



Tourism Infographic 2017



Summary

Reasons to invest in Cape Verde	3
Business opportunities in priority sectors.....	8
Tourism demand.....	10
Guest movements in the country's establishments	10
Passenger movements in the country's airports.....	13
Tourist accommodation offer.....	16
Restaurant capacity.....	19
Travel agencies	20

Country Profile

Located 455 km off the west coast of Africa, Cape Verde is strategically positioned in the Atlantic Ocean, connecting the continents of Africa, Europe and America.

Formed by ten islands and eight islets, the archipelago is divided geographically into two groups:

- Barlavento (northern region) is formed by the islands of Santo Antão, São Vicente, São Nicolau, Santa Luzia, Sal and Boavista and by the islets Branco and Raso;
- Sotavento (southern region), formed by the islands of Santiago (where the capital of the Country is located), Maio, Fogo and Brava and by the islets Seco or Rombo Cima, Grande, Sapado, Luís Carneiro and Rei.

The island of Santa Luzia is uninhabited, as are the islets, visited only by fishermen.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTRY

Surface: 4,033 Km²

Population: 504,000 inhabitants

Capital: Praia – Santiago Island

Languages: Creole (Recognised national language) and Portuguese (official language)

Currency: Cape Verdean Escudo (ECV) (1 € = 110.265 ECV - Fixed rate)

GDP: 1.603 billion \$US (2015)

GDP per Capita: \$US 3,280 (2015)

Political Regime: Democratic Republic with multiparty system and semi-presidential regime

Climate: Tropical dry, with two seasons: wet season (from August to October) and dry season (from November to July). Average annual temperature 20-25°C

Religion: Mostly Catholic, with other religions coexisting peacefully.



Reasons to invest in Cape Verde

I. GEOSTRATEGIC LOCATION

Located in a strategic zone between Europe (3-4 hours by plane), the West African Coast (1-2 hours) and North America (7-8 hours), Cape Verde is a potential platform for trade between Europe, the Americas and Africa. That is why trade relations are facilitated by privileged access to regional and international markets.

In addition to its location, Cape Verde is a member of institutions that facilitate regional and international integration and benefits from preferential agreements that give added value to investments made in the country:

- The country benefits from preferential access to European markets through the EU/ACP (European Union/ Africa, Caribbean and Pacific) Convention – Cotonou Agreement, with the right to export to European Union countries without quotas and with reduced or nil customs duties
- A member of ECOWAS - Economic Community of West African States, whose main instrument is the Trade Liberalisation Plan, facilitating the free movement of transport, goods and persons within ECOWAS, including the elimination of all tariff and non-tariff barriers to foreign trade and giving access to a market of more than 300 million consumers
- The country benefits from the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), a law that allows duty-free exports to the United States market of products originating in the countries of Africa.

II. ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL STABILITY

➤ Economic Stability

Economic Growth

Year	%
2016	3
2017	3.3
2018	3.5

According to the Heritage Foundation in 2016, Cape Verde was ranked in 17th position in terms of Economic Freedom at the African regional level and in 116th position worldwide.

➤ Political Stability

According to the Economist Intelligence Unit-EIU, Cape Verde ranks among the most stable countries in Africa, highlighting as important factors the political stability confirmed by the

holding of free and democratic elections. Parliamentary elections were held in 2016, followed by municipal elections and presidential elections.

Cape Verde has never suffered from a coup d'état, a record in West Africa only matched by Senegal.

According to Freedom House's 2016 ranking, Cape Verde is a free country in terms of both political rights and civil liberties, having obtained the classification of 1.0 (more free) and an overall score of 90 (on a scale of 0 to 100).

In terms of good governance, Cape Verde is ranked as the 3rd best in Africa, according to the 2015 Mo Ibrahim Foundation.

➤ **Social Stability**

Cape Verde ranks 122 out of 187 countries in the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) in 2015. The average life expectancy is estimated at 71 years and is the highest in all of sub-Saharan Africa.

The results in terms of education place Cape Verde at the top of sub-Saharan African countries. The adult literacy rate is estimated at 87%, although there are still disparities between men and women.

