


The logo for the World Travel & Tourism Council, featuring a stylized white location pin icon above the text "WORLD TRAVEL & TOURISM COUNCIL" in a white, sans-serif font, all contained within a dark blue square.

WORLD
TRAVEL &
TOURISM
COUNCIL

A photograph of a woman and a young child walking away from the camera on a gravel path through a dense forest. Sunlight filters through the trees, creating a warm, golden glow. The woman is wearing a pink jacket and has a backpack, while the child is wearing a blue jacket. They are holding hands.

TRAVEL & TOURISM
ECONOMIC
IMPACT 2024

KYRGYZSTAN



FOR E WORLD

2024 to break all records

I'm delighted 2023 was another strong year for Travel & Tourism. That was, in part, thanks to the restarting of flights from China, with outbound travellers swelling numbers. The sector contributed almost \$10 trillion in value to the global economy and has almost returned to pre-pandemic levels, trailing the 2019 peak by 4%. This success came in the midst of a year of rising geopolitical tensions and economic uncertainties – yet more proof of the sector's resilience.

Let's look more closely at the figures. Globally, the sector contributed to **9.1% of global GDP**. It is a major employer providing jobs in some of the world's poorest countries. Last year, the Travel & Tourism workforce grew by 27.4 million to employ **330 million people**, almost reaching its pre-pandemic high. International spending increased by 33.1% to \$1.63 trillion, just 14% below 2019 levels. Domestic spending, meanwhile, increased by more than 18% to reach almost \$5 trillion, surpassing 2019 levels. Leisure spending surged by 21.2% to \$5.3 trillion, while business expenditure saw a 22.4% increase to reach \$1.3 trillion, with both closely approaching levels seen in 2019. This tells us that whether travellers holiday in their own country or abroad, or travel for business purposes, they are spending more.

Travel & Tourism recovered to 2019 levels in almost all regions around the world, including North, Central and South America, Africa, the Middle East and Europe.

Asia-Pacific, where COVID-19 restrictions were more severe, fully re-opened in 2023 and we can predict its return to 2019 levels this year.

We can predict a record-breaking 2024. The sector's global economic contribution is set to reach an all-time high of **\$11.1 trillion**, which will generate one in every ten dollars worldwide. The sector is also expected to support nearly **348 million jobs**, an increase of 13.6 million jobs on its 2019 record. International visitor spending is expected to come close to its peak, reaching \$1.89 trillion, while domestic tourists will spend more than in any previous year.

The future is very bright. That does not mean there are no risks, whether it is geopolitical instability or stubborn inflation. Furthermore, growth brings with it an added responsibility to do so inclusively and sustainably. In 2022, the WTTC began tracking and reporting the environmental and social impact of Travel & Tourism. The research proved that the decoupling of greenhouse gas emissions from the sector's growth has begun. This is good but we need to do more. The sector must decarbonise faster, whether it is through sustainable fuels for aviation and cruise or electric vehicles, and we must also protect the natural world upon which our future depends. And while Travel & Tourism already provides considerable opportunities for women, young people and some of the world's most marginalised people, we need to ensure this increases.

The sector's growth in 2024 and beyond will depend on the actions we take now. We need to continue to improve connectivity, whether it is through transport or telecoms infrastructure, and we must address the labour and skills shortages affecting so many businesses globally. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is evolving quickly and we must take advantage, whether it is making travel smoother, more efficient or creating a sector tailored to the needs of every traveller.

We trust that this report and its accompanying data will support policymakers, industry professionals and individuals engaged in the evolution of travel. It aims to help shape a future for the sector that emphasises sustainability and inclusion.

Julia Simpson
President & CEO
World Travel & Tourism Council

ECONOMIC IMPACT 2024

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GLOBAL TRAVEL & TOURISM

2019	2023	2024 (Projections)
Travel & Tourism GDP (percentage share of global GDP)		
10.4%	9.1%	10.0%
Change in Travel & Tourism GDP		
-48.4% -2020 vs 2019 - -\$5.0 trillion GDP loss	+23.2% -2023 vs 2022 - +\$1.9 trillion GDP gain	+12.1% -2024 vs 2023 - +\$1.2 trillion GDP gain
Jobs supported by Travel & Tourism		
334m 10.5% of global employment	330m 10% of global employment	348m 10.4% of global employment
Change in Travel & Tourism Jobs		
-69.5m -2020 vs 2019 - (-20.8%) Lost Jobs	+27m -2023 vs 2022 - (+9.1%) New jobs	+18m -2024 vs 2023 - (+5.5%) New jobs

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

MAY 2024

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Global Data

	 Total GDP contribution:		 Total Travel & Tourism jobs:	
2019	10.4% (of Total Economy) USD 10.33TN	Change in 2020: -48.4%	334 MN =10.5% (Share of Global Jobs)	Change in 2020: -69.5 MN -20.8%
2023	9.1% USD 9.90TN	Annual Change: +23.2% (-4.1% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY= 2.7%	330 MN =10.0%	Annual Change: +9.1% (-1.4% vs 2019)
2024 (E)	10.0% USD 11.10TN	Annual Change: +12.1% (7.5% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY= 2.2%	348 MN =10.4%	Annual Change: +5.5% (4.1% vs 2019)
2034 (F)	11.4% USD 16.00TN	CAGR ² (2024 - 2034): 3.7% Economy CAGR (2024 - 2034): 2.4%	449 MN =12.2%	New Jobs (2034 vs 2024): 101.1 MN

Kyrgyzstan Key Data

2019	9.2% (of Total Economy) KGS 88.2BN (USD 1.0BN)	Change in 2020: -64.4%	237.1 (000s) =10.9% (Share of Total Jobs)	Change in 2020: -22.0%
2023	10.1% KGS 106.9BN (USD 1.2BN)	Annual Change: +29.9% (21.2% vs 2019) Economy Change: +6.1%	228.6 (000s) =10.1%	Annual Change: +11.9% (-3.6% vs 2019)
2024 (E)	10.4% KGS 114.2BN (USD 1.3BN)	Annual Change: +6.8% (29.4% vs 2019)	242.1 (000s) =10.5%	Annual Change: +5.9% (2.1% vs 2019)
2034 (F)	10.0% KGS 161.1BN (USD 1.8BN)	CAGR (2024 - 2034): +3.5% Economy CAGR (2024 - 2034): +3.9%	297.3 (000s) =11.1%	New Jobs (2034 vs 2024): 55.2 (000s)

