

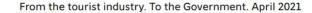
Big impact, small footprint



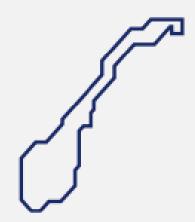
National Tourism Strategy 2030

Big impact, small footprint





The importance of tourism for Norway in 2019



4.2% GDP

Amounts to 127.7 billion*



7 of 100

Jobs in the tourist industry. Employment amounts to a total of 171,200 man-years**



193.9 billion

Total consumption



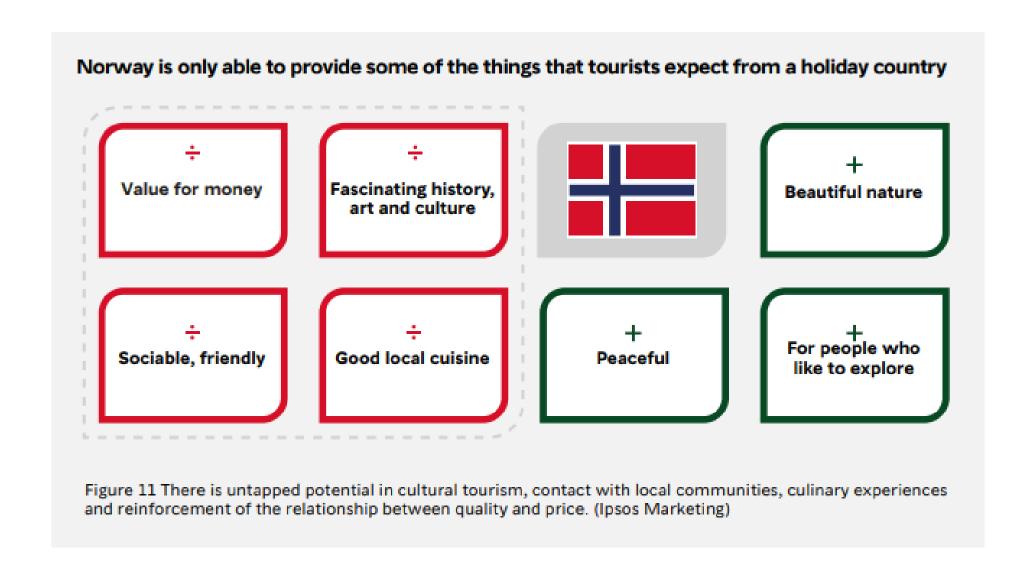
59 billion

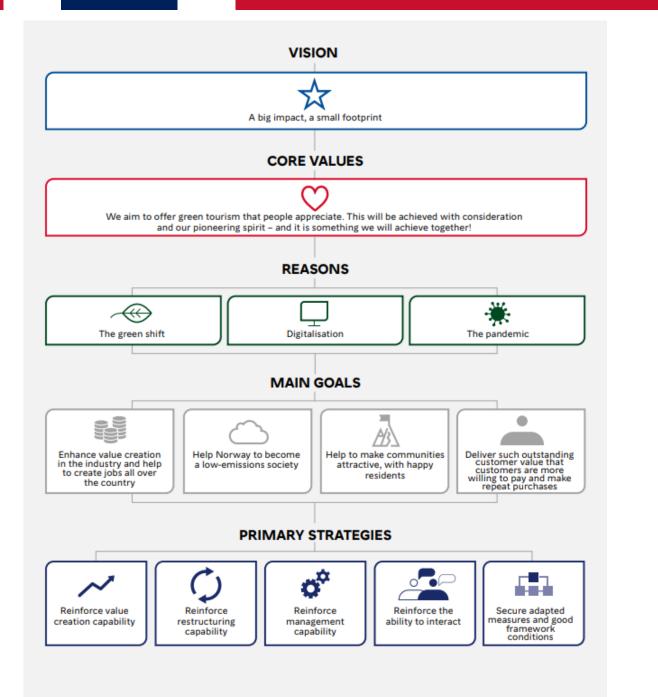
31% of travellers' total consumption goes on exports

Figure 4 The importance of tourism for Norway, provisional figures for 2019 (Statistics Norway 2021a)

