

Tourism Satellite Account (2016-2018)

In 2018 the GVA generated by tourism represented 8.0% of national GVA

It is estimated that, in 2018, the GVA generated by tourism has increased 8.0% in nominal terms, after an increase of 17.3% in 2017, reaching 8.0% of the national GVA. Touristic demand (Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory) increased 7.7%, over the previous year, being equivalent to 14.6% of the national GDP.

1. The new Tourism Satellite Account base

Statistics Portugal releases the results of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), presenting an initial estimate for 2018 of the two main aggregates: Gross Value Added Generated by Tourism (GVAGT) and Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory (TCET).

These results have as a main reference the 2016 benchmark year of the National Accounts (which replaces the previous benchmark year 2011), reflecting, among other methodological changes, the incorporation of information from the new Balance of Payments series¹.

In addition to the main results, this press release presents more information on:

- Tourism demand (TCET), namely tourism of non-resident visitors and domestic tourism;
- Tourism expenditure outside the economic territory;
- The collective final consumption of general government related to tourism;
- Detailed results on the GVAGT by activity
- Employment and compensation of employees in tourism characteristic activities;
- International comparisons;
- Application of the Input Output Tables of 2015 to TSA results in order to estimate the overall impact of the touristic activity in the national economy;
- Finally, a comparison of the TSA most relevant indicators in the National Accounts 2006, 2011 and 2016 bases is presented, as well as a “box” showing the main differences between 2011 and 2016 benchmark years.

¹ Chapter 10 of the press release draws a comparison of the different bases, which confirms the increased relevance of tourism-related activities in the national economy, and a box regarding the main differences between the 2011 and 2016 bases.

In Statistics Portugal website, in the National Accounts area ([Satellite Accounts section](#)), additional tables with more detailed information are available for the period 2016-2018.

2. Main results

It is estimated that, in 2018, the GVAGT reached 8.0% of the GVA of the national economy, growing 8.0% in nominal terms, surpassing the increase of national economy GVA (3.9%)

In the same year, TCET corresponded to 14.6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), increasing 7.7% over the previous year.

In 2017, inbound tourism expenditure (exports of tourism services, corresponding to expenditures made by non-residents in the Portuguese economic territory) remained the most important component of the TCET (65.5%), increasing by 22.6% over 2016. Domestic tourism spending and other components grew 9.8%.

In that same year, employment in tourism characteristic activities, measured in full-time equivalent (FTE), accounted for 9.0% of the national total. Employment in tourism activities increased by 8.7%, exceeding employment growth observed in the national economy (3.4%) in the same year.

Table 1 – Main results of the Tourism Satellite Account

	2016	2017	2018*
Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory (TCET)			
Value (10 ⁶ euro)	23,501	27,696	29,821
Nominal rate of variation (%)	//	17.9	7.7
Weight of Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory in National GDP (%)	12.6	14.1	14.6
Inbound Tourism Expenditure			
Value (10 ⁶ euro)	14,800	18,140	x
Nominal rate of variation (%)	//	22.6	//
Domestic Tourism Expenditure + Other Components			
Value (10 ⁶ euro)	8,701	9,556	x
Nominal rate of variation (%)	//	9.8	//
GVA Generated by Tourism (GVAGT)			
Value (10 ⁶ euro)	11,123	13,045	14,091
Nominal rate of variation (%)	//	17.3	8.0
Contribution of GVA Generated by Tourism to National GVA (%)	6.9	7.7	8.0
Employment in Tourism Characteristic Activities			
Value (FTE)	380,293	413,567	x
Nominal rate of variation (%)	//	8.7	//
Weight of Employment in Tourism Characteristic Activities in National Employment (%)	8.6	9.0	//
Compensation of Employees in Tourism Characteristic Activities			
Value (10 ⁶ euros)	6,457	7,149	x
Nominal rate of variation (%)	//	10.7	//
Weight of Compensation of Employees in Tourism Characteristic Activities in National Compensation of Employees (%)	8.0	8.3	//

* - First estimate
// - Non applicable
x - Non available

3. Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory (touristic demand)

Touristic demand increased 7.7% in 2018, slowing down when compared to the previous year (grew 17.9% in 2017).

3.1 Inbound tourism expenditure

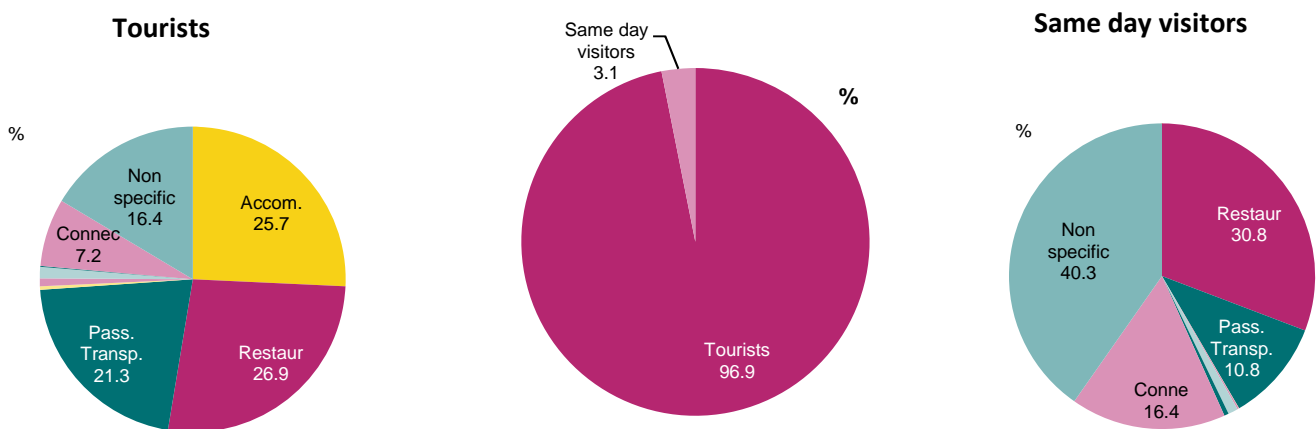
In 2017, inbound tourism expenditure remained the most important component of tourism demand (65.5%), growing 22.6% over the previous year, corresponding to 21.7% of total national exports (goods and services).