Kyrgyzstan Visitor Spending

2019	2023	2024 (E)	2034 (F)
International Visitor Spending:			
KGS66.2BN (USD 0.76BN) 21.8% of total exports	KGS85.9BN (USD 982.5MN) Annual Change: 31.6% (29.7% vs 2019)	KGS88.3BN (USD 1.0BN) Annual Change: 2.9% (33.4% vs 2019)	KGS105.7BN (USD 1.2BN) 32.0% of total exports CAGR (2024 - 2034): 1.8%
Domestic Visitor Spending:			
KGS30.4BN (USD 0.35BN)	KGS31.2BN (USD 357.2MN) Annual Change: 17.5% (2.6% vs 2019)	KGS34.0BN (USD 389.3MN) Annual Change: 9.0% (11.8% vs 2019)	KGS49.7BN (USD 569.3MN) CAGR (2024 - 2034): 3.9%

Domestic Spending International Spending



% share of total spending

Leisure Spending Business Spending



% share of total spending

Inbound Arrivals³:

2019	2023
1. Kazakhstan 68%	1. Kazakhstan 68%
2. Uzbekistan 17%	2. Uzbekistan 15%
3. Russian Federation 7%	3. Russian Federation 10%
4. China 1%	4. China 2%
5. Türkiye 1%	5. Türkiye 1%
Rest of world 6%	Rest of world 4%

Outbound Departures³:

2019	2023
1. Uzbekistan 46%	1. Uzbekistan 55%
2. Kazakhstan 32%	2. Kazakhstan 32%
3. Russian Federation 14%	3. Türkiye 6%
4. Türkiye 4%	4. Saudi Arabia 2%
5. Saudi Arabia 0.5%	5. Georgia 0.5%
Rest of world 4%	Rest of world 5%

Note: All figures shown for 2024 are estimates (E) and for 2034 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 2023 prices & exchange rates. As reported in March 2024.

2. CAGR= Compound Annual Growth Rate

3. Source: Oxford Economics, national sources and UN Tourism (formerly UNWTO)

DEFINING THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

Travel & Tourism is an important economic activity in most economies 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 economy 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.

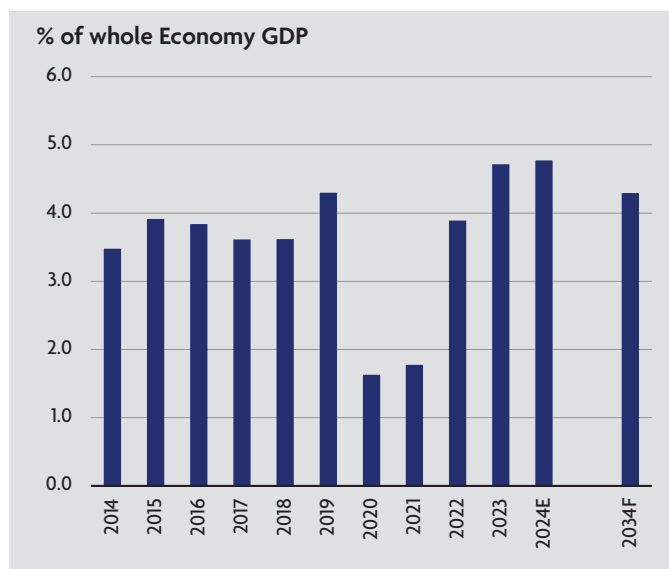
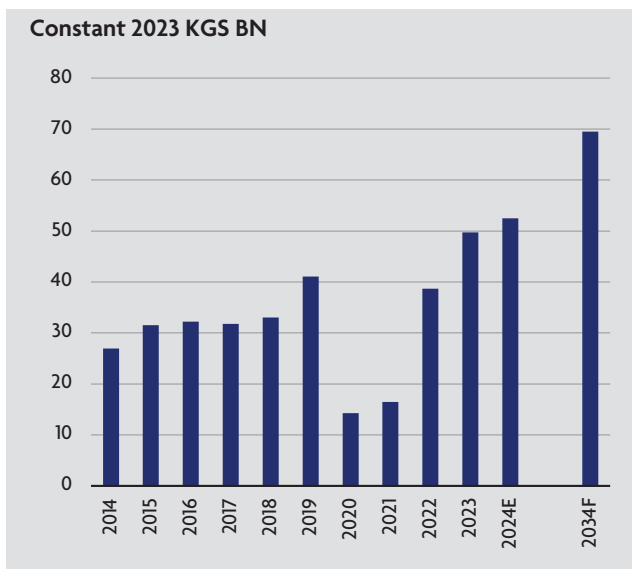
The 'induced' contribution measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the Travel & Tourism industry.

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2023 was KGS49.8bn (4.7% 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 2.8% pa to KGS69.5bn (4.3% of GDP) from 2024 to 2034.

