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Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) in Europe

2026 edition

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**Tourism Satellite
Accounts in Europe**

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1

Introduction

In many countries worldwide, tourism plays an important role in the economy. For many EU Member States, tourism has been a significant driver of the national economy and labour market during the periods of economic slowdown in the past decades. However, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic hit the tourism sector particularly hard. Before the pandemic struck, tourism directly accounted for 4% to 5% of the gross value added in the European Union. Estimates showed that, in the first year of the pandemic, more than 40% of the entire economic loss in European economies could be attributed to the near absence of tourism. This strongly underlines the importance of measuring tourism and assessing its resilience based on statistical evidence. Understanding tourism's economic value and its contribution to employment and local communities is also essential to giving the sector the political attention it deserves.

While most European countries have a well-established system of statistics to track tourism demand in terms of domestic and outbound trips, occupancy of tourist accommodation and tourist expenditure, these statistics don't measure the overall contribution of tourism to the economy.

To this end, the UN Tourism (formerly UNWTO), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) developed a harmonised system of tourism satellite accounts (TSA) ⁽¹⁾. It uses the same concepts, definitions and classifications as national accounts and is the internationally recognised framework for measuring tourist activity and the importance of tourism to national (or regional) economies. While traditional tourism statistics focus primarily on 'flows' (number of visitors, number of overnight stays etc.), TSA can tell us how much tourism contributes to an economy and how many jobs it creates. In its 2022 report *Transition Pathway for Tourism* ⁽²⁾, the Commission reminded the statistical community to further develop and implement TSA.

Since the early 2000s, the European Commission has launched several initiatives to encourage Member States to compile TSA, starting with three rounds of grants in 2000-2006 and a two-year

(1) 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008); United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO). The document is available on the Eurostat website (see footnote 1).

(2) [Transition Pathway for Tourism](#)

multi-country project ⁽³⁾ in 2008-09. Following international workshops gathering TSA experts and users, organised in 2017 and 2018, Eurostat launched a course on TSA in the European Statistics Training Programme (ESTP), that took place in 2019, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 (a next course is planned in the first half of 2026). Finally, since 2010, European countries submit every three years, on a voluntary basis, available TSA data to Eurostat (2010, 2013, 2016, 2019, 2022 and 2025).

This report presents an analysis of the data gathered in 2025 and is a follow-up to the 2023 edition of Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) in Europe ⁽⁴⁾. At this stage of development, national methodologies are not sufficiently harmonised for the data to be fully comparably across countries. However, even without entirely fulfilling the high-quality standards of official statistics, the results give useful insights about the state-of-affairs of TSA implementation and about EU and national level estimates of the economic dimension of tourism.

Eurostat would like to thank all the national authorities that contributed to this publication. Special thanks go out to Peter Laimer (Statistics Austria), Pavel Vančura and Zdeněk Lejsek (both Czech Statistical Office).

⁽³⁾ For more information, see <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/tourism/methodology/projects-and-studies>.

⁽⁴⁾ [Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe - 2023 edition](#)

2

Main findings

The objective of this report is twofold: to take stock of the state-of-affairs regarding TSA implementation across Europe, and to compile a limited set of TSA indicators allowing analysing European tourism in a macroeconomic framework.

Coverage and methodology

Since 2010, Eurostat invites the Member States every three years to transmit the available national TSA data, using a pre-defined template (for a list of indicators in the questionnaire, see Annex I).

The current paper is based on the results of the most recent exercise, which took place in 2025 and in which 26 European countries participated (24 EU members, 2 EFTA countries). Data was missing for Estonia, Greece and Cyprus, while data for two countries was not considered for the analysis and for estimating EU level aggregates: for Malta the data was deemed to be too old (TSA were compiled in 2022-2023, but for the reference year 2015), for Latvia the data was impartial (only covering international tourism, and excluding domestic tourism).

The 22 Member States with sufficient (and sufficiently recent) data accounted for 97.9% of tourism activity in Europe in terms of nights spent on (domestic and outbound) tourism trips made by EU residents, 94.0% in terms of (domestic and inbound) overnight stays in tourist accommodation and 96.7% in terms of value added created in tourism industries (see Table 1). Although for two EU countries with a deviating reference year (Italy and Poland, see also further) - having a joint share of 18.2% in accommodation occupancy, 12.1% in nights spent on tourism trips and 14.5% in tourism industries' value added – data for 2022 was estimated to be included in the EU aggregate. This coverage allows producing meaningful and sufficiently representative results for the entire EU. To extrapolate the data of the available countries to the level of aggregates for the EU, the data for missing countries was estimated using their share in EU tourism. For the purpose of this publication, a country's share in EU tourism is estimated by considering their share in tourist accommodation (based on the number domestic and inbound nights spent), their share in tourism demand (based on the number of nights spent on domestic and outbound tourism trips made by residents of the country) and their share in value added of

the tourism industries in the EU (based on structural business statistics).

Most countries submitted data for the reference year 2022. Sixteen of the reporting countries submitted, in addition, data or first estimates for the reference year 2023, which allows to produce more recent estimates on TSA for a year where most tourism economies had, in general, fully recovered from the external shock caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In their national endeavours to compile tourism satellite accounts, countries use the internationally accepted TSA framework. The 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008) was jointly developed by the United Nations Statistics Division, Eurostat, the OECD and UN Tourism (formerly UNWTO), and consists of 10 tables. However, coverage of these tables varies widely across the participating countries. The tables relating to the demand side and supply side are relatively complete (Tables 1 to 6 of the TSA system), but the information for the table on employment (Table 7) is much more fragmented. The indicators on gross fixed capital formation and collective consumption were only sparsely covered (Tables 8 and 9). Table 10 comprises primary tourism statistics that help to put the macroeconomic data into perspective.

Improving the harmonisation of TSA compilation across Europe remains a key challenge. Different degrees of adherence to TSA: RMF 2008 affects the comparability. Limitations (or absence) of data sources, lead to slight deviations from the international recommendations.

Implementation and harmonisation of TSA have gained importance in recent years. Firstly, TSA can have a pivotal role in measuring the economic and/or environmental sustainability of tourism. Secondly, TSA can feed SDG indicator 8.9.1 “Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate”, proposed for assessing goal 8.9 “By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products”. The COVID19 pandemic showed the importance of measuring tourism’s place in the economy and assessing its resilience based on statistical evidence.

Analysis

The analysis of the demand side (see Chapter 4) shows that domestic tourism accounted, on average in the EU in 2022, for 61 % of internal tourism expenditure, and inbound expenditure for 39 %. In 12 out of the 25 European countries for which data is available, inbound tourism expenditure was higher than domestic tourism expenditure. The importance of domestic tourism in internal tourism expenditure ranged from more than 92 % in Romania and 80 % in Germany to less than 15 % in Malta (2015), Luxembourg and Croatia. It should be noted that the reference year 2022 was still affected by the impact of the pandemic on travel limitations and travel behaviour, somehow favouring domestic tourism.

Representing 70 % of domestic tourism expenditure and 87 % of inbound tourism expenditure on average, overnight visitors were more important than same-day visitors for internal tourism expenditure. However, with a share of nearly one quarter in total internal tourism expenditure (domestic plus inbound), same-day visitors contributed substantially to the tourism economy.

The analysis of the supply side is based on macroeconomic variables such as gross value added, gross domestic product and internal consumption relating to tourism, and how they compare with totals for the overall economy. These variables are useful for gauging the importance of tourism for the economy as a whole and compared with other economic activities (see Chapter 5).

The contribution of tourism to an economy can be expressed by comparing the internal tourism consumption to the domestic supply, the latter being defined as the sum of the output by domestic producers and the imports corrected for taxes less subsidies. The proportion of total domestic supply accounted for by internal tourism consumption is called the tourism ratio. In 2022, in the aftermath of the pandemic, the average tourism ratio in the EU amounted to 2.9 %, i.e. domestic and inbound visitors consumed 2.9 % of the total output of tourism and non-tourism industries (for comparison, before the pandemic, in 2019, the tourism ratio was 3.7 %. The ratio ranged from around 1 % in Ireland and Luxembourg to more than 7 % in Iceland (7.2 %) and Croatia (8.7 %).

An alternative measure of the contribution of tourism to an economy, is the share of tourism direct gross value added in the total gross value added (meaning the total output of domestic producers in the economy, minus their intermediate consumption). The tourism share in total gross value added varied from 0.8 % in Luxembourg to 10.5 % in Croatia. The average for the EU was 3.6 % (down from 4.5 % in 2019). In absolute terms, the tourism direct gross value added in 2022 was estimated to be €517 billion in 2022, of which Germany accounted for €92 billion, followed by France (€82 billion) and Spain (€75 billion) (note that no comparable data for 2022 is available for Italy).

Data on tourism direct gross domestic product was reported by fewer countries, but the available data allowed to estimate the tourism direct GDP in the EU in 2022 at €597 billion (corresponding to 3.8 % of the EU GDP).

It is important to specify that the results presented above refer to the direct effects, namely the part of – for instance – gross value added generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that directly serve visitors in response to internal tourism consumption. Tourism Satellite Accounts measure these direct effects but do not include indirect effects generated by the additional demand for goods and services necessary to satisfy visitor demand for goods and services (for instance restaurants have to buy and prepare more food, hotels need more housekeeping supplies and public services, aquatic centres consume more cleaning supplies and more water, transport businesses must buy more petrol, fuel and spare parts, etc.). This means that the impact of tourism on the economy is not fully reflected in the Tourism Satellite Account tables and must be measured and analysed using other means such as input-output models.

Based on available, preliminary data for 2023 for a subset of countries (not representative for the EU as a whole), internal tourism consumption was well above the pre-pandemic level of 2019. The same was true for the level of tourism direct gross value added and tourism direct gross domestic product. However, the relative contribution of tourism to the gross value added or gross domestic product for the entire economy in 2023, hadn't yet reached the same share as in 2019, which can be explained by the fact that the tourism sector had to recover from a bigger slump than other sectors of the economy.

3

Background and introductory comments on the data

This report presents results from the sixth round of TSA data collection in Europe. Data was transmitted by 26 countries on a voluntary basis ⁽⁵⁾ to Eurostat in 2025.

The first TSA exercise of this kind took place in 2010, with 23 participating countries. Eurostat's aim was to collect readily available and voluntarily submitted TSA data from Member States, EFTA and candidate countries at regular intervals but not each year. The next exercises took place in 2013 (22 countries), 2016 (19 countries), 2019 (27 countries) and 2022 (27 countries).

Scope and coverage

The indicators included in the reporting template (see Annex I) are a subset of the tables in the TSA: RMF 2008 and focus on headline indicators and totals. The reporting template remained stable over time, but was slightly modified at the occasion of the fifth exercise 2022, with the inclusion of additional macro-economic key aggregates in Table 5 and 6 (gross value added of tourism industries or GVATI, tourism direct gross value added or TDGVA, tourism direct gross domestic product or TDGDP) and figures on direct employment effect in Table 7.

It should be noted — especially when comparing and interpreting results — that the comparability of the results is still affected by methodological differences between national TSAs and the TSA:RMF 2008, different degrees of completeness, different levels of statistical 'maturity' (some figures are preliminary, others come from pilot projects) and different reference years (in this exercise, this concerns three countries, namely Italy, Malta and Poland). To give data users a clearer idea of data quality, explanatory notes on the tables and graphs are included where relevant and possible. It is highly recommended that the user considers this metadata in the notes accompanying the tables and graphs when analysing, comparing or interpreting results.

(5) Currently, the compilation and transmission of TSA data go beyond the legal requirements for tourism statistics, as laid down in Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 concerning European statistics on tourism, hence the voluntary nature of this data transmission.

For the sixth TSA exercise in Europe, 26 countries provided data, of which 24 EU Member States ⁽⁶⁾:

- 24 Member States: Belgium ⁽⁷⁾, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Latvia ⁽⁸⁾, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta ⁽⁹⁾, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden;
- 2 EFTA countries: Iceland and Norway.

Table 1 indicates how many of the 53 indicators included in the template were transmitted by each of the countries (see Annex I for the complete set of indicators). Coverage (which was partial in all cases, ranging from 23 to 48 indicators) also gives an indication of how complete the national TSA are. Table 1 also includes some core tourism statistics to illustrate the representativeness of the participating countries (with sufficient or sufficiently recent data) for estimating aggregates for the EU as a whole: these 22 Member States account for 94.0% of tourism flows in terms of (domestic and inbound) overnight stays in tourist accommodation, for 97.9% of tourism activity in the EU in terms of nights spent on (domestic and outbound) tourism trips made by EU residents, and for 96.7% of the value added created in tourism industries.

Table 2 shows the coverage of the selected indicators for the 10 TSA tables. TSA Tables 1 to 6 and 10 are relatively well covered. All 26 countries reported on 'total inbound tourism expenditure' (included in TSA Table 1), 25 reported on 'total domestic tourism expenditure' (included in TSA Table 2) and 'total internal tourism expenditure' (included in TSA Table 4). For the core TSA Table 6, coverage was good, also for the macro-economic aggregates tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA, reported by 23 countries) and tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP, reported by 18 countries).

For TSA Table 7 on employment — considered essential for analysing the tourism sector's interaction with the labour market — data availability was more fragmented and none of the indicators was reported by more than half of the countries. On the one hand because respondents chose one of the two approaches (tourism industries versus tourism after applying tourism shares), on the other hand because of limited availability of concepts in national accounts (for instance number of persons employed, but not number of jobs).

The least covered TSA tables are Tables 8 and 9 relating to respectively tourism gross fixed capital formation and tourism collective consumption. For these tables, only six countries (23%) and two countries (8%), respectively, transmitted the single indicator requested. This reflects on the one hand the complexity of compiling these tables and on the other hand the lower priority in terms of user relevance given to these tables.