The same year, almost 97% of total inbound tourism expenditure was made by tourists, while same day visitors accounted for nearly 3% of the overall amount.

There were significant differences in the expenditure structure of the two categories of visitors:

- Tourists: the expenditure was mainly focused on restaurants and similar (26.9%), accommodation services (25.7%) and passenger transport (21.3%);
- Same day visitors: 40.3% of the expenditure was channeled to non-specific products, 30.8% was directed to restaurants and similar and 16.4% was related to connected products. These 3 products accounted for almost 88% of the total expenditure of the same day visitors.

Picture 1 – Inbound tourism expenditure by type of visitor (2017)



3.2 Domestic tourism expenditure

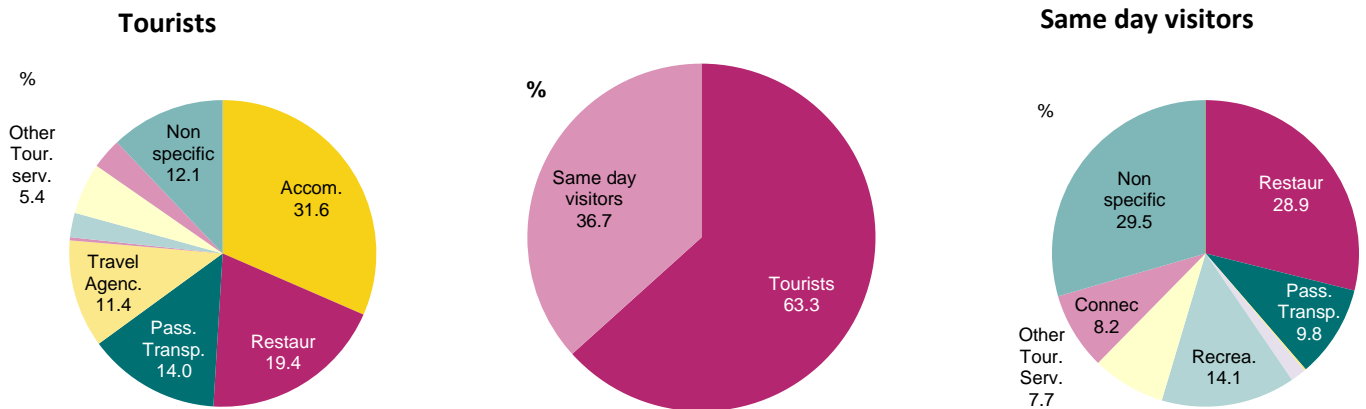
In domestic tourism, tourists' expenditure remained dominant and same day visitors' expenditure weight slightly decreased in 2017, reaching 36.7%.

The domestic tourism expenditure by type of visitor and by product showed the following split:

- Tourists: concentrated mainly on accommodation services (31.6%), restaurants and similar (19.4%) and passenger transports (14.0%);

- Same day visitors: was essentially directed to non-specific products (29.5%), restaurants and similar (28.9%) and recreation and other entertainment services (14.1%).

Picture 2 – Domestic tourism expenditure by type of visitor (2017)



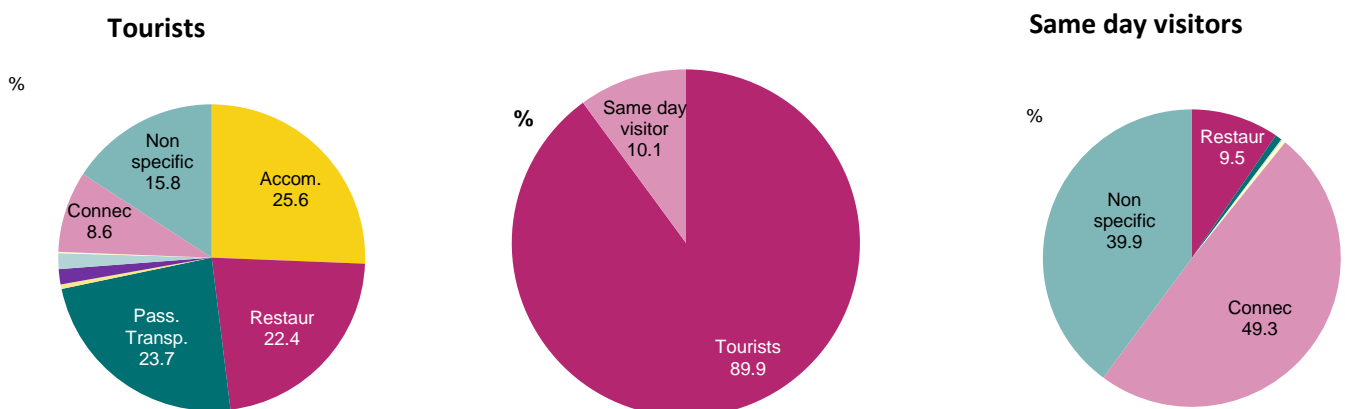
4. Outbound tourism expenditure

In 2017, as in the case of inbound tourism, outbound tourism expenditure (tourism imports) was dominated by tourists' expenditure (89.9%), compared to the expenditure incurred by same day visitors (10.1%).

