

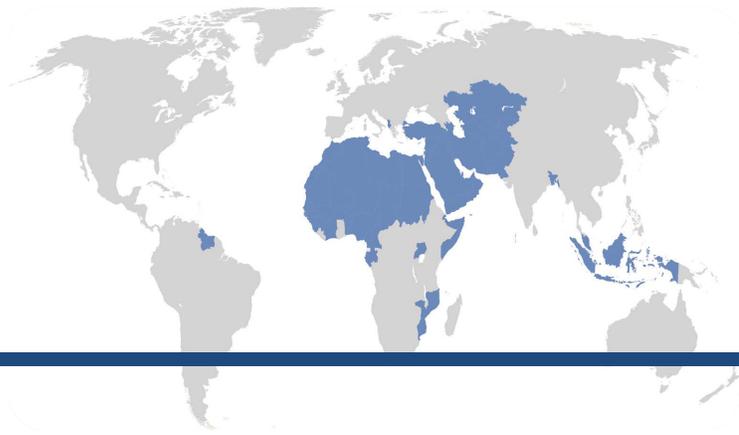
# INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN THE OIC COUNTRIES: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

# 2013

ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION

STATISTICAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH  
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES





---

# INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN THE OIC COUNTRIES: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES, 2013

---

## EDITOR

SAVAŞ ALPAY

## LEAD RESEARCHERS

NABIL DABOUR

UMUT UNAL

## RESEARCHERS

KENAN BAGCI

ABDULHAKI KORBAYRAM

NADI SERHAN AYDIN



ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION  
STATISTICAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND  
TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (SESRIC)

© 2013 The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)

Kudüs Cad. No: 9, Diplomatik Site, 06450 Oran, Ankara –Turkey

Telephone +90-312-468 6172

Internet [www.sesric.org](http://www.sesric.org)

E-mail [pubs@sesric.org](mailto:pubs@sesric.org)

### **All rights reserved**

The material presented in this publication is copyrighted. The authors give the permission to view, copy, download, and print the material presented provided that these materials are not going to be reused, on whatsoever condition, for commercial purposes. For permission to reproduce or reprint any part of this publication, please send a request with complete information to the Publication Department of SESRIC.

All queries on rights and licenses should be addressed to the Publication Department, SESRIC, at the aforementioned address.

ISBN: 978-975-6427-24-8

Cover design by Publication Department, SESRIC.

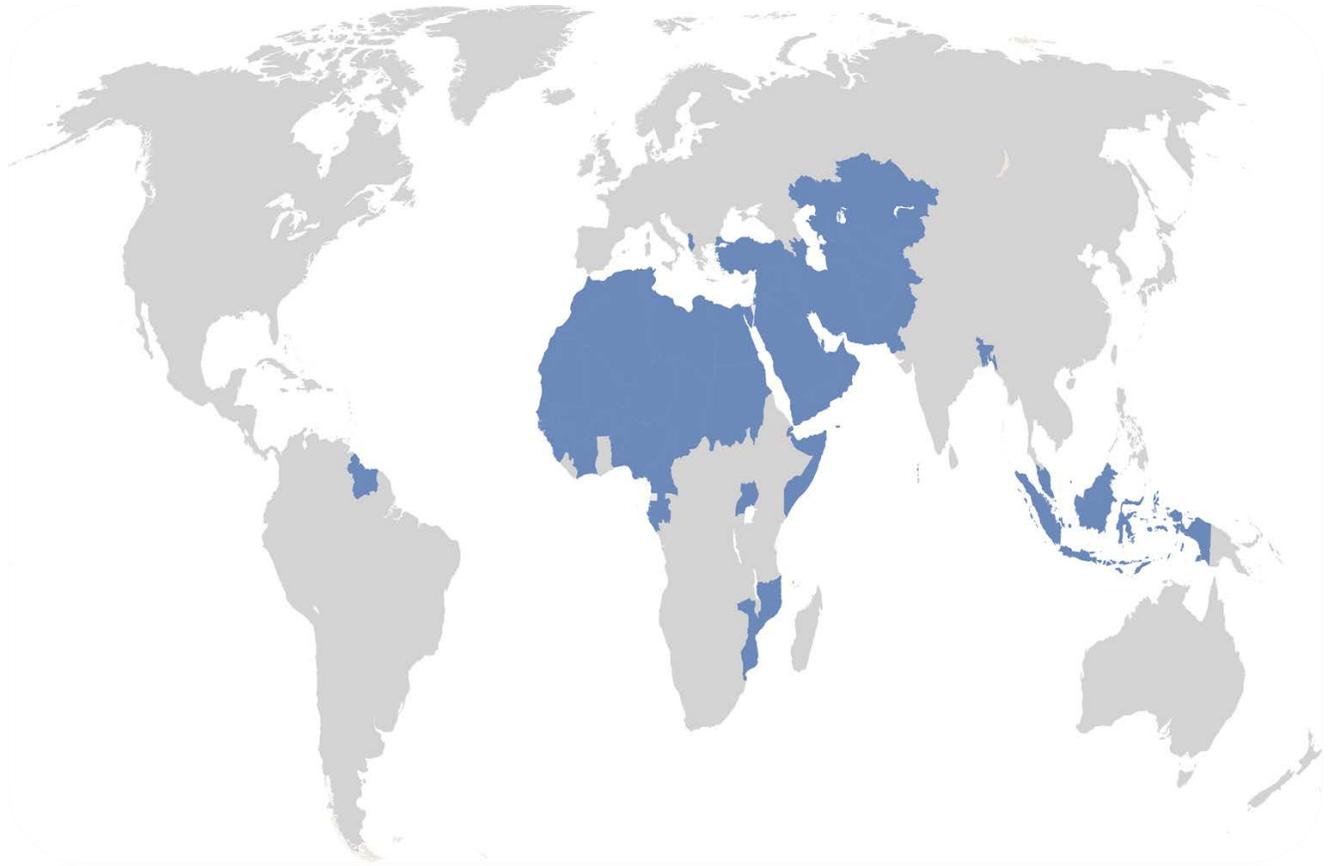
SESRIC hereby expresses its profound appreciation to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock for providing printing facilities.

For additional information, contact Research Department, SESRIC through: [research@sesric.org](mailto:research@sesric.org)

# Table of Contents

---

<b>FOREWORD .....</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 INTERNATIONAL TOURISM WORLDWIDE: OVERVIEW.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3 INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN THE OIC COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 TOURIST ARRIVALS AND TOURISM RECEIPTS.....	9
3.2 BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM: THE ECONOMIC ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM .....	12
3.3. INTRA-OIC TOURISM.....	14
<b>4 THE IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS ON TOURISM IN SELECTED OIC ARAB MEMBER COUNTRIES .....</b>	<b>17</b>
4.1 BEFORE SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: THE ROLE OF TOURISM IN THE SELECTED COUNTRIES.....	18
4.2 THE AFTERMATH: COUNTRY CASE STUDIES .....	19
4.3 EFFECTS ON THE REGION .....	23
4.4 CONCLUDING REMARKS .....	25
<b>5 CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>STATISTICAL APPENDIX.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>COUNTRY PROFILES .....</b>	



# Foreword

---

Worldwide, international tourism activity has been growing, over the last five decades, at substantial and sustainable rates in terms of both tourist arrivals and tourism receipts. The number of international tourist arrivals worldwide increased from 25.3 million in 1950 to 1035 million in 2012, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 6.2 per cent. The revenues generated by those tourists, i.e. international tourism receipts in terms of current US dollar prices, increased from \$2.1 billion to \$1,076 billion in the same period, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 10.5 per cent; a rate which was significantly higher than that of the world economy as a whole. Meanwhile, in addition to the two traditional tourist-receiving developed regions of Europe and the Americas, new destinations have been recently emerged in the developing regions as well. International tourism activity has even become one of the main economic activities in many developing countries, including a significant number of OIC member countries. In particular, international tourism activities constitute an important source of foreign exchange earnings and employment in many of these countries. Therefore, tourism has been given more attention in the national development strategies of many developing countries and placed on the agenda of many recent international conferences on sustainable development.

After the financial crises in 2009, which severely hampered the flow of international tourists worldwide, international tourist arrivals continued to grow again, consolidating a growth trend by 7.8 per cent in 2010, 4.8 per cent in 2011 and 4 per cent in 2012. In the post-crisis period, the year 2010 particularly stands out as a year when all the regions displayed significant growth rates in terms of international tourist arrivals, led by Asia & Pacific, the Middle East and Africa that recorded growth rate of 13.4 per cent, 10 per cent and 8.7 per cent, respectively. However, it is noticeable that the positive trend of 2010 was quickly reversed next year due to social movements in some OIC countries, pushing the growth rates in international tourist arrivals down to minus 5.7 and 1.8 per cent in the Middle East and Africa, respectively. In 2012, it is observed that all regions around the world except the Middle East, where the impacts of social movements are still being felt, recorded positive growth rates in international tourist arrivals, amounting to 1035 million tourists worldwide. Moreover, it is also notable that all regions, except Europe, posted higher growth figures than in 2011. Similarly, international tourism receipts recorded 3.3 per cent growth in 2012, reaching a total of \$1076 billion where all the regions except Europe, displayed positive growth rates in 2012. Notably, the highest growth rate is recorded in Asia & Pacific by 8.5 per cent and followed by the Americas with 7.6 per cent.

As a substantial part of the developing countries, international tourism activity in the OIC member countries has been also growing substantially in terms of both tourist arrivals and tourism receipts. The number of international tourist arrivals into the OIC countries was growing by an average annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent during the period 2007-2010. Yet, in 2011, the number of international tourist arrivals in the OIC countries, for which the data are available (40 countries), declined to 151.6 million, corresponding to a slight decrease by 2 per cent over 2010. Consequently, the share of OIC region in the world tourism market decreased slightly to 15.2 per cent in 2011 compared 16.3 per cent in 2010. However, it seems that this slight decrease in international tourist arrivals into OIC countries is mainly due to the unavailability of the data, rather than the global financial crisis, where the data is not available for 17 countries in 2011 compared to 14 countries in 2010. Notably, social movements in some OIC countries might also contribute to this decline. On the other hand, although international tourism receipts in the OIC region reached \$143.0 billion in 2011, corresponding to an increase by 7.3 per cent

over the level of 2010, the share of OIC region in world tourism receipts decreased slightly to 13 per cent in 2011 compared to 14.3 per cent in 2010.

In fact, as a group, the OIC countries have a high potential for the development of a sustainable international tourism sector. This is particularly true considering their rich and diverse natural, geographic, historical and cultural heritage assets. However, given the modest share of the OIC region in the world tourism market and the concentration of the international tourism activity in only a few OIC countries, it seems that a large part of the tourism potential of the OIC region remains unutilised. The problems facing tourism and the development of a sustainable international tourism sector in the OIC countries are diverse as each country has its own tourism features, level of development and national development priorities and policies. In fact, if properly planned and managed, tourism sector could play a significant role in the socio-economic development of the OIC countries. It is for this reason that tourism has recently assumed greater importance on the agenda of the OIC, where seven Islamic conferences of tourism ministers and a number of expert group meetings and seminars on tourism development were held during the period that elapsed since the 1<sup>st</sup> Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers (ICTM), which was held in Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran, in October 2000.

In the light of these developments, the present version of the "*International Tourism in the OIC Countries: Prospects and Challenges*" report of SESRIC examines the performance and economic role of international tourism sector in OIC member countries in the latest five-year period for which the data are available. It analyses the two traditionally used indicators in measuring international tourism, i.e. international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts. The analysis is made at both the individual country and the OIC regional levels. The report also highlights the impacts of social movements on tourism in some OIC Arab member countries. In its conclusion, the report sheds light on the challenges of tourism development in the OIC countries and the issue of tourism cooperation among them and proposes some recommendations to serve as policy guidelines.

Prof. Savaş Alpay  
Director General  
S E S R I C

# 1 Introduction

---

Defined by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), international tourism comprises the activities of individuals travelling to and staying at places outside their usual permanent places of residence for a period not exceeding 12 months for leisure, business and other purposes. Based on this broad definition, the tourism industry includes all socio-economic activities that are directly and/or indirectly related to the provision of goods and services to tourists. In this regard, the UNWTO identifies 185 supply-side activities that have significant connections to the tourism sector.<sup>1</sup> These activities include the services of various sectors, such as transportation and communication, hotels and lodging, food and beverages, cultural and entertainment services, banking and finance, and promotion and publicity services. Defined by this impressive network of socio-economic activities and the infrastructure needed to support it, tourism is one of the largest sectors in the world as well as most important categories of international trade.

Over the past few decades, international tourism activity has shown substantial and sustained growth in terms of both tourism revenues and number of tourists, and has left broad economic, social, cultural and environmental footprints reaching almost every part of the globe. International tourism activity generates significant economic benefits to tourists' host and home countries alike. According to the UNWTO, the number of international tourist arrivals increased from 845.7 million in 2006 to slightly over 1 billion in 2012, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 3.4 per cent. The revenues generated by those tourists, i.e. international tourism receipts, in terms of current US dollar prices, increased from \$742 billion to \$1076 billion in the same period, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 6.4 per cent; a rate which was significantly higher than that of the world economy during the same period. In 2012, the world tourism revenues amounted to \$2.9 billion per day or \$1,040 per tourist arrival.

International tourism activity is also characterized by a continued increase in geographical spread and diversification of tourist destinations and products. Although the bulk of international tourism activity is still concentrated in the developed regions of Europe and the Americas, a substantial proliferation of new tourist-receiving markets is also observed in the developing regions. According to the UNWTO data, the two traditional tourist-receiving regions of Europe and the Americas attracted, together, 71 per cent of the world's total tourist arrivals in 2006. Yet, by 2012, this share declined to 67.3 per cent in favour of the developing regions of Asia & Pacific, the Middle East and Africa. International tourism has turned into one of the main economic activities and an important source of foreign exchange earnings and employment in many countries of these regions. Therefore, in recent years, tourism development has been given much attention in the national development strategies of many developing countries and placed on the agenda of many recent international conferences on sustainable development.

With their rich and diverse set of natural, geographic, historical and cultural attractions, OIC countries, as a group, possess a significant potential for the development of a sustainable international tourism sector. Yet, given the modest share of the OIC region in the world tourism market and the concentration of tourism activity in only a few OIC countries, apparently, a significant part of this potential remains unutilised. This state of affairs manifests itself in relatively modest shares attained by

---

<sup>1</sup> UNWTO, "Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)", [http://www.unwto.org/statistics/basic\\_references/index-en.htm](http://www.unwto.org/statistics/basic_references/index-en.htm)

the member countries, as a group, from international arrivals and receipts, which were recorded at 15.2 per cent and 13 per cent in 2011, respectively. The problems facing tourism and the development of a sustainable international tourism sector in the OIC countries are diverse as each country has its own tourism-related characteristics, level of development and national development priorities and policies.

In this context, evidence suggests that, since 2011, social movements in some OIC Arab member countries had a sizeable impact on the course of tourism activities in the OIC region. In 2011, international tourist arrivals in the Middle East and North Africa regions decreased by 5.6 per cent and 9.1 per cent, respectively, compared to their levels in 2010. Tourism receipts also fell by 14 per cent and 6 per cent in these regions, respectively. In this context, it is worth mentioning that although the social turbulence was limited to few countries, the tourism-related repercussions were felt across the whole region which these countries belong to.

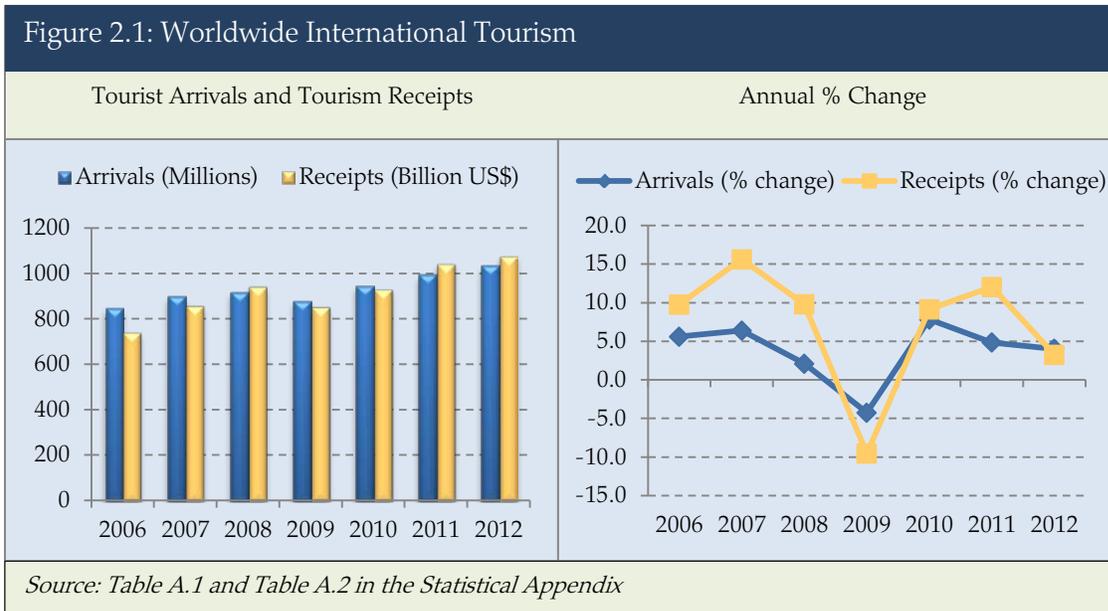
All in all, tourism is a very important sector that could, if properly planned and managed, play a significant role in the socio-economic development of many OIC countries. This is true not only due to their existing and potential rich tourism resources, but also because their citizens travel in large numbers around the world for business, leisure and other purposes. It is for this reason that tourism has been defined as one of the ten priority areas of cooperation in the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member Countries which was adopted in 1994. Tourism has also been identified as one of the six priority areas for cooperation in the recently adopted COMCEC Strategy with the strategic objective of developing a sustainable and competitive tourism sector in the OIC region. In this context, it is also worth noting that tourism cooperation activities have recently assumed greater importance on the agenda of the OIC where seven Islamic conferences of tourism ministers and a number of expert group meetings and seminars on tourism development were held during the period that elapsed since the First Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers, which was held in Isfahan, Islamic republic of Iran, in October 2000. A wide range of actions has been adopted in these conferences and meetings aiming at developing the tourism sector in the OIC countries and enhancing their cooperation in this vital and multidimensional field of economic, social and cultural activity. Yet, the desirable levels of tourism development in many OIC countries, and in the OIC region as a whole, have not yet been achieved.

Given this state of affairs, this report attempts to assess the performance and economic role of the international tourism sector in the OIC member countries in the latest five-year period for which the data are available. It analyses the two traditionally used indicators in measuring international tourism, i.e. international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts. The analysis is made at both the individual country and the OIC regional levels. The report also highlights the impacts of social movements of 2011 on tourism in selected OIC Arab member countries. In the conclusion, the report sheds light on the challenges of tourism development in the OIC countries and the issue of tourism cooperation among them and proposes some recommendations to serve as policy guidelines to which the attention of these countries needs to be drawn.

## 2 International Tourism Worldwide: Overview

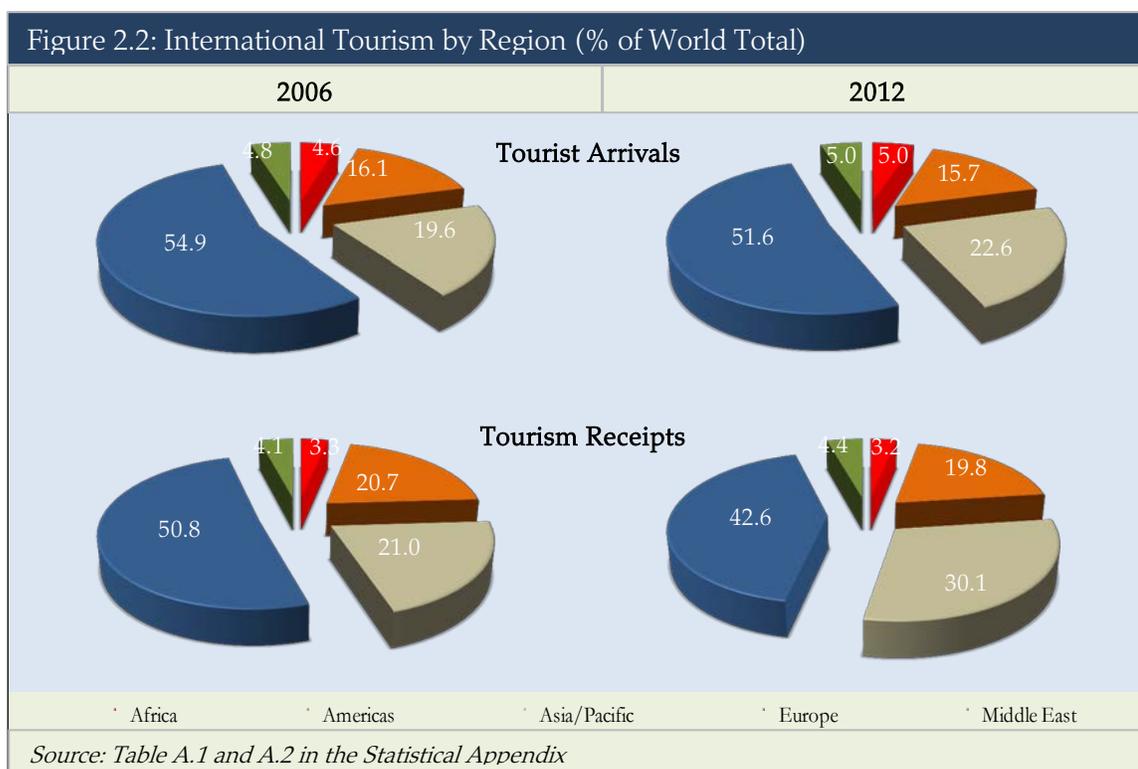
The number of international tourist arrivals worldwide increased from 845.7 million in 2006 to 1,035 million in 2012, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 3.4 per cent. In the same period, international tourism receipts, in current US dollar prices, increased from \$741.2 billion to \$1076 billion, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 6.4 per cent (Table A.1. and Table A.2 in the Statistical Appendix). While all the regions of the world hosted more tourists in 2006, Europe, the Asia & Pacific and the Americas remained the main tourist-receiving regions. They attracted, respectively, 463.9, 166 and 158.8 million tourist arrivals, corresponding to 54.9, 19.6 and 16.1 per cent of the world tourism market in 2006 (Figure 2.2). However, since international tourism is characterised by a growing tendency for tourists to visit new destinations, coupled with the diversification of tourism products as well as increasing competition in international tourism markets, new destinations are steadily growing at a faster pace in the developing regions, hence increasing their share in the world tourism market.

In this context, during 2006-2012 the average growth rate of international tourist arrivals in the developing regions was above the world average, and above that of the developed regions, floating around 6.3 per cent in the Asia & Pacific, 5.1 per cent in the Middle East and 5.7 per cent in Africa. In contrast, in more traditional tourist-receiving regions such as Europe and the Americas this rate was only 2.8 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively, which is below the world average of 3.4 per cent (Table A.1. and Table A.2 in the Statistical Appendix). Consequently, it is notable that the combined share of the latter two regions in the world tourism market has contracted from 72.9 per cent in 2006 to 67.3 per cent in 2012 with market shares increasing in favour of the other regions. To a large extent, a similar performance was also observed in terms of international tourism receipts (see Figure 2.2). In fact, there has been a substantial change in the world tourism map since 2002 where while Europe remained firmly in the first place in terms of both tourist arrivals and tourism receipts, Asia & Pacific claimed the second place from the Americas in terms of both tourist arrivals; and also in terms of tourism receipts since 2006 (see Table A.1 in the Statistical Appendix and Figure 2.4).



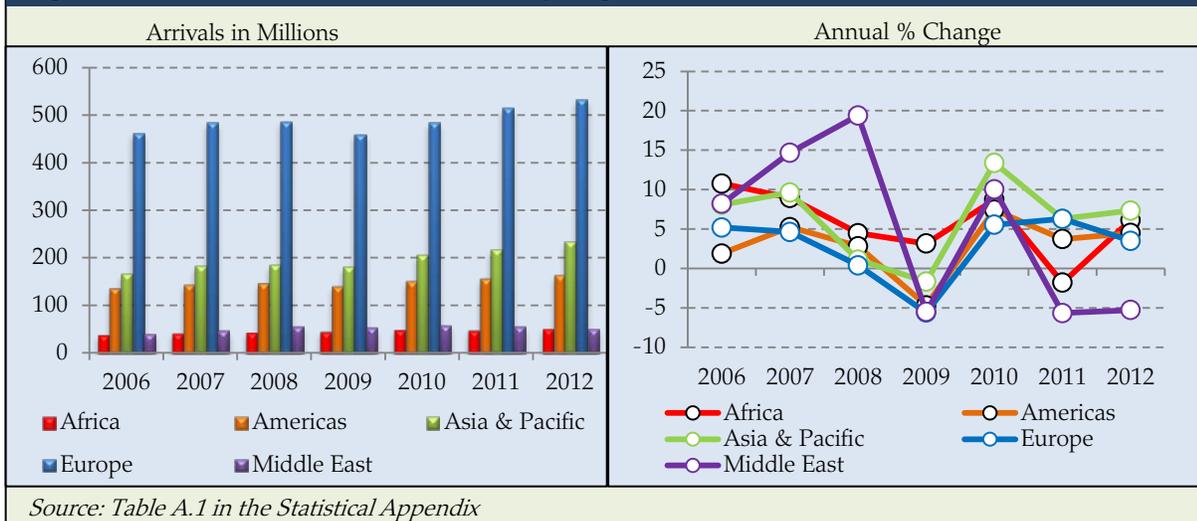
Moreover, one notable feature of 2006 was the continuing strong performance of the developing regions compared to Europe and Americas. In fact, 2006 stands out as the year when developing regions took the lead from the developed regions in terms of international tourist arrivals growth rates, led by Africa which experienced 10.8 per cent growth rate, followed by the Middle East, and the Asia & Pacific that experienced 8.2 per cent and 8.1 per cent growth rates, respectively. In contrast it is observed that the lowest growth rate is recorded in the Americas and Europe, where international tourism arrivals increased by only 1.9 per cent and 5.2 per cent, respectively (Figure 2.3). Similarly, international tourism receipts increased significantly in 2006 with the highest growth rate (16.3 per cent) observed in the Middle East, followed by the Asia & Pacific with 16 per cent, and Africa with 13.9 per cent; while again Europe and the Americas lagged behind, recording only 7.8 per cent and 6.4 per cent growth rates, respectively (Figure 2.4).

The upward trend in the number of international tourist arrivals continued in 2007, reaching 900 million international tourist arrivals worldwide corresponding to 6.4 per cent increase compared to the



previous year (Figure 2.1). Growth in international tourist arrivals was recorded in all regions but it was particularly strong in the Middle East where it increased by 14.7 per cent, followed by the Asia & Pacific (9.6 per cent), Africa (9 per cent), Americas (5.2 per cent) and Europe (4.6 per cent) (Figure 2.3). Similarly, world international tourism receipts have also increased in 2007, amounting \$858 billion, which corresponded to 15.6 per cent increase over the previous year (Figure 2.1). Albeit, a significant increase in international tourism receipts was recorded in all regions, yet the highest growth rate was recorded in Asia & Pacific which experienced 19.7 per cent growth rate, followed by Africa (18.3 per cent), Europe (15.7 per cent), the Middle East (14.4 per cent) and the Americas (11.5 per cent) (Figure 2.4).

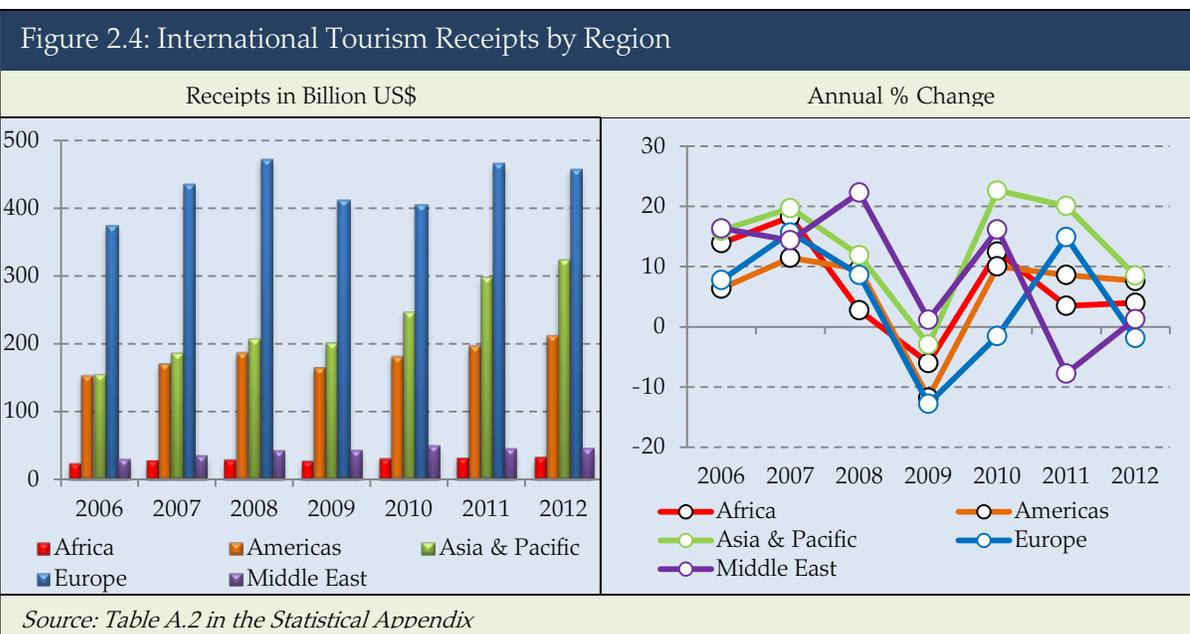
Figure 2.3: International Tourist Arrivals by Region



Growth in international tourism activity continued in 2008 where international tourist arrivals reached 919 million, corresponding to 2.1 per cent increase over the previous year. Yet, this growth rate was significantly lower than those of the previous two years (Figure 2.1). Similarly, international tourism receipts increased reaching \$942 billion, corresponding to 9.8 per cent increase over the previous year. In particular, strong growth was recorded in the Middle East region with 19.4 per cent increase in tourist arrivals and 22.3 per cent increase in tourism receipts over the previous year (see Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4). In terms of international tourist arrivals, Europe recorded the lowest increase with only 0.4 per cent, followed by the Asia & Pacific with 1.1 per cent, both of which are below the world average. On the flip side, international tourist arrivals in Africa increased by 4.5 per cent and in the Americas by 2.8 per cent. Considering the variation and fluctuations in exchange rates among the regions, to some extent, a similar situation was also observed in the case of international tourism receipts (Figure 2.4).

It should be highlighted that the global financial crisis, which started in July 2007 in the United States, deepened during 2008-2009 with a global reach and affected a wide range of financial and economic activities and institutions in many developed and developing countries around the world. As a result, like many other economic activities, in 2009, international tourism activity witnessed one of the worst downturns in the last five decades. In fact, until the first half of 2008, international tourism was performing well. Yet, in the second half of 2008 and the whole year of 2009, tourism sector was hit very hard due to the impact of the global financial crisis and the sharp rise in world oil prices together with the outbreak of swine flu. In this context, it is worth mentioning that developed economies of the Americas and Europe, which are the origin of the global financial crisis, have also played an important role in further intensifying its negative impacts on tourism industry as these countries are the major tourist-generating regions in the world.

Therefore, the trend in both international tourist arrivals and tourism receipts reversed in 2009. As shown in Figure 2.1, international tourist arrivals dropped to 880 million in 2009, corresponding to a decrease by 4.2 per cent over 2008. Except Africa, which managed to attract 1.4 million more tourists, corresponding to 3.1 per cent increase over the previous year, all other regions recorded losses in tourist arrivals, with Europe recorded the highest loss of 27.3 million tourists, corresponding to a decrease by 5.6 per cent over 2008 (Figure 2.3). To a larger extent, similar situation was also observed in the case of international tourism receipts, where they decreased to \$852 billion, corresponding to a decrease by 9.6 per cent over 2008. Except the Middle East, which recorded a slight increase in tourism

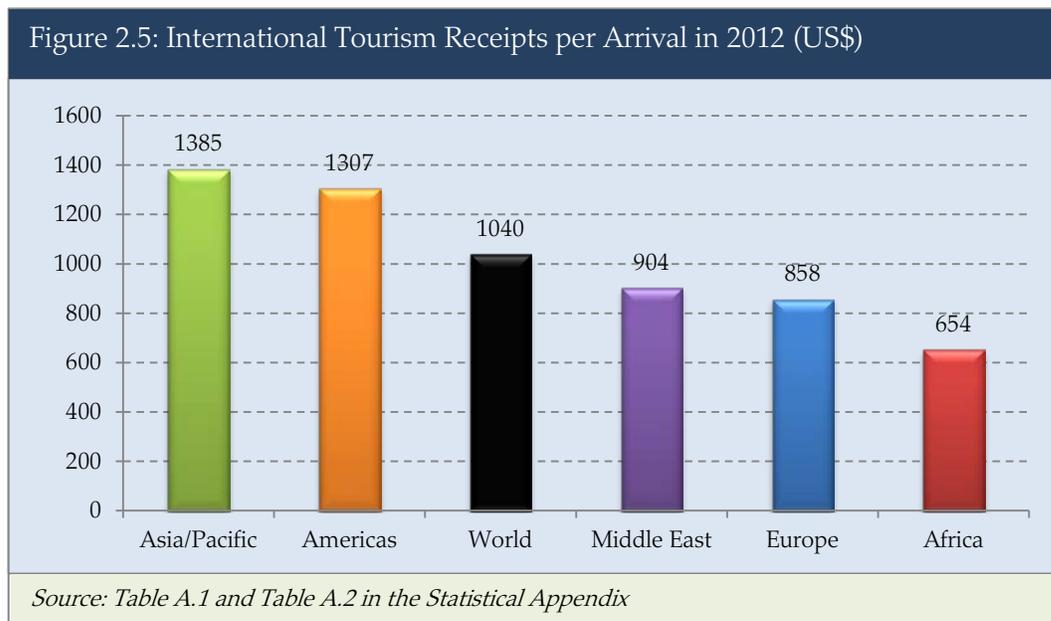


receipts by 1.2 per cent, all other regions recorded losses in tourism receipts; the highest of which (12.8 per cent) was recorded in Europe, followed by the Americas with 11.8 per cent (Figure 2.4). The difference between the decrease in the international tourist arrivals (4.2 per cent) and the decrease in the international tourism receipts (9.6 per cent) in 2009 can be, partially, attributed to the appreciation of US dollar in that year. But, it can also be explained by the fact that, in economic hard times, international tourists typically do not react so much by refraining from travel, but by trading down; i.e. choosing, for instance, shorter stays in less expensive destinations closer to home, with travel and accommodation in lower categories.

