

The Importance of Tourism in the Egyptian Economy (June Workshop)

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The Egyptian Center for Economic Studies

The Importance of Tourism in the Egyptian Economy

Issues and Questions

I. Why is it difficult to measure tourism's contribution to GDP?

II. What is the estimated importance of tourism in the Egyptian economy? (with comparison to other sectors)

III. What is the outlook for world tourism and its implications for the Egyptian economy?

Tourism is a sector with special characteristics

Tourism is a demand-based concept...

• It is the purchaser - the tourist - who provides the distinguishing characteristics to determine how tourism is classified, not the producer.

• The situation is further complicated because when the visitor purchases a commodity, it is not always clear which industry produced it.

Tourism is not a sector that is fully accounted for in national accounts...

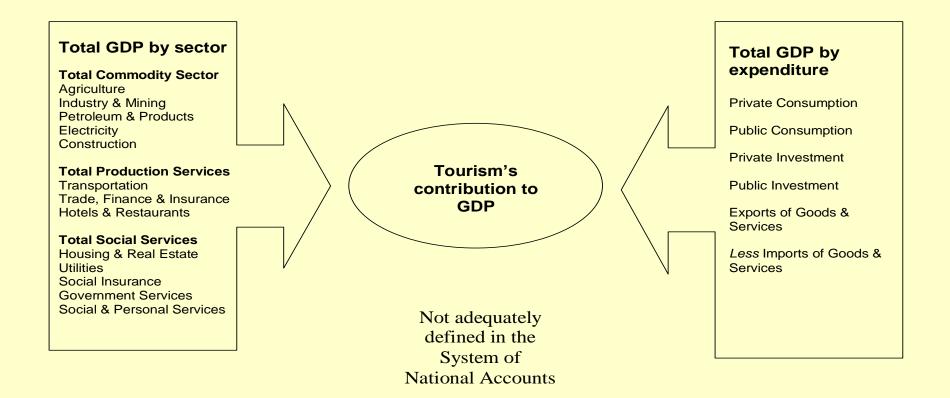
• In the standard national accounts approach, when deriving an industry's value added (its contribution to GDP) the destination of its output is not normally taken into consideration.

Example: restaurant meals

The Core of the Tourism Business					
Accommodation	Food and Beverage	Reservation Systems			
Hotels/resorts	Restaurants	Auto Clubs			
Motels	Fast Food	Entertainment/Arts Venues			
Hostels	Wine Merchants	Museums/Historical Sites			
Caravans	Travel Agencies	Construction/Real Estate			
Camping	Tour Companies	Distillers/Brewers/Bottlers			
Transportation	Souvenirs	Auto/aircraft Manufacturers			
Airlines	Luggage	Motor Fuel Producers			
Cruise Ships	Hotel/Restaurant Suppliers	Clothing Manufacturers			
Railways	Taxi Services	Communication Networks			
Car Rental	Cameras and Film	Education/Training Institutes			
Bus Coaches	Maps, Travel Books	Recreation/Sporting Equipment			
Attractions	Shopping Malls	Food Producers			
Man-made	Service Stations	Advertising Media			
Natural	Sporting Events	Cartographers/Printers			
	Banking Services				

Source: Australian National Tourism Strategy 1992.

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What is an Economic Impact Analysis?

• An economic impact analysis traces the flows of spending associated with a particular activity in a region or country, tourism in this case. This analysis can be used to identify the **direct, indirect and induced** effects on sales, tax revenues, income, and jobs due to changes in that activity.

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Contribution to GDP at Factor Cost, 1996/97

Total Commodity Sector	49%	Total Production Services	33%	Total Social Services	17%	
Agriculture	16%	Transportation	7%	Housing & Real Estate	2%	
Industry & Mining	18%	Suez Canal	3%	Utilities	0%	
Petroleum & Products	8%	Trade	17%	Social Insurance	0%	
Electricity	2%	Finance & Insurance	4%	Government Services	7%	
Construction	5%	Hotels & Restaurants	2%	Social & Personal Services	8%	
Source: Ministry of Planning		The Egyptian Center for Economic Studies				

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Contribution to employment, 1996/97

• Ministry of planning formula.

• Weaknesses (common with other countries)

• Weaknesses (special to Egypt)

- **Direct Effects** are production changes associated with the immediate effects of changes in tourism expenditures.
- Indirect Effects are the production changes resulting from various rounds of re-spending of the tourism industry's receipts in industries supplying products and services to the tourism industry.
- **Induced Effects** are the changes in economic activity resulting from household spending of income earned directly or indirectly as a result of tourism spending.

The principal tools and methods that are used in conducting the economic impact analysis are:

- Visitor-spending surveys.
- A tourism-establishment survey to obtain sector data on company inputs, wages and employment. (check with adrian)
- Secondary data on tourism from government economic statistics.
- Input-output model and the use of multipliers.

Questions:

- What is tourism's true contribution to Egypt's national income?
- How much personal and business income is derived from tourism-related activities?
- What is the role of tourism in generating new employment opportunities?
- How much of the government's taxation revenue comes from tourism and tourism-related activities?

- Description and analysis of the tourism in Egypt:
- Balance of payments revenues (service export)
- arrivals
- main markets

- Picture with the process of coming up with the results.
- Components: 1. Tourist expenditure survey
 - 2. 1991/92 Input-Output Table
 - 3. Employment Figures
 - 4. Tax Revenues, rates

- Tourist Expenditure survey, 1994, 1996: highlights:
- sample size, categories of expenditures

• Contribution of tourism to GDP, direct, indirect. 1994, 1996

• How the tourism sector's share of overall employment generation has developed over time, 1994, 1996

 Impact of the tourism sector on government taxation revenue, 1996

- Comparison with other sectors
- 100 million dollar increase in demand creates:

- in tourism: sales, income, employment, tax revenues
- in pick a couple of other manufacturing sectors
- in agriculture

• partnership with other sectors:

• A 100 million dollar increase in tourism creates:

- in agriculture:
- in manufacturing
- in services

WTO, arrivals, receipts, projections, growth rates, implications for Egypt.

Base case scenario: maintain shares.

Competition scenario:

Egypt: Base scenario, maintain shares ----->expected revenue, arrivals.

Growth rates, region.