There were also significant differences in the expenditure breakdown of these two categories of visitors:

- Tourists: focused on accommodation services (25.6%), passenger transports (23.7%) and restaurants and similar (22.4%)
- Same day visitors: mainly directed at connected products (49.3%) and non-specific products (39.9%).

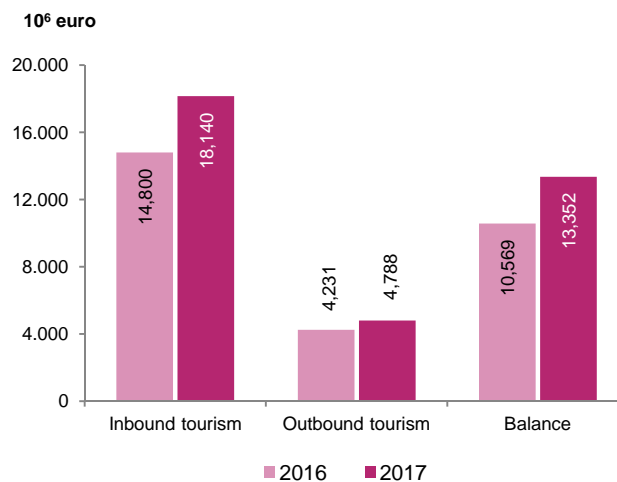
Picture 3 – Outbound tourism expenditure by type of visitor (2017)



Outbound tourism expenditure (tourism imports) increased 13.2%, in 2017, accounting for about 5.9% of total national imports.

The balance of touristic flows was positive, increasing by 26.3% in 2017, driven, more significantly, by the dynamics of the inbound tourism (the estimation of inbound tourism considers as its main source of information the new Balance of Payments series).

Picture 4 – Touristic flows balance (2016-2017)

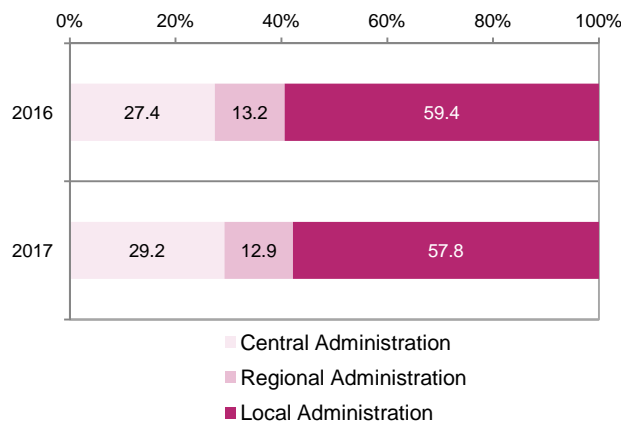


5. Tourism collective consumption

In the TSA context, possible examples of tourism collective consumption services are tourism promotion services, visitor information services, administrative services related to tourism, among others.

In 2017, this expenditure increased by 7.4%, reflecting a generalized increase in all General Government subsectors which was more significant in central administration (14.6%), and as a result its relative weight in total expenditure was reinforced (29.2%). Nevertheless, local administration remained responsible for more than 50% of total tourism collective consumption expenditure.

Picture 5 – Distribution (%) of the tourism collective consumption by subsector of general government (2016-2017)



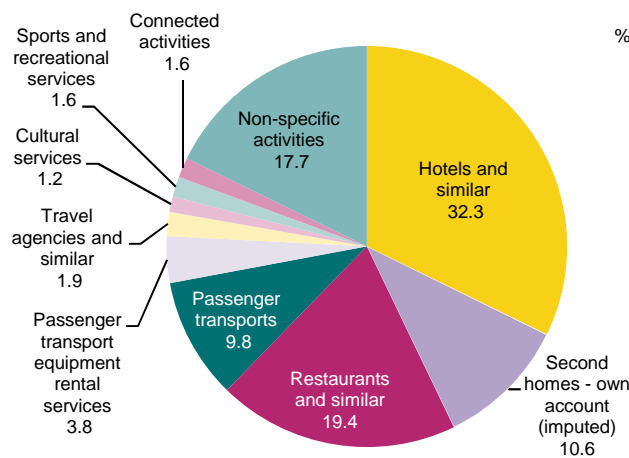
6. GVA generated by tourism

In 2018, the GVA generated by tourism increased 8.0%, over the previous year, representing 8.0% of the national economy GVA.

In 2017, among the tourism characteristic activities, the GVAGT growth dynamics was more significant in sport, recreation and leisure (+ 27.3%), restaurants and similar (+26.5 %) and hotels and similar (+ 21.0%).

The most relevant activities to GVAGT in 2017 were hotels and similar (32.3%), restaurants and similar (19.4%) and non-specific activities (17.7%).