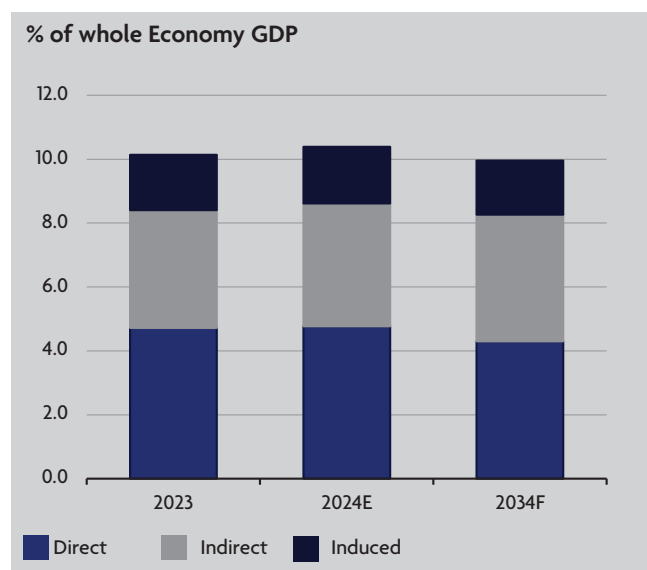
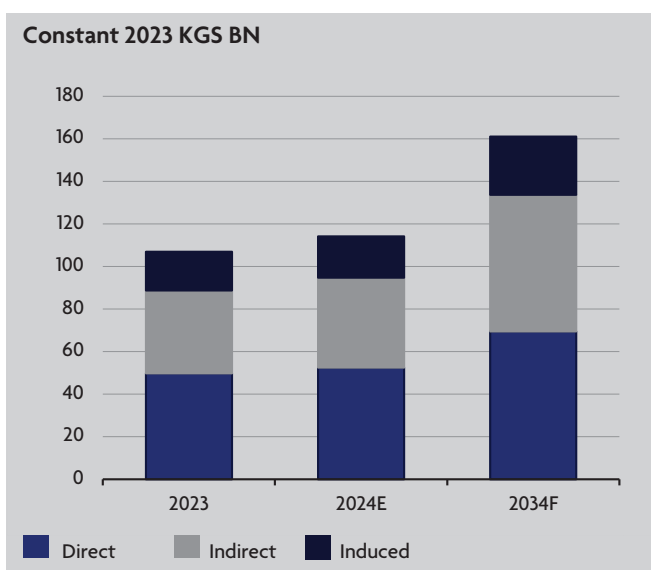
Kyrgyzstan: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was KGS106.9bn in 2023 (10.1% of GDP).

It is forecast to rise by 3.5% pa to KGS161.1bn from 2024 to 2034 (10.0% of GDP).

Kyrgyzstan: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP



¹ All values are in constant 2023 prices & exchange rates

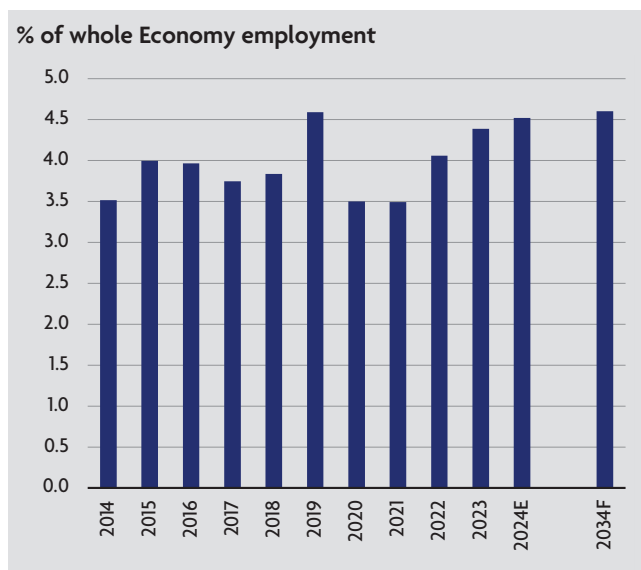
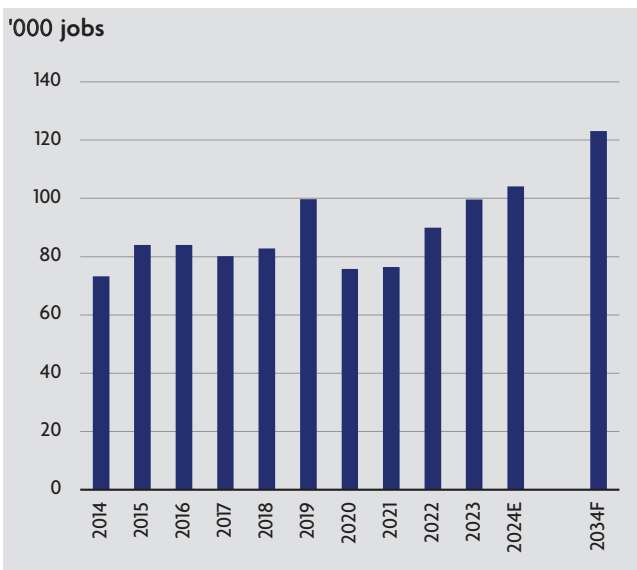
E - Estimate, F - Forecast

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Travel & Tourism generated 99,613 jobs directly in 2023 (4.4% 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 2034, Travel & Tourism will account for 123,156 jobs directly (4.6% of total employment), an increase of 1.7% pa from 2024.