⁽⁶⁾ Estonia, Greece and Cyprus were not able to submit data.

⁽⁷⁾ Tourism being a subnational competence in Belgium, TSA is generally compiled at regional level. For the purpose of this paper, the Flemish Statistics Authority kindly compiled a national TSA for Belgium.

⁽⁸⁾ Only the international dimension of tourism was considered. It was agreed to not use this impartial data in this publication

⁽⁹⁾ Malta replied to the request to submit TSA data, albeit it with data for an old reference year. In the context of DG REFORM's Technical Support Instrument, Malta produced a pilot TSA for the reference year 2015. While certainly outdated by now, the data for 2015 is still included in the publication to give the reader at least an idea of the level or the order of magnitude of tourism in the Maltese economy.

Table 1

Number of TSA variables sent to Eurostat and reference tourism data, by country, 2022

Country	Number of indicators transmitted (n=53)	Nights spent in tourist accommodation (2022)		Nights spent on domestic and out-bound tourism trips (2022)		Value added in tourism industries (2022) ⁽¹⁾	
		(million nights)	Share in EU total	(million nights)	Share in EU total	(million euro)	Share in EU total
EU	-	2,754.9	100.0	5,450.3	100.0	433,418	100.0
Belgium	37	43.0	1.6	123.9	2.3	12,701	2.9
Bulgaria	23	24.2	0.9	18.2	0.3	1,645	0.4
Czechia	48	50.6	1.8	136.6	2.5	4,117	0.9
Denmark	44	38.4	1.4	81.5	1.5	6,839	1.6
Germany	40	400.4	14.5	1,317.5	24.2	89,329	20.6
Estonia	-	6.0	0.2	12.5	0.2	569	0.1
Ireland	28	34.9	1.3	75.7	1.4	9,162	2.1
Greece	-	132.7	4.8	68.6	1.3	10,593	2.4
Spain	39	451.6	16.4	605.2	11.1	54,065	12.5
France	31	449.8	16.3	1,079.7	19.8	85,394	19.7
Croatia	26	90.0	3.3	26.6	0.5	3,229	0.7
Italy	45	412.0	15.0	295.8	5.4	53,356	12.3
Cyprus	-	14.3	0.5	13.8	0.3	1,523	0.4
Latvia	25	3.9	0.1	14.7	0.3	552	0.1
Lithuania	40	8.1	0.3	21.0	0.4	1,100	0.3
Luxembourg	39	3.3	0.1	21.5	0.4	1,834	0.4
Hungary	44	29.4	1.1	59.0	1.1	2,754	0.6
Malta	36	8.2	0.3	4.4	0.1	1,159	0.3
Netherlands	24	132.6	4.8	306.2	5.6	32,801	7.6
Austria	41	115.1	4.2	134.6	2.5	18,249	4.2
Poland	30	90.0	3.3	362.1	6.6	9,437	2.2
Portugal	34	76.9	2.8	79.2	1.5	11,282	2.6
Romania	48	26.6	1.0	67.7	1.2	3,897	0.9
Slovenia	43	15.6	0.6	25.6	0.5	1,411	0.3
Slovakia	47	12.3	0.4	41.2	0.8	964	0.2
Finland	36	22.0	0.8	140.4	2.6	4,008	0.9
Sweden	33	62.9	2.3	317.0	5.8	11,448	2.6
Iceland	38	8.5	-	-	-	1,956	-
Liechtenstein	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	29	36.1	-	138.3	-	7,985	-
Switzerland	-	55.6	-	126.1	-	-	-

Notes: Reference year for TSA data is 2022, except Italy (2023), Poland (2019), Malta (2015) and Latvia and Norway (2021).

(1) Estimates based on available Structural Business Statistics data for NACE classes: H491, H4932, H4939, H501, H503, H511, I551, I552, I553, I561, I563, N771, N7721 and division N79.

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025, Tourism statistics.

Table 2
Overview of coverage of TSA tables

Table		Number of indicators in questionnaire	Availability in participating countries (%)
TSA Table 1	Inbound tourism expenditure	3	85
TSA Table 2	Domestic tourism expenditure	3	81
TSA Table 3	Outbound tourism expenditure	3	60
TSA Table 4	Internal tourism consumption	5	91
TSA Table 5	Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries	4	98
TSA Table 6	Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption	11	92
TSA Table 7	Employment in the tourism industries	13	41
TSA Table 8	Tourism gross fixed capital formation	1	23
TSA Table 9	Tourism collective consumption	1	8
TSA Table 10	Non-monetary indicators	9	65

Notes: Reference year for TSA data is 2022, except Italy (2023), Poland (2019), Malta (2015) and Latvia and Norway (2021).

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

The reference year for the data was for most countries 2022, namely 21 out of 26 participating countries (see Table 3).

Norway and Latvia reported TSA data for 2021, while for Poland the most recent available reference year for TSA data is 2019. Italy reported data for 2023. The data for these countries included in the TSA tables in this publication refers to the mentioned reference years (except Latvia, not published). To calculate EU aggregates for the common reference year 2022, the data for Poland was extrapolated using the evolution between 2019 and 2022 based on structural business statistics for the tourism industries and the evolution of TSA data as observed for other countries, while data for Italy was taken from (non-published) estimates provided by ISTAT for the purpose of this exercise. Malta reported data for 2015 but – although outdated and of lower relevance now – the data was included in the publication to give users a broad idea of the tourism economy in this country.

It was suggested to responding countries to align as much as possible to a common reference year 2022, but the template also allowed countries to send, where available, more recent data for 2023. Sixteen countries provided data for 2023. This data is tentatively explored in Chapter 8 of this paper, which is relevant because 2023 is considered to a year during which tourism had largely recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic while 2022 was still an atypical year due to the aftermath of the pandemic.

Table 3

Reference year for TSA data

Year	Country	
2023	IT	1
2022	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, ES, FR, HR, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, IS	21
2021	LV, NO	2
2019	PL	1
2015	MT	1

Note: for some countries, more recent data is available (see chapter 8)

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Governance

Depending on how the statistical system is organised in a country, various agencies can be involved in compiling and disseminating official tourism statistics and the TSA. In all but three cases, the national statistical office compiles the data (see Table 4). In Belgium, TSA for the entire country is compiled by the Flemish Statistics Authority (part of the European Statistical System as an ‘other national authority’ or ONA); in Sweden, TSA is compiled by the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (also an ONA); in Denmark, TSA is compiled by the national tourism board (VisitDenmark).

Table 4

Institution responsible for compiling the TSA

Institution	Country
National statistical institute	BE ⁽¹⁾ , BG, CZ, DE, IE, ES, FR, HR, IT, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, IS, NO
Other government body	SE (Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth)
National tourism board	DK (VisitDenmark)

⁽¹⁾ TSA for Belgium was compiled by the Flemish Statistics Authority, in collaboration with the NSI (Statbel) and with the other regions in Belgium.

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Where the national statistical institute (NSI) is responsible for compiling the TSA, this is done either by the unit dealing with tourism statistics or by the unit in charge of national accounts (see Table 5). Both approaches have their advantages. However, the most important is that tourism statisticians and national accountants work closely together and pool their knowledge and experience.

Table 5

Department within the NSI responsible for compiling TSA

Responsible department in the NSI	Country
Tourism Statistics	BG, CZ, IE, ES, FR, LV, LT, HU, MT, AT, PL, RO, SK, FI
National Accounts	DE, HR, IT, LU, NL, PT, SI, IS, NO

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Data sources for TSA compilation

TSA compilers use a wide range of sources as input to the accounts. In the 2025 data collection, compilers were asked to indicate for each of the TSA Tables the most relevant sources used, selecting from a pre-selected set of potential sources and differentiating between 'main source' and 'auxiliary source'.

Annex II includes the full overview. The most cited sources for the demand and supply information (TSA Tables 1 to 6) were data collected in the context of Regulation (EU) 692/2011 concerning European statistics on tourism, namely accommodation statistics (business surveys) and tourism demand surveys (household surveys). Where available, countries also relied on border surveys or specific surveys addressed to tourism service providers (for instance travel agencies or tour operators). Given the close link to national accounts, supply-use tables, input-output tables or (other) information from National Accounts were often mentioned as essential building blocks. The data on employment (TSA Table 7) generally includes information from the labour force survey and from (structural) business statistics. Structural business statistics (SBS) and short-term business statistics (STS) were mentioned for many tables.

4

The demand side: How much did visitors spend in 2022?

The first four TSA tables contain demand-side data on expenditure by visitors (before and during their trip) and tourism consumption. Tourism expenditure is divided into inbound, domestic and outbound tourism in TSA Tables 1, 2 and 3 respectively. TSA Table 4 focuses on internal tourism consumption, summarising inbound and domestic tourism expenditure, but also covering other components of consumption.

Tourism consumption is more or less the same as tourism expenditure, albeit a little broader in scope. Apart from expenditure, consumption also covers among other elements such as the imputed rent of holiday homes or services paid by non-profit institutions for trips made by, for instance, groups of disabled people.

Overnight visitors (tourists) account for 87 % of the inbound tourism expenditure

Table 6 on the next page (TSA Table 1) shows inbound tourism expenditure in the country visited. These results are available for 25 countries (the split between expenditure by overnight tourists and same-day visitors, however, is only available for 19 countries, of which 18 EU members).

Based on data for 2022, the inbound tourism expenditure in EU countries amounted to €427.7 billion. Spain recorded the highest value: €83.6 billion or nearly 20 % of the EU total inbound tourism expenditure, France came second (€66.2 billion). The top 3 countries, completed by Italy, accounted for nearly half of the inbound tourism expenditure in the EU in 2022. These countries were followed by Germany (€42.8 billion), the Netherlands (€28.4 billion), Portugal (€23.7 billion) and Austria (€18.7 billion). The top 7 countries accounted for around three-quarters of total inbound tourism expenditure in the EU (see also Figure 1).

Table 6
Inbound tourism expenditure, 2022 (TSA Table 1)
(million EUR)

Country	Total	By tourists	By same-day visitors
EU	427,668	373,962	53,706
Belgium	4,188	3,893	294
Bulgaria ⁽¹⁾	4,106	3,532	574
Czechia ⁽²⁾	5,679	4,110	1,569
Denmark	8,611	8,042	569
Germany	42,765	40,015	2,750
Estonia	:	:	:
Ireland ⁽³⁾	5,362	:	:
Greece	:	:	:
Spain	83,609	:	:
France ⁽⁴⁾	66,168	:	:
Croatia	13,114	12,330	784
Italy [2023]	76,113	73,971	2,142
Cyprus	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:
Lithuania	1,491	1,143	348
Luxembourg	3,756	914	2,842
Hungary	5,591	4,221	1,370
Malta [2015]	1,303	1,274	29
Netherlands	28,441	:	:
Austria ⁽⁵⁾	18,681	15,607	3,074
Poland [2019]	10,986	5,840	5,147
Portugal	23,655	22,923	732
Romania	1,216	869	347
Slovenia	3,537	1,499	2,038
Slovakia ⁽⁶⁾	1,437	985	452
Finland	3,868	3,818	50
Sweden	10,236	:	:
Iceland	2,796	2,729	67
Liechtenstein	:	:	:
Norway [2021] ⁽⁷⁾	1,840	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:

Notes: EU aggregate 2022 estimated for this publication using available data. The breakdown of inbound tourism expenditure by type of visitor was not available for all countries. Reference year 2022, except Italy (2023), Poland (2019), Malta (2015) and Norway (2021).

(1) Same-day visitors include transits, which accounted for €249 million. (BG)

(2) Same-day visitors include transits, which accounted for €601 million. (CZ)

(3) Experimental methodology due to lack of inbound overseas overnight visitor data for 2022. Expenditure for inbound overseas overnight visitors estimated by adjusting 2023 figures using departing passenger data and consumer price index. Only fares to Irish carriers included. Inbound expenditure by visitors from Northern Ireland included, provided by Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). (IE)

(4) Figures adjusted with the balance of payments (international transport included). (FR)

(5) Includes imputed rents for second homes. (AT)

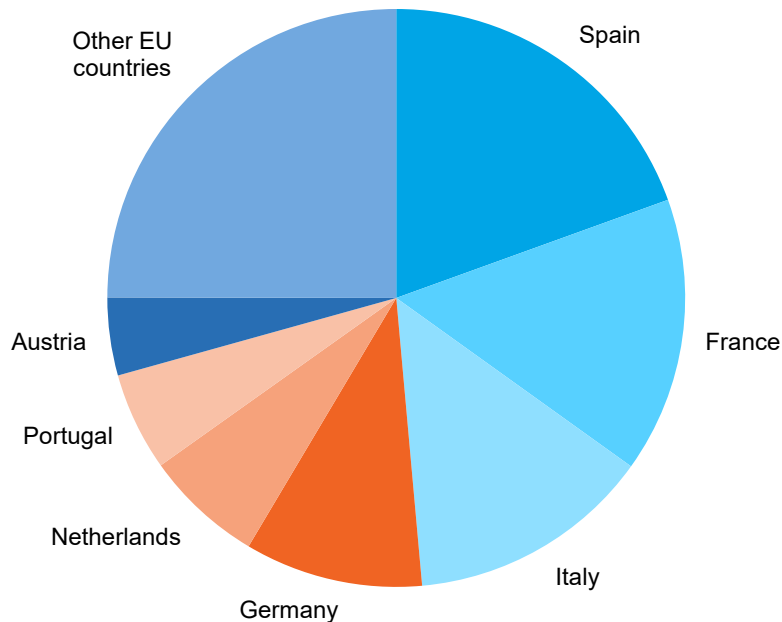
(6) Same-day visitors include transits, which accounted for €127 million. (SK)

(7) Expenditures on valuables are not included. Inbound tourism includes also travellers not being visitors as the travel item from the balance of payments is used in full. (NO)

