### Travel & Tourism GDP 2019:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Travel &amp; Tourism jobs:</th>
<th>Travel &amp; Tourism GDP:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEST CASE SCENARIO</strong></td>
<td>70.8 MILLION job losses</td>
<td>$2,287 BILLION loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASELINE SCENARIO</strong></td>
<td>86.4 MILLION job losses</td>
<td>$2,934 BILLION loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WORST CASE SCENARIO</strong></td>
<td>142.6 MILLION job losses</td>
<td>$4,762 BILLION loss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WTTC and Oxford Economics. All values are in constant 2019 prices & exchange rates. All data as of June 2020

### Travel & Tourism jobs 2019:

- **211.3 MILLION**
- 3.7% GROWTH

### Travel & Tourism GDP 2019:

- **$6,736 BILLION**

Worst-case scenario can be avoided if countries follow WTTC’s five-point plan for recovery:

1. Immediate removal and replacement of any quarantine measures, with ‘air corridors’ to countries with similar circumstances, as well as the removal of travel advisories and bans on non-essential international travel, which prevents insurance protection cover for travelers.

2. Adoption of global health and safety protocols to provide assurance to travelers that it is safe to travel again.

3. Implementation of a rapid test and trace strategy to help contain the spread of the virus.

4. Greater collaboration between the public & private sectors to ensure a standardised, global approach to the crisis.

5. Continued government support for the sector in terms of fiscal and liquidity incentives as well as measures to protect workers.