

WORLD
TRAVEL &
TOURISM
COUNCIL

TRAVEL & TOURISM ECONOMIC IMPACT 2011

Cambodia

Growth

Exports

GDP

Jobs

Investment

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THE WORLD TRAVEL & TOURISM COUNCIL (WTTC), WHICH IS THE BUSINESS LEADERS' FORUM FOR TRAVEL & TOURISM, HAS SPENT MORE THAN 20 YEARS DEVELOPING ITS ECONOMIC IMPACT RESEARCH FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR DECISION-MAKERS. THIS COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH USES THE FRAMEWORK OF TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS.

Since full Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) take considerable time and resources to develop, WTTC produces its economic impact research annually for 181 countries to provide, on a consistent basis, reliable and comparable information to assess Travel & Tourism's current and likely future contribution to economic activity and employment. Timeliness is one of the main strengths of our research – so it can inform and help drive urgent policy and investment decisions to support ongoing economic recovery and renewed job creation.

WTTC, in conjunction with its research partner Oxford Economics, has this year significantly enhanced its research in order to make it of even greater value to Travel & Tourism decision-makers. We have refined our methodology for estimating the direct economic contribution of Travel & Tourism to be fully consistent with the UN Statistics Division-approved *2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework* (TSA:RMF 2008).

While this has led to some changes in WTTC's estimates of the size of the Travel & Tourism industry from those in previous years' reports, these changes mean that our findings are also consistent with the increasing number of detailed TSAs being published by national statistical offices – and therefore even more useful in facilitating benchmarking and comparisons of the economic contribution of Travel & Tourism across countries.

Our latest research confirms the recovery in Travel & Tourism in 2010, with the industry's direct contribution to global GDP increasing by 3.3%, to US\$1,770 billion. During 2011, this recovery is forecast to strengthen further – by 4.5% to US\$1,850 billion, creating an additional 3 million direct industry jobs. Taking into account its wider economic impacts, Travel & Tourism's total economic contribution this year is expected to account for US\$5,987 billion, 9.1% of global GDP and 258 million jobs.

While economic growth going forward faces many challenges – as both governments and the private sector in many developed economies seek to reduce their debts, and as the prices of oil and other commodities rise – the Travel & Tourism industry is still expected to be one of the world's fastest growing sectors. Emerging economies, in particular, are expected to be increasingly important engines of such growth, boosting both international travel and also generating increasingly vibrant domestic tourism sectors.

We are delighted that Travel & Tourism's role as a key pillar of economic growth is being increasingly recognised by governments in all regions of the world. This research clearly demonstrates the potential of Travel & Tourism to drive global economic recovery and generate employment, helping to ensure sustainable development and the alleviation of poverty by spreading the benefits more equitably across populations.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Scowsill".

David Scowsill
President & CEO
World Travel & Tourism Council

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Geoffrey J.W. Kent".

Geoffrey J.W. Kent
Chairman, World Travel & Tourism Council and
Chairman & CEO, Abercrombie & Kent

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2011 KEY FACTS

Average real growth pa
2011-21

GDP: Direct Contribution

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to be KHR4,422.3bn (8.4% of total GDP) in 2011, rising by 6.5% pa to KHR8,263.4bn (7.9%) in 2021 (in constant 2011 prices).

6.5%

GDP: Total Contribution

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP, including its wider economic impacts, is forecast to rise by 6.7% pa from KHR10,342.7bn (19.7% of GDP) in 2011 to KHR19,697.7bn (18.8%) by 2021.

6.7%

Employment: Direct Contribution

Travel & Tourism is expected to support directly 543,000 jobs (7.1% of total employment) in 2011, rising by 3.3% pa to 748,000 jobs (8.0%) by 2021.

3.3%

Employment: Total Contribution

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry, is forecast to rise by 2.9% pa from 1,306,000 jobs (17.1% of total employment) in 2011 to 1,733,000 jobs (18.5%) by 2021.

2.9%

Visitor Exports

Travel & Tourism visitor exports are expected to generate KHR6,526.7bn (23.8% of total exports) in 2011, growing by 10.1% pa (in nominal terms) to KHR11,754.1bn (24.1%) in 2021.

6.1%

Investment

Travel & Tourism investment is estimated at KHR1,111.9bn or 13.7% of total investment in 2011. It should rise by 6.6% pa to reach KHR2,102.7bn (or 12.9%) of total investment in 2021.