III. MODERN INFRASTRUCTURE

1- Airports

The country has:

- 4 International Airports (on the islands of Santiago, S. Vicente, Sal and Boavista)
- 3 Aerodromes (on the islands of S. Nicolau, Fogo and Maio)

In addition to national air connections, there are direct international connections to:

- Europe (Portugal, Spain, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom and Germany)
- Africa (Senegal, Guinea-Bissau and Morocco)
- North America (Rhode Island)
- South America (Brazil)

2- Ports

Cape Verde has 9 ports, of which 2 are deep water (Port of Praia, on the island of Santiago and Porto Grande, on the island of São Vicente):

- Porto Grande (Mindelo - São Vicente Island)
- Praia Port (Praia - Santiago Island)
- Palmeira Port (Palmeira - Sal Island)

- Sal Rei Port (Sal Rei - Boavista Island)
- Porto Novo (Porto Novo - Santo Antão Island)
- Vale Cavaleiros Port (S. Filipe – Fogo Island)
- Tarrafal Port (Tarrafal - São Nicolau Island)
- Inglês port (Porto Inglês - Maio Island)
- Porto Furna (Furna - Brava Island)

Marine connections with:

- Europe
- Africa
- North America
- South America
- Asia

3- Telecommunications

Following investments made in recent years, the state of telecommunications infrastructure in Cape Verde facilitates the development of new information and communication technologies and the production of content aimed at modernising state administration, the business sector and the economy overall:

- Infrastructure
 - Inter-Island Submarine Cable System
 - Terrestrial Fibre Optic Network
 - Satellite Communications
 - International Communications via Submarine Cable (Cape Verde is served by an international submarine fibre optic cable called “Atlantis 2” that connects to the South American, African and European continents)
- Special partnerships with Microsoft and HUAWEI Technologies
- Regulated and supervised legal framework

4- Road networks

In 2013 the country had 1,046,439 km of paved roads, distributed across all municipalities. There are also access roads to all locations.

IV. TAX REGIME

- The IRPC (Corporate Income Tax) rate is 25% (twenty-five per cent) per year for taxable persons covered by the organised accounting scheme.
- The rate is 4% (four per cent) on turnover for taxable persons covered by the simplified scheme for micro and small enterprises.
- VAT - Value Added Tax is 15%

Comparative Chart of Corporate Income Tax in some countries

Country	Corporate Income Tax, %
Cape Verde	25
Senegal	30
Portugal	25
Spain	30

V. INVESTMENT INCENTIVES AND GUARANTEES

➤ Investment incentives

As a way of encouraging private investment, the Government created the tax benefits law (Law no. 26/VIII /2013 of 21 January and the changes introduced by Law 102/VIII/2016 of 6 January and Law no. 5/IX /2016, State Budget Law for 2017) through which investments may qualify for exemptions or reductions in customs duties, tax credits and tax deductions.

➤ Legal guarantees for investments

The Cape Verde Investment Law guarantees security and legal protection for investments and provides various arbitration alternatives for the settlement of disputes between the state of Cape Verde and foreign investors, namely:

- Framework Law of National Arbitration;
- Rules of the Washington Convention of 15 March 1965
- Rules set out in the Supplementary Mechanism Regulation, approved on 27 September 1978 by the Board of Directors of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
- Arbitration Rules of the International Chamber of Commerce, based in Paris

Cape Verde is a member of:

- The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)

- The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which is a member of the World Bank Group and whose purpose is to promote foreign direct investment in developing countries by providing guarantees (insurance against political risks) to investors and funding agents
- The WTO - World Trade Organisation

Cape Verde has signed several bilateral agreements with third countries, including:

- The Convention between the Republic of Cape Verde and the Portuguese Republic to Avoid Double Taxation in Matters of Income Tax and to Prevent Tax Evasion;
- The Agreement on Investment Promotion and Protection between the Portuguese Republic and the Republic of Cape Verde;
- The Convention between the Republic of Cape Verde and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to Avoid Double Taxation and Prevent Income Tax Evasion;
- The Convention between the Republic of Cape Verde and the Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region to Avoid Double Taxation and Prevent Income Tax Evasion

VI. ACCESS TO A YOUNG AND QUALIFIED WORK FORCE

In 2014, Cape Verde had a general literacy rate of 86.5% (population 15 years old and above) and 77.8% for the youth population (15-24 years old). In terms of education, 8.8% attended higher education, 1.0% attended middle school and 40.3% attended secondary education.