In 2010, international tourism activity rebounded significantly throughout the world recording 949 million international tourist arrivals and \$930 billion international tourism receipts. It is observed that as a reflection of the economic conditions, recovery was particularly strong in emerging economies. In terms of international tourist arrivals, the highest growth rate was experienced in the Asia & Pacific with 13.4 per cent, followed by the Middle East with 10 per cent and Africa with 8.7 per cent. In developed countries, the growth of international tourist arrivals was comparatively lower than that in the developing countries. Nonetheless, the 7.4 per cent growth in the Americas and 5.5 per cent growth in Europe still indicate a significant increase compared to the previous year. However, while all the regions experienced positive growth rates in 2010 both in terms of international tourist arrivals and tourism receipts, Europe appears to be stuck in the negative growth trap in terms of international tourism receipts. Yet, in 2011, Europe experienced the highest growth in terms of international tourist

arrivals together with Asia & Pacific, each of which recorded a growth rate of 6.3 per cent. In the same year, only the Americas among the other regions recorded a positive growth rate in international tourist arrivals (3.7 per cent). The Middle East and Africa experienced a downturn due to social movements and lack of security which resulted in the diversion of travelling demand away from the Middle East and Africa, explaining why a significant portion of the international tourism activity was concentrated within the European region. In 2012, both international tourist arrivals and tourism receipts continued to recover from the 2009 melt down where international tourist arrivals reached to 1,035 million and tourism receipts hit \$1076 billion, growing by 4 per cent and 3.2 per cent, respectively. However, it is also observed that the repercussions of social movements of 2011 across Arab region is still present and the Middle East remains to be the only region around the world where international tourism arrivals continues to display a negative trend.

Overall, while the trends in tourism receipts followed, in general, similar patterns to those in tourist arrivals, the average growth rates of tourism receipts and the regional shares in world total were somewhat different. For example, with a 48.8 per cent share in world total, Europe was the top tourism receipts earner in 2000, followed by the Americas with 27.4 per cent, and Asia & Pacific with 17.9 per cent. However, when considering the average growth rates of tourism receipts in the period 1990-2000, the picture becomes substantially different. The Middle East comes at the top with 13.5 per cent, followed by Asia & Pacific with 7.6 per cent, the Americas with 6.6 per cent, and Africa and Europe at the bottom of the list with 5 per cent for each (calculated based on the data in Table A.2 in the Appendix).



This is mainly due to the fact that the international tourism receipts per arrival vary as each region has its own touristic characteristics in terms of the length of stay of tourists, purpose of visit, geographical distance, etc. In this context, the world average tourism receipts per arrival in 2012 amounted to \$1040. The highest average tourism receipts per arrival was recorded in the Asia & Pacific (\$1385), followed by the Americas (\$1307). International tourism receipts per arrival in the other regions were below the world average ranging from \$904 in the Middle East and \$858 in Europe to \$654 in Africa (see Figure 2.5).

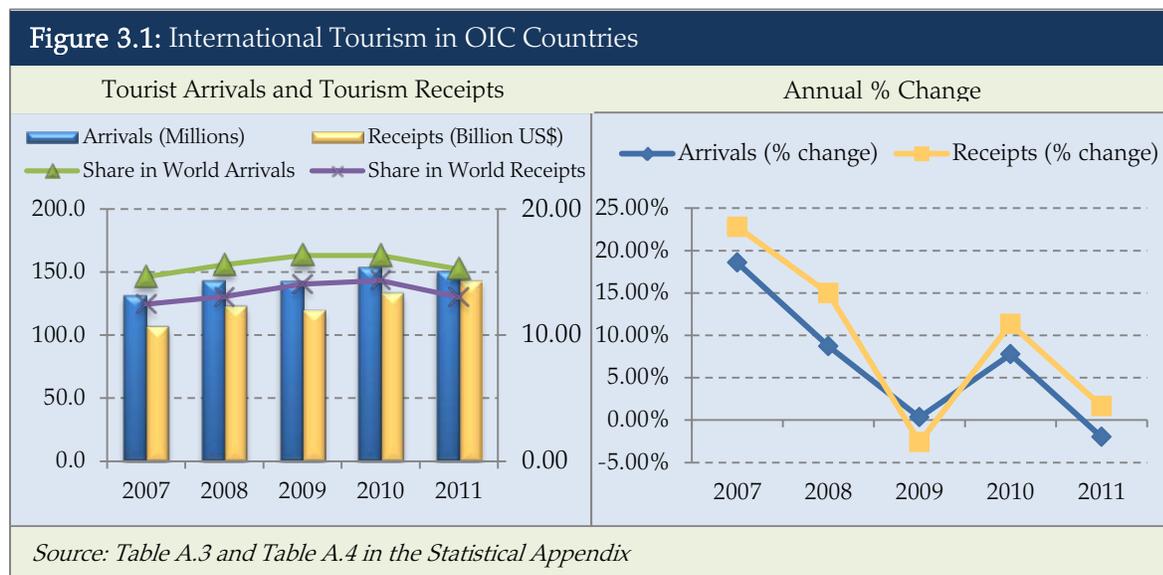


### 3 International Tourism in the OIC Countries

In the light of the above overview of the trends in world international tourism, this section attempts to assess the performance and economic role of the international tourism sector in the OIC countries. In the first sub-section, the trends in the two traditionally used indicators in measuring international tourism, i.e. international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts, are examined. The analysis is conducted at both the individual member country and OIC regional levels. The second sub-section assesses the economic role of the international tourism sector in the OIC countries. The last sub-section attempts, as much as the available relevant data allows, shedding light on the state of intra-OIC tourism.

#### 3.1 Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts

As shown in Figure 3.1, the number of international tourist arrivals in the OIC countries, for which the data are available, reached 131.6 million in 2007, corresponding to a 14.6 per cent share in the total international tourist arrivals worldwide. These tourists generated \$106.9 billion as international tourism receipts in the OIC countries, corresponding to a 12.4 per cent share in the world's total tourism receipts. In 2008, international tourist arrivals in the OIC region reached 143.1 million, corresponding to an increase by 8.7 per cent over the previous year and a 15.6 per cent share in the world tourism market. International tourism receipts amounted to \$122.9 billion in the same year, corresponding to an increase by 14.9 per cent over 2007 and a 13.1 per cent share in the world's total tourism receipts.



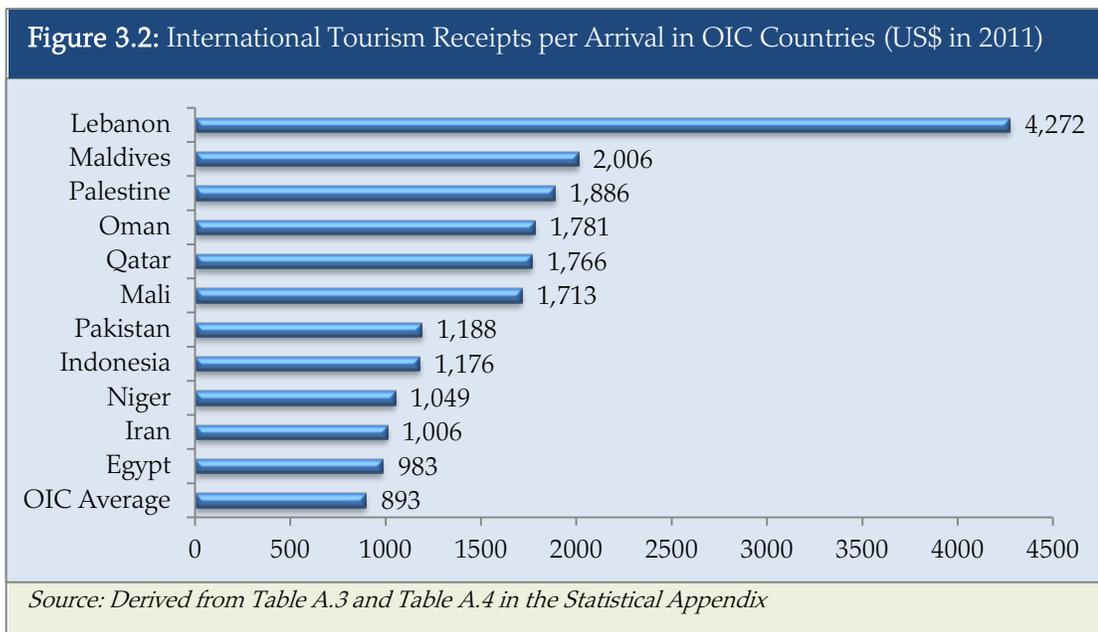
In 2009, although the number of international tourist arrivals in the OIC region witnessed a slight increase (0.3 per cent), international tourism receipts declined by 2.6 per cent due to the impact of the global financial crisis. However, it should be noted that the share of OIC countries in the total international tourist arrivals increased to 16.3 per cent in 2009 from 15.6 per cent in 2008. Similarly, the share of OIC countries in world's total tourism receipts increased from 13.1 per cent in 2008 to 14.1 per cent

cent in 2009. This clearly indicates that tourism sector in OIC countries was not affected from the financial crisis as heavily as the rest of the world.

The recovery of the world economy, in particular the economies of the major tourist-generating regions of the Americas and Europe, contributed to the better results of tourism in the OIC region in 2010. Growth was common to almost all the countries in the region, but was particularly strong in countries such as Turkey, Indonesia, Malaysia and Egypt. International tourist arrivals in the OIC region increased to 154.7 million, corresponding to an increase by 7.8 per cent over 2009 and a 16.3 per cent share in the total international tourist arrivals worldwide in 2010. Similarly, international tourism receipts amounted to \$133.3 billion in the same year, corresponding to an increase by 11.3 per cent and a share of 14.3 per cent in the world's tourism receipts.

In 2011, social movements harmed the tourism industry not only in the countries that went through regime change and major protests, but also in the region as a whole. The number of tourist arrivals, tourism receipts as well as the share of OIC countries in both worldwide total international tourist arrivals and tourism receipts declined in 2011. Different countries were affected in different patterns and intensities. Some were hit by sudden and dramatic falls like the Tunisian case, and others like Yemen were marked by modest yet continuous trends. Moreover, in 2011, the data for one of the main tourism destination of OIC countries, Syria, is neither available nor predictable due to the civil war. Therefore, one reason for the decline in total number of tourist arrivals and tourism receipts is the unavailability of the data.

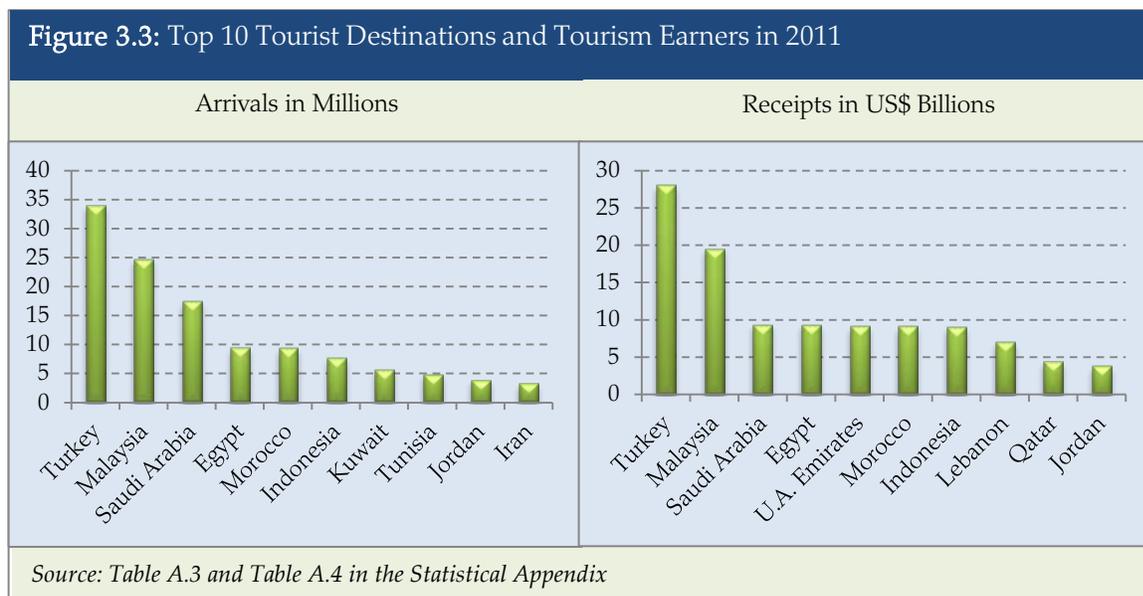
To summarize, the number of international tourist arrivals in the OIC countries, for which the data are available, decreased in 2011 to 151.6 million, corresponding to a 15.2 per cent share in the total international tourist arrivals worldwide. International tourism receipts amounted to \$135.5 billion in the same year corresponding to a 13.0 per cent share in world's total tourism receipts.



While, in absolute terms, the trends in international tourism receipts were generally similar to those in international tourist arrivals, the shares of the individual countries in the total OIC international tourism receipts as well as the average growth rates of those receipts were somewhat different. This is

due to the fact that receipts per arrival vary as each country has its own tourism characteristics in terms of length of stay, purpose of visit, geographical distance, types of shopping, etc. For example, as shown in Figure 3.2, the OIC average tourism receipts per arrival in 2011 amounted to \$893. In the same year, the highest receipts per tourist arrival were recorded in Lebanon (\$4272) followed by Maldives (\$2006), Palestine (\$1886), Oman (\$1886), Qatar (\$1766), Mali (\$1713), Pakistan (\$1188), Indonesia (\$1176), Niger (\$1049), Iran (\$1006), and Egypt (\$983).

At the individual country level, it is observed that international tourism activity, in terms of both tourist arrivals and tourism receipts, is still concentrated in a few countries. For example, in 2011, only 10 OIC countries, namely Turkey, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Morocco, Indonesia, Kuwait, Tunisia, Jordan and Iran were the top 10 international tourist destinations among the OIC member countries (Figure 3.3). These 10 countries together hosted 120.4 million international tourist arrivals, corresponding to a share of 79.4 per cent of the total OIC tourism market in 2011 (calculated based on the data in Table A.3 in the Appendix).



Similarly, international tourism receipts in the OIC countries are also concentrated in a few countries, the majority of them being the main OIC tourist destinations shown in Figure 3.3. In descending order, Turkey, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Indonesia, Lebanon, Qatar and Jordan were the top 10 OIC countries in terms of tourism receipts in 2011. This group of OIC countries earned \$108.9 billion as international tourism receipts in 2011, corresponding to a share of 80.3 per cent of the total OIC tourism receipts in that year.

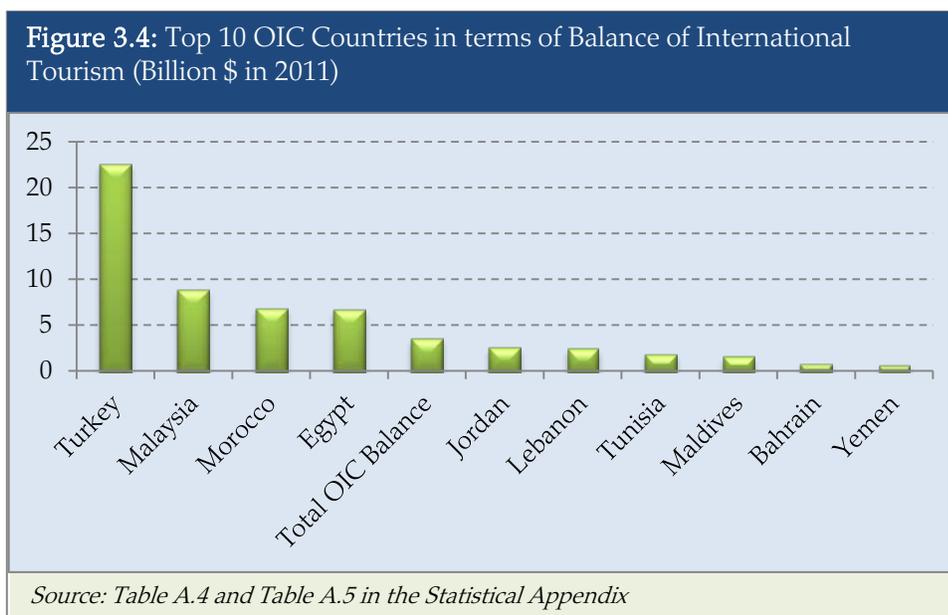
In this context, it is worth mentioning that, in 2011, two OIC tourist destinations, namely Turkey and Malaysia, were also ranked 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>, respectively among the top 10 world tourist destinations. The latest estimations conducted by the UNWTO indicate that the rankings for Turkey and Malaysia were sustained in 2012 (see UNWTO).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> UNWTO, “World Tourism Highlights”, 2013.

### 3.2 Balance of International Tourism: The Economic Role of International Tourism

In this section, an attempt is made to assess the economic role of the international tourism sector in the economies of the OIC countries. This is made by calculating the balance of international tourism, i.e., by deducting the international tourism expenditure from the international tourism receipts, for each individual country for which the relevant data are available in the five-year period of 2007-2011. The net contribution of the international tourism sector to the economies of OIC countries is then examined by relating the balance of international tourism as a percentage of the GDP of each country. The sector is also evaluated as a source of foreign exchange earnings by relating the international tourism receipts in each country, as a percentage, to its total merchandise exports in the same period.

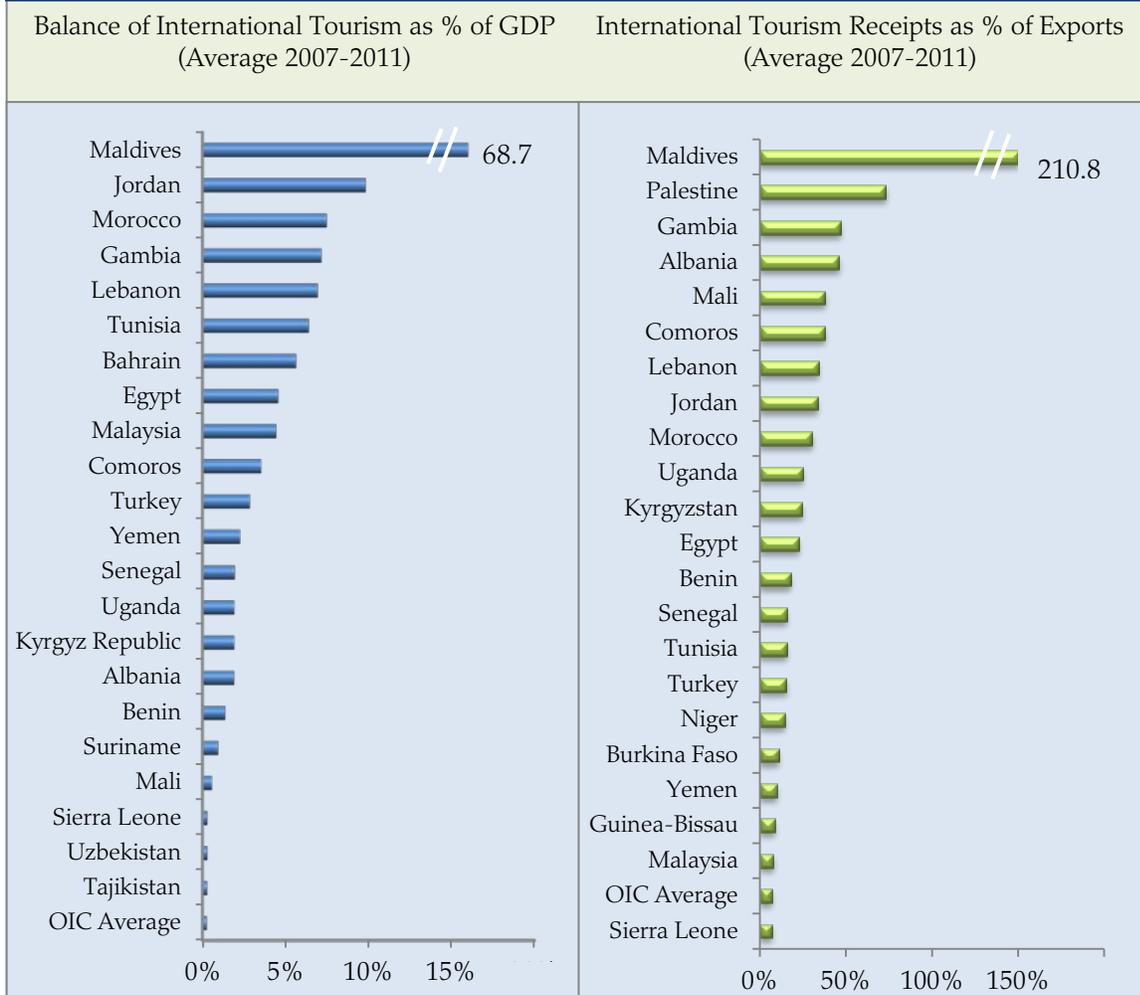
Figure 3.4 displays the top 10 OIC countries in terms of their balance of international tourism in billions of US dollars in 2011. It is obvious that the majority of these countries are the main OIC international tourism destinations and earners. It is also observed that the balance of international tourism of some OIC countries accounts for a high percentage of their international tourism receipts. This is true for some countries like Gambia (89.2 per cent), Maldives (86.3 per cent), Turkey (84 per cent), Morocco (75.2 per cent), Tunisia (73.2 per cent), Egypt (72.4 per cent) and Yemen (71.7 per cent). The total OIC international tourism balance amounted to \$3.5 billion in 2011, corresponding to almost 2.5 per cent of total OIC international tourism receipts (calculated based on the data in Table A.4 and Table A.6 in the Statistical Appendix).



However, when the economic role of the international tourism sector in the economies of the OIC countries is examined in terms of its net contribution to the GDP of each country, the picture, as shown in Figure 3.5, reflects a widely different situation. The economic role of the international tourism sector in the economies of the OIC countries is neither a function of the size nor the level of affluence of the economy. With an average of 68.7 per cent of GDP during 2007 through 2011, international tourism is the major economic activity in the Maldives. International tourism reached 9.84 per cent of GDP in Gambia. Figure 3.5 also shows that the international tourism activity plays a relatively important role

compared to the size of the economy in 9 OIC countries for which the balance of international tourism accounts, on average, for 3 to almost 8 per cent of their GDP. This group includes some of the OIC's main tourism destination and earner countries (e.g., Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Malaysia and Bahrain). In contrast, international tourism activity is found to have a negligible or even negative role in the economies of many OIC countries for which the data are available, where 27 countries recorded, on average, a deficit in their balance of international tourism during 2007 through 2011 (Table A.7 in the Appendix). During the same period, the net contribution of international tourism activity accounted, on average, for 0.24 per cent of the total GDP in the OIC countries.

Figure 3.5: Role of International Tourism in the Economy



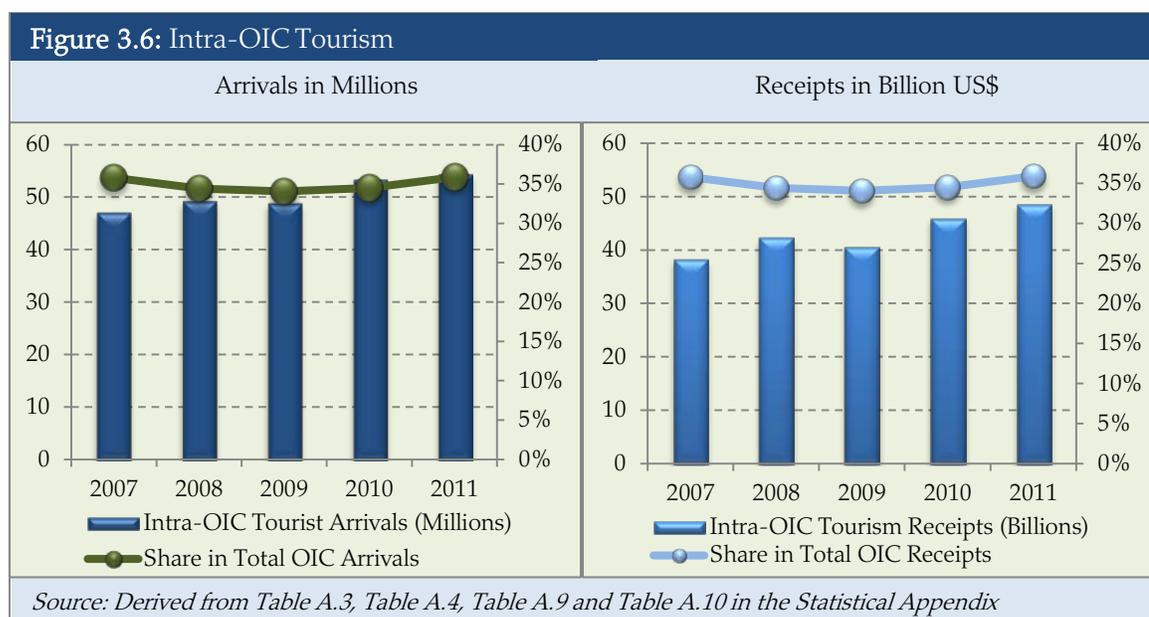
Source: Table A.7 and Table A.8 in the Statistical Appendix

However, when the international tourism sector is evaluated as a source of foreign exchange earnings by relating the international tourism receipts in each country, as a percentage, to its total merchandise exports, Figure 3.5 indicates that international tourism activity plays a more significant role in the economies of the OIC countries as a source of foreign exchange earnings. During the period 2007-2011,

international tourism generated foreign exchange earnings almost 2.1 times, on average, more than those generated by exports in the Maldives. In the same period, international tourism receipts accounted, on average, for more than 73 per cent of the total exports of Palestine, more than 47 per cent in Gambia, more than 45 per cent in Albania and more than 30 per cent in Mali, Comoros, Lebanon, Jordan and Morocco. Moreover, international tourism receipts accounted for 15 to 25 per cent of the value of the exports in Uganda, Kyrgyzstan, Egypt, Benin, Senegal, Tunisia and Turkey (Figure 3.5). Yet, in 29 OIC countries, international tourism receipts were still accounted for less than the average of the OIC of 6.9 per cent of their total merchandise exports (Table A.8 in the Appendix).

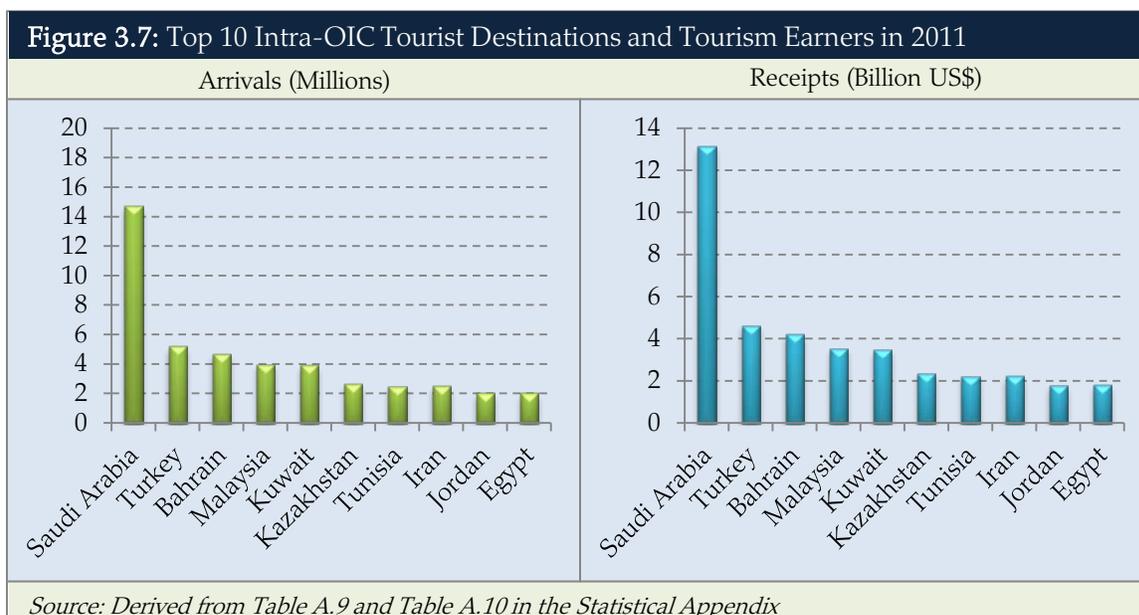
### 3.3. Intra-OIC Tourism

As shown in Figure 3.6, in 2007, intra-OIC tourism, in terms of the number of tourist arrivals, reached 47.1 million arrivals, corresponding to 35.8 per cent of the total international tourist arrivals in 33 OIC countries for which the relevant data are available. In 2008, although intra-OIC tourist arrivals increased and reached 49.3 million arrivals, corresponding to an increase by 4.6 per cent over the previous year, the share of intra-OIC tourist arrivals in total OIC international tourist arrivals decreased to 34.4 per cent. In 2009, intra-OIC tourist arrivals decreased slightly almost by 1 per cent, to reach 48.9 million, corresponding to a 34.1 per cent share in total OIC international tourist arrivals. Such a decline was due to impact of worldwide financial crisis that also affected the OIC countries.



In contrast, the year 2010 witnessed a substantial increase by 9.1 per cent in the number of intra-OIC tourist arrivals reaching 53.3 million arrivals, corresponding to a 34.5 per cent share in the total OIC international tourist arrivals. The growth in the number of intra-OIC tourist arrivals continued in 2011 where it reached a peak of 54.4 million, corresponding to an increase by 1.9 per cent and a share of 35.9 per cent in total OIC international tourist arrivals. A similar trend was also observed in the case of the intra-OIC tourism receipts as a share of total OIC international tourism receipts during the period under consideration (Figure 3.6).

At the individual country level, it is observed that the intra-OIC tourist arrivals are also concentrated in a few countries. In descending order, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Bahrain, Malaysia, Kuwait, Kazakhstan, Tunisia, Iran, and Jordan and Egypt were the top 10 intra-OIC tourism destinations in 2011 (Figure 3.7). Together, they hosted 44.2 million tourists from the OIC member countries, corresponding to 81.3 per cent of the total intra-OIC tourist arrivals in that year. All these countries are also the top 10 intra-OIC tourism earners, where in 2011 they earned \$39.5 billion, corresponding to 81.0 per cent of the total intra-OIC tourism receipts.



It is also observed that tourist arrivals from other OIC member countries accounted for the bulk of the total international tourist arrivals in some OIC countries, such as Nigeria (90.8 per cent), Saudi Arabia (84.0 per cent), Kazakhstan (80.9 per cent), Tajikistan (78.4 per cent), Iran (73.8 per cent) and Kuwait (70.3 per cent) in 2007. In the same year, this ratio reached 64.1 per cent in Kyrgyzstan, 52.3 per cent in Tunisia, and 51.3 per cent in Yemen (calculated from the data in Table A.3 and Table A.10 in the Appendix). Yet, this ratio is still below the level of 20 per cent in many OIC countries. Therefore, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been done and the actions that have been taken so far in the area of OIC cooperation in the domain of tourism, it seems that further effort should be taken to promote and enhance intra-OIC tourism in order to increase the economic, social and cultural benefits of the tourism activities in the member countries.



## 4 The Impacts of Social Movements on Tourism in Selected OIC Arab Member Countries

With its world-class combination of cultural and natural attractions, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region has long been a major attraction for tourists. Tourism constitutes an important source of revenue and growth in the region. In 2011, tourism industry contributed an estimated \$107.3 billion, representing 4.5 per cent of the region's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and accounted for 4.5 million jobs, almost 7 per cent of total employment (World Bank 2013).

Like many other sectors, tourism has also suffered as a result of social movements in the region and the on-going economic instability in Europe. Political uncertainty has the potential to impact negatively on visitors' perceptions regarding personal safety, suitability of access, availability of accommodation and the likelihood of disruption to travel plans. Tourist arrivals accordingly declined by 9 per cent to 72 million in 2011, a decrease of 6.6 million over 2010 (World Bank 2013). These two factors pose significant questions for the role of tourism, as the region attempts to recover while responding to the demands of the protestors for more economic opportunities and social inclusion.