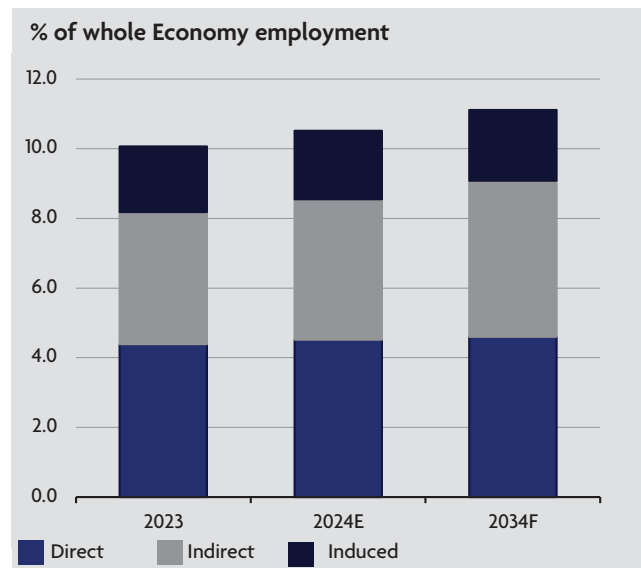
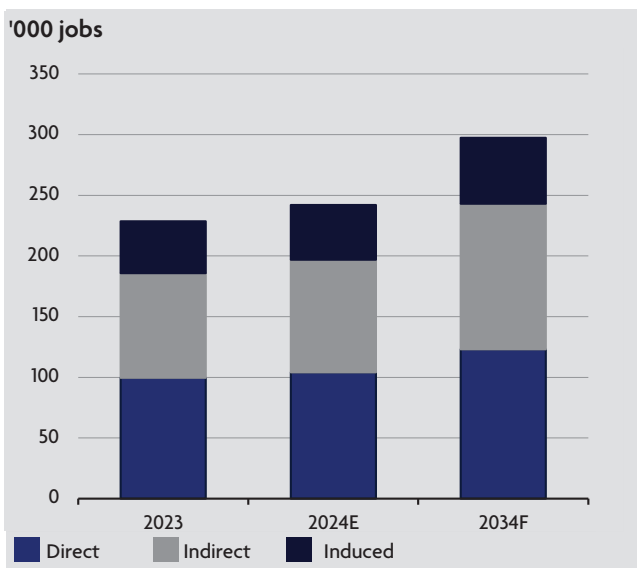
Kyrgyzstan: Direct Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 3) was 228,597 jobs in 2023 (10.1% of total employment).

By 2034, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 297,303 jobs (11.1% of total employment), an increase of 2.1% pa since 2024.

Kyrgyzstan: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment



E - Estimate, F - Forecast

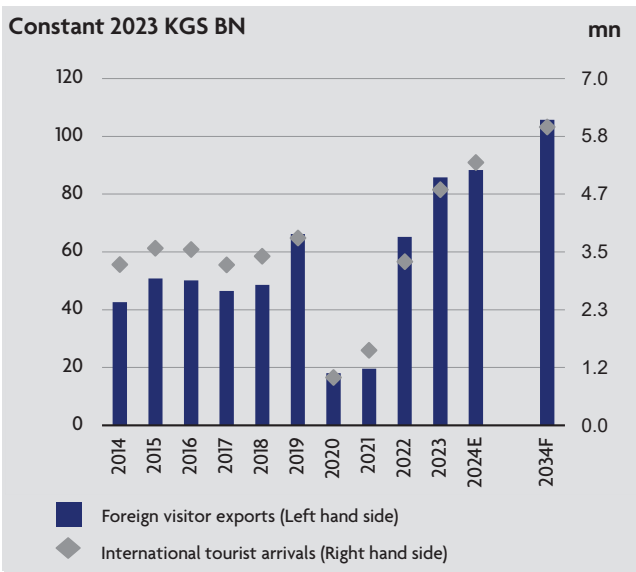
VISITOR EXPORTS AND INVESTMENT¹

VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2023, Kyrgyzstan generated KGS85.9bn in visitor exports.

By 2034, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 6,026,000, generating expenditure of KGS105.7bn, an increase of 1.8% pa since 2024.

Kyrgyzstan: Visitor Exports and International Tourist Arrivals

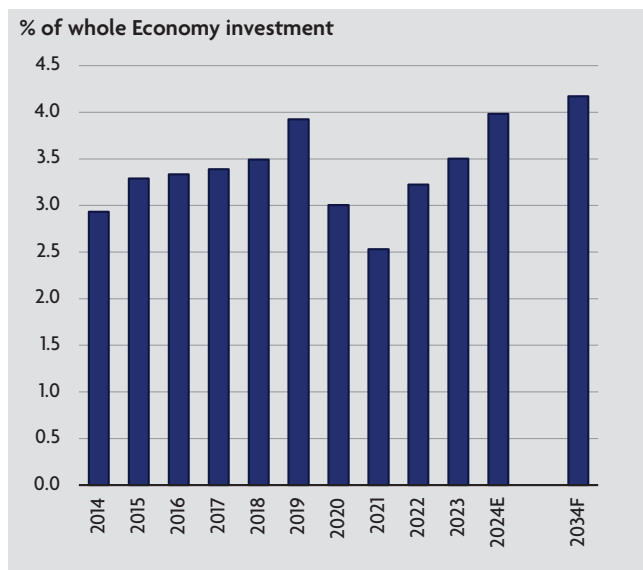
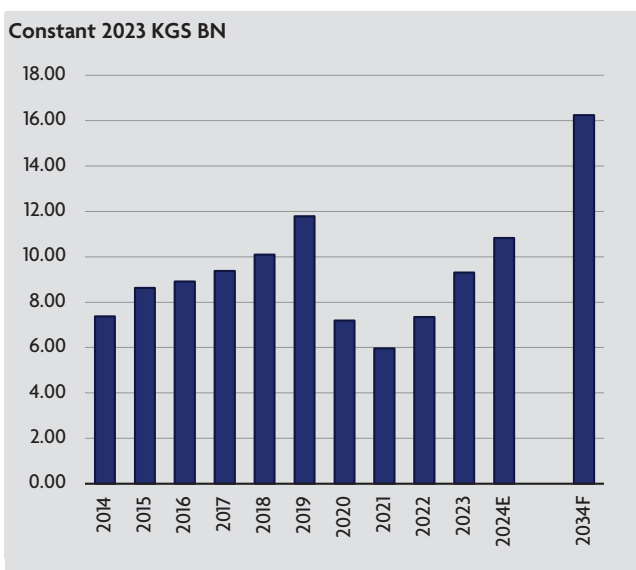


INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of KGS9.3bn in 2023.

Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment is expected to be 4.2% in 2034.