6.6%

World ranking (out of 181 countries):

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

97

31

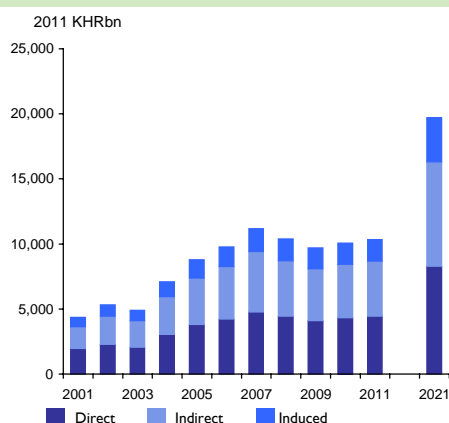
15

ABSOLUTE
size

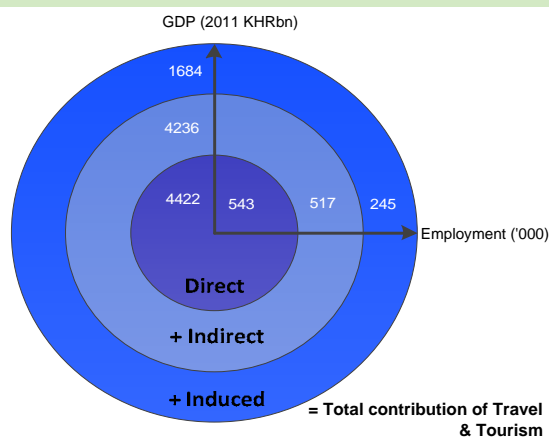
RELATIVE
contribution to national economy

GROWTH
forecast

Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP

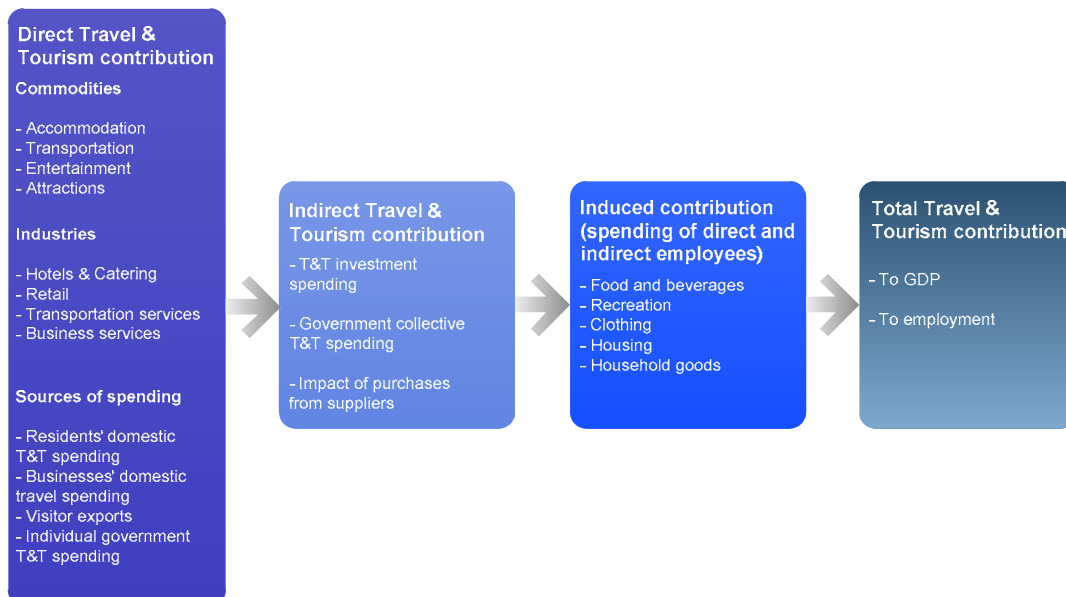


Breakdown of Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP and Employment 2011



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.

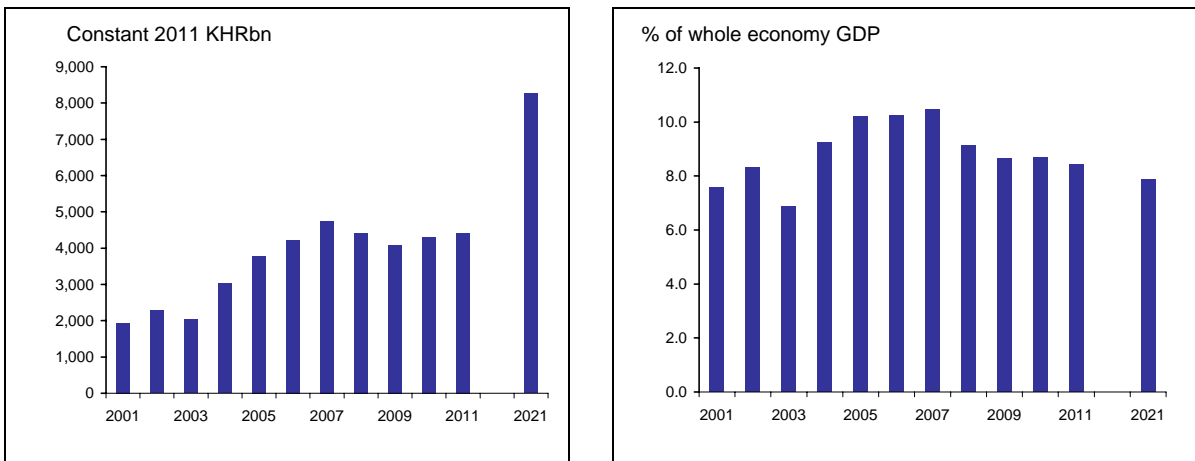
PLEASE NOTE THAT DUE TO CHANGES IN METHODOLOGY BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPARE FIGURES PUBLISHED BY WTTC IN 2011 WITH THE SERIES PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to be KHR4,422.3bn in 2011 (8.4% of GDP). This primarily reflects the economic activity generated by industries such as hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). But it also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