The purpose of this chapter is to briefly analyse the impacts of the unrests in some Arab countries on tourism sector. Following the self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi, a Tunisian street vendor, on 17 December 2010, major protests broke out in Tunisia that resulted in the overthrow of the government. The protests very rapidly inspired a wave of demonstrations in other Arab countries, each varying in terms of duration, violence and intensity. Starting with Tunisia, presidents that had been ruling in their countries for decades ended up resigning in Egypt, Libya and Yemen. In Syria, public demonstrations turned into a violent civil war. There have also been minor protests in other countries in the Middle East and North Africa with some repercussions on tourism industry in these countries.

This section will mainly focus on the impact of these protests, also called the Arab Spring, on the tourism sector in four OIC Arab member countries. Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and Yemen will be analysed as they were the four countries that encountered significant political restructuring<sup>3</sup>. Syria is, however, not included in the analysis, since the situation there still remains unclear. While not directly experienced any political instability, some other countries including Lebanon and Jordan experienced the negative impacts of uncertainties in their neighbouring countries, which are also not included.

The rest of the section is organized as follows. The role of tourism in the selected countries will be illuminated by considering the data before, during and after the events. Then, the impacts will be analysed for each country. An analysis of the impact of social movements on the region in general will conclude the section.

---

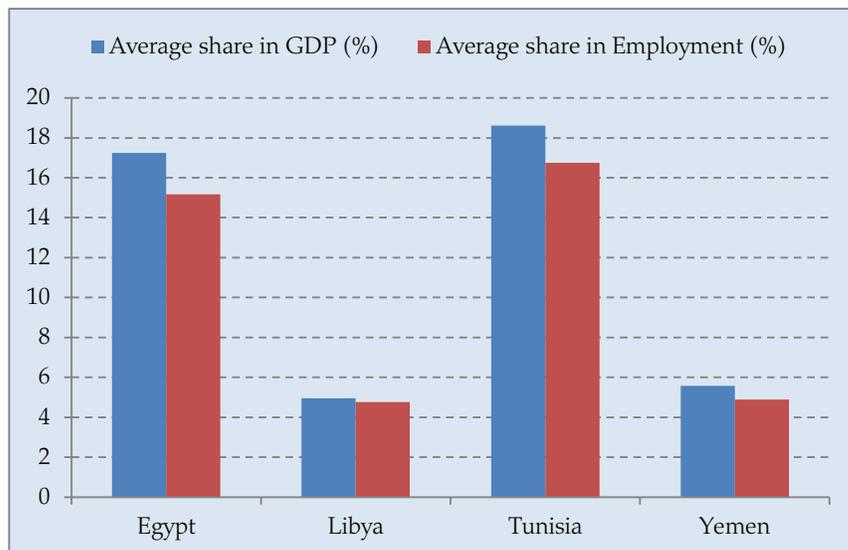
<sup>3</sup> In this section, data on tourist arrivals in these selected four countries includes both same day and overnight visitors. So, for this reason, the figures on tourist arrivals for these countries in this section are different from those in the statistical appendix and country profiles.

## 4.1 Before Social Movements: The Role of Tourism in the Selected Countries

The role of tourism in the economy had historically been vital in almost all the four OIC Arab member countries that experienced social movements during the uprisings that started in December 2010. Share of tourism in GDP during the first decade of the millennium was the highest in Tunisia (18.6%), followed very closely by Egypt (17.2%). With regard to employment, in Egypt and Tunisia, the tourism sector employed 15.2 per cent and 16.8 per cent of the workforce on average per year, respectively. In Yemen and Libya, the sector's contribution was modest compared to the other three countries, yet it still remained remarkable with GDP and employment shares altering around 5 per cent.

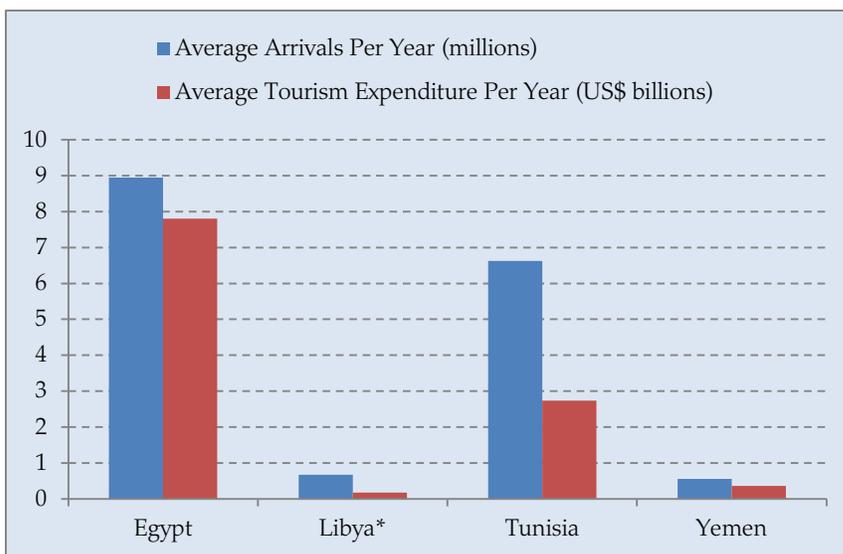
In terms of the number of arrivals and inbound tourism expenditure<sup>4</sup>, Egypt and Tunisia stand out. During the past decade, Egypt hosted 8.9 million visitors per year on average and earned \$7.8 billion as tourism receipts. Yemen and Libya, on the other hand, stand on the other end of the spectrum with comparably low levels of arrivals and tourism expenditure. Over the last decade, tourism receipts of Libya had been 44 times less than Egypt on average.

**Figure 4.1:** Tourism's share in GDP and Employment on Average (2000-2010)



Source: UNWTO.

**Figure 4.2:** International Arrivals and Total Inbound Tourism Expenditure on Average (2000-2010)



Source: UNWTO. (\*) Arrivals excluding 2004-2005 and 2009-2010.

<sup>4</sup> Total Spending within the country by international tourists for both business and leisure trips, including spending on transport. See Table 1 of the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, 2008, p.51.

## 4.2 The Aftermath: Country Case Studies

This section analyses the impacts of the events on tourism sector in four selected Arab countries, starting with Egypt.

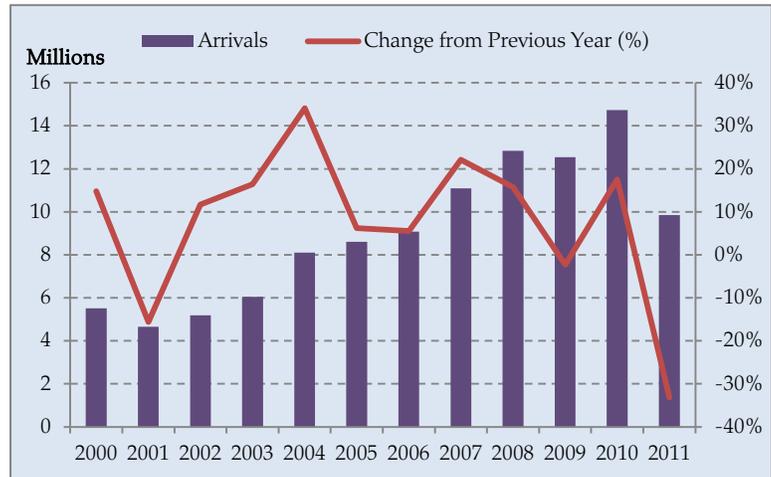
### 4.2.1 Egypt

Between 2000 and 2010, the most popular tourist destination among the four countries has been Egypt (Figure 4.3a). The country hosted the highest number of tourists in 2010, right before social movements. Egypt also had a consistently growing number of tourist arrivals since 2000 until 2009, where the effects of the subprime crisis started manifesting themselves. The impact of the uprisings in 2011 was, however, much greater. Between 2008 and 2009, the number of tourist arrivals shrunk by 2.3 per cent, but between 2010 and 2011, Egypt lost 33.2 per cent of its tourists. In 2012, however, UNWTO estimates a recovery of around 18 per cent in tourist arrivals in Egypt (UNWTO, 2013).

The severity of the impact on the tourism sector is not surprising, as important tourist destinations were directly affected by the protests. Some of the best hotels in Cairo are situated in Tahrir Square, where the protests took place and the ousted president was moved to the internationally renowned tourist destination: Sharm el-Sheikh.

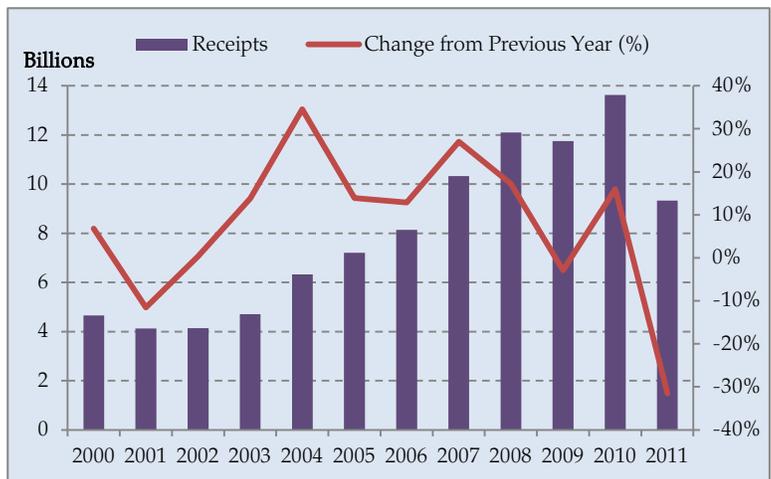
Tourism expenditures also decreased by 31.5 per cent in 2011 (Figure 4.3b). Total tourism receipts are expected to reach almost \$10 billion in 2012 compared to \$9.3 billion in 2011 (UNWTO, 2013). Tourism's share in GDP and employment dramatically declined to their levels at the beginning of the millennium, following 12.5 per cent and 15.8 per cent falls in total contribution to GDP and employment, respectively (Figures 4.3c and 4.3d). Tourism's shares in economic output and employment are not expected to climb back up to pre-2011 levels by 2015 (WTTC, 2013).

Figure 4.3a: Egypt, International Arrivals



Source: UNWTO.

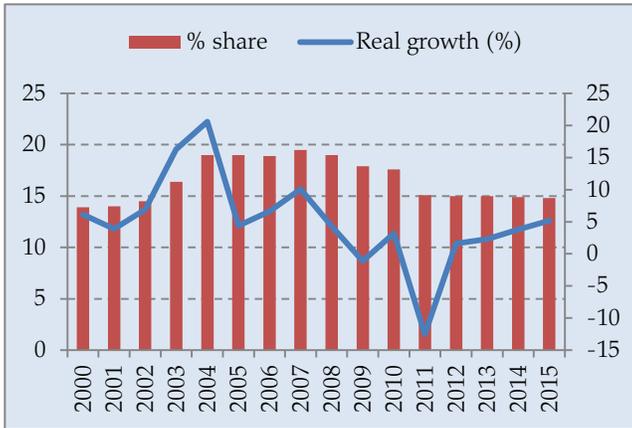
Figure 4.3b: Egypt, Total Inbound Tourism Expenditure



Source: UNWTO.

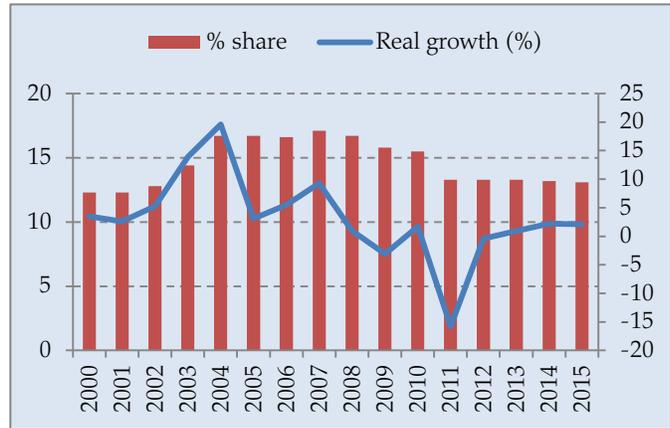
According to a report released by the World Economic Forum, the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2013, which carries out an in-depth analysis of the Travel & Tourism competitiveness of economies around the world, Egypt dropped 10 ranks in the global assessment ranking to reach 85<sup>th</sup> rank, which is largely to be explained by the result of the unrest in the country. Most notably, the evaluation of the safety and security environment has dropped to the lowest position in all the 140 countries covered in the Report.

**Figure 4.3c:** Egypt, Total Contribution of Tourism to GDP



Source: WTTC.

**Figure 4.3d:** Egypt, Total Contribution of Tourism to Employment

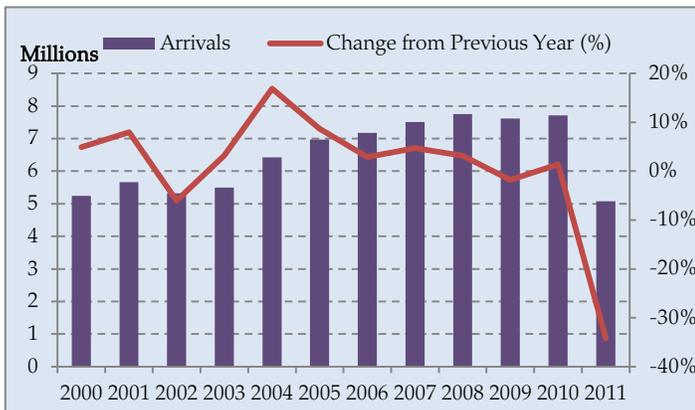


Source: WTTC.

### 4.2.2 Tunisia

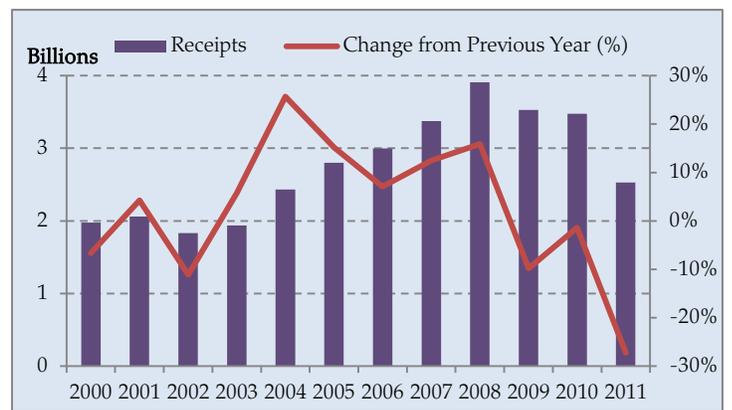
In Tunisia, tourism had the highest share in GDP on average (18.6 per cent) compared to the other four countries. Yet, compared to the others, Tunisian tourism sector suffered the severest negative impacts of social movements. In 2011, international tourist arrivals crippled down to 5.1 million, a contraction of 34.2 per cent (Figure 4.4a). This number was even lower than the number of arrivals in 2000. The decrease in tourism receipts has also been more significant, where in 2011, total tourism receipts in Tunisia decreased by 27.3 per cent to \$2.5 billion (Figure 4.4b). However, the country experienced a strong recovery in 2012 with 24.4 per cent increase in tourist arrivals and 10 per cent increase in

**Figure 4.4a:** Tunisia, International Arrivals



Source: UNWTO

**Figure 4.4b:** Tunisia, Total Inbound Tourism Expenditure

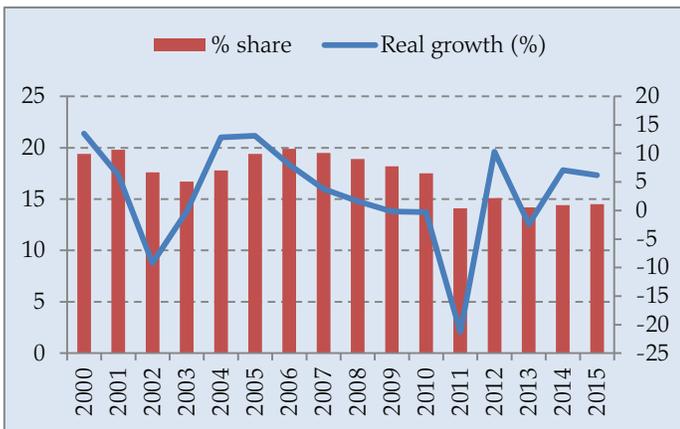


Source: UNWTO

tourism receipts (UNWTO, 2013).

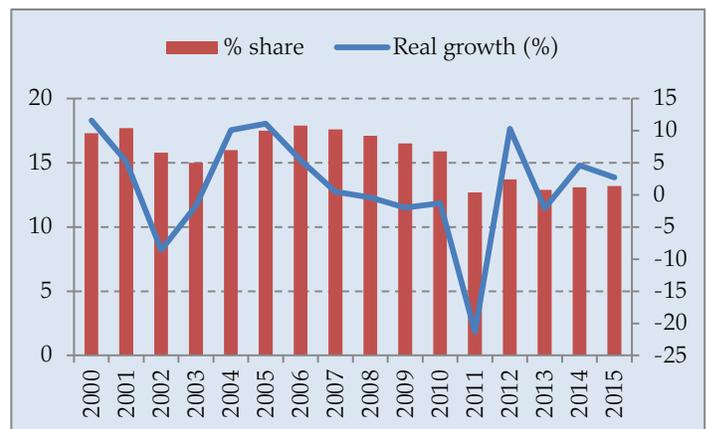
Overall, North African destinations consolidated their 9 per cent tourism growth in the first quarter of 2012 and grew by 12 per cent in the second quarter of 2012, posting an overall figure of 11 per cent growth in international tourism arrivals in the first half of 2012 compared to the same period in the previous year. This growth was largely due to Tunisia's remarkable recovery (42 per cent) although the pace of growth has slowed down from Q1 of 2012 (53 per cent) to Q2 of 2012 (36 per cent) compared to the same period in 2011 (UNWTO, 2012a).

**Figure 4.4c:** Tunisia, Total Contribution of Tourism to GDP



Source: UNWTO

**Figure 4.4d:** Tunisia, Total Contribution of Tourism to Employment



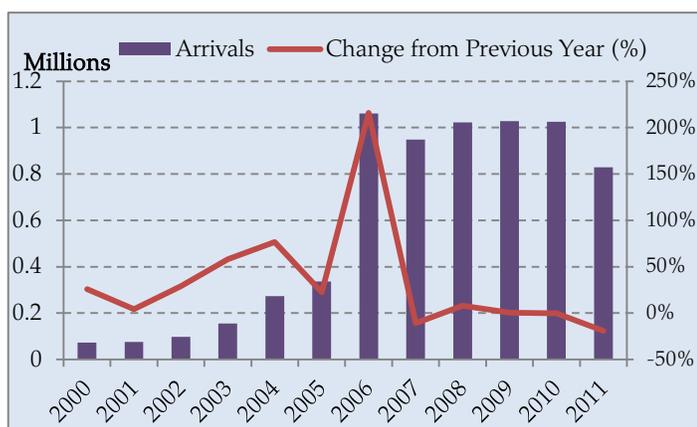
Source: UNWTO

Total contribution of tourism in GDP also plummeted down to its lowest level in the decade, 14.1 per cent (Figure 4.4c). Tourism's contribution to employment was also the lowest recorded in the past ten years: it shrank by 21.3 per cent falling to 12.7 per cent (Figure 4.4d). The estimates for 2012 are, however, not very optimistic in terms of the contribution to GDP and employment. Modest rises are expected in GDP and employment shares. In the longer term, however, the shares of tourism in GDP and employment are expected to settle around the 2011 levels for the next three years.

### 4.2.3 Yemen

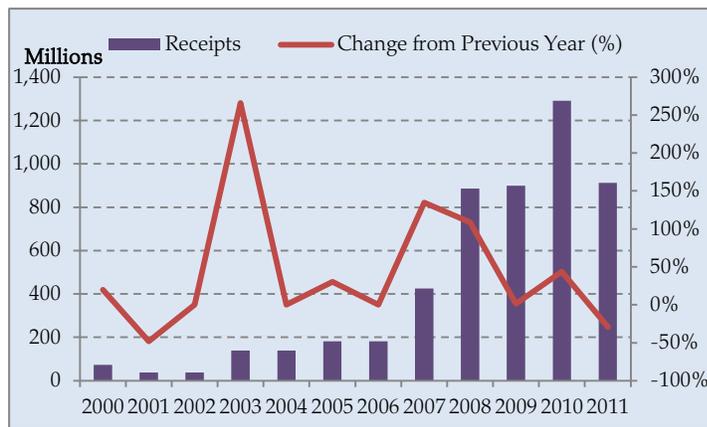
Even though the tourism industry in Yemen had not historically been as big as in Egypt and Tunisia, it followed a promising overall upward trend. This is especially striking taking into account that tourism was disadvantaged due to the recent financial crisis in the other four countries. Total tourist arrivals to Yemen exceeded one million in 2006 and remained above this level during 2008-2010 (Figure 4.5a). In 2011, however, it decreased to 0.83 million, a contraction around 19 per cent. Tourism receipts had grown remarkably after 2006, reaching \$1.3 billion in 2010 (Figure 4.5b). As in the case of international tourist arrivals, tourism receipts decreased by 29 per cent to \$910 million in 2011.

**Figure 4.5a:** Yemen, International Arrivals



Source: WTTC

**Figure 4.5b:** Yemen, Total Inbound Tourism Expenditure



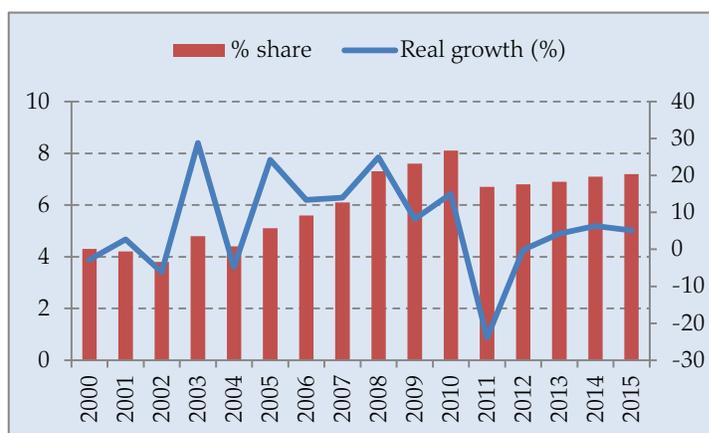
Source: WTTC

**Figure 4.5c:** Yemen, Total Contribution of Tourism in GDP



Source: WTTC

**Figure 4.5d:** Yemen, Total Contribution of Tourism in Employment



Source: WTTC

Share of tourism in GDP and employment had also reached their maximum levels in 2010, but shrunk by 16 and 23.9 per cent, respectively in 2011. However, GDP and employment shares still remained above the averages during 2000-2015 (Figure 4.5c and 4.5d). This is due to the fact that Yemeni tourism started to take off only during the second half of the decade. Interestingly, the estimates for 2012 point out that the impact of social movements on the country’s tourism sector will not be a sudden and sharp hit but rather it will have a gradually distributed effect in the next few years. In 2012, the above mentioned two indicators are expected to fall slowly. Tourism’s contribution to overall economic output and employment are not expected to fully return to pre-2011 levels by 2015, implying a very slow recovery, if any.

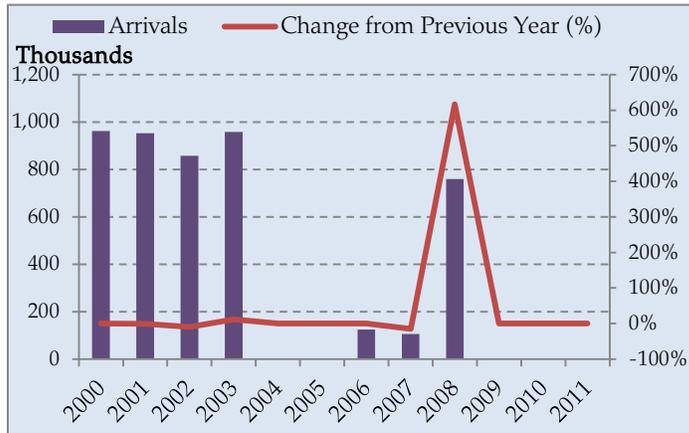
### 4.2.4 Libya

Libya is the country with the smallest tourism industry within the group of the selected countries (see Figure 4.1 and 4.2). Despite the data constraints, it is evident that the impact of social movements was significant; but 2011 was not the only big hit on the sector. Libyan tourism had seen dramatic falls earlier in 2006 and 2007 as well (Figure 4.6a and 4.6b). However, the uprisings and the civil unrest that came after it halted the sector's growth that had just begun to make progress in 2009. The data on tourist arrivals and tourism receipts are not available to compare the situation in the pre-event period with that of the post-event. On the other hand, according to the estimation of World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), the share of the tourism sector in GDP declined by 29.1 per cent after the civil war (Figure 4.6c). As for tourism's share in employment, a contraction of 22.9% also took place between 2010 and 2011 (Figure 4.6d).

### 4.3 Effects on the Region

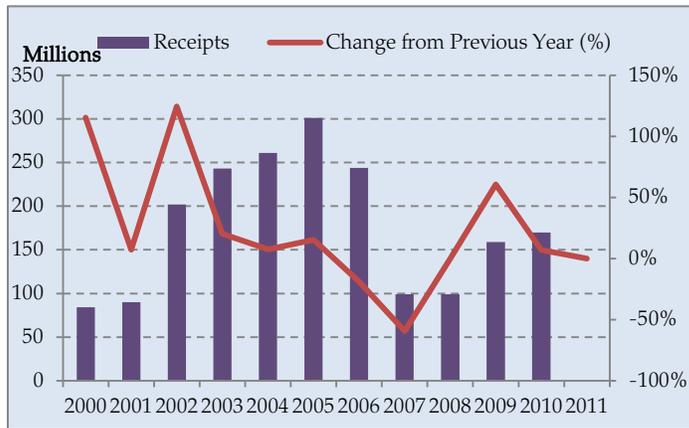
The socio-political developments in many countries in the Middle East

Figure 4.6a: Libya, International Arrivals



Source: UNWTO

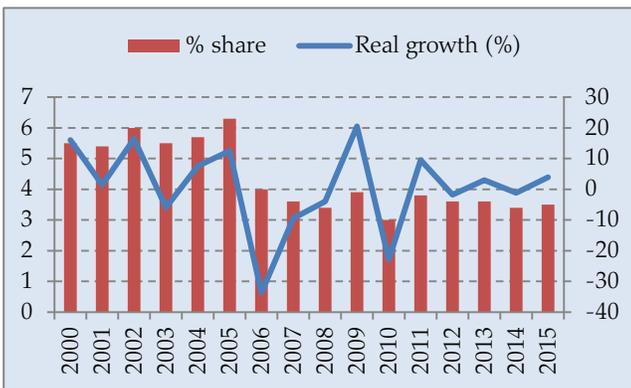
Figure 4.6b: Libya, Total Inbound Tourism



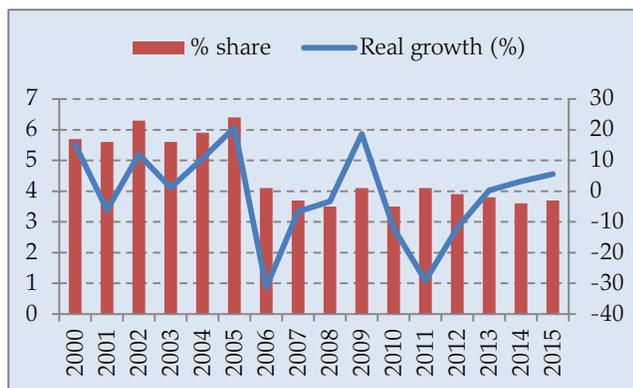
Source: UNWTO

Figure 4.6c: Libya, Total Contribution of Tourism in

Figure 4.6d: Libya, Total Contribution of Tourism in Employment



Source: UNWTO



Source: UNWTO

and North Africa (MENA) took a severe toll on the region's tourism sector in 2011. According to the 2013 edition of UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, international tourist arrivals in the Middle East and North Africa decreased by 5.6 per cent and 9.1 per cent, respectively in 2011 compared to 2010. However, key indicators during the first half of 2012 show clear signs of recovery with double-digit growth in North Africa (11 per cent) and a return to positive figures in the Middle East (0.7 per cent). However, the escalation of the political conflict in Syria into a civil war is causing serious damage to tourism in neighbouring Lebanon, where tourist arrivals decreased by 12 per cent in the first seven months of 2012. Economies with a significant share of inbound tourism from Europe such as Tunisia and Egypt are noting a slowdown in the pace of tourism growth on account of the weak economic situation in the Euro zone (UNWTO, 2012b). Subsequently, for the whole year of 2012, UNWTO estimates that total tourist arrivals in North Africa will increase 8.7 per cent but it will decrease around 5.4 per cent in Middle East (UNWTO, 2013).

With social movements, tourism receipts also fell by 14 per cent and 6 per cent in Middle East and North Africa, respectively. Such a steep drop is rather striking for the Middle East especially taking into account that even the subprime crisis in 2008 did not cause such a dramatic fall in tourism receipts. The impact of the uprisings on tourism receipts in North African remains relatively less intense as they had been decreasing since 2008. However, it is possible to say that the recent developments paused the potential recovery as in 2010 tourism receipts had just started to increase, albeit slowly.

The strong rebound in North Africa from the decline in 2011, as supported by the recovery in Tunisia (24 per cent) from the negative demand trends following social movements' transition, however, has also supported the international tourism receipts. The region was expected to increase their receipts by 2.4 per cent in 2012 (Table 4.1). Receipts in the Middle East were still down by 2 per cent due to the continuing social movements in the region, but still experienced a relative improvement compared to the decline in 2011.

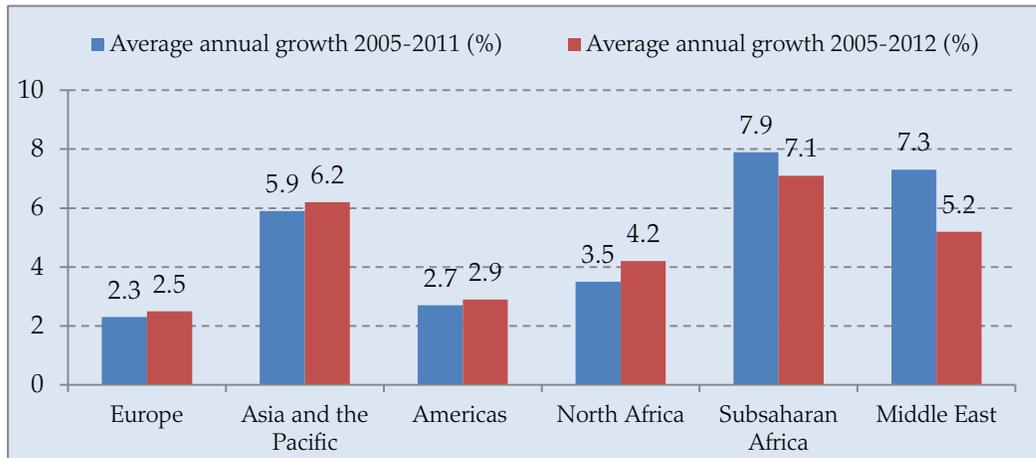
International Tourism Receipts (% change)				
	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
<b>Middle East</b>	1.2	17.2	-14.1	-2.0
<b>North Africa</b>	-4.7	0.2	-5.5	2.4

**Table 4.1: Growth of International Tourism Receipts in the Middle East and North Africa (2007-2011)**  
*Source:* UNWTO (2013).

All these developments have also reduced the average growth rate of international tourist arrivals in Middle East. As shown in Figure 4.7, according to the World Tourism Organisation, Middle East was the second fastest growing region in the world in terms of tourism industry during the period of 2005-2011. Once this positive trend was greatly disrupted with social movements, the region experienced a sharp fall in average growth rate to 5.2 per cent. Although a full recovery in tourism might be more difficult and slower than expected, the positive results in several destinations in 2012, led by Egypt and Tunisia, suggest that arrivals in key markets could reach close to pre-crisis levels within the coming period. However, much will depend upon how the political situation in Egypt and Syria and the economic situation in the Euro zone evolve in the coming period.

At the country level, the region showed some very mixed results by destination. While most countries in the region lost significant numbers of tourist arrivals between 2010 and 2011, international tourist arrivals into Qatar and Saudi Arabia grew by 66 per cent and 61 per cent, respectively. Tourism in Kuwait and Algeria also grew despite social movements. All the countries whose tourism sectors had

**Figure 4.7:** Average annual growth rates of international tourist arrivals per region, % change (2005-2011 / 2005-2012)



Source: UNWTO

negative growth rate of arrivals were either subject to the protests themselves (e.g. Syria), or they were geographically close to the troubled countries (e.g. Lebanon). The countries which seemed relatively more stable to the visitors were automatically advantaged and able to attract visitors who avoided troubled countries.

The impressive growth of Saudi tourism in 2011 (61 per cent) could not be consolidated as the country reported a considerable decline (22 per cent) in arrivals as of 2012. On the other hand, Egypt experienced a sustained rebound (18 per cent) after the decline of 2011. Palestine (9 per cent) and Jordan (5 per cent) rebounded as well. The United Arab Emirates of Dubai continued to grow at a sustained pace (10 per cent), while Oman and Qatar also reportedly benefited from strong demand. With a contraction of 18 per cent, Lebanon is still suffering from the conflict in neighbouring Syria (UNWTO, 2013).