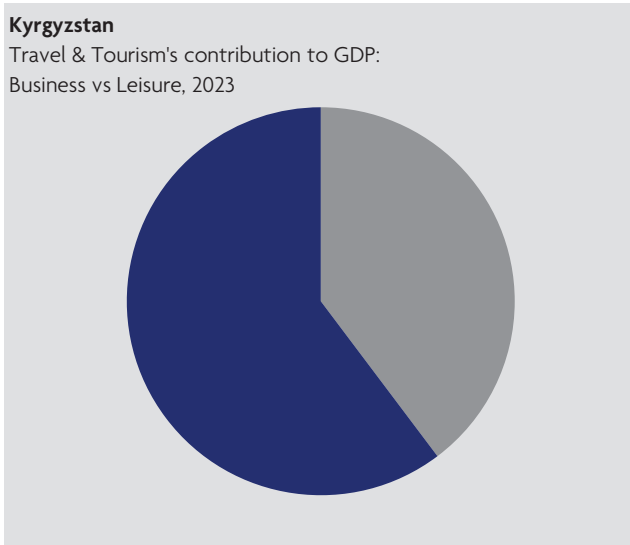
Kyrgyzstan: Capital Investment in Travel & Tourism



¹All values are in constant 2023 prices & exchange rates

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

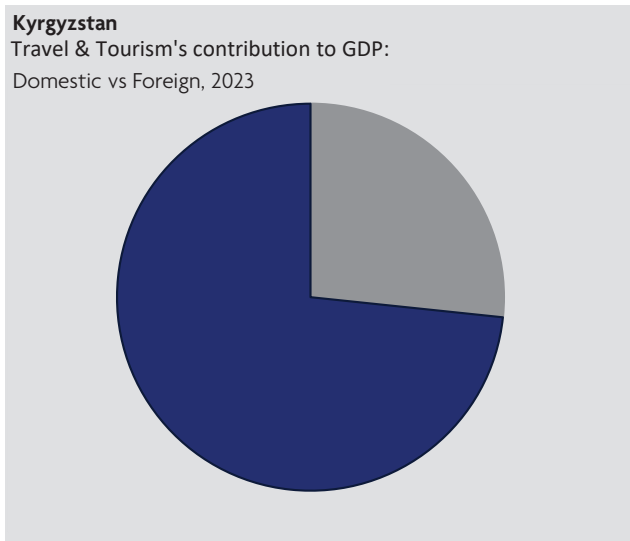
DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF TRAVEL & TOURISM¹



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 60.3% of total internal spending in 2023 (KGS70.6bn) compared with 39.7% for business travel spending (KGS46.5bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to rise by 2.8% pa to KGS94.6bn from 2024 to 2034.

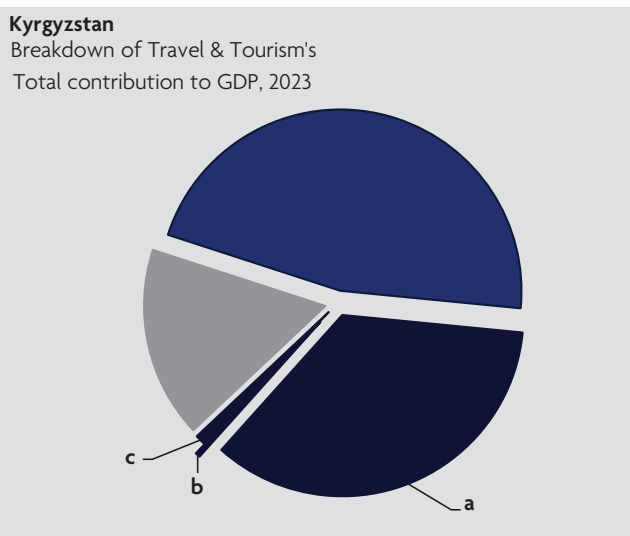
Business travel spending is expected to rise by 1.9% pa to KGS60.9bn from 2024 to 2034.



Domestic travel spending generated 26.7% (KGS31.2bn) of total internal spending in 2023 compared with 73.3% (KGS85.9bn) for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to rise by 3.9% pa to KGS49.7bn from 2024 to 2034.

Visitor exports are expected to rise by 1.8% pa to KGS105.7bn from 2024 to 2034.



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 twice as large as its direct contribution.

¹ All values are in constant 2023 prices & exchange rates

ECONOMY RANKINGS: ABSOLUTE CONTRIBUTION, 2023

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2023 (US\$bn)
11	Iran	63.0
14	Türkiye	49.4
21	Russian Federation	25.0
	World Average	16.5
57	Romania	5.6
83	Ukraine	2.5
92	Bulgaria	1.9
94	Belarus	1.9
102	Azerbaijan	1.6
108	Armenia	1.4
	Central Asia Average	1.1
130	Kyrgyzstan	0.6

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 '000 jobs
	World Average	1,305.7
20	Türkiye	1,062.8
22	Russian Federation	929.7
34	Iran	499.6
78	Romania	143.7
81	Azerbaijan	136.8
85	Ukraine	126.9
89	Belarus	118.3
98	Kyrgyzstan	99.6
99	Bulgaria	98.3
113	Armenia	65.9
	Central Asia Average	31.5

Travel & Tourism Investment		2023 (US\$bn)
12	Iran	18.6
19	Türkiye	10.0
27	Russian Federation	5.7
	World Average	5.5
30	Romania	5.5
	Central Asia Average	0.7
76	Bulgaria	0.7
85	Ukraine	0.6
102	Belarus	0.4
114	Azerbaijan	0.3
132	Armenia	0.2
148	Kyrgyzstan	0.1

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 (US\$bn)
11	Iran	176.4
14	Türkiye	131.4
18	Russian Federation	81.8
	World Average	47.9
51	Romania	19.7
76	Ukraine	7.4
81	Bulgaria	6.8
97	Belarus	4.2
99	Azerbaijan	4.1
107	Armenia	3.4
	Central Asia Average	3.3
138	Kyrgyzstan	1.2

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 '000 jobs
14	Russian Federation	3,327.9
15	Türkiye	3,227.3
	World Average	1,607.4
27	Iran	1,598.4
59	Romania	573.1
78	Azerbaijan	390.0
86	Ukraine	357.8
98	Bulgaria	283.3
99	Belarus	281.7
105	Kyrgyzstan	228.6
115	Armenia	176.3
	Central Asia Average	122.5

