

# The coronavirus will hit the tourism and travel sector hard

The spread of infectious diseases is invariably linked to travel. Today, tourism is a huge global business that accounts for [10.4 per cent of global Gross Domestic Product \(GDP\) and 10 per cent of global employment](#).

By Marion Joppe<sup>3 Feb 2020</sup>

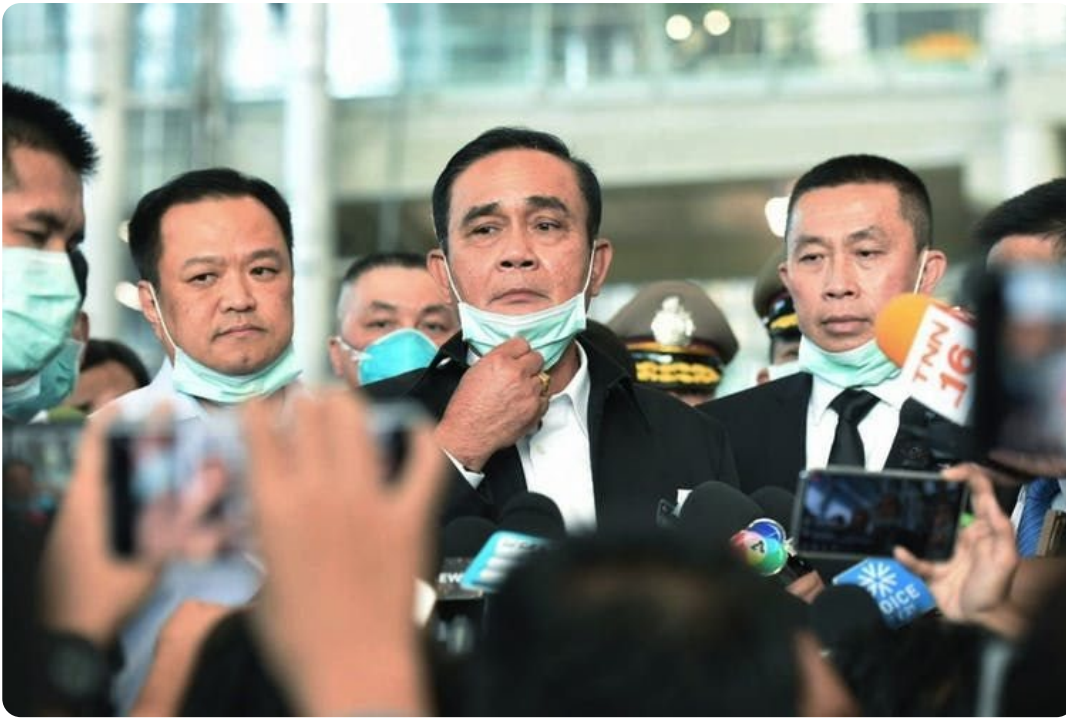


China's tourism sector has been devastated by the latest coronavirus outbreak, but the impact is being felt around the world and in many industries. (Shutterstock)

Nothing seems to slow its growth as year-over-year [increases outpace the economy](#). The United Nations World Tourism Organization is predicting further [growth of three per cent to four per cent in international tourist arrivals for 2020](#), with [international departures worldwide particularly strong](#) in the first quarter of this year.

But that was before a new coronavirus (formally known as 2019-nCoV) hit China and then very rapidly start spreading to the rest of the world with [20 countries and counting](#) isolating cases.

Officials in China and those in the rest of world have been much quicker to take more drastic action after learning bitter lessons from the SARS outbreak in 2003, which also started in China.



Thailand Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha, centre, removes his face mask to speak to journalists during a visit to the Suvarnabhumi International airport to inspect measures in place to monitor passengers for the coronavirus. Thai Government Spokesman's office via AP

The impact on travel to and from China of this new coronavirus, however, has been devastating. Airlines, including [Air Canada](#), [have cancelled all flights](#) or [significantly reduced the number of flights](#) in and out of China. [Russia closed its land border to passenger travel](#) with China and [Hong Kong shut down its borders](#) [cross-border ferries and railways](#).

How does the impact of 2019-nCoV differ from that of SARS, which also affected tourism dramatically?

### **SARS has higher death toll so far**

The [World Health Organization](#) confirmed 8,096 cases and 774 deaths in 26 countries as a result of the SARS coronavirus. First detected in late February 2003, it had run its course five months later.

The coronavirus first appeared in December 2019 but has already [surpassed the total number of SARS cases in just two months](#), albeit with a much lower death rate. Infectious disease experts expect it [to last for several months](#) yet with tens of thousands afflicted before it runs its course.

SARS accounted for a [drop in international tourist arrivals of almost 9.4 million](#) and a loss of between US\$ billion and \$50 billion. But in 2002, China's role as both a travel destination and a source country was relatively minor, receiving fewer than 38 million tourists and sending about 17 million tourists abroad.

Compare that to 2019 when it is estimated China received [142 million inbound tourists and the Chinese made 134 million trips abroad and 5.5 billion trips domestically](#).

The severe travel restrictions imposed by the Chinese government on its citizens and the stern warnings from Foreign Affairs offices, [including Canada's](#), to avoid all non-essential travel to China and all travel to Hubei province (Wuhan is its capital and largest city) means that the economic impact of this coronavirus will be felt in every corner of the world and almost every sector of the economy.



A woman wears a mask in the arrivals section of the international terminal at Toronto Pearson International Airport. THE CANADIAN PRESS/Nathan Denette

The market response has been swift, with [share prices of major airlines, cruise lines and tourism companies dropping several percentage points](#).

With the World Health Organization declaring the coronavirus [a public health emergency of global concern](#), Gloria Guevara, president and CEO of the World Travel and Tourism Council ([WTTC](#)) fears that this escalation could have a damaging and lasting economic impact on the sector. She's [expressed serious concerns](#) that airport closures, flight cancellations and shuttered borders often have a greater economic impact than the outbreak itself.

### **Hundreds of thousands die from seasonal flus**

These concerns are well justified when one considers that [between 291,000 and 646,000 people worldwide die from seasonal influenza-related respiratory illnesses each year](#), which does not lead to any of these warnings or drastic measures.

Canada saw [251 SARS cases and 43 deaths](#), but it cost the Canadian economy an estimated [\\$5.25 billion and 28,000 jobs](#). At the time, China was a Canadian tourism market of less than [100,000 visitors annually; that dropped by 25 per cent due to SARS](#).

Today, China is Canada's second-largest overseas market, accounting for close to [800,000 arrivals](#), and its highest spending market with more than [\\$2,800 per trip](#).



Tourists are seen on the Great Wall of China. (Avery Steadman/Uhsplash)

Depending on how long the restrictions and warnings are in place, losses could easily double of those in 2003. The pain will be felt in every industry as tourism's supply chain involves everything from agriculture & fishing to banking and insurance. The hardest hit will be its core industries of accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment, transportation and travel services.

While Air Canada will [refund fares for cancelled flights](#) to and from China, other airlines may only [extend change fee waivers](#) or provide credit towards future flights.

But this may not be the case for connecting flights from Beijing or Shanghai, the cities most commonly served by North American airlines.

A growing number of hotels are also waiving changes and cancellation fees for bookings in China scheduled for the next few weeks. But many travellers to or passing through China may not be able to recover all their money, even if they bought insurance. That's because most basic travel insurance plans do not cover [epidemics as a reason for cancellation](#).

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