

The background of the entire cover is a photograph of a large crowd of people seen from behind, walking along a paved path or boardwalk. The scene is captured during the "golden hour" of sunset, with warm, low-angle light creating long shadows and a hazy, atmospheric background. In the immediate foreground, the back of a woman with long, wavy blonde hair wearing a red top is visible on the left, and a man with a black backpack is walking away from the camera in the center. The crowd extends into the distance, where other figures are visible against the bright horizon.

TRAVEL & TOURISM **ECONOMIC IMPACT 2023**

UZBEKISTAN

ECONOMIC IMPACT 2023

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GLOBAL TRAVEL & TOURISM

2019

2022

2023 Forecast

Travel & Tourism GDP (percentage share of global GDP)

10.4%

7.6%

9.2%

Change in Travel & Tourism GDP (Year on year)

+22%

+\$1.4 trillion GDP gain

+23.3%

+\$1.8 trillion GDP gain

Jobs supported by Travel & Tourism

334m

1 in 10 of global employment

295m

1 in 11 of global employment

320m

1 in 10 of global employment

2014-2019 Jobs

1/5

of all global net new jobs
were created by Travel & Tourism

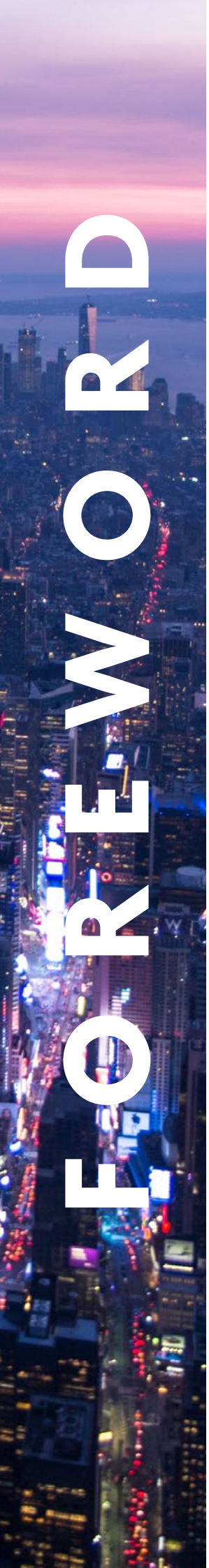
Change in Travel & Tourism Jobs (Year on year)

+22m

New jobs

+24m

New jobs



FORWARD

Global tourism is booming. For years, this growth was something the Travel & Tourism sector could take for granted; it was a fact of life. Prior to the pandemic, before the words ‘lockdown’ and ‘social distancing’ became part of our vocabulary, Travel & Tourism accounted for 1 in 5 new jobs created and 10.4% of global GDP. It was an economic lifeline for cities, islands, and villages alike, supporting 334 million jobs globally. In 2019, international visitor spending amounted to US\$1.86 trillion, and the sector produced 6.8% of the world’s exports.

Since the arrival of COVID-19, however, world travel has been on a journey back to health. Last year, despite China remaining closed, **Travel & Tourism’s contribution to global GDP grew by 22%**, meaning the sector is now worth **\$7.7 trillion**. This is still 23% behind the 2019 peak, but a remarkable recovery, given the challenges of inflation, staff shortages, and ongoing COVID-19 restrictions. The recovery so far has been the strongest in Latin America, North America, and Europe – all now closely approaching 2019 levels.

2022 was also a good year for employment. The global Travel & Tourism sector created **21.6 million new jobs**, bringing the total to 295 million. This means that last year, our sector supported 1 in 11 of all roles, worldwide. And while the sector’s recovery began with the return of domestic trips, 2022 gave international travellers cause for optimism too. Last year marked the first year of true recovery for international travel, with spending up 82%. Once they were abroad, **international tourists spent \$1.1 trillion** around the world – significant growth, albeit still 40% below 2019 levels.

At the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), we keep a keen watch on these economic indicators – year in, year out. The contributions our sector makes to the global economy, jobs and visitor spending are immensely important to the health and wealth of people around the world, including some of the poorest economies on our planet. The economic health of the sector is also deeply bound up with social and environmental progress. Every penny we create is another that can be invested in sustainability, new technology and the preservation of the natural world on which tourism depends. Every new job is one that can provide income to women, young people, or struggling families where employment is scarce. This is why we monitor the health of our sector so seriously.

Looking ahead, despite the many challenges on the horizon, **we forecast another year of strong performance in 2023**. Travel & Tourism GDP is set to grow by 23.3%, reaching 9.2% of the global economy. The sector’s value is forecast to grow to \$9.5 trillion, only 5% behind the 2019 peak. This will be partly fuelled by the reopening of China, while Latin and North America are expected to be the first regions to recover fully. By the end of the year, we forecast that the Travel & Tourism sector will have created 24 million new roles, bringing the sector’s total to 320 million jobs. International spending is set to grow 23%, reaching \$1.36 trillion.

Despite all this, the year ahead will not be without its challenges. Inflation, economic uncertainty, labour shortages and the climate crisis are limiting factors. And as travel returns to its pre-COVID-19 peak, some businesses are struggling to keep pace with demand. Worldwide, we need strong efforts to increase capacity and connectivity, as well as action from both industry and governments to resolve staffing problems. And finally, 2023 must be a year in which governments and the private sector take sustainability seriously. Decarbonising and protecting biodiversity must be at the top of any boardroom agenda.

If we can get all this right, 2023 promises to be another year of growth and opportunity. We hope this report will be a resource for policymakers, industry professionals and anyone interested in the future of travel. This research provides the data. Now, all that remains is action.

Julia Simpson
President & CEO
World Travel & Tourism Council

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

MAY 2023

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UZBEKISTAN

2023 Annual Research: Key Highlights¹

Global Data

	 Total GDP contribution:	 Total Travel & Tourism jobs:
2019	10.4% (of Total Economy) USD 10.0 TN Change in 2020: -49.4%	334 MN =10.3% (Share of Global Jobs) Change in 2020 ² : -70.7 MN -21.2%
2022	7.6% USD 7.7 TN Annual Change: +22.0% (-22.9% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY= 3.1%	295 MN =9.0% Annual Change: +7.9% (-11.4% vs 2019)
2023 (F)	9.2% USD 9.5 TN Annual Change: +23.3% (-5.0% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY= 1.3%	320 MN =9.6% Annual Change: +8.2% (-4.2% vs 2019)
2033 (F)	11.6% USD 15.5 TN CAGR ³ (2023 - 2033): 5.1% Economy CAGR (2023 - 2033): 2.6%	430 MN =11.8% New Jobs (2033 vs 2023): 110.1 MN

Uzbekistan Key Data

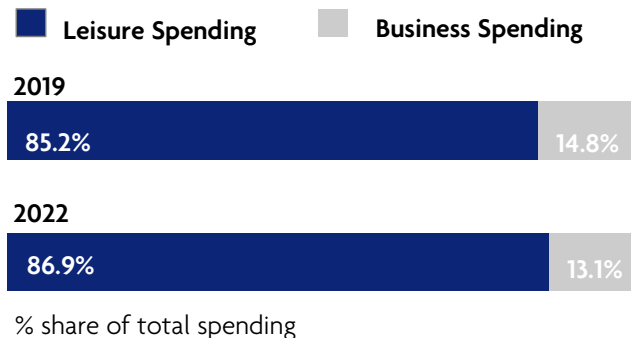
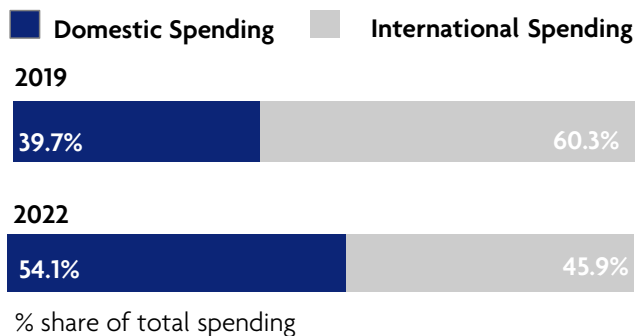
2019	5.2% (of Total Economy) UZS 37,549.8BN (USD 3.4BN) Change in 2020: -62.0%	756.8 (000s) =5.6% (Share of Total Jobs) Change in 2020: -23.1%
2022	3.4% UZS 26,645.0BN (USD 2.4BN) Annual Change: +52.5% (-29.0% vs 2019) Economy Change: -1.4%	714.5 (000s) =5.2% Annual Change: +18.2% (-5.6% vs 2019)
2023 (F)	3.7% UZS 30,644.0BN (USD 2.7BN) Annual Change: +15.0% (-18.4% vs 2019)	713.1 (000s) =5.1% Annual Change: -0.2% (-5.8% vs 2019)
2033 (F)	4.2% UZS 62,716.8BN (USD 5.6BN) CAGR (2023 - 2033): +7.4% Economy CAGR (2023 - 2033): +6.0%	902.0 (000s) =5.7% New Jobs (2033 vs 2023): 188.9 (000s)