Visitor Exports		2023 (US\$bn)
4	Türkiye	71.0
26	Iran	16.9
	World Average	8.8
48	Russian Federation	7.7
55	Romania	5.7
66	Bulgaria	4.3
80	Armenia	3.0
99	Azerbaijan	1.6
	Central Asia Average	1.4
109	Belarus	1.1
113	Kyrgyzstan	1.0
118	Ukraine	0.8

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

ECONOMY RANKINGS: RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION, 2023

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2023 % share
45	Armenia	5.5
56	Kyrgyzstan	4.7
60	Türkiye	4.5
	World Average	2.8
100	Belarus	2.7
116	Azerbaijan	2.4
135	Bulgaria	2.0
155	Iran	1.7
159	Romania	1.6
165	Ukraine	1.4
167	Russian Federation	1.3
	Central Asia Average	1.2

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 % share
46	Armenia	13.2
53	Türkiye	12.0
63	Kyrgyzstan	10.1
	World Average	9.1
108	Bulgaria	6.9
120	Azerbaijan	6.1
123	Belarus	5.9
130	Romania	5.6
153	Iran	4.7
164	Russian Federation	4.1
165	Ukraine	4.0
	Central Asia Average	3.7

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 % share
58	Armenia	5.5
74	Kyrgyzstan	4.4
	World Average	3.7
100	Türkiye	3.4
112	Bulgaria	2.8
115	Azerbaijan	2.8
128	Belarus	2.5
143	Iran	2.1
	Central Asia Average	1.8
154	Romania	1.7
161	Russian Federation	1.3
163	Ukraine	1.1

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 % share
48	Armenia	14.8
86	Türkiye	10.2
88	Kyrgyzstan	10.1
	World Average	10.0
110	Bulgaria	8.0
111	Azerbaijan	7.9
131	Romania	6.7
135	Iran	6.6
142	Belarus	5.9
	Central Asia Average	5.3
159	Russian Federation	4.5
166	Ukraine	3.2

Travel & Tourism Contribution to Total Capital Investment		2023 % share
68	Romania	5.9
80	Bulgaria	4.9
	World Average	3.6
106	Kyrgyzstan	3.5
108	Armenia	3.5
	Central Asia Average	3.3
123	Azerbaijan	3.0
132	Türkiye	2.7
136	Ukraine	2.6
144	Belarus	2.4
161	Iran	2.0
169	Russian Federation	1.3

Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports		2023 % share
42	Kyrgyzstan	26.5
46	Armenia	22.8
55	Türkiye	19.7
96	Bulgaria	7.2
	Central Asia Average	5.5
	World Average	5.3
130	Iran	4.3
132	Romania	4.1
134	Azerbaijan	4.0
161	Belarus	2.1
167	Ukraine	1.6
170	Russian Federation	1.6

ECONOMY RANKINGS: REAL GROWTH, 2023

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2023 % growth
15	Azerbaijan	59.9
42	Kyrgyzstan	28.7
53	Iran	24.7
	Central Asia Average	23.2
	World Average	21.3
82	Ukraine	16.5
109	Russian Federation	12.0
114	Armenia	11.4
126	Bulgaria	9.2
141	Belarus	8.0
151	Türkiye	6.2
176	Romania	0.6

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2023 % growth
9	Azerbaijan	16.3
17	Armenia	13.7
18	Iran	13.5
28	Ukraine	11.5
36	Kyrgyzstan	10.8
	World Average	9.0
71	Bulgaria	8.1
	Central Asia Average	6.4
138	Türkiye	5.0
151	Romania	4.0
163	Belarus	3.4
164	Russian Federation	3.4

Travel & Tourism Investment		2023 % growth
1	Russian Federation	81.6
5	Türkiye	45.3
11	Azerbaijan	38.5
26	Kyrgyzstan	26.6
	Central Asia Average	20.6
63	Armenia	18.9
	World Average	13.0
125	Bulgaria	9.7
150	Belarus	7.9
159	Iran	7.1
168	Romania	6.5
173	Ukraine	5.9

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2023 % growth
14	Azerbaijan	55.5
33	Kyrgyzstan	29.9
	World Average	23.2
	Central Asia Average	21.7
60	Iran	21.0
89	Russian Federation	15.2
100	Ukraine	13.7
114	Armenia	11.7
127	Bulgaria	9.7
131	Türkiye	9.1
149	Belarus	7.3
174	Romania	3.2

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2023 % growth
10	Ukraine	15.5
16	Armenia	14.0
18	Azerbaijan	12.9
23	Kyrgyzstan	11.9
35	Iran	10.3
	World Average	9.1
57	Bulgaria	8.5
60	Romania	8.3
103	Russian Federation	6.4
	Central Asia Average	5.5
122	Türkiye	5.5
178	Belarus	2.6

Visitor Exports		2023 % growth
19	Azerbaijan	102.5
24	Iran	83.6
45	Russian Federation	47.0
	World Average	33.1
71	Kyrgyzstan	31.6
	Central Asia Average	30.4
130	Armenia	12.1
135	Belarus	9.7
136	Bulgaria	9.7
155	Türkiye	5.4
161	Ukraine	3.0
167	Romania	-1.9

ECONOMY RANKINGS: LONG TERM GROWTH, 2024 - 2034

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP		2024 - 2034 % growth
11	Azerbaijan	6.8
28	Ukraine	5.5
78	Bulgaria	4.1
90	Russian Federation	3.9
Central Asia Average		3.8
100	Iran	3.7
World Average		3.7
136	Kyrgyzstan	2.8
141	Belarus	2.8
162	Romania	2.1
168	Türkiye	2.1
183	Armenia	1.3

Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment		2024 - 2034 % growth
3	Ukraine	6.7
12	Azerbaijan	4.9
World Average		2.5
97	Russian Federation	2.3
Central Asia Average		2.3
110	Bulgaria	2.2
121	Iran	2.1
143	Kyrgyzstan	1.7
150	Romania	1.5
177	Belarus	1.0
179	Türkiye	1.0
181	Armenia	0.9