#### 4.4 Concluding Remarks

The analysis above has shown that social movements have harmed the tourism industry not only in the countries that went through regime change and major protests, but also in the region as a whole. Different countries were affected in different patterns and intensities. Some were hit by sudden and dramatic falls like the Tunisian case, and others like Yemen were marked by modest yet continuous trends. In most countries, the impact of social movements has been much greater than the financial crisis of 2008.

The three countries that were disadvantaged the most were Libya, Tunisia and Egypt. These countries lost around one third of their tourism receipts compared to the year before the uprisings. Tunisia and

Egypt lost around 30 per cent of their tourist arrivals and the Libyan tourism's share in GDP shrank by 23 per cent.

Countries*	International Tourist Arrivals (% change) 2010-2011	International Tourist Arrivals (% change) 2011-2012
Egypt	-32.4	17.9
Bahrain	-44	..
Kuwait	30	..
Jordan	-5.9	5.1
Lebanon	-23.7	-17.5
Palestine	-14.1	8.8
Qatar	66.4	..
Saudi Arabia	61.3	-21.9
Syria	-40.7	..
UAE (Dubai only)	9.4	10.4
Algeria	15.7	..
Morocco	0.6	0.3
Sudan	8.3	..
Tunisia	-30.7	24.4
Yemen	-19.1	..

**Table 4.2: Growth of International Arrivals between 2010-2011 and 2011-2012**  
*Source: UNWTO*

The contribution of tourism to employment is also an important indicator on the economic role of tourism sector. In all four countries, tourism's shares in overall employment fell between 2010 and 2011. Libya was the country where tourism's contribution to employment decreased the most (by 29 per cent). In other countries, the fall ranged between 16 per cent and 24 per cent. Given that unemployment remains one of the major problems in most of these countries and considering the reasons behind the uprisings, these numbers are worrying. If they persist in the long run, they might provoke the unemployed and cause chaos once again in the region and further disadvantage the tourism sector.

Promoting employment of youth and women in MENA's tourism sector remains, therefore, an important policy goal. Given the variety of jobs tourism creates across skills levels and the sector's ability to promote economic development in rural communities at the local level, the sector is well placed to employ youth

and women in the MENA region. Governments should give special attention to capacity building policies and programmes that provide women and youth the skills and training required to take advantage of employment opportunities in the sector, particularly in rural areas.

Looking at the total impact of social movements, it is possible to say that the tourism sector in the Middle Eastern and North African was overall harmed by the recent developments, yet in 2011 some countries also managed to be good examples of growth. As stressed by UNWTO (2012b), crisis situations provide an opportunity to review, rethink and restructure tourism development models and policies. A focused longer term strategic approach to tourism planning, development and marketing is essential in building and strengthening a destination's tourism competitiveness, and for enhancing the tourism sector's income and employment generation contribution towards economic development.

## 5 Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

As a group, the OIC member countries have a high potential for the development of a sustainable international tourism sector. This is true given their rich and diverse natural, geographical, historical, and cultural heritage assets. Therefore, international tourism is a very important sector that could, if properly planned and managed, play a significant role in the economic development of the OIC countries. This is due not only to their existing and potential tourism resources, but also to the fact that their citizens travel in large numbers around the world for business, leisure, and other purposes.

It is for this reason that tourism has been identified in 1994 as one of the ten priority areas of cooperation in the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member Countries of the OIC. As major 'Objectives' of cooperation in the area of tourism, the OIC Plan of Action seeks to promote, develop and expand tourism activities in the OIC countries through supporting and developing joint action at the bilateral and multilateral levels. It also aims to establish new facilities and activities in the member countries in order to attain globally competitive standards in terms of the quality of services and diversity of tourism activities. In addition, the Plan encourages and promotes extensive private sector involvement in tourism through joint ventures in the area of improvement and enhancement of physical capacities and quality service. Tourism has also been identified as one of the six priority areas for cooperation in the recently adopted COMCEC Strategy with the strategic objective of developing a sustainable and competitive tourism sector in the OIC region.

Moreover, tourism has recently assumed a greater importance on the agenda of the OIC, considering that seven Islamic conferences of tourism ministers and a number of expert group meetings and seminars on tourism development were held during the period that elapsed since the 1<sup>st</sup> Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers, which was held in Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran, in October 2000. In these conferences and meetings, the OIC member countries adopted a number of declarations, programmes and plans of action for the development and promotion of tourism, in which they decided, among other things, to boost cooperation in tourism through the promotion of public awareness, education, training, investment opportunities, and the involvement of the private sectors. They even identified some possible areas of cooperation in tourism, such as tourism facilitation, marketing, research, and training.

All in all, a wide range of actions has so far been adopted aiming at developing the tourism sector in the OIC countries and enhancing their cooperation in this vital and multidimensional field of economic, cultural, and social activity. However, considering their modest share in the world tourism market and the concentration of tourism activity in a few of them, it seems that the desirable levels of tourism development and cooperation in many OIC countries, and in the OIC region as a whole, have not yet been achieved. Therefore, albeit a crucial factor, the inherent natural tourism resources cannot, by itself, make a successful tourism industry unless properly planned and managed.

In fact, the challenges facing tourism and the development of a sustainable international tourism sector in the OIC countries are diverse as each country has its own tourism features, level of development, and national development priorities and policies. In the case of many OIC countries, these challenges still include the lack of technical know-how and the weak promotional activity. Despite the fundamental awareness and basic cognisance of the economic importance of tourism as an industry and its positive impact as a potential source of foreign exchange earnings and employment, in many cases there is generally a lack of tourism knowledge and professionals. This is often accompanied by the absence or weak publicity promotion and mass media exposure due, in many cases, to the limited

communication systems and technological services. Many OIC countries also lack the sufficient infrastructures necessary for the development of a sustainable tourism industry. Primary amongst these are hotels and lodging services, transportation and communication, and tourism information services. This makes it difficult to provide tourists with the international standards of tourism facilities and services.

The issue of tourism investments is also an important one. While investment in services is a well-established economic activity in the developed countries, it is still lagging behind in many developing countries. Investment in service-oriented projects, particularly in tourism, is often regarded in most developing countries as a high-risk task. Accordingly, though they may have a natural tourism potential, it is still very difficult for some poor and least-developed OIC countries to gain access to reasonable financing for their tourism projects even when they manage to tackle the problems of project identification and planning. On the other hand, the issue of developing consistent tourism strategies and policies is one of the challenges facing many OIC countries, which are still experiencing difficulties in reaching integrated tourism policy-making due, in general, to policy conflicts between the government departments and the tourism private agencies. This issue is usually coupled, in many cases, with the lack of effective administration, regulation and institutional frameworks of the tourism activity.

Another challenge is the lack of tourism diversification. Modern international tourism activity has shown a growing tendency towards diversification and change. This makes it difficult for many OIC countries, including those with a relatively developed tourism sector, to keep pace with the rapidly changing and complex requirements of international tourists. In a highly competitive international tourism market, and considering the emergence of new tourism destinations, improving the conditions that foster modern tourism development is not an easy process. Last, but not least, is the problem of the lack of tourism safety in some member countries. In this context, it is worth mentioning that the safety of tourists is a primary factor for any successful tourism industry and should, therefore, be one of the basic objectives of tourism planning and management. Safety-related tourism problems, whether real or perceived, exert a negative impact on the reputation of the host countries. In this regard, negative perceptions and social movements appear to play a detrimental role in the prospects of tourism in many OIC countries.

However, despite all these challenges and the modest share of the OIC countries in the world tourism market, there still is a wide scope for the development of a sustainable international tourism industry in OIC countries. Overall, this necessitates the adoption of articulate long-term strategies as well as medium to short-term coherent plans and programmes at the national level that would be accompanied by a process of creating a supportive OIC cooperation environment at the regional level. In this context, the rest of this section includes a set of recommendations that can be proposed at both the national and the OIC cooperation level to serve as policy guidelines to which the attention of the member countries needs to be drawn.

At the national level, the promotion of sustainable tourism development should be an integral part of the national development plans and strategies. The objectives and programmes of action for tourism development should be focused on the promotion of the economic, social, cultural, and environmental incentives of tourism. Sustainable tourism development strategies should be outlined specifically and formulated in consultation with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders in the tourism sector. Tourism development projects and strategies should consider and include issues of environmental sustainability and poverty alleviation. Governments and the private sector must place increased importance on these issues.

The quality and efficiency of the basic tourism-related infrastructures and services such as hotels, roads, public amenities, transportation and communication, tourism information, and visa regulations should be

improved based on international standards to provide world-class services to visitors and tourists. In this context, efforts should be made to create an environment conducive to the safety travel of tourists by establishing and promoting health and safety border security measures, particularly at airports. Special programmes should, therefore, be developed for the national capacity building in tourism sector, particularly tourism administrations and regulations. On the other hand, as an activity that symbolises free movement, international tourism has everything to gain from the greatest possible liberalisation of trade in the services related to it. In this context, efforts should be made to promote synergies between transport and tourism policies to secure greater facilitation of border movements for visitors and to increase national capacities to use the relevant elements of the multilateral trade framework.

Tourism is a business and primarily an area for private sector activity. Thus, efforts should be made to encourage and promote extensive private sector involvement in tourism development through strengthening public-private sector cooperation with a view to establishing policies, strategies, and regulations relative to sustainable tourism development. In this context, the planning, management, and marketing of new and diverse tourism products should be improved by the inclusion of socio-cultural programmes and traditional activities involving local communities. In particular, efforts should be made to improve the potential of ecotourism, not only as a sector with great potential for economic development, especially in remote areas where few other possibilities exist, but also as a significant tool for the conservation of the natural environment.

In order to help change people's perceptions regarding tourism and raise their awareness of the opportunities and challenges involved therein, tourism-oriented education should be promoted and developed. This should be accompanied by making efficient use of the mass media and other promotional facilities to publicise and promote existing attractions and available tourism resources. In this context, training programmes on different aspects of tourism should be provided by national tourism authorities, particularly to people and personnel directly engaged in tourism activities. These programmes should cover a broad range of subjects such as foreign languages, business and e-tourism techniques, the environmental and socio-cultural impacts of tourism, history, national flora and fauna, etc. To facilitate those programmes, actions must be taken to provide local communities with financial and technical support and develop entrepreneurial capacities and managerial skills, especially in small and medium-sized tourism enterprises (SMEs), in order to improve the competitiveness of tourism products and services.

On the other hand, at the OIC cooperation level, joint programmes and promotional materials on tourism in the OIC member countries, such as TV programmes, brochures, posters, and guidebooks should be developed and made available to the member countries as well as to other countries around the world in order to promote the cultural heritage, diversity, and landmarks of the OIC countries at the regional and international levels. In this context, scientific methods of joint tourism marketing and advertisement should be developed and supported by tools that have a major impact on consumers such as the Internet. A proposed example on these tools could be an OIC Internet Guide for Tourism with a view to providing all actors in the tourism sector with comprehensive and updated information on tourism opportunities in the OIC member countries to help increase intra-OIC tourism activities. In so doing, the experience of the EU Internet Guide "EU Support for Tourism Enterprises and Tourist Destinations" could be a useful example.

The establishment of alliances between tourism stakeholders in the OIC countries, particularly between the official tourism promotion bodies, should be encouraged with a view to strengthening tourism marketing and promoting cooperation at the sub-regional level as well as at the level of the OIC region as a whole. Linkages in air, land, rail, and sea transportation should be facilitated and established in

order to ease access from one destination to another within the OIC region. In this context, efforts should be made to establish an OIC alliance among the airline companies of the OIC countries with the aim of having direct flights between their capitals and major cities. Meanwhile, tourism visa and other legal and administrative travel procedures should be simplified with a view to easing entry and movement of tourists among the OIC countries and thus enhancing intra-OIC tourism. In this connection, efforts should be made to establish a legal framework towards concluding an agreement on visa arrangements among the OIC countries, including the possibility of issuing an electronic or joint visa.

Last, but not least, efforts should be made to promote and encourage public and/or private joint venture investments in tourism projects through providing special facilities and preferential treatments for investors from the OIC countries. Joint training/vocational programmes on various aspects of the tourism industry should also be developed and organised by the relevant training institutions in the OIC countries. Linkages or networks among tourism training institutions in the member countries should be established to facilitate the exchange of experts and research on tourism development.

## References

---

IMF, Direction of Trade Statistics, Online Database.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNWTO, Eurostat, OECD (2010) "Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008" (Online) [Luxembourg, Madrid, New York, Paris] Available at: <http://bit.ly/19KRE4g> [14 September 2012]

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Tourism Statistics Online Database (UNDATA).

United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), "Compendium of Tourism Statistics CD-ROM".

United Nations World Tourism Organisation UNWTO, "The Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)", [http://www.unwto.org/statistics/basic\\_references/index-en.htm](http://www.unwto.org/statistics/basic_references/index-en.htm)

United Nations World Tourism Organisation, UNWTO (2012a) World Tourism Highlights, 2012 Edition.

United Nations World Tourism Organisation, UNWTO (2012b), "Snapshot Analysis of the Impact of the Political Environment on Tourism in the Region," UNWTO Commission for the Middle East, Thirty-sixth meeting, Madrid, Spain, 27-28 November 2012.

United Nations World Tourism Organisation, UNWTO (2013) World Tourism Highlights, 2013 Edition.

United Nations World Tourism Organisation, UNWTO (2013) World Tourism Highlights, 2012 Edition.

World Bank (2013), "Tourism in the Arab World can mean more than Sun, Sand and Beaches", Feature Story available at <http://bit.ly/11j7FXn>, 11 Feb. 2013.

World Bank (2013), Data retrieved in June 2013 from the World Databank database.

World Bank, World Development Indicators Online Database.

World Economic Forum, WEF (2013), The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2013 - Reducing Barriers to Economic Growth and Job Creation, Eds: J. Blanke and T. Chiesa, Geneva.

World Travel and Tourism Council, WTTC (2013) Data retrieved in June 2013, from the WTTC Economic Data Search Tool.



# Statistical Appendix

<b>Year</b>	<b>World</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>Americas</b>	<b>Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	<b>Europe</b>	<b>Middle East</b>
1950	25.3	0.5	7.5	0.2	16.8	0.2
1960	69.3	0.8	16.7	0.9	50.4	0.6
1965	112.9	1.4	23.2	2.1	83.7	2.4
1970	165.8	2.4	42.3	6.2	113	1.9
1975	222.3	4.7	50	10.2	153.9	3.5
1980	277.6	7.2	62.3	23	178	7.1
1981	278.2	8.1	62.5	24.9	175.1	7.6
1982	276.4	7.6	59.7	26	174.9	8.3
1983	281.2	8.2	59.9	26.6	179	7.5
1984	306.2	8.8	67.4	29.5	192.8	7.7
1985	319.5	9.6	65.1	32.9	203.8	8.1
1986	329.5	9.3	70.9	36.8	205.5	6.9
1987	359	9.8	76.6	42.1	223.3	7.2
1988	384.1	12.6	83	48.7	230.7	9.1
1989	409	13.8	86.9	49.4	249.6	9.2
1990	438.4	15.2	92.8	56.2	264.7	9.6
1991	441.3	16.3	95.3	58	262.8	8.9
1992	478.4	18.2	102.2	65.8	280.9	11.3
1993	494.2	18.8	102.2	72.3	289.5	11.4
1994	518	19.1	105.1	80.1	301.5	12.1
1995	538.5	20.1	109	82.5	313.2	13.7
1996	572.4	21.8	114.5	90.4	329.9	15.8
1997	596	22.8	116.2	89.7	350.6	16.7
1998	614.3	25.2	119.2	89.4	362.5	18
1999	637.4	26.7	122	98.8	368.4	21.5
2000	684	27.9	128.2	110.1	392.6	24.9
2001	680	28.9	122.1	120.7	383.8	25
2002	700	29.5	116.6	131.1	394	29.2
2003	694	31	113.1	113.3	407.1	29.5
2004	764	33.8	125.7	144.2	424.4	36.3
2005	801	35.3	133.3	153.6	441	37.8
2006	845.7	39.1	135.8	166	463.9	40.9
2007	900	42.6	142.9	182	485.4	46.9
2008	919	44.5	146.9	184	487.3	56
2009	880	45.9	140	180.9	460	52.9
2010	949	49.9	150.4	205.1	485.5	58.2
2011	995	49	156	218	516	54.9
2012	1035	52	163	234	534	52

Source: UNDATA Online Database

Table A.2

## International Tourism Receipts by Region (Billion US\$)

Year	World	Africa	Americas	Asia & Pacific	Europe	Middle East
1950	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.04	0.9	0.03
1960	6.9	0.2	2.5	0.2	3.9	0.1
1965	11.6	0.3	3.4	0.5	7.2	0.3
1970	17.9	0.5	4.8	1.2	11	0.4
1975	40.7	1.3	10.2	2.5	25.9	0.9
1980	104.5	3.4	24.7	10.3	62.7	3.5
1981	106	3.7	27.8	12.1	58.1	4.4
1982	99.9	3.4	25.7	12.2	56.4	2.2
1983	103	3.5	26.3	12.8	56	4.4
1984	111.7	3.2	32	13.7	58.1	4.7
1985	118.5	3.1	33.3	14.5	63.4	4.2
1986	144.4	3.6	38.4	18.8	80.1	3.5
1987	178.1	4.6	43.1	24.8	101.1	4.5
1988	205.9	5.5	51.3	32.4	112.3	174.2
1989	262.9	5.7	60.2	36.1	155.8	5.2
1990	264.1	6.4	69.2	41.1	143.1	4.3
1991	277.7	6	76.3	42.9	148.1	4.5
1992	320.7	6.8	3.7	51	172.7	6.6
1993	327.3	6.9	89.41	57	167.3	6.9
1994	356.4	7.6	92.4	67.3	181.1	8.1
1995	405	8.5	98.4	75.9	212.3	9.8
1996	438.6	9.7	108.2	84.8	224.8	11
1997	442	9.5	114.4	82.2	223.7	12.1
1998	444.2	10.2	115.2	72.1	234.8	11.9
1999	457.4	10.8	119.9	79	233.9	13.9
2000	477	10.4	130.8	85.2	232.7	15.2
2001	464	11.5	119.8	88	227.7	15.6
2002	480	11.9	113.4	96.3	242.5	16.2
2003	524	16	114.1	93.5	284.1	19.7
2004	633	18.9	132	123.9	329.3	25.2
2005	676	21.6	144.5	134.5	349.2	26.3
2006	741.2	24.6	153.7	156	376.3	30.6
2007	858	29.1	171.3	186.8	435.2	35
2008	942	29.9	187.7	209	472.8	42.8
2009	852	28.1	165.6	202.8	412.4	43.3
2010	930	31.6	182.2	248.7	406.2	50.3
2011	1042	32.7	197.9	298.6	466.7	46.4
2012	1076	34	213	324	458	47

Source: United Nations World Tourism Organisation Tourism Highlights, Various Issues

<b>Table A.3</b>		<b>International Tourist Arrivals in OIC Countries (Thousands)</b>				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
<b>Afghanistan</b>						
Albania	1,127	1,420	1,856	2,417	2,932	
Algeria	1,743	1,772	1,912	2,070	2,395	
Azerbaijan	1,333	1,899	1,830	1,963	2,239	
Bahrain	4,935					
Bangladesh	289	467	267	303	292	
Benin	186	188	190	199	209	
Brunei	877					
Burkina Faso	289	272	269	274	238	
Cameroon	262	298				
Chad	25	22	31	14		
Comoros	15	15	11			
Cote d'Ivoire	182	205	231	260	270	
Djibouti	40	53				
Egypt	10,610	12,296	11,914	14,051	9,497	
Gabon						
Gambia	143	147	142	91	106	
Guinea	30					
Guinea-Bissau	30					
Guyana	134	130	141	152	157	
Indonesia	5,506	6,234	6,324	7,003	7,650	
Iran	2,219	2,034	2,116	2,938	3,354	
Iraq		864	1,262	1,518		
Jordan	3,431	3,729	3,789	4,557	3,975	
Kazakhstan	3,876	3,447	3,118	3,393	3,265*	
Kuwait	4,482	4,736	5,088	5,208	5,574	
Kyrgyzstan	1,656	2,435	2,147	1,316	3,114	
Lebanon	1,017	1,333	1,844	2,168	1,655	
Libya	38	34				
Malaysia	20,973	22,052	23,646	24,577	24,714	
Maldives	676	683	656	792	931	
Mali	164	190	160	169	160	
Mauritania						
Morocco	7,408	7,879	8,341	9,288	9,342	
Mozambique	771	1,193	1,461	1,718	1,982*	
Niger	48	73	66	74	82	
Nigeria	1,212	1,313	1,414	1,555	715	
Oman	1,182	1,378	1,280	1,048	905*	
Pakistan	840	823	855	907	946*	
Palestine	264	387	396	522	449	
Qatar	964	1,405	1,659	1,519	2,527	
Saudi Arabia	11,531	14,757	10,897	10,850	17,498	
Senegal	875	867	810	900	1,001	
Sierra Leone	32	36	37	39	52	
Somalia						
Sudan	436	440	420	495	536	
Suriname	167	151	151	205	220	
Syria	4,158	5,430	6,092	8,546		
Tajikistan		325	207	160	183	
Togo	86	74	150	202	300	
Tunisia	6,762	7,050	6,901	6,903	4,785	
Turkey	26,122	29,637	30,435	31,396	34,038	
Turkmenistan	8					
Uganda	642	844	807	946	1,151	
United Arab Emirates						
Uzbekistan	903	1,069	1,215	975	1,131*	
Yemen	948	1,023	1,028	1,025	1,027*	
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>131,647</b>	<b>143,109</b>	<b>143,566</b>	<b>154,706</b>	<b>151,598</b>	

Source: UNDATA Online Database, UNWTO Compendium of Tourism Statistics CD-ROM

\*extrapolated

<b>Table A.4</b>	<b>International Tourism Receipts in OIC Countries (Million US\$)</b>				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Afghanistan</b>					
<b>Albania</b>	1,479	1,848	2,014	1,780	1,833
<b>Algeria</b>	332	474	381	323	302
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	317	382	545	792	1,500
<b>Bahrain</b>	1,854	1,927	1,873	2,163	1,766
<b>Bangladesh</b>	76	75	77	103	97
<b>Benin</b>	206	236	131	149	188
<b>Brunei</b>	233	242	254	264*	275*
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	61	82	99	105	118*
<b>Cameroon</b>	254	167	271	171	207*
<b>Chad</b>					
<b>Comoros</b>	30	39	34	38*	40*
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	115	129	164	213	253
<b>Djibouti</b>	7	8	16	18	19
<b>Egypt</b>	10,327	12,104	11,757	13,633	9,333
<b>Gabon</b>					
<b>Gambia</b>	87	80	64	38	102
<b>Guinea</b>	1	2	5	2	2
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	28	38	12	14	5*
<b>Guyana</b>	50	59	35	80	79*
<b>Indonesia</b>	5,831	8,150	6,054	7,618	8,994
<b>Iran</b>	1,950	2,202	2,310	3,055	3,375*
<b>Iraq</b>	555	867	1,432	1,736	1,558
<b>Jordan</b>	2,754	3,539	3,472	4,390	3,859
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	1,213	1,255	1,185	1,236	1,524
<b>Kuwait</b>	530	610	660	527	525
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	392	569	506	336	689
<b>Lebanon</b>	5,796	6,317	7,157	8,184	7,070
<b>Libya</b>	99	99	159	170	27
<b>Malaysia</b>	17,948	18,553	17,231	18,315	19,593
<b>Maldives</b>	1,331	1,392	1,366	1,713	1,868
<b>Mali</b>	227	286	290	296	274
<b>Mauritania</b>					
<b>Morocco</b>	8,307	8,885	7,980	8,176	9,101
<b>Mozambique</b>	182	213	217	224	270
<b>Niger</b>	44	86	69	86	86
<b>Nigeria</b>	337	958	791	738	688
<b>Oman</b>	905	1,105	1,092	1,246	1,612
<b>Pakistan</b>	912	986	950	998	1,123
<b>Palestine</b>	212	269	410	667	847*
<b>Qatar</b>					4,463
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	6,907	6,775	6,744	7,536	9,336
<b>Senegal</b>	622	637	474	464	352*
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	22	34	25	26	44
<b>Somalia</b>					
<b>Sudan</b>	262	331	304	94	91
<b>Suriname</b>	73	83	70	69	69
<b>Syria</b>	2,972	3,176	3,781	6,308	
<b>Tajikistan</b>	17	24	20	32	40
<b>Togo</b>	38	44	73	105	135*
<b>Tunisia</b>	3,373	3,909	3,526	3,477	2,529
<b>Turkey</b>	20,719	25,032	24,601	24,784	28,059
<b>Turkmenistan</b>					
<b>Uganda</b>	402	536	683	802	974
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	6,072	7,162	7,352	8,577	9,112*
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	51	64	99	121	152*
<b>Yemen</b>	425	886	899	1,291	913
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>106,937</b>	<b>122,927</b>	<b>119,714</b>	<b>133,284</b>	<b>135,471</b>

Source: UNDATA Online Database, UNWTO Compendium of Tourism Statistics CD-ROM

\*extrapolated

<b>Table A.5 International Tourism Expenditures in OIC Countries (Million US\$)</b>					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Afghanistan</b>					
Albania	1,331	1,644	1,693	1,454	1,678
Algeria	504	617	574	737	571
Azerbaijan	381	456	488	856	1,778
Bahrain	671	704	597	684	899
Bangladesh	530	735	651	835	763
Benin	107	102	88	91	83*
Brunei	430	459	477	502*	526*
Burkina Faso	93	110	111	110	110*
Cameroon	466	563	476	265	137*
Chad					
Comoros	15	17	17	18*	19*
Cote d'Ivoire	606	612	345	360*	229*
Djibouti	14	16	18	21	34
Egypt	2,886	3,390	2,941	2,696	2,575
Gabon					
Gambia	8	8	9	11	11
Guinea	96	30	28	17	49
Guinea-Bissau	41	46	26	30	23*
Guyana	52	52	73	70*	75*
Indonesia	6,578	8,801	6,908	8,432	9,677
Iran	7,335	8,418	10,133	15,651	18,634*
Iraq	705	813	1,221	1,675	1,839
Jordan	1,024	1,140	1,202	1,736	1,280
Kazakhstan	1,396	1,361	1,319	1,489	1,851
Kuwait	7,267	8,341	6,799	7,101	8,944
Kyrgyzstan	215	451	391	398	566
Lebanon	3,914	4,297	4,928	5,264	4,635
Libya	1,010	1,339	1,683	2,184	2,303
Malaysia	6,600	7,724	7,196	7,943	10,753
Maldives	150	208	211	252	256
Mali	201	228	231	235	224
Mauritania					
Morocco	1,418	1,910	1,713	1,879	2,260
Mozambique	209	235	247	294	260
Niger	48	98	84	112*	130*
Nigeria	6,664	11,009	6,236	8,379	9,534
Oman	952	1,197	1,295	1,768	1,982
Pakistan	2,083	2,163	1,098	1,370	1,851
Palestine	447	545	564	584	643*
Qatar					7,813
Saudi Arabia	21,031	16,005	21,312	22,076	18,209
Senegal	352	276	258	217	191*
Sierra Leone	17	24	22	22	29
Somalia					
Sudan	1,477	1,188	898	1,162	937
Suriname	28	35	35	41	49
Syria	710	912	980	1,598	
Tajikistan	7	11	6	25	13
Togo	59	68	94	89	105*
Tunisia	530	555	478	611	678
Turkey	3,867	4,195	4,635	5,451	5,469
Turkmenistan					
Uganda	220	315	351	464	528
United Arab Emirates	11,273	13,288	10,347	11,818	10,348*
Uzbekistan					
Yemen	247	246	277	252	258
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>96,265</b>	<b>106,957</b>	<b>101,764</b>	<b>119,329</b>	<b>131,806</b>

Source: UNDATA Online Database, UNWTO Compendium of Tourism Statistics CD-ROM

\*extrapolated

Table A.6	Balance of International Tourism (Million US\$)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Afghanistan					
Albania	148	204	321	326	155
Algeria	-172	-143	-193	-414	-269
Azerbaijan	-64	-74	57	-64	-278
Bahrain	1,183	1,223	1,276	1,479	867
Bangladesh	-454	-660	-574	-732	-666
Benin	99	134	43	58	105
Brunei	-197	-217	-223	-238	-251
Burkina Faso	-32	-28	-12	-5	8
Cameroon	-212	-396	-205	-94	70
Chad					
Comoros	15	22	17	20	21
Cote d'Ivoire	-491	-483	-181	-147	24
Djibouti	-7	-8	-2	-3	-14
Egypt	7,441	8,714	8,816	10,937	6,758
Gabon					
Gambia	79	72	55	27	91
Guinea	-95	-28	-23	-15	-47
Guinea-Bissau	-12	-8	-14	-17	-17
Guyana	-2	7	-38	10	5
Indonesia	-747	-651	-854	-814	-683
Iran	-5,385	-6,216	-7,823	-12,596	-15,258
Iraq	-150	54	211	61	-281
Jordan	1,730	2,399	2,270	2,654	2,579
Kazakhstan	-183	-106	-134	-253	-327
Kuwait	-6,737	-7,731	-6,139	-6,574	-8,419
Kyrgyzstan	177	118	115	-62	123
Lebanon	1,882	2,020	2,229	2,920	2,435
Libya	-911	-1,240	-1,524	-2,014	-2,276
Malaysia	11,348	10,829	10,035	10,372	8,840
Maldives	1,181	1,184	1,155	1,461	1,612
Mali	26	58	59	61	50
Mauritania					
Morocco	6,889	6,975	6,267	6,297	6,841
Mozambique	-27	-22	-30	-70	10
Niger	-4	-12	-15	-26	-44
Nigeria	-6,327	-10,051	-5,445	-7,641	-8,846
Oman	-47	-92	-203	-522	-370
Pakistan	-1,171	-1,177	-148	-372	-728
Palestine	-235	-276	-154	83	204
Qatar					-3,350
Saudi Arabia	-14,124	-9,230	-14,568	-14,540	-8,873
Senegal	270	361	216	247	161
Sierra Leone	5	10	3	4	15
Somalia					
Sudan	-1,215	-857	-594	-1,068	-846
Suriname	45	48	35	28	20
Syria	2,262	2,264	2,801	4,710	
Tajikistan	10	13	14	7	27
Togo	-21	-24	-21	16	30
Tunisia	2,843	3,354	3,048	2,866	1,851
Turkey	16,852	20,837	19,966	19,333	22,590
Turkmenistan					
Uganda	182	221	332	338	446
United Arab Emirates	-5,201	-6,126	-2,995	-3,241	-1,236
Uzbekistan					
Yemen	178	640	622	1,039	655
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>10,621</b>	<b>15,906</b>	<b>17,851</b>	<b>13,834</b>	<b>3,513</b>

Source: Calculated based on data in Table A.4 and Table A.5 and UNDATA Online Database