These indicators demonstrate the high rates of literacy among the population of Cape Verde and the existence of a large young labour force, available for professional training as a function of market demand.

Business opportunities in priority sectors

I. TOURISM

Business opportunities in the following sectors:

- Resorts, hotels and tourist villages
- Convention centres (Business tourism)
- Bed and Breakfasts
- Recreation and leisure spaces
- Tourist real estate
- Health tourism
- Rural tourism (accommodation, trekking, mountain biking, etc.)
- Tours, sightseeing tours
- Car Rental
- Tourism-related Water sports

II. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Business opportunities in the following sectors:

- Software development
- Home Automation (Surveillance Systems)
- Marketing of computer and communication equipment
- Technical and computer services (repair, maintenance, etc.)
- Training in the field of ICT
- E-commerce

III. MARITIME ECONOMY

Business opportunities in the following sectors:

- Industrial and semi-industrial fishing
- Shipbuilding, repair and maintenance
- Inter-island and international maritime transport
- Repair and maintenance of containers
- Marina construction

IV. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Business opportunities in the agricultural sector:

- Improvement and increase of production of vegetables (tomato, carrot, cucumber and onion), tubers (cassava and potato) and fruit (banana, mango and papaya)
- Hydroponic, greenhouse, and drip irrigation cultivation
- Transfer of knowledge and technologies of production and transformation

Business opportunities in the livestock sector:

- Improvement of bovine, caprine and porcine breeds with the introduction of imported breeds with higher productivity for milk and meat supply
- Poultry for meat and egg supply
- Production of animal feed

V. LIGHT INDUSTRY

Business opportunities in the food processing industry:

- Wine production
- Liquor production
- Cheese production
- Processing and preserving of fish
- Meat processing
- Baking and confectionery
- Confectionery
- Manufacture of pasta

VI. OTHER INDUSTRIES

Opportunities in other light industries:

- Carpentry and Joinery
- Textile industry
- Footwear industry
- Metal industry

Tourism demand

Guest movements in the country's establishments

- Tourism demand in Cape Verde has risen constantly, with the exception of the years 2002, 2009 and 2014. In 2005, the country exceeded 200,000 tourists, and 5 years later (2010) this figure was closer to 400,000 (380,000 more specifically). The number of tourists is currently higher than the number of residents in the country;

Table 1. Evolution in guest numbers in the country

Year	<u>International guests</u>				<u>Guests resident in Cape Verde</u>			
	Total	Annual change	Total	Annual change	Total	Annual change	% international guests	% resident guests
2004	184,738		157,052		27,686		85.0%	15.0%
2005	233,548	26.4%	197,844	26.0%	35,704	29.0%	84.7%	15.3%
2006	280,582	20.1%	241,742	22.2%	38,840	8.8%	86.2%	13.8%
2007	312,880	11.5%	267,188	10.5%	45,692	17.6%	85.4%	14.6%
2008	333,354	6.5%	285,141	6.7%	48,213	5.5%	85.5%	14.5%
2009	330,319	-0.9%	287,183	0.7%	43,136	-10.5%	86.9%	13.1%
2010	381,831	15.6%	336,086	17.0%	45,745	6.0%	88.0%	12.0%
2011	475,294	24.5%	428,273	27.4%	47,021	2.8%	90.1%	9.9%
2012	533,877	12.3%	482,267	12.6%	51,560	9.7%	90.3%	9.7%
2013	552,144	3.4%	502,874	4.3%	49,270	-4.4%	91.1%	8.9%
2014	539,621	-2.3%	493,732	-1.8%	44,018	-10.7%	91.5%	8.2%
2015	569,387	5.5%	519,722	5.3%	49,665	12.8%	91.3%	8.7%
2016	644,429	13.2%	598,032	15.1%	46,397	-6.6%	92.8%	7.2%