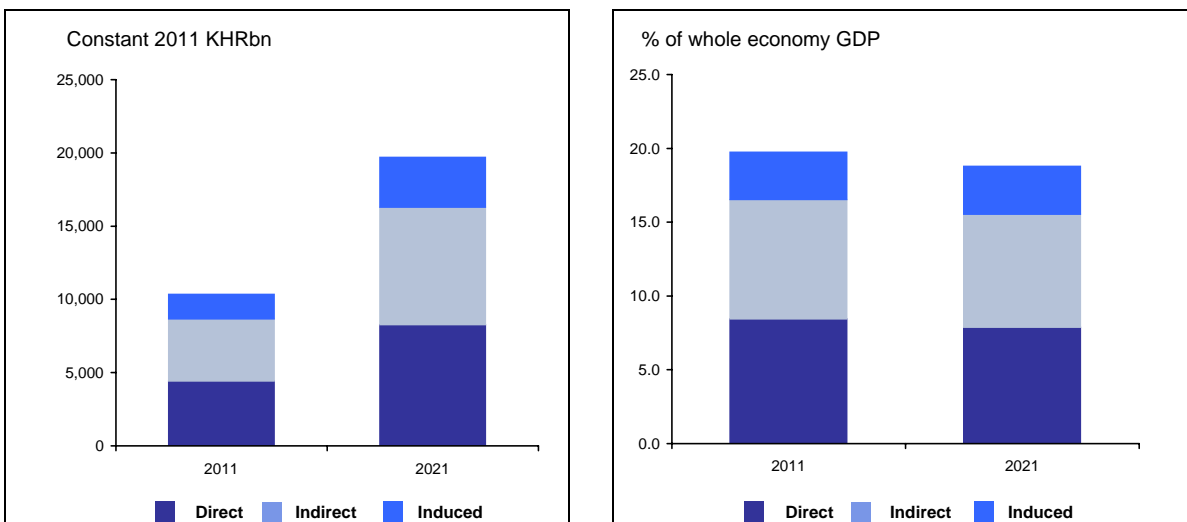
The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to grow by 6.5% per annum (pa) to KHR8,263.4bn (7.9% of GDP) by 2021.

Cambodia: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) is expected to be KHR10,342.7bn in 2011 (19.7% of GDP). It is forecast to rise by 6.7% pa from KHR19,697.7bn by 2021 (18.8% of GDP).

Cambodia: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



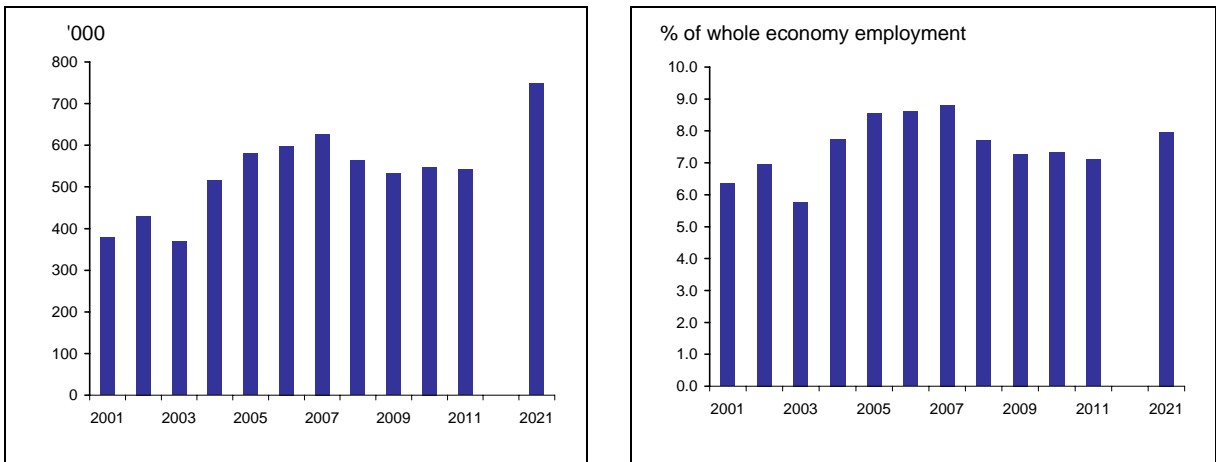
¹ All values are in constant 2011 prices & exchange rates

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to generate 543,000 jobs directly in 2011 (7.1% 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.