Travel & Tourism Investment		2024 - 2034 % growth
7	Ukraine	10.6
61	Bulgaria	5.9
70	Belarus	5.5
81	Russian Federation	5.2
84	Türkiye	5.1
World Average		5.1
Central Asia Average		5.0
116	Kyrgyzstan	4.1
120	Azerbaijan	3.9
137	Romania	3.5
145	Iran	3.3
170	Armenia	2.1

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP		2024 - 2034 % growth
13	Azerbaijan	6.5
24	Ukraine	5.6
Central Asia Average		4.6
98	Bulgaria	3.9
102	Iran	3.8
World Average		3.7
108	Russian Federation	3.6
115	Kyrgyzstan	3.5
143	Belarus	2.7
150	Romania	2.6
160	Türkiye	2.4
182	Armenia	1.4

Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment		2024 - 2034 % growth
1	Ukraine	8.0
16	Azerbaijan	4.6
82	Russian Federation	2.7
Central Asia Average		2.6
World Average		2.6
125	Kyrgyzstan	2.1
129	Bulgaria	2.0
137	Iran	1.8
165	Romania	1.3
167	Türkiye	1.2
181	Belarus	1.0
183	Armenia	1.0

Visitor Exports		2024 - 2034 % growth
4	Ukraine	12.5
8	Russian Federation	10.1
29	Azerbaijan	7.1
World Average		4.5
88	Bulgaria	4.5
93	Iran	4.3
147	Belarus	2.7
Central Asia Average		2.4
169	Romania	1.9
173	Kyrgyzstan	1.8
177	Türkiye	1.7
184	Armenia	1.1

SUMMARY TABLES: ESTIMATES & FORECASTS

Kyrgyzstan	2023	2023	2024E	2034F		
	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	0.57	4.7	5.4	0.80	4.3	2.8
Total contribution to GDP	1.2	10.1	6.8	1.8	10.0	3.5
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	99.6	4.4	4.5	123.2	4.6	1.7
Total contribution to employment ⁴	228.6	10.1	5.9	297.3	11.1	2.1
Visitor exports	0.98	26.5	2.9	1.2	32.0	1.8
Domestic spending	0.36	3.0	9.0	0.57	3.1	3.9
Leisure spending	0.81	6.7	2.2	1.1	5.9	2.8
Business spending	0.53	4.4	8.0	0.70	3.8	1.9
Capital investment	0.11	3.5	16.4	0.19	4.2	4.1

¹2023 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2024 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2024-2034 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴'000 jobs

Central Asia	2023	2023	2024E	2034F		
	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	4.5	1.2	19.0	7.7	1.2	3.8
Total contribution to GDP	13.4	3.7	17.3	24.5	3.9	4.6
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	503.4	1.8	3.9	654.3	2.1	2.3
Total contribution to employment ⁴	1,470.4	5.3	4.5	1,988.2	6.3	2.6
Visitor exports	5.8	5.5	22.3	9.0	4.7	2.4
Domestic spending	3.7	1.0	11.4	7.0	1.1	5.5
Leisure spending	7.7	2.1	18.4	13.0	2.1	3.6
Business spending	1.8	0.5	16.9	3.0	0.5	4.0
Capital investment	3.0	3.3	17.1	5.7	3.5	5.0

¹2023 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2024 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2024-2034 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴'000 jobs

Worldwide	2023	2023	2024E	2034F		
	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ²	USDbn ¹	% of total	Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	3,059.3	2.8	10.9	4,865.7	3.5	3.7
Total contribution to GDP	9,899.3	9.1	12.1	15,998.6	11.4	3.7
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	120,812.2	3.7	5.3	162,759.0	4.4	2.5
Total contribution to employment ⁴	329,600.6	10.0	5.5	448,996.5	12.2	2.6
Visitor exports	1,632.6	5.3	15.9	2,945.0	7.4	4.5
Domestic spending	4,968.5	4.6	9.3	7,608.8	5.4	3.4
Leisure spending	5,296.0	4.9	10.7	8,501.0	6.1	3.8
Business spending	1,305.2	1.2	12.2	2,053.2	1.4	3.4
Capital investment	1,013.2	3.6	10.7	1,843.7	5.0	5.1

¹2023 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2024 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2024-2034 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴'000 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.

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: REAL 2023 PRICES

Kyrgyzstan (KGSbn, real 2023 prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	48.6	66.2	18.1	19.6	65.3	85.9	88.3	105.7
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	29.3	30.4	15.2	19.2	26.6	31.2	34.0	49.7
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	77.9	96.6	33.3	38.8	91.8	117.1	122.4	155.5
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-44.8	-55.6	-19.0	-22.3	-53.1	-67.3	-69.9	-86.0
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	33.0	41.0	14.3	16.5	38.7	49.8	52.5	69.5
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	33.0	41.0	14.3	16.5	38.7	49.8	52.5	69.5
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	10.1	11.8	7.2	6.0	7.3	9.3	10.8	16.2
8. Government collective spending	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-18.4	-22.0	-10.2	-10.1	-17.4	-21.1	-22.1	-23.2
10. Induced	12.1	15.0	5.0	5.9	14.0	18.2	19.4	27.4
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	71.1	88.2	31.4	35.7	82.3	106.9	114.2	161.1
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	82.8	99.7	75.8	76.5	89.9	99.6	104.1	123.2
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	197.6	237.1	185.0	183.3	204.3	228.6	242.1	297.3
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	37.2	40.5	16.1	19.1	34.5	37.5	41.6	62.0
Leisure spending	42.5	51.3	20.3	22.7	52.6	70.6	72.1	94.6
Business spending	35.4	45.3	13.0	16.1	39.3	46.5	50.2	60.9