Picture 6 – Distribution (%) of GVA generated by tourism, by activity (2017)



7. Employment and compensation of employees

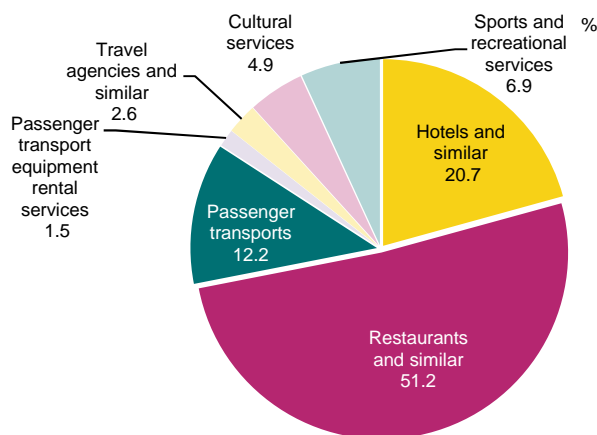
In 2017, employment in tourism characteristic activities increased by 8.7% over 2016, corresponding to 413,567 FTE, representing 9.0% of total employment. This growth was higher than that observed in the national economy (3.4%).

Considering only the tourism component of touristic characteristic activities, this corresponded to 5.1% of the total employment (231,620 FTE).

The tourism characteristic activities which showed higher employment growth rates were sports and recreational services (+14.5%), hotels and similar (+13.7%) and passenger transport equipment rental services (+12.5%).

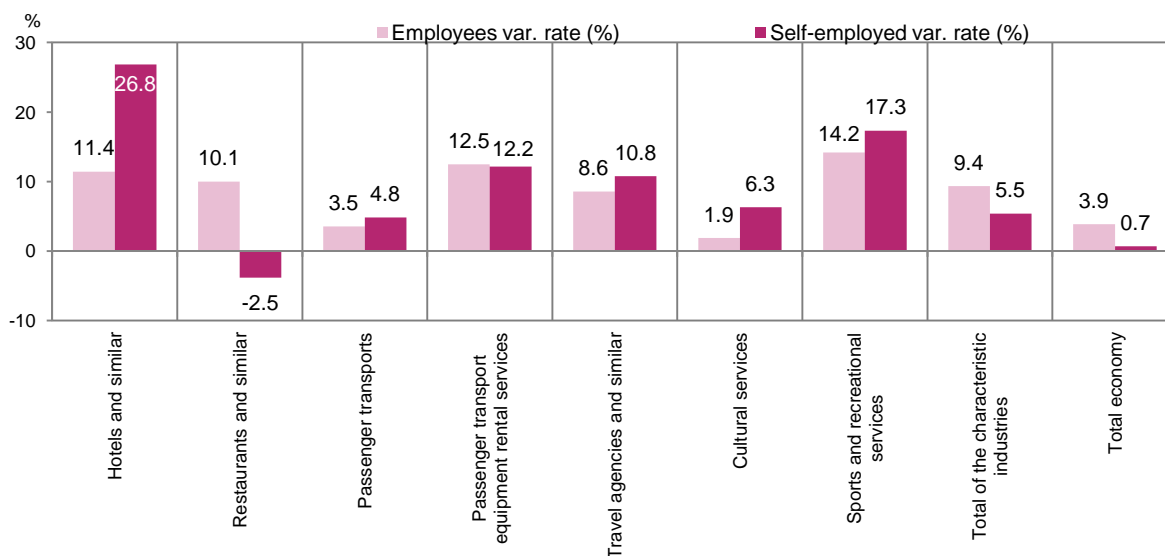
Almost 84% of employment (FTE) in tourism characteristic activities was concentrated in restaurants and similar (51.2%), hotels and similar (20.7%) and passenger transport (12.2%).

Picture 7 – Distribution (%) of employment in tourism characteristic activities (2017)



It should also be noted that the share of self-employed increased significantly in hotels and similar (+26.8%), which may be partly explained by the growth in local accommodation.

Picture 8 – Variation rate (%) of employees and self-employed in tourism characteristic activities (2017/2016)



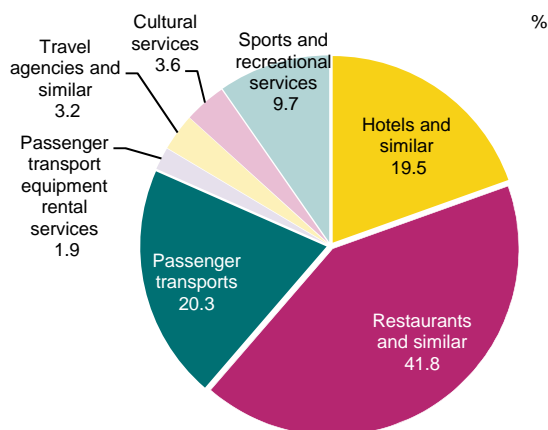
In 2017, the compensation of employees in tourism characteristic activities represented 8.3% of the total compensation of employees in the Portuguese economy. Considering only the tourism component of the tourism characteristic activities, the weight of the compensation of employees represented 4.8% of the total economy.

As in employment, the increase in compensation of employees in tourism characteristic activities (10.7%) was higher than that observed in the national economy (6.0%).