<b>Table A.7 Balance of International Tourism (as % of GDP)</b>						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average (2007-2011)
<b>Afghanistan</b>						
<b>Albania</b>	1.38%	1.57%	2.64%	2.74%	1.20%	1.90%
<b>Algeria</b>	-0.13%	-0.08%	-0.14%	-0.26%	-0.14%	-0.15%
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	-0.19%	-0.16%	0.13%	-0.12%	-0.43%	-0.18%
<b>Bahrain</b>	6.41%	5.52%	6.62%	6.88%	3.35%	5.62%
<b>Bangladesh</b>	-0.61%	-0.78%	-0.61%	-0.69%	-0.58%	-0.65%
<b>Benin</b>	1.80%	2.02%	0.66%	0.89%	1.44%	1.35%
<b>Brunei</b>	-1.61%	-1.51%	-2.08%	-1.93%	-1.54%	-1.70%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	-0.47%	-0.33%	-0.14%	-0.06%	0.08%	-0.16%
<b>Cameroon</b>	-1.04%	-1.67%	-0.92%	-0.42%	0.28%	-0.73%
<b>Chad</b>						
<b>Comoros</b>	3.22%	4.13%	3.17%	3.68%	3.44%	3.53%
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	-2.48%	-2.05%	-0.80%	-0.64%	0.10%	-1.13%
<b>Djibouti</b>	-0.87%	-0.78%	-0.14%	-0.22%	-1.15%	-0.64%
<b>Egypt</b>	5.71%	5.36%	4.67%	5.01%	2.87%	4.56%
<b>Gabon</b>						
<b>Gambia</b>	9.89%	7.49%	6.10%	2.80%	10.08%	7.16%
<b>Guinea</b>	-2.28%	-0.61%	-0.50%	-0.30%	-0.91%	-0.89%
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	-1.78%	-0.93%	-1.68%	-1.97%	-1.79%	-1.63%
<b>Guyana</b>	-0.12%	0.36%	-1.88%	0.44%	0.17%	-0.18%
<b>Indonesia</b>	-0.17%	-0.13%	-0.16%	-0.11%	-0.08%	-0.12%
<b>Iran</b>	-1.75%	-1.77%	-2.17%	-3.01%	-3.08%	-2.45%
<b>Iraq</b>	-0.17%	0.04%	0.19%	0.05%	-0.16%	-0.02%
<b>Jordan</b>	10.11%	10.91%	9.52%	10.04%	8.93%	9.84%
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	-0.18%	-0.08%	-0.12%	-0.17%	-0.18%	-0.15%
<b>Kuwait</b>	-5.87%	-5.25%	-5.79%	-5.48%	-5.23%	-5.49%
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	4.65%	2.30%	2.46%	-1.29%	1.98%	1.91%
<b>Lebanon</b>	7.54%	6.81%	6.43%	7.87%	6.24%	6.94%
<b>Libya</b>	-1.35%	-1.42%	-2.42%	-2.69%	-6.56%	-2.43%
<b>Malaysia</b>	5.86%	4.69%	4.96%	4.20%	3.07%	4.43%
<b>Maldives</b>	76.59%	62.58%	58.19%	68.46%	78.94%	68.71%
<b>Mali</b>	0.36%	0.66%	0.66%	0.65%	0.47%	0.56%
<b>Mauritania</b>						
<b>Morocco</b>	9.16%	7.85%	6.89%	6.94%	6.90%	7.48%
<b>Mozambique</b>	-0.33%	-0.22%	-0.30%	-0.73%	0.08%	-0.28%
<b>Niger</b>	-0.09%	-0.22%	-0.28%	-0.45%	-0.69%	-0.37%
<b>Nigeria</b>	-3.81%	-4.85%	-3.23%	-3.34%	-3.63%	-3.78%
<b>Oman</b>	-0.11%	-0.15%	-0.42%	-0.89%	-0.53%	-0.44%
<b>Pakistan</b>	-0.82%	-0.71%	-0.09%	-0.21%	-0.35%	-0.42%
<b>Palestine</b>	-4.53%	-4.42%	-2.29%	1.00%	2.33%	-1.08%
<b>Qatar</b>					-1.93%	-1.93%
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-3.40%	-1.78%	-3.40%	-2.76%	-1.33%	-2.39%
<b>Senegal</b>	2.39%	2.68%	1.69%	1.92%	1.11%	1.93%
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	0.22%	0.39%	0.12%	0.16%	0.52%	0.29%
<b>Sudan</b>	-2.65%	-1.57%	-1.11%	-1.63%	-1.27%	-1.60%
<b>Suriname</b>	1.53%	1.36%	0.90%	0.64%	0.46%	0.93%
<b>Syria</b>	5.59%	4.31%	5.19%	7.86%		5.82%
<b>Tajikistan</b>	0.26%	0.25%	0.27%	0.13%	0.41%	0.27%
<b>Togo</b>	-0.83%	-0.76%	-0.66%	0.50%	0.82%	-0.12%
<b>Tunisia</b>	7.30%	7.47%	7.00%	6.47%	4.00%	6.41%
<b>Turkey</b>	2.60%	2.85%	3.25%	2.64%	2.92%	2.85%
<b>Turkmenistan</b>						
<b>Uganda</b>	1.42%	1.39%	2.07%	1.99%	2.53%	1.91%
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	-2.02%	-1.95%	-1.15%	-1.14%	-0.36%	-1.29%
<b>Uzbekistan</b>						0.29%
<b>Yemen</b>	0.82%	2.38%	2.48%	3.35%	1.94%	2.26%
<b>OIC Average</b>	<b>0.32%</b>	<b>0.39%</b>	<b>0.47%</b>	<b>0.30%</b>	<b>0.06%</b>	<b>0.24%</b>

Source: Calculated based on data in Table A.6 and GDP figures from IMF World Economic Outlook, 2013, Online Database

Table A.8	International Tourism Receipts (as % of Exports)					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average (2007-2011)
<b>Afghanistan</b>						
Albania	44.98%	51.65%	49.88%	41.78%	42.03%	45.86%
Algeria	0.40%	0.97%	0.63%	0.44%	0.53%	0.56%
Azerbaijan	0.65%	2.35%	2.36%	2.77%	5.25%	2.43%
Bahrain	5.71%	7.20%	5.64%	6.42%	4.49%	5.79%
Bangladesh	0.50%	0.46%	0.42%	0.41%	0.38%	0.43%
Benin	21.97%	31.02%	14.86%	12.07%	14.59%	17.83%
Brunei	2.11%	3.30%	2.77%	2.30%	2.36%	2.50%
Burkina Faso	10.76%	13.87%	12.74%	9.62%	9.80%	10.99%
Cameroon	3.65%	3.17%	4.74%	3.25%	3.79%	3.73%
Chad						
Comoros	34.88%	42.39%	38.20%	32.49%	39.54%	37.30%
Cote d'Ivoire	1.07%	1.14%	1.45%	1.76%	2.25%	1.54%
Djibouti	1.03%	1.16%	2.04%	2.08%	2.11%	1.74%
Egypt	22.36%	24.70%	24.10%	25.05%	17.47%	22.70%
<b>Gabon</b>						
Gambia	47.54%	45.57%	38.32%	28.79%	76.12%	46.87%
Guinea	0.06%	0.17%	0.22%	0.09%	0.11%	0.13%
Guinea-Bissau	16.42%	19.49%	5.41%	3.90%	2.74%	8.58%
Guyana	4.26%	5.06%	2.71%	5.71%	4.83%	4.55%
Indonesia	3.90%	6.19%	3.54%	3.46%	4.27%	4.15%
Iran	1.54%	2.68%	2.33%	2.37%	3.29%	2.39%
Iraq	0.96%	2.27%	2.91%	2.45%	1.87%	2.05%
Jordan	28.13%	37.16%	33.07%	35.58%	32.63%	33.37%
Kazakhstan	1.62%	2.64%	1.93%	1.46%	2.24%	1.91%
Kuwait	0.60%	1.03%	0.90%	0.55%	0.46%	0.66%
Kyrgyzstan	17.02%	29.95%	26.48%	18.38%	30.37%	24.41%
Lebanon	35.82%	30.07%	34.50%	40.56%	29.58%	33.84%
Libya	0.16%	0.28%	0.37%	0.95%	0.05%	0.27%
Malaysia	7.84%	9.89%	7.60%	7.02%	7.43%	7.85%
Maldives	160.55%	166.71%	171.82%	177.51%	872.90%	210.83%
Mali	37.58%	46.50%	45.17%	36.14%	28.51%	37.71%
<b>Mauritania</b>						
Morocco	26.73%	32.99%	27.62%	24.54%	46.66%	30.38%
Mozambique	5.85%	7.88%	7.60%	5.33%	6.62%	6.52%
Niger	12.22%	12.95%	22.04%	12.86%	14.75%	14.33%
Nigeria	0.38%	1.74%	1.02%	0.69%	0.65%	0.81%
Oman	2.46%	4.29%	3.18%	2.67%	3.34%	3.11%
Pakistan	3.58%	4.53%	3.73%	3.09%	3.59%	3.65%
Palestine	57.45%	54.23%	70.81%	80.26%	83.44%	73.09%
Qatar	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.44%	5.33%
Saudi Arabia	2.16%	3.72%	2.79%	2.21%	2.48%	2.55%
Senegal	19.47%	20.01%	15.94%	13.55%	10.18%	15.70%
Sierra Leone	6.96%	12.59%	7.31%	7.26%	4.82%	6.87%
<b>Somalia</b>						
Sudan	2.17%	3.78%	2.58%	0.95%	2.21%	2.32%
Suriname	8.22%	10.44%	6.69%	4.43%	5.26%	6.50%
Syria	15.82%	21.77%	19.95%	40.36%		30.10%
Tajikistan	1.04%	1.99%	1.46%	3.25%	3.86%	2.15%
Togo	4.13%	4.29%	7.82%	7.05%	7.81%	6.48%
Tunisia	14.32%	19.56%	16.97%	15.52%	12.17%	15.64%
Turkey	12.84%	18.19%	16.61%	14.58%	14.65%	15.24%
<b>Turkmenistan</b>						
Uganda	17.37%	25.26%	27.23%	25.57%	27.39%	24.91%
United Arab Emirates	2.98%	5.45%	3.95%	3.39%	3.54%	3.71%
Uzbekistan	0.60%	1.07%	1.50%	1.79%	2.82%	1.47%
Yemen	4.14%	14.53%	9.49%	13.35%	10.43%	9.97%
<b>OIC Average</b>	<b>5.76%</b>	<b>9.24%</b>	<b>7.23%</b>	<b>6.41%</b>	<b>6.35%</b>	<b>6.97%</b>

Source: Calculated based on data in Table A.4 and the Export figures in the World Bank, World Development Indicators Online Database

<b>Table A.9</b>	<b>Intra-OIC Tourist Arrivals (Thousands)</b>				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Afghanistan</b>					
<b>Albania</b>	24	34	33	38	39
<b>Algeria</b>	170	211	273	327	580
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	329	507	548	611	709
<b>Bahrain</b>	5,896				4,702
<b>Bangladesh</b>	29				
<b>Benin</b>	95	89	74	91	84
<b>Brunei</b>	57	1	48	73	85
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	81	87	91	96	88
<b>Cameroon</b>					
<b>Chad</b>					
<b>Comoros</b>					
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>					
<b>Djibouti</b>					
<b>Egypt</b>	2,154	2,175	2,109	2,355	2,017
<b>Gabon</b>					
<b>Gambia</b>					
<b>Guinea</b>	10				
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	12				
<b>Guyana</b>					
<b>Indonesia</b>	870	1,091	1,164	1,336	1,361
<b>Iran</b>					2,478
<b>Iraq</b>		851	1,200	1,448	1,763*
<b>Jordan</b>	1,825	1,914	2,003	2,184	2,027
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	3,387	3,097	2,623	2,875	2,643*
<b>Kuwait</b>	3,137	3,319	3,547	3,619	3,924
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	1,446	2,161	1,902	1,121	1,996
<b>Lebanon</b>	507	685	992	1,232	804
<b>Libya</b>					
<b>Malaysia</b>	3,365	3,999	3,995	4,085	3,991
<b>Maldives</b>	16	19	19	23	31
<b>Mali</b>					
<b>Mauritania</b>					
<b>Morocco</b>	320	349	364	406	447
<b>Mozambique</b>					
<b>Niger</b>					
<b>Nigeria</b>	3,347	3,716	3,865	3,868	650
<b>Oman</b>	230	265	307	248	256*
<b>Pakistan</b>	157	142	177		
<b>Palestine</b>					
<b>Qatar</b>				228	394
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	9,809	12,476	10,126	9,988	14,715
<b>Senegal</b>	248	61	53	74	65
<b>Sierra Leone</b>				7	10
<b>Somalia</b>					
<b>Sudan</b>					
<b>Suriname</b>	14	14	19	31	34
<b>Syria</b>	4,045	5,431	6,020	8,697	
<b>Tajikistan</b>		259	144	103	143
<b>Togo</b>	22	17	36	44	57
<b>Tunisia</b>	2,612	2,837	3,054	2,985	2,501
<b>Turkey</b>	2,574	3,139	3,780	4,729	5,215
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	2				
<b>Uganda</b>	14	21	18	27	43
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>					
<b>Uzbekistan</b>					
<b>Yemen</b>	296	312	311	399	527*
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>47,100</b>	<b>49,279</b>	<b>48,894</b>	<b>53,346</b>	<b>54,378</b>

Source: UNDATA Online Database, UNWTO Compendium of Tourism Statistics CD-ROM

\*extrapolated

<b>Table A.10</b>	<b>Intra-OIC Tourism Receipts (Million US\$)</b>				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Afghanistan</b>					
<b>Albania</b>	19	29	27	33	35
<b>Algeria</b>	138	182	228	282	518
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	267	435	457	527	633
<b>Bahrain</b>	4,789				4,202
<b>Bangladesh</b>	23				
<b>Benin</b>	77	76	62	78	75
<b>Brunei</b>	46	1	40	63	76
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	66	74	76	82	79
<b>Cameroon</b>					
<b>Chad</b>					
<b>Comoros</b>					
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>					
<b>Djibouti</b>					
<b>Egypt</b>	1,750	1,868	1,758	2,029	1,803
<b>Gabon</b>					
<b>Gambia</b>					
<b>Guinea</b>	8				
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	9				
<b>Guyana</b>					
<b>Indonesia</b>	707	937	970	1,151	1,217
<b>Iran</b>					2,214
<b>Iraq</b>		731	1,000	1,247	1,575
<b>Jordan</b>	1,482	1,644	1,671	1,881	1,812
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	2,752	2,660	2,187	2,477	2,362
<b>Kuwait</b>	2,548	2,851	2,958	3,118	3,506
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	1,174	1,856	1,586	965	1,783
<b>Lebanon</b>	412	588	827	1,062	718
<b>Libya</b>					
<b>Malaysia</b>	2,734	3,435	3,331	3,519	3,567
<b>Maldives</b>	13	16	16	20	28
<b>Mali</b>					
<b>Mauritania</b>					
<b>Morocco</b>	260	300	304	350	399
<b>Mozambique</b>					
<b>Niger</b>					
<b>Nigeria</b>	2,718	3,192	3,222	3,333	581
<b>Oman</b>	187	228	256	213	229
<b>Pakistan</b>	127	122	147		
<b>Palestine</b>					
<b>Qatar</b>				196	352
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	7,968	10,717	8,444	8,605	13,150
<b>Senegal</b>	201	52	44	64	58
<b>Sierra Leone</b>				6	9
<b>Somalia</b>					
<b>Sudan</b>					
<b>Suriname</b>	12	12	16	26	30
<b>Syria</b>	3,286	4,665	5,020	7,493	0
<b>Tajikistan</b>		223	120	89	128
<b>Togo</b>	18	15	30	38	51
<b>Tunisia</b>	2,122	2,437	2,546	2,571	2,235
<b>Turkey</b>	2,091	2,696	3,152	4,074	4,660
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	2				
<b>Uganda</b>	11	18	15	23	38
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>					
<b>Uzbekistan</b>					
<b>Yemen</b>	240	268	259	343	471
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>38,259</b>	<b>42,329</b>	<b>40,771</b>	<b>45,959</b>	<b>48,593</b>

Source: Calculated based on data in Table A.3, Table A.4 and Table A.9.



# Country Profiles

For the countries for which a complete set of relevant data is available for the period 2007-2011.

## Albania

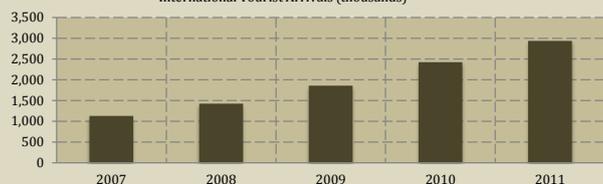
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	3.16
Population Growth (%)	2012	0.26
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	54.4
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	47.0
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	13.3
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	8,052
Average Years of Schooling	2010	10.3
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	77.0

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	1,127	1,420	1,856	2,417	2,932
Share in OIC (%)	0.86	0.99	1.29	1.56	1.93
Share in World (%)	0.13	0.15	0.21	0.25	0.29

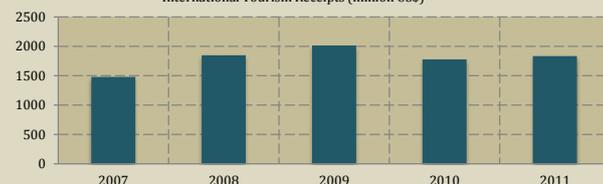
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



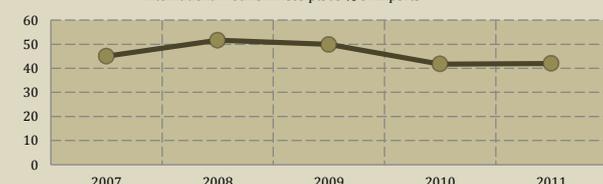
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	1479	1848	2014	1780	1833
Share in Total Exports (%)	44.98	51.65	49.88	41.78	42.03
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	1312	1301	1085	736	625
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	19	29	27	33	35
Share in OIC (%)	1.38	1.50	1.68	1.34	1.35
Share in World (%)	0.17	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.18

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



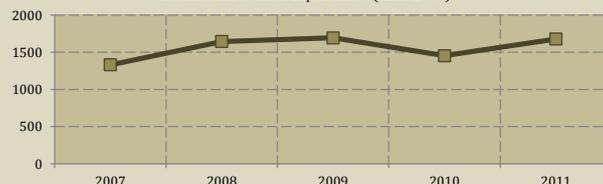
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



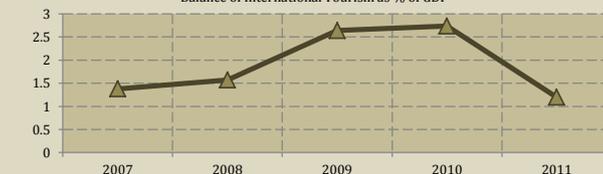
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	1331	1644	1693	1454	1678
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	148	204	321	326	155
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	1.38	1.57	2.64	2.74	1.2

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Algeria

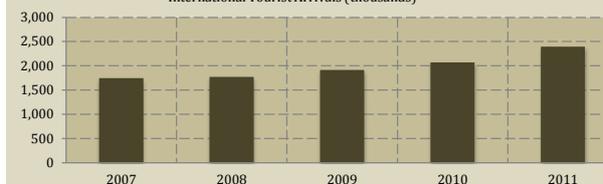
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	38.48
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.89
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	73.7
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	31.7
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	10
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	7,477
Average Years of Schooling	2010	7.9
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	73.1

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	1,743	1,772	1,912	2,070	2,395
Share in OIC (%)	1.32	1.24	1.33	1.34	1.58
Share in World (%)	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.24

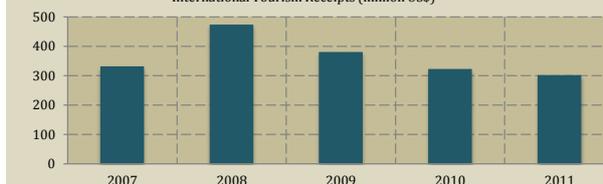
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



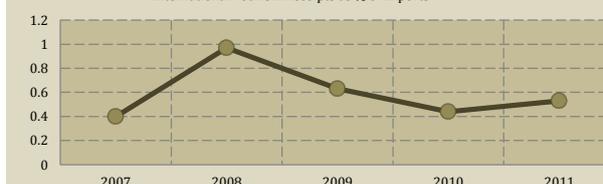
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	332	474	381	323	302
Share in Total Exports (%)	0.4	0.97	0.63	0.44	0.53
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	190	267	199	156	126
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	138	182	228	282	518
Share in OIC (%)	0.31	0.39	0.32	0.24	0.22
Share in World (%)	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



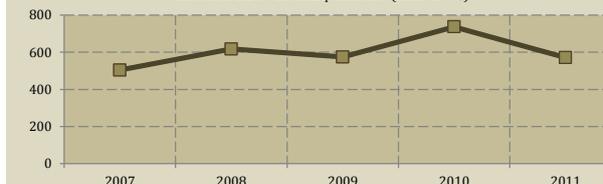
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



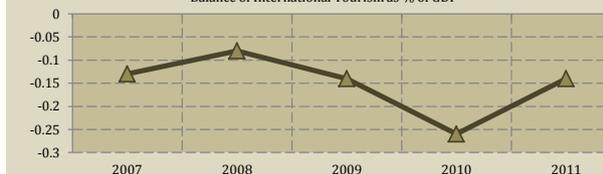
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	504	617	574	737	571
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-172	-143	-193	-414	-269
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.13	-0.08	-0.14	-0.26	-0.14

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Azerbaijan

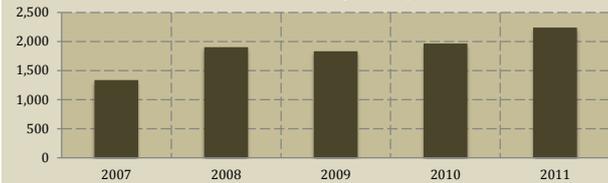
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	9.30
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.35
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	53.9
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	50.4
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	5.4
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	10,478
Average Years of Schooling	2010	..
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	70.7

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	1,333	1,899	1,830	1,963	2,239
Share in OIC (%)	1.01	1.33	1.27	1.27	1.48
Share in World (%)	0.15	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23

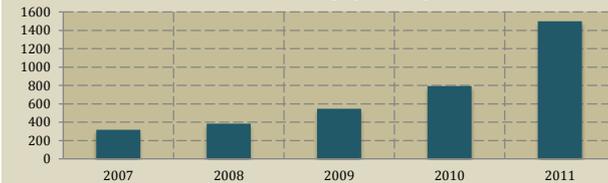
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



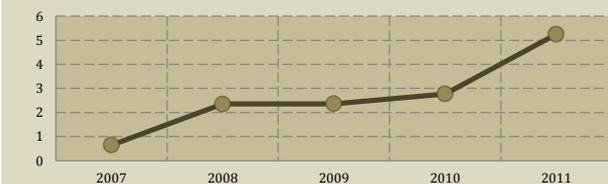
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	317	382	545	792	1500
Share in Total Exports (%)	0.65	2.35	2.36	2.77	5.25
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	238	201	298	403	670
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	267	435	457	527	633
Share in OIC (%)	0.30	0.31	0.46	0.59	1.11
Share in World (%)	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.14

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



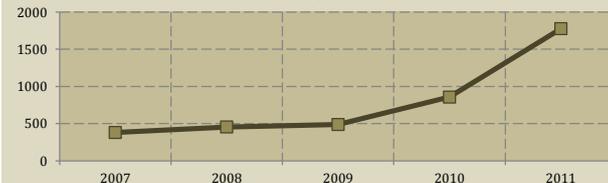
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



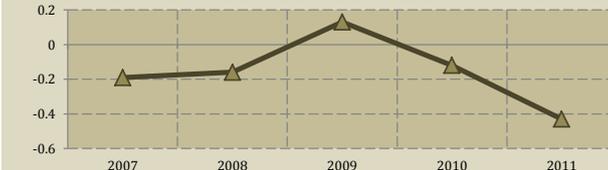
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	381	456	488	856	1778
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-64	-74	57	-64	-278
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.19	-0.16	0.13	-0.12	-0.43

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Bahrain

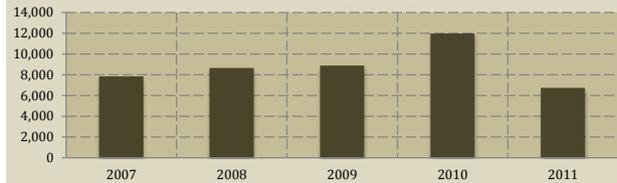
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	1.32
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.92
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	88.8
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	56.7
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	4
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	28,744
Average Years of Schooling	2010	9.6
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	75.2

### International Tourist Arrivals (overnight + same day visitors)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	7,833	8,631	8,861	11,952	6,732
Share in OIC (%)	5.95	6.03	6.17	7.73	4.44
Share in World (%)	0.87	0.94	1.01	1.26	0.68

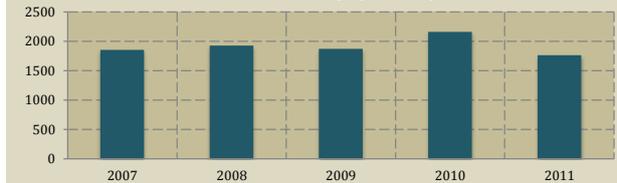
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



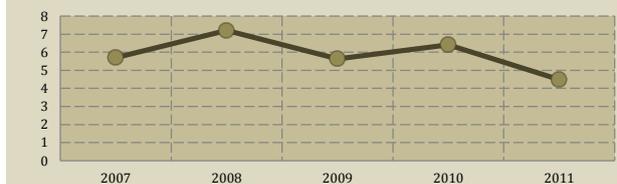
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	1854	1927	1873	2163	1766
Share in Total Exports (%)	5.71	7.2	5.64	6.42	4.49
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	376	..	..	..	..
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	4789	..	..	..	4202
Share in OIC (%)	1.73	1.57	1.56	1.62	1.30
Share in World (%)	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.17

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



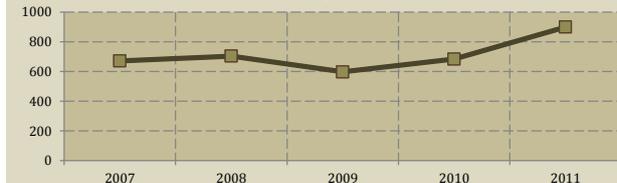
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



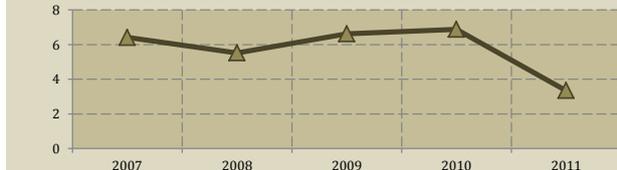
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	671	704	597	684	899
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	1183	1223	1276	1479	867
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	6.41	5.52	6.62	6.88	3.35

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Bangladesh

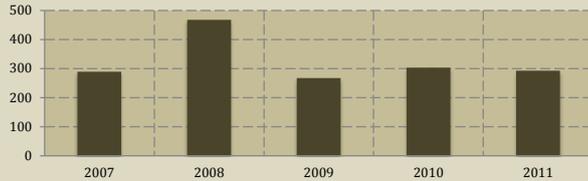
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	154.70
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.19
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	28.9
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	48.8
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2009	5
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	2,039
Average Years of Schooling	2010	5.8
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	68.9

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	289	467	267	303	292
Share in OIC (%)	0.22	0.33	0.19	0.20	0.19
Share in World (%)	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03

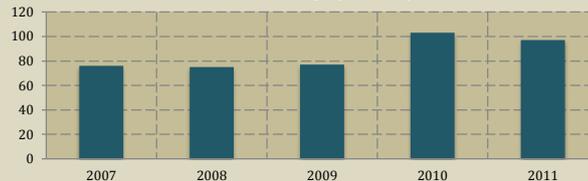
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



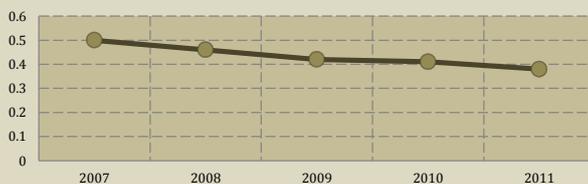
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	76	75	77	103	97
Share in Total Exports (%)	0.5	0.46	0.42	0.41	0.38
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	263	161	288	340	332
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	23	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.07
Share in World (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



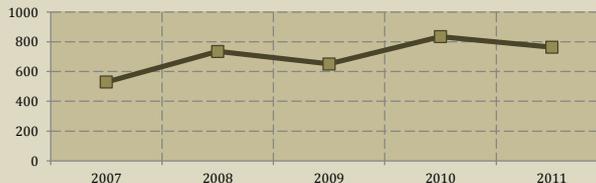
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



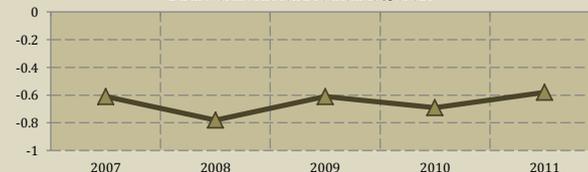
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	530	735	651	835	763
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-454	-660	-574	-732	-666
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.61	-0.78	-0.61	-0.69	-0.58

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Benin

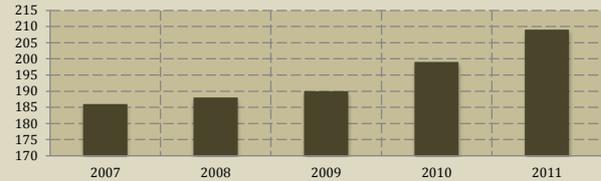
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	10.05
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.73
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	45.6
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	41.2
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	1,667
Average Years of Schooling	2010	4.4
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	56.0

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	186	188	190	199	209
Share in OIC (%)	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14
Share in World (%)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

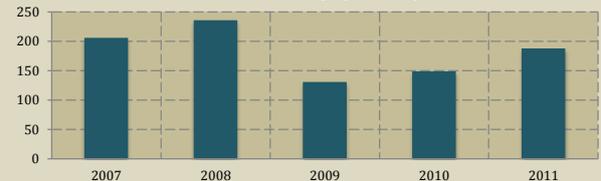
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



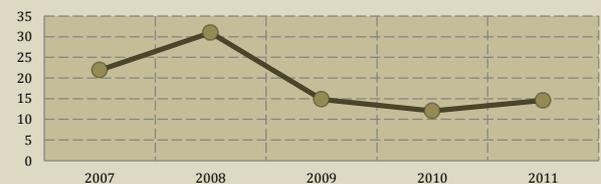
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	206	236	131	149	188
Share in Total Exports (%)	21.97	31.02	14.86	12.07	14.59
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	1109	1257	692	751	898
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	77	76	62	78	75
Share in OIC (%)	0.19	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.14
Share in World (%)	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



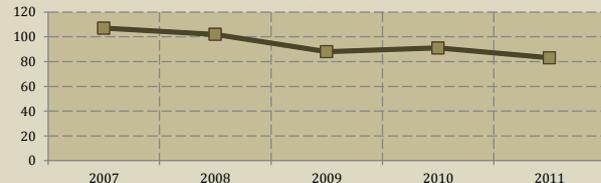
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



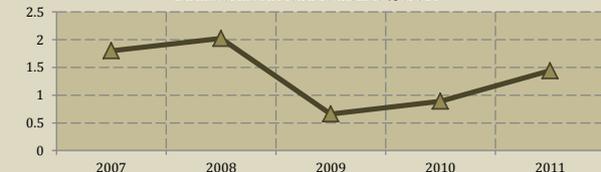
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	107	102	88	91	83
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	99	134	43	58	105
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	1.8	2.02	0.66	0.89	1.44

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Brunei

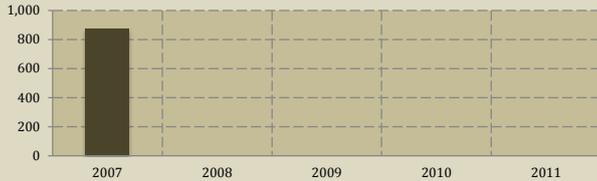
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	0.41
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.40
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	76.3
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	48.7
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	2.7
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	54,389
Average Years of Schooling	2010	7.5
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	78.1

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	877	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.67	..	..	..	..
Share in World (%)	0.10	..	..	..	..

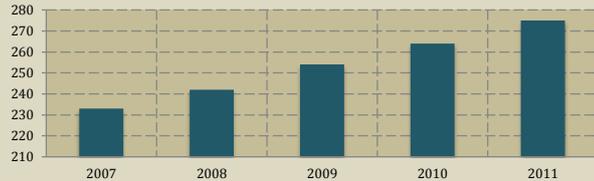
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



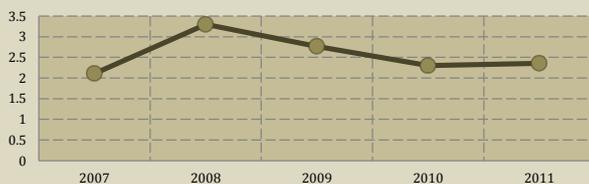
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	233	242	254	264	275
Share in Total Exports (%)	2.11	3.3	2.77	2.3	2.36
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	266	..	..	..	..
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	46	1	40	63	76
Share in OIC (%)	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20
Share in World (%)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



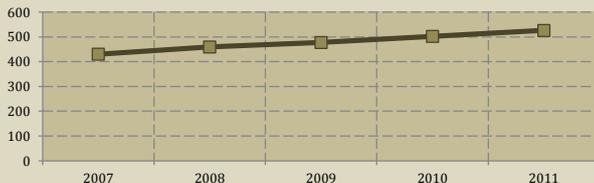
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



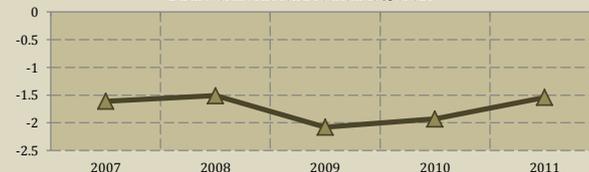
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	430	459	477	502	526
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-197	-217	-223	-238	-251
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-1.61	-1.51	-2.08	-1.93	-1.54

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Burkina Faso

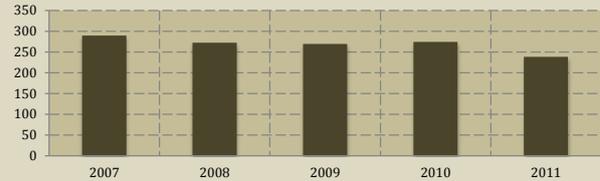
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	16.46
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.86
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	27.4
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	45.4
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2007	3.3
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	1,399
Average Years of Schooling	2010	2.7
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	55.4

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	289	272	269	274	238
Share in OIC (%)	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.16
Share in World (%)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02

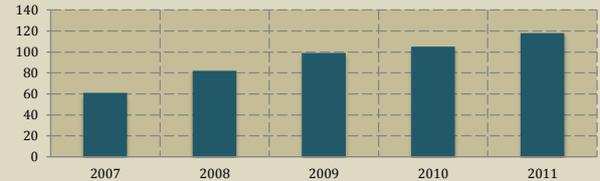
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



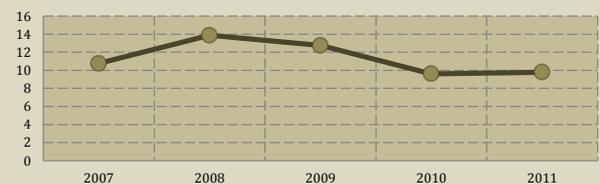
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	61	82	99	105	118
Share in Total Exports (%)	10.76	13.87	12.74	9.62	9.8
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	211	301	368	383	497
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	66	74	76	82	79
Share in OIC (%)	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09
Share in World (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



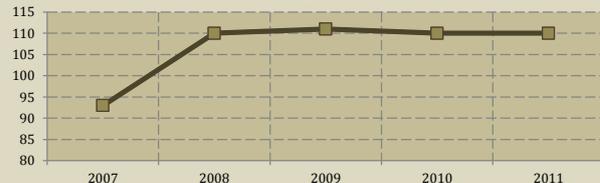
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



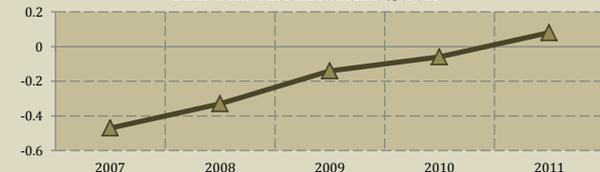
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	93	110	111	110	110
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-32	-28	-12	-5	8
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.47	-0.33	-0.14	-0.06	0.08

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Cameroon

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	21.70
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.54
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	52.7
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	40.1
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2010	3.8
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	2,366
Average Years of Schooling	2010	6.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	51.6

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	262	298	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.20	0.21	..	..	..
Share in World (%)	0.03	0.03	..	..	..

