## ROMANIA 2020 ANNUAL RESEARCH: KEY HIGHLIGHTS

### GLOBAL DATA 2019

- **10.3%** Total GDP contribution
- **330MN** Jobs globally (1 in 10 jobs)

### CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP

While the global economy grew by 2.5%, Travel & Tourism grew significantly more at 3.5%.

1 in 4 net new jobs were created by Travel & Tourism over the last five years.

Global GDP impact by sector (2018 data). Share of total economy GDP:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Share of Total Economy GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel &amp; Tourism</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT

- **5.9% OF TOTAL ECONOMY**
  
  Total T&T GDP = RON60.7BN (USD14,293.2MN)

- **+1.3%**
  
  2019 Travel & Tourism GDP growth vs +4.1% real economy GDP growth

### INTERNATIONAL VISITOR IMPACT

- **537.7 JOBS (000's)** (6.3% of total employment)
- **RON15.6BN** in visitor spend (3.7% of total exports) (USD3,667.1MN)

### INBOUND ARRIVALS

1. **GERMANY 12%**
2. **ISRAEL 10%**
3. **ITALY 9%**
4. **FRANCE 6%**
5. **UNITED STATES 6%**
   
   **REST OF WORLD 57%**

### OUTBOUND DEPARTURES

1. **HUNGARY 27%**
2. **GREECE 12%**
3. **BULGARIA 11%**
4. **UNITED KINGDOM 9%**
5. **UKRAINE 8%**
   
   **REST OF WORLD 33%**

### SECTOR CHARACTERISTICS (2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spending Type</th>
<th>Domestic Spending</th>
<th>International Spending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leisure Spending</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Spending</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Spending</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Spending</td>
<td></td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1All values are in constant 2019 prices & exchange rates

As reported in March 2020

Note: Data are average shares over the 2016-2018 period

Source: Oxford Economics, national sources and UNWTO