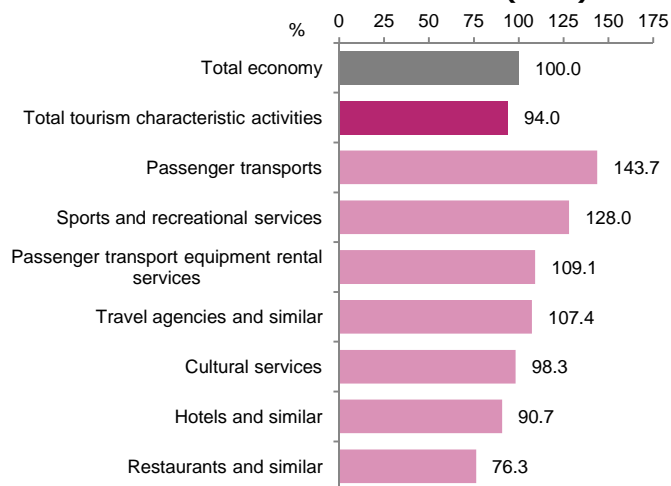
Restaurants and similar were the most relevant activity, accounting for around 41.8% of the total amount of compensation of employees. This was followed by passenger transports (20.3%) and hotels and similar (19.5%), which ranked second in the employment breakdown by activities.

In 2017, the average compensation of employees in the tourism characteristic activities was 6.0% lower than the national average, although there were significant differences by activity: compared to the national economy, the average compensation of employees was higher in passenger transports (143.7%); in an opposite way, the average compensation of employees was lower in restaurants and similar (76.3%), hotels and similar services (90.7%) and cultural services (98.3%).

Picture 9 – Distribution (%) of compensation of employees in tourism characteristic activities (2017)



Picture 10 – Index of compensation of employees in tourism characteristic activities (2017)

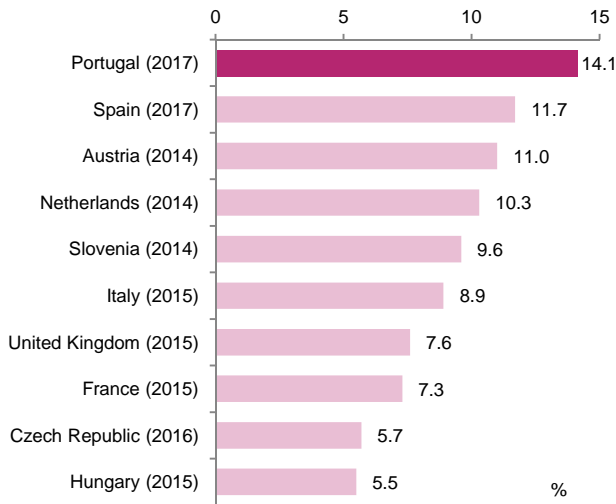


8. International Comparisons

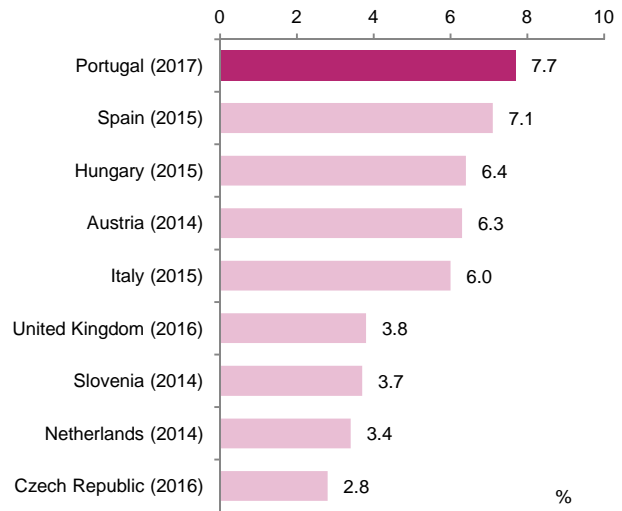
Considering the available information for the reference years between 2014 and 2017, it was observed that the TCET weight in the national GDP (14.1%) was the highest for the analyzed European countries.

In terms of the relative importance of the GVA generated by tourism in national GVA, among the countries with available information, Portugal also ranked first (7.7% in 2017).

Picture 11 – Tourism consumption in the economic territory as percentage of GDP in European countries



Picture 12 - Weight (%) of GVA generated by tourism in national economy GVA in European countries



Sources: Eurostat: *Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe 2016 edition*; Statistics Portugal: *Tourism Satellite Account 2016-2018*; Instituto Nacional de Estadística. *Cuenta satélite del turismo de España. Base 2010. Serie contable 2010-2017*; *Conto Satellite del Turismo per l' Italia. Anno 2015. ISTAT (2017)*; *Economic accounts for tourism, Slovenia, 2014*; *Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) (2004-2015), Hungary*; *Main indicators of the national economy and tourism in the Czech Republic in 2003-2016*; *The UK Tourism Satellite Account (UK-TSA): 2015, Office for National Statistics (2017)*; *Le 4 pages de la DGE, Études Économiques, No. 62, December 2016.*

