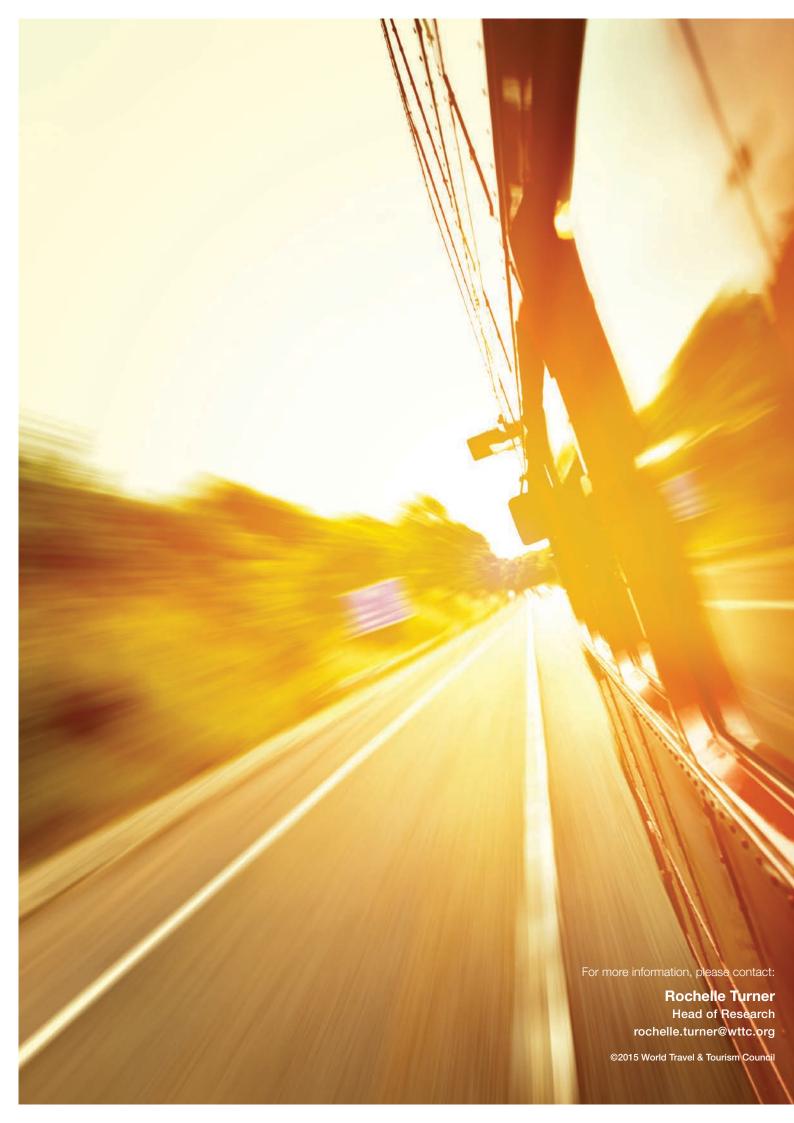


The Authority on World Travel & Tourism

Travel & Tourism

ECONOMIC IMPACT 2015
CHILE





Foreword

The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) is the global authority on the economic and social contribution of Travel & Tourism. WTTC promotes sustainable growth for the sector, working with governments and international institutions to create jobs, to drive exports and to generate prosperity.

Travel & Tourism's impact on the economic and social development of a country can be enormous; opening it up for business, trade and capital investment, creating jobs and entrepreneurialism for the workforce and protecting heritage and cultural values. To fully understand its impact, however, governments, policy makers and businesses around the world require accurate and reliable data on the impact of the sector. Data is needed to help assess policies that govern future industry development and to provide knowledge to help guide successful and sustainable Travel & Tourism investment decisions.

For 25 years, WTTC has been quantifying the economic impact of Travel & Tourism. This year, the 2015 Annual Economic Reports cover 184 countries and 25 regions of the world, including, for the first time, the Pacific Alliance.

Travel & Tourism generated US\$7.6 trillion (10% of global GDP) and 277 million jobs (1 in 11 jobs) for the global economy in 2014. Recent years have seen Travel & Tourism growing at a faster rate than both the wider economy and other significant sectors such as automotive, financial services and health care. Last year was no exception. International tourist arrivals also surged, reaching nearly 1.14billion and visitor spending more than matched that growth. Visitors from emerging economies now represent a 46% share of these international arrivals (up from 38% in 2000), proving the growth and increased opportunities for travel from those in these new markets.

The sector faces challenges every year and this year is likely to be no different. The weakness and potential volatility of many currencies against the US dollar and a deep recession in Russia, a key outbound market, will slow outbound spending in line with slower world trade overall in 2015. However, falling oil prices will bring significant improvements for net oil importers in 2015, easing upward pressure on living costs, increasing disposable household incomes and domestic consumer spending, and lowering air fares. As a result, Travel & Tourism expansion is forecast to continue at a stronger rate than last year, with the total contribution to GDP expected to increase by 3.7%. New destinations and investment opportunities will also continue to emerge as tourism becomes increasingly affordable across the developing world. This growth will require countries to adopt a concerted and coordinated approach to talent planning and development between their industry, governments and educational institutions to ensure they fulfil their potential in the years ahead.

WTTC is proud to continue to provide this clear and empirical data in order to help both public and private bodies make the right decisions for the future growth of a sustainable Travel & Tourism sector.