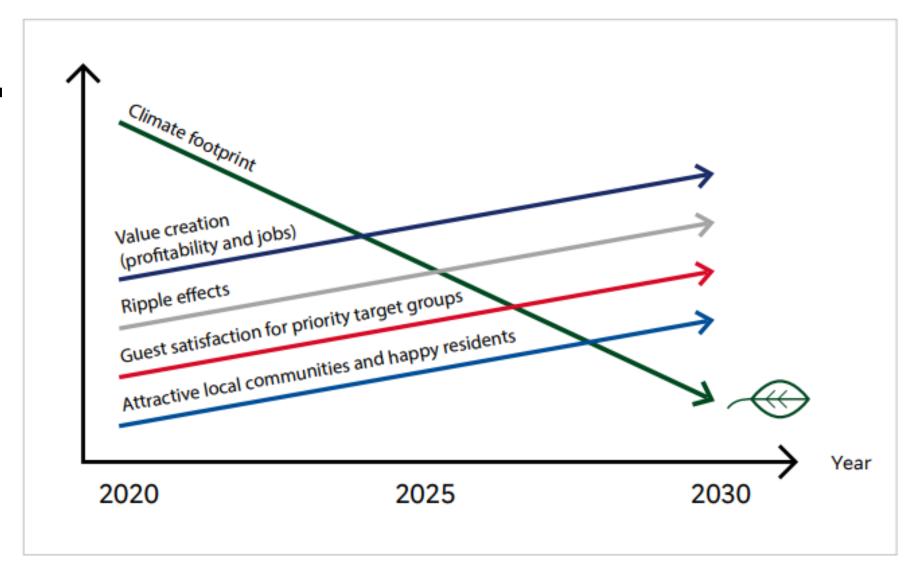
* Stated in current prices. ** Employment converted into man-years, full-time equivalents, for salaried employees and independent operators. 7.1 per cent.







Goals for 2030





National Tourism Strategy

Goals and targets

Norwegian tourism must increase its own value creation and help to create jobs all over Norway

- We must increase the export value of consumption by NOK 20 billion by 2030, and domestic consumption to a corresponding extent.
- b. We must increase the number of tourism-related jobs in Norway by 25 per cent by 2030.

2. Norwegian tourism must help Norway to become a low-emissions society

- a. We must reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the local tourist industry by 50 per cent by 2030.
- b We must have the highest possible proportion of visitors with a high value creation effect and low carbon footprint. The carbon footprint resulting from visitors' transport to/from/around Norway must be reduced by 10 per cent a year, using 2019 as a starting point.
- c. We must be a driving force in the decline in greenhouse gas emissions for the transport sector as a whole.

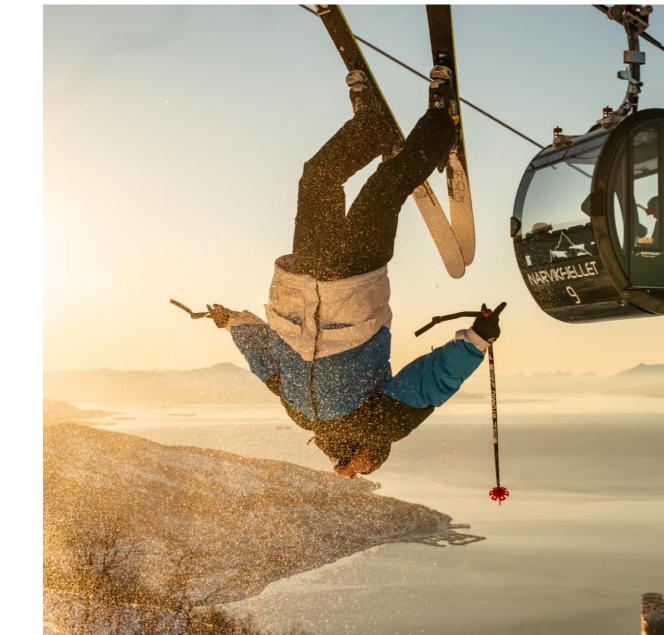
3. Norwegian tourism must help to bring about attractive local communities and happy residents

- Employment and settlement will increase to a corresponding extent in areas where tourism activity increases in scope.
- b. The trade and service offering in municipalities offering tourism and cabins must be greater than implied solely by the number of residents.
- c. We must increase direct and indirect ripple effects of tourism consumption on a local level by prioritising target groups with high local consumption.
- d. The percentage of residents who believe that tourism helps to bring about growth and development must increase for destinations of all types.

4. Norwegian tourism must deliver such high customer value that customers are willing to pay for more things and make repeat purchases

- a. We must reinforce our position as a more complete destination for national and international target groups, tapping the potential for culture, food experiences and good encounters with local communities.
- Up to 2030, consumption will increase by 25 per cent in the target groups on which Norwegian tourism focuses.