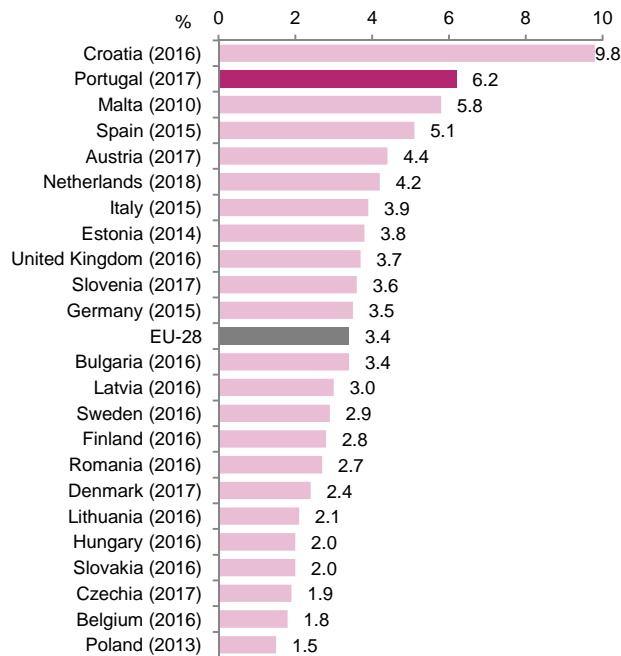
Sources: Eurostat: *Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe 2016 edition*; Statistics Portugal: *Tourism Satellite Account 2016-2018*; Instituto Nacional de Estadística. *Cuenta satélite del turismo de España. Base 2010. Serie contable 2010-2017*; *Conto Satellite del Turismo per l' Italia. Anno 2015. ISTAT (2017)*; *Economic accounts for tourism, Slovenia, 2014*; *Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) (2004-2015), Hungary*; *Main indicators of the national economy and tourism in the Czech Republic in 2003-2016*; *The UK Tourism Satellite Account (UK-TSA): 2015, Office for National Statistics (2017).*

Regarding the relative weight of tourism demand in domestic supply, Portugal ranked second (6.2% in 2017), only surpassed by Croatia (9.8%).

The number of countries with information available for employment-related variables is even lower.

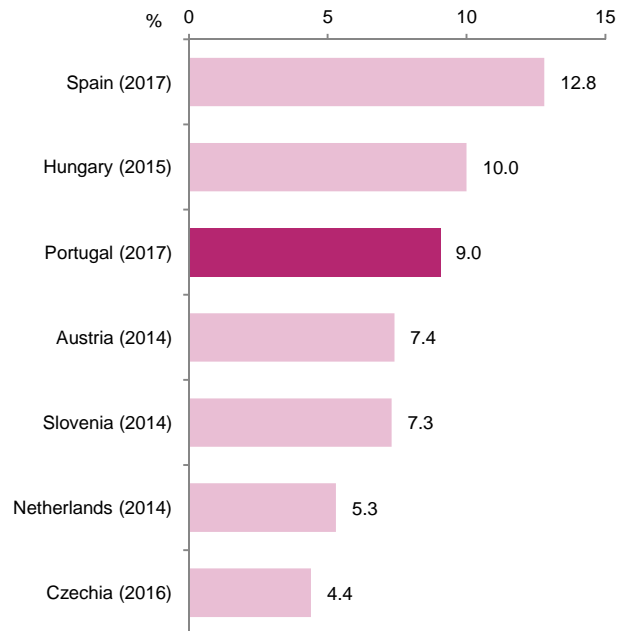
Portugal presents the third highest record (9.0%), immediately behind Hungary (10%) and Spain (12.8%), in terms of the relative importance of employment in tourism characteristic activities in total national employment.

Picture 13 - Weight (%) of touristic demand (TCET) in domestic supply in European countries



Sources: Eurostat: *Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe 2019 edition*; Statistics Portugal: *Tourism Satellite Account 2016-2018*.

Picture 14 - Weight (%) of employment² in tourism characteristic activities (FTE) in national employment in European countries



Sources: Eurostat: *Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe 2016 edition*; Statistics Portugal: *Tourism Satellite Account 2016-2018*; Instituto Nacional de Estadística: *Cuenta satélite del turismo de España. Base 2010. Serie contable 2010-2017*; *Economic accounts for tourism, Slovenia, 2014*; *Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) (2004-2015)*, Hungary; *Main indicators of the national economy and tourism in the Czech Republic in 2003-2016*.

9. Input-Output Tables for 2015 applied to the TSA results

By applying the Input-Output Tables for 2015, recently published by Statistics Portugal, to the main results of the TSA, it is possible to obtain not only the direct impact, but also the indirect impact of tourism activity on the national economy. The input-output system, respecting the general equilibrium between aggregate supply and demand, represents the interaction between the different domestic economic activities. Thus, it allows estimating, under some assumptions³, the total spillover effect of tourism consumption to all economic activities.

It is estimated that, in 2017, tourism consumption was responsible for a total contribution of 10.9% to GDP (21.3 billion euros) and 10.7% for GVA (18.1 billion euros). These percentages may have increased by around 0.4 percentage points (pp) by 2018.

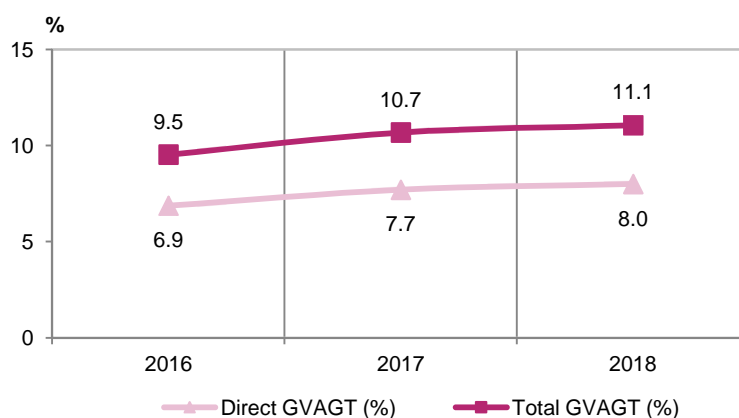
According to the Input-Output Tables, it is estimated that tourism consumption has contributed with €6.4 billion of imports (22.9% of tourism consumption is met by imports).