David Scowsill

David Servett

President & CEO WTTC

Contents

The Economic Impact of Travel & Tourism 2015

Foreword

2015 Allitual neseaton. Ney Facts	
Defining the Economic Contribution of Travel & Tourism	2
Travel & Tourism's Contribution to GDP	3
Travel & Tourism's Contribution to Employment	4
Visitor Exports and Investment	5
Different Components of Travel & Tourism	6
Country Rankings: Absolute Contribution, 2014	7
Country Rankings: Relative Contribution, 2014	8
Country Rankings: Real Growth, 2015	9
Country Rankings: Long Term Growth, 2015-2025	10
Summary Tables: Estimates & Forecasts	11
The Economic Contribution of Travel & Tourism: Real 2014 Prices	12
The Economic Contribution of Travel & Tourism: Nominal Prices	13
The Economic Contribution of Travel & Tourism: Growth	14
Glossary	15
Methodological Note	16
Regions, Sub-regions, Countries	17



Chile

2015 ANNUAL RESEARCH: KEY FACTS¹

2015 forecast

GDP: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was CLP4,742.3bn (3.2% of total GDP) in 2014, and is forecast to rise by 4.4% in 2015, and to rise by 3.6% pa, from 2015-2025, to CLP7,045.9bn (3.3% of total GDP) in 2025.



GDP: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was CLP14,038.6bn (9.6% of GDP) in 2014, and is forecast to rise by 5.4% in 2015, and to rise by 3.7% pa to CLP21,299.3bn (9.9% of GDP) in 2025.



EMPLOYMENT: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

In 2014 Travel & Tourism directly supported 253,000 jobs (3.2% of total employment). This is expected to rise by 3.3% in 2015 and rise by 1.8% pa to 314,000 jobs (3.4% of total employment) in 2025.



EMPLOYMENT: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

In 2014, the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry, was 9.1% of total employment (721,000 jobs). This is expected to rise by 4.1% in 2015 to 750,500 jobs and rise by 1.7% pa to 892,000 jobs in 2025 (9.7% of total).



VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports generated CLP1,766.1bn (3.5% of total exports) in 2014. This is forecast to grow by 4.1% in 2015, and grow by 3.2% pa, from 2015-2025, to CLP2,511.3bn in 2025 (3.7% of total).



INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism investment in 2014 was CLP3,239.8bn, or 10.0% of total investment. It should rise by 9.1% in 2015, and rise by 3.5% pa over the next ten years to CLP5,000.0bn in 2025 (10.9% of total).

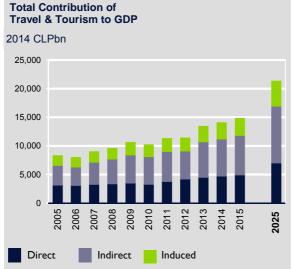


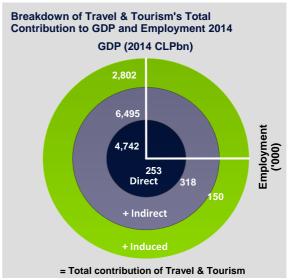
¹All values are in constant 2014 prices & exchange rates

WORLD RANKING (OUT OF 184 COUNTRIES):

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



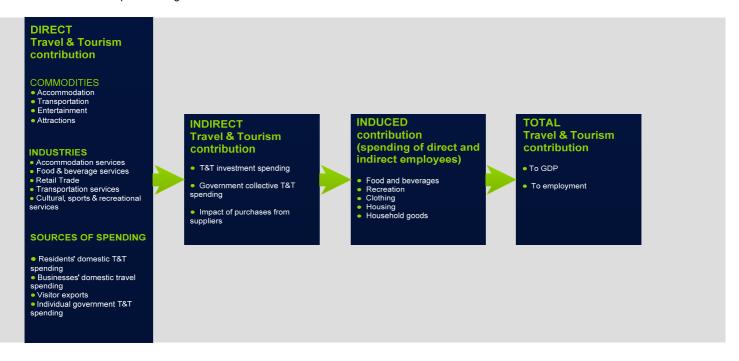






Defining the economic contribution of Travel & Tourism

Travel & Tourism is an important economic activity in most countries around the world. As well as its direct economic impact, the sector 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. WTTC recognises that Travel & Tourism's total contribution is much greater however, 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 industries. 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.

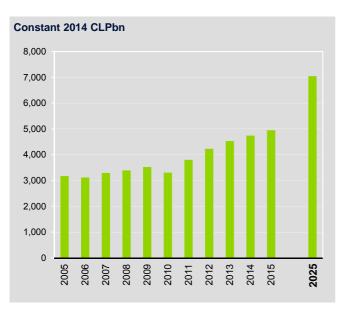
The 'induced' contribution measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the Travel & Tourism sector.

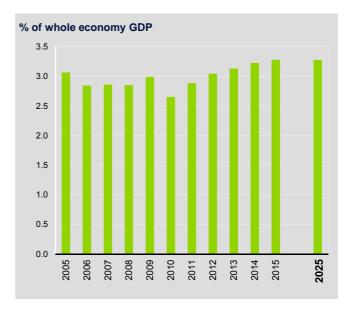
Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2014 was CLP4,742.3bn (3.2% of GDP). This is forecast to rise by 4.4% to CLP4,950.5bn in 2015. 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

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to grow by 3.6% pa to CLP7,045.9bn (3.3% of GDP) by 2025.