Involvement

Primary activities in the involvement process



A large number of managers, specialists and resource personnel from all areas of the travel industry were invited to share their input and insights. We received around 400 contributions from stakeholders of all sizes, public and private businesses, volunteers, policy implementation agencies, communities of experts, policymakers, representatives from other industries, etc.



200 intelligent people participated in 35 digital round-table talks



160 written inputs from 135 stakeholders via a digital inbox



40 specialist deep dives with 45 members of resource personnel at Innovation Norway



Insight discussions and 3 rounds of dialogue meetings with 11 county authorities, the Governor of Svalbard and the Sami Parliament



Insight discussions and 3 rounds of dialogue meetings with the Strategic Council



3 rounds of dialogue meetings with trade organisations and other key stakeholders



3000 unique visitors and 60 hours of presentations of online information



1000 people heard a notice in connection with the Reise:Liv event



115 people participated in a notice at a webinar for all parties that provided input



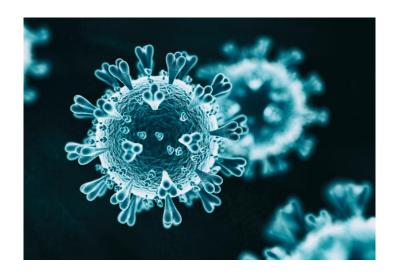
Reasons



Digitalisation



Sustainability



Covid-19

The Future of Tourism

OECD (2021-01-26), "Managing tourism development for sustainable and inclusive recovery", OECD Tourism Papers, 2021/01, OECD Publishing, Paris. http://dx.doi.org/10.1187/b062f603-en



OECD Tourism Papers 2021/01

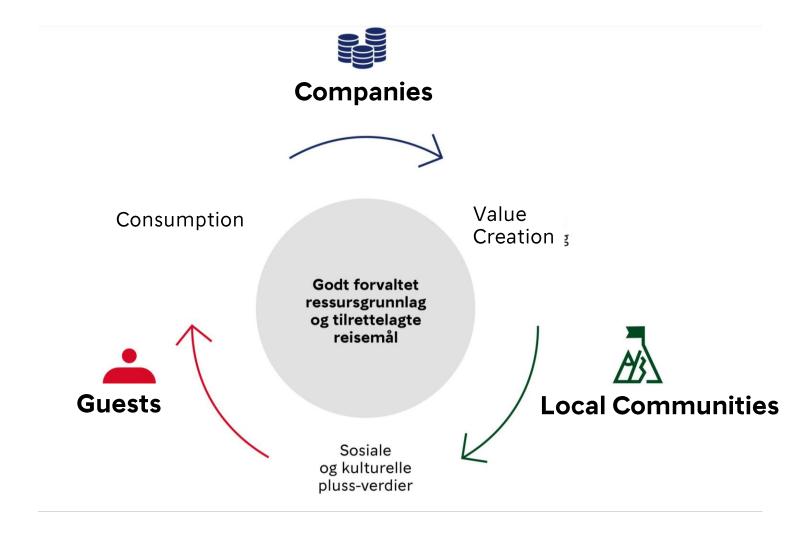
Managing tourism development for sustainable and inclusive recovery