Source: INE

- In 2016, the number of international tourists exceeded the number of residents in the country for the first time. Overall, 644,429 guests entered in 2016, 598,032 of whom resided abroad. This trend is set to continue in the coming years;
- With regard to overnight stays, in 2016 the country exceeded 4 million. It is important to highlight that in 2000, there were around 684,000 overnight stays, and the country only exceeded 1 million overnight stays in 2008, reaching 2 million in 2009, and exceeding 3 million overnight stays in 2013;

- Tourism demand in the country continues to be focused largely on four islands: Sal, Boavista, Santiago and S. Vicente, which collectively account for more than 90% of entries and more than 95% of overnight stays in the country. Among these four islands, Sal and Boavista stand out particularly, accounting for more than 75% of entries and more than 90% of overnight stays;

Table 2. Evolution in guest numbers by island

Islands	Sal	Annual change	Boavista	Annual change	Santiago	S. Vicente	Annual change	% Sal	% Boavista	% Santiago	% S. Vicente	
Year												
2004	129,608		3,849		24,756		17,401					
2005	162,625	25.5%	4,582	19.0%	33,501	35.3%	19,665	13.0%	70.2%	2.1%	13.4%	9.4%
2006	167,222	2.8%	20,968	357.6%	55,648	66.1%	21,574	9.7%	69.6%	2.0%	14.3%	8.4%
2007	192,038	14.8%	15,533	-25.9%	60,786	9.2%	24,318	12.7%	59.6%	7.5%	19.8%	7.7%
2008	190,137	-1.0%	33,135	113.3%	67,107	10.4%	25,381	4.4%	61.4%	5.0%	19.4%	7.8%
2009	148,005	-22.2%	82,476	148.9%	53,752	-19.9%	23,381	-7.9%	57.0%	9.9%	20.1%	7.6%
2010	154,115	4.1%	125,575	52.3%	52,110	-3.1%	25,233	7.9%	44.8%	25.0%	16.3%	7.1%
2011	168,322	9.2%	184,878	47.2%	59,693	14.6%	29,453	16.7%	40.4%	32.9%	13.6%	6.6%
2012	188,175	11.8%	203,329	10.0%	69,114	15.8%	34,724	17.9%	35.4%	38.9%	12.6%	6.2%
2013	207,691	10.4%	208,924	2.8%	83,209	20.4%	40,782	17.4%	35.2%	38.1%	12.9%	6.5%
2014	232,773	12.1%	181,457	-13.1%	86,417	3.9%	39,114	-4.1%	37.6%	37.8%	15.1%	7.4%
2015	246,157	5.7%	181,771	0.2%	69,963	-19.0%	37,345	-4.5%	43.1%	33.6%	16.0%	7.2%
2016	293,987	19.4%	203,331	11.9%	72,357	3.4%	38,542	3.2%	43.2%	31.9%	12.3%	6.6%

Source: INE

- The average stay is around 6.4 days overall, but significant differences may be observed between islands. On Boavista island, the average stay is more than 8 days, and on Sal more than 7 days, while it does not exceed 3-7 days on the remaining islands.
- The average growth rate over the last 5 years was 6.4% in entries and 8% in overnight stays, with a 13% rise in entries and 10% rise in overnight stays from 2015 to 2016. Until 2012, the rate of growth in overnight stays tended to be higher than that of entries. However, from 2013 this difference began to diminish, until 2016 when the rate of growth in entries was higher than that of overnight stays;

- On average, the country receives around 53,000 guests a month, although it is important to note the issue of seasonality: this figure is not distributed in a linear, equal manner each month, and there are seasonal variations;
- Traditionally, tourist numbers are higher in the first 3 months of the year (January, February and March) and the last 2 months of the year (November and December). During this period, tourist numbers tend to rise to 55,000 per month. Meanwhile, from April to October, the number of tourists per month generally does not exceed 50,000. During May, June and September, numbers per month tend to be lower than 40,000, and at times little more than 30,000.