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Figure 1

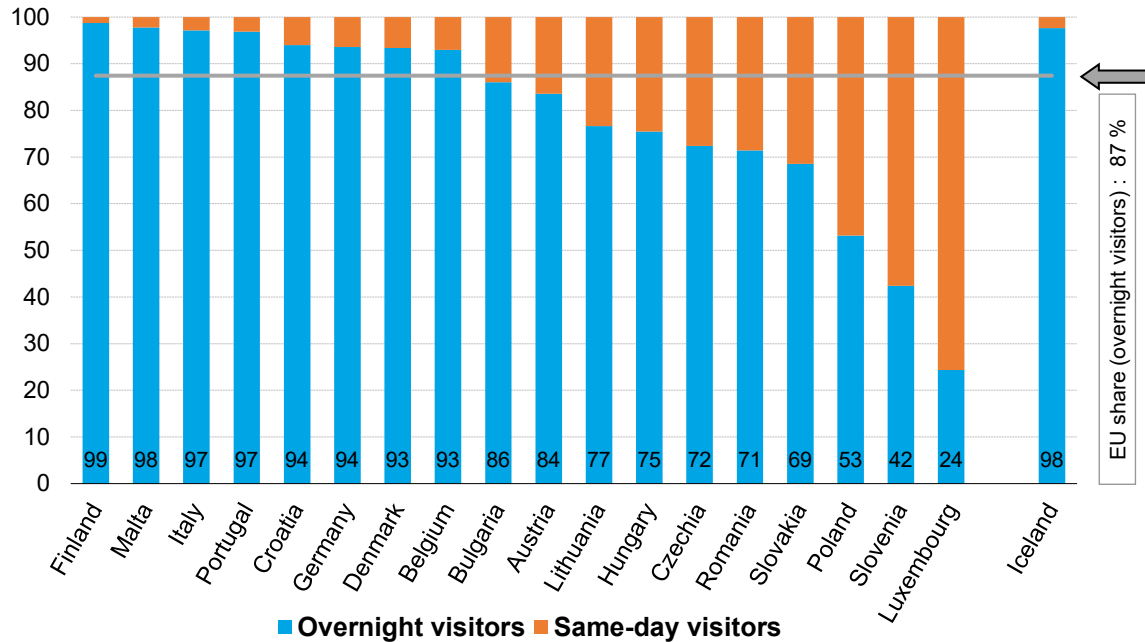
Inbound tourism expenditure — top countries
(2022 - share in EU total)



Note: Data for Italy based on (non-published) estimates provided by ISTAT for the purpose of this publication.
 Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Figure 2 gives an overview of the countries' average share of total inbound tourism expenditure accounted for by overnight tourists (as opposed to same-day visitors' inbound tourism expenditure).

At EU level, this share was 87%, an estimate based on data from the 18 Member States that were able to distinguish by type of visitor. The highest percentage was reported by Finland (99%), Malta (98%) and Italy and Portugal (both 97%). By contrast, Luxembourg and Slovenia recorded shares under 50% (respectively 24% and 42%), meaning same-day visitors contributed more to inbound tourism expenditure than overnight visitors did.

Figure 2**Inbound tourism expenditure, by overnight visitors (tourists) and same-day visitors (2022)**

Note: EU aggregate for 2022 estimated for this publication using available data. Reference year 2022, except Malta (2015), Italy (2023) and Poland (2019). Missing data for countries not shown.
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

For many countries, tourism is an important driver for international trade in services. The credit side of this part of the balance of payments (BoP) details the foreign receipts of a country.

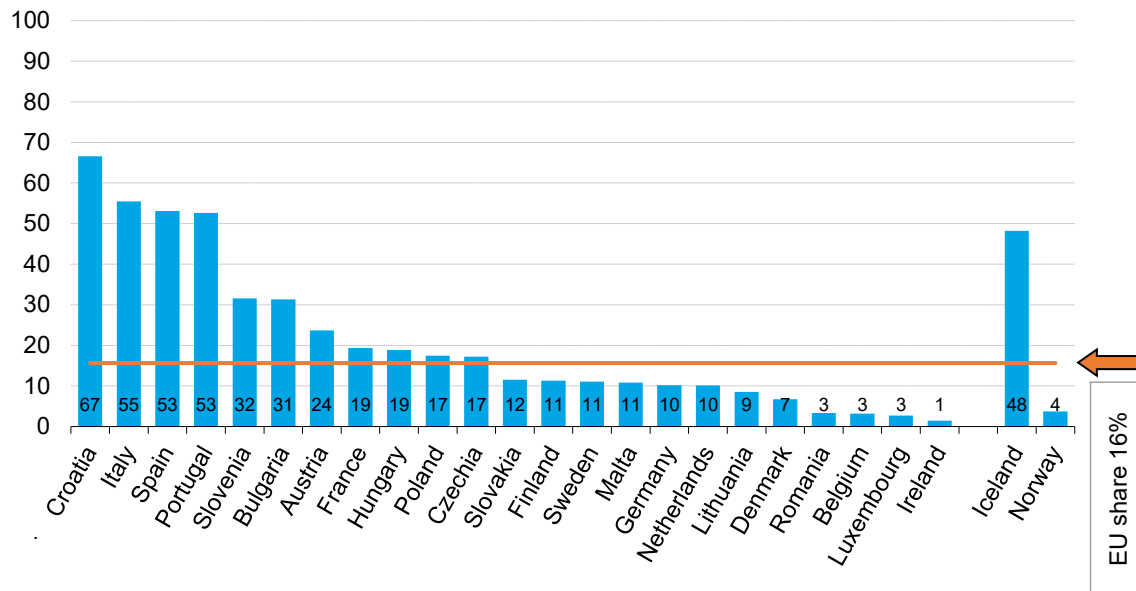
Figure 3 depicts the share of inbound tourism expenditure (TSA) in relation to the total international trade in services (BoP). Even if the travel concept (used in BoP) and the tourism concept (used in tourism statistics and in TSA) are not entirely comparable ⁽¹⁰⁾, this ratio gives an indication of the importance of inbound tourism for the trade in services.

For the 23 EU countries for which both series of data are available, inbound tourism expenditure amounts on average to one sixth (16%) of international trade in services, ranging from 1% in Ireland and 3% in Luxembourg, Belgium and Romania to more than 50 % in Croatia (67%), Italy (55%) and Spain and Portugal (both 53%).

(10) BoP includes for instance border workers, long-term students etc. For a more comprehensive discussion of conceptual differences between balance of payments and tourism statistics, see the bridge table (Figure 8.1) on pp.72-73 in the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 [IRTS2008]

Figure 3

Share of inbound tourism expenditure in relation to total international trade in services (2022)



Notes: EU aggregate for 2022 estimated for this publication using available data. Reference year 2022, except Italy (2023), Poland (2019), Malta (2015) and Norway (2021). Countries with missing data not shown.
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025, Statistics on international trade in services [bop its6 tot].

Nearly one-third of the domestic tourism expenditure is linked to same-day visits

In almost every country, domestic tourism expenditure makes a significant contribution to the economy and is therefore a key component of the TSA. It comprises expenditure by residents travelling within their own country, but also expenditure linked to outbound trips but incurred in the country of residence, such as fares for transport to a foreign destination but paid to a carrier in the country of origin or purchase of a new suitcase before the trip.

The total domestic tourism expenditure in countries of the EU in 2022 is estimated at €660.7 billion (see Table 7 on the next page (corresponding to TSA Table 2)).

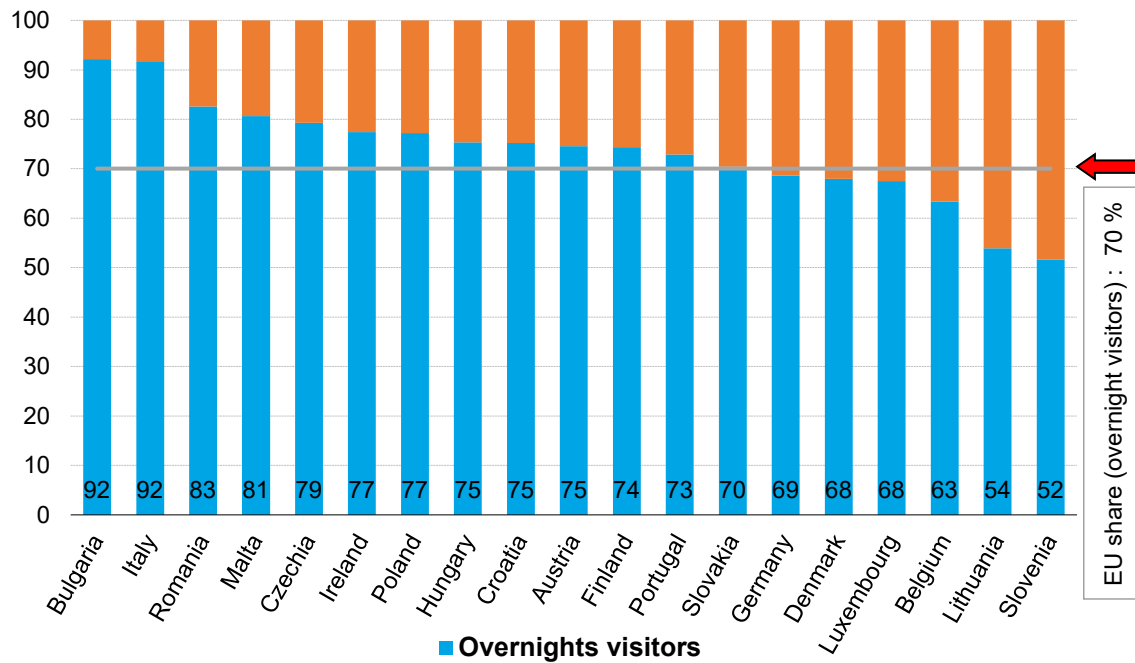
The highest figure was reported by Germany (€172.5 billion, corresponding to 26% of EU27 total domestic tourism expenditure), followed by France (€125.7 billion) (see Table 7 on the next page (corresponding to TSA Table 2)).

Domestic tourism expenditure includes amounts spent by tourists in their country of residence in connection with an outbound trip. However, non-monetary data (the number of domestic same-day trips and domestic overnight stays) only covers trips/stays in the country of origin. Therefore, no average is calculated for domestic tourism expenditure. Domestic expenditure on domestic trips and domestic expenditure on outbound trips is reported separately in the TSA framework, but this breakdown was not included in the template gathering the input data for this paper.

Available data reveals that same-day visitors contributed, on average, 30% to domestic tourism expenditure. As shown in Figure 4, same-day domestic trips were almost as significant as overnight trips for Slovenia (48%, as compared to 52% for overnight tourists).

Figure 4

Domestic tourism expenditure, by overnight visitors (tourists) and same-day visitors (2022)



Note: EU aggregate estimated for this publication using available data. Reference year 2022, except Italy (2023), Malta (2015) and Poland (2019). Countries with missing data not shown.
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Table 7

Domestic tourism expenditure, 2022 (TSA Table 2)
(million EUR)

Country	Total	By overnight visitors	By same-day visitors
EU	660,701	462,681	198,019
Belgium	15,468	9,797	5,671
Bulgaria	840	774	66
Czechia ⁽¹⁾	5,949	4,716	1,232
Denmark	11,990	8,151	3,840
Germany ⁽²⁾	172,534	118,415	54,119
Estonia	:	:	:
Ireland ⁽³⁾	3,786	2,930	856
Greece	:	:	:
Spain ⁽⁴⁾	58,134	:	:
France ⁽⁵⁾	125,650	:	:
Croatia	1,857	1,397	460
Italy [2023]	82,519	75,585	6,934
Cyprus	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:
Lithuania	1,467	791	676
Luxembourg	490	331	159
Hungary	2,183	1,645	538
Malta [2015]	139	112	27
Netherlands	58,653	:	:
Austria ⁽⁶⁾	11,817	8,812	3,006
Poland [2019]	12,364	9,551	2,813
Portugal ⁽⁷⁾	12,169	8,866	3,302
Romania	14,146	11,684	2,462
Slovenia	2,103	1,085	1,018
Slovakia ⁽⁸⁾	2,553	1,798	755
Finland	9,977	7,416	2,560
Sweden	23,788	:	:
Iceland	1,599	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:
Norway [2021] ⁽⁹⁾	12,703	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:

Notes: EU aggregate for 2022 estimated for this publication using available data. The breakdown of domestic tourism expenditure by type of visitor was not available for all countries. Reference year 2022, except Italy (2023), Malta (2015), Poland (2019) and Norway (2021).