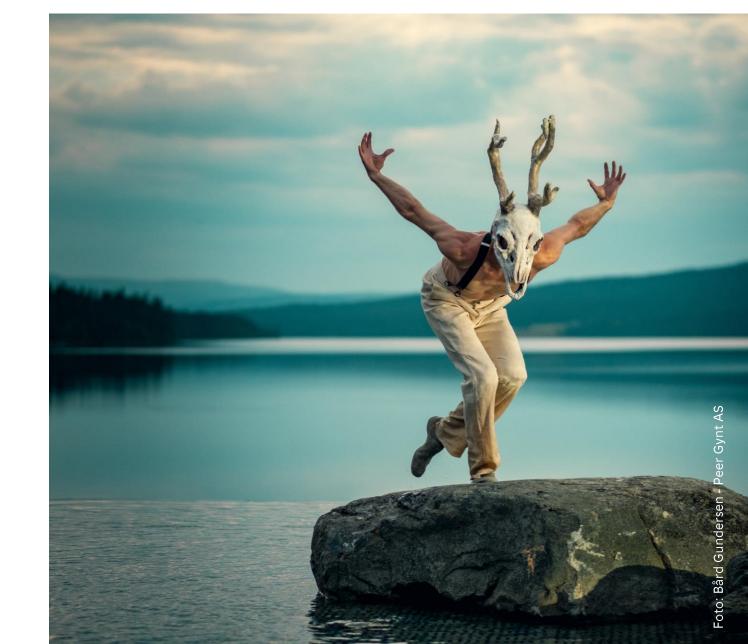
A Holistic perspective



Nasjonal reiselivsstrategi

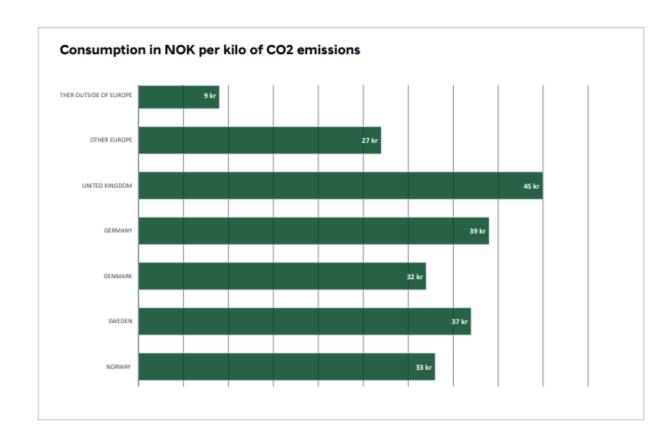
The Tourism Ecosystem

- Industry Stakeholdes
- Trade Organisations
- Public Sector at the National Level
- Regional Level
- Local Level
- Voluntary organisastions