UZBEKISTAN

2023 Annual Research: Key Highlights¹

Uzbekistan Visitor Spending

2019	2022	2023 (F)	2033 (F)
 International Visitor Spending:			
UZS18,321.8BN (USD 1.6BN) 8.9% of total exports	UZS9,965.4BN (USD 0.89BN) Annual Change: 104.7% (-45.6% vs 2019)	Annual Change: 17.3% (-36.2% vs 2019)	UZS23,095.1BN (USD 2.1BN) 5.4% of total exports CAGR (2023 - 2033): 7.0%
 Domestic Visitor Spending:			
UZS12,077.8BN (USD 1.1BN)	UZS11,763.6BN (USD 1.1BN) Annual Change: 35.6% (-2.6% vs 2019)	Annual Change: 14.4% (11.5% vs 2019)	UZS26,985.0BN (USD 2.4BN) CAGR (2023 - 2033): 7.2%



Inbound Arrivals⁴:

2019	2022
1. Kazakhstan 55%	1. Kazakhstan 63%
2. Kyrgyzstan 8%	2. Kyrgyzstan 7%
3. Russian Federation 5%	3. Türkiye 4%
4. Türkiye 3%	4. Russian Federation 2%
5. South Korea 2%	5. India 2%
Rest of world 28%	Rest of world 23%

Outbound Departures⁴:

2019	2022
1. Kazakhstan 50%	1. Kyrgyzstan 41%
2. Kyrgyzstan 29%	2. Kazakhstan 35%
3. Russian Federation 6%	3. Türkiye 8%
4. Türkiye 5%	4. Saudi Arabia 2%
5. South Korea 2%	5. Russian Federation 2%
Rest of world 9%	Rest of world 13%

Note: All figures shown for 2023 and 2033 are forecast projections (F). Data for additional Travel & Tourism indicators are available in the full report. For more details, visit <https://researchhub.wttc.org>.

1. All values are in constant 2022 prices & exchange rates. As reported in March 2023.

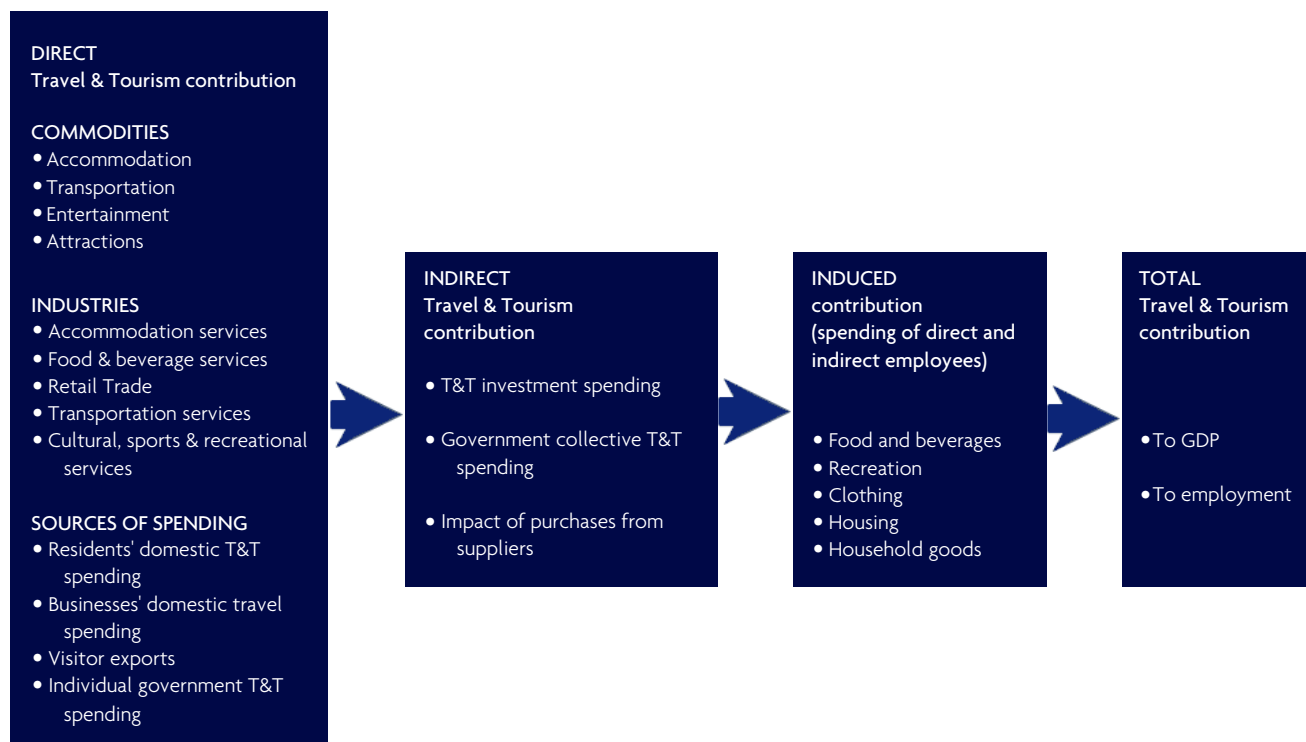
2. Where the country or region has implemented job support schemes and supported jobs are still recorded as employment by national statistical job losses exclude those supported jobs (where known)

3. CAGR= Compound Annual Growth Rate

4. Source: Oxford Economics, national sources and UNWTO

DEFINING THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

Travel & Tourism is an important economic activity in most countries around the world. As well as its direct economic impact, the industry has significant indirect and induced impacts. The UN Statistics Division-approved Tourism Satellite Accounting methodology (TSA:RMF 2008) quantifies only the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. But WTTC recognises that Travel & Tourism's total contribution is much greater, and aims to capture its indirect and induced impacts through its annual research.



DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP reflects the 'internal' spending on Travel & Tourism (total spending within a particular country on Travel & Tourism by residents and non-residents for business and leisure purposes) as well as government 'individual' spending - spending by government on Travel & Tourism services directly linked to visitors, such as cultural (eg museums) or recreational (eg national parks).

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is calculated to be consistent with the output, as expressed in National Accounting, of tourism-characteristic sectors such as hotels, airlines, airports, travel agents and leisure and recreation services that deal directly with tourists. The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is calculated from total internal spending by 'netting out' the purchases made by the different tourism sectors. This measure is consistent with the definition of Tourism GDP, specified in the 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008).

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism includes its 'wider impacts' (ie the indirect and induced impacts) on the economy. The 'indirect' contribution includes the GDP and jobs supported by:

- Travel & Tourism investment spending – an important aspect of both current and future activity that includes investment activity such as the purchase of new aircraft and construction of new hotels;
- Government 'collective' spending, which helps Travel & Tourism activity in many different ways as it is made on behalf of the 'community at large' – eg tourism marketing and promotion, aviation, administration, security services, resort area security services, resort area sanitation services, etc;
- Domestic purchases of goods and services by the sectors dealing directly with tourists – including, for example, purchases of food and cleaning services by hotels, of fuel and catering services by airlines, and IT services by travel agents.

The 'induced' contribution measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the Travel & Tourism industry.