CHILE: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP

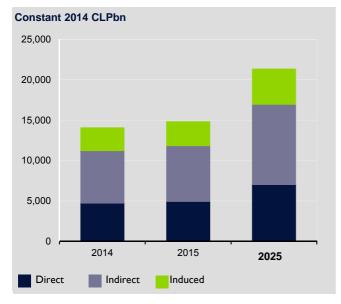


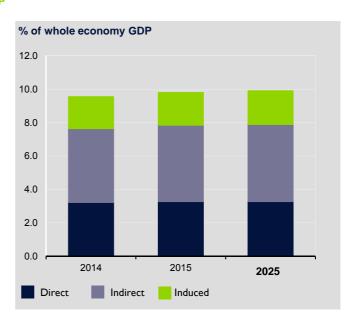


The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was CLP14,038.6bn in 2014 (9.6% of GDP) and is expected to grow by 5.4% to CLP14,792.9bn (9.8% of GDP) in 2015.

It is forecast to rise by 3.7% pa to CLP21,299.3bn by 2025 (9.9% of GDP).

CHILE: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP





¹ All values are in constant 2014 prices & exchange rates



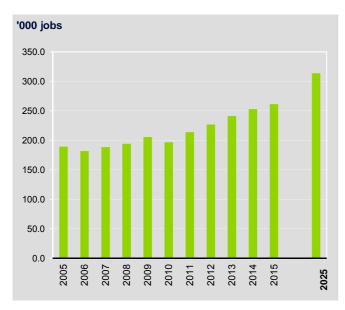
Travel & Tourism's contribution to employment

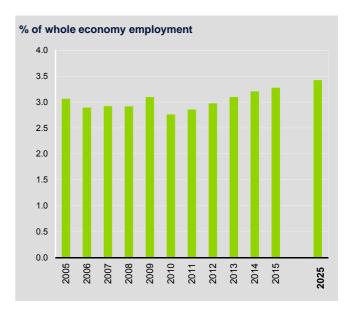
Travel & Tourism generated 253,000 jobs directly in 2014 (3.2% of total employment) and this is forecast to grow by 3.3% in 2015 to 261,500 (3.3% of total employment).

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

By 2025, Travel & Tourism will account for 314,000 jobs directly, an increase of 1.8% pa over the next ten years.

CHILE: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT

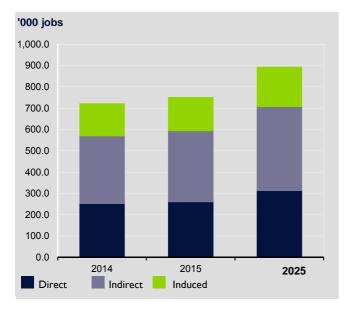


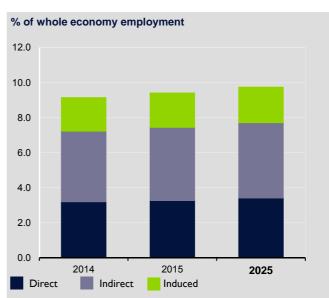


The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was 721,000 jobs in 2014 (9.1% of total employment). This is forecast to rise by 4.1% in 2015 to 750,500 jobs (9.4% of total employment).

By 2025, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 892,000 jobs (9.7% of total employment), an increase of 1.7% pa over the period.

CHILE: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT





Visitor Exports and Investment¹

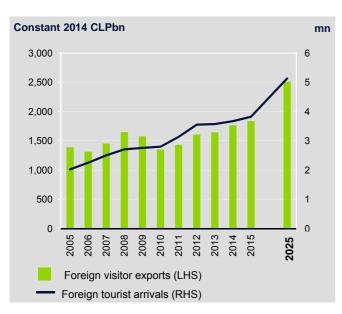
VISITOR EXPORTS

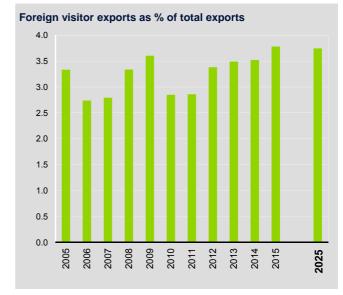
Money spent by foreign visitors to a country (or visitor exports) is a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2014, Chile generated CLP1,766.1bn in visitor exports.

In 2015, this is expected to grow by 4.1%, and the country is expected to attract 3,825,000 international tourist arrivals.

By 2025, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 5,135,000, generating expenditure of CLP2,511.3bn, an increase of 3.2% pa.

CHILE: VISITOR EXPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS



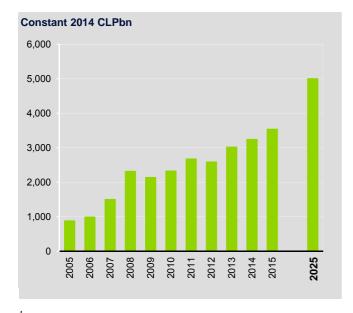


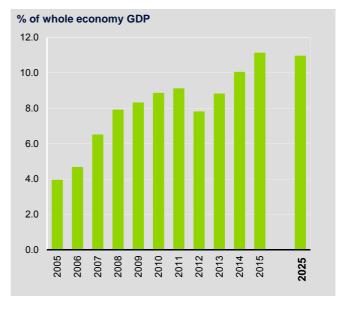
INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of CLP3,239.8bn in 2014. This is expected to rise by 9.1% in 2015, and rise by 3.5% pa over the next ten years to CLP5,000.0bn in 2025.

Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment will fall from 11.1% in 2015 to 10.9% in 2025.

CHILE: CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN TRAVEL & TOURISM

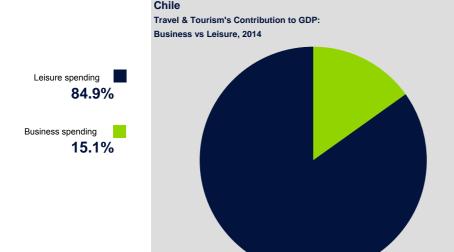




¹ All values are in constant 2014 prices & exchange rates



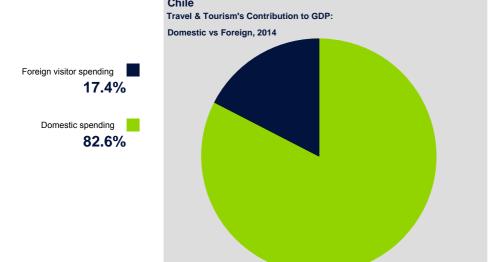
Different components of Travel & Tourism¹



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 84.9% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2014 (CLP8,599.2bn) compared with 15.1% for business travel spending (CLP1,532.7bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to grow by 3.9% in 2015 to CLP8,936.4bn, and rise by 3.6% pa to CLP12,715.7bn in 2025.

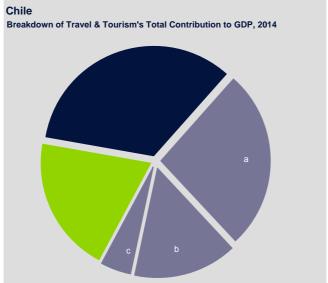
Business travel spending is expected to grow by 4.6% in 2015 to CLP1,603.3bn, and rise by 2.7% pa to CLP2,094.4bn in 2025.



Domestic travel spending generated 82.6% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2014 compared with 17.4% for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to grow by 4.0% in 2015 to CLP8,700.8bn, and rise by 3.5% pa to CLP12,298.8bn in 2025.

Visitor exports are expected to grow by 4.1% in 2015 to CLP1,838.8bn, and rise by 3.2% pa to CLP2,511.3bn in 2025.



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 its direct contribution.

(b) Investment

(c) Government collective
4.5%

¹ All values are in constant 2014 prices & exchange rates

15.3%

Induced
20.0%

Indirect
46.3%

Indirect is the sum of:

(a) Supply chain

26.5%

Country rankings: Absolute contribution, 2014

Travel & Tourism's Dire	ct 2014	Travel & Tourism's Total	2014
Contribution to GDP	(US\$bn)	Contribution to GDP	(US\$bn)
alu i	00.7	0.0	200.0
8 Mexico	86.7	9 Brazil	209.2
10 Brazil	77.4	10 Mexico	189.0
22 Argentina	20.6	World Average	58.3
World Average	19.4	22 Argentina	55.9
Americas Averag		Americas Average	47.6
29 Venezuela	15.6	28 Venezuela	43.7
44 Chile	8.3	41 Chile	24.6
46 Peru	7.6	48 Peru	20.1
72 Costa Rica	2.4	67 Cuba	8.2
80 Cuba	2.0	77 Costa Rica	6.2
82 Guatemala	2.0	79 Ecuador	5.7
83 Ecuador	2.0	80 Guatemala	5.1
Travel & Tourism's Dire	ct 2014	Travel & Tourism's Total	2014
Contribution to Employ		Contribution to Employment	'000 jobs
4 Mexico	3692.4	5 Brazil	8828.9
6 Brazil	3140.7	6 Mexico	7857.1
World Average	827.0	World Average	2076.6
26 Argentina	628.4	26 Argentina	1686.1
38 Peru	374.4	33 Peru	1247.2
Americas Averag		39 Venezuela	967.0
40 Venezuela	353.3	Americas Average	943.1
51 Chile	253.0	44 Chile	720.9
62 Guatemala	182.8	60 Cuba	494.6
77 Ecuador	127.5	61 Guatemala	488.8
78 Cuba	124.4	72 Ecuador	369.5
89 Costa Rica	98.5	94 Costa Rica	247.3
65 Costa Nica	30.3	34 Costa Nica	247.3
Travel & Tourism	2014	Visitor	2014
Capital Investment	(US\$bn)	Exports	(US\$bn)
7 Brazil	25.3	27 Mexico	16.4
19 Mexico	8.0	World Average	7.5
22 Argentina	6.3	42 Brazil	7.2
27 Chile	5.7	Americas Average	6.6
Americas Averag		54 Argentina	5.3
30 Venezuela	4.7	57 Peru	4.0
World Average	4.5	61 Chile	3.1
49 Peru	2.7	65 Costa Rica	2.8
61 Cuba	1.2	67 Cuba	2.7
65 Ecuador	1.0	92 Guatemala	1.6
77 Guatemala	0.7	94 Ecuador	1.4
97 Costa Rica	0.4	103 Venezuela	1.2
Or Coola Moa	∪. -τ	V ON O ZUGIA	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 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, 2014