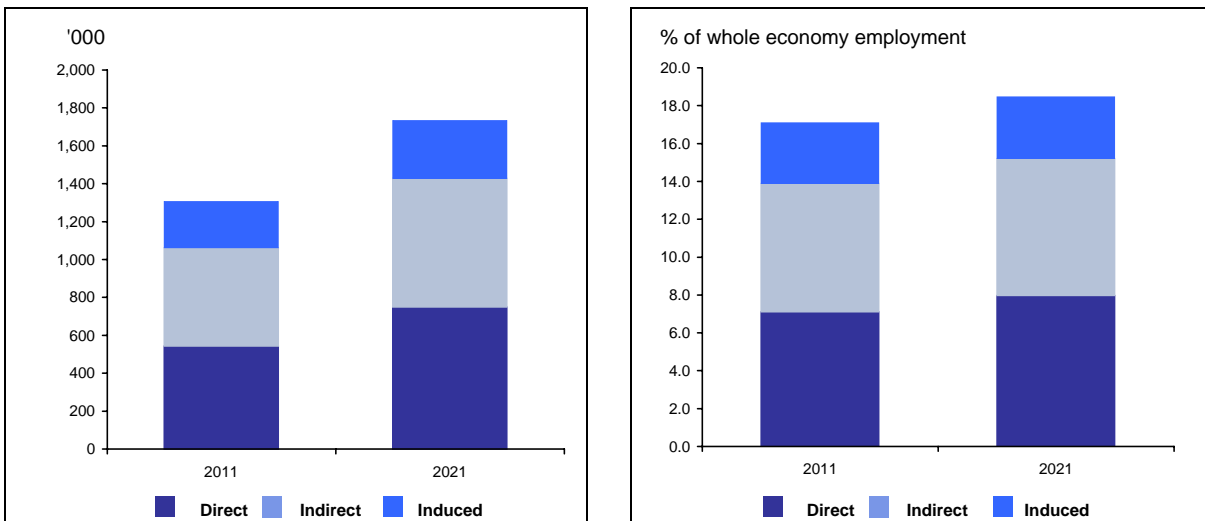
By 2021, Travel & Tourism will account for 748,000 jobs directly, an increase of 205,000 (37.8%) over the next ten years.

Cambodia: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) is expected to be 1,306,000 jobs in 2011 (17.1% of total employment). By 2021, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 1,733,000 jobs (18.5% of total employment), an increase of 2.9% pa over the period.

Cambodia: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment

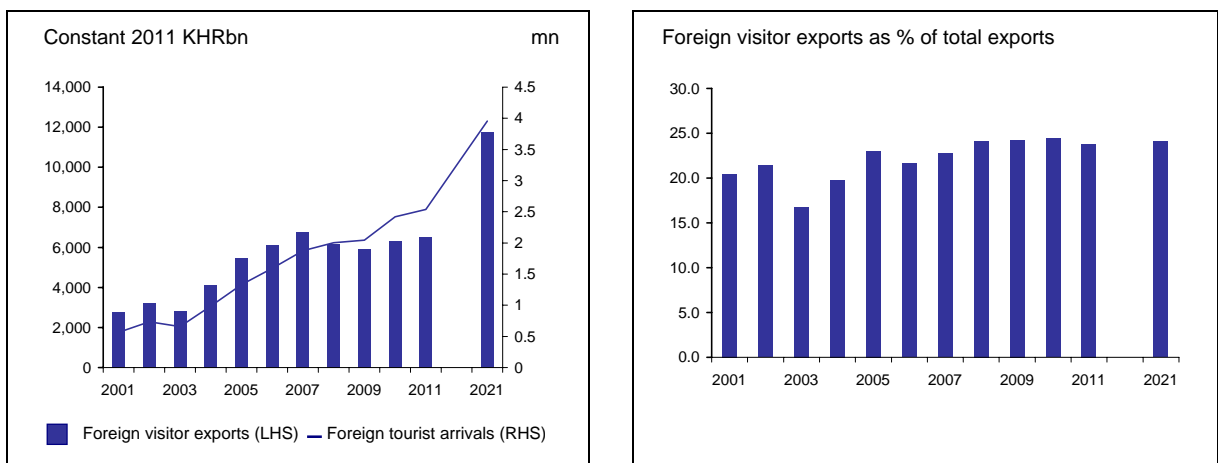


VISITOR EXPORTS¹

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. Cambodia is expected to attract 2,538,000 international tourist (overnight visitor) arrivals in 2011, generating KHR6,526.7bn in visitor exports (foreign visitor spending, including spending on transportation).

By 2021, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 3,957,000, an increase of 4.5% pa generating expenditure of KHR11,754.1bn.