² Portugal, Austria and the Netherlands: FTE; Spain and the Czech Republic: jobs; Slovenia: persons; Hungary: "share of employment".

³ Among these assumptions are highlighted: constant technical coefficients, no economies of scale, inexistence of changes in relative prices and no substitution effects, unlimited productive capacity; homogeneous goods and absence of financial restrictions.



Picture 15 – Evolution of the direct and total GVA weight (%) generated by tourism in the national economy



Focusing the analysis of tourism consumption products with the greatest impact on wealth creation, it is estimated that food and beverage serving services (with 26.7 percentage points - pp) and accommodation services (23.8 pp) were responsible for almost 50% of GDP generated by tourism. At a much lower level are air transport services (6.9 pp), real estate services (4.9 pp), and food products (4.1 pp).

10. Comparison of the TSA main aggregates in the 2006, 2011 and 2016 bases of National Accounts

Despite the differences inherent to each benchmark years, some comparisons can be made for the main TSA aggregates.

In 2017, the TCET represented 14.1% of national GDP and the GVAGT corresponded to 7.7% of the national GVA. In 2008 and 2015, in the previous bases of the Portuguese National Accounts, the TCET accounted, respectively, for 9.2% and 12.2% of GDP, while the GVAGT corresponded to 4.1% and 6.7% of the national GVA.

The weight of the TCET in GDP, as well as the weight of the GVAGT in the national GVA, between 2008 and 2017, reflects the higher growth rate of tourism characteristic activities comparing to national economy. Although the employment relative weight of tourism characteristic activities, in FTE, has increased between 2008 and 2017, its absolute value has decreased.

Table 2 – Comparison of the TSA main aggregates in the 2006, 2011 and 2016 benchmark years of National Accounts

TSA main aggregates		2008	2015	2017
		(benchmark 2006)	(benchmark 2011)	(benchmark 2016)
Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory	Value (10 ⁶ euro)	15,776	21,902	27,696
	Weight (%) in national GDP	9.2	12.2	14.1
GVA Generated by Tourism	Value (10 ⁶ euro)	6,076	10,458	13,045
	Weight (%) in national GVA	4.1	6.7	7.7
Employment in Tourism Characteristic Activities	Value (FTE)	416,076	397,619	413,567
	Weight (%) in national Employment	8.3	9.2	9.0

However, the overall change in employment in tourism characteristic activities, observed between bases, results from very different dynamics of its components: employment in hotels and similar hotels increased by 36.2% in the analyzed period (2008-2017).

Differences in comparison with the previous TSA series (2011)

The new TSA series is consistent with the 2016 National Accounts benchmark year and, consequently, the European System of National and Regional Accounts in the European Union 2010 (ESA 2010). The previous series was based on the 2011 National Accounts benchmark year, as well as in the ESA 2010.

The following are the most relevant differences between the 2011 and the 2016 benchmark years, which resulted in significant upward revisions of the TCET, GVAGTV and of the inbound tourism expenditure:

a) The use of information from the 2016 Survey on International Tourism, impacting the level and especially the breakdown of tourism spending between business and leisure and between goods and services;

b) Incorporating information from the new Balance of Payments series, notably tourism and transport information ((in the first case, with particular focus on the greater dynamism of tourism exports - inbound tourism expenditure - in 2017);

c) Considering the *Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008* (TSA: RMF 2008) from the United Nations, OECD, Eurostat and WTO, and/or in line with the international TSA best practices, some methodological changes were introduced, in the statistical treatment of the transports activities and products:

- The activity "passenger transport supporting services" changed from characteristic to connected;
- The product "passenger and freight air transport services with operator" (NPCN 5103) changed from characteristic to non-specific, in the domestic production / supply (touristic and national);
- The "transport supporting services" (NPCN 5221) and the "maintenance and repair of transportation equipment" (NPCN 4502) changed from characteristic to connected products;
- The activity "passenger transport equipment rental" was split into a characteristic and non-specific component, in the domestic production / supply (touristic and national).

Table 3 – Main indicators comparison between benchmark years 2011 and 2016

Main indicators	Benchmark year 2011		Benchmark year 2016		Difference (absolut value/ p.p.) 2016 (Benchmark year 2016/Benchmark year 2011)	Difference (absolut value/ p.p.) 2017 Benchmark year 2016/Benchmark year 2011
	2016	2017 (1. st est.)	2016	2017		
Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory (10⁶ euro)	23,321	26,707	23,501	27,696	180.0	989.2
Weight (%) in national GDP	12.5	13.7	12.6	14.1	0.1	0.4
Gross Value Added Generated by Tourism (10⁶ euro)	11,147	12,661	11,123	13,045	-23.9	383.9
Weight (%) in national GVA	6.9	7.5	6.9	7.7	0.0	0.2
Inbound Tourism Expenditure (10⁶ euro)	14,713	x	14,800	18,140	87.3	//
Weight (%) in total goods and services exports	19.7	//	19.7	21.7	0.0	//
Outbound Tourism Expenditure (10⁶ euro)	4,334	x	4,231	4,788	-102.5	//
Weight (%) in total goods and services imports	6.0	//	5.8	5.9	-0.2	//
Employment in Tourism Characteristic Activities (No. FTE)	416,817	x	380,293	413,567	-36,524	//
Weight (%) in total national employment (FTE)	9.4	//	8.6	9.0	-0.8	//
Employees in Tourism Characteristic Activities (No. FTE)	355,968	x	322,501	352,653	-33,467	//
Weight (%) in total national employees (FTE)	9.3	//	8.4	8.8	-0.9	//
Compensation of Employees in Tourism Characteristic Activities (10⁶ euro)	7,860	x	6,457	7,149	-1,403	//
Weight (%) in total national compensation of employees	9.6	//	8.0	8.3	-1.7	//
Average compensation of Employees in Tourism Characteristic Activities (10³ euro)	22.1	//	20.0	20.3	-2.1	//
Average national compensation of Employees (10³ euro)	21.3	x	21.1	21.6	-0.2	//

Methodological Notes

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) has as methodological framework the Eurostat's "*European Implementation in Tourism Satellite Accounts handbook*" and the "*Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008*" of the United Nations, OECD, Eurostat and World Tourism Organization (WTO).