Table 3. Main source markets

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
United Kingdom	72,019	90,481	115,238	94,709	96,865	126,685	131,793
Germany	48,920	60,495	67,306	74,238	68,834	76,451	71,448
Portugal	60,277	65,693	67,790	58,070	60,161	61,979	64,899
France	43,496	66,641	69,593	74,239	61,992	56,458	64,861
Belgium+Holland	21,655	24,169	34,608	46,556	50,943	60,473	62,391
Italy	40,717	56,378	30,345	30,769	28,029	27,086	48,824
Cape Verde residents	42,374	47,021	51,610	49,270	45,889	49,665	46,397
Other countries	35,066	36,319	74,151	102,908	107,516	88,863	129,270
Total	381,831	475,294	533,877	552,144	539,621	549,675	644,429

Source: INE

- The current main source markets for tourism to Cape Verde are mainly located in northern and central Europe, particularly since 2009, substituting the traditional southern European markets (Italy and Portugal) as the main source markets for tourists;
- The main source market since 2009 has been the United Kingdom, followed by Germany, France and other countries, primarily in Scandinavia and eastern Europe. There has also been ongoing growth in the Belgian and Dutch markets, which currently represent around 11.7% of total guest numbers, exceeding markets such as Portugal and Italy;

Passenger movements in the country's airports

- Passenger movements have seen ongoing growth since 2012. The average growth rate from 2011 to 2016 was 4.6%. In 2016, airports in Cape Verde processed more than 2 million passengers for the first time, an increase of 11.5% in relation to 2015.

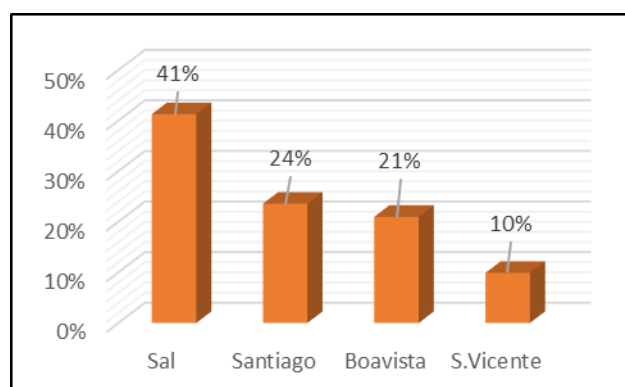
Table 4. Evolution in passenger numbers in Cape Verde

Air passengers in Cape Verde									
Year	Total	Growth rate	International passengers	Growth rate	Domestic passengers	Growth rate	% international passengers	% domestic passengers	
2010	1,700,702		836,153		864,549		49.2%	50.8%	
2011	1,895,101	10.3%	1,009,180	20.7%	885,921	2.5%	53.3%	46.7%	
2012	1,849,455	-2.5%	1,019,922	1.1%	829,533	-6.4%	55.1%	44.9%	
2013	1,905,355	2.9%	1,200,427	17.7%	704,928	-15.0%	63.0%	37.0%	
2014	1,915,285	0.5%	1,202,213	0.1%	713,072	1.2%	62.8%	37.2%	
2015	1,986,882	3.6%	1,288,097	7.1%	698,785	-2.0%	64.8%	35.2%	
2016	2,215,892	10.3%	1,451,607	12.7%	764,285	9.4%	65.5%	34.5%	

Source: ASA

- Since 2011, Cape Verde's airports have moved more international passengers than national passengers, demonstrating the importance of tourism in this regard. In 2016, the percentage of international passenger movements was 66% of the total.
- The airports moving the highest numbers of passengers are Sal, Praia, Boavista and São Vicente. In 2016, these four airports collectively moved around 96% of all passengers in the country: Sal 41%, Santiago 24%, Boavista 21% and São Vicente 13%. Sal and Boavista alone represent 62% of the total number of passengers in the country, and are the only two airports which move more international passengers than domestic passengers;

Figure 1. Percentage of passengers by airport 2016



Source: ASA

- At the two airports moving the most tourists, airlines operating charter flights predominate. On Sal, the main airlines are Thomsonfly, which mainly transports passengers from the United Kingdom, and the various companies belonging to TUI, which operate flights to Sal and Boavista. NEOSSPA, Transavia and Thomas Cook also operate significant numbers of flights. With regard to regular airlines, the most relevant are TAP and TACV.