Cambodia: Visitor Exports and International Tourist Arrivals

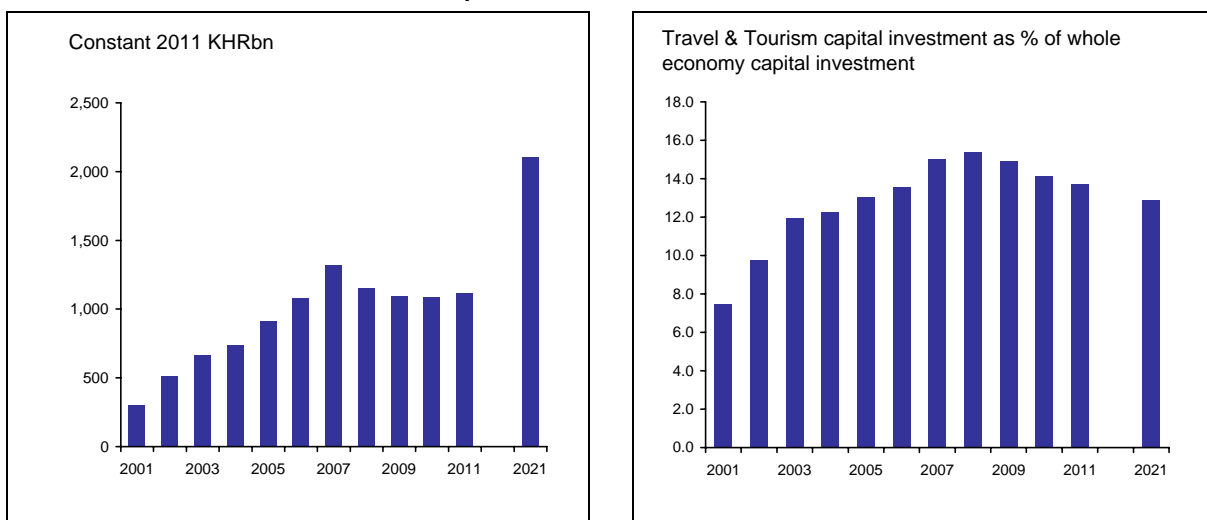


INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to attract capital investment of KHR1,111.9bn, rising by 6.6% pa to KHR2,102.7bn.

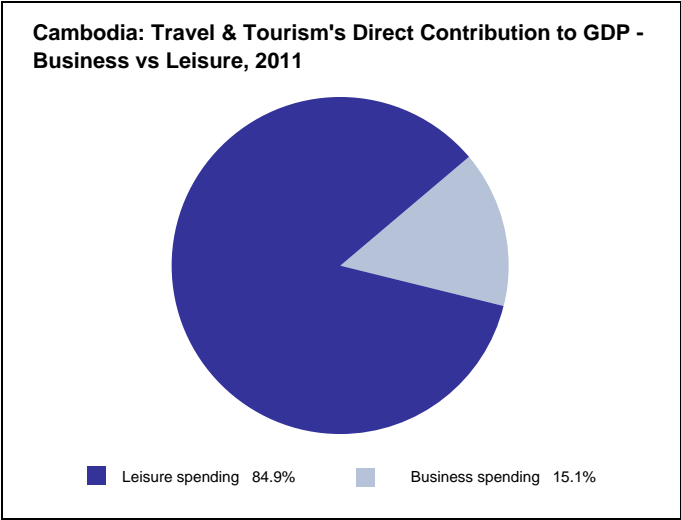
This means that Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment will fall from 13.7% in 2011 to 12.9% in 2021.

Cambodia: Capital Investment in Travel & Tourism



¹ All values are in constant 2011 prices & exchange rates

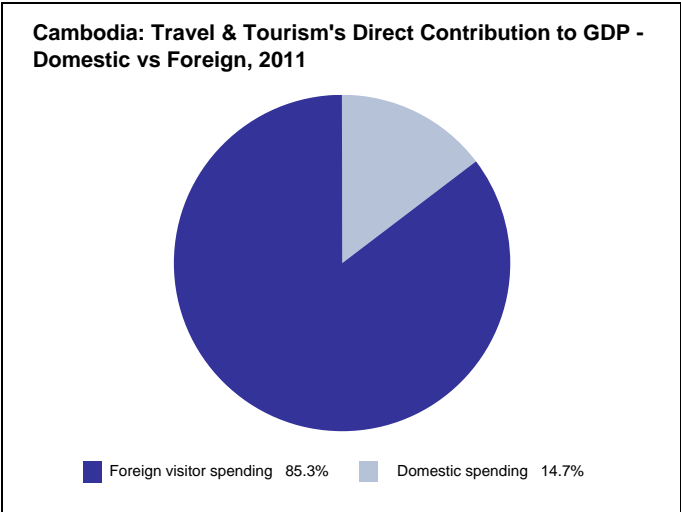
DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF TRAVEL & TOURISM¹



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) is expected to generate 84.9% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2011 compared with 15.1% for business travel spending.

Leisure travel spending is expected to total KHR6,499.9bn in 2011, rising to KHR11,707.6bn in 2021.