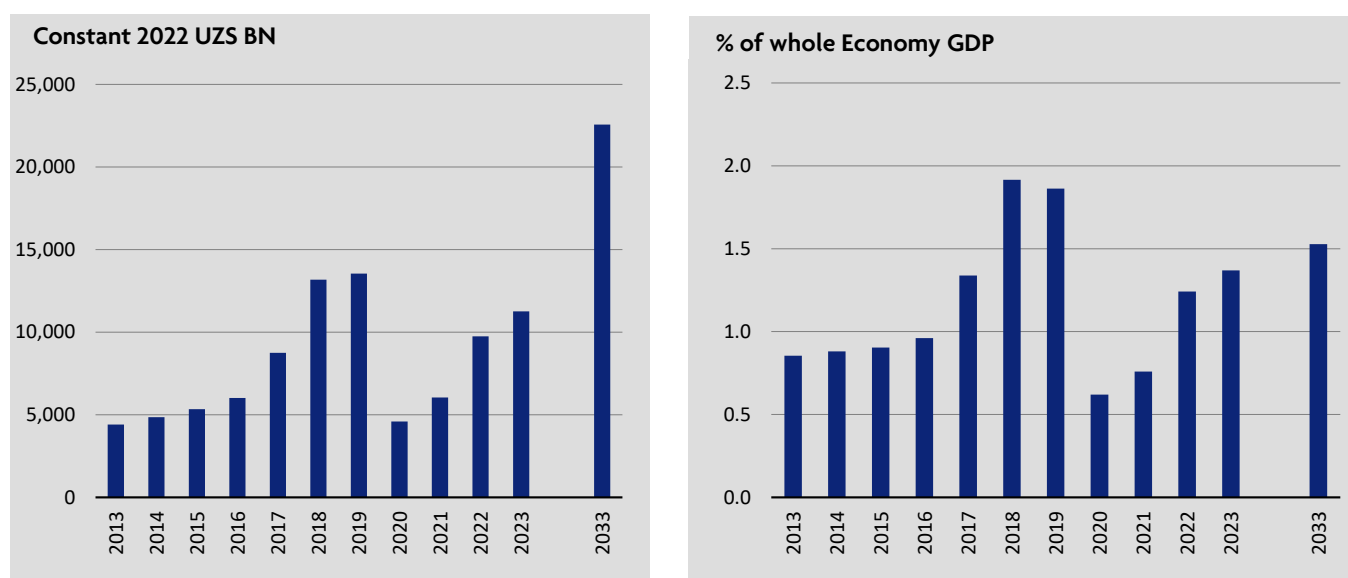
PLEASE NOTE THAT DUE TO CHANGES IN METHODOLOGY BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPARE FIGURES PUBLISHED BY WTTC FROM 2011 ONWARDS WITH THE SERIES PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2022 was UZ\$9,750.6bn (1.2% of GDP). This primarily reflects the economic activity generated by industries such as hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). But it also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to grow by 7.2% pa to UZ\$22,569.4bn (1.5% of GDP) from 2023 to 2033.

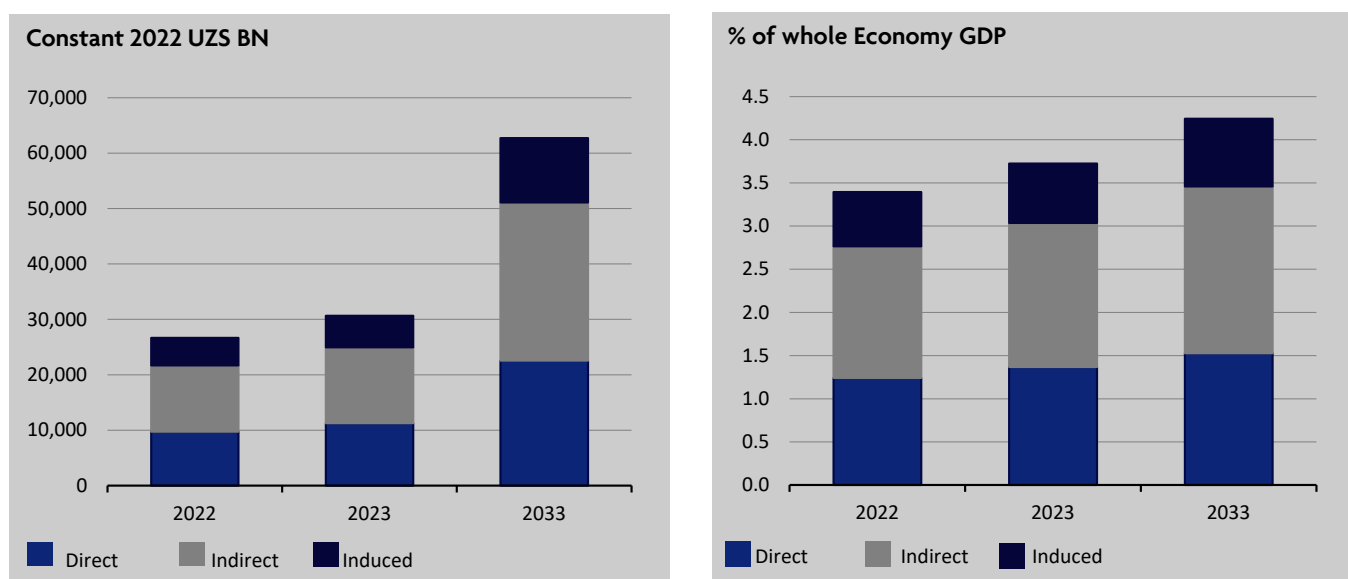
Uzbekistan: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was UZ\$26,645.0bn in 2022 (3.4% of GDP).

It is forecast to rise by 7.4% pa to UZ\$62,716.8bn from 2023 to 2033 (4.2% of GDP).

Uzbekistan: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



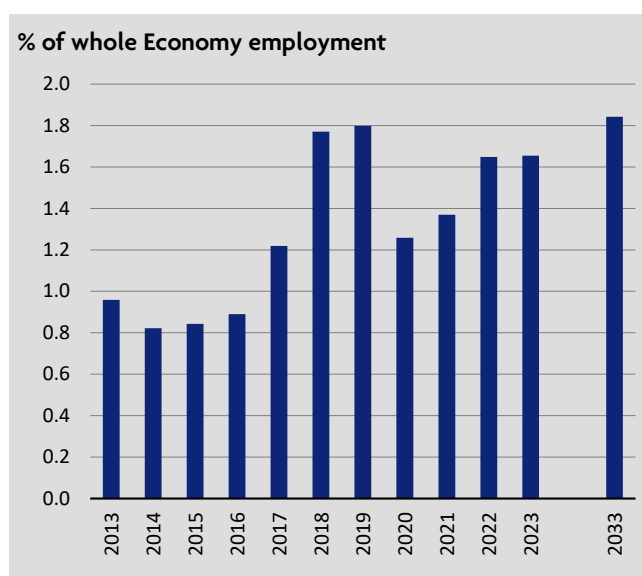
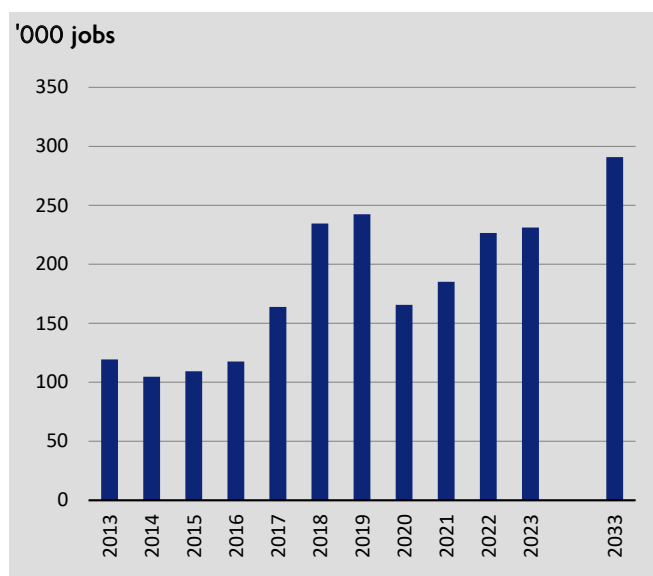
¹ All values are in constant 2022 prices & exchange rates

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Travel & Tourism generated 226,470 jobs directly in 2022 (1.6% of total employment). This includes employment by hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). It also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

By 2033, Travel & Tourism will account for 290,885 jobs directly (1.8% of total employment), an increase of 2.3% pa from 2023.