	& Tourism's Direct bution to GDP	2014 % share
38	Mexico	6.8
62	Costa Rica	4.8
80	Argentina	3.8
83	Peru	3.6
88	Brazil	3.5
94	Guatemala	3.4
97	Chile	3.2
	World	3.1
103	Venezuela	3.1
	Americas	2.9
124	Cuba	2.6
153	Ecuador	1.9
ravel	& Tourism's Direct	2014
	bardan da Encalarmand	0/ - 1

153	Ecuador	1.9
Travel	& Tourism's Direct	2014
Contri	bution to Employment	% share
33	Mexico	7.4
62	Costa Rica	4.8
	Americas	3.7
84	Argentina	3.6
	World	3.6
100	Chile	3.2
103	Brazil	3.1
112	Guatemala	2.9
118	Venezuela	2.7
133	Cuba	2.4
135	Peru	2.4
160	Ecuador	1.7

	& Tourism Investment bution to Total Capital Investment	2014 % share
28	Cuba	15.5
44	Chile	10.0
59	Guatemala	8.2
70	Argentina	7.0
74	Brazil	6.8
86	Venezuela	5.7
92	Peru	4.9
	Americas	4.5
	World	4.3
124	Ecuador	3.6
125	Costa Rica	3.6
142	Mexico	3.0

	& Tourism's Total bution to GDP	2014 % share
52	Mexico	14.8
64	Costa Rica	12.5
75	Argentina	10.4
77	Cuba	10.4
	World	9.8
87	Peru	9.7
88	Brazil	9.6
89	Chile	9.6
103	Guatemala	8.8
107	Venezuela	8.6
	Americas	8.4
151	Ecuador	5.5

	& Tourism's Total bution to Employment	2014 % share
46	Mexico	15.7
64	Costa Rica	12.0
86	Argentina	9.7
	Americas	9.6
88	Cuba	9.6
	World	9.4
93	Chile	9.1
96	Brazil	8.8
111	Peru	7.9
113	Guatemala	7.9
121	Venezuela	7.4
155	Ecuador	5.0

	Exports bution to Total Exports	2014 % share
65	Cuba	15.9
69	Costa Rica	15.4
78	Guatemala	12.0
86	Peru	8.9
	Americas	7.0
106	Argentina	6.7
	World	5.7
122	Ecuador	5.1
136	Mexico	3.9
141	Chile	3.5
155	Brazil	2.7
167	Venezuela	1.6

Country rankings: Real growth, 2015

	& Tourism's Direct bution to GDP	2015 % growth
24	Mexico	6.2
56	Peru	4.9
64	Chile	4.4
79	Cuba	3.9
	World	3.7
91	Venezuela	3.4
	Americas	3.2
116	Guatemala	2.9
117	Costa Rica	2.8
157	Brazil	1.2
168	Argentina	-0.3
170	Ecuador	-0.4
	& Tourism's Direct bution to Employment	2015 % growth

	& Tourism's Direct bution to Employment	2015 % growth
5	Venezuela	7.3
18	Mexico	5.6
59	Chile	3.3
66	Peru	2.9
	Americas	2.7
77	Costa Rica	2.5
80	Brazil	2.5
84	Guatemala	2.3
	World	2.0
99	Cuba	2.0
114	Argentina	1.3
158	Ecuador	-0.5

Travel Invest	& Tourism ment	2015 % growth
24	Chile	9.1
54	Guatemala	6.3
59	Mexico	6.0
62	Venezuela	5.8
66	Brazil	5.6
	World	4.8
	Americas	4.8
102	Costa Rica	4.3
125	Cuba	2.9
127	Ecuador	2.9
142	Peru	2.0
163	Argentina	1.1

	& Tourism's Total bution to GDP	2015 % growth
22	Mexico	6.1
35	Chile	5.4
60	Peru	4.5
72	Venezuela	3.9
	World	3.7
82	Cuba	3.7
	Americas	3.3
95	Guatemala	3.2
109	Costa Rica	2.8
140	Brazil	1.9
161	Ecuador	1.0
164	Argentina	0.7

	Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment						
3	Venezuela	7.8					
10	Mexico	5.5					
33	Chile	4.1					
	Americas	2.9					
59	Brazil	2.8					
66	Guatemala	2.6					
	World	2.6					
75	Peru	2.4					
96	Argentina	1.9					
97	Costa Rica	1.9					
107	Cuba	1.6					
132	Ecuador	0.8					

Visitor Expor	Visitor Exports					
6	Mexico	9.5				
17	Venezuela	8.0				
45	Peru	5.6				
51	Brazil	5.3				
61	Cuba	5.0				
77	Chile	4.1				
	World	2.8				
114	Guatemala	2.4				
134	Costa Rica	1.5				
	Americas	1.4				
175	Argentina	-4.6				
178	Ecuador	-6.2				