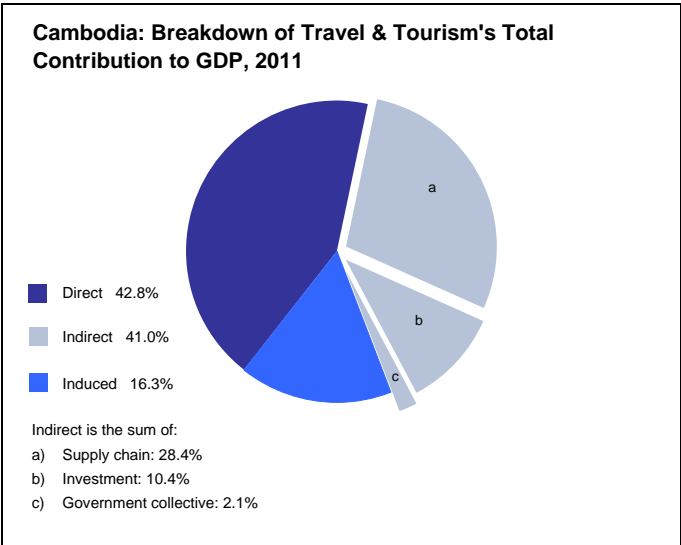
Business travel spending is expected to total KHR1,156.2bn in 2011, rising to KHR2,522.7bn in 2021.



Domestic travel spending is expected to generate 14.7% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2011 compared with 85.3% for visitor exports. (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to total KHR1,127.8bn in 2011, rising to KHR2,475.0bn in 2021.

Visitor exports are expected to total KHR6,526.7bn in 2011, rising to KHR11,754.1bn in 2021.



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 2011 prices & exchange rates

COUNTRY RANKINGS, 2011

WTTC League Table Extract: Absolute Contribution

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP	
	2011 (US\$bn)
14 Indonesia	25.31
17 Thailand	20.48
21 Malaysia	18.27
World Average	15.68
39 Philippines	7.18
55 Vietnam	3.99
77 Sri Lanka	1.56
94 Cambodia	1.04
109 Myanmar	0.63
131 Laos	0.33
142 Brunei	0.23

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP	
	2011 (US\$bn)
15 Indonesia	73.25
18 Thailand	50.05
World Average	47.43
25 Malaysia	40.00
36 Philippines	24.07
57 Vietnam	10.37
77 Sri Lanka	4.07
97 Cambodia	2.43
114 Myanmar	1.47
129 Laos	1.04
135 Brunei	0.79

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment	
	2011 (‘000)
5 Indonesia	2995.8
7 Thailand	1858.0
12 Vietnam	1415.3
19 Philippines	821.3
World Average	795.6
20 Malaysia	767.7
26 Cambodia	542.8
43 Myanmar	297.1
54 Sri Lanka	210.1
75 Laos	105.3
163 Brunei	5.1

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment	
	2011 (‘000)
4 Indonesia	8881.3
7 Thailand	4523.2
8 Philippines	4466.2
11 Vietnam	3751.3
World Average	2002.3
25 Malaysia	1586.7
29 Cambodia	1305.5
42 Myanmar	717.9
51 Sri Lanka	554.2
69 Laos	342.4
165 Brunei	13.5

Travel & Tourism Investment	
	2011 (US\$bn)
14 Indonesia	12.20
18 Thailand	8.63
26 Malaysia	4.89
28 Vietnam	4.59
World Average	3.60
48 Philippines	1.81
75 Sri Lanka	0.58
100 Cambodia	0.26
106 Laos	0.23
132 Myanmar	0.11
152 Brunei	0.05

Visitor Exports	
	2011 (US\$bn)
10 Thailand	24.30
16 Malaysia	20.02
33 Indonesia	9.29
World Average	6.44
49 Philippines	4.87
55 Vietnam	3.95
77 Cambodia	1.53
92 Sri Lanka	1.14
128 Laos	0.35
135 Brunei	0.32
157 Myanmar	0.09

The tables on pages 9-11 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, 2011

WTTC League Table Extract: Relative Contribution

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP	
	2011
	% share
23 Cambodia	8.44
34 Malaysia	7.20
41 Thailand	5.86
World Average	5.12
68 Laos	4.29
84 Vietnam	3.54
86 Philippines	3.41
94 Indonesia	3.15
100 Sri Lanka	3.04
154 Brunei	1.71
167 Myanmar	1.48

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP	
	2011
	% share
31 Cambodia	19.74
42 Malaysia	15.76
51 Thailand	14.32
World Average	13.87
55 Laos	13.49
70 Philippines	11.43
83 Vietnam	9.21
84 Indonesia	9.12
102 Sri Lanka	7.94
136 Brunei	5.83
172 Myanmar	3.44

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment	
	2011
	% share
31 Cambodia	7.1
41 Malaysia	6.7
World Average	5.2
56 Thailand	4.7
79 Laos	3.6
97 Vietnam	3.0
108 Indonesia	2.7
109 Sri Lanka	2.7
115 Brunei	2.6
129 Philippines	2.2
171 Myanmar	1.2