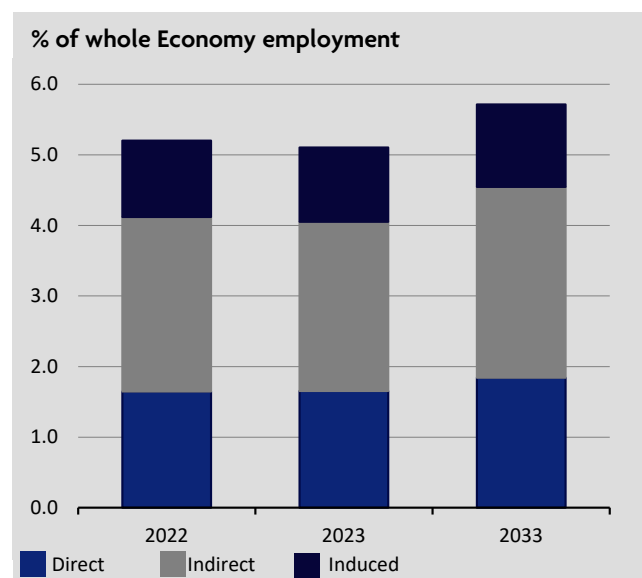
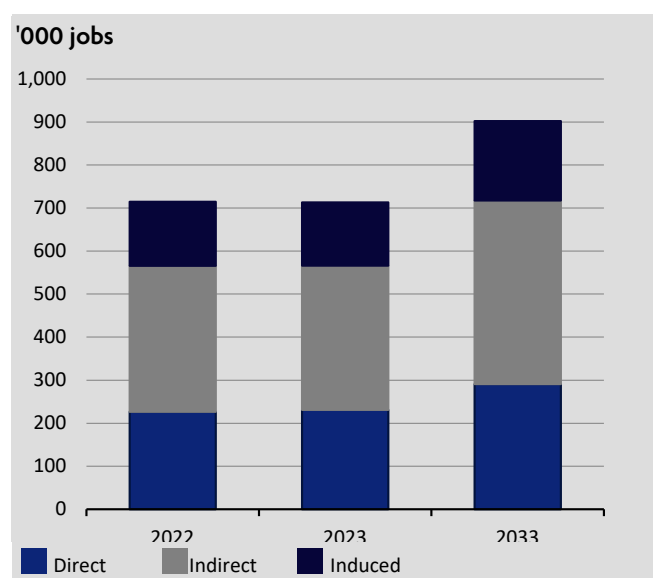
Uzbekistan: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was 714,454 jobs in 2022 (5.2% of total employment).

By 2033, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 902,008 jobs (5.7% of total employment), an increase of 2.4% pa since 2023.

Uzbekistan: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



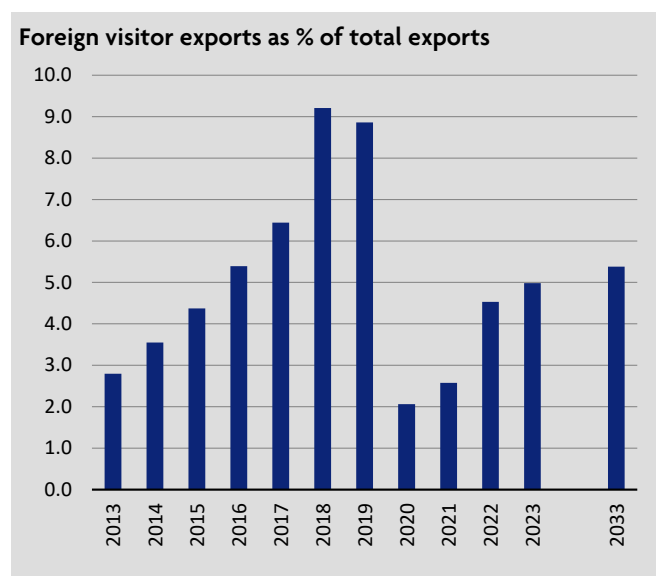
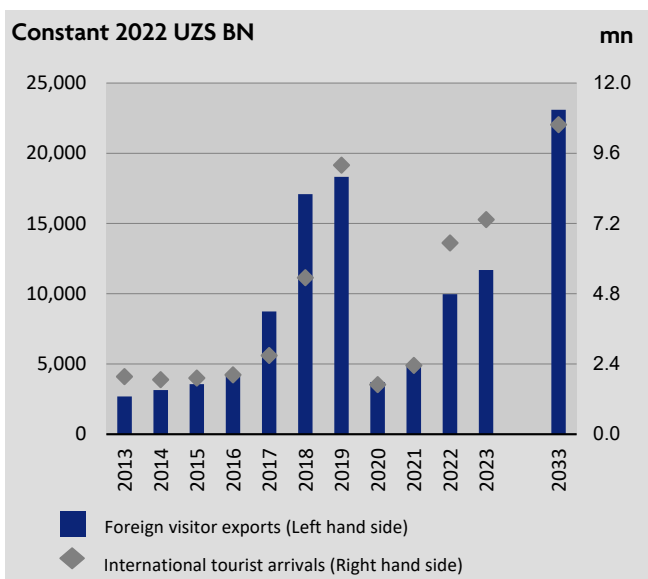
VISITOR EXPORTS AND INVESTMENT¹

VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2022, Uzbekistan generated UZ\$9,965.4bn in visitor exports.

By 2033, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 10,574,000, generating expenditure of UZ\$23,095.1bn, an increase of 7.0% pa since 2023.

Uzbekistan: Visitor Exports and International Tourist Arrivals

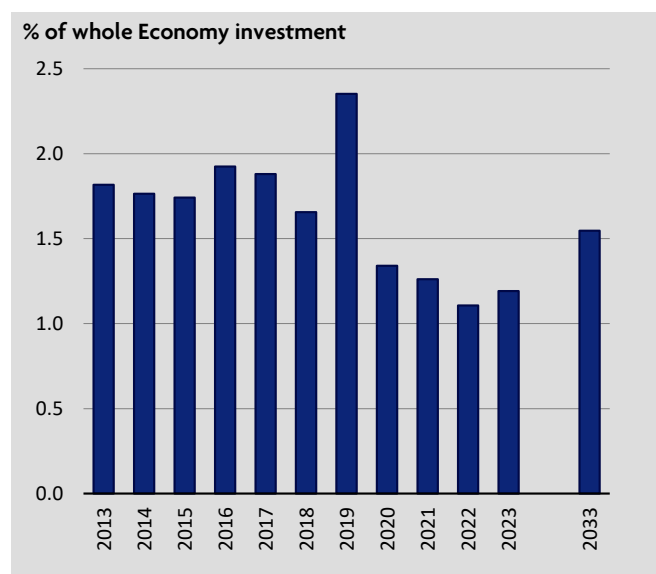
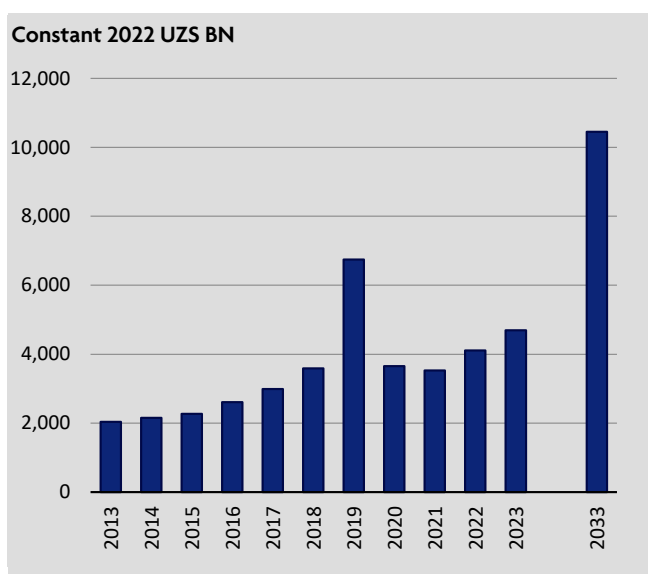


INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of UZ\$4,108.5bn in 2022.

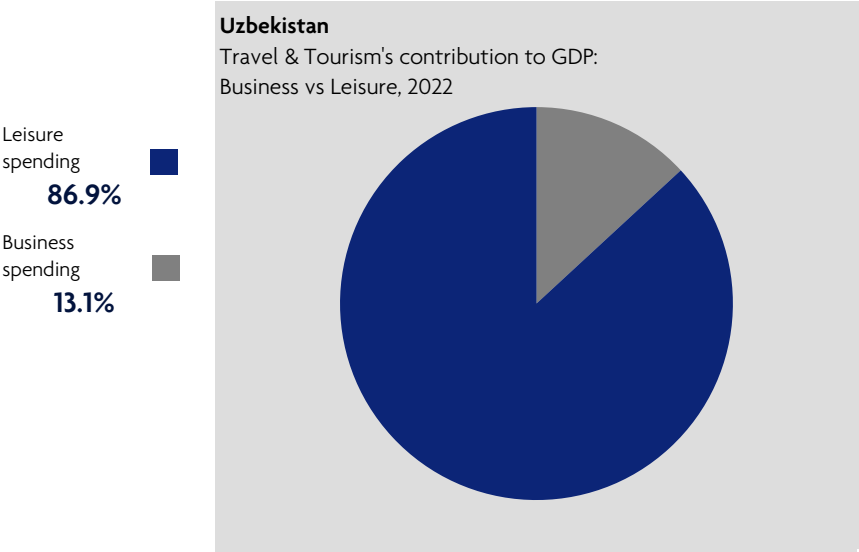
Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment is expected to be 1.5% in 2033.