High yield

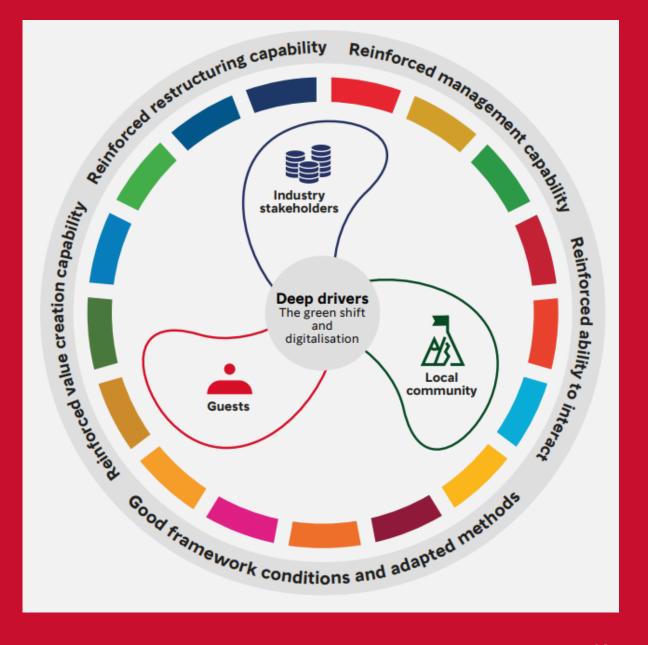
Low impact





Nasjonal reiselivsstrategi 13

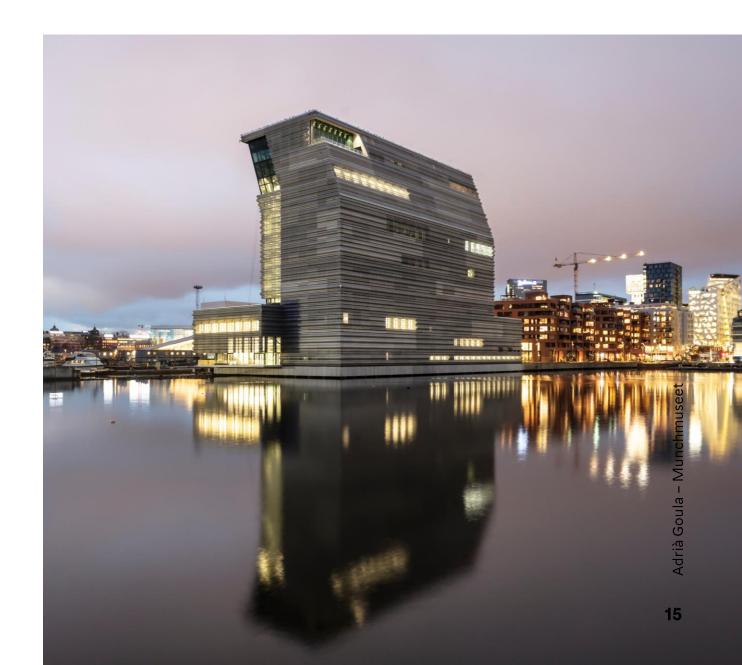
Strategic Measures



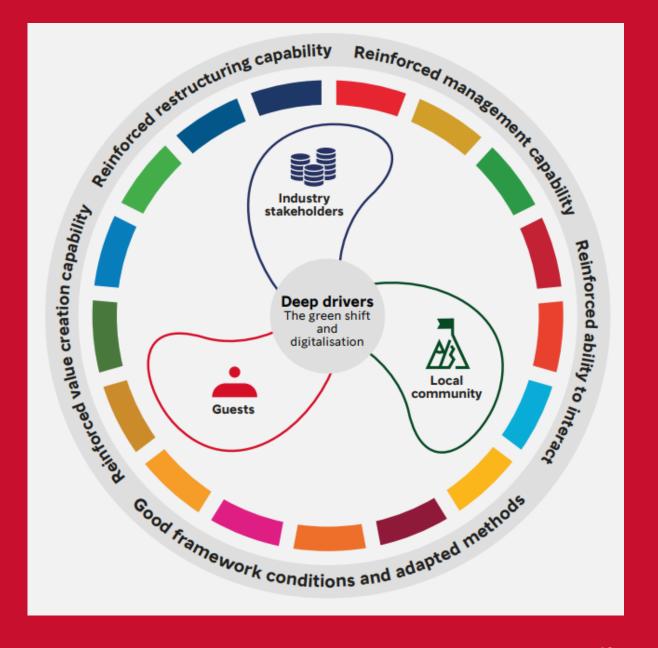
23 Initiatives and Measures

- The national strategy provides both scope and guidance for regional and local follow-up.
- The aim is for both private and public stakeholders throughout the tourism ecosystem to relate their own strategies and action plans to the national level, whether this involves continuing, reinforcing or renewing them.
- Most of the measures referred to in this section must be implemented as cooperation involving a number of stakeholders.
- Hence the "follow-up" section primarily indicates the party that should take the initiative for further efforts. All of the measures are related to how they help towards attainment of the UN Sustainable Development Goals

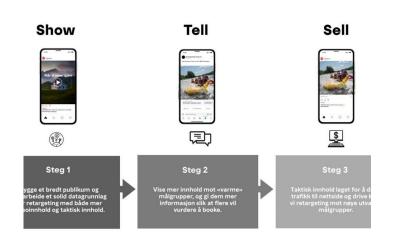




Reinforce value creation capability



Restart Tourism 2021-2024



Marketing



Product Development



Recruitment

Nasjonal reiselivsstrategi



Innovation workshop – a method for enhancing innovation and service development within companies



Life-long learning – forwardlooking further and higher education



National resource centre for cultural and sporting events

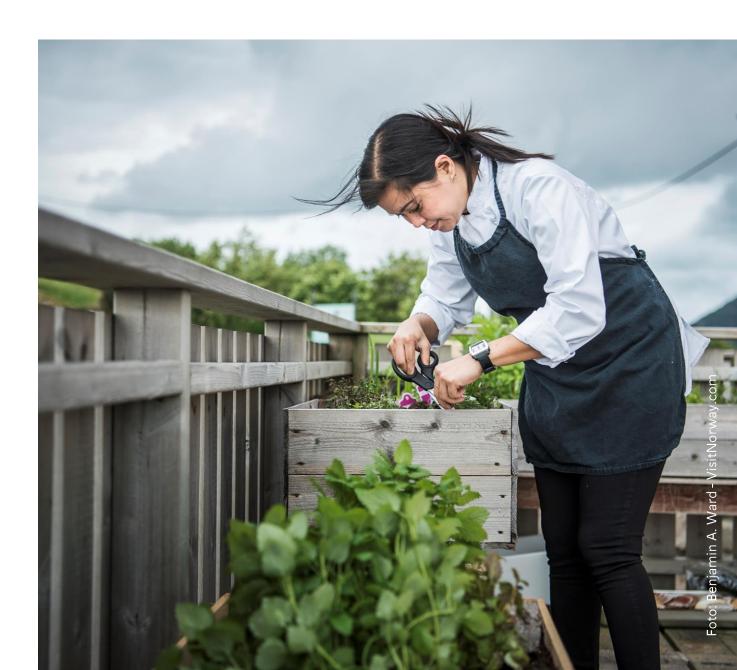
Innovative cultural experiences programme



