm ¹	2028 % of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	3,333.0	2.4	3.0	4,246.8	2.5	2.1
Total contribution to GDP	10,991.8	8.0	3.4	13,465.4	7.9	1.7
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	157	3.5	2.7	186	4.1	1.4
Total contribution to employment ⁴	324	7.3	2.7	359	8.0	0.8
Visitor exports	7,136.8	5.6	2.6	9,679.9	5.1	2.8
Domestic spending	2,614.9	1.9	3.3	3,400.3	2.0	2.3
Leisure spending	8,891.7	2.2	3.1	11,838.7	2.2	2.6
Business spending	860.1	0.2	-0.2	1,241.6	0.2	3.8
Capital investment	1,394.4	4.5	6.5	1,669.4	4.4	1.2

¹2017 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2018 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2018-2028 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

EUROPEAN UNION	2017 USDbn ¹	2017 % of total	2018 Growth ²	USDbn ¹	2028 % of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	665.3	3.9	2.6	854.0	4.2	2.3
Total contribution to GDP	1,786.7	10.3	2.5	2,242.8	11.1	2.0
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	11,888	5.1	2.0	14,168	5.9	1.6
Total contribution to employment ⁴	27,304	11.7	1.8	31,136	13.0	1.1
Visitor exports	454.3	5.8	3.4	663.6	6.3	3.5
Domestic spending	992.7	5.7	2.1	1,191.0	5.9	1.6
Leisure spending	1,115.1	3.0	2.3	1,431.2	3.2	2.3
Business spending	331.0	0.9	3.2	422.0	0.9	2.1
Capital investment	175.9	5.1	4.5	242.3	5.6	2.8

¹2017 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2018 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2018-2028 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

WORLDWIDE	2017 USDbn ¹	2017 % of total	2018 Growth ²	USDbn ¹	2028 % of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	2,570.1	3.2	4.0	3,890.0	3.6	3.8
Total contribution to GDP	8,272.3	10.4	4.0	12,450.1	11.7	3.8
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	118,454	3.8	2.4	150,139	4.2	2.2
Total contribution to employment ⁴	313,221	9.9	3.0	413,556	11.6	2.5
Visitor exports	1,494.2	6.5	3.9	2,311.4	6.9	4.1
Domestic spending	3,970.5	5.0	4.1	6,051.5	5.8	3.9
Leisure spending	4,233.3	2.5	4.1	6,605.3	2.8	4.1
Business spending	1,230.6	0.7	3.8	1,756.1	0.8	3.2
Capital investment	882.4	4.5	4.8	1,408.3	5.1	4.3

¹2017 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2018 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2018-2028 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 2017 PRICES

HUNGARY (HUFbn, real 2017 prices)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018E	2028F
1. Visitor exports	1218.0	1291.0	1524.7	1743.2	1885.3	1949.1	2000.0	2643.6
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	650.0	609.8	654.6	677.6	690.3	714.1	737.9	928.6
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	1868.0	1900.8	2179.2	2420.8	2575.6	2663.2	2737.9	3572.3
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-1,133.4	-1,227.1	-1,393.1	-1,586.3	-1,687.9	-1,753.0	-1,800.1	-2,412.5
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	734.6	673.7	786.1	834.5	887.7	910.2	937.8	1,159.8
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	931.9	804.7	918.8	1,027.8	1,093.4	1,121.1	1,155.0	1,428.5
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	284.4	313.5	325.7	343.5	322.9	380.8	405.6	455.9
8. Government collective spending	292.6	295.5	312.7	323.5	337.5	335.3	342.4	410.4
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-74.2	-156.5	-163.1	-182.9	-183.9	-203.4	-210.5	-297.4
10. Induced	398.4	356.4	396.7	426.7	451.7	457.9	473.2	520.3
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	2,567.7	2,287.2	2,576.9	2,773.2	2,909.3	3,001.9	3,103.5	3,677.5
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	131.3	119.6	138.5	141.2	153.9	156.9	161.1	185.9
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	276.2	247.2	281.9	294.1	317.3	323.8	332.4	359.3
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	611.4	609.1	655.3	706.2	799.6	790.3	794.0	1,316.1