Uzbekistan: Capital Investment in Travel & Tourism



¹ All values are in constant 2022 prices & exchange rates

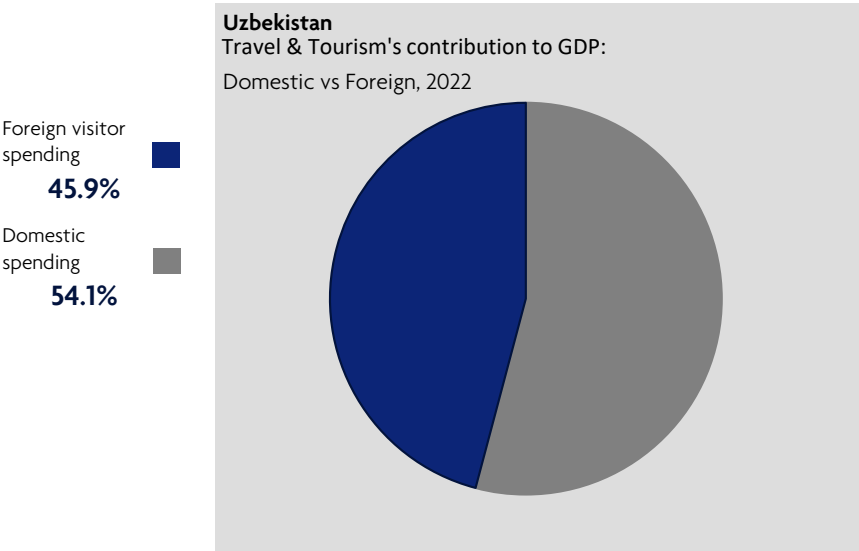
DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF TRAVEL & TOURISM¹



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 86.9% of total internal spending in 2022 (UZS18,875.0bn) compared with 13.1% for business travel spending (UZS2,854.0bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to rise by 6.6% pa to UZS40,361.9bn from 2023 to 2033.

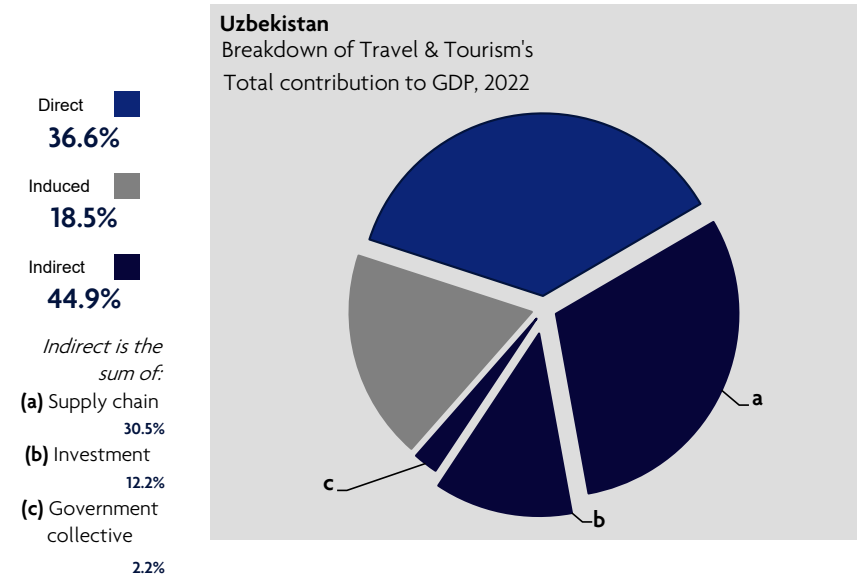
Business travel spending is expected to rise by 9.6% pa to UZS9,718.2bn from 2023 to 2033.



Domestic travel spending generated 54.1% (UZS11,763.6bn) of total internal spending in 2022 compared with 45.9% (UZS9,965.4bn) for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to rise by 7.2% pa to UZS26,985.0bn from 2023 to 2033.

Visitor exports are expected to rise by 7.0% pa to UZS23,095.1bn from 2023 to 2033.



The Travel & Tourism industry contributes to GDP and employment in many ways as detailed on page 3.

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is nearly three times greater than its direct contribution.

¹ All values are in constant 2022 prices & exchange rates

COUNTRY RANKINGS: ABSOLUTE CONTRIBUTION, 2022

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2022 (US\$bn)
12	Türkiye	39.3
14	Iran	38.0
21	Russian Federation	23.1
	World Average	12.9
74	Georgia	2.3
87	Kazakhstan	1.6
98	Ukraine	1.3
101	Azerbaijan	1.2
106	Armenia	1.0
109	Uzbekistan	0.9
	Central Asia Average	0.7
154	Kyrgyzstan	0.2

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2022 '000 jobs
	World Average	1,156.0
20	Türkiye	995.6
21	Russian Federation	899.2
32	Iran	455.2
53	Uzbekistan	226.5
62	Georgia	190.9
68	Ukraine	162.0
77	Azerbaijan	134.3
100	Kyrgyzstan	93.0
101	Kazakhstan	91.5
121	Armenia	50.6
	Central Asia Average	30.0

Travel & Tourism Investment		2022 (US\$bn)
15	Iran	12.2
19	Türkiye	8.4
	World Average	4.6
35	Russian Federation	3.6
58	Kazakhstan	1.6
	Central Asia Average	0.5
89	Ukraine	0.4
95	Uzbekistan	0.4
118	Azerbaijan	0.2
131	Georgia	0.1
141	Armenia	0.1
147	Kyrgyzstan	0.08

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2022 (US\$bn)
13	Iran	108.2
15	Türkiye	102.5
18	Russian Federation	75.0
	World Average	36.9
74	Kazakhstan	5.6
79	Georgia	5.3
86	Ukraine	4.4
99	Azerbaijan	3.1
107	Armenia	2.5
108	Uzbekistan	2.4
	Central Asia Average	2.3
158	Kyrgyzstan	0.5

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2022 '000 jobs
14	Russian Federation	3,196.2
15	Türkiye	3,046.6
28	Iran	1,442.6
	World Average	1,422.7
52	Uzbekistan	714.5
66	Georgia	476.2
70	Ukraine	413.9
76	Azerbaijan	385.0
91	Kazakhstan	310.4
105	Kyrgyzstan	210.7
117	Armenia	137.0
	Central Asia Average	118.6

Visitor Exports		2022 (US\$bn)
4	Türkiye	56.5
38	Russian Federation	6.6
40	Iran	6.2
	World Average	6.0
56	Georgia	3.5
81	Armenia	2.0
85	Kazakhstan	1.8
91	Azerbaijan	1.3
110	Uzbekistan	0.9
	Central Asia Average	0.8
115	Ukraine	0.7
144	Kyrgyzstan	0.2

The tables on pages 8-11 provide brief extracts from the full WTTC Country League Table Rankings, highlighting comparisons with competing destinations as well as with the world and regional average. Averages are simple cross-country averages.

The competing destinations selected are those that offer a similar tourism product and compete for tourists from the same set of origin markets. These tend to be, but are not exclusively, geographical neighbours.