Friluftsliv – the Norwegian Way



National concept for food and culinary experiences

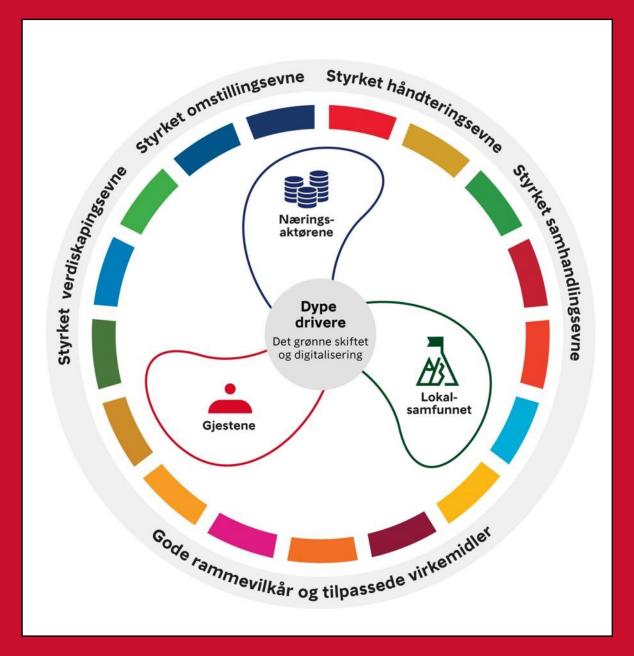




Sami tourism – a sub-strategy



Reinforce restructuring capability

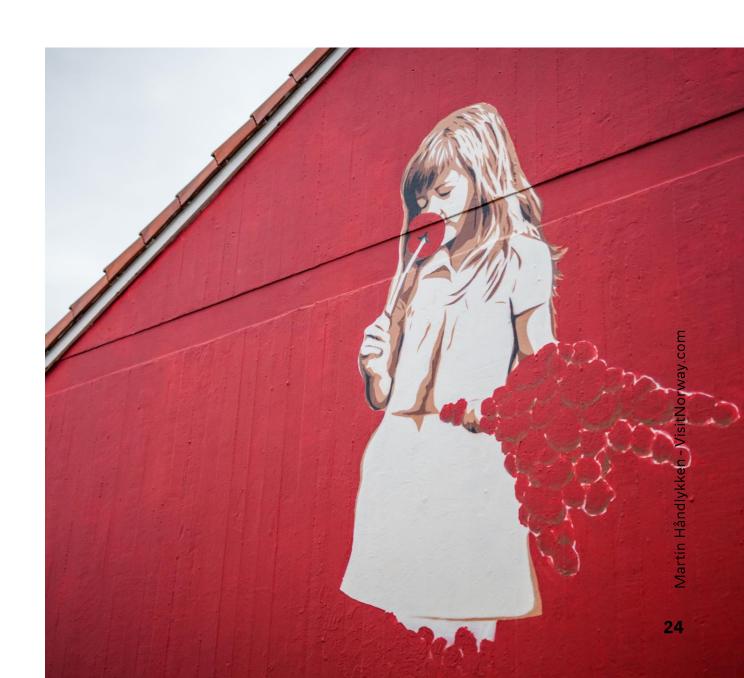


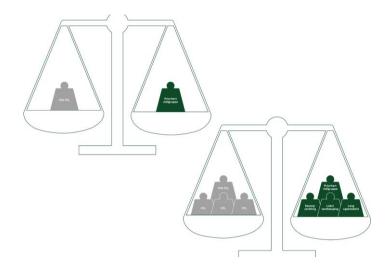
REIS21

- Smart digitalisation (the digital ecosystem for the tourist industry, including an open data platform as a basis for radical innovation)
- Green restructuring (the green transport plan for the tourist industry – with low emissions as a prerequisite ahead of 2030)
- Services and technology (how can technology resolve productivity challenges in the tourist industry)
- Enhanced level of processing (competitiveness on account of high quality and high customer value)
- Valuable jobs (the tourist industry must be able to compete for the best workers)