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment	
	2011
	% share
36 Cambodia	17.1
47 Malaysia	13.8
World Average	13.6
59 Philippines	12.0
63 Laos	11.8
64 Thailand	11.5
94 Indonesia	8.1
96 Vietnam	8.0
107 Sri Lanka	7.1
111 Brunei	6.9
173 Myanmar	3.0

Travel & Tourism Investment Contribution to Capital Investment	
	2011
	% share
22 Brunei	16.49
27 Cambodia	13.70
31 Vietnam	11.85
44 Thailand	9.67
46 Malaysia	9.44
World Average	8.27
73 Laos	6.88
89 Philippines	5.55
105 Sri Lanka	4.76
107 Indonesia	4.71
161 Myanmar	2.39

Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports	
	2011
	% share
45 Cambodia	21.71
55 Laos	17.74
80 Sri Lanka	10.51
89 Thailand	9.68
95 Malaysia	8.58
102 Philippines	7.13
World Average	5.75
118 Indonesia	4.90
122 Vietnam	4.64
132 Brunei	3.73
171 Myanmar	1.01

COUNTRY RANKINGS, 2011 - 2021

WTTC League Table Extract: 10-year Real Growth per annum

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP	
	2011 - 2021
	(10-year real growth % pa)
5 Thailand	8.2
13 Vietnam	6.9
19 Cambodia	6.5
23 Philippines	6.4
39 Indonesia	5.8
48 Myanmar	5.6
66 Laos	5.2
69 Malaysia	5.1
79 Sri Lanka	5.0
World Average	4.4
145 Brunei	3.4

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP	
	2011 - 2021
	(10-year real growth % pa)
7 Thailand	7.5
15 Cambodia	6.7
17 Vietnam	6.6
30 Philippines	6.0
36 Indonesia	5.8
41 Myanmar	5.8
49 Laos	5.6
66 Sri Lanka	5.1
71 Malaysia	5.0
World Average	4.1
141 Brunei	3.2

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment	
	2011 - 2021
	(10-year real growth % pa)
10 Thailand	4.9
30 Malaysia	3.7
47 Cambodia	3.3
50 Philippines	3.2
75 Myanmar	2.7
103 Indonesia	2.1
104 Brunei	2.1
108 Vietnam	2.1
World Average	1.9
135 Sri Lanka	1.5
148 Laos	1.0

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment	
	2011 - 2021
	(10-year real growth % pa)
22 Thailand	4.0
36 Malaysia	3.5
55 Cambodia	2.9
61 Myanmar	2.8
76 Philippines	2.5
World Average	2.2
91 Brunei	2.1
98 Indonesia	2.0
109 Vietnam	1.8
130 Laos	1.4
148 Sri Lanka	0.8

Travel & Tourism Investment	
	2011 - 2021
	(10-year real growth % pa)
4 Thailand	8.8
9 Myanmar	7.7
20 Malaysia	6.9
21 Philippines	6.8
28 Cambodia	6.6
43 Vietnam	6.0
45 Indonesia	6.0
56 Laos	5.6
World Average	5.4
71 Sri Lanka	5.2
147 Brunei	3.0

Visitor Exports	
	2011 - 2021
	(10-year real growth % pa)
4 Thailand	9.2
8 Philippines	8.6
16 Vietnam	7.4
29 Myanmar	6.4
44 Cambodia	6.1
47 Brunei	6.0
74 Malaysia	5.3
89 Indonesia	4.8
101 Laos	4.5
World Average	4.3
126 Sri Lanka	3.8

SUMMARY TABLES

ESTIMATES AND FORECASTS

CAMBODIA	2011			2021		
	KHRbn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	KHRbn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	4,422.3	8.4	2.6	8,263.4	7.9	6.5
Total contribution to GDP	10,342.7	19.7	2.8	19,697.7	18.8	6.7
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	543	7.1	-0.9	748	8.0	3.3
Total contribution to employment ⁴	1,306	17.1	-0.7	1,733	18.5	2.9
Visitor exports	6,526.7	23.8	3.2	11,754.1	24.1	6.1
Domestic spending	1,095.0	2.1	2.5	2,405.7	2.3	8.2
Leisure spending	6,499.9	12.4	3.8	11,707.6	11.2	6.1
Business spending	1,156.2	2.2	-0.6	2,522.7	2.4	8.1
Capital investment	1,111.9	13.7	2.5	2,102.7	12.9	6.6

¹2011 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2011 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2011-2021 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

ASIA PACIFIC	2011			2021		
	US\$bn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	US\$bn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	523.0	2.7	5.6	953.4	2.8	5.9
Total contribution to GDP	1,607.4	8.2	5.5	2,903.3	8.7	5.8
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	63,891	3.5	3.6	77,502	3.7	1.9
Total contribution to employment ⁴	145,802	7.9	3.8	184,709	8.9	2.4
Visitor exports	288.6	4.3	5.6	496.2	3.6	5.6
Domestic spending	833.8	4.2	5.7	1,559.1	4.7	6.1
Leisure spending	859.6	4.4	5.3	1,566.0	4.6	5.9
Business spending	278.2	1.4	6.6	515.5	1.5	6.1
Capital investment	247.5	4.1	7.1	482.0	4.1	6.7