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES

HUNGARY (HUFbn, nominal prices)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018E	2028F
1. Visitor exports	1086.8	1183.7	1446.5	1684.4	1842.2	1949.1	2049.6	3623.2
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	580.0	559.1	621.0	654.8	674.5	714.1	756.2	1272.7
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	1666.8	1742.8	2067.6	2339.2	2516.8	2663.2	2805.8	4895.9
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-1,011.4	-1,125.2	-1,321.7	-1,532.8	-1,649.4	-1,753.0	-1,844.8	-3,306.4
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	655.5	617.7	745.8	806.4	867.4	910.2	961.0	1,589.6
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	831.5	737.8	871.7	993.2	1,068.4	1,121.1	1,183.7	1,957.8
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	253.8	287.4	309.0	332.0	315.6	380.8	415.7	624.9
8. Government collective spending	261.1	270.9	296.7	312.6	329.8	335.3	350.8	562.4
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-66.2	-143.5	-154.7	-176.8	-179.7	-203.4	-215.7	-407.6
10. Induced	355.5	326.8	376.3	412.4	441.4	457.9	485.0	713.0
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	2,291.2	2,097.2	2,444.8	2,679.7	2,842.8	3,001.9	3,180.5	5,040.1
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	131.3	119.6	138.5	141.2	153.9	156.9	161.1	185.9
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	276.2	247.2	281.9	294.1	317.2	323.8	332.4	359.3
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	545.5	558.5	621.7	682.4	781.3	790.3	813.7	1,803.8

*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

HUNGARY Growth ¹ (%)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018E	2028F ²
1. Visitor exports	-5.3	6.0	18.1	14.3	8.2	3.4	2.6	2.8
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	-2.2	-6.2	7.3	3.5	1.9	3.5	3.3	2.3
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	-4.3	1.8	14.7	11.1	6.4	3.4	2.8	2.7
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-7.1	8.3	13.5	13.9	6.4	3.9	2.7	3.0
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	0.6	-8.3	16.7	6.2	6.4	2.5	3.0	2.1
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	-8.1	-13.7	14.2	11.9	6.4	2.5	3.0	2.1
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	9.8	10.2	3.9	5.5	-6.0	17.9	6.5	1.2
8. Government collective spending	-4.5	1.0	5.8	3.4	4.3	-0.7	2.1	1.8
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	1.1	110.8	4.2	12.2	0.5	10.6	3.5	3.5
10. Induced	-2.4	-10.5	11.3	7.6	5.9	1.4	3.4	1.0
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	-2.9	-10.9	12.7	7.6	4.9	3.2	3.4	1.7
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	3.5	-8.9	15.8	2.0	9.0	1.9	2.7	1.4
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	0.6	-10.5	14.0	4.3	7.9	2.1	2.7	0.8
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	-11.0	-0.4	7.6	7.8	13.2	-1.2	0.5	5.2

¹2012-2017 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); ²2018-2028 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 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.

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). 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 country TSAs incorporated this year include Bulgaria, Hungary, Portugal and Vietnam, bringing our total of countries in our benchmarking dataset to 58. Furthermore, we have sourced updated TSAs for 26 countries.

WTTC coverage includes data on 185 countries and reports on 25 other regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups. This year, there are 10 reports for special economic and geographic groups.

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.

FORMER NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Bonaire, Curacao, Sint Maarten, Saba and Sint Eustatius.

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.

GCC (GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL)

Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE.

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.

(OIC) ORGANISATION FOR ISLAMIC COOPERATION**

Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, 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, Turkey, UAE, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

OTHER OCEANIA

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

PACIFIC ALLIANCE

Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru.

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.

* included in European Union

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



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Contributing data to the WTTC Economic Impact Model



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