Klimasmart – a market development calculator

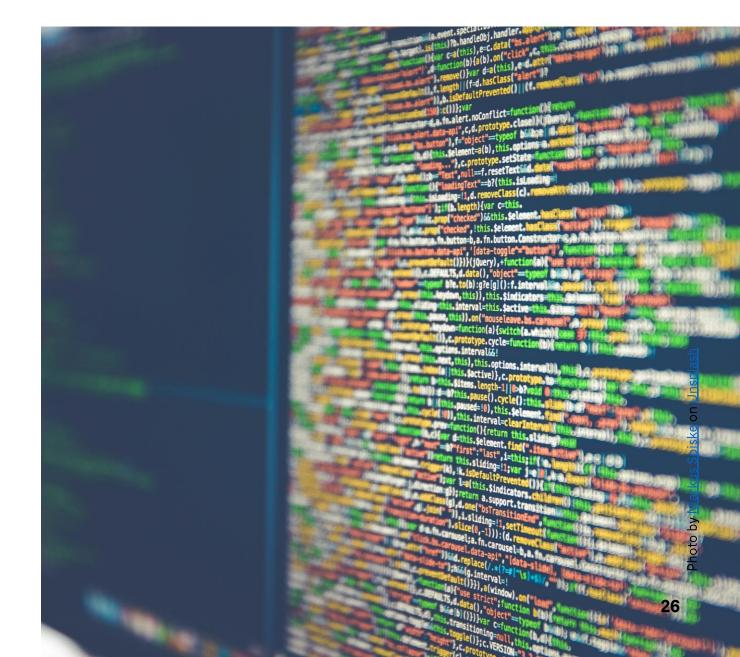


Green travel – pilot project for the transport solutions of the future



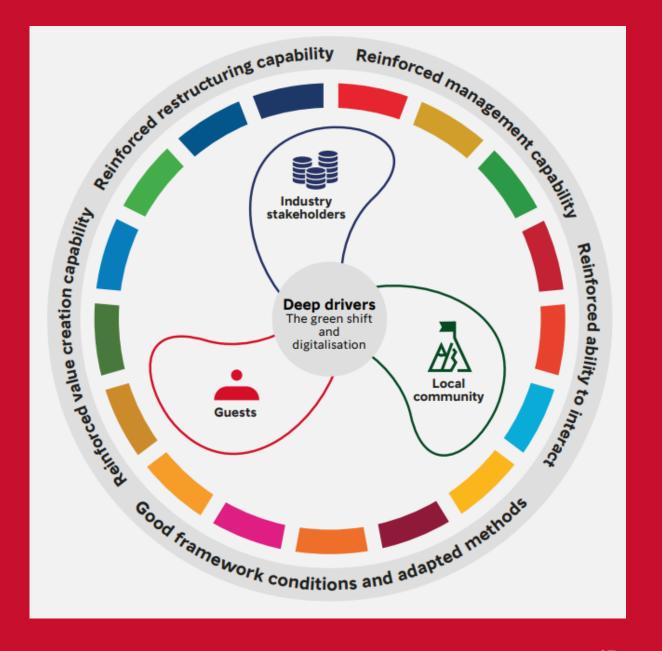
Destination 3.0 – pilot for stakeholder cooperation at the destinations of the future