(1) Expenditure by overnight visitors includes €282 million from business trips. (CZ)

(2) Expenditure by overnight visitors includes the domestic expenditure part of outbound tourism. (DE)

(3) Domestic tourism expenditure includes business trips which accounted for €172 million for overnight visitors and €59 million for same-day visitors. (IE)

(4) Estimations of rents associated to vacation homes are included. (ES)

(5) "Holiday and other short-stay accommodation" in the S5 ISCI consumption from National Account is missing; the information comes from the tourism demand survey. (FR)

(6) Includes imputed rents for second homes. (AT)

(7) The part referring to tourists is further split between expenditure made for trips within the country (€7 604 million) and trips abroad (€1 262 million). It includes business tourism expenditure. (PT)

(8) Expenditure by overnight visitors includes €93 million from business trips. (SK)

(9) Expenditures on transport services on outbound trips are included regardless of the producer being resident or non-resident. Expenditures on valuables and costly durables subject to custom control like cars, are not included. (NO)

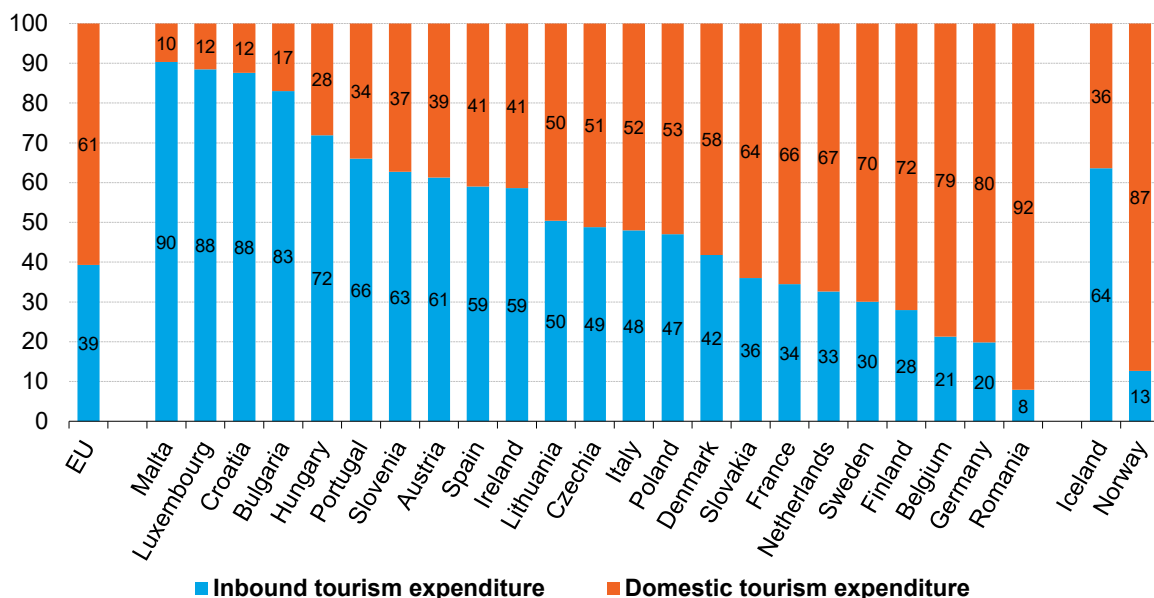
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Domestic tourism expenditure 1.5 times higher than inbound tourism expenditure

For many countries, domestic tourism is more important than inbound tourism. Furthermore, domestic tourism expenditure includes the 'domestic' part of expenditure on outbound trips (see above and methodological notes in Annex IV). Therefore, it is no surprise that domestic tourism expenditure accounted for the bigger share in internal tourism expenditure in the EU, accounting for 61%, with the remaining 39% relating to inbound tourism expenditure. Figure 5 shows the breakdown for individual countries.

Figure 5

Inbound tourism expenditure and domestic tourism expenditure as proportions of internal tourism expenditure
(%, 2022)



Notes: EU aggregate for 2022 estimated for this publication using available data. Reference year 2022, except Malta (2015), Italy (2023), Poland (2019) and Norway (2021). Countries with missing data not shown. Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Table 8 (corresponding to TSA Table 4) shows the internal tourism consumption, the sum of inbound tourism expenditure, domestic tourism expenditure, and other components of tourism consumption (for instance imputed rent for second homes). For the EU, internal tourism consumption was estimated at €1 213 billion in 2022. Germany recorded the highest figure with €252 billion, or 21% of the EU total internal tourism consumption, followed by France, Italy and Spain. Jointly, these four countries accounted for around two thirds of the EU total internal tourism consumption.

As can be seen in Table 8, nine of the reporting countries didn't cover "other components of tourism consumption". In most cases, this was due to a lack of reliable data sources, although some countries had included these components as 'expenditure' (which is not fully in line with the

TSA: RMF 2008).

To put tourism consumption in a country into perspective (inbound as well as domestic components), Figure 6 shows the internal tourism consumption in relation to the population of the country. Per capita internal tourism consumption, in the EU, was estimated at €2 721 per inhabitant. At country level, Luxembourg (€6 752 per inhabitant), the Netherlands (€5 234) and Croatia (€3 956) were on top. Outside the EU, the highest per capita internal tourism consumption was in Iceland, at €12 379 per inhabitant.

Table 8

Internal tourism consumption, (TSA Table 4)
(million EUR, 2022)

Country	Internal tourism consumption	Internal tourism expenditure	Inbound tourism expenditure	Domestic tourism expenditure	Other components of tourism consumption
EU	1,213,387	1,088,370	427,668	660,701	:
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	24,012	19,656	4,188	15,468	4,356
Bulgaria	4,946	4,946	4,106	840	:
Czechia ⁽²⁾	11,628	11,628	5,679	5,949	:
Denmark	20,601	20,601	8,611	11,990	:
Germany	251,725	215,299	42,765	172,534	36,426
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland ⁽³⁾	9,148	9,148	5,362	3,786	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:
Spain ⁽⁴⁾	164,242	141,743	83,609	58,134	22,499
France ⁽⁵⁾	191,818	191,818	66,168	125,650	:
Croatia ⁽⁶⁾	15,279	14,971	13,114	1,857	308
Italy [2023]	202,720	158,632	76,113	82,519	44,088
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	2,958	2,958	1,491	1,467	:
Luxembourg	4,358	4,246	3,756	490	112
Hungary ⁽⁷⁾	7,774	7,774	5,591	2,183	:
Malta [2015]	1,457	1,442	1,303	139	15
Netherlands	92,062	87,094	28,441	58,653	4,968
Austria	31,444	30,499	18,681	11,817	945
Poland [2019]	23,350	23,350	10,986	12,364	:
Portugal	37,599	35,823	23,655	12,169	1,776
Romania	15,428	15,361	1,216	14,145	67
Slovenia	5,723	5,640	3,537	2,103	83
Slovakia ⁽⁸⁾	5,157	3,990	1,437	2,553	1,167
Finland ⁽⁹⁾	15,821	13,845	3,868	9,977	1,976
Sweden	36,232	34,024	10,236	23,788	2,208
Iceland ⁽¹⁰⁾	4,658	4,394	2,796	1,599	263
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:
Norway [2021] ⁽¹¹⁾	14,543	14,543	1,840	12,703	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: EU aggregated 2022 estimated for this publication using available data. "Other components of tourism consumption" not imputed for countries with missing values. Reference year 2022, except Italy (2023), Malta (2015), Poland (2019) and Norway (2021)

(1) Includes imputed rent second homes (€2 043 million), social transfers in kind (€1 399 million) and durables (€914 million). (BE)

(2) Tourism social transfers in kind and consumption of individual non-market services are not included in the Czech TSA. All other components of tourism consumption (e.g. business trips, imputed rent) are directly included in TSA tables T1 and T2. (CZ)

(3) Data does not contain any estimates of non-monetary consumption, nor does it place a value on vacation accommodation on own account. (IE)

(4) "Other components of tourism consumption" includes business expenses. (ES)

(5) The data are adjusted to the national accounts, except for accommodation which is too low in the accounts and is readjusted with the surveys. (FR)

(6) "Other components of tourism consumption" includes only the estimated value for imputed rent for the owners of a vacation home, without correction for tourism share. (HR)

(7) Tourism social transfers in kind and consumption of individual non-market services are not included in the Hungarian TSA. All other components of tourism consumption (e.g. business trips, imputed rent) are directly included in TSA tables T1 and T2. (HU)

(8) "Other components of tourism consumption" includes social transfers in kind and imputed rent for housing. (SK)

(9) "Other components of tourism consumption" contains imputed consumption of vacation accommodation on own account, and expenditure on business trips paid by employers. (FI)

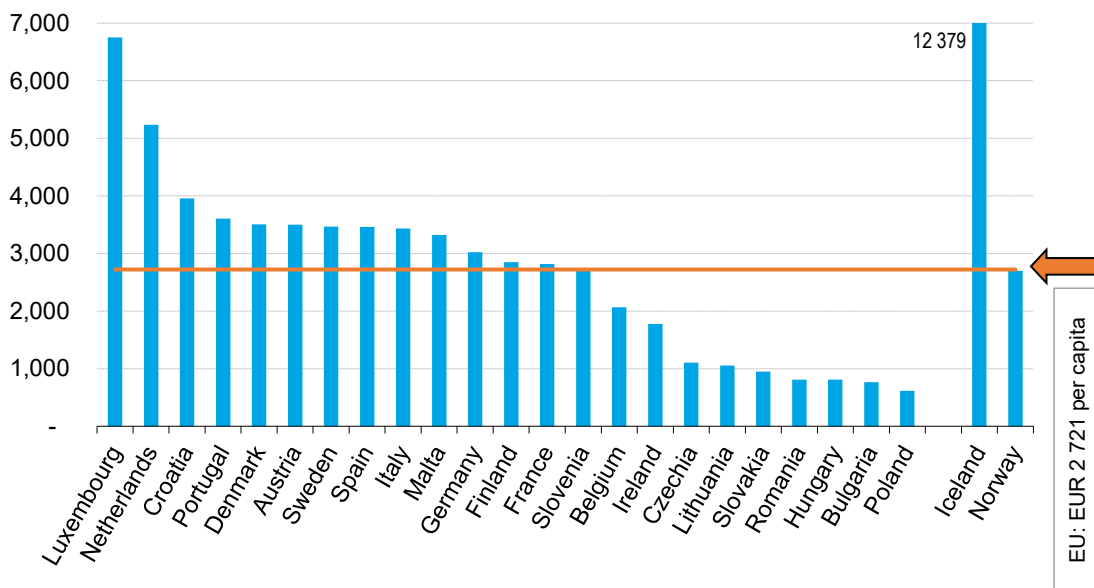
(10) Tourism social transfers in kind and consumption of individual non-market services are not included. Other components of tourism consumption, e.g. business trips, imputed rent of summer houses, are included. (IS)

(11) The services associated with vacation homes and the estimated rents for these are included in the tourism expenditure figures. Calculations on social transfers in kind, FISIM, home exchange etc have not been carried out. (NO)

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Figure 6

Internal tourism consumption per capita (EUR, 2022)



Notes: EU aggregate for 2022 estimated for this publication using available data. Reference year 2022, except Malta (2015), Italy (2023), Poland (2019) and Norway (2021). Reference years for population match TSA reference years. Countries with missing data not shown.

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Outbound tourism expenditure in the EU is estimated to be 312 billion euro

Outbound tourism expenditure is the spending by residents of a country making tourism trips abroad on goods and services acquired from non-resident providers. This is not included in the reconciliation of tourism demand and supply (see next section in this paper), which may explain why not all countries completed TSA Table 3, despite its importance for the balance of payments.

Table 9**Outbound tourism expenditure (TSA Table 3)***(million EUR, 2022)*

Country	Total	By overnight visitors	By same-day visitors
EU	311,822	287,049	24,773
Belgium	:	:	:
Bulgaria	1,705	1,645	60
Czechia ⁽¹⁾	3,359	3,216	143
Denmark ⁽²⁾	8,019	:	:
Germany	85,202	78,461	6,741
Estonia	:	:	:
Ireland ⁽³⁾	8,628	8,518	110
Greece	:	:	:
Spain	26,043	:	:
France ⁽⁴⁾	40,912	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:
Italy [2023]	49,488	47,728	1,760
Cyprus	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:
Lithuania	1,154	960	194
Luxembourg	2,891	2,707	184
Hungary	2,504	2,039	464
Malta [2015]	372	368	4
Netherlands	19,358	:	:
Austria	:	:	:
Poland [2019]	8,548	6,496	2,052
Portugal	6,345	5,628	717
Romania	3,474	3,455	19
Slovenia	1,711	1,570	142
Slovakia ⁽⁵⁾	1,601	1,436	165
Finland	:	:	:
Sweden	13,050	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:

Notes: EU aggregate for 2022 estimated for this publication using available data. The breakdown of outbound tourism expenditure by type of visitor was not available for all countries. Reference year 2022, except Italy (2023), Malta (2015) and Poland (2019).

(1) Expenditure by overnight visitors includes €304 million EUR. (CZ)

(2) Travel account, balance of payments. (DK)

(3) Outbound tourism expenditure includes business trips which accounted for €841 million for overnight visitors and €19 million for same-day visitors. (IE)

(4) Balance of payments data, after deduction of cross-border workers' expenditure. (FR)

(5) Expenditure by overnight visitors includes €124 million from business trips. (SK)

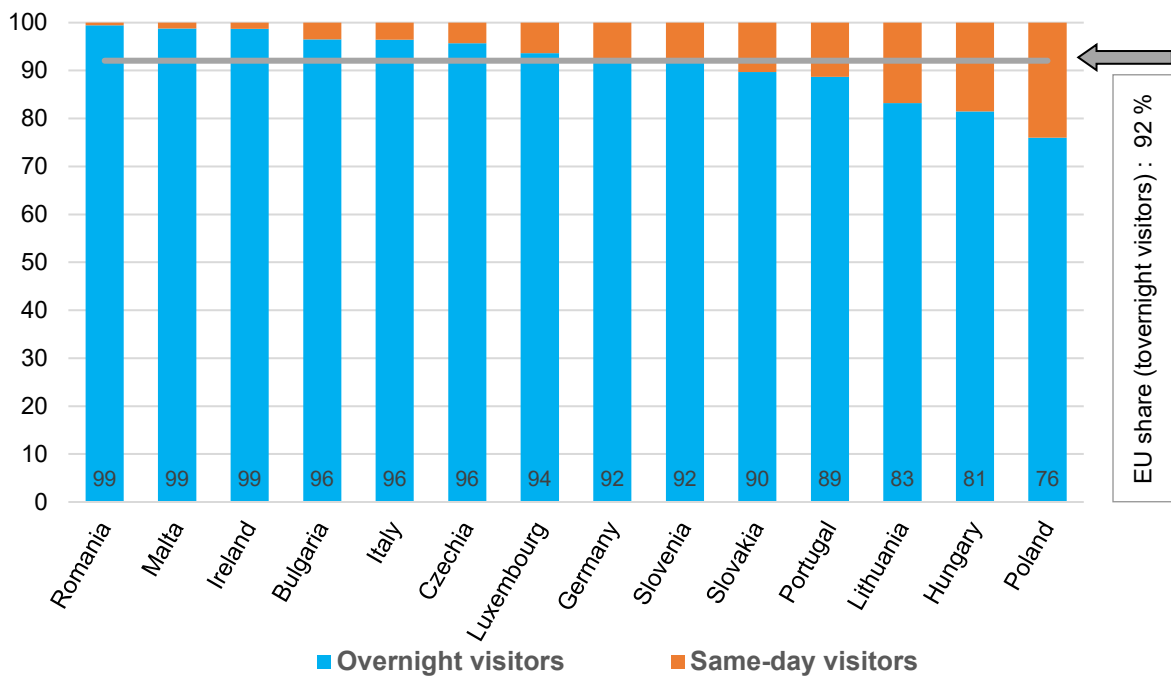
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Total outbound tourism expenditure in 2022 at EU level was estimated at €312 billion. Germany accounted for more than one quarter of this total, namely €85 billion (see Table 9 (corresponding to TSA Table 3)).