COUNTRY RANKINGS: RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION, 2022

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2022 % share
19	Georgia	9.3
41	Armenia	5.3
54	Türkiye	4.4
	World	2.3
109	Kyrgyzstan	2.2
119	Azerbaijan	2.1
142	Iran	1.6
157	Uzbekistan	1.2
160	Russian Federation	1.1
	Central Asia	1.0
173	Ukraine	0.9
181	Kazakhstan	0.8

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2022 % share
23	Georgia	10.9
77	Kyrgyzstan	4.2
86	Armenia	3.6
	World	3.3
98	Türkiye	3.3
111	Azerbaijan	2.7
139	Iran	1.9
	Central Asia	1.8
153	Uzbekistan	1.6
160	Ukraine	1.4
162	Russian Federation	1.2
169	Kazakhstan	1.0

Travel & Tourism Contribution to Total Capital Investment		2022 % share
102	Türkiye	3.4
105	Armenia	3.3
	World	3.2
107	Kazakhstan	3.2
111	Kyrgyzstan	3.0
121	Ukraine	2.7
123	Georgia	2.6
	Central Asia	2.5
152	Iran	1.9
158	Azerbaijan	1.7
174	Uzbekistan	1.1
179	Russian Federation	0.8

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2022 % share
22	Georgia	20.8
39	Armenia	12.8
48	Türkiye	11.5
	World	7.6
120	Azerbaijan	5.3
129	Kyrgyzstan	4.8
138	Iran	4.6
160	Russian Federation	3.6
163	Uzbekistan	3.4
	Central Asia	3.1
167	Ukraine	3.0
174	Kazakhstan	2.7

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2022 % share
20	Georgia	27.2
82	Türkiye	10.0
86	Armenia	9.7
89	Kyrgyzstan	9.6
	World	9.0
109	Azerbaijan	7.7
131	Iran	6.1
	Central Asia	5.2
148	Uzbekistan	5.2
160	Russian Federation	4.4
165	Kazakhstan	3.5
166	Ukraine	3.5

Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports		2022 % share
35	Georgia	31.7
36	Armenia	31.6
53	Türkiye	16.6
77	Kyrgyzstan	7.8
101	Azerbaijan	4.7
106	Uzbekistan	4.5
	World	3.6
	Central Asia	2.9
138	Kazakhstan	2.4
153	Iran	1.6
158	Ukraine	1.2
160	Russian Federation	1.1

COUNTRY RANKINGS: REAL GROWTH, 2022

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2022 % growth
16	Armenia	103.2
23	Georgia	93.5
34	Azerbaijan	78.5
37	Kazakhstan	74.6
	Central Asia	62.7
52	Uzbekistan	61.4
62	Türkiye	55.4
92	Iran	42.7
109	Kyrgyzstan	33.7
	World	30.1
181	Russian Federation	0.8
185	Ukraine	-57.9

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2022 % growth
11	Armenia	36.5
19	Türkiye	29.8
45	Georgia	22.6
49	Uzbekistan	22.3
54	Azerbaijan	21.4
	Central Asia	17.2
94	Kyrgyzstan	14.5
96	Iran	14.1
	World	12.8
131	Kazakhstan	10.2
183	Russian Federation	-15.2
185	Ukraine	-46.0

Travel & Tourism Investment		2022 % growth
23	Kazakhstan	36.9
36	Armenia	30.5
	Central Asia	29.5
52	Georgia	25.7
56	Kyrgyzstan	24.2
57	Azerbaijan	24.2
77	Iran	18.1
87	Uzbekistan	16.4
	World	11.1
170	Türkiye	1.9
183	Ukraine	-32.9
184	Russian Federation	-34.7

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2022 % growth
14	Armenia	97.2
16	Georgia	92.2
31	Azerbaijan	71.3
41	Kazakhstan	60.9
	Central Asia	54.7
54	Uzbekistan	52.5
58	Türkiye	50.5
86	Iran	39.2
96	Kyrgyzstan	36.3
	World	22.0
181	Russian Federation	-1.8
185	Ukraine	-52.2

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2022 % growth
10	Armenia	32.3
13	Türkiye	30.5
25	Georgia	21.8
39	Uzbekistan	18.2
50	Azerbaijan	16.2
	Central Asia	13.1
97	Iran	11.2
131	Kyrgyzstan	8.0
	World	7.9
148	Kazakhstan	6.6
184	Russian Federation	-17.5
185	Ukraine	-59.4

Visitor Exports		2022 % growth
25	Azerbaijan	252.6
48	Kazakhstan	149.1
59	Armenia	115.8
60	Georgia	114.9
	Central Asia	113.3
68	Uzbekistan	104.7
	World	81.9
89	Iran	73.5
99	Türkiye	64.8
160	Kyrgyzstan	19.7
176	Russian Federation	-2.7
185	Ukraine	-42.2

COUNTRY RANKINGS: LONG TERM GROWTH, 2023 - 2033

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2023 - 2033 % growth
13	Ukraine	10.1
21	Azerbaijan	8.4
22	Kyrgyzstan	8.2
33	Uzbekistan	7.2
	Central Asia	6.2
66	Georgia	5.4
68	Kazakhstan	5.4
79	Iran	5.1
84	Russian Federation	4.9
	World	4.9
176	Türkiye	2.2
179	Armenia	1.9

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 - 2033 % growth
11	Azerbaijan	5.3
	World	3.4
91	Iran	2.9
98	Ukraine	2.8
113	Russian Federation	2.5
116	Kazakhstan	2.4
	Central Asia	2.3
124	Uzbekistan	2.3
137	Kyrgyzstan	2.0
139	Georgia	1.9
174	Armenia	1.2
179	Türkiye	0.9

Travel & Tourism Investment		2023 - 2033 % growth
2	Ukraine	17.3
19	Georgia	9.9
36	Uzbekistan	8.3
	Central Asia	7.0
62	Kazakhstan	6.7
72	Russian Federation	6.5
	World	6.1
94	Iran	5.8
104	Kyrgyzstan	5.6
111	Azerbaijan	5.5
113	Türkiye	5.4
137	Armenia	4.6

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 - 2033 % growth
13	Ukraine	9.9
18	Kyrgyzstan	8.8
24	Azerbaijan	7.8
32	Uzbekistan	7.4
	Central Asia	6.2
65	Kazakhstan	5.6
66	Georgia	5.6
73	Iran	5.3
	World	5.1
97	Russian Federation	4.8
175	Türkiye	2.3
181	Armenia	2.1

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 - 2033 % growth
15	Ukraine	4.9
18	Azerbaijan	4.7
90	Iran	3.1
	World	3.0
110	Russian Federation	2.7
120	Kyrgyzstan	2.5
	Central Asia	2.4
123	Uzbekistan	2.4
128	Kazakhstan	2.3
136	Georgia	2.1
170	Armenia	1.4
179	Türkiye	1.0

Visitor Exports		2023 - 2033 % growth
8	Ukraine	15.4
16	Russian Federation	12.2
26	Kyrgyzstan	10.9
30	Iran	9.9
34	Azerbaijan	9.6
69	Uzbekistan	7.0
	World	6.5
	Central Asia	6.0
103	Georgia	5.6
126	Kazakhstan	4.9
179	Armenia	1.5
184	Türkiye	0.9

SUMMARY TABLES: ESTIMATES & FORECASTS

Uzbekistan	2022	2022	2023	2033		
	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	0.87	1.2	15.5	2.0	1.5	7.2
Total contribution to GDP	2.4	3.4	15.0	5.6	4.2	7.4
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	226.5	1.6	2.1	290.9	1.8	2.3
Total contribution to employment ⁴	714.5	5.2	-0.2	902.0	5.7	2.4
Visitor exports	0.89	4.5	17.3	2.1	5.4	7.0
Domestic spending	1.1	1.5	14.4	2.4	1.8	7.2
Leisure spending	1.7	1.1	12.7	3.6	1.2	6.6
Business spending	0.26	0.2	35.8	0.87	0.3	9.6
Capital investment	0.37	1.1	14.2	0.94	1.5	8.3

¹2022 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2023 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2023-2033 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

Central Asia	2022	2022	2023	2033		
	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	2.9	1.0	19.8	6.4	1.2	6.2
Total contribution to GDP	9.2	3.1	19.2	20.1	3.8	6.2
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	479.5	1.8	2.1	616.2	2.0	2.3
Total contribution to employment ⁴	1,422.6	5.2	1.1	1,820.2	5.8	2.4
Visitor exports	3.0	2.9	31.4	7.2	4.4	6.0
Domestic spending	3.1	1.0	7.7	6.2	1.1	6.4
Leisure spending	4.6	0.7	24.3	10.6	0.9	6.3
Business spending	1.5	0.2	4.7	2.8	0.2	5.8
Capital investment	2.2	2.5	19.5	5.1	3.5	7.0

¹2022 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2023 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2023-2033 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

Worldwide	2022	2022	2023	2033		
	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	2,379.0	2.3	18.4	4,530.0	3.4	4.9
Total contribution to GDP	7,682.5	7.6	23.3	15,510.9	11.6	5.1
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	106,966.8	3.3	6.5	158,687.8	4.3	3.4
Total contribution to employment ⁴	295,363.4	9.0	8.2	429,578.8	11.8	3.0
Visitor exports	1,107.2	3.6	23.0	2,566.7	7.0	6.5
Domestic spending	3,990.7	3.9	18.1	7,225.0	5.4	4.4
Leisure spending	4,151.3	1.9	17.9	7,944.5	2.7	5.0
Business spending	946.6	0.4	24.7	1,847.7	0.6	4.6
Capital investment	855.9	3.2	11.5	1,726.7	5.0	6.1

¹2022 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2023 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2023-2033 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

% of total refers to each indicator's share of the relevant whole economy indicator such as GDP and employment. Visitor exports is shown relative to total exports of goods and services. Domestic spending, as well as leisure and business spending, is expressed relative to whole economy GDP. Investment spending is expressed relative to whole economy investment.