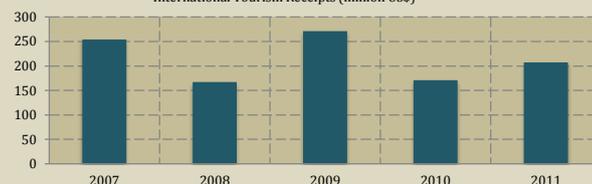
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



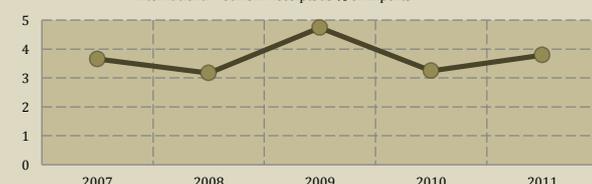
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	254	167	271	171	207
Share in Total Exports (%)	3.65	3.17	4.74	3.25	3.79
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	969	560	..	..	..
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.24	0.14	0.23	0.13	0.15
Share in World (%)	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



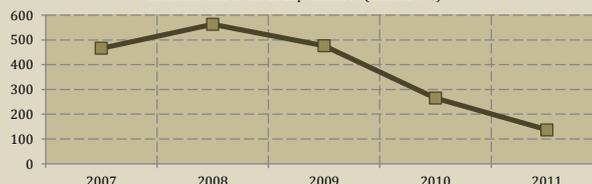
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



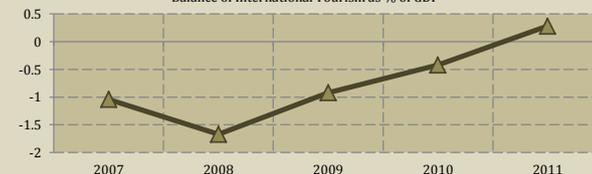
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	466	563	476	265	137
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-212	-396	-205	-94	70
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-1.04	-1.67	-0.92	-0.42	0.28

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Comoros

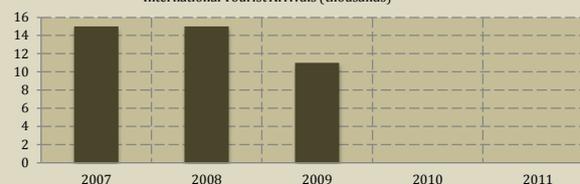
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	0.72
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.44
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	28.2
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	33.3
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	1,258
Average Years of Schooling	2010	5.7
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	61.0

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	15	15	11	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	..
Share in World (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..

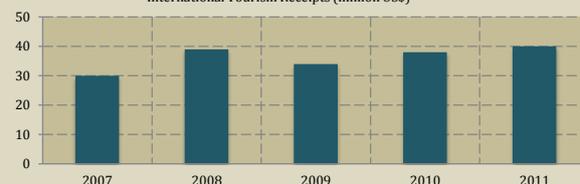
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



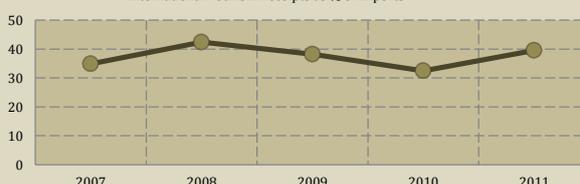
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	30	39	34	38	40
Share in Total Exports (%)	34.88	42.39	38.2	32.49	39.54
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	2000	2600	3091	..	..
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Share in World (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



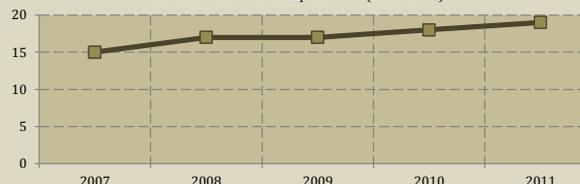
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



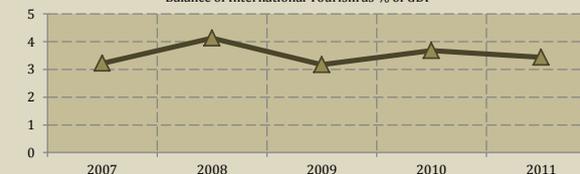
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	15	17	17	18	19
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	15	22	17	20	21
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	3.22	4.13	3.17	3.68	3.44

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Cote d'Ivoire

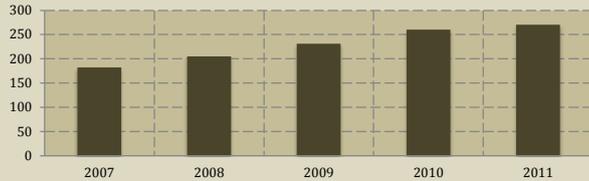
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	19.84
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.29
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	52.0
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	39.0
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	1,727
Average Years of Schooling	2010	3.7
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	55.4

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	182	205	231	260	270
Share in OIC (%)	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18
Share in World (%)	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03

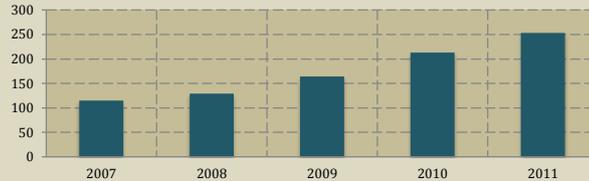
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



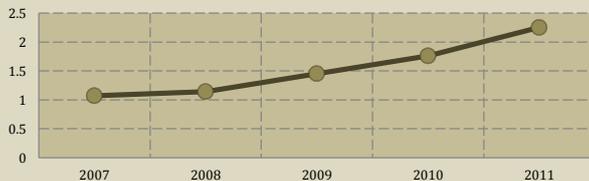
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	115	129	164	213	253
Share in Total Exports (%)	1.07	1.14	1.45	1.76	2.25
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	632	629	710	819	936
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.19
Share in World (%)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



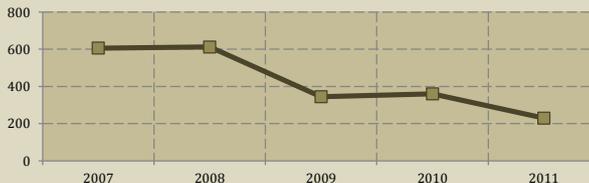
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



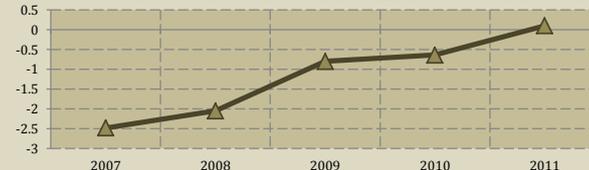
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	606	612	345	360	229
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-491	-483	-181	-147	24
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-2.48	-2.05	-0.8	-0.64	0.1

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Djibouti

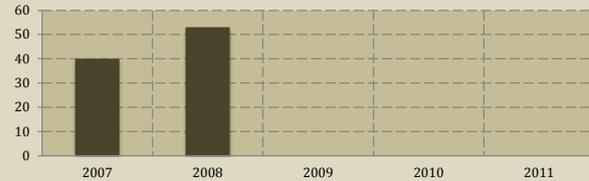
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	0.86
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.52
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	77.2
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	34.1
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	2,677
Average Years of Schooling	2010	..
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	57.9

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	40	53	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.03	0.04	..	..	..
Share in World (%)	0.00	0.01	..	..	..

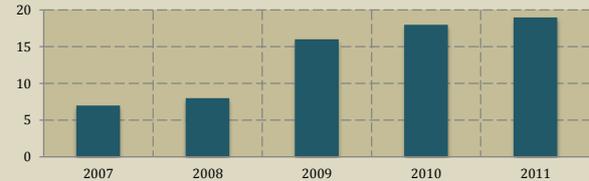
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



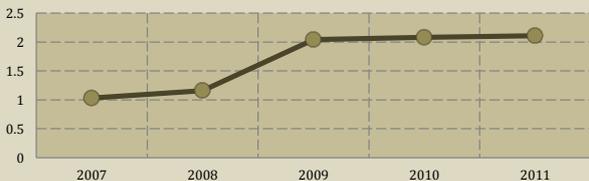
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	7	8	16	18	19
Share in Total Exports (%)	1.03	1.16	2.04	2.08	2.11
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	170	147	..	..	..
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Share in World (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



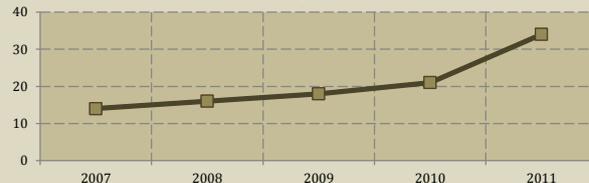
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



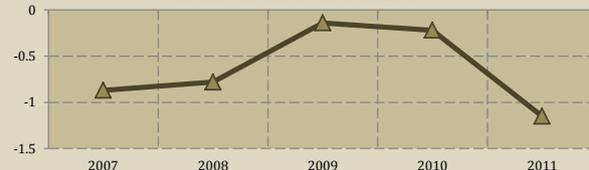
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	14	16	18	21	34
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-7	-8	-2	-3	-14
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.87	-0.78	-0.14	-0.22	-1.15

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Egypt

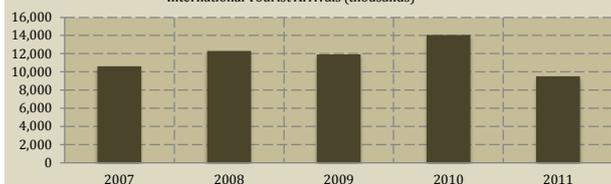
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	80.72
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.66
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	43.7
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	33.6
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	12.1
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	6,545
Average Years of Schooling	2010	7.2
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	73.2

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	10,610	12,296	11,914	14,051	9,497
Share in OIC (%)	8.06	8.59	8.30	9.08	6.26
Share in World (%)	1.18	1.34	1.35	1.48	0.95

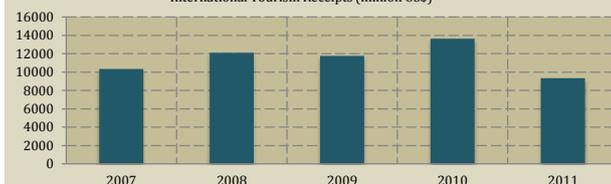
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



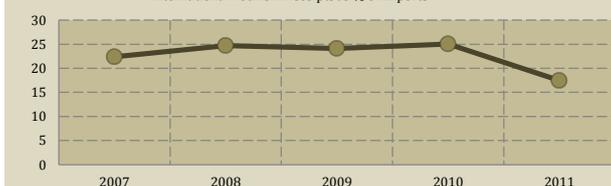
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	10327	12104	11757	13633	9333
Share in Total Exports (%)	22.36	24.7	24.1	25.05	17.47
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	973	984	987	970	983
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	1750	1868	1758	2029	1803
Share in OIC (%)	9.66	9.85	9.82	10.23	6.89
Share in World (%)	1.20	1.28	1.38	1.47	0.90

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



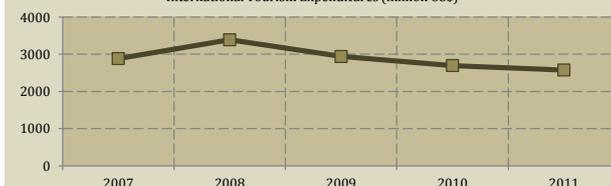
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



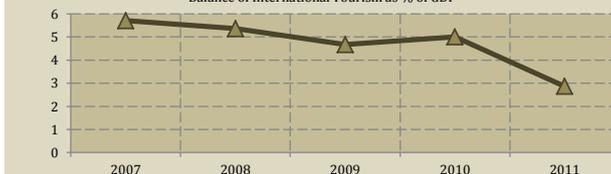
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	2886	3390	2941	2696	2575
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	7441	8714	8816	10937	6758
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	5.71	5.36	4.67	5.01	2.87

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Gambia

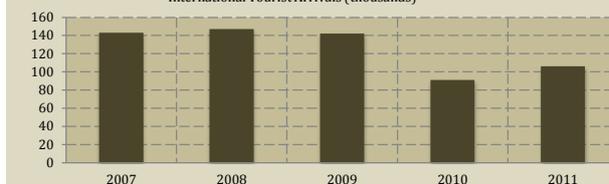
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	1.79
Population Growth (%)	2012	3.19
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	57.8
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	41.9
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	1,864
Average Years of Schooling	2010	3.6
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	58.5

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	143	147	142	91	106
Share in OIC (%)	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.07
Share in World (%)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01

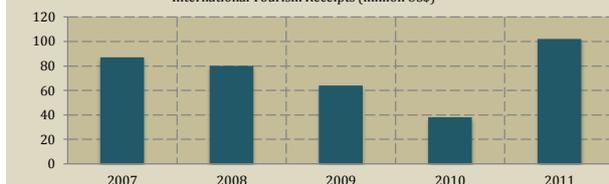
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



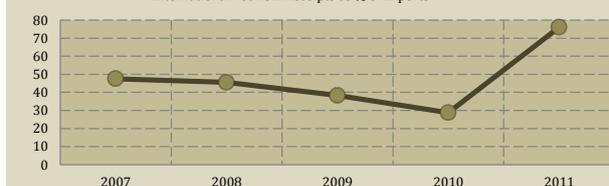
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	87	80	64	38	102
Share in Total Exports (%)	47.54	45.57	38.32	28.79	76.12
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	608	546	451	418	962
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.08
Share in World (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



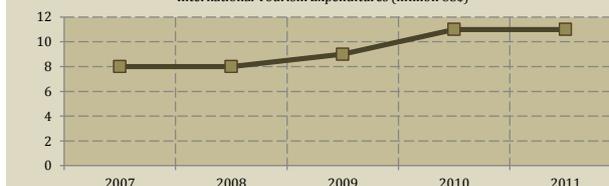
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



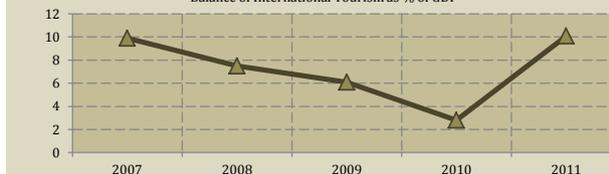
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	8	8	9	11	11
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	79	72	55	27	91
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	9.89	7.49	6.1	2.8	10.08

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Guinea

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	11.45
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.56
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	35.9
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	41.2
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	1,121
Average Years of Schooling	2010	3.3
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	54.1

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	30	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.02	..	..	..	..
Share in World (%)	0.00	..	..	..	..

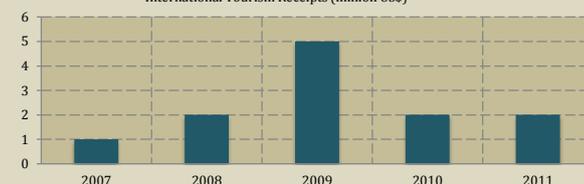
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



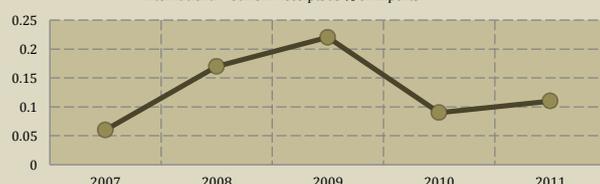
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	1	2	5	2	2
Share in Total Exports (%)	0.06	0.17	0.22	0.09	0.11
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	37	..	..	..	..
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	8	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Share in World (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



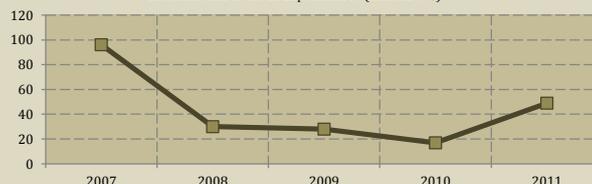
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



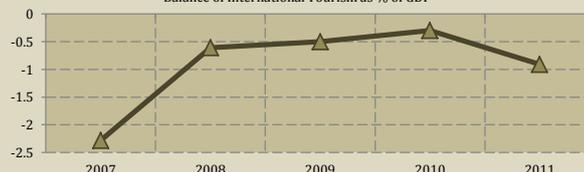
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	96	30	28	17	49
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-95	-28	-23	-15	-47
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-2.28	-0.61	-0.5	-0.3	-0.91

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Guinea Bissau

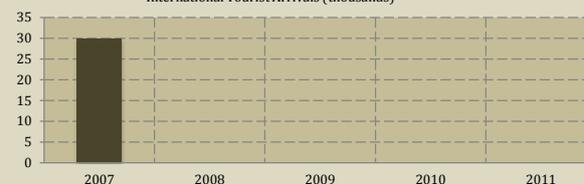
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	1.66
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.39
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	44.6
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	42.5
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	1,223
Average Years of Schooling	2010	..
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	48.1

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	30	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.02	..	..	..	..
Share in World (%)	0.00	..	..	..	..

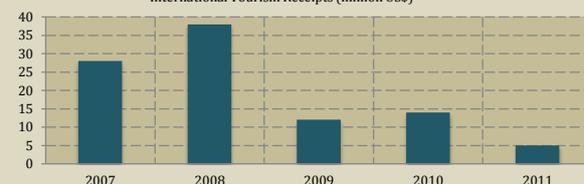
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



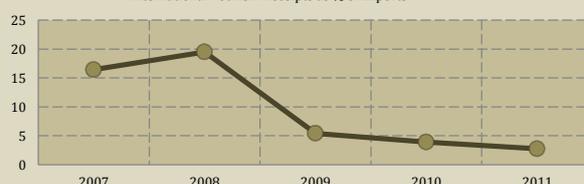
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	28	38	12	14	5
Share in Total Exports (%)	16.42	19.49	5.41	3.9	2.74
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	947	..	..	..	..
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	9	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
Share in World (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



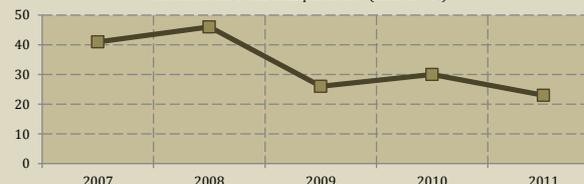
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



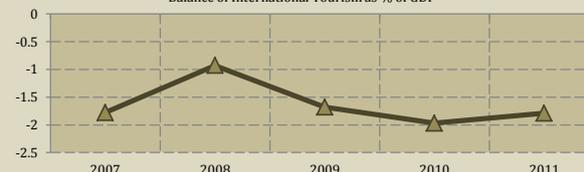
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	41	46	26	30	23
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-12	-8	-14	-17	-17
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-1.78	-0.93	-1.68	-1.97	-1.79

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Guyana

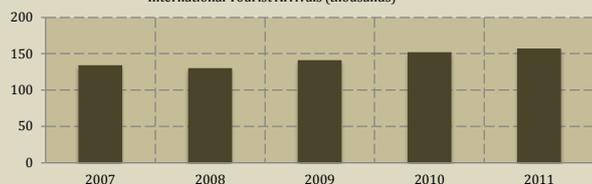
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	0.80
Population Growth (%)	2012	0.57
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	28.5
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	37.8
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	21
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	7,939
Average Years of Schooling	2010	9.0
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	69.9

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	134	130	141	152	157
Share in OIC (%)	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
Share in World (%)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02

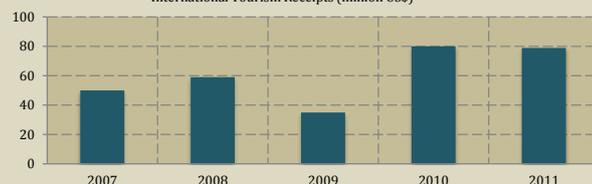
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	50	59	35	80	79
Share in Total Exports (%)	4.26	5.06	2.71	5.71	4.83
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	373	454	248	526	503
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.06
Share in World (%)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



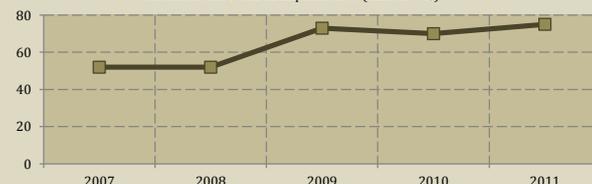
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



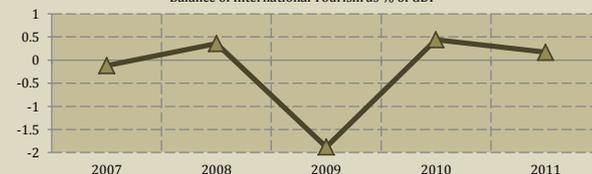
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	52	52	73	70	75
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-2	7	-38	10	5
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.12	0.36	-1.88	0.44	0.17

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Indonesia

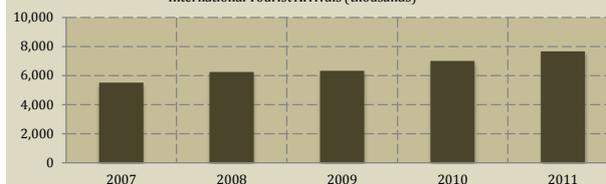
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	246.86
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.25
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	51.4
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	47.5
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	6.6
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	4,977
Average Years of Schooling	2010	6.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	69.3

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	5,506	6,234	6,324	7,003	7,650
Share in OIC (%)	4.18	4.36	4.40	4.53	5.05
Share in World (%)	0.61	0.68	0.72	0.74	0.77

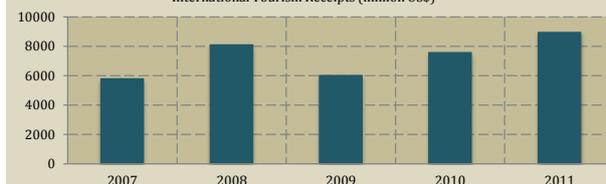
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



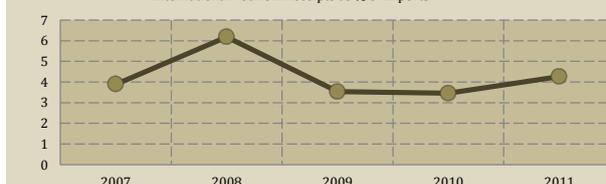
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	5831	8150	6054	7618	8994
Share in Total Exports (%)	3.9	6.19	3.54	3.46	4.27
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	1059	1307	957	1088	1176
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	707	937	970	1151	1217
Share in OIC (%)	5.45	6.63	5.06	5.72	6.64
Share in World (%)	0.68	0.87	0.71	0.82	0.86

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



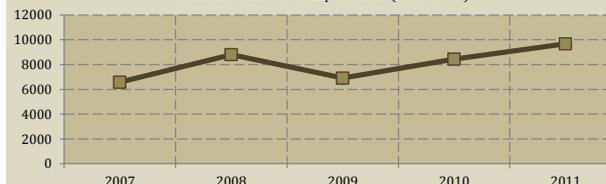
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	6578	8801	6908	8432	9677
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-747	-651	-854	-814	-683
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.17	-0.13	-0.16	-0.11	-0.08

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Iran

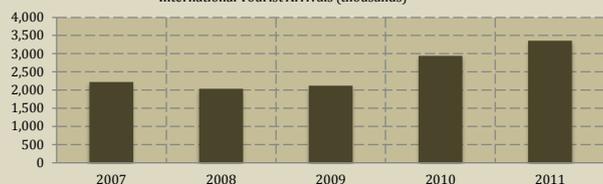
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	76.42
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.32
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	69.2
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	34.2
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	12.3
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	13,127
Average Years of Schooling	2010	8.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	73.0

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	2,219	2,034	2,116	2,938	3,354
Share in OIC (%)	1.69	1.42	1.47	1.90	2.21
Share in World (%)	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.31	0.34

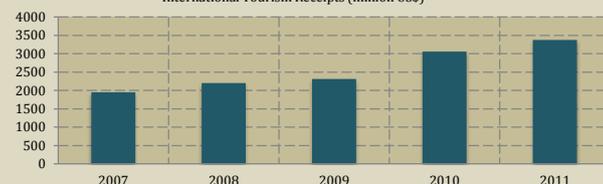
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



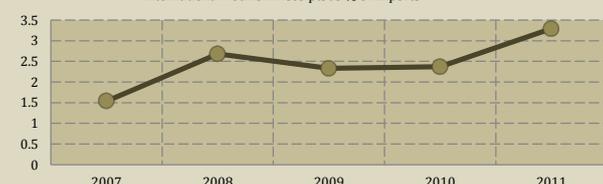
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	1950	2202	2310	3055	3375
Share in Total Exports (%)	1.54	2.68	2.33	2.37	3.29
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	879	1083	1092	1040	1006
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	2214
Share in OIC (%)	1.82	1.79	1.93	2.29	2.49
Share in World (%)	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.33	0.32

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



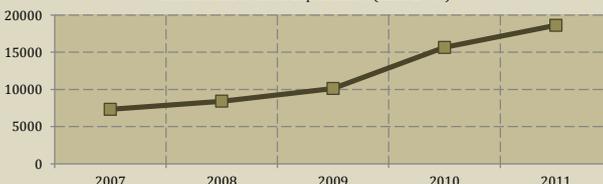
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



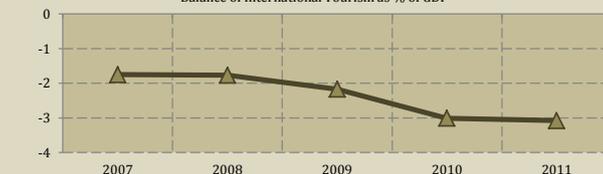
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	7335	8418	10133	15651	18634
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-5385	-6216	-7823	-12596	-15258
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-1.75	-1.77	-2.17	-3.01	-3.08

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Iraq

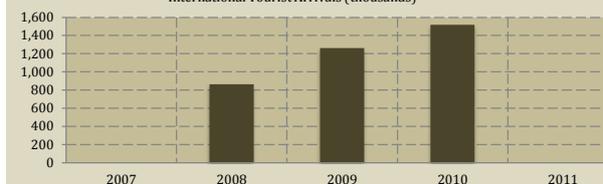
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	32.58
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.54
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	66.5
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	24.5
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2008	15.3
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	7,080
Average Years of Schooling	2010	5.8
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	69.0

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	..	864	1,262	1,518	..
Share in OIC (%)	..	0.60	0.88	0.98	..
Share in World (%)	..	0.09	0.14	0.16	..

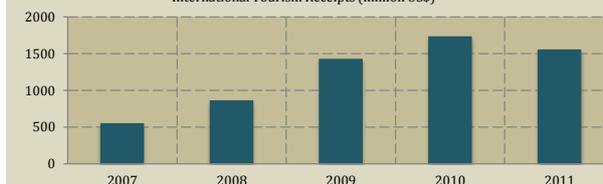
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	555	867	1432	1736	1558
Share in Total Exports (%)	0.96	2.27	2.91	2.45	1.87
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	..	1003	1135	1144	..
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	731	1000	1247	1575
Share in OIC (%)	0.52	0.71	1.20	1.30	1.15
Share in World (%)	0.06	0.09	0.17	0.19	0.15

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



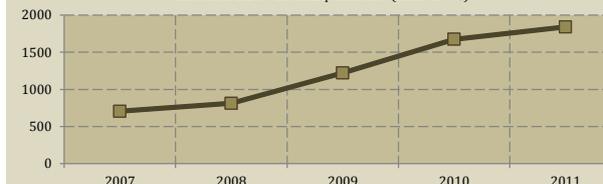
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



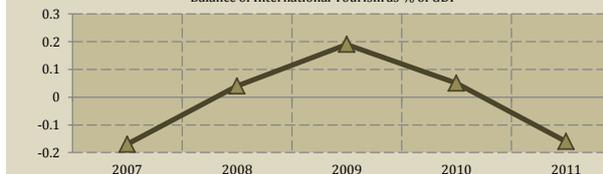
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	705	813	1221	1675	1839
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-150	54	211	61	-281
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.17	0.04	0.19	0.05	-0.16

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Jordan

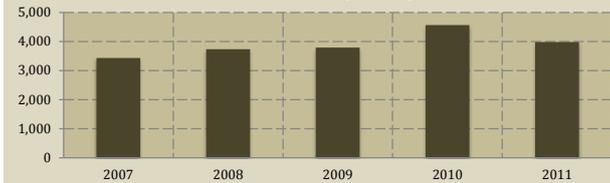
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	6.32
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.19
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	83.0
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	27.1
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	4.5
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	6,042
Average Years of Schooling	2010	9.2
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	73.4

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	3,431	3,729	3,789	4,557	3,975
Share in OIC (%)	2.61	2.61	2.64	2.95	2.62
Share in World (%)	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.48	0.40

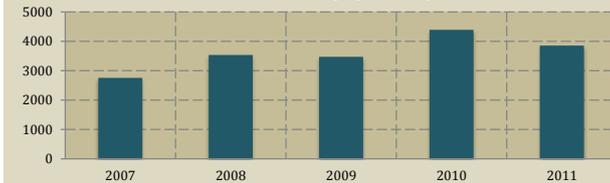
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



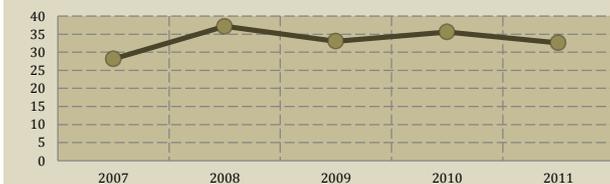
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	2754	3539	3472	4390	3859
Share in Total Exports (%)	28.13	37.16	33.07	35.58	32.63
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	803	949	916	963	971
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	1482	1644	1671	1881	1812
Share in OIC (%)	2.58	2.88	2.90	3.29	2.85
Share in World (%)	0.32	0.38	0.41	0.47	0.37

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



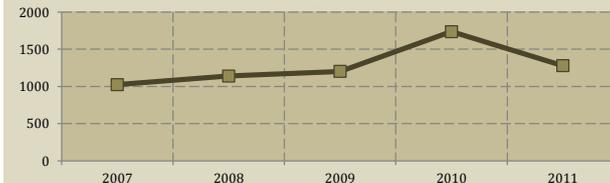
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



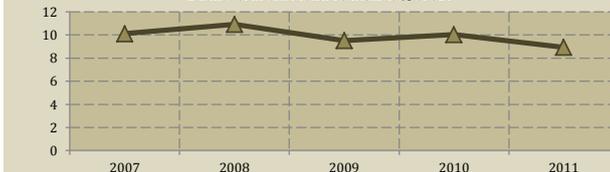
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	1024	1140	1202	1736	1280
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	1730	2399	2270	2654	2579
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	10.11	10.91	9.52	10.04	8.93

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Kazakhstan

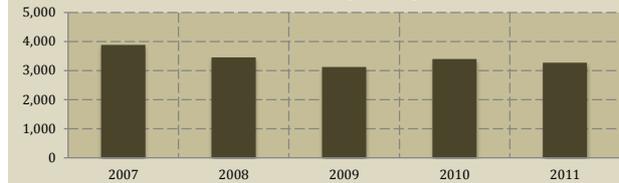
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	16.80
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.43
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	53.5
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	53.6
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	12.9
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	13,893
Average Years of Schooling	2010	10.4
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	68.9

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	3,876	3,447	3,118	3,393	3,265
Share in OIC (%)	2.94	2.41	2.17	2.19	2.15
Share in World (%)	0.43	0.38	0.35	0.36	0.33

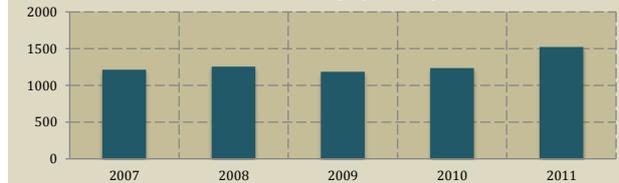
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



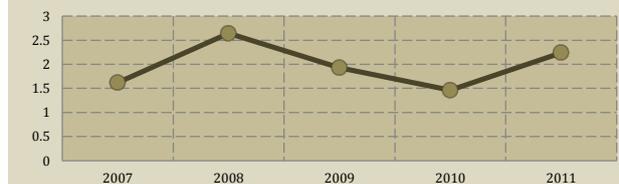
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	1213	1255	1185	1236	1524
Share in Total Exports (%)	1.62	2.64	1.93	1.46	2.24
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	313	364	380	364	467
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	2752	2660	2187	2477	2362
Share in OIC (%)	1.13	1.02	0.99	0.93	1.12
Share in World (%)	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.15