On the other hand, and since the TSA is a project consistent with the System of National Accounts, its concepts, classifications and methodological references, such as the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA2008) and the European System of Accounts (SEC2010), are essential.

The United Nations International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 is the main conceptual reference of International Tourism, ensuring the consistency of the TSA with the Tourism Statistical Information Subsystem, for concepts and definitions, as well as with other subsystems such as the Balance of Payments. Reference is also made to the publications "*Measuring the role of tourism in OECD economies. The OECD manual on tourism satellite accounts and employment of the OECD*" and "*Designing the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA). Methodological Framework*" from the WTO.

The present estimates are broken down according to the TSA classifications for activities and products.

The tourism activities and products classifications

As far as the classifications are concerned, the Portuguese TSA maintained the reference of the Eurostat's European Implementation in Tourism Satellite Accounts, ensuring its coherence with the *Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008* from the United Nations, OECD, Eurostat and WTO.

The products and activities within the TSA are distinguished between Tourism "Specific (a)" and "Non-Specific (s)". The **Specific Products** are classified as Characteristic and Connected. The **Characteristic** products are the typical products of tourism and are the focus of tourism activity. In turn, **Connected** Products are products that, although they are not typical of tourism in an international context, can be in a narrower scope such as the national one. Typical products include accommodation, catering and beverages; the Transport of passengers; Travel agencies, tour operators and tour guides; Cultural services, Recreation and other entertainment services and Other tourism services.

Non-Specific Products correspond to all other products and services produced in the economy that even though they are not directly related to tourism, they can be consumed by visitors.

In the case of activities, the **Characteristic Activities** are productive activities whose main production was identified as being tourism characteristic that serve the visitors, admitting a direct relationship of the supplier with the consumer. This group includes: Accommodation (hotels and similar, secondary residences used for tourism purposes on their own or free of charge), Restaurants, Passenger transport, Passenger transport equipment rental, Travel agencies, tour operators and tourist guides, Cultural services and Sports and other recreation services.

The components of Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory and the GVA generated by tourism

Tourism consumption in the Economic Territory includes:

- The inbound tourism expenditure corresponds to final consumption expenditure made by non-resident visitors in Portugal;
- The domestic tourism expenditure corresponds to the final consumption expenditure of resident visitors traveling within Portugal, in places other than their usual environment, as well as to the domestic tourism expenditure made by resident visitors travelling to a different country (domestic component of outbound Tourism);
- The other components of tourism consumption include the housing services of second homes on own account, the financial intermediation services and those components of tourism consumption that cannot be broken down by type of tourism and visitor. The other components also include products whose expenditure is made by the General government and whose consumption has individual nature.

The Gross Value Added generated by tourism (GVAGT) corresponds to the share of GVA that is generated by the provision of goods and services to visitors in Portugal, whether resident in the country or not. This value can be considered as the contribution of the tourist activity to the GVA of the economy.

Collective consumption

Collective consumption expenditure corresponds to the production of non-market services by General government, whose consumption is simultaneously available to the entire community.

The estimation of the tourism collective consumption is part of a broader perspective of the demand for tourism. In fact, the TSA central framework, which defines tourism demand and supply and balance, is organized around the nomenclature of tourism products (goods and services), whose consumption is of individual nature.

The WTO manual provides a framework for estimating the collective consumption of tourism, broken down by products and subsectors of public administrations, suggesting the inclusion of some types of products, mainly services such as tourism promotion services, tourism information services visitor, and administrative services related to tourism, among others.

Within the TSA context, the approach adopted consisted in the identification of a set of entities of the public administrations that provide this type of services; information about the value of the collective consumption of tourism is then presented by subsector.

Data sources

The main data sources on which the estimation of the monetary and non-monetary variables of the TSA were based were the following:

Table 4 – Main data sources used in the TSA

Statistics Portugal	Other sources
National accounts (Base 2016)	Balance of payments (new series)
Transport and communications statistics (2016 and 2017)	Detailed financial information from the General government
Tourism statistics (2016, 2017 and 2018)	General government account
General register of statistical units (FGUE)	Simplified business information (SBI)
Survey on tourist demand of residents (2016, 2017 and 2018)	National tourism register
Survey on international tourism (2016)	Survey on National Scientific and Technological Potential Website of the Ministry of Justice (https://publicacoes.mj.pt/Pesquisa.aspx)
	Websites of tourism entities
	Reports and accounts of tourism entities

Conventional signs

* - First estimate
// - Non applicable
x – Non available

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ESA 2010	European System of National and Regional Accounts in the European Union 2010
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
FGUE	General register of statistical units
FTE	Full Time Equivalent (employment)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
GVAGT	Gross Value Added Generated by Tourism
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
p.p.	Percentage points
SBI	Simplified business information
TCET	Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
WTO	World Tourism Organization