Country rankings: Long term growth, 2015 - 2025

Travel & Tourism's Direct	2015 - 2025	Travel & Tourism's Total	2015 - 3
Contribution to GDP	% growth pa	Contribution to GDP	% grow
16 Peru	6.2	22 Peru	6.1
64 Costa Rica	4.7	69 Costa Rica	4.5
79 Cuba	4.4	81 Cuba	4.3
85 Venezuela	4.3	89 Mexico	4.2
91 Mexico	4.2	95 Venezuela	4.1
World	3.9	104 Ecuador	3.9
Americas	3.8	World	3.8
114 Ecuador	3.8	111 Chile	3.7
123 Chile	3.6	125 Guatemala	3.5
134 Guatemala	3.3	Americas	3.5
139 Brazil	3.2	154 Argentina	2.8
157 Argentina	2.7	162 Brazil	2.6
ravel & Tourism's Direct	2015 - 2025	Travel & Tourism's Total	2015 - 2
Contribution to Employment	% growth pa	Contribution to Employment	% grow
26 Peru	2.0	30 Peru	
41 Costa Rica	3.6	44 Guatemala	3.4
44 Argentina	3.0	50 Costa Rica	2.8
49 Venezuela	2.9	53 Ecuador	2.7
55 Guatemala	2.8	56 Argentina	2.7
58 Ecuador	2.7	58 Venezuela	2.6
91 Mexico	2.1	World	2.3
Americas	2.1	81 Mexico	2.1
World	2.0	Americas	2.0
109 Chile	1.8	106 Chile	1.7
132 Brazil	1.4	135 Brazil	1.3
147 Cuba	0.9	156 Cuba	0.6
	2245 2225		2015
Travel & Tourism Investment Contribution to Capital Investment	2015 - 2025 % growth pa	Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports	2015 - : % grow
ontribution to Suprial investment	70 growth pa	Contribution to Exports	70 gi 5 W
15 Mexico	6.5	2 Peru	8.4
20 Brazil	6.4	6 Brazil	7.5
34 Costa Rica	5.9	7 Venezuela	7.3
59 Cuba	5.1	42 Mexico	5.5
67 Peru	4.9	50 Cuba	5.2
75 Venezuela	4.7	51 Costa Rica	5.1
World	4.6	72 Argentina	4.6
Americas	4.2	89 Ecuador	4.2
104 Ecuador	4.0	World	4.2
115 Guatemala	3.7	Americas	4.0
128 Chile	3.5	103 Guatemala	3.9
136 Argentina	3.3	131 Chile	3.2

Summary tables: Estimates & Forecasts

Chile	2014 US\$mn ¹	2014 % of total	2015 Growth ²	US\$mn ¹	2025 % of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	8,314.1	3.2	4.4	12,352.8	3.3	3.6
Total contribution to GDP	24,612.2	9.6	5.4	37,341.7	9.9	3.7
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	253.0	3.2	3.3	313.8	3.4	1.8
Total contribution to employment ⁴	720.9	9.1	4.1	892.2	9.7	1.7
Visitor exports	3,096.3	3.5	4.1	4,402.8	3.8	3.2
Domestic spending	14,666.8	5.7	4.0	21,562.1	5.7	3.5
Leisure spending	15,075.9	2.7	3.9	22,293.1	2.8	3.6
Business spending	2,687.1	0.5	4.6	3,671.9	0.5	2.7
Capital investment	5,679.9	10.0	9.1	8,765.9	10.9	3.5

¹²⁰¹⁴ constant prices & exchange rates; 22015 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); 32015-2025 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); 4000 jobs

Americas	2014 US\$bn	2014 % of total	2015 Growth ²	US\$bn ¹	2025 % of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	734.0	2.9	3.2	1,098.5	3.2	3.8
Total contribution to GDP	2,141.2	8.4	3.3	3,109.1	9.2	3.5
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	16,509	3.7	2.7	20,763	4.1	2.1
Total contribution to employment ⁴	42,440	9.6	2.9	53,330	10.6	2.0
Visitor exports	298.3	7.0	1.4	447.8	6.3	4.0
Domestic spending	1,164.4	4.6	3.2	1,736.6	5.1	3.8
Leisure spending	1,094.1	2.1	2.8	1,683.1	2.4	4.1
Business spending	368.5	0.7	3.0	501.2	0.7	2.8
Capital investment	222.3	4.5	4.8	350.3	4.6	4.2

¹2014 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2015 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2015-2025 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

Worldwide	2014 1 US\$bn	2014 % of total	2015 Growth ²	1 US\$bn	2025 % of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	2,364.8	3.1	3.7	3,593.2	3.3	3.9
Total contribution to GDP	7,580.9	9.8	3.7	11,381.9	10.5	3.8
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	105,408	3.6	2.0	130,694	3.9	2.0
Total contribution to employment ⁴	276,845	9.4	2.6	356,911	10.7	2.3
Visitor exports	1,383.8	5.7	2.8	2,140.1	5.6	4.2
Domestic spending	3,642.1	4.7	3.7	5,465.0	5.0	3.8
Leisure spending	3,850.2	2.3	3.3	5,928.8	2.5	4.1
Business spending	1,175.7	0.7	4.0	1,679.0	0.7	3.2
Capital investment	814.4	4.3	4.8	1,336.4	4.9	4.6

¹2014 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2015 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2015-2025 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴'000 jobs

[%] of total refers to each indicator's share of the relevant whole economy indicator such as GDP and employment. Visitor exports is shown relative to total exports of goods and 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 2014 prices