A digital boost as a competitive advantage





Reinforce Management Capability



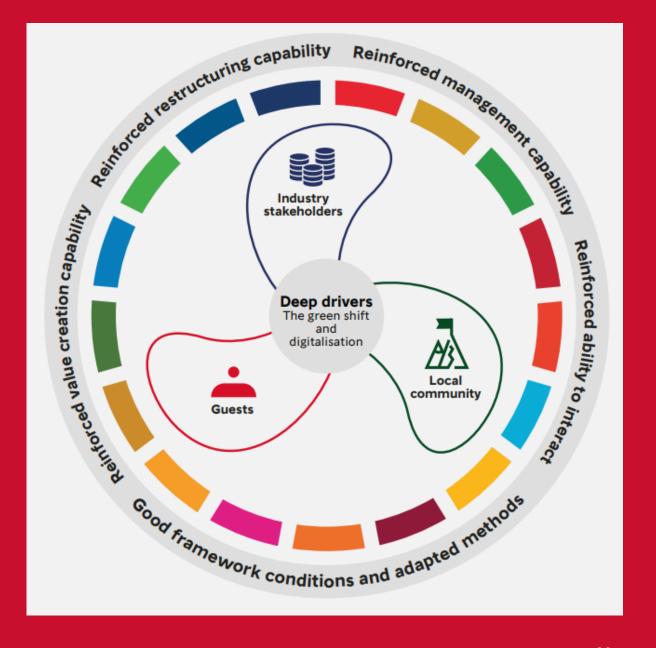


National Monitor – all insights in a single location



Management and funding of public benefits

Reinforce the ability to interact





Better coordination of tourism policy on a national level

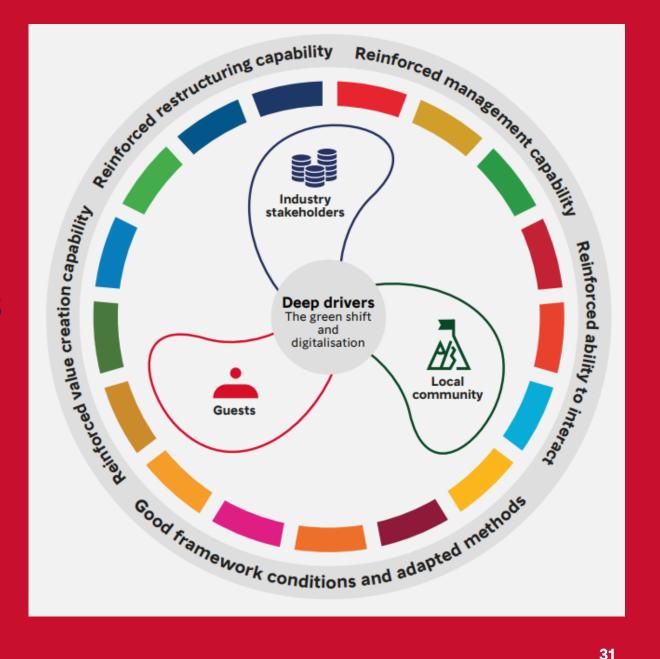


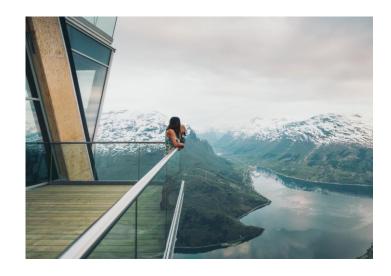
Regional follow-up based on regional criteria



The local authority's knowledge of and role in the development of the tourist industry

Good framework conditions and adapted methods





Review of business-oriented measures in the tourist industry



Mobilisation for research-based innovation at companies



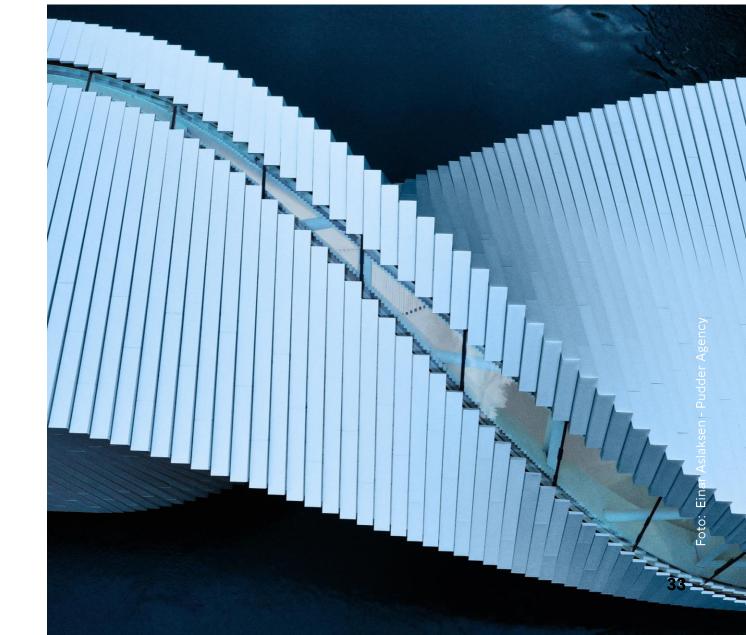
Guarantee schemes for congresses – risk relief for organisers

National Tourism Strategy 32

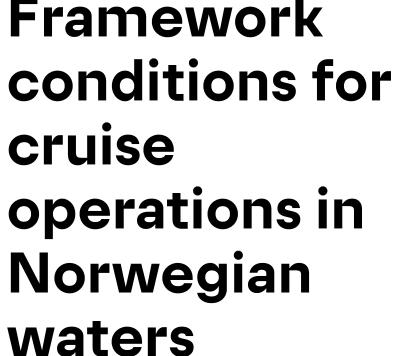
Official Norwegian Report (NOU) on framework conditions for the tourist industry







Framework







III Norway

National Tourism Strategy 2030

Big impact, small footprint



Download the document from

www.visitnorway.no/innsikt