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: REAL 2022 PRICES

Uzbekistan (UZ\$bn, real 2022 prices)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F
1. Visitor exports	8,731.9	17,090	18,322	3,709.1	4,868.3	9,965.4	11,688	23,095
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	10,733	12,466	12,078	6,532.6	8,674.7	11,764	13,462	26,985
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	19,465	29,555	30,400	10,242	13,543	21,729	25,150	50,080
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-10,721	-16,373	-16,850	-5,648.8	-7,502.3	-11,978	-13,886	-27,511
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	8,744.7	13,182	13,550	4,592.9	6,040.7	9,750.6	11,264	22,569
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	1.3	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.5
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	8,744.7	13,182	13,550	4,592.9	6,040.7	9,750.6	11,264	22,569
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	2,990.7	3,592.6	6,744.4	3,655.0	3,529.7	4,108.5	4,692.1	10,448
8. Government collective spending	753.2	908.6	651.1	465.1	565.2	603.2	674.1	1,272.3
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-2,473.2	-3,110.9	-3,895.6	-1,552.9	-1,855.3	-2,499.3	-2,922.6	-5,750.0
10. Induced	4,260.7	6,303.6	6,949.7	2,499.5	3,149.1	4,931.5	5,671.6	11,608
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	23,021	34,059	37,550	14,253	17,470	26,645	30,644	62,717
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.5	4.9	5.2	1.9	2.2	3.4	3.7	4.2
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	163.8	234.6	242.5	165.6	185.1	226.5	231.1	290.9
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	484.2	679.8	756.8	581.9	604.3	714.5	713.1	902.0
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.6	5.1	5.6	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.1	5.7
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	131.6	151.4	161.4	60.3	159.0	243.0	273.2	400.6

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES

Uzbekistan (UZ\$bn, nominal prices)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F
1. Visitor exports	4,243.8	10,546	13,331	3,013.1	4,490.8	9,965.4	12,690	49,868
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	5,216.5	7,692.7	8,787.8	5,306.8	8,002.0	11,764	14,616	58,268
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	9,460.4	18,239	22,119	8,319.9	12,493	21,729	27,306	108,136
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-5,210.3	-10,104	-12,260	-4,588.9	-6,920.6	-11,978	-15,076	-59,403
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	4,250.0	8,135.0	9,859.0	3,731.1	5,572.3	9,750.6	12,230	48,733
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	4,250.0	8,135.0	9,859.0	3,731.1	5,572.3	9,750.6	12,230	48,733
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	1,453.5	2,217.1	4,907.3	2,969.2	3,256.0	4,108.5	5,094.4	22,560
8. Government collective spending	366.1	560.7	473.7	377.8	521.4	603.2	731.9	2,747.2
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-1,202.0	-1,919.8	-2,834.4	-1,261.5	-1,711.4	-2,499.3	-3,173.2	-12,416
10. Induced	2,070.8	3,890.0	5,056.6	2,030.5	2,904.9	4,931.5	6,157.8	25,064
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	11,188	21,018	27,321	11,578	16,115	26,645	33,271	135,422
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	163.8	234.6	242.5	165.6	185.1	226.5	231.1	290.9
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	484.2	679.8	756.8	581.9	604.3	714.5	713.1	902.0
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	63.9	93.4	117.4	49.0	146.6	243.0	296.6	865.0

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

*Concepts shown in this table align with the standard table totals as described in the *2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework* (TSA: RMF 2008) developed by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

Historical data for concepts has been benchmarked to match reported TSA data where available.

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: REAL 2022 PRICES (in USD)

Uzbekistan (USDbn, real 2022 prices)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F
1. Visitor exports	0.78	1.5	1.6	0.33	0.44	0.89	1.0	2.1
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	0.96	1.1	1.1	0.59	0.78	1.1	1.2	2.4
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	1.7	2.7	2.7	0.92	1.2	1.9	2.3	4.5
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-0.96	-1.5	-1.5	-0.51	-0.67	-1.1	-1.2	-2.5
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	0.78	1.2	1.2	0.41	0.54	0.87	1.0	2.0
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	1.3	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.5
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	0.78	1.2	1.2	0.41	0.54	0.87	1.0	2.0
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	0.27	0.32	0.61	0.33	0.32	0.37	0.42	0.94
8. Government collective spending	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.11
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-0.22	-0.28	-0.35	-0.14	-0.17	-0.22	-0.26	-0.52
10. Induced	0.38	0.57	0.62	0.22	0.28	0.44	0.51	1.0
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	2.1	3.1	3.4	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.7	5.6
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.5	4.9	5.2	1.9	2.2	3.4	3.7	4.2
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	163.8	234.6	242.5	165.6	185.1	226.5	231.1	290.9
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	484.2	679.8	756.8	581.9	604.3	714.5	713.1	902.0
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.6	5.1	5.6	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.1	5.7
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES (in USD)

Uzbekistan (USDbn, nominal prices)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F
1. Visitor exports	0.83	1.3	1.5	0.30	0.42	0.89	1.1	2.6
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	1.0	0.95	0.99	0.53	0.75	1.1	1.2	3.0
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	1.8	2.3	2.5	0.83	1.2	1.9	2.3	5.6
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-1.0	-1.3	-1.4	-0.46	-0.65	-1.1	-1.3	-3.1
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	0.83	1.0	1.1	0.37	0.53	0.87	1.0	2.5
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	0.83	1.0	1.1	0.37	0.53	0.87	1.0	2.5
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	0.28	0.27	0.56	0.30	0.31	0.37	0.43	1.2
8. Government collective spending	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.14
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-0.23	-0.24	-0.32	-0.13	-0.16	-0.22	-0.27	-0.64
10. Induced	0.40	0.48	0.57	0.20	0.27	0.44	0.52	1.3
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	2.2	2.6	3.1	1.2	1.5	2.4	2.8	7.0
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	163.8	234.6	242.5	165.6	185.1	226.5	231.1	290.9
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	484.2	679.8	756.8	581.9	604.3	714.5	713.1	902.0
Other indicators								
14. Expenditure on outbound travel	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

*Concepts shown in this table align with the standard table totals as described in the *2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework* (TSA: RMF 2008) developed by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

Historical data for concepts has been benchmarked to match reported TSA data where available.

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: GROWTH

Uzbekistan Growth ¹ (%)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023E	2033F ²
1. Visitor exports	109.7	95.7	7.2	-79.8	31.3	104.7	17.3	7.0
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	18.0	16.1	-3.1	-45.9	32.8	35.6	14.4	7.2
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	46.8	51.8	2.9	-66.3	32.2	60.4	15.7	7.1
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	47.9	52.7	2.9	-66.5	32.8	59.7	15.9	7.1
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	45.5	50.7	2.8	-66.1	31.5	61.4	15.5	7.2
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	45.5	50.7	2.8	-66.1	31.5	61.4	15.5	7.2
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	14.5	20.1	87.7	-45.8	-3.4	16.4	14.2	8.3
8. Government collective spending	-6.8	20.6	-28.3	-28.6	21.5	6.7	11.7	6.6
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	38.4	25.8	25.2	-60.1	19.5	34.7	16.9	7.0
10. Induced	37.4	47.9	10.3	-64.0	26.0	56.6	15.0	7.4
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	37.4	47.9	10.3	-62.0	22.6	52.5	15.0	7.4
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	39.3	43.2	3.4	-31.7	11.8	22.3	2.1	2.3
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	31.2	40.4	11.3	-23.1	3.8	18.2	-0.2	2.4
Other indicators								
14 Expenditure on outbound travel	20.0	15.1	6.6	-62.6	163.7	52.9	12.4	3.9

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

¹2017-2023 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%)^b ²2023-2033 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%)

GLOSSARY

KEY DEFINITIONS

TRAVEL & TOURISM

Relates to the activity of travellers on trips outside their usual environment with a duration of less than one year. Economic activity related to all aspects of such trips is measured within the research.

DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

GDP generated by industries that deal directly with tourists, including hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transport services, as well as the activities of restaurant and leisure industries that deal directly with tourists. It is equivalent to total internal Travel & Tourism spending (see below) within a country less the purchases made by those industries (including imports). In terms of the UN's Tourism Satellite Account methodology it is consistent with total GDP calculated in table 6 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

The number of direct jobs within Travel & Tourism. This is consistent with total employment calculated in table 7 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

GDP generated directly by the Travel & Tourism sector plus its indirect and induced impacts (see below).

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

The number of jobs generated directly in the Travel & Tourism sector plus the indirect and induced contributions (see below).

DIRECT SPENDING IMPACTS

VISITOR EXPORTS

Spending within the country by international tourists for both business and leisure trips, including spending on transport, but excluding international spending on education. This is consistent with total inbound tourism expenditure in table 1 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

DOMESTIC TRAVEL & TOURISM SPENDING

Spending within a country by that country's residents for both business and leisure trips. Multi-use consumer durables are not included since they are not purchased solely for tourism purposes. This is consistent with total domestic tourism expenditure in table 2 of the TSA: RMF 2008. Outbound spending by residents abroad is not included here, but is separately identified according to the TSA: RMF 2008 (see below).

GOVERNMENT INDIVIDUAL SPENDING

Spending by government on Travel & Tourism services directly linked to visitors, such as cultural services (eg museums) or recreational services (eg national parks).

INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION

Total revenue generated within a country by industries that deal directly with tourists including visitor exports, domestic spending and government individual spending. This does not include spending abroad by residents. This is consistent with total internal tourism expenditure in table 4 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

BUSINESS TRAVEL & TOURISM SPENDING

Spending on business travel within a country by residents and international visitors.

LEISURE TRAVEL & TOURISM SPENDING

Spending on leisure travel within a country by residents and international visitors.

INDIRECT AND INDUCED IMPACTS

INDIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The contribution to GDP and jobs of the following three factors:

- **CAPITAL INVESTMENT:** Includes capital investment spending by all industries directly involved in Travel & Tourism. This also constitutes investment spending by other industries on specific tourism assets such as new visitor accommodation and passenger transport equipment, as well as restaurants and leisure facilities for specific tourism use. This is consistent with total tourism gross fixed capital formation in table 8 of the TSA: RMF 2008.
- **GOVERNMENT COLLECTIVE SPENDING:** Government spending in support of general tourism activity. This can include national as well as regional and local government spending. For example, it includes tourism promotion, visitor information services, administrative services and other public services. This is consistent with total collective tourism consumption in table 9 of TSA: RMF 2008.
- **SUPPLY-CHAIN EFFECTS:** Purchases of domestic goods and services directly by different industries within Travel & Tourism as inputs to their final tourism output.

INDUCED CONTRIBUTION

The broader contribution to GDP and employment of spending by those who are directly or indirectly employed by Travel & Tourism.

OTHER INDICATORS

OUTBOUND EXPENDITURE

Spending outside the country by residents on all trips abroad. This is fully aligned with total outbound tourism expenditure in table 3 of the TSA: RMF 2008.

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS

The number of arrivals of international overnight visitors (tourists) to the country.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

WTTC has an ongoing commitment to align its economic impact research with the UN Statistics Division-approved 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA:RMF 2008). This involves the benchmarking of country reports to official, published TSAs, including for countries which are reporting data for the first time, as well as existing countries reporting an additional year's data. New TSAs incorporated this year include Maldives and Zimbabwe, bringing our total of countries and economies in our benchmarking dataset to 66. Our TSA benchmarked countries now cover around 90% of global direct T&T GDP.

WTTC coverage includes data on 185 countries and economies, and reports on 26 regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups.

ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHIC GROUPS

APEC (ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION)

Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong SAR China, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Taiwan China, Thailand, USA, Vietnam.

G7

Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, USA.

G20

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, France*, Germany*, India, Indonesia, Italy*, Japan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Türkiye, UK, USA.

GCC (GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL)

Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE.

OAS (ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES)

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, USA, Uruguay, Venezuela.

OECD (ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, UK, USA.

(OIC) ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION**

Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, UAE, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

OTHER OCEANIA

American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Tuvalu.

PACIFIC ALLIANCE

Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru.

SADC (SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY)

Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

* included in European Union

** no data for Afghanistan, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Palestine, Somalia or Turkmenistan

ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORTS

REGIONS, SUB REGIONS & COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES

WORLD											
REGION	SUB REGION	COUNTRY & ECONOMY	REGION	SUB REGION	COUNTRY & ECONOMY	REGION	SUB REGION	COUNTRY & ECONOMY	REGION	SUB-REGION	COUNTRY & ECONOMY
AFRICA	NORTH AFRICA	Algeria	AMERICAS	CARIBBEAN	Anguilla	ASIA-PACIFIC	NORTHEAST ASIA	China	EUROPE	EUROPEAN UNION	Hungary
		Egypt			Antigua and Barbuda			Hong Kong SAR, China			Ireland
		Libya			Aruba			Japan			Italy
		Morocco			Bahamas			South Korea			Latvia
		Tunisia			Barbados			Macau SAR, China			Lithuania
	SUB-SAHARAN	Angola			Bermuda		CENTRAL ASIA	Mongolia			Luxembourg
		Benin			British Virgin Islands			Taiwan, China			Malta
		Botswana			Cayman Islands			Kazakhstan			Netherlands
		Burkina Faso			Cuba			Kyrgyzstan			Poland
		Burundi			Curaçao*			Tajikistan			Portugal
		Cameroon			Dominica		OCEANIA	Uzbekistan			Romania
		Cape Verde			Dominican Republic			Australia			Slovakia
		Central African Republic			Grenada			Fiji			Slovenia
		Chad			Guadeloupe			Kiribati			Spain
		Comoros			Haiti			New Zealand			Sweden
		Congo			Jamaica			Papua New Guinea		OTHER EUROPE	Albania
		Côte d'Ivoire			Martinique			Solomon Islands			Armenia
		Democratic Republic of Congo			Puerto Rico			Tonga			Azerbaijan
		Eswatini			St Kitts and Nevis		Vanuatu	Belarus			
		Ethiopia			St Lucia		Other Oceanic States	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
		Gabon			St Vincent and the Grenadines		Bangladesh	Georgia			
		Gambia			Trinidad and Tobago		India	Iceland			
		Ghana			US Virgin Islands		Maldives	Moldova			
		Guinea		LATIN AMERICA	Nepal		Montenegro				
		Kenya			Argentina		Pakistan	North Macedonia			
		Lesotho			Belize		Sri Lanka	Norway			
		Madagascar			Bolivia		Brunei	Russian Federation			
		Malawi			Brazil		Cambodia	Serbia			
		Mali			Chile		Indonesia	Switzerland			
		Mauritius			Colombia		Laos	Türkiye			
		Mozambique			Costa Rica		Malaysia	UK			
		Namibia			Ecuador		Myanmar	Ukraine			
		Niger			El Salvador		Philippines	MIDDLE EAST		Bahrain	
		Nigeria			Guatemala		Singapore			Iran	
		Réunion			Guyana		Thailand			Iraq	
		Rwanda			Honduras		Vietnam			Israel	
		Sao Tome and Principe			Nicaragua		Austria			Jordan	
		Senegal			Panama		Belgium			Kuwait	
		Seychelles			Paraguay		Bulgaria			Lebanon	
		Sierra Leone			Peru		Croatia			Oman	
		South Africa			Uruguay		Cyprus			Qatar	
		Sudan			Suriname		Czech Republic			Saudi Arabia	
		Tanzania		Ukraine	Denmark		Syria				
		Togo		Venezuela	Estonia		United Arab Emirates				
		Uganda		NORTH AMERICA	Finland		Yemen				
		Zambia			Canada		France				
		Zimbabwe			Mexico		Germany				
					USA		Greece				

* Referred to as Former Netherlands Antilles in previous WTTC reports.

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Contributing data to the WTTC Economic Impact Model:



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ForwardKeys was founded in 2010 on the premise that businesses dependent on international travellers – such as tourism organisations, hotels and retailers – would make better strategic decisions if they knew who was travelling where, when and for how long. The self-funded company, therefore, developed the most comprehensive database of air travel bookings in the industry, offering detailed information on traveller profiles.

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