The division of outbound tourism expenditure into overnight tourists and same-day visitors is available for only 14 EU countries. Figure 7 gives the breakdown by type of visitor, indicating that, at EU level, 8% of outbound tourism expenditure was spent by same-day visitors and 92% was spent by overnight visitors (tourists) spending at least one night away from home during their outbound trips.

Figure 7

Outbound tourism expenditure, by overnight visitors (tourists) and same-day visitors (% , 2022)



Notes: EU aggregate for 2022 estimated for this publication using available data (based on data for 14 countries, for indicative purpose only). The breakdown of outbound tourism expenditure by type of visitor was not available for all countries. Reference year 2022, except Italy (2023), Malta (2015) and Poland (2019).

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

5

The supply side: How much did tourism contribute to the economy in 2022?

Tourism Satellite Accounts are an extension, or satellite, of the System of National Accounts (SNA). As a result, TSA compiles information on both the supply side and the demand side of tourism. This means that it highlights economic activity in tourism-related industries and portrays tourism in the context of the overall economy and alongside other sectors. Putting tourism in an economic context is a key reason for compiling TSA.

TSA Table 6 provides a consolidation of TSA Table 4 (demand side — internal tourism consumption) and TSA Table 5 (supply side — production accounts of tourism industries and other industries). This enables the calculation of the product-specific ‘tourism ratio in supply’ and the aggregates ‘tourism value added’ and ‘tourism gross domestic product’. It forms the basis of the TSA system.

Table 10 (corresponding to TSA Table 6) shows that Germany recorded the highest tourism (direct) gross value added (€92 billion). France (€82 billion) and Spain (€75 billion) followed at a distance (note that for Italy no comparable data for 2022 is available). At EU level, the tourism direct gross value added was estimated at €517 billion in 2022.

As regards the ratio of tourism direct gross value added to total gross value added in the economy (see Figure 8), Croatia recorded the highest figure (10.5%), followed by Portugal (7.6%), Spain (6.0%) and Italy (5.4 % in 2023). Note that no comparable data for 2022 is available for Greece, Cyprus and Malta, countries with an important tourism economy. The average for the EU was estimated at 3.6%, well below the pre-pandemic level (estimated at 4.5% for 2019) and indicating the EU tourism sector was still recovering from the pandemic in 2022.

The tourism ratio, namely the internal tourism consumption as proportion of domestic supply (at purchasers’ prices), is estimated at 2.9% for the EU. At country level, the highest tourism ratios were observed in Croatia (8.7%), Portugal (6.0%) and Spain (5.0%).

Table 10 also includes information on tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP), albeit reported by fewer countries. The estimate of tourism direct GDP in the EU in 2022 was €597 billion. Among the countries for which data is available, the highest tourism share in total GDP was observed in Croatia (11.3%). Outside the EU, Iceland recorded a tourism share in GDP of 7.4%.

Table 10**Internal tourism consumption, tourism direct gross value added (TSA Table 6)***(million EUR) (2022)*

Country	Internal tourism consumption	Domestic supply (at purchasers' prices)	Tourism ratio ⁽¹⁾ (%)	Tourism direct gross value added (at basic prices)	Tourism share on total gross value added (%)	Tourism direct GDP	Tourism share on total GDP
EU	1,213,387	41,868,868	2.9	516,741	3.6	596,887	3.8
Belgium	24,012	1,482,859	1.6	7,532	2.0	8,523	2.0
Bulgaria	4,946			:	:	:	:
Czechia	11,628	897,199	1.3	5,522	2.1	6,172	2.1
Denmark	20,601	1,037,811	2.0	6,106	1.8	6,925	1.6
Germany	251,725	9,912,276	2.5	92,165	2.6	122,268	3.1
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland⁽²⁾	9,148	1,183,680	0.8	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	164,242	3,313,633	5.0	74,854	6.0	79,107	5.7
France	191,818	6,439,534	3.0	82,114	3.5	94,405	3.6
Croatia⁽³⁾	15,279	175,191	8.7	5,937	10.5	7,655	11.3
Italy [2023]	202,720	5,150,440	3.9	103,061	5.4	106,681	5.0
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	807	2.6	807	2.6
Lithuania	2,958	197,539	1.5	1,401	2.3	1,701	2.5
Luxembourg	4,358	422,681	1.0	581	0.8	618	0.8
Hungary	7,774	545,731	1.4	3,199	2.2	5,685	3.4
Malta [2015]	1,457	41,621	3.5	469	3.9	593	4.5
Netherlands	92,062	2,986,877	3.1	30,876	3.5	:	:
Austria⁽⁴⁾	31,444	1,243,844	2.5	12,830	3.2	16,899	3.8
Poland [2019]	23,350	1,430,456	1.6	9,292	2.0	10,425	1.9
Portugal⁽⁵⁾	37,599	625,497	6.0	16,141	7.6	:	:
Romania	15,428	560,167	2.8	6,043	2.4	6,620	2.6
Slovenia	5,723	173,701	3.3	1,861	3.7	2,871	5.0
Slovakia	5,157	384,624	1.3	1,750	1.8	2,163	2.0
Finland	15,821	687,060	2.3	4,618	2.0	:	:
Sweden	36,232	1,390,285	2.6	9,566	2.0	13,973	2.5
Iceland	4,658	64,952	7.2	1,729	6.9	2,054	7.4
Liechtenstein				:	:	:	:
Norway [2021]⁽⁶⁾	14,543	845,641	1.7	:	:	:	:
Switzerland				:	:	:	:

Notes: EU aggregated 2022 estimated for this publication using available data. Reference year 2022, except Italy (2023), Malta (2015), Poland (2019) and Norway (2021).

(1) Tourism ratio = Internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices) as proportion of domestic supply.

(2) 2022 data not available. Figures are based on 2019 Supply and Use tables and includes all tourism industries totals. 2019 was selected as most appropriate substitute for 2022 due to impact of COVID19 on tourism sector in 2021. (IE)

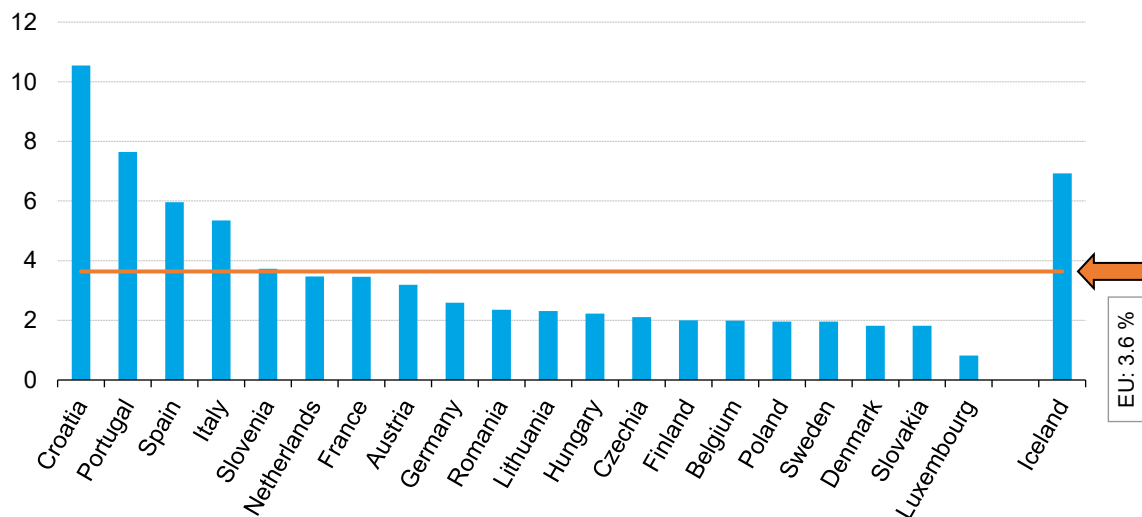
(3) Croatia-specific tourism characteristic industries are the following: retail trade and industries producing merchandise (one column in TSA table 6), mooring services of nautical port, renting of vessel (nautical charter). (HR)

(4) Tourism direct GDP calculations based on WIFO input-output model (ASCANIO). Publication Date 30 June 2025. (AT)

(5) The total GDP generated by tourism in 2022 was €27 328 million. This figure was estimated using a System of Symmetric Input-Output Tables (SSIOT). Portugal currently estimates only the total GDP generated by tourism; no separate value is available for direct tourism GDP. (PT)

(6) See comments under Table 7 (TSA Table 2) and Table 8 (TSA Table 4). (NO)

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Figure 8**Tourism (direct) share in total gross value added
(2022), (%)**

Notes: EU aggregate for 2022 estimated for this publication using available data. Italy: 2023 data, Poland: 2019 data.

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

In Italy, one in seven jobs are in tourism industries

Employment is a key variable in the economic analysis of productive activities. 'Employment in tourism' measures the number of jobs in tourism and non-tourism industries (but directly connected to tourism) held by self-employed, employees and family workers. It should be noted that this concerns jobs in industries related to tourism, but not all of these jobs are directly related to tourism (as most of these industries can have tourists or non-tourists as customers).

Data on employment in tourism is available for only two thirds of the countries, with a different mix of available indicators. As shown in Table 11 (TSA Table 7), data is very fragmented and doesn't allow to draw conclusions at EU level. At country level, the data reveal that tourism industries generated 4.4 million jobs in Italy (or 14.4% of all jobs in the Italian economy), corresponding to 3.3 million full-time equivalents (reference year 2023). Among the other countries for which data was available (for 2022), jobs in tourism industries accounted 13% of the jobs in the economy in Austria (647 thousand jobs in tourism industries), and around 12% of the jobs in Spain (2.6 million jobs in tourism industries) and Malta (30 thousand jobs).

Table 11**Employment in the tourism industries (TSA Table 7)****(2022)**

Country	Number of jobs	as share of the number of jobs in the economy	Number of hours worked (in millions)	Number of full-time equivalent jobs	Number of people employed
EU	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	404,328	7.4%	:	287,890	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Czechia ⁽²⁾	:	:	660	357,294	355,343
Denmark	256,865	7.5%	:	138,007	245,103
Germany	:	:	:	:	8,339,000
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	2,566,600	12.1%	:	2,154,100	2,471,400
France	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:
Italy [2023]	4,324,540	14.4%	6,202	3,296,872	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	155,737	11.0%	:	:	:
Luxembourg	40,421	:	51	:	:
Hungary	:	:	782	395,362	417,473
Malta [2015]	29,812	12.0%	:	20,947	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:
Austria ⁽³⁾	647,058	13.0%	:	508,335	:
Poland [2019]	:	:	:	:	1,387,402
Portugal	591,919	10.5%	:	493,661	:
Romania ⁽⁴⁾	:	:	:	431,467	435,049
Slovenia	:	:	111	:	71,346
Slovakia	178,819	6.9%	261	169,513	170,046
Finland ⁽⁵⁾	:	:	218	117,100	138,300
Sweden	:	:	422	227,354	286,000
Iceland ⁽⁶⁾	35,319	14.7%	39	:	28,458
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:
Norway [2021]	:	:	256	162,000	191,400
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Reference year 2022, except Italy (2023), Malta (2015), Poland (2019) and Norway (2021).

(1) For self-employed: jobs as 'main' profession are counted as FTE, self-employed people in tourism as secondary activity are counted in number of jobs, not in FTE. (BE)

(2) Data are based on "Tourism Employment Module (TEM)", which is compiling by CZSO. All data represent so-called domestic concept of employment. (CZ)

(3) Employment calculations based on WIFO input-output model (ASCANIO). Publication Date 30 June 2025. (AT)

(4) Number of hours worked for section I of NACE Rev.2. (RO)

(5) Full-time definition for tourism industries based on hours worked according to Labour Force Survey. (FI)

(6) Tourism shares have been applied. Number of jobs in tourism = the median number of jobs in tourism per month over a reference period; each individual may be counted twice. Number of hours worked in tourism = total number of hours worked, by employees and self-employed persons over reference period, on producing goods and services that form the GDP according to ESA2010. Number of people employed in tourism = the median number of persons employed, in main job, per month over a reference period; each individual is only counted once. (IS)

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025, Tourism statistics

6

Tourism gross fixed capital formation and collective

To produce TSA Tables 8 and 9, compilers need to gather data from sources other than those usually included in official statistics. Furthermore, these tables present conceptual challenges. While drawing up these tables is a step towards compiling a full set of Tourism Satellite Accounts, only few countries are currently able to provide this information (see Table 12 (corresponding to TSA Tables 8 and 9)).