Ch	ile								
(CI	.Pbn, real 2014 prices)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015E	2025F
1.	Visitor exports	1577.0	1351.9	1432.2	1608.2	1645.6	1766.1	1838.8	2511.3
2.	Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	5935.8	5856.5	6976.8	7661.2	8126.6	8365.8	8700.8	12,299
3.	Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	7512.8	7208.4	8409.0	9269.3	9772.2	10,132	10,540	14,810
4.	Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-3,988.6	-3,903.1	-4,607.4	-5,039.5	-5,241.3	-5,389.6	-5,589.2	-7,764.2
5.	Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	3,524.2	3,305.3	3,801.6	4,229.9	4,530.9	4,742.3	4,950.5	7,045.9
	Other final impacts								
	(indirect & induced)	2,974.7	2,789.9	3,208.7	3,570.3	3,824.3	4,002.8	4,178.5	5,947.2
6.	Domestic supply chain								
7.	Capital investment	2,135.5	2,323.1	2,671.8	2,584.5	3,016.4	3,239.8	3,535.9	5,000.0
8.	Government collective spending	536.9	551.3	574.7	606.6	648.9	678.0	692.4	924.0
9.	Imported goods from indirect spending	-735.1	-834.7	-1,210.5	-1,859.7	-1,284.7	-1,425.9	-1,508.4	-1,948.8
10.	Induced	2,151.4	2,041.9	2,219.4	2,251.0	2,672.0	2,801.7	2,944.0	4,331.0
11.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	10,588	10,177	11,266	11,383	13,408	14,039	14,793	21,299
12.	Employment impacts ('000) Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	205.7	196.9	213.9	226.9	241.1	253.0	261.4	313.8
13.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	594.4	580.4	612.4	592.7	688.4	720.9	750.3	892.2
14.	Other indicators Expenditure on outbound travel	929.8	942.7	981.2	1,153.6	1,210.0	1,382.1	1,448.5	2,899.6

The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Nominal prices

Ch	ile								
(C	LPbn, nominal prices)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015E	2025F
1.	Visitor exports	1,289.4	1,203.0	1,319.4	1,500.2	1,560.5	1,766.1	1,912.7	3,510.9
2.	Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	4,853.1	5,211.3	6,427.2	7,146.6	7,706.1	8,365.8	9,050.2	17,194
3.	Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	6,142.5	6,414.3	7,746.5	8,646.7	9,266.6	10,132	10,963	20,705
4.	Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-3,261.1	-3,473.1	-4,244.5	-4,701.0	-4,970.1	-5,389.6	-5,813.6	-10,855
5.	Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	2,881.4	2,941.2	3,502.1	3,945.7	4,296.4	4,742.3	5,149.3	9,850.4
6.	Other final impacts (indirect & induced) Domestic supply chain	2,432.1	2,482.5	2,956.0	3,330.5	3,626.5	4,002.8	4,346.3	8,314.4
7.	Capital investment	1,746.0	2,067.2	2,461.3	2,411.0	2,860.3	3,239.8	3,677.9	6,990.2
8.	Government collective spending	439.0	490.6	529.5	565.9	615.3	678.0	720.2	1,291.8
9.	Imported goods from indirect spending	-601.0	-742.7	-1,115.1	-1,734.8	-1,218.2	-1,425.9	-1,569.0	-2,724.4
10.	Induced	1,759.0	1,816.9	2,044.6	2,099.8	2,533.8	2,801.7	3,062.2	6,054.8
11.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	8,656.5	9,055.7	10,378	10,618	12,714	14,039	15,387	29,777
12.	Employment impacts ('000) Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	205.7	196.9	213.9	226.9	241.1	253.0	261.4	313.8
13.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	594.4	580.4	612.4	592.7	688.4	720.9	750.3	892.2
14	Other indicators Expenditure on outbound travel	760.2	838.9	903.9	1,076.1	1,147.4	1,382.1	1,506.7	4,053.7

^{*}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

Chile									
Gr	owth¹ (%)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015E	2025F ²
1.	Visitor exports	-4.4	-14.3	5.9	12.3	2.3	7.3	4.1	3.2
2.	Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	-4.3	-1.3	19.1	9.8	6.1	2.9	4.0	3.5
3.	Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	-4.2	-4.0	16.6	10.2	5.4	3.7	4.0	3.5
4.	Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-10.6	-2.1	18.0	9.4	4.0	2.8	3.7	3.3
5.	Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	3.8	-6.2	15.0	11.3	7.1	4.7	4.4	3.6
6.	Other final impacts (indirect & induced) Domestic supply chain	3.8	-6.2	15.0	11.3	7.1	4.7	4.4	3.6
7.	Capital investment	-7.7	8.8	15.0	-3.3	16.7	7.4	9.1	3.5
8.	Government collective spending	11.9	2.7	4.2	5.5	7.0	4.5	2.1	2.9
9.	Imported goods from indirect spending	-17.9	0.8	24.2	27.8	-11.3	7.0	4.7	3.2
10.	Induced	17.6	-5.1	8.7	1.4	18.7	4.9	5.1	3.9
11.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	11.0	-3.9	10.7	1.0	17.8	4.7	5.4	3.7
12.	Employment impacts ('000) Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	5.9	-4.3	8.6	6.1	6.3	4.9	3.3	1.8
13.	Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	12.8	-2.4	5.5	-3.2	16.1	4.7	4.1	1.7
14	Other indicators Expenditure on outbound travel	-13.1	1.4	4.1	17.6	4.9	14.2	4.8	7.2

¹2009-2014 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); ²2015-2025 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 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 France, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. In addition to producing data on 184 countries, WTTC also produces reports on 24 other regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups. This year, there are 8 reports for special economic and geographic groups with Pacific Alliance being included for the first time. Please also note that from this year, the report for Sudan no longer includes data on South Sudan.

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.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Botswana, Brunei, Cameroon, Canada, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Dominica, 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.