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES

Kyrgyzstan (KGSbn, nominal prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	30.3	42.9	12.4	15.6	60.4	85.9	93.4	186.6
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	18.3	19.7	10.5	15.3	24.6	31.2	36.0	87.8
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	48.6	62.6	22.9	30.9	84.9	117.1	129.4	274.4
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-28.0	-36.0	-13.1	-17.7	-49.2	-67.3	-73.9	-151.8
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	20.6	26.6	9.8	13.1	35.8	49.8	55.5	122.6
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.6	4.3	1.6	1.8	3.9	4.7	4.8	4.3
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	20.6	26.6	9.8	13.1	35.8	49.8	55.5	122.6
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	6.3	7.6	4.9	4.8	6.8	9.3	11.5	28.7
8. Government collective spending	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.9
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-11.5	-14.2	-7.0	-8.0	-16.1	-21.1	-23.4	-40.9
10. Induced	7.5	9.7	3.5	4.7	13.0	18.2	20.5	48.4
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	44.4	57.2	21.6	28.4	76.1	106.9	120.7	284.3
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	7.8	9.2	3.6	3.8	8.3	10.1	10.4	10.0
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	82.8	99.7	75.8	76.5	89.9	99.6	104.1	123.2
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.8	4.6	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	197.6	237.1	185.0	183.3	204.3	228.6	242.1	297.3
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	9.1	10.9	8.5	8.4	9.2	10.1	10.5	11.1
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	23.2	26.3	11.1	15.2	31.9	37.5	44.0	109.5
Leisure spending	26.5	33.3	13.9	18.0	48.6	70.6	76.3	167.0
Business spending	22.1	29.4	8.9	12.8	36.3	46.5	53.1	107.4

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 UN Tourism formerly (UNWTO). Historical data for concepts has been benchmarked to match reported TSA data where available.

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: REAL 2023 PRICES (USD)

Kyrgyzstan (USDbn, real 2023 prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)								
6 Domestic supply chain	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8
7. Capital investment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
8. Government collective spending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
10. Induced	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.8
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	82.8	99.7	75.8	76.5	89.9	99.6	104.1	123.2
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	197.6	237.1	185.0	183.3	204.3	228.6	242.1	297.3
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
Leisure spending	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1
Business spending	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

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

Kyrgyzstan (USDbn, nominal prices)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F
1. Visitor exports	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.6
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.3
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-1.3
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.0
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.6	4.3	1.6	1.8	3.9	4.7	4.8	4.3
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.0
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
8. Government collective spending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
10. Induced	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.4
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	7.8	9.2	3.6	3.8	8.3	10.1	10.4	10.0
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	82.8	99.7	75.8	76.5	89.9	99.6	104.1	123.2
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	3.8	4.6	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	197.6	237.1	185.0	183.3	204.3	228.6	242.1	297.3
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	9.1	10.9	8.5	8.4	9.2	10.1	10.5	11.1
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9
Leisure spending	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.4
Business spending	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9

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 UN Tourism formerly (UNWTO).

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

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: GROWTH

Kyrgyzstan Growth ¹ (%)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E	2034F ²
1. Visitor exports	4.3	36.3	-72.7	8.4	233.3	31.6	2.9	1.8
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	3.5	3.9	-50.1	26.3	38.5	17.5	9.0	3.9
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	4.0	24.1	-65.6	16.5	136.9	27.5	4.5	2.4
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	4.2	23.9	-65.8	17.2	138.7	26.6	3.8	2.1
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	3.8	24.3	-65.2	15.6	134.5	28.7	5.4	2.8
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	3.8	24.3	-65.2	15.6	134.5	28.7	5.4	2.8
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	7.6	16.9	-39.0	-17.0	23.1	26.6	16.4	4.1
8. Government collective spending	-46.8	-2.8	-31.7	3.8	15.9	-0.6	3.2	4.2
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	5.6	19.3	-53.5	-1.5	73.4	21.3	4.5	0.5
10. Induced	1.7	24.0	-66.5	17.2	137.5	29.9	6.8	3.5
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	1.7	24.0	-64.4	13.6	130.5	29.9	6.8	3.5
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	3.3	20.3	-24.0	0.9	17.5	10.8	4.5	1.7
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	1.1	20.0	-22.0	-0.9	11.4	11.9	5.9	2.1
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	3.1	9.1	-60.3	18.8	80.6	8.9	11.0	4.1
Leisure spending	3.1	20.9	-60.5	11.8	131.9	34.3	2.2	2.8
Business spending	5.1	27.9	-71.3	23.9	143.9	18.5	8.0	1.9

E - Estimate, F - Forecast

¹2018-2024 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); ²2024-2034 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.

ECONOMIES

This term is used because the scope of the research covers not only countries but also specific territories/states.

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 Aruba, Kenya, Namibia, North Macedonia, Papua New Guinea and Uganda, bringing our total of countries and economies in our benchmarking dataset to 72. Our TSA benchmarked countries cover around 90% of global direct T&T GDP.

WTTC coverage includes data on 185 countries and economies, and reports on 27 regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups.

ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHIC GROUPS

APEC (ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION)

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, 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.

COMMONWEALTH¹

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Dominica, Eswatini, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, UK, UK Virgin Islands, Vanuatu, Zambia

G7

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

G20

African Union², Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, France³, Germany³, India, Indonesia, Italy³, Japan, Mexico, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa⁴, 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, Nicaragua⁵, 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, Czechia, 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 COOPERATION⁶

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.

1 This includes data for Overseas British Territories, but there is no data for Nauru, Samoa and Tuvalu

2 This union of 55 member states received full G20 membership status in September 2023. It is included in 2023 data

3 Included in European Union

4 Included in African Union

5 Nicaragua left the OAS in November 2023. It is included in 2023 data

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

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Yet ForwardKeys is more than just a consultancy to the aviation industry. In recent years, it has evolved to become a travel intelligence specialist, able to provide insight into not only the flow of international travellers but also their behaviour and preferences at their destination.

ForwardKeys, on a mission to predict travellers' impact. Learn more about the data solutions and visit: [ForwardKeys.com/Products](https://www.forwardkeys.com/products)



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