Table 12**Tourism gross fixed capital formation (TSA Table 8) and tourism collective consumption (TSA Table 9)***(million EUR) (2022)*

Country	Tourism gross fixed capital formation	Tourism collective consumption
EU	:	:
Belgium	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:
Czechia [2021]	1,915	:
Denmark		89
Germany	19,396	:
Estonia		:
Ireland	:	:
Greece	:	:
Spain	:	:
France	:	:
Croatia	:	:
Italy	:	:
Cyprus	:	:
Latvia	:	:
Lithuania	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:
Hungary	3,256	:
Malta	:	:
Netherlands	:	:
Austria	:	:
Poland	:	:
Portugal	:	237
Romania	:	:
Slovenia ⁽¹⁾	750	:
Slovakia ⁽²⁾	946	:
Finland	:	:
Sweden	:	:
Iceland	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:
Norway [2021]	3,134	:
Switzerland	:	:

Notes: Reference year 2022, except Czechia and Norway (2021).

(1) Data corresponds to total GFCF of tourism industries. Calculated total GFCF of tourism industries directly connected with tourism amounts to €313 million (calculation upon total GFCF of tourism industries and tourism shares of supply in individual industries). (SI)

(2) Data on tourism gross fixed capital formation without Retail trade. (SK)

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

7

Non-monetary data

TSA Table 10 presents a basic set of physical, non-monetary indicators that relate mainly to the demand side TSA tables and complement the core TSA figures. The non-monetary data in Table 13 (corresponding to TSA Table 10) on the number of same-day trips, overnight trips and overnight stays for inbound, domestic and outbound tourism was added to this data collection exercise to facilitate analysis and enable proper interpretation of the monetary information in other TSA tables.

Table 13

Non-monetary indicators (TSA Table 10) (thousands)
(2022)

Country	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Same-day trips	Over-night trips	Nights	Same-day trips	Over-night trips	Nights	Same-day trips	Over-night trips	Nights
EU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	7,308	:	30,384	127,726	:	60,976	:	:	:
Bulgaria ⁽²⁾	1,179	5,557	33,340	2,255	4,714	18,383	1,588	5,664	44,746
Czechia	16,373	10,219	32,823	44,306	35,099	128,463	2,830	8,723	56,275
Denmark	5,471	14,203	60,650	46,535	20,717	82,593	:	6,043	41,526
Germany ⁽³⁾	:	28,383	67,616	:	130,157	332,793	85,691	86,623	785,736
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland ⁽⁴⁾	:	:	:	16,176	13,274	34,236	1,107	8,546	61,205
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	33,309	71,659	537,612	206,207	155,253	608,236	2,498	16,135	137,586
France	137,478	93,196	637,107	96,056	202,109	889,753	11,370	27,286	190,246
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy [2023]	28,078	51,982	374,324	40,853	42,664	333,977	20,294	28,741	263,611
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia [2021]	1,459	478	2,847	5,890	2,392	6,604	117	512	4,635
Lithuania	2,556	2,169	9,010	9,247	3,595	7,915	2,079	1,919	13,103
Luxembourg	:	1,133	2,811	3,049	182	490	2,186	2,819	:
Hungary	31,233	11,731	56,442	33,013	12,499	36,810	8,060	5,909	15,311
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria ⁽⁵⁾	:	26,215	98,031	40,976	13,580	38,881	2,749	14,041	90,386
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	2,005	1,674	3,667	35,103	17,137	59,045	170	1,534	10,724
Slovenia ⁽⁶⁾	:	3,936	10,075	:	3,574	9,486	1,566	3,161	18,362
Slovakia	8,437	4,109	11,176	23,436	8,786	26,926	2,722	3,920	20,710
Finland ⁽⁷⁾	:	2,127	4,975	:	27,100	90,960	600	6,180	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	484	1,718	7,285	:	1,262	:	:	610	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway [2021] ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	:	:	20,450	80,090	1,672	1,860	17,180
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Notes: Reference year 2022, except Italy (2023), and Latvia and Norway (2021).

(1) Nights in secondary homes or with friends and relatives are also considered as nights. Higher number for same-day trips because there is new research available (as well for leisure as for business). (BE)

(2) Inbound tourism and outbound tourism: data from the border survey were used. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the statistical survey at the border was temporarily suspended from January to March. Domestic tourism: household survey data were used. (BG)

(3) Data from Tourism Department. (DE)

(4) Data for inbound tourism not available for 2022. New Passenger Survey was introduced in late 2022 and new Inbound Tourism series begins at reference year 2023. Domestic and outbound data taken from Household Travel Survey. (IE)

(5) Number of overnights stays for inbound tourism and for domestic tourism: based on accommodation statistics in NACE 55.1, 55.2, 55.3 and private tourist accommodation (excl. second/vacation homes). Number of domestic same-day trips and data on outbound tourism: holiday and business trips. (AT)

(6) Domestic tourism (overnight trips and overnight stays): supply side accommodation statistics + trips to private accommodation from demand side survey. (SI)

(7) Inbound based on accommodation statistics (20+ bed places), domestic and outbound based on demand survey (Finnish travel). (FI)

(8) Domestic and outbound tourism is from the national travel survey conducted by Statistics Norway following the EU Regulation 692/2011. (NO)

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025, Tourism statistics.

8

Tentative TSA results for 2023

For this collection of TSA data, reporting countries were asked to send data for the reference year 2022. On the one hand, this was – at the time of the data collection – for most countries the most recent available reference year (TSA is a ‘slow product’ considering the compilation work can only start once the main reference sources such as National Accounts are final and available). On the other hand, it was assumed that 2022 would be a representative year, no longer impact by the COVID19 pandemic. The latter assumption was based on the tourism statistics showing that the level of nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments and the level of trips made by EU residents in 2022 was only 4-5 % below the pre-pandemic levels of 2019, indicating that – for the EU as a whole – the recovery was almost complete. However, the TSA data discussed in the previous chapters showed that the recovery was achieved to a lesser extent when looking at the macro-economic figures on tourism: in 2022, tourism direct gross value added accounted for 3.6 % of total gross value added in the economy, whereas in 2019 tourism’s share was 4.5 %.

By the time of drafting this paper, 2023 data was available for a significant number of countries, who kindly shared these (sometimes provisional) results with Eurostat. The current chapter analyses the available data from these countries, knowing that 2023 was the year in which tourism figures returned to normal levels (night spent in accommodation: +2.4% in 2023 compared with 2019, trips made by EU residents and nights spent during those trips +0.4% and -0.4% respectively).

Sixteen countries sent indicators for the reference year 2023: Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Lithuania, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and Iceland. However, the data is fragmented: data on internal tourism consumption is available for fifteen countries, data on tourism direct gross value added was sent by fourteen countries.

The sixteen EU member countries represent around 60% of European tourism (based on average weight in accommodation data, data on trips and business statistics on value added in tourism industries). These sixteen countries tend to have higher tourism shares in the 2022 data (see previous chapters), on average a 4.4% share of tourism

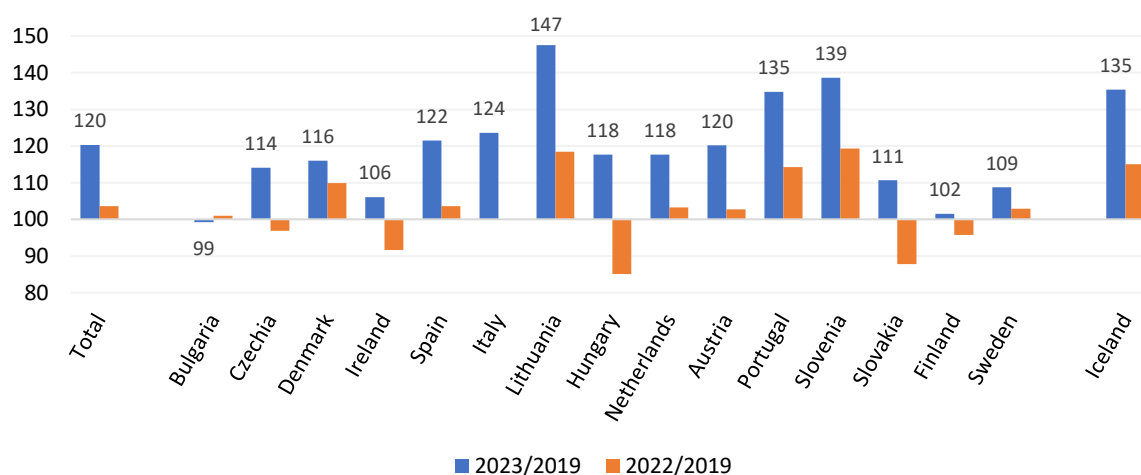
direct gross value added in total gross value added whereas for the group of six countries for which only 2022 data but no 2023 is available, this was 2.9% (note that these six countries with no 2023 data at the time of drafting this report also include two big member states, Germany and France). For this reason, estimating EU aggregates based on the available countries would risk an upward bias of the tourism shares, therefore aggregate data in this chapter are not presented as “EU” or “EU27” but are labelled “Total”.

Internal tourism consumption in 2023 was well above the pre-pandemic level

Estimates for internal tourism consumption for the year 2023 are available for sixteen countries (see Figure 9 and Table 14). In 2022, internal tourism consumption was still below the 2019 pre-pandemic level in five of the sixteen countries, but in 2023 internal tourism consumption exceeded the values for 2019 in all countries for which data is available (except Bulgaria, but that country had reached the pre-pandemic level in 2022 but noted a small decline in 2023). For all sixteen countries taken together, internal tourism consumption was 20% higher in 2023 compared with 2019, while in 2022 this was only 4%. It should be noted that the set of countries is not representative for the EU as a whole (when comparing 2022 with 2019 for the full set of countries considered elsewhere in this paper, 2022 was below 2019), but the observed trend that internal tourism consumption in 2023 was well above the pre-pandemic level can most likely be extrapolated to the EU as a whole.

Figure 9

Evolution of internal tourism consumption, 2023-2022-2019
(index 2019 = 100)



Notes: Total = aggregate based on available data (not representative for the EU). No 2022 data available for Italy. Countries with missing data not shown.
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Table 14**Internal tourism consumption, 2023 (TSA Table 4)***(million EUR)*

	Internal tourism consumption	Internal tourism expenditure	Inbound tourism expenditure	Domestic tourism expenditure	Other components of tourism consumption	Share of inbound tourism expenditure in internal tourism expenditure (%)		
						2023	2022	2019
Total						49.8	47.4	49.0
Bulgaria	4,860	4,860	3,819	1,041	:	78.6	83.0	88.2
Czechia ⁽¹⁾	13,699	13,699	7,739	5,960	:	56.5	48.8	57.4
Denmark	21,750	21,750	9,475	12,274	:	43.6	41.8	42.6
Ireland ⁽²⁾	10,590	10,590	6,752	3,838	:	63.8	58.6	72.8
Spain ⁽³⁾	192,707	167,820	100,820	67,000	24,887	60.1	59.0	59.7
Italy	202,720	158,632	76,113	82,519	44,088	48.0	44.4	43.6
Lithuania	3,683	3,683	1,695	1,988	:	46.0	50.4	60.0
Hungary ⁽⁴⁾	10,746	10,746	7,930	2,816	:	73.8	71.9	75.7
Netherlands	104,935	99,651	34,482	65,169	5,284	34.6	32.7	34.3
Austria	36,783	35,790	22,817	12,973	993	63.8	61.3	67.3
Portugal ⁽⁵⁾	44,352	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	6,650	6,561	4,108	2,453	89	62.6	62.7	71.6
Slovakia ⁽⁶⁾	6,501	5,246	1,946	3,300	1,255	37.1	36.0	35.0
Finland ⁽⁷⁾	16,783	14,839	4,603	10,236	1,944	31.0	27.9	38.6
Sweden	38,278	35,901	10,554	25,347	2,377	29.4	30.1	26.1
Iceland ⁽⁸⁾	5,479	5,222	3,340	1,883	257	64.0	63.6	72.9

Notes: Total = based on 14 countries for which data is available for the three reference years.

(1) Tourism social transfers in kind and consumption of individual non-market services are not included in the Czech TSA. All other components of tourism consumption (e.g. business trips, imputed rent) are directly included in TSA tables T1 and T2. (CZ)

(2) Data does not contain any estimates of non-monetary consumption, nor does it place a value on vacation accommodation on own account. (IE)

(3) "Other components of tourism consumption" includes business expenses. (ES)

(4) Tourism social transfers in kind and consumption of individual non-market services are not included in the Hungarian TSA. All other components of tourism consumption (e.g. business trips, imputed rent) are directly included in TSA tables T1 and T2. (HU)

(5) The methodology applied for reference year 2023 differs from the standard template: for provisional and first estimate releases, from the demand side, only data on internal tourism consumption is published. (PT)

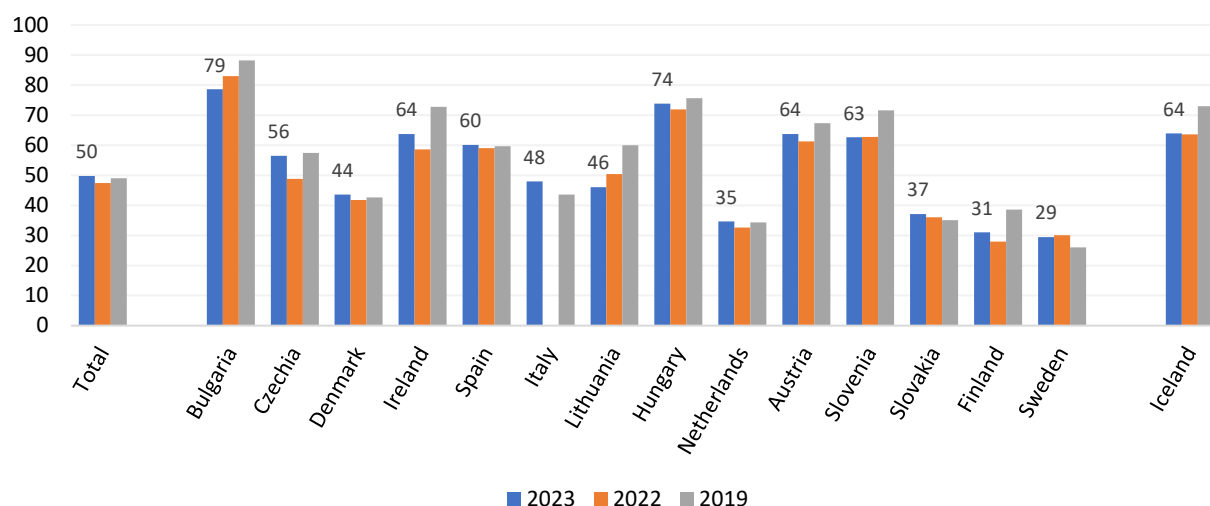
(6) "Other components of tourism consumption" includes social transfers in kind and imputed rent for housing. (SK)

(7) "Other components of tourism consumption" contains imputed consumption of vacation accommodation on own account, and expenditure on business trips paid by employers. (FI)

(8) Tourism social transfers in kind and consumption of individual non-market services are not included. Other components of tourism consumption, e.g. business trips, imputed rent of summer houses, are included. (IS)

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

For fifteen countries, the split between inbound tourism expenditure and domestic tourism expenditure is available for 2023. Figure 10 shows the share of the inbound component in the total internal tourism expenditure for 2023, 2022 and 2019. On average for these fifteen countries, the share of inbound expenditure was still lower in 2022 (47.4%) compared with 2019 (49.0%), but in 2023 the amount inbound tourism expenditure (49.8%) approached that of domestic tourism expenditure.

Figure 10**Inbound tourism expenditure as share of internal tourism expenditure****(%, 2023-2022-2019)**

Notes: Total = aggregate based on available data (not representative for the EU). No 2022 data available for Italy. Countries with missing data not shown.
 Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Tourism faced a tougher recovery from the pandemic than the rest of the economy

Data for 2023 on tourism direct gross value added is available for 14 countries (see Table 15 and Figure 11). On average for the thirteen countries for which this info is available for 2023, 2022 and 2019, the tourism direct share in total gross value added of the economy was lower in 2023 (4.6%) than in 2019 (5.1%), but showed a slight increase compared with 2022 (4.4%) (note that the set of countries considered here is not representative for the EU as a whole, see the estimated 3.6% tourism direct share in EU gross value added reported in Figure 8 and Table 10). Only for Iceland and Portugal, the relative contribution of tourism to total gross value added in 2023 exceeded or reached the same share as in 2019.

The observation that, in 2023, the absolute figures for both internal tourism consumption and tourism direct gross value added were higher than in 2019, while the tourism direct share in the economies' total gross value added was still below the pre-pandemic level, indicates that the tourism sector faced a tougher path in recovering from the pandemic than other sectors or than the entire economy. This doesn't come as a surprise as the tourism sector was among the hardest hit parts of the economy (in the first year of the pandemic, 2020, gross value added dropped by 3% in the economy, while tourism direct gross value added dropped by more than 30% in that first year of the pandemic).

Table 15**Tourism direct gross value added, tourism direct gross domestic product, 2023
(TSA Table 6)***(million EUR)*

	Tourism direct gross value added (at basic prices)	Share of tourism direct gross value added in total GVA (%)			Tourism direct gross domestic product	Share of tourism direct gross domestic product in total GDP (%)		
		2023	2022	2019		2023	2022	2019
Total	-	4.6	4.4	5.1	-	4.5	4.4	:
Czechia	6,705	2.3	2.1	2.8	7,485	2.4	2.1	2.9
Denmark	6,545	2.0	1.8	2.1	7,381	1.7	1.6	1.8
Spain	84,823	6.2	6.0	6.9	89,422	6.0	5.7	6.8
Italy	103,061	5.4	:	6.2	106,681	5.0	:	:
Lithuania	1,718	2.6	2.3	2.9	2,026	2.8	2.5	3.1
Hungary	4,777	2.8	2.2	:	7,942	4.0	3.4	:
Netherlands	36,732	3.8	3.5	4.4	:	:	:	:
Austria ⁽¹⁾	16,023	3.8	3.2	3.9	20,068	4.2	3.8	4.4
Portugal ⁽²⁾	18,880	8.1	7.6	8.1	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	2,156	3.8	3.7	3.9	3,333	5.2	5.0	5.4
Slovakia	2,476	2.2	1.8	2.6	2,947	2.4	2.0	2.9
Finland ⁽³⁾	5,818	2.4	2.0	2.8	:	:	:	:
Sweden	9,607	2.0	2.0	2.3	13,971	2.6	2.5	2.9
Iceland	2,033	7.7	6.9	7.6	2,404	8.2	7.4	8.1

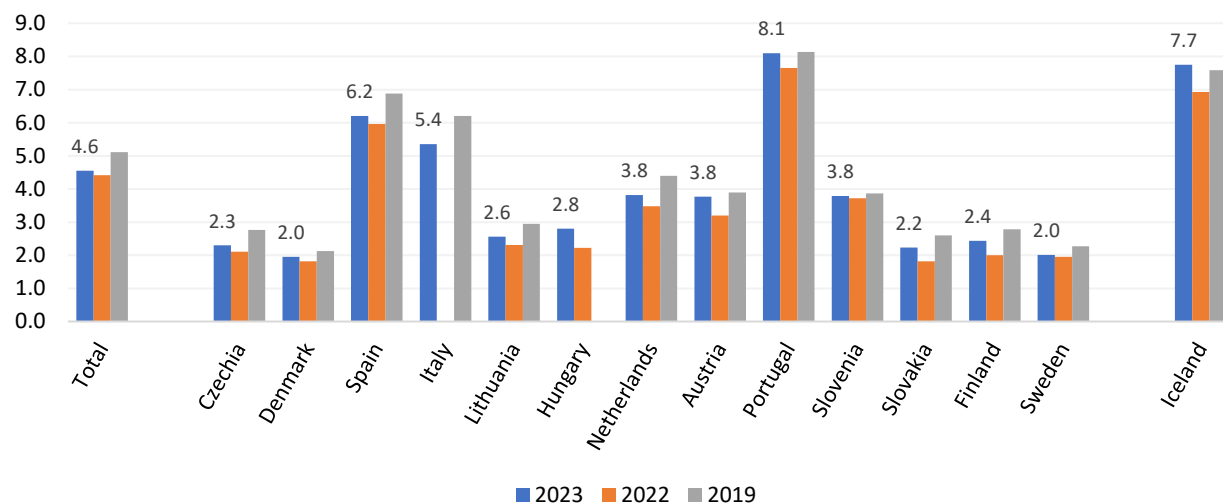
Notes: Total = based on 13 countries for which data on tourism GVA is available for the three reference years and based on 11 countries for which tourism GDP data is available for 2023 and 2022.

(1) Tourism direct GDP calculations based on WIFO input-output model (ASCANIO). Publication Date 30 June 2025. (AT)

(2) The methodology applied differs from the standard template: for provisional and preliminary estimates, Table 6 is not compiled, and therefore GDP (T6.9) cannot be derived from it. In these cases, the reported value corresponds to the National GDP. The total GDP generated by tourism in 2022 was €32 173 million. This figure was estimated using a System of Symmetric Input-Output Tables (SSIOT). Portugal currently estimates only the total GDP generated by tourism; no separate value is available for direct tourism GDP. (PT)

(3) Preliminary data only for 2023. No data for imports (assumed same as 2022). (FI)

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

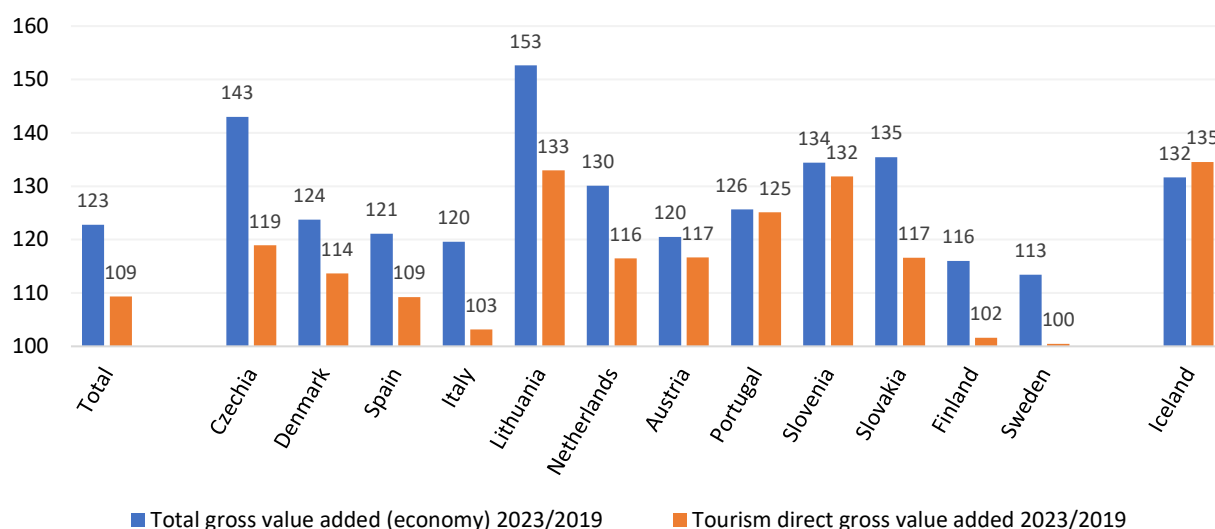
Figure 11**Tourism direct share in total gross value added****(%, 2023-2022-2019)**

Notes: Total = aggregate based on available data (not representative for the EU). No 2022 data available for Italy, no 2019 data available for Hungary. Countries with missing data not shown.
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

For the countries where TSA estimates are available for 2023, the level of tourism direct gross value added was, on aggregate, 9.4% higher than in 2019 (see Figure 12), while in 2022 the value was at the same level as in 2019. For the same group of countries, total gross value added in the economy had grown by 23% between 2019 and 2023 (and by 15% between 2019 and 2022). This observation for gross value added in the entire economy also holds when considering all 27 EU countries based on national accounts data: total gross value added dropped by 3% in 2020, but was respectively 5%, 15% and 24% higher in 2021, 2022 and 2023 compared with the 'base year' 2019.

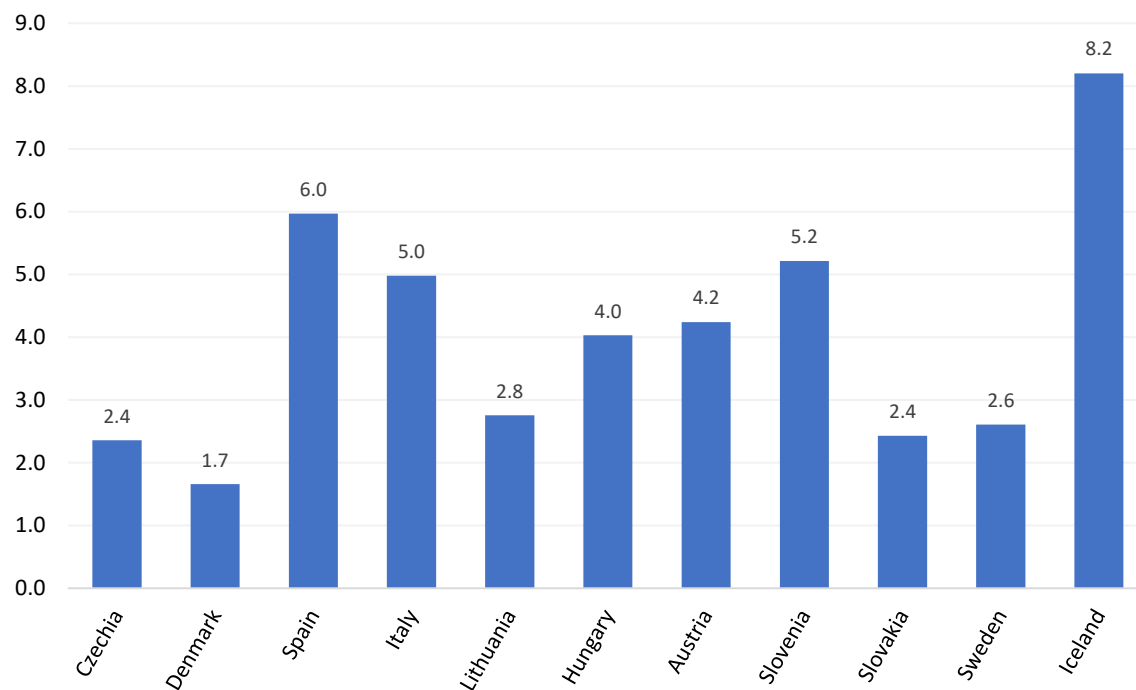
Figure 12

Evolution of total gross value added and tourism direct gross value added
(index 2019 = 100, 2023-2019)



Notes: Total = aggregate based on available data (not representative for the EU). Countries with missing data not shown.
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Data for 2023 on the direct contribution of tourism to the gross domestic product is available for only 11 countries (see Table 15 and Figure 13). Among these countries, the highest of tourism direct GDP in total GDP was recorded in Iceland (8.2%), followed by Spain (6.0%), Slovenia (5.2%), Italy (5.0%) and Austria (4.2%). As mentioned in Chapter 2, it should be stressed that these figures from TSA only consider the direct effects and don't include the indirect effects that tourism can have on the gross domestic product (for instance through increased demand for petrol linked to an increase in transport services for tourists).

Figure 13**Tourism direct share in total gross domestic product
(%, 2023)**

Notes: Countries with missing data not shown.

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2025.

Annex I — List of indicators in the questionnaire

Note: for indicators that are not reported by the countries but calculated automatically in the template spreadsheet (subtotals, totals), the formula is added in square brackets.