¹2011 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2011 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2011-2021 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

WORLDWIDE	2011			2021		
	US\$bn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	US\$bn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	1,850	2.8	4.5	2,861	2.9	4.2
Total contribution to GDP	5,991.9	9.1	3.9	9,226.9	9.6	4.2
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	99,048	3.4	3.0	120,427	3.6	2.0
Total contribution to employment ⁴	258,592	8.8	3.2	323,826	9.7	2.3
Visitor exports	1,163	5.7	5.5	1,789	4.7	4.3
Domestic spending	2,637	4.0	3.8	4,128	4.3	4.3
Leisure spending	2,963	4.5	3.8	4,604	4.7	4.3
Business spending	899	1.4	6.1	1,402	1.5	4.3
Capital investment	651	4.5	4.6	1,124	4.6	5.4

¹2011 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2011 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2011-2021 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

CAMBODIA (KHRbn, nominal prices)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2021F
1. Visitor exports	3,798.7	4,430.7	5,208.9	5,667.3	5,427.5	6,020.9	6,526.6	17,059.5
2. Domestic expenditure	732.9	852.7	1,096.3	1,354.2	1,013.9	1,017.7	1,095.0	3,491.5
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2 + government individual spending)	4,548.8	5,301.3	6,328.7	7,048.4	6,467.5	7,068.0	7,654.5	20,651.6
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-1,922.5	-2,241.2	-2,660.8	-2,976.0	-2,720.9	-2,965.5	-3,233.8	-8,660.2
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	2,626.2	3,060.2	3,667.9	4,072.3	3,746.6	4,104.1	4,422.3	11,993.2
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)								
6. Domestic supply chain	1,768.0	2,057.4	2,466.8	2,740.1	2,520.9	2,737.4	2,974.3	8,066.3
7. Capital investment	634.3	783.7	1,018.1	1,062.2	1,001.7	1,033.0	1,111.9	3,051.9
8. Government collective spending	118.7	125.9	160.9	182.5	181.2	198.9	222.3	681.2
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-36.6	-48.3	-53.8	-65.0	-57.1	-63.1	-72.0	-164.8
10. Induced	977.8	1,117.0	1,380.4	1,563.5	1,470.9	1,572.3	1,683.9	4,960.8
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	6,088.5	7,095.9	8,640.2	9,555.5	8,864.3	9,582.6	10,342.7	28,588.6
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	580.7	598.7	626.8	563.6	531.4	547.6	542.8	748.2
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	1,385.2	1,427.1	1,517.7	1,360.2	1,293.9	1,315.2	1,305.5	1,733.3
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	564.1	722.4	784.3	727.9	671.2	787.4	1,030.0	6,320.9
15. International tourist (overnight visitor) arrivals ('000)	1,333	1,591	1,873	2,001	2,046	2,422	2,538	3,957

*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

CAMBODIA GROWTH¹ (%)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2021F²
1. Visitor exports	32.4	11.5	10.4	-8.7	-3.6	6.6	3.2	6.1
2. Domestic expenditure	-0.7	11.2	20.7	3.7	-24.6	-3.6	2.5	8.2
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2 + government individual spending)	25.5	11.4	12.1	-6.5	-7.6	5.0	3.1	6.4
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	26.3	11.4	11.6	-6.1	-8.1	4.6	3.8	6.2
5. Travel & Tourism's direct contribution to GDP (= 3 + 4)	24.9	11.4	12.5	-6.8	-7.4	5.2	2.6	6.5
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)								
6. Domestic supply chain	25.0	11.2	12.6	-6.7	-7.4	4.3	3.5	6.5
7. Capital investment	24.1	18.1	22.0	-12.4	-5.1	-0.9	2.5	6.6
8. Government collective spending	4.3	1.4	19.9	-4.8	0.0	5.5	6.4	7.8
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	61.6	25.9	4.6	1.5	-11.6	6.2	8.7	4.7
10. Induced	22.9	9.2	16.0	-4.9	-5.3	2.7	2.0	7.3
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	23.9	11.4	14.3	-7.1	-6.6	3.8	2.8	6.7
Employment impacts								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	12.8	3.1	4.7	-10.1	-5.7	3.0	-0.9	3.3
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	11.8	3.0	6.3	-10.4	-4.9	1.6	-0.7	2.9
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	65.9	22.4	1.9	-22.1	-7.2	12.7	24.6	15.5
15. International tourist (overnight visitor) arrivals	35.1	19.4	17.7	6.8	2.2	18.4	4.8	4.5

¹2005-2011 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); ²2011-2021 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. 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 – government spending on individual non-market services for which beneficiaries can be separately identified. These social transfers are directly comparable to consumer spending and, in certain cases, may represent public provision of consumer services. For example, it includes provision of services in national parks and museums.

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.



The World Travel & Tourism Council is the forum for business leaders in the Travel & Tourism industry.

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