## Global Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total GDP contribution:</th>
<th>Total Travel &amp; Tourism jobs:</th>
<th>Change in Jobs:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2019</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10.3%</strong></td>
<td><strong>Travel &amp; Tourism GDP</strong></td>
<td><strong>333 MN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>USD 9,630 BN</strong></td>
<td><strong>change:</strong></td>
<td><strong>= 1 in 10 MN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2020</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.3%</strong></td>
<td><strong>-50.4%</strong></td>
<td><strong>271 MN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>USD 4,775 BN</strong></td>
<td><strong>=USD -4,855 BN</strong></td>
<td><strong>= 1 in 12 MN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2021</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.1%</strong></td>
<td><strong>+21.7%</strong></td>
<td><strong>289 MN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>USD 5,812 BN</strong></td>
<td><strong>=USD 1,038 BN</strong></td>
<td><strong>= 1 in 11 MN</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Angola Key Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to GDP:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.5%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>AOA 1,495.5BN</strong></td>
<td><strong>AOA 940.2BN</strong></td>
<td><strong>AOA 1,156.7BN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(USD 2,366.6MN)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(USD 1,487.9MN)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(USD 1,830.4MN)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Change:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Economy change:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Economy change:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>-37.1%</strong></td>
<td><strong>-5.4%</strong></td>
<td><strong>+23.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total contribution of Travel &amp; Tourism to Employment:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>421.7 (000s)</strong></td>
<td><strong>345.5 (000s)</strong></td>
<td><strong>363.4 (000s)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3.4% of total jobs</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.8% of total jobs</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.9% of total jobs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Change:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Change:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Change:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>-18.1%</strong></td>
<td><strong>+5.2%</strong></td>
<td><strong>+5.2%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visitor Spend:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>AOA 207.4 BN</strong></td>
<td><strong>AOA 14.4 BN</strong></td>
<td><strong>AOA 52.5 BN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1.1% of total exports</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.1% of total exports</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.2% of total exports</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(USD 328.2MN)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(USD 22.7MN)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(USD 83.1MN)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Change:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Change:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Change:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>-93.1%</strong></td>
<td><strong>-50.4%</strong></td>
<td><strong>+265.5%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
1. ANGOLA
2. **2022 Annual Research: Key Highlights**
**Angola Sector Characteristics**

**Domestic vs International Spending:**

- **2019**
  - Domestic Spending: USD 1,361.1MN (81%)
  - International Spending: USD 328.2MN (19%)

- **2021**
  - Domestic Spending: USD 1,246.7MN (94%)
  - International Spending: USD 83.1MN (6%)

**Leisure vs Business Spending:**

- **2019**
  - Leisure Spending: USD 1,240.1MN (73%)
  - Business Spending: USD 449.1MN (27%)

- **2021**
  - Leisure Spending: USD 1,137.8MN (86%)
  - Business Spending: USD 192.0MN (14%)

**Inbound Arrivals:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Portugal 30%</td>
<td>1. Portugal 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. China 8%</td>
<td>2. France 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Brazil 7%</td>
<td>3. Macau, SAR China 6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. France 6%</td>
<td>4. China 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. United Kingdom 4%</td>
<td>5. Brazil 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of world 45%</td>
<td>Rest of world 47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outbound Departures:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Namibia 68%</td>
<td>1. Namibia 71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. DR Congo 12%</td>
<td>2. DR Congo 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. South Africa 8%</td>
<td>3. South Africa 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Brazil 2%</td>
<td>4. Zambia 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. France 2%</td>
<td>5. Brazil 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of world 8%</td>
<td>Rest of world 8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** All percentage changes reflect year on year changes.

1. All values are in constant 2021 prices & exchange rates. As reported in March 2022
2. Where the country or region has implemented job support schemes and supported jobs are still recorded as employment by national statistical authorities, job losses exclude those supported jobs (where known)
3. Source: Oxford Economics, national sources and UNWTO