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.

META (MEDITERRANEAN TRAVEL ASSOCIATION)

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

OAS (ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES)

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

OECD (ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)

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

OTHER OCEANIA

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

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



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		
	ΕĶ	Egypt			Antigua & Barbuda		SIA	China			Luxembourg		
	NORTH	Libya			Aruba		NORTHEAST ASIA	Hong Kong		-	Malta		
	zą	Morocco			Bahamas			South Korea			Netherlands		
		Tunisia			Barbados	:)RT	Macau		ě	Poland		
		Angola					Bermuda		ž	Taiwan		EUROPEAN UNION	Portugal
		Benin			Cayman Islands			Mongolia		PEA	Romania		
		Botswana			Cuba			Australia		URO	Slovakia		
		Burkina Faso			Former Netherlands			New Zealand		Ш	Slovenia		
		Burundi Cameroon			Antilles			Fiji Kiribati			Spain		
		Carrieroon Cape Verde		z	Dominica		NIA	Other Oceania			Sweden		
		Central African		3EAI	Dominican Republic		OCEANIA	Papua			UK		
		Republic		CARIBBEAN	Grenada		0	New Guinea			Albania		
		Chad		CA	Guadeloupe	O		Solomon Islands			Armenia		
		Comoros			Haiti)E		Tonga					
		Democratic Republic of Congo			Jamaica	-PA(Vanuatu	믮		Azerbaijan		
		Ethiopia			Martinique	ASIA-PACIFIC		Bangladesh	EUROPE		Belarus		
		Gabon	AMERICAS		Puerto Rico	4	SOUTH ASIA	India	ద	OTHER EUROPE	Bosnia Herzegovina		
		Gambia			St Kitts & Nevis			Maldives					
		Ghana			St Lucia			Nepal Pakistan			Georgia		
		Guinea			St Vincent & the Grenadines			Sri Lanka			Iceland Kazakhstan		
		Ivory Coast			Trinidad &			Brunei					
CA		Kenya			Tobago			Cambodia			Kyrgyzstan Macedonia		
AFRICA	z	Lesotho	MER		UK Virgin Islands US Virgin Islands		SOUTHEAST ASIA	Indonesia			Moldova		
	ARA	Madagascar	Ā		Argentina			Laos			Montenegro		
	AH/	Malawi Mali			Belize		ST.	Malaysia			Norway		
	SUB-SAHARAN	Mauritius			Bolivia		HEA	Myanmar			Russian		
	ಹ	Mozambique			Brazil		DOUT	Philippines			Federation		
		Namibia			Chile		8	Singapore			Serbia		
		Niger			Colombia			Thailand			Switzerland		
		Nigeria			Costa Rica			Vietnam			Turkey		
		Republic of Congo			El Salvador			Austria			Ukraine		
		Reunion		LATIN AMERICA	Ecuador			Belgium			Uzbekistan		
		Rwanda		ME	Guatemala			Bulgaria			Bahrain		
		Sao Tome & Principe		A N	Guyana			Croatia			Iran		
		Senegal		[A]	Honduras			Cyprus			Iraq		
		Seychelles			Nicaragua		NO	Czech Republic			Israel		
		Sierra Leone			Panama	Ж	N N	Denmark			Jordan		
		South Africa			Paraguay	EUROPE	EUROPEAN UNION	Estonia	MIDDLE EAST		Kuwait		
		Sudan			Peru	哥	30P	Finland	Ä		Lebanon		
		Swaziland			Suriname		E	France Germany	QQI		Oman		
		Tanzania			Uruguay			Greece	Ξ		Qatar		
		Togo			Venezuela			Hungary			Saudi Arabia		
		Uganda			Canada			Ireland			Syria		
		Zambia		NORTH	Mexico			Italy			UAE		
		Zimbabwe		AME	USA			Latvia			Yemen		



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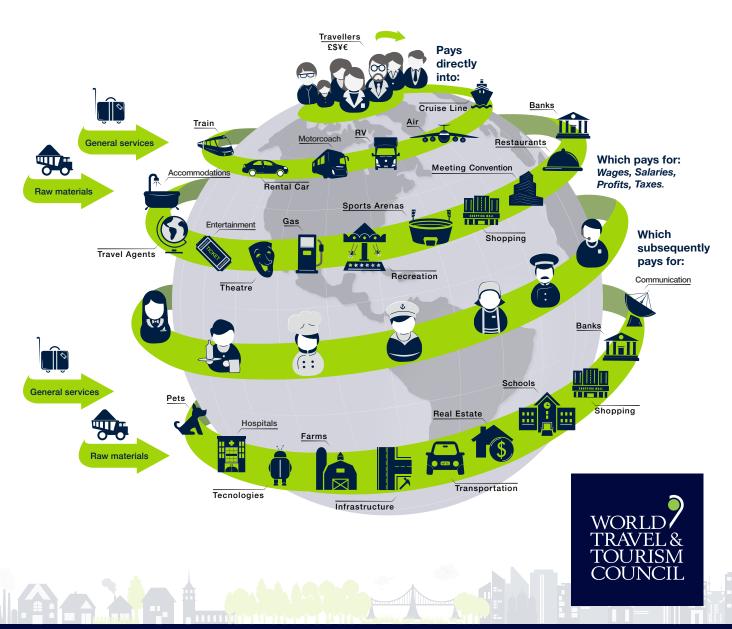
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