TSA Table 1

Inbound tourism expenditure [three indicators]

- 1.1. Total inbound tourism expenditure [= 1.1.1. + 1.1.2.]
- 1.1.1. Inbound tourism expenditure by tourists/overnight visitors
- 1.1.2. Inbound tourism expenditure by same-day visitors/excursionists

TSA Table 2

Domestic tourism expenditure [three indicators]

- 2.1. Total domestic tourism expenditure [= 2.1.1. + 2.1.2.]
- 2.1.1. Domestic tourism expenditure by tourists/overnight visitors
- 2.1.2. Domestic tourism expenditure by same-day visitors/excursionists

TSA Table 3

Outbound tourism expenditure [three indicators]

- 3.1. Total outbound tourism expenditure [= 3.1.1. + 3.1.2.]
- 3.1.1. Outbound tourism expenditure by tourists/overnight visitors
- 3.1.2. Outbound tourism expenditure by same-day visitors/excursionists

TSA Table 4

Internal tourism consumption [five indicators]

- 4.1. Total internal tourism consumption [4.1.1. + 4.1.2.]
- 4.1.1. Internal tourism expenditure [= 4.1.1.1. + 4.1.1.2.]
 - 4.1.1.1. Inbound tourism expenditure [= 1.1]
 - 4.1.1.2. Domestic tourism expenditure [= 2.1]
- 4.1.2. Other components of tourism consumption

TSA Table 5

Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries [four indicators]

- 5.1. Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
- 5.2. Total intermediate consumption of domestic producers (at purchasers' prices)
- 5.3. Total gross value added (at basic prices) [= 5.1. – 5.2.]
- 5.4. GVATI = Gross value added of tourism industries (at basic prices)

TSA Table 6

Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption [eleven indicators]

- 6.1. Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices) [= 5.1.]
- 6.2. Total imports
- 6.3. Taxes less subsidies on products produced and imported nationally
- 6.4. Domestic supply (at purchasers' prices) [= 6.1. + 6.2. + 6.3.]
- 6.5. Internal tourism consumption [= 4.1.]
- 6.6. Tourism ratio (%) [= 6.5. / 6.4. * 100]
- 6.7. TDGVA = Tourism direct gross value added (at basic prices)
- 6.8. Tourism share on total GVA (in %) [= 6.7. / 5.3. *100]
- 6.9. Total gross domestic product (GDP) [= 5.3. + 6.3.]
- 6.10. TDGDP = Tourism direct gross domestic product
- 6.11. Tourism share on total GDP (in %) [= 6.10. / 6.9. * 100]

TSA Table 7

Employment in the tourism industries [thirteen indicators]

- 7.1. Number of jobs in total economy
- 7.2. Number of hours worked in total economy

- 7.3. Number of full-time equivalent jobs in total economy
- 7.4. Number of people employed in total economy
- 7.5. Number of jobs in tourism industries
- 7.6. Number of hours worked in tourism industries
- 7.7. Number of full-time equivalent jobs in tourism industries
- 7.8. Number of people employed in tourism industries
- 7.9. Number of jobs in tourism
- 7.10. Number of hours worked in tourism
- 7.11. Number of full-time equivalent jobs in tourism
- 7.12. Number of people employed in tourism
- 7.13. Tourism share on total full-time equivalent jobs (in %) [= 7.11. / 7.3. * 100]

TSA Table 8

Tourism gross fixed capital formation [one indicator]

- 8.1. Total

TSA table 9

Tourism collective consumption [one indicator]

- 9.1. Total

TSA Table 10

Non-monetary indicators [nine indicators]

- 10.1. Inbound tourism
 - 10.1.1. Number of same-day trips
 - 10.1.2. Number of overnight trips
 - 10.1.3. Number of overnight stays
- 10.2. Domestic tourism
 - 10.2.1. Number of same-day trips
 - 10.2.2. Number of overnight trips
 - 10.2.3. Number of overnight stays
- 10.3. Outbound tourism
 - 10.3.1. Number of same-day trips
 - 10.3.2. Number of overnight trips
 - 10.3.3. Number of overnight stays

Annex II — Data sources for TSA tables

Data sources

The table gives for a list of possible data sources (in the rows) the number of countries that use this source for compiling a given TSA Table (in the columns), distinguishing whether it was used as a main source or an auxiliary source.

The number between brackets next to the TSA Table number in the header line shows the number of countries having reported on data sources for the given TSA Table.

TSA table 1 to TSA table 3

Relevance of data sources for each TSA table	T1 (# = 22)			T2 (# = 22)			T3 (# = 15)		
	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)
Household surveys on tourism demand	6	1	5	21	17	4	10	8	2
Business statistics (e.g. SBS, short-term statistics)	6	1	5	7	1	6	3	-	3
Accommodation statistics (typically survey-based)	13	6	7	14	7	7	3	1	2
Survey of (other) tourism service providers (e.g. TA/TO)	9	3	6	10	3	7	6	1	5
Border surveys (≠ customs data)	12	10	2	3	1	2	5	4	1
Surveys of tourists at destinations or at accommodation	12	7	5	7	2	5	3	-	3
Price statistics	8	-	8	10	-	10	4	-	4
Household budget survey	2	-	2	10	1	9	4	1	3
Banking surveys (excluding credit/debit card data)	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
Credit/debit card data (from banks or card issuers)	5	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	2
Administrative data (e.g. tax, customs, social security)	6	2	4	4	2	2	2	-	2
Partner country data (e.g. mirror statistics)	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Supply-Use-Tables / Input-Output-Tables	9	6	3	9	7	2	4	2	2
Other National Accounts data	7	1	6	8	2	6	4	2	2
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile Positioning data	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other 'big data' sources	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other data sources	3	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	2
Estimates and models	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1

TSA table 4 to TSA table 6

Relevance of data sources for each TSA table	T4 (# = 20)			T5 (# = 21)			T6 (# = 21)		
	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)
Household surveys on tourism demand	10	7	3	1	-	1	5	2	3
Business statistics (e.g. SBS, short-term statistics)	6	1	5	11	3	8	10	2	8
Accommodation statistics (typically survey-based)	5	2	3	2	-	2	5	2	3
Survey of (other) tourism service providers (e.g. TA/TO)	5	1	4	3	-	3	3	1	2
Border surveys (≠ customs data)	4	4	-	-	-	-	5	2	3
Surveys of tourists at destinations or at accommodation	5	3	2	-	-	-	2	2	-
Price statistics	3	-	3	3	2	1	5	2	3
Household budget survey	4	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	1
Banking surveys (excluding credit/debit card data)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit/debit card data (from banks or card issuers)	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Administrative data (e.g. tax, customs, social security)	5	1	4	6	2	4	5	2	3
Partner country data (e.g. mirror statistics)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply-Use-Tables / Input-Output-Tables	10	8	2	18	17	1	17	17	-
Other National Accounts data	12	6	6	12	7	5	11	6	5
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile Positioning data	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other 'big data' sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other data sources	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
Estimates and models	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TSA table 7 to TSA table 10

Relevance of data sources for each TSA table	T7 (# = 18)			T8 (# = 7)			T9 (# = 2)			T10 (# = 17)		
	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)
Household surveys on tourism demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	12	4
Business statistics (e.g. SBS, short-term statistics)	11	4	7	5	4	1	-	-	-	5	2	3
Accommodation statistics (typically survey-based)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	4
Survey of (other) tourism service providers (e.g. TA/TO)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2
Border surveys (≠ customs data)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2
Surveys of tourists at destinations or at accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Price statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household budget survey	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banking surveys (excluding credit/debit card data)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit/debit card data (from banks or card issuers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative data (e.g. tax, customs, social security)	5	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	3
Partner country data (e.g. mirror statistics)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Supply-Use-Tables / Input-Output-Tables	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Other National Accounts data	13	12	1	6	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	12	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile Positioning data	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other 'big data' sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other data sources	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Estimates and models	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex III — List of links to national TSAs

Links to national TSAs (methodology or data)

Country	Link to the national TSA
Belgium	Rapporten en brochures Vlaanderen.be
Bulgaria	Сателитни сметки за туризма
Czechia	Tourism Satellite Account Statistics
Denmark	Turismens økonomiske betydning VisitDenmark
Germany	Current data on the tourism industry - Short version - Tourism Satellite Account for Economy and Environment (TSA-EE) 2015-2021 - German Federal Statistical Office
Estonia	Tourism satellite account Statistikaamet
Ireland	-
Greece	http://www.mintour.gov.gr/userfiles/de145b9b-fc1f-4650-91eb-b6315a192e52/Activity_1_1_1.zip
Spain	INEbase / Services /Hotel Industry and Tourism /Spanish Tourism Satellite Account / Latest data
France	La part du tourisme dans le PIB en 2022 - Insee Focus - 333
Croatia	NR-2024-6-1 Tourism Satellite Account for the Republic of Croatia, 2022 Državni zavod za statistiku
Italy	Conto satellite del turismo per l'Italia – Anno 2023 – Istat
Cyprus	-
Latvia	Tūrisma nozares nozīmīgumu raksturojoši rādītāji (%) - Rādītāji un Laika periods. PxWeb
Lithuania	Rodiklių duomenų bazė - Oficialiosios statistikos portalas
Luxembourg	LUSTAT Data Explorer
Hungary	Kiadványtár - Központi Statisztikai Hivatal
Malta	-
Netherlands	Tourism accounts CBS
Austria	Tourism satellite accounts - STATISTICS AUSTRIA - The Information Manager
Poland	-
Portugal	Portal do Instituto Nacional de Estatística
Romania	contul satelit de turism 2022.pdf
Slovenia	Economic accounts for tourism, 2022 and 2023
Slovakia	Štatistický úrad SR - Home
Finland	PxWeb - Select table
Sweden	Tillväxtverket - Tillväxtverket
Iceland	Tourism satellite accounts - Statistics Iceland
Liechtenstein	-
Norway	Tourism satellite accounts – SSB

Annex IV — Methodological notes

The methodology for TSA is based on the 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008) and, for tourism statistics in general, on the 2008 International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS 2008).

Tourism Satellite Accounts

The purpose of tourism satellite accounts is threefold: to analyse in detail all aspects of demand for goods and services associated with the activity of visitors, to observe the operational interface with the supply of such goods and services within the economy and to describe how this supply interacts with other economic activities.

Visitor

A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited. These trips taken by visitors qualify as tourism trips.

Tourist and same-day visitor

A visitor (domestic inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor) if his/her trip includes an overnight stay, or as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) otherwise.

Inbound tourism

Inbound tourism comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound trip.

Domestic tourism

Domestic tourism comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of a domestic trip or part of an outbound trip.

Internal tourism

Internal tourism comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism, i.e. the activities of resident and non-resident visitors in the country of reference as part of domestic or international trips.

Outbound tourism

Outbound tourism comprises the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference either as part of an outbound trip or as part of a domestic trip.

Tourism expenditure

Tourism expenditure refers to the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services as well as valuables for own use or to give away for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditure by visitors themselves as well as expenses paid for or reimbursed by others.

Tourism (direct) gross value added

Tourism gross value added (TDGVA) adds the parts of gross value added generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that directly serve visitors in responding to internal tourism consumption. The use of the term 'direct' in this aggregate refers to the fact that the TSA measures only that part of value added (by tourism industries and other industries) due to consumption by visitors and leaves aside the indirect and induced effects that such consumption might generate.

Tourism direct gross domestic product

Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP), which is the part of GDP attributable directly to internal tourism consumption, is the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices.

Domestic tourism expenditure

Domestic tourism expenditure includes not only the expenditure of visitors on domestic trips, but also expenditure in the country of origin of visitors undertaking outbound trips. The economy benefiting from tourism expenditure is not always identical with the places visited during the trip. There is not always a strict relationship between the places visited and the economy/economies affected. For instance, not all expenditure associated with international trips occurs outside the

visitor's economy of origin; in particular, some services might be acquired from producers in the country of origin or another country (international transport in particular, or any expenditure en route).

Domestic supply

Supply of goods and services by domestic industries, thus not supply via imports.

Tourism consumption

According to formal definitions, 'tourism consumption' is the same as 'tourism expenditure'. However, the concept of tourism consumption as used in the TSA goes beyond that of tourism expenditure. In addition to 'the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services as well as valuables for own use or to give away for and during tourism trips', which corresponds to monetary transactions (the focus of tourism expenditure), it includes services associated with holiday accommodation on own account, tourism social transfers in kind and other imputed consumption, such as the imputed rent of holiday homes or services paid by non-profit institutions for trips made by, for instance, groups of disabled people.

Gross fixed capital formation

Gross fixed capital formation is an important component of the description and analysis of tourism industries. It should be noted that, from an industry perspective, not only is gross fixed capital formation an important variable but transactions in non-produced non-financial assets (such as land) and in non-produced intangible assets (such as landing rights) may also be important in a broader perspective.

Tourism collective consumption

Although collective non-market services have been excluded from tourism consumption, this does not mean that the measurement of expenditure by public administrations in the tourism-related fields of market promotion, information, planning, etc. is not relevant and that it does not have its place in the aggregate measurement of the economic importance of tourism.

Trip

A trip refers to travel by a person from the time of departure from his or her usual residence until he/she returns, i.e. a round trip. A trip can be made up of visits to different places. A **same-day trip** is a trip without an overnight stay; an **overnight** or **tourism trip** is one that includes at least one overnight stay.

Note on rounding in tables

Due to rounding, totals or subtotals are not always equal to the sum of the (rounded) components.

Getting in touch with the EU

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Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe

Tourism plays an important role in many countries' economies and labour markets. Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) is a framework developed to quantify the importance of tourism. This publication disseminates national results for a set of key TSA indicators for EU and EFTA countries, submitted on a voluntary basis to Eurostat.

For more information

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