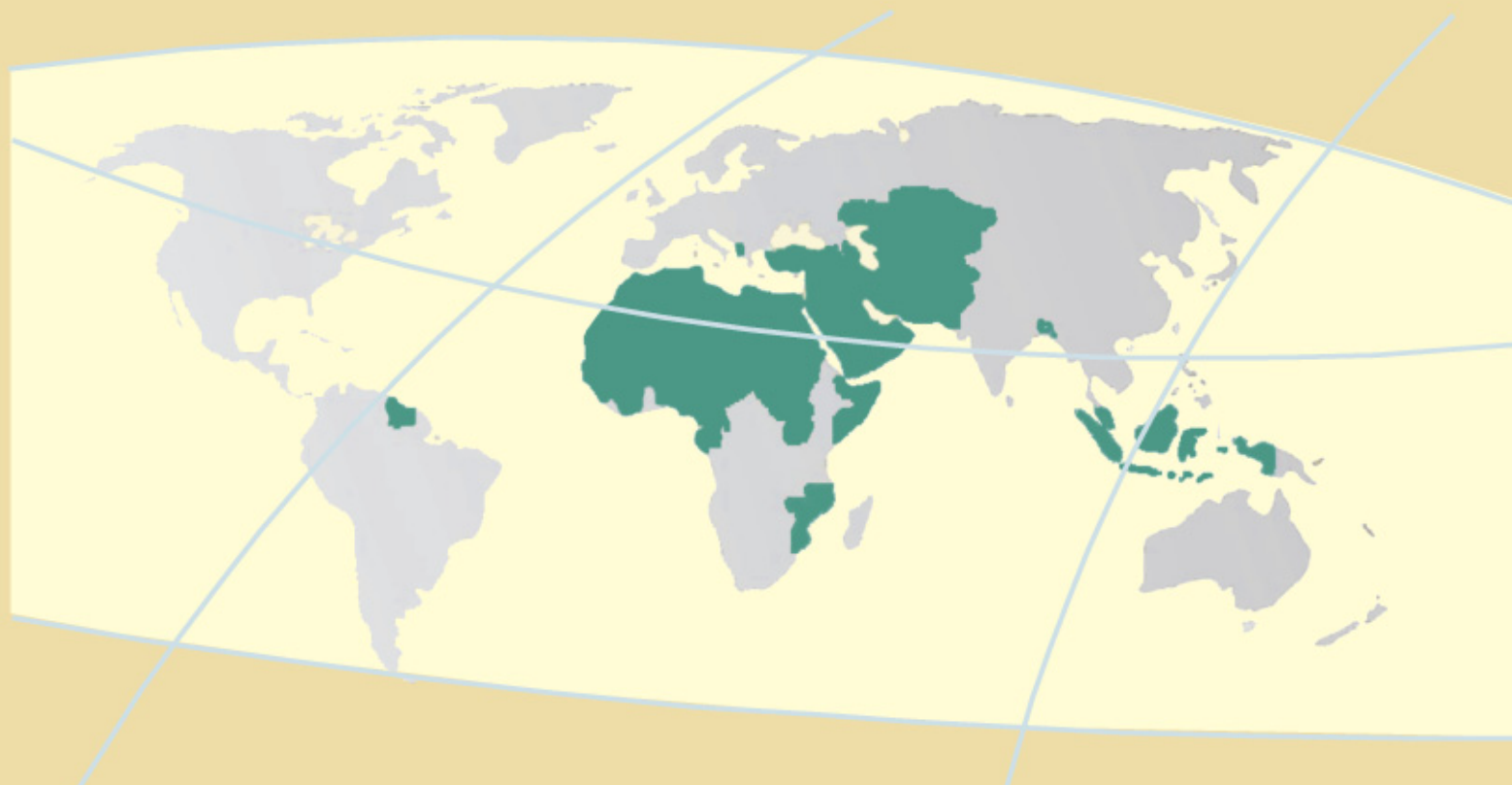


# INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN THE OIC COUNTRIES



## PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES



**Organisation of the Islamic Conference**

**Statistical Economic and Social Research  
and Training Centre for Islamic Countries  
(SESRIC)**

# INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN THE OIC COUNTRIES: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

The substantial growth of the international tourism activity is one of the most remarkable economic and social phenomena of the past century. According to the World Tourism Organisation (see Table A.1 and Table A.2 in the Annex), the number of international tourist arrivals increased from 25.3 million in 1950 to 846 million in 2006, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 6.6 percent. The revenues generated by those tourists, i.e. international tourism receipts, grew by 11.3 percent per annum over the same period. This rate of growth was significantly higher than that of the world economy as a whole. In 2006, international tourism activity generated US\$ 741.2 billion, corresponding to US\$ 2 billion per day or US\$ 876 per tourist arrival. This makes international tourism one of the largest categories of international trade.

International tourism activity is also characterised by a continuing geographical spread and diversification of tourist destinations. Although tourism activity is still concentrated in the developed regions of Europe and the Americas, a substantial proliferation of new tourist-receiving markets is also observed in the developing regions. According to the World Tourism Organisation (see Table A.1 in the Annex), the two traditional tourist-receiving regions of Europe and the Americas attracted, together, 96 percent of the world's total tourist arrivals in 1950. Yet, by 2006, this figure fell to 70.5 percent in favour of the developing regions of Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and Africa.

International tourism has become one of the main economic activities and an important source of foreign exchange earnings and employment in many countries of these regions. It has therefore been given much attention in the national development strategies of many developing countries and placed on the agenda of many recent international conferences on sustainable development. Failing to include tourism in these strategies is to overlook the fact that it presents one of the biggest and, undoubtedly, the most diversified and creative economic activity of all.

Considering their rich and diverse natural, geographic, historical and cultural heritage assets, the OIC countries, as a group, have in fact a high potential for the development of a sustainable international tourism sector. However, considering the modest share of the OIC region in the world tourism market and the concentration of the tourism activity in only a few OIC countries, it seems that a large part of the tourism potential of the OIC region remains unutilised. The problems facing tourism and the development of a sustainable international tourism sector in the OIC countries are diverse as each country has its own tourism features, level of development and national development priorities and policies.

Yet, tourism is a very important sector that could, if properly planned and managed, play a significant role in the socio-economic development of the OIC countries. This is true not only due to their existing and potential tourism resources, but also because their citizens travel in large numbers around the world for business, leisure and other purposes. It is for this reason that tourism has been defined in 1994 as one of the ten priority areas of cooperation of the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member Countries.

Indeed, tourism cooperation activities have recently assumed greater importance on the agenda of the OIC where six Islamic conferences of ministers of tourism and a number of expert group meetings and seminars on tourism development were held during the period that elapsed since the First Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers, which was held in Isfahan in October 2000. A wide range of actions has been adopted in these conferences and meetings aiming at

developing the tourism sector in the OIC countries and enhancing their cooperation in this vital field of economic and social activity. Yet, the desirable levels of tourism development in many OIC countries, and in the OIC region as a whole, have not yet been achieved.

Given this state of affairs, this paper attempts to assess the performance and economic role of the international tourism sector in the OIC member countries. It analyses the two traditionally used indicators in measuring international tourism, i.e. international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts<sup>1</sup>. The analysis is made at both the individual country and the OIC regional levels. The paper also sheds light on some issues and challenges of tourism development and cooperation in the OIC countries and proposes a set of recommendations to serve as policy guidelines to which the attention of the member countries needs to be drawn.

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<sup>1</sup> For a proper understanding of these two terms, see the note under Table A.1 and Table A.2 in the Statistical Annex, respectively.

## 2.1. Background

According to the definition of the World Tourism Organisation, international tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying at places outside their usual permanent places of residence for a period not exceeding 12 months for leisure, business and other purposes. Based on this broad definition, the tourism industry includes all the socio-economic activities that are directly and/or indirectly involved in providing goods and services to tourists.

The Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) of the World Tourism Organisation identifies 185 supply-side activities that have significant connections to the tourism sector<sup>2</sup>. These include the services of various sectors, such as transportation and communication, hotels and lodging, food and beverages, cultural and entertainment services, banking and finance, and promotion and publicity services.

Defined by this impressive network of socio-economic activities and the infrastructure needed to support it, tourism is one of the world's largest industries and categories of international trade. It involves a wide range of stakeholders, including the private sector tourism businesses, governmental and intergovernmental organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) networks, consumers and host communities.

International tourism has recently shown sustained growth in both revenues and number of tourists, and has left broad economic, social, cultural and environmental footprints reaching almost every part of the globe. The tourism activity generates significant economic benefits to tourists' host and home countries alike. Especially in the developing and least-developed countries, one of the primary motivations for a country to promote itself as a tourist destination is the expected economic improvement, mainly through foreign exchange earnings and the generation of employment and business opportunities.

## 2.2. Worldwide Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts

Over the last decade, the number of international tourist arrivals worldwide increased from 438.4 million in 1990 to 684.7 million in 2000, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 4.6 percent. In the same period, international tourism receipts, at current US dollar prices, increased from US\$ 264.1 billion to US\$ 474.3 billion, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 6 percent (see Figure 1 and Figure 3). While all the regions of the world hosted more tourists in 2000, Europe and the Americas remained the main tourist-receiving regions. They attracted, respectively, 393.6 and 128.2 million tourist arrivals, corresponding to 57.5 and 18.7 percent of the world tourism market (calculated based on the data in Table A.1 in the Annex).

However, since international tourism is characterised by a growing tendency for tourists to visit new destinations, and together with the tourism product diversification and increasing competition, new destinations are steadily growing at a faster pace and increasing their share in the world market. The average growth rate of international tourist arrivals in the period 1990-2000 was above the world average of 4.6 percent in the Middle East (9.8 percent), Asia and the

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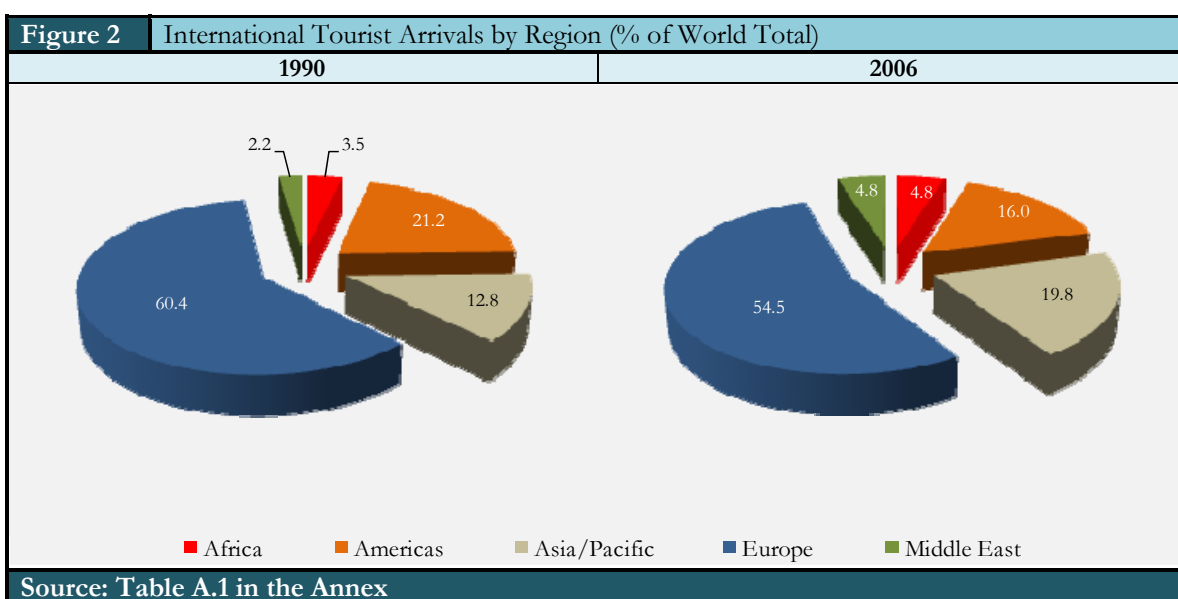
<sup>2</sup> World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), "Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)", [http://www.unwto.org/statistics/basic\\_references/index-en.htm](http://www.unwto.org/statistics/basic_references/index-en.htm)



Pacific (7 percent) and Africa (6.3 percent). In contrast, this rate was below the world average in the more traditional tourist-receiving regions of Europe (4 percent) and the Americas (3.3 percent) (calculated based on the data in Table A.1 in the Annex). Consequently, the combined share of the latter two regions in the world tourism market narrowed substantially from 81.6 percent in 1990 to 70.5 percent in 2006 with market shares increasing for the other regions. To a large extent, a similar performance was also observed in terms of international tourism receipts (see Figure 2 and Figure 4).



International tourist arrivals declined slightly in 2001, affected by the global economic slowdown, particularly in the North American, European and Asian economies (major tourism generating markets) and the impact of the events of September 11 of that year. Yet, not every destination was equally affected by the fall in world tourist arrivals in 2001. Most affected were the Americas (a drop of 4.7 percent) and Europe (-0.1 percent) (calculated based on the data in Table A.1 in the Annex).



Due to the slight decline in international tourist arrivals in 2001, international tourism receipts decreased to US\$ 462.5 billion. However, it is observed that those receipts decreased at a rate (2.5 percent) higher than that of tourist arrivals in the same year (0.04 percent) (see Figure 3).

This could be explained, in part, by the fact that in economically hard times, tourists typically react not so much by refraining from travel, but by trading down, i.e. choosing, for instance, shorter stays in less expensive destinations closer to home, with travel and accommodation in lower categories. Therefore, not every destination was equally affected by the fall in international tourism receipts in 2001. Most affected was the Americas (-9.2 percent) and Europe (-2.2 percent). In contrast, an increase in international tourism receipts was recorded in Africa (10.6 percent), Asia/Pacific (3.3 percent) and the Middle East (2.6 percent) (calculated based on the data in Table A.2 in the Annex).

Although 2002 was certainly not an easy year, international tourism held up fairly well in that year where the number of international tourist arrivals grew by 3 percent (Figure 3). Indeed, the 704.7 million international tourist arrivals recorded in the said year surpassed the previous record year of 2000. However, the recovery in 2002 shows a substantial change in the world tourism map: while Europe remained firmly in the first place, Asia and the Pacific claimed the second place from the Americas (see Table A.1 in the Annex). Therefore, although international tourism receipts grew worldwide by 3.9 percent in 2002, the Americas suffered a decrease of 5.3 percent while a substantial increase was recorded in the other regions.



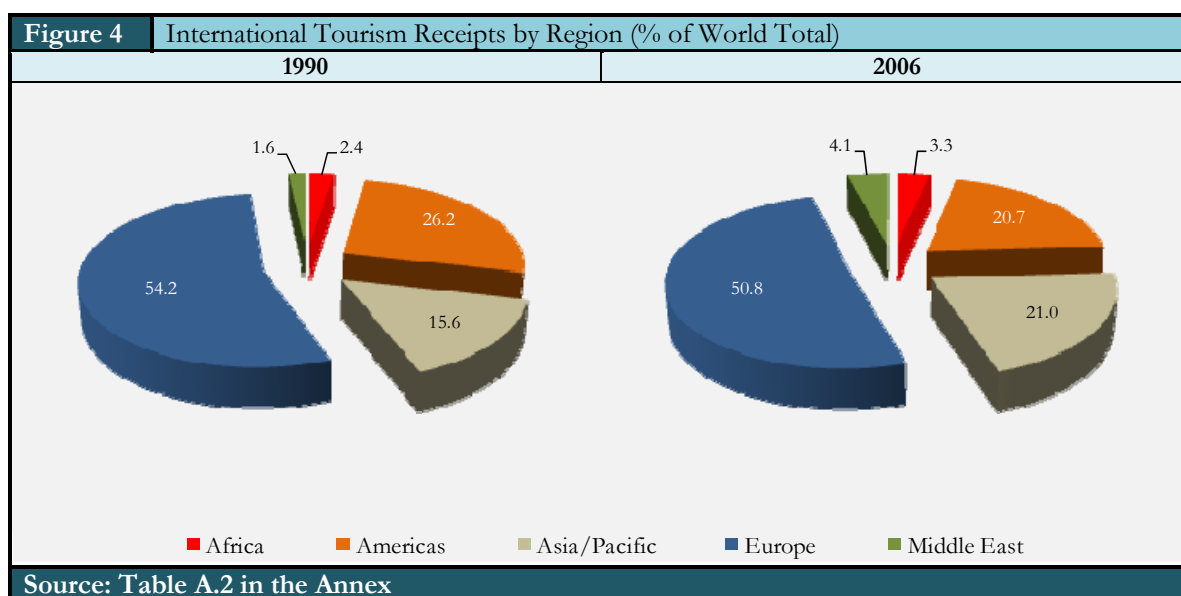
In 2003, international tourism faced another considerably difficult year when three negative factors came together: the war in Iraq, the SARS panic in Asia/Pacific and the world's weak economic conditions. Therefore, the number of international tourist arrivals worldwide slid back by 1.8 percent to 692.2 million (see Figures 1 and 3). This result was closely linked to the drop of 11.7 million arrivals (-9.4 percent) suffered by the Asia/Pacific region. The Americas also recorded a decrease of 3 percent, while Europe just hardly consolidated its 2002 figures. However, Africa and the Middle East were not much affected by those adverse conditions where they recorded relatively significant increases in international tourist arrivals of 5.4 and 3.9 percent, respectively (calculated based on the data in Table A.1 in the Annex).

It is observed that while tourist arrivals dropped slightly by 1.8 percent in 2003, tourism receipts, in US dollar terms, increased by 9.8 percent (Figure 3) to reach US\$ 527.5 billion. This should be, however, understood as a reflection of the strong depreciation of the US dollar versus many other currencies in the said year, particularly against the euro. As a result, receipts earned in euro-area destinations seemed higher in terms of dollars; but in euro terms they were constant or even decreased. The same is true, to a greater or lesser extent, for many destinations in Asia/Pacific as well as Canada and South America. Therefore, expressing worldwide tourism receipts in other

currencies changes the picture completely. For example, computed in euros, tourism receipts decreased in 2003 by some €42 billion, from €508 billion in 2002 to €466.3 billion in 2003<sup>3</sup>.

In contrast, 2004 was unquestionably better than 2003 where international tourist arrivals reached a record of 761.4 million, corresponding to an increase by 10 percent. The recovery of the world economy, in particular the economies of the major tourism-generating regions of the Americas and Europe, together with the strengthening of the Asian economies, strongly contributed to the very good results of tourism in 2004. Growth was common to all regions, but was particularly strong in Asia and the Pacific (27.3 percent) and in the Middle East (22.7 percent). A significant growth was also registered in the Americas (11 percent), while Africa (8.9 percent) and Europe (4 percent) performed below the world average (calculated based on the data in Table A.1 in the Annex). A similar performance was also recorded in terms of international receipts where they amounted to US\$ 629.4 billion, corresponding to a 19.3 percent increase over 2003 (see Figures 1 and 3).

However, just before the end of 2004, the world was shocked by the seaquake and the following tsunami in the Indian Ocean affecting the northern provinces of the Indonesian island of Sumatra, the Maldives, the eastern coast of Sri Lanka and India and the west coast of Thailand. International tourism in 2005 faced other negative factors such as terrorism, health scares, oil price increases, exchange rate fluctuations and economic and political uncertainties. Yet, for tourism, a sudden crisis does not necessarily translate into a long-term recession. Experience shows that tourism has always managed to recover from past crises with remarkable speed and strong growth levels. Therefore, international tourism worldwide beat all expectations in 2005 achieving an all-time record of 801.6 million arrivals and US\$ 676.1 billion receipts.



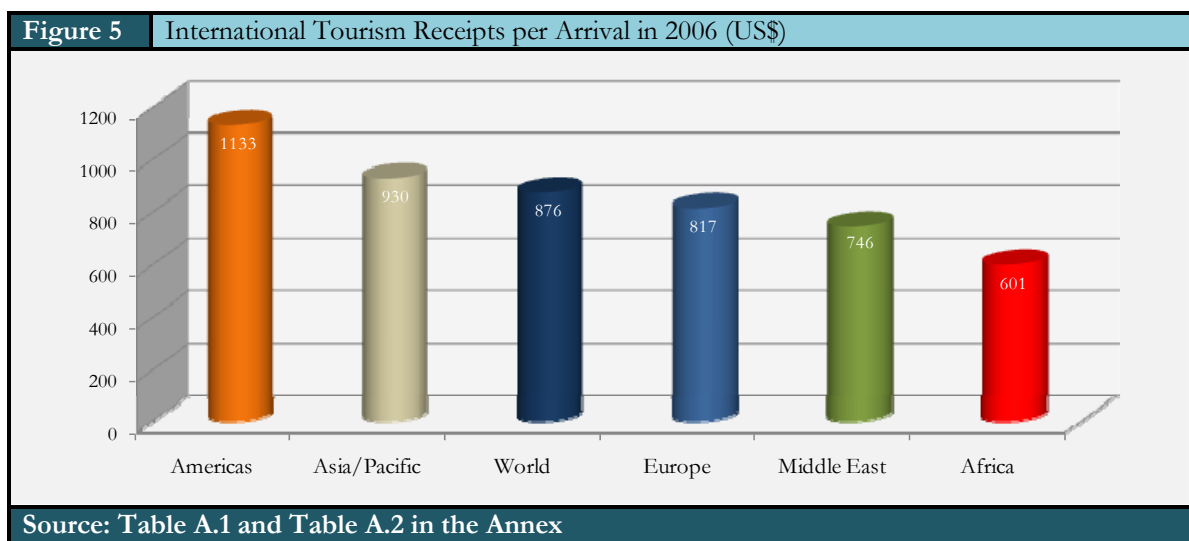
With 846 million international tourist arrivals in 2006, international tourism worldwide recorded a third year of sustained growth, corresponding to an increase of 5.5 percent over the previous year. Although all the regions succeeded in achieving positive growth in terms of international tourist arrivals, one notable feature of 2006 was the continuing strong performance of the developing regions. With a 9.7 percent increase of tourist arrivals, Africa was the top performer, followed by Asia and Pacific with 8 percent and the Middle East with 6.8 percent. The weakest

<sup>3</sup> World Tourism Organisation, Tourism Market Trends, 2006 Edition.

region was the Americas with only 1.9 percent (calculated based on the data in Table A.1 in the Annex). In the same year, a similar performance has been observed in terms of international tourism receipts, where all the regions recorded positive growth, particularly the developing regions.

According to the most recent estimates of the World Tourism Organisation, 898 million tourist arrivals have been recorded in 2007, corresponding to 6.1 percent increase over 2006<sup>4</sup>. Thus, the world international tourism sector enjoyed its fourth consecutive year of sustained growth. The additional 52 million tourist arrivals were roughly split to 19.3 million for Europe, corresponding to 4.2 percent increase over 2006, 17.1 million for Asia and Pacific, corresponding to 10.2 percent increase, 6.4 million for the Americas, corresponding to 4.7 percent increase, 5.4 million for the Middle East, corresponding to 13.2 percent increase, and 3.3 million for Africa, corresponding to 8.1 percent increase. According to the same source, while data for international tourism receipts is still sketchy, they tend to follow tourist arrivals growth pattern.

Overall, while the trends in tourism receipts followed in general similar patterns to those in tourist arrivals, the average growth rates of tourism receipts and the regional shares in world total were somewhat different. For example, Europe was the top tourism earner in 2000 with a 49.1 percent share in the world tourism receipts, followed by the Americas with 27.6 percent and Asia/Pacific with 18 percent. However, when the average growth rates of tourism receipts in the period 1990-2000 are considered, the picture becomes completely different. The Middle East comes at the top with 13.4 percent, followed by Asia/Pacific with 7.5 percent, the Americas with 6.6 percent, and Africa and Europe at the bottom of the list with 5 percent (calculated based on the data in Table A.2 in the Annex).



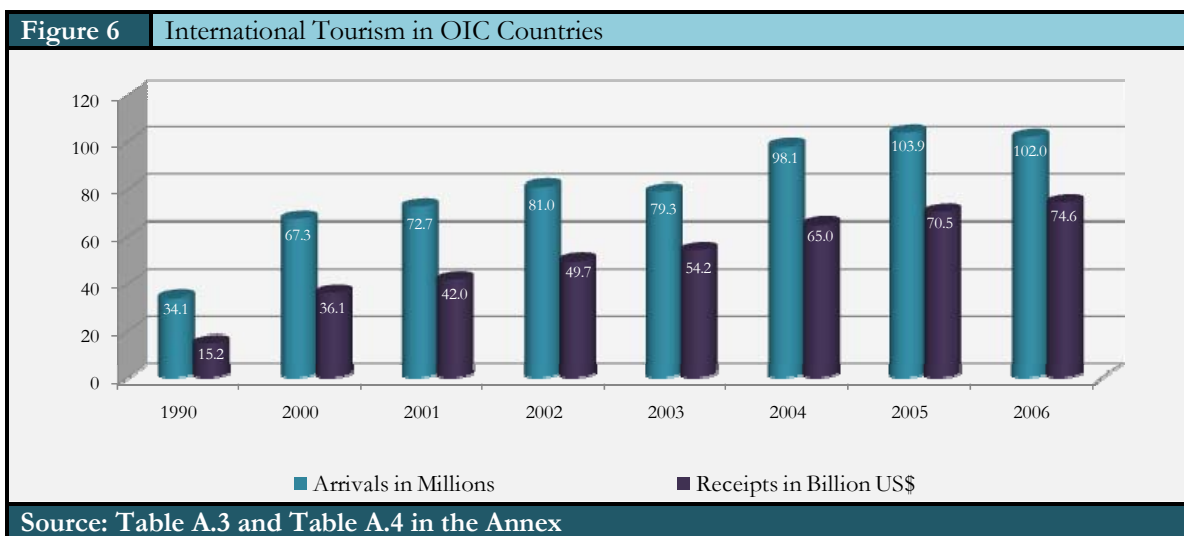
This is mainly due to the fact that the international tourism receipts per arrival vary as each region has its own touristic characteristics in terms of the length of stay of tourists, purpose of visit, geographical