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



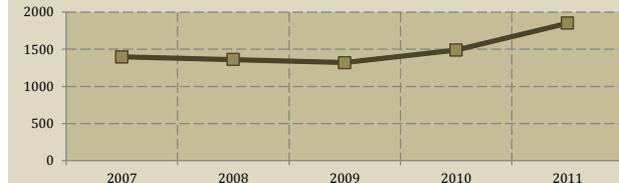
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



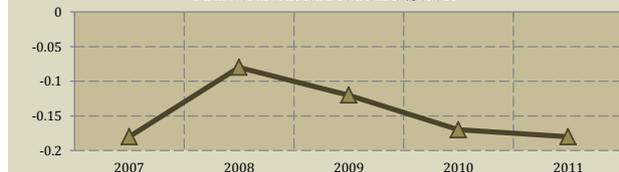
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	1396	1361	1319	1489	1851
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-183	-106	-134	-253	-327
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.18	-0.08	-0.12	-0.17	-0.18

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Kuwait

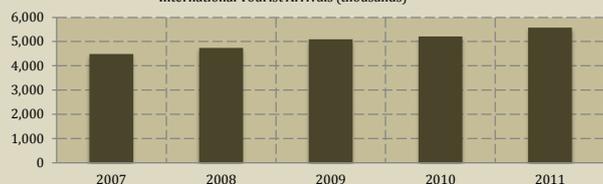
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	3.25
Population Growth (%)	2012	3.95
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	98.3
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	50.7
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	7.9
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	39,889
Average Years of Schooling	2010	6.3
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	74.7

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	4,482	4,736	5,088	5,208	5,574
Share in OIC (%)	3.40	3.31	3.54	3.37	3.68
Share in World (%)	0.50	0.52	0.58	0.55	0.56

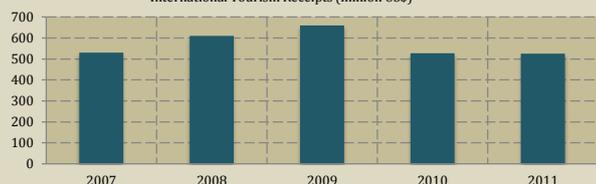
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	530	610	660	527	525
Share in Total Exports (%)	0.6	1.03	0.9	0.55	0.46
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	118	129	130	101	94
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	2548	2851	2958	3118	3506
Share in OIC (%)	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.40	0.39
Share in World (%)	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.05

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



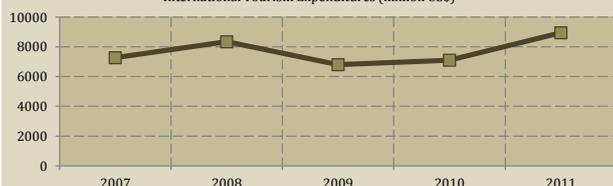
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



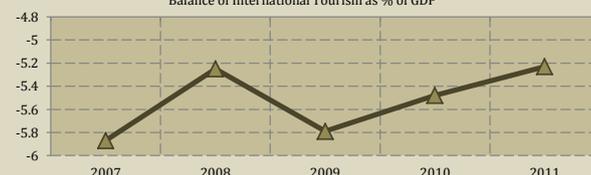
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	7267	8341	6799	7101	8944
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-6737	-7731	-6139	-6574	-8419
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-5.87	-5.25	-5.79	-5.48	-5.23

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Kyrgyzstan

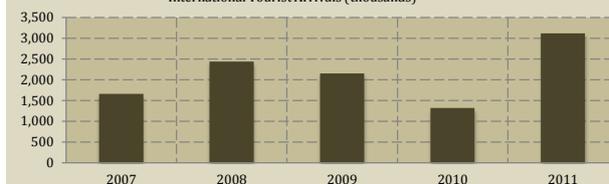
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	5.58
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.22
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	35.5
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	46.6
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	2.1
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	2,376
Average Years of Schooling	2010	8.7
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	69.6

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	1,656	2,435	2,147	1,316	3,114
Share in OIC (%)	1.26	1.70	1.50	0.85	2.05
Share in World (%)	0.18	0.26	0.24	0.14	0.31

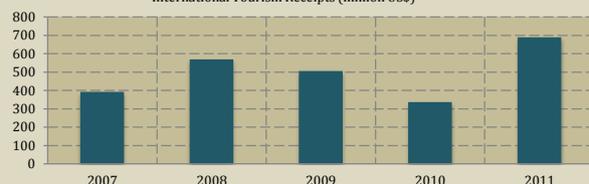
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



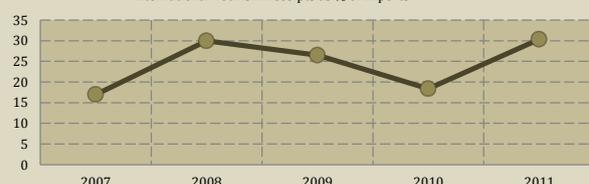
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	392	569	506	336	689
Share in Total Exports (%)	17.02	29.95	26.48	18.38	30.37
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	237	234	236	255	221
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	1174	1856	1586	965	1783
Share in OIC (%)	0.37	0.46	0.42	0.25	0.51
Share in World (%)	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.07

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	215	451	391	398	566
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	177	118	115	-62	123
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	4.65	2.3	2.46	-1.29	1.98

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Lebanon

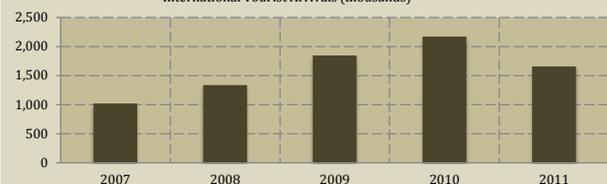
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	4.42
Population Growth (%)	2012	0.96
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	87.4
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	35.4
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2007	9
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	15,757
Average Years of Schooling	2010	..
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	72.6

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	1,017	1,333	1,844	2,168	1,655
Share in OIC (%)	0.77	0.93	1.28	1.40	1.09
Share in World (%)	0.11	0.15	0.21	0.23	0.17

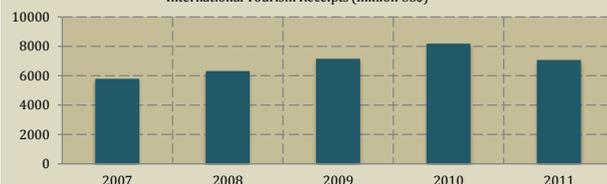
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	5796	6317	7157	8184	7070
Share in Total Exports (%)	35.82	30.07	34.5	40.56	29.58
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	5699	4739	3881	3775	4272
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	412	588	827	1062	718
Share in OIC (%)	5.42	5.14	5.98	6.14	5.22
Share in World (%)	0.68	0.67	0.84	0.88	0.68

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



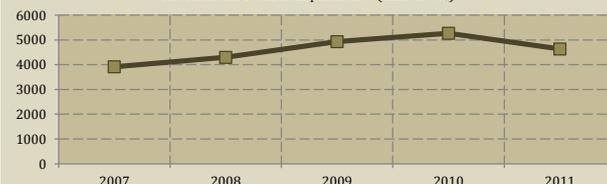
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



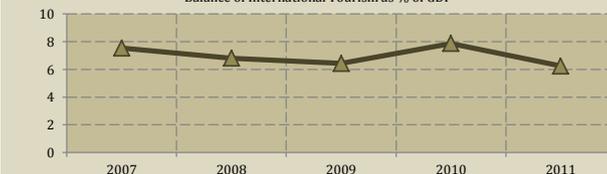
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	3914	4297	4928	5264	4635
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	1882	2020	2229	2920	2435
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	7.54	6.81	6.43	7.87	6.24

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Libya

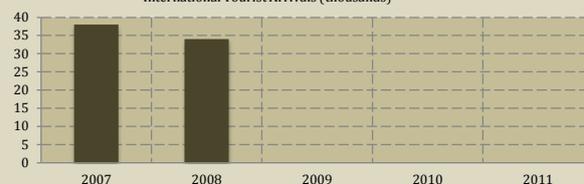
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	6.15
Population Growth (%)	2012	0.84
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	77.9
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	37.7
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2010	3.7
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	12,066
Average Years of Schooling	2010	7.8
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	75.0

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	38	34	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.03	0.02	..	..	..
Share in World (%)	0.00	0.00	..	..	..

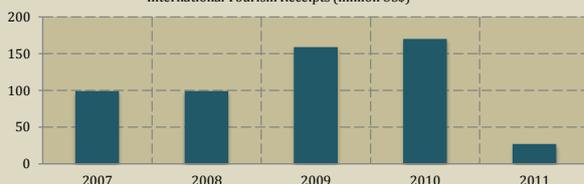
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	99	99	159	170	27
Share in Total Exports (%)	0.16	0.28	0.37	0.95	0.05
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	2605	2912	..	..	..
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.02
Share in World (%)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



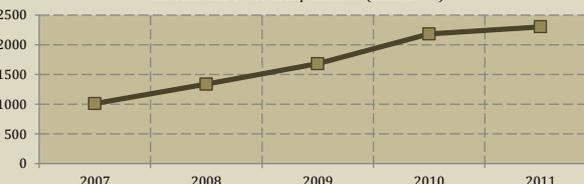
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



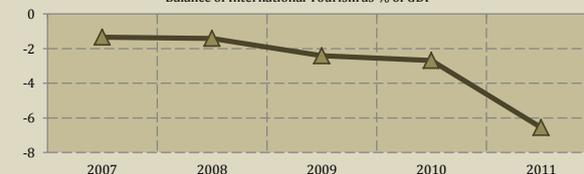
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	1010	1339	1683	2184	2303
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-911	-1240	-1524	-2014	-2276
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-1.35	-1.42	-2.42	-2.69	-6.56

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Malaysia

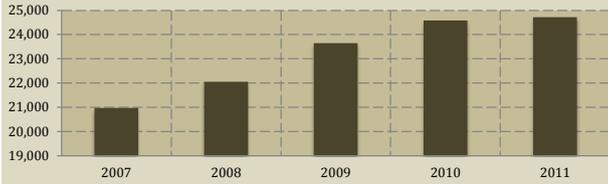
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	29.24
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.66
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	73.4
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	44.0
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	3.1
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	16,922
Average Years of Schooling	2010	10.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	74.3

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	20,973	22,052	23,646	24,577	24,714
Share in OIC (%)	15.93	15.41	16.47	15.89	16.30
Share in World (%)	2.33	2.40	2.69	2.59	2.48

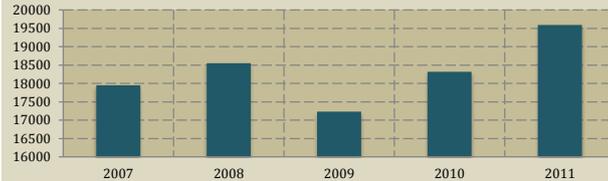
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



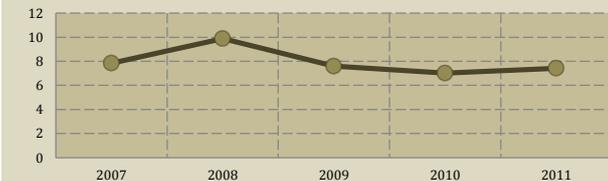
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	17948	18553	17231	18315	19593
Share in Total Exports (%)	7.84	9.89	7.6	7.02	7.43
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	856	841	729	745	793
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	2734	3435	3331	3519	3567
Share in OIC (%)	16.78	15.09	14.39	13.74	14.46
Share in World (%)	2.09	1.97	2.02	1.97	1.88

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



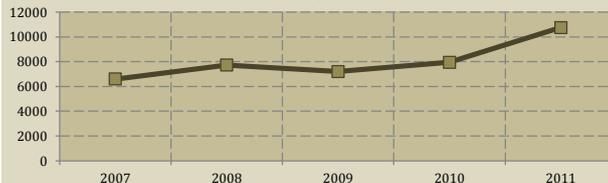
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



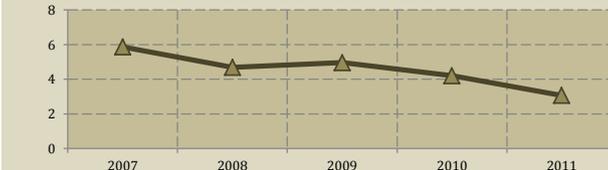
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	6600	7724	7196	7943	10753
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	11348	10829	10035	10372	8840
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	5.86	4.69	4.96	4.2	3.07

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Maldives

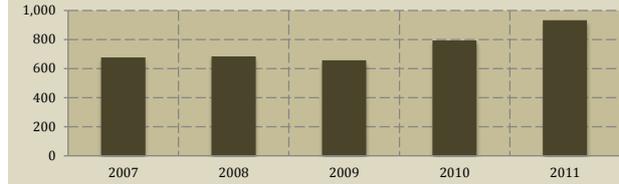
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	0.34
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.93
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	42.2
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	46.8
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2010	3.4
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	9,235
Average Years of Schooling	2010	6.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	76.9

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	676	683	656	792	931
Share in OIC (%)	0.51	0.48	0.46	0.51	0.61
Share in World (%)	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09

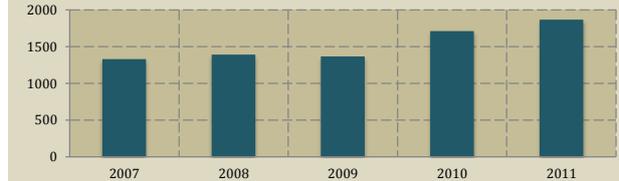
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



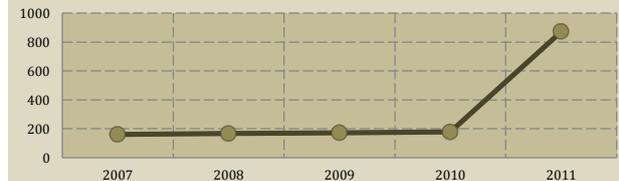
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	1331	1392	1366	1713	1868
Share in Total Exports (%)	160.55	166.71	171.82	177.51	872.9
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	1969	2038	2082	2163	2006
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	13	16	16	20	28
Share in OIC (%)	1.24	1.13	1.14	1.29	1.38
Share in World (%)	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.18

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



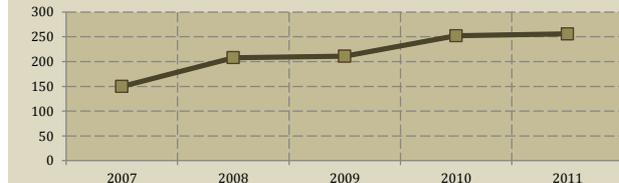
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



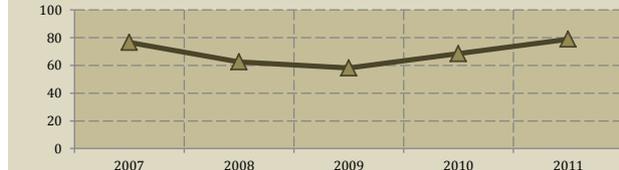
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	150	208	211	252	256
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	1181	1184	1155	1461	1612
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	76.59	62.58	58.19	68.46	78.94

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Mali

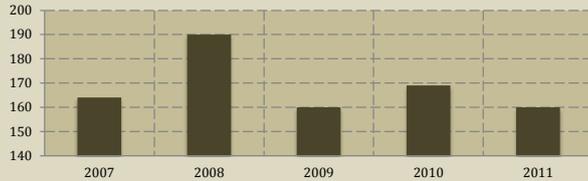
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	14.85
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.99
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	35.6
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	28.2
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	1,100
Average Years of Schooling	2010	2.0
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	51.4

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	164	190	160	169	160
Share in OIC (%)	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11
Share in World (%)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

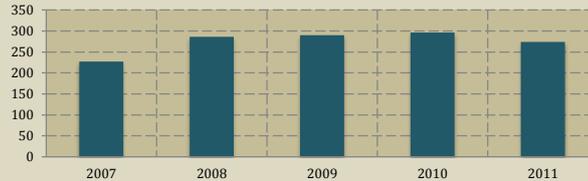
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



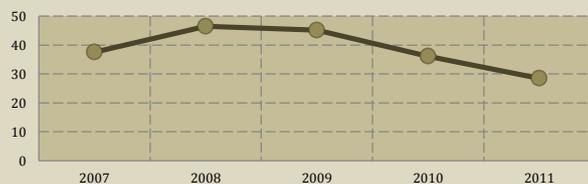
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	227	286	290	296	274
Share in Total Exports (%)	37.58	46.5	45.17	36.14	28.51
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	1384	1505	1813	1751	1713
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.20
Share in World (%)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



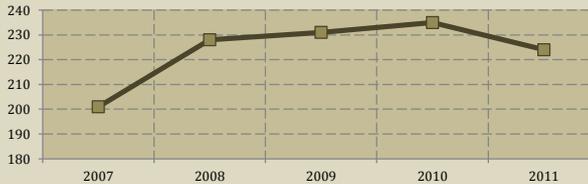
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



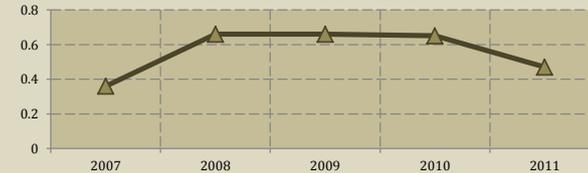
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	201	228	231	235	224
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	26	58	59	61	50
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	0.36	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.47

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Morocco

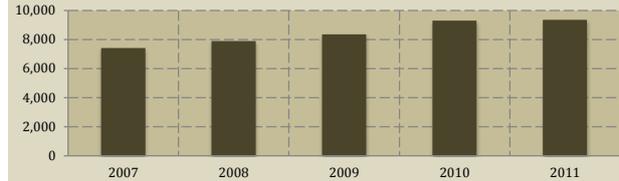
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	32.52
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.43
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	57.4
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	35.7
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	8.9
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	5,265
Average Years of Schooling	2010	5.0
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	72.1

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	7,408	7,879	8,341	9,288	9,342
Share in OIC (%)	5.63	5.51	5.81	6.00	6.16
Share in World (%)	0.82	0.86	0.95	0.98	0.94

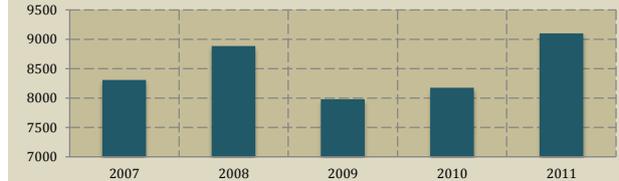
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



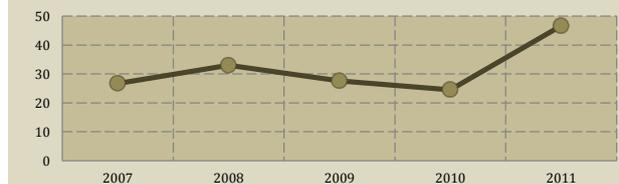
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	8307	8885	7980	8176	9101
Share in Total Exports (%)	26.73	32.99	27.62	24.54	46.66
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	1121	1128	957	880	974
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	260	300	304	350	399
Share in OIC (%)	7.77	7.23	6.67	6.13	6.72
Share in World (%)	0.97	0.94	0.94	0.88	0.87

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



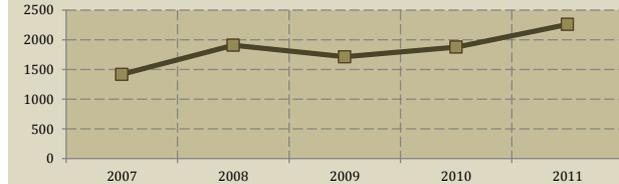
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



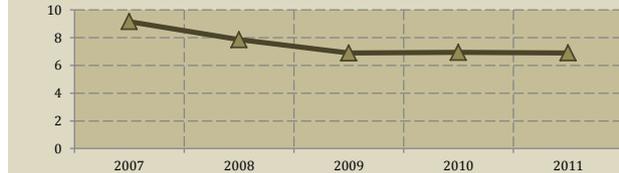
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	1418	1910	1713	1879	2260
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	6889	6975	6267	6297	6841
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	9.16	7.85	6.89	6.94	6.9

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Mozambique

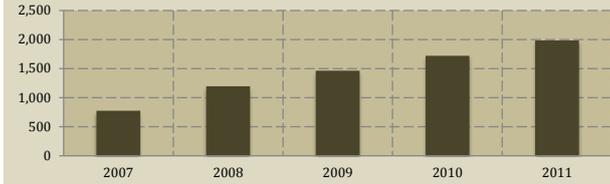
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	25.20
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.50
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	31.5
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	46.2
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	1,169
Average Years of Schooling	2010	1.8
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	50.2

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	771	1,193	1,461	1,718	1,982
Share in OIC (%)	0.59	0.83	1.02	1.11	1.31
Share in World (%)	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.18	0.20

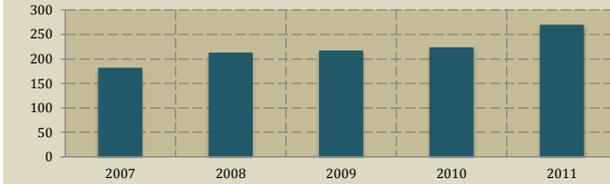
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



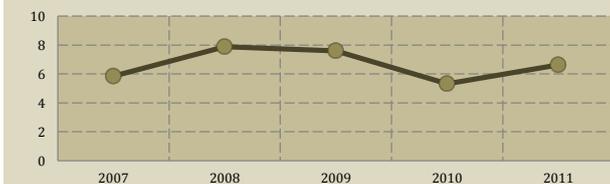
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	182	213	217	224	270
Share in Total Exports (%)	5.85	7.88	7.6	5.33	6.62
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	236	179	149	130	136
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.20
Share in World (%)	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



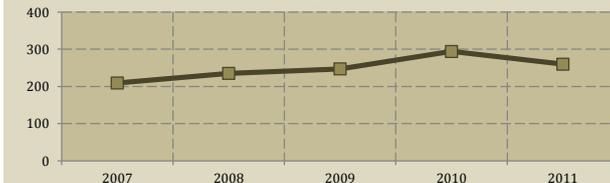
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



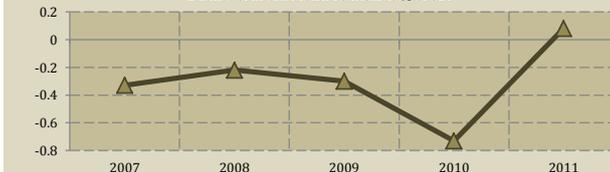
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	209	235	247	294	260
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-27	-22	-30	-70	10
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.33	-0.22	-0.3	-0.73	0.08

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Niger

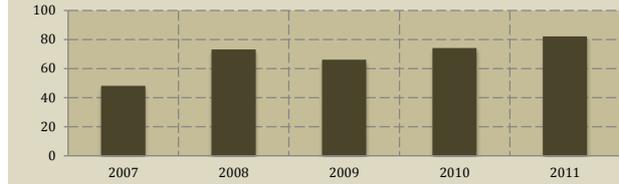
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	17.16
Population Growth (%)	2012	3.84
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	18.1
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	32.4
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2010	8
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	815
Average Years of Schooling	2010	1.8
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	54.7

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	48	73	66	74	82
Share in OIC (%)	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Share in World (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

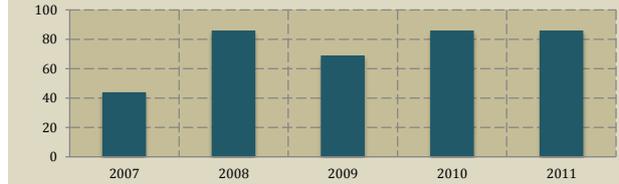
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



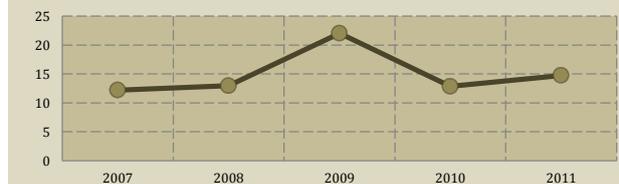
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	44	86	69	86	86
Share in Total Exports (%)	12.22	12.95	22.04	12.86	14.75
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	917	1178	1045	1162	1049
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
Share in World (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



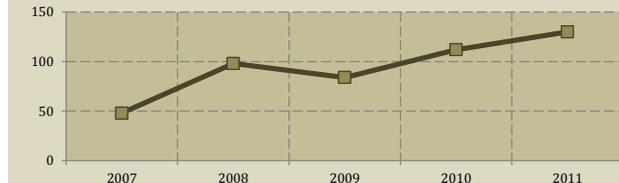
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



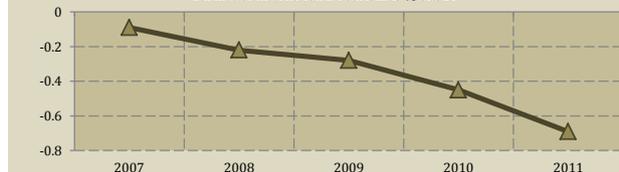
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	48	98	84	112	130
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-4	-12	-15	-26	-44
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.09	-0.22	-0.28	-0.45	-0.69

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Nigeria

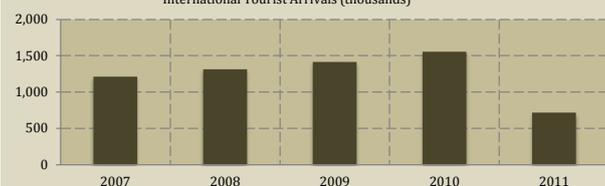
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	168.83
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.79
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	50.2
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	31.1
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	23.9
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	2,720
Average Years of Schooling	2010	6.8
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	51.9

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	1,212	1,313	1,414	1,555	715
Share in OIC (%)	0.92	0.92	0.98	1.01	0.47
Share in World (%)	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.07

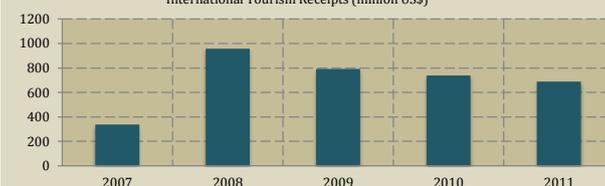
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



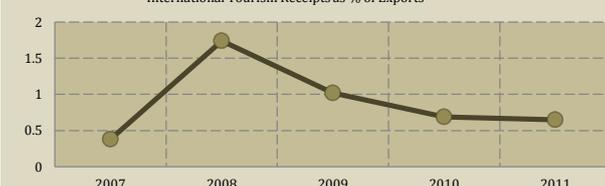
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	337	958	791	738	688
Share in Total Exports (%)	0.38	1.74	1.02	0.69	0.65
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	278	730	559	475	962
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	2718	3192	3222	3333	581
Share in OIC (%)	0.32	0.78	0.66	0.55	0.51
Share in World (%)	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



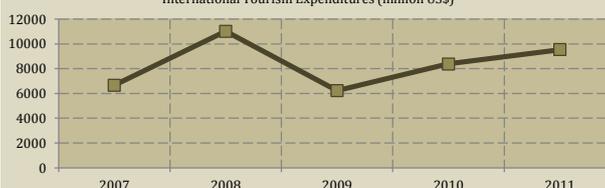
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



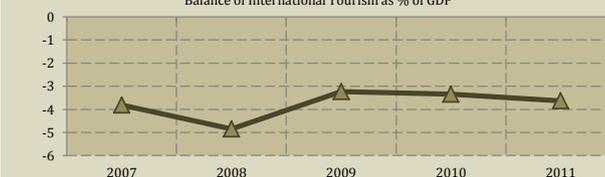
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	6664	11009	6236	8379	9534
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-6327	-10051	-5445	-7641	-8846
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-3.81	-4.85	-3.23	-3.34	-3.63

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Oman

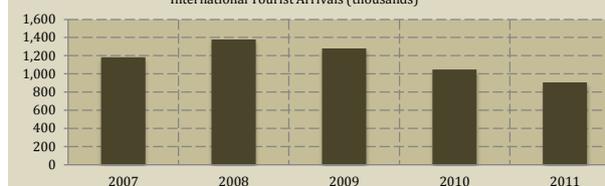
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	3.31
Population Growth (%)	2012	9.13
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	73.7
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	45.6
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	29,166
Average Years of Schooling	2010	.
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	73.3

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	1,182	1,378	1,280	1,048	905
Share in OIC (%)	0.90	0.96	0.89	0.68	0.60
Share in World (%)	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.09

International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	905	1,105	1,092	1,246	1,612
Share in Total Exports (%)	2.46	4.29	3.18	2.67	3.34
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	766	802	853	1,189	1,781
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	187	228	256	213	229
Share in OIC (%)	0.85	0.90	0.91	0.93	1.19
Share in World (%)	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.15

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



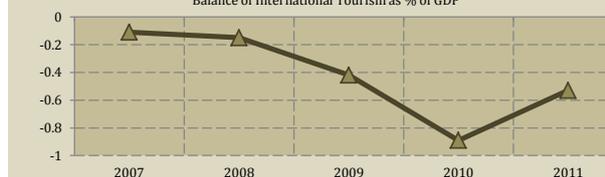
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	952	1,197	1,295	1,768	1,982
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-47	-92	-203	-522	-370
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.11	-0.15	-0.42	-0.89	-0.53

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



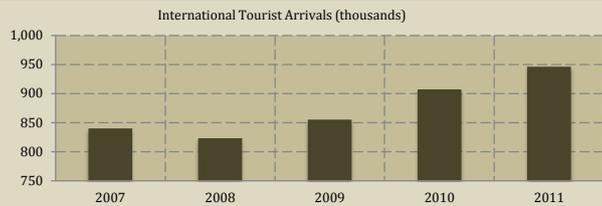
## Pakistan

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	179.16
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.69
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	36.5
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	34.8
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	6
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	2,881
Average Years of Schooling	2010	5.6
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	65.4

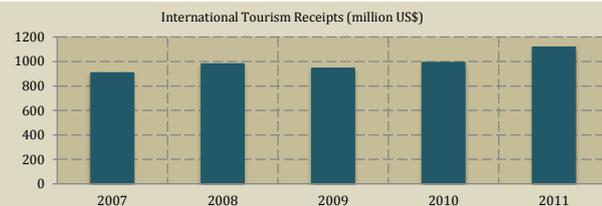
### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	840	823	855	907	946
Share in OIC (%)	0.64	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.62
Share in World (%)	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10

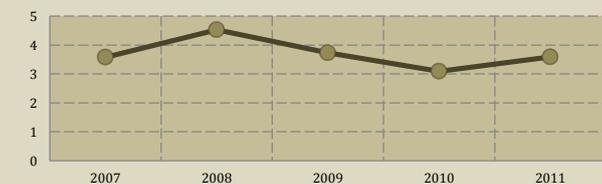


### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	912	986	950	998	1123
Share in Total Exports (%)	3.58	4.53	3.73	3.09	3.59
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	1086	1198	1111	1100	1188
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	127	122	147	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.85	0.80	0.79	0.75	0.83
Share in World (%)	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11

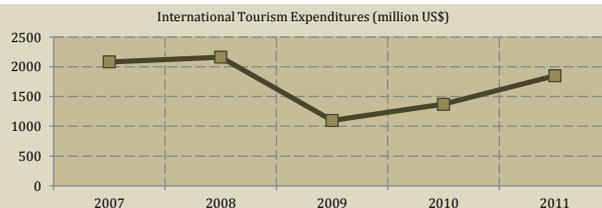


### International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports

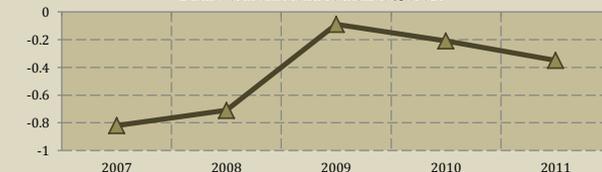


### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	2083	2163	1098	1370	1851
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-1171	-1177	-148	-372	-728
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.82	-0.71	-0.09	-0.21	-0.35



### Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



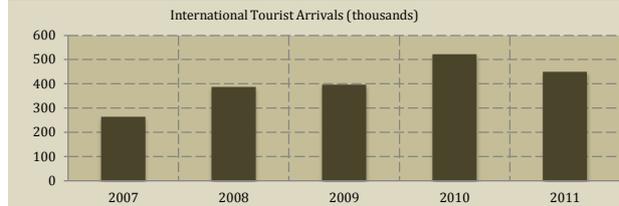
## Palestine

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	4.05
Population Growth (%)	2012	3.01
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	74.6
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	24.0
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2010	23.7
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	..
Average Years of Schooling	..	..
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	72.8

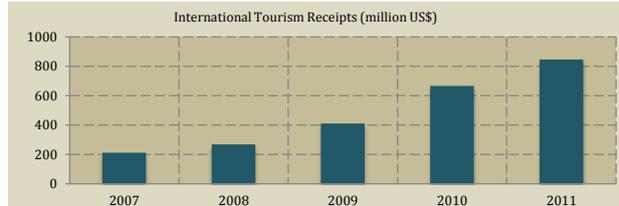
### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	264	387	396	522	449
Share in OIC (%)	0.20	0.27	0.28	0.34	0.30
Share in World (%)	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05