Table 5. Main international airlines

Main International Operators		
Airlines	Type	Islands
THOMSOMFLY	Charter	Sal
TAP	Regular	Sal, Santiago, S. Vicente
TUI FLY GMBH	Charter	Sal
TACV	Regular	Sal, Boavista, S. Vicente, Santiago
ARKEFLY (TUI Fly Netherlands in 2016)	Charter	Sal, Boavista
NEOSSPA	Charter	Sal, Boavista
TUI FLY NORDIC	Charter	Sal, Boavista
TUI AIRLINES BELGIUM	Charter	Sal, Boavista
TRAVEL SERVICE	Charter	Sal, Boavista
THOMAS COOK AIR (UK) LTD.	Charter	Sal
THOMAS COOK SCANDINAVIA	Charter	Sal
TRANSAVIA	Charter	Sal, Boavista São Vicente
TUI NORDIC	Charter	Sal, Boavista
XL AIRWAYS FRANCE	Charter	Sal, Boavista
LUXAIR SA	Charter	Sal, Boavista
ROYAL AIR MAROC	Regular	Santiago
SENEGAL AIRLINES	Regular	Santiago

Source: ASA

- There is now a diverse offer of flights from various parts of the world and regions in Europe, primarily from the main source markets for tourism to the country, as well as from regions in Africa, the USA and Brazil.
- There are links from the main European cities, for example, flights depart from four international airports in the United Kingdom, including London and Manchester. In Germany, there are flights from Düsseldorf and Hamburg. In the Benelux, flights depart from Brussels and Amsterdam, while there are links to France via Paris and Mulhouse. In Italy, there are flights from four airports, including Rome, and in Portugal, flights depart from Lisbon, Porto, Faro and Madeira. There are links to Sweden via Stockholm, Spain via Madrid and the Czech Republic via Prague. Further flights are available from the USA (Boston and Providence), Brazil (Fortaleza) and various African cities: Casablanca, Dakar, Banjul, Bissau.

Table 6. Main international links

Country/region	Airports of origin	Destinations in Cape Verde
United Kingdom	GATWICK	Sal, Boavista
	MANCHESTER - ENGLAND	Sal, Boavista
	BIRMINGHAM	Sal, Boavista
	BRISTOL	Sal
Germany	DUSSELDORF	Sal, Boavista
	HAMBURG	Sal, Boavista
Benelux	BRUSSELS-BELGIUM	Sal, Boavista
	AMSTERDAM-HOLLAND	Sal, Boavista, Santiago, S. Vicente
	LUXEMBOURG - Holland	Sal, Boavista
France	CHARLES DE GAULLE	Sal, Boavista, Santiago, S. Vicente
	MULHOUSE	Sal, Boavista
	ORLY-PARIS	Boavista S. Vicente
Italy	MALPENSA	Sal, Boavista
	BERGAMO	Boavista
	VERONA	Boavista
	FIUMICINO, ROMA	Boavista
Portugal	LISBON	Sal, Boavista, Santiago, S. Vicente
	PORTO	Sal, Boavista São Vicente
	FARO	Sal
	FUNCHAL	S. Vicente
Scandinavia	STOCKHOLM - SWEDEN	Sal
Eastern Europe	PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC	Sal, Boavista
Spain	GRAN CANARIA - SPAIN	Sal, Boavista, Santiago
	MADRID - SPAIN	Sal
	FUERTEVENTURA	S. Vicente
USA	<i>Boston-America</i>	Santiago
	<i>Providence-America</i>	Santiago
Africa	BANJUL-GAMBIA	Sal, Santiago
	<i>Bissau- Guinea-Bissau</i>	Santiago
	<i>Casablanca-Morocco</i>	Santiago
	<i>Dakar-Senegal</i>	Santiago, Sal, Boavista. S. Vicente
	<i>São Tomé and Príncipe</i>	Santiago
Brazil	<i>Fortaleza</i>	Santiago

Source: ASA

Tourist accommodation offer

- According to data from the annual survey conducted by the National Statistics Institute at the end of 2016, 233 hotel establishments were in operation, an increase of 3.1% on the previous year;

Table 7. Evolution in the accommodation offer

Year	No. establishments	Number	No. rooms:	Growth rate	No. beds	Growth rate	Direct jobs	Number
2004	108		3,150		5,804		2,165	
2005	132	22.2%	4,406	39.9%	8,278	42.6%	3,199	47.8%
2006	142	7.6%	4,836	9.8%	8,828	6.6%	3,290	2.8%
2007	150	5.6%	5,368	11.0%	9,767	10.6%	3,450	4.9%
2008	158	5.3%	6,172	15.0%	11,420	16.9%	4,081	18.3%
2009	173	9.5%	6,367	3.2%	11,720	2.6%	4,120	1.0%
2010	178	2.9%	5,891	-7.5%	11,397	-2.8%	4,058	-1.5%
2011	195	9.6%	7,901	34.1%	14,076	23.5%	5,178	27.6%
2012	207	6.2%	8,522	7.9%	14,999	6.6%	5,385	4.0%
2013	222	7.2%	9,058	6.3%	15,995	6.6%	5,755	6.9%
2014	229	3.2%	10,839	19.7%	18,188	13.7%	6,282	9.2%
2015	226	-1.3%	10,626	-2.0%	18,055	-0.7%	6,426	2.3%
2016	233	3.1%	11,435	7.6%	18,382	1.8%	7,742	20.5%

Source: INE

- These hotel establishments offer an accommodation capacity of 11,435 rooms, 18,382 beds and 24,376 places, displaying an increase of 7.6%, 1.8% and 6.2% respectively compared to the same period in the previous year, and representing more than 7,000 employment positions, corresponding to a growth of 20.5% in relation to 2015. Hotels continue to employ the largest numbers of people, representing around 84.2% of the total number of employees. They are followed by pensions and residences, with 4.6% and 4.2% of the total respectively.
- The tourist accommodation offer is also rather concentrated on four islands: between them, Sal, Boavista, Santiago and S. Vicente feature 60% of the total number of accommodation establishments in the country, and 92% of the total number of beds in the country;

Table 8. Distribution of the accommodation offer 2016

<u>Islands</u>	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Bedrooms</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Service personnel</u>	<u>%</u>
Sal	29	12%	5,261	46%	8,487	46%	4,070	53%
Boavista	22	9%	3,044	27%	5,385	29%	1,910	25%
Santiago	50	21%	1,260	11%	1,864	10%	819	11%
São Vicente	41	18%	827	7%	1,200	7%	515	7%
Santo Antão	42	18%	490	4%	697	4%	230	3%
Fogo	22	9%	277	2%	385	2%	110	1%
São Nicolau	9	4%	98	1%	136	1%	37	0%
Maio	9	4%	81	1%	114	1%	25	0%
Brava	9	4%	97	1%	114	1%	26	0%
Total	233	100%	11,435	100%	18,382	100%	7,742	100%

Source: INE

- The island of Santiago has 50 tourist accommodation establishments, corresponding to 21.5% of the existing total. It is followed by the islands of Santo Antão, S. Vicente and Sal, with 42, 41 and 29 establishments respectively, representing 18.0%, 17.6% and 12.4% of the total;
- The supply of beds is largely concentrated on the island of Sal (46.2%). This is followed by the islands of Boavista with 29.3%, Santiago with 10.1% and S. Vicente with 6.5%, while the remaining islands offer around 7.9% of the total number of available beds;
- The distribution by type of establishment reveals that hotels represent more than three quarters of the supply of available beds (76.5%). They are followed by tourist villages (6.4%), residences (5.9%) and pensions and apartment hotels, both with 5.5% of the supply of available beds.

Table 9. Average price (euros) by type of establishment and type of room 2016

<i>Type of establishment</i>	Low season					High season				
	Suite	Double room	Single room	Apartment	Bungalow	Suite	Double room	Single room	Apartment	Bungalow
Hotels	110	77	62	92	183	137	96	72	117	237
Pensions	73	34	25	56		78	38	27	64	
Hostels	220	47	38	160		220	48	39	160	
Apartment hotels	70	57	42	59		70	66	49	69	
Holiday villages	63	66	49	42	55	63	70	51	60	55
Residences	61	36	27	42		64	41	28	43	
TOTAL	92	49	38	65	155	109	58	42	77	197

Source: INE

- The average price of a room varies according to the type of establishment and the season (high or low). The table above demonstrates that hotels, the type of establishment chosen by the majority of tourists, charge the highest prices. However, these prices vary according to the type of room and the season. A single room in high season costs 42 euros per day on average, while in low season, it costs 4 euros less or 38 euros. A double room in high season is usually charged at around 58 euros, which is reduced by 9 euros in low season. With regard to suites, the price in high season is around 137 euros, descending to 110 euros in low season. An apartment in a hotel in high season is charged at around 117 euros, and 92 euros in low season;
- In other types of establishment, the price by room type is generally lower than in hotels, with the exception of suites and apartments in hostels, which are more expensive than in hotels.

Table 10. Average price (euros) by island and type of room 2016

Island	Type of room									
	Low season					High season				
	Suite	Double room	Single room	Apartment	Bungalow	Suite	Double room	Single room	Apartment	Bungalow
S. Antão	65	31	22			66	39	24		
S. Vicente	77	46	38	64	130	84	51	40	65	178
S. Nicolau	36	28	22	34	0	45	29	23	39	
Sal	165	87	69	70	210	243	122	87	98	271
Boavista	113	71	49	57	101	142	87	60	70	128
Maio	44	39	28	35	0	44	39	28	35	0
Santiago	92	54	42	80	55	95	58	45	89	55
Fogo	58	37	31			58	39	32		
Brava	51	31	27			51	31	27		
TOTAL	92	49	38	65	155	109	58	42	77	197

Source: INE

- An analysis of prices by island shows that the average price on the islands of Sal and Boavista is higher than on the other islands, regardless of the type of room. For example, a single room on Sal varies between 87-69 euros (depending on whether it is high or low season) and on Boavista between 60-49 euros, while the same type of room on Santiago is charged at between 45-42 euros, and between 40-30 euros on São Vicente. On the remaining islands, regardless of the type of room, the price tends to be lower than on Sal, Boavista, Santiago, and São Vicente.

Restaurant capacity

Table 11. Average restaurant capacity by island and type of establishment

	Type of establishment						Total
	Hotels	Pensions	Hostels	Apartment hotels	Holiday villages	Residences	
S. Antão	83	27	60	-	13	45	37
S. Vicente	118	53	50	-	-	-	87
S. Nicolau	-	40	-	-	-	-	40
Sal	663	45	-	80	257	-	469
Boavista	552	19	-	-	-	16	374
Maio	-	50	-	-	-	-	50
Santiago	75	53	150	87	115	-	76
Fogo	115	31	-	-	-	-	47
Brava	20	33	-	-	-	-	30
TOTAL	305	37	87	85	147	31	163

Source: INE

- According to INE data, the average capacity of accommodation establishments in the country is 163 seats. However, this differs greatly by island: on Sal, the average capacity is 469 seats, on Boavista it is 374, on São Vicente it is 87, and on Santiago 76. Maio stands out among the other islands, with an average capacity of 50 seats, exceeding Fogo and Santo Antão, for example, which have many more establishments.
- The type of establishment with the greatest average seating capacity are hotels, with 305 seats. It is important to note that hotels on Sal and Boavista have a much greater capacity than the average for hotels in the country (663 and 553 seats respectively). Following hotels are holiday villages, with an average capacity of 147 seats, followed by hostels, apartment hotels, pensions, and residences.

Travel agencies

- According to data from the General Directorate for Tourism and Transport, there are around 93 travel agencies in the country, around 45% of which are located in Santiago, 14% in Sal, 13% in Boavista and 11% in São Vicente;

Table 12. Travel agencies by island

<u>Travel agencies</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Islands</u>		
Sal	13	14%
Boavista	12	13%
Santiago	43	46%
São Vicente	10	11%
Santo Antão	3	3%
Fogo	6	6%
São Nicolau	2	2%
Maio	3	3%
Brava	1	1%
Total	93	100%

Source: General Directorate for Tourism and Transport