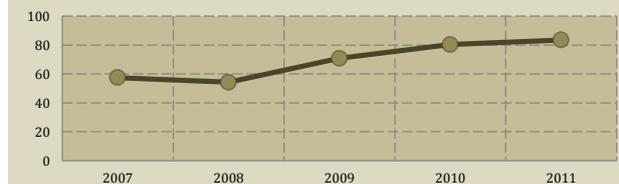


### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	212	269	410	667	847
Share in Total Exports (%)	57.45	54.23	70.81	80.26	83.44
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	803	695	1035	1278	1886
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.20	0.22	0.34	0.50	0.63
Share in World (%)	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.08

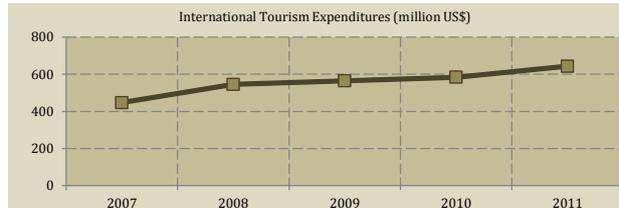


### International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports

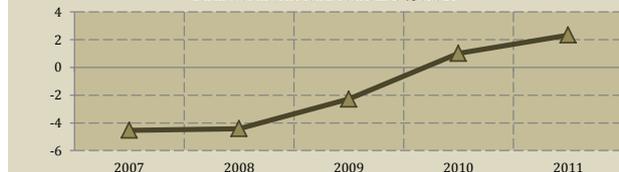


### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	447	545	564	584	643
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-235	-276	-154	83	204
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-4.53	-4.42	-2.29	1	2.33



### Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Saudi Arabia

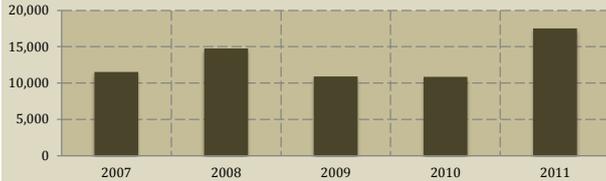
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	28.29
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.88
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	82.5
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	34.8
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2009	5.4
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	31,275
Average Years of Schooling	2010	8.5
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	74.1

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	11,531	14,757	10,897	10,850	17,498
Share in OIC (%)	8.76	10.31	7.59	7.01	11.54
Share in World (%)	1.28	1.61	1.24	1.14	1.76

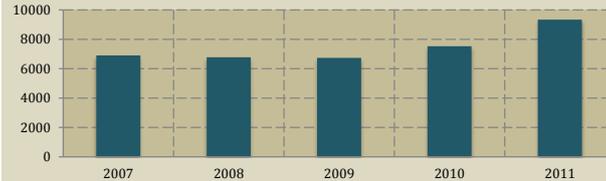
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



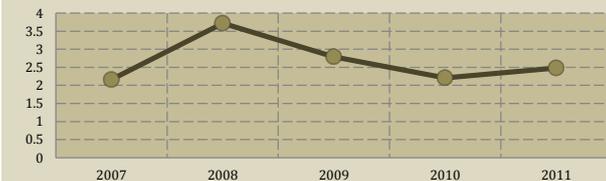
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	6907	6775	6744	7536	9336
Share in Total Exports (%)	2.16	3.72	2.79	2.21	2.48
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	599	459	619	695	534
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	7968	10717	8444	8605	13150
Share in OIC (%)	6.46	5.51	5.63	5.65	6.89
Share in World (%)	0.81	0.72	0.79	0.81	0.90

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



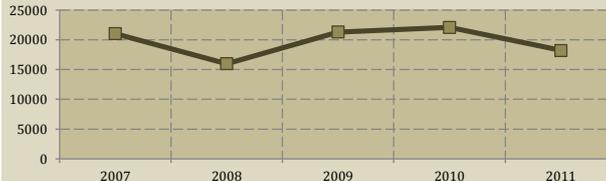
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	21031	16005	21312	22076	18209
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-14124	-9230	-14568	-14540	-8873
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-3.4	-1.78	-3.4	-2.76	-1.33

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Senegal

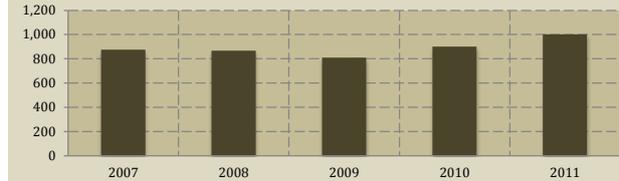
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	13.73
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.92
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	42.9
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	43.4
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	2,027
Average Years of Schooling	2010	4.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	59.3

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	875	867	810	900	1,001
Share in OIC (%)	0.66	0.61	0.56	0.58	0.66
Share in World (%)	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10

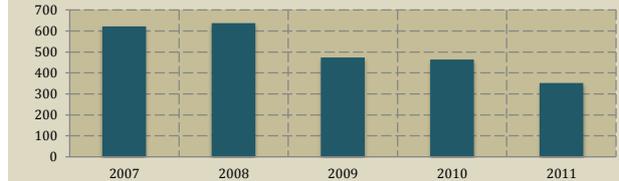
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



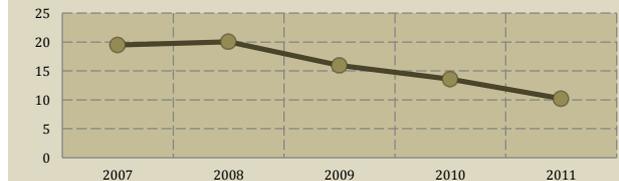
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	622	637	474	464	352
Share in Total Exports (%)	19.47	20.01	15.94	13.55	10.18
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	711	735	585	516	352
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	201	52	44	64	58
Share in OIC (%)	0.58	0.52	0.40	0.35	0.26
Share in World (%)	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



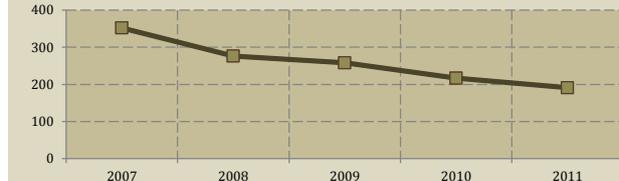
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



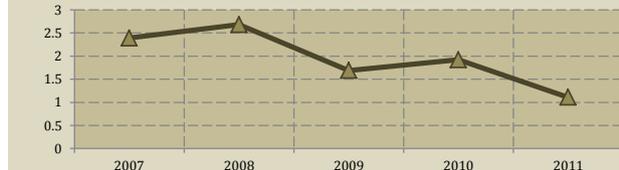
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	352	276	258	217	191
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	270	361	216	247	161
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	2.39	2.68	1.69	1.92	1.11

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Sierra Leone

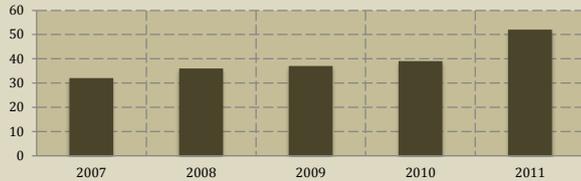
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	5.98
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.91
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	39.6
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	39.3
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	1,344
Average Years of Schooling	2010	3.4
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	47.8

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	32	36	37	39	52
Share in OIC (%)	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Share in World (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

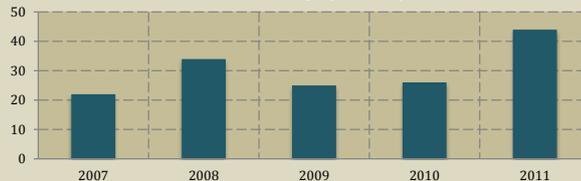
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



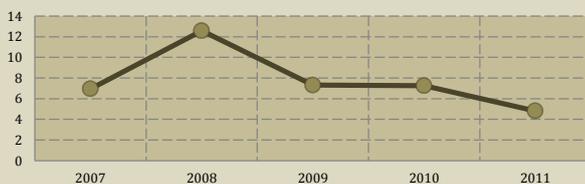
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	22	34	25	26	44
Share in Total Exports (%)	6.96	12.59	7.31	7.26	4.82
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	688	944	676	667	846
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	6	9
Share in OIC (%)	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03
Share in World (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



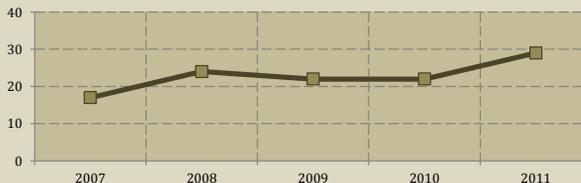
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



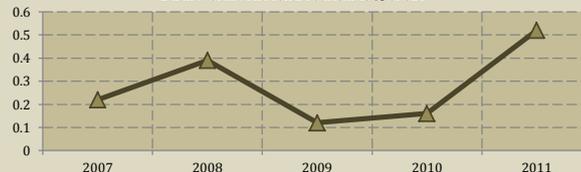
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	17	24	22	22	29
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	5	10	3	4	15
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	0.22	0.39	0.12	0.16	0.52

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Sudan

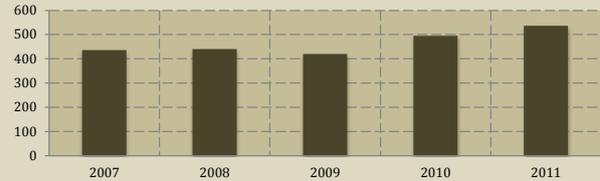
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	37.20
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.08
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	33.4
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	31.3
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	12
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	2,545
Average Years of Schooling	2010	3.0
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	61.4

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	436	440	420	495	536
Share in OIC (%)	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.35
Share in World (%)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

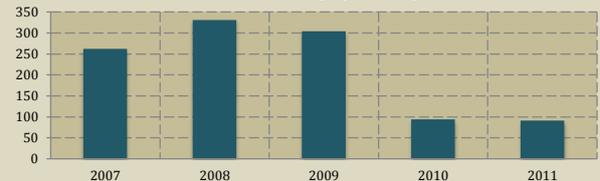
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



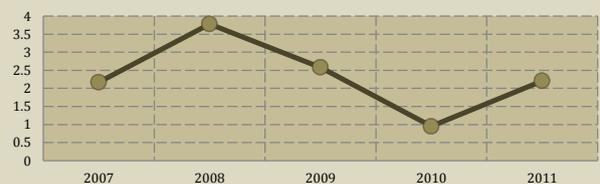
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	262	331	304	94	91
Share in Total Exports (%)	2.17	3.78	2.58	0.95	2.21
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	601	752	724	190	170
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.07	0.07
Share in World (%)	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



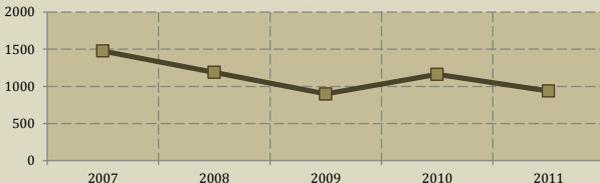
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



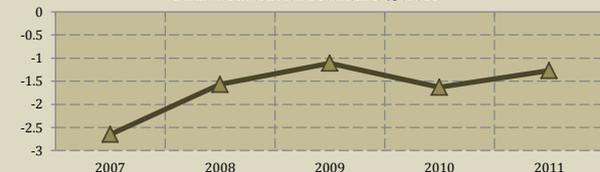
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	1477	1188	898	1162	937
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-1215	-857	-594	-1068	-846
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-2.65	-1.57	-1.11	-1.63	-1.27

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Suriname

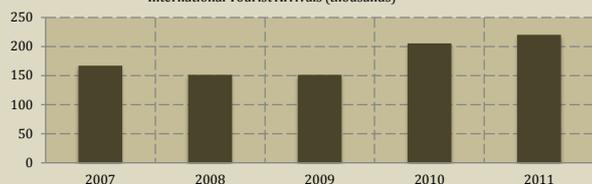
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	0.53
Population Growth (%)	2012	0.90
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	70.1
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	39.1
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2010	7.6
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	12,398
Average Years of Schooling	2010	..
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	70.6

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	167	151	151	205	220
Share in OIC (%)	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.15
Share in World (%)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

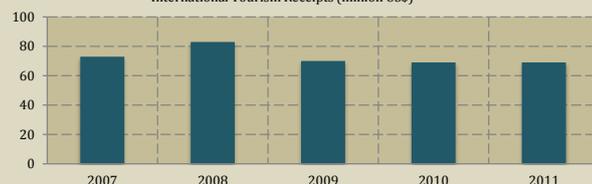
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	73	83	70	69	69
Share in Total Exports (%)	8.22	10.44	6.69	4.43	5.26
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	437	550	464	337	314
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	12	12	16	26	30
Share in OIC (%)	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05
Share in World (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



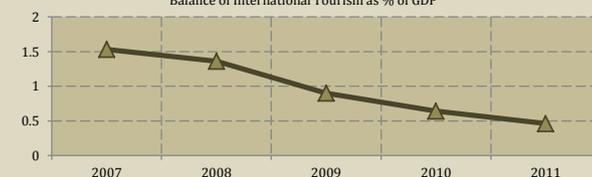
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	28	35	35	41	49
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	45	48	35	28	20
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	1.53	1.36	0.9	0.64	0.46

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Syria

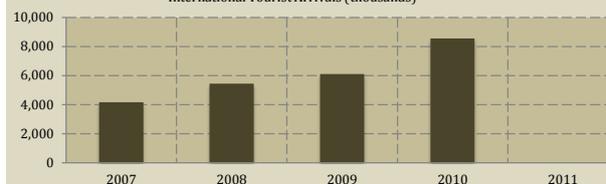
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	22.40
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.97
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	56.5
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	27.4
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2010	8.4
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	n/a
Average Years of Schooling	2010	5.3
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	75.8

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	4,158	5,430	6,092	8,546	..
Share in OIC (%)	3.16	3.79	4.24	5.52	..
Share in World (%)	0.46	0.59	0.69	0.90	..

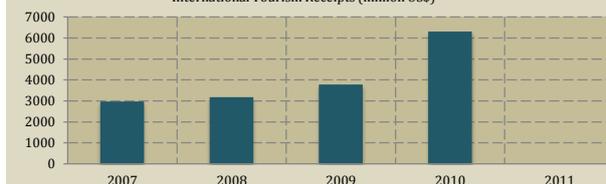
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



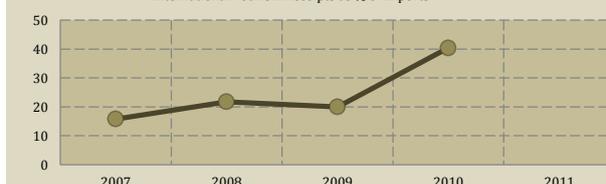
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	2972	3176	3781	6308	..
Share in Total Exports (%)	15.82	21.77	19.95	40.36	..
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	715	585	621	738	..
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	3286	4665	5020	7493	..
Share in OIC (%)	2.78	2.58	3.16	4.73	..
Share in World (%)	0.35	0.34	0.44	0.68	..

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



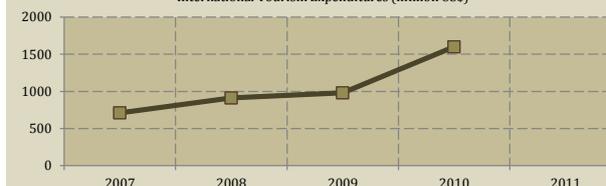
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



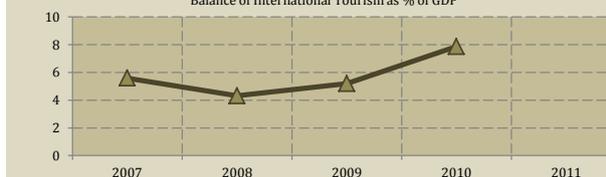
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	710	912	980	1598	..
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	2262	2264	2801	4710	..
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	5.59	4.31	5.19	7.86	..

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Tajikistan

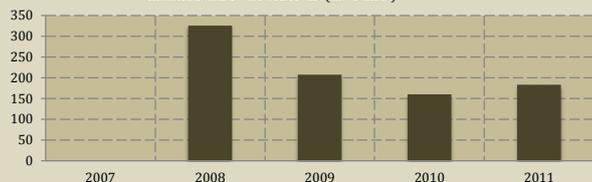
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	8.01
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.45
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	26.6
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	42.3
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	2,229
Average Years of Schooling	2010	9.3
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	67.5

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	..	325	207	160	183
Share in OIC (%)	..	0.23	0.14	0.10	0.12
Share in World (%)	..	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02

International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	17	24	20	32	40
Share in Total Exports (%)	1.04	1.99	1.46	3.25	3.86
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	..	73	94	203	217
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	223	120	89	128
Share in OIC (%)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Share in World (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	7	11	6	25	13
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	10	13	14	7	27
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.13	0.41

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Togo

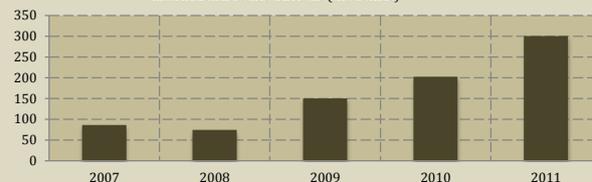
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	6.64
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.60
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	38.5
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	46.9
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	..	..
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	1,096
Average Years of Schooling	2010	5.9
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	57.0

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	86	74	150	202	300
Share in OIC (%)	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.13	0.20
Share in World (%)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03

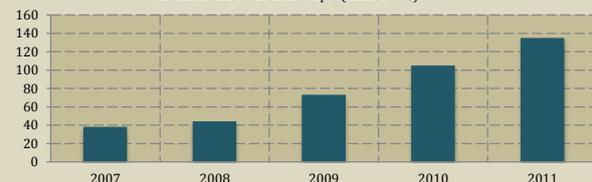
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



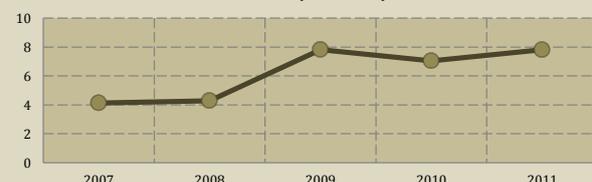
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	38	44	73	105	135
Share in Total Exports (%)	4.13	4.29	7.82	7.05	7.81
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	442	595	487	520	450
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	18	15	30	38	51
Share in OIC (%)	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10
Share in World (%)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



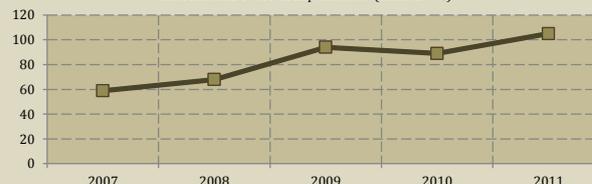
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



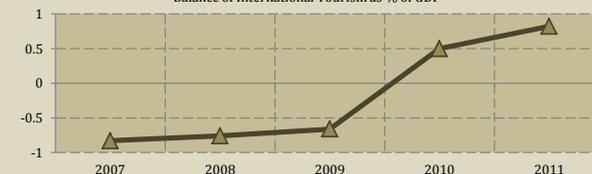
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	59	68	94	89	105
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-21	-24	-21	16	30
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-0.83	-0.76	-0.66	0.5	0.82

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Tunisia

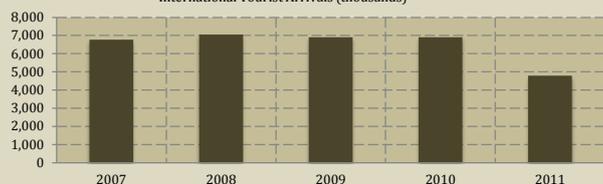
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	10.78
Population Growth (%)	2012	0.97
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	66.5
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	36.5
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	13
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	9,775
Average Years of Schooling	2010	7.3
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	74.8

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	6,762	7,050	6,901	6,903	4,785
Share in OIC (%)	5.14	4.93	4.81	4.46	3.16
Share in World (%)	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.73	0.48

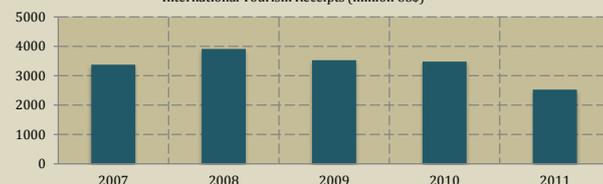
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



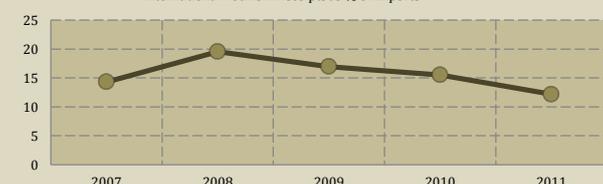
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	3373	3909	3526	3477	2529
Share in Total Exports (%)	14.32	19.56	16.97	15.52	12.17
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	499	554	511	504	529
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	2122	2437	2546	2571	2235
Share in OIC (%)	3.15	3.18	2.95	2.61	1.87
Share in World (%)	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.37	0.24

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



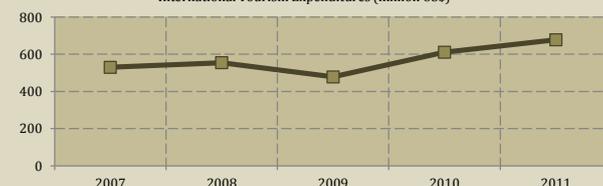
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



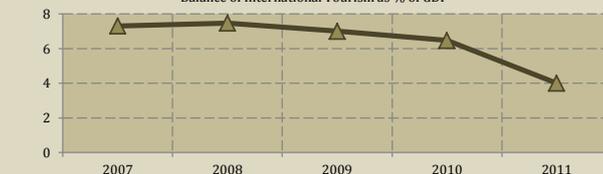
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	530	555	478	611	678
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	2843	3354	3048	2866	1851
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	7.3	7.47	7	6.47	4

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Turkey

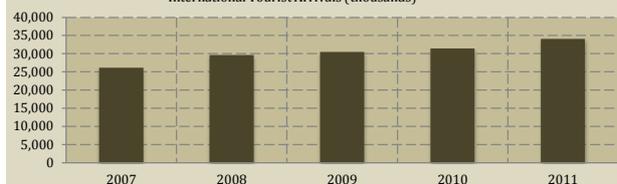
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	74.00
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.28
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	72.3
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	36.5
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	9.8
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	15,001
Average Years of Schooling	2010	7.0
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	73.9

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	26,122	29,637	30,435	31,396	34,038
Share in OIC (%)	19.84	20.71	21.20	20.29	22.45
Share in World (%)	2.90	3.22	3.46	3.31	3.42

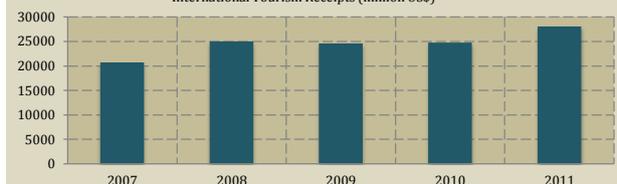
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



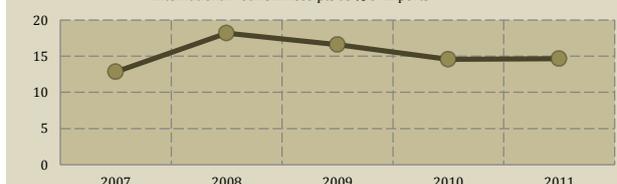
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	20719	25032	24601	24784	28059
Share in Total Exports (%)	12.84	18.19	16.61	14.58	14.65
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	793	845	808	789	824
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	2091	2696	3152	4074	4660
Share in OIC (%)	19.37	20.36	20.55	18.59	20.71
Share in World (%)	2.41	2.66	2.89	2.66	2.69

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	3867	4195	4635	5451	5469
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	16852	20837	19966	19333	22590
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	2.6	2.85	3.25	2.64	2.92

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Uganda

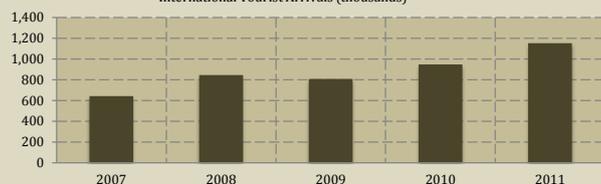
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	36.35
Population Growth (%)	2012	3.35
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	16.0
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	39.9
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2009	4.2
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	1,415
Average Years of Schooling	2010	5.4
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	54.1

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	642	844	807	946	1,151
Share in OIC (%)	0.49	0.59	0.56	0.61	0.76
Share in World (%)	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.12

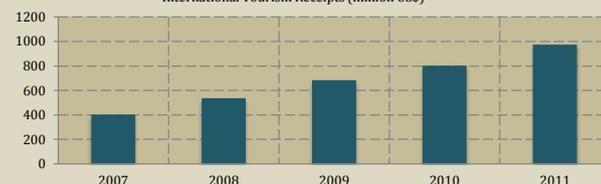
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



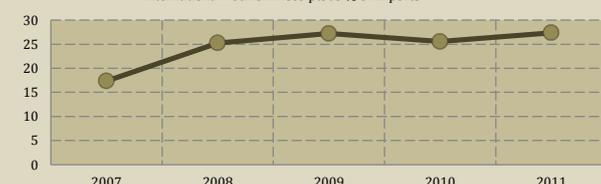
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	402	536	683	802	974
Share in Total Exports (%)	17.37	25.26	27.23	25.57	27.39
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	626	635	846	848	846
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	11	18	15	23	38
Share in OIC (%)	0.38	0.44	0.57	0.60	0.72
Share in World (%)	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.09

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



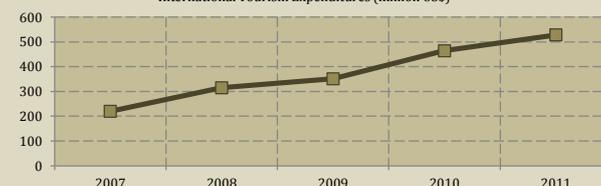
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



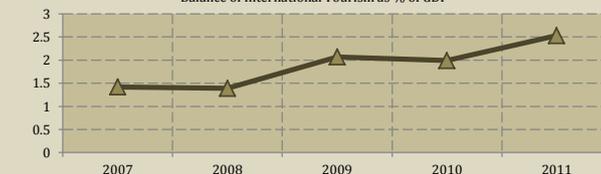
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	220	315	351	464	528
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	182	221	332	338	446
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	1.42	1.39	2.07	1.99	2.53

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## United Arab Emirates

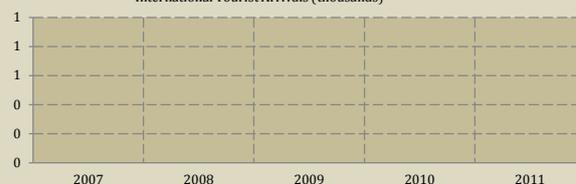
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	9.21
Population Growth (%)	2012	3.10
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	84.6
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	68.0
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2008	4
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	49,012
Average Years of Schooling	2010	9.5
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	76.7

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in World (%)	..	..	..	..	..

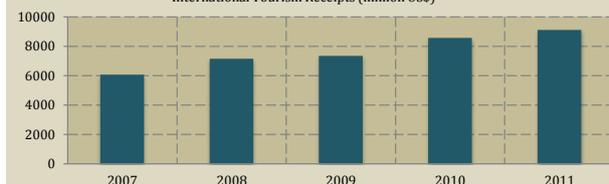
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



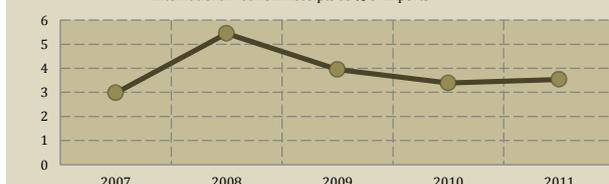
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	6072	7162	7352	8577	9112
Share in Total Exports (%)	2.98	5.45	3.95	3.39	3.54
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	5.68	5.83	6.14	6.44	6.73
Share in World (%)	0.71	0.76	0.86	0.92	0.87

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	11273	13288	10347	11818	10348
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	-5201	-6126	-2995	-3241	-1236
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	-2.02	-1.95	-1.15	-1.14	-0.36

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Uzbekistan

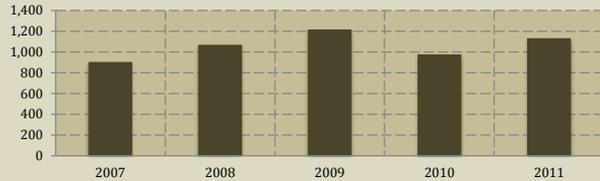
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	29.78
Population Growth (%)	2012	1.47
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	36.3
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	43.1
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2011	0.2
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	3,555
Average Years of Schooling	2010	10.9
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	68.3

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	903	1,069	1,215	975	1,131
Share in OIC (%)	0.69	0.75	0.85	0.63	0.75
Share in World (%)	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.11

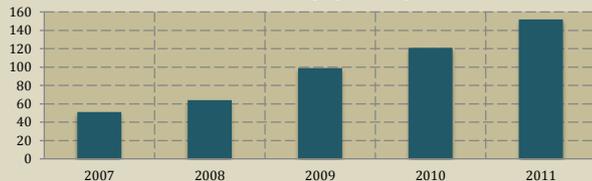
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



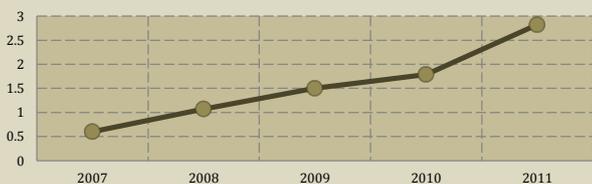
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	51	64	99	121	152
Share in Total Exports (%)	0.6	1.07	1.5	1.79	2.82
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	56	60	81	124	134
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	..	..	..	..	..
Share in OIC (%)	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.11
Share in World (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



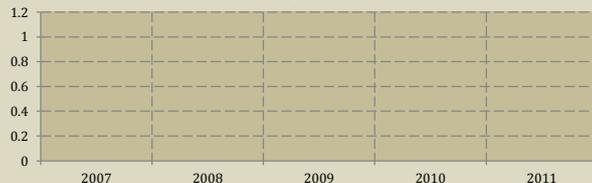
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



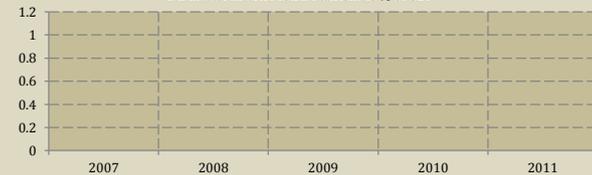
### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)					
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)					
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP					

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP



## Yemen

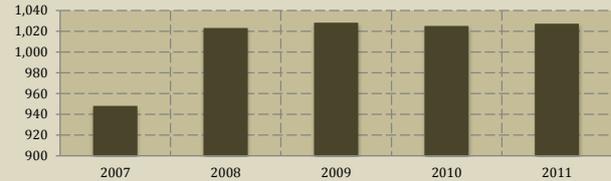
### GENERAL INFORMATION

Population (million)	2012	23.85
Population Growth (%)	2012	2.33
Urban Population (% of total population)	2012	32.9
Labor Force (% of total population)	2011	28.5
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2010	14.6
GDP per capita (PPP, cur. \$)	2012	2,283
Average Years of Schooling	2010	3.7
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	2011	65.5

### International Tourist Arrivals

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Arrivals (thousands)	948	1,023	1,028	1,025	1,027
Share in OIC (%)	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.66	0.68
Share in World (%)	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.10

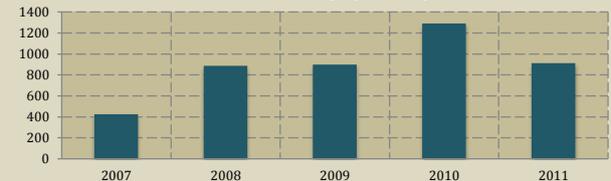
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)



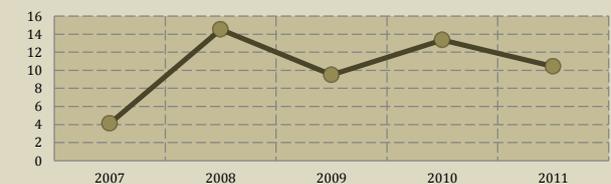
### International Tourism Receipts

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Receipts (million US\$)	425	886	899	1291	913
Share in Total Exports (%)	4.14	14.53	9.49	13.35	10.43
Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	448	866	875	1260	889
Intra OIC Receipts (Million US\$)	240	268	259	343	471
Share in OIC (%)	0.40	0.72	0.75	0.97	0.67
Share in World (%)	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.09

International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)



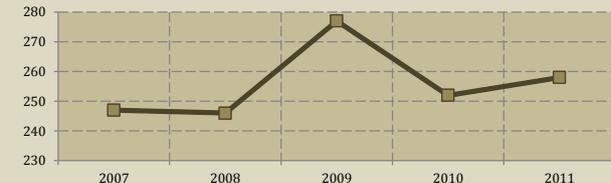
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports



### Expenditure and Balance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Int. Tourism Expenditures (mln US\$)	247	246	277	252	258
Balance of Int. Tourism (mln US\$)	178	640	622	1039	655
Balance of Int. Tourism as % of GDP	0.82	2.38	2.48	3.35	1.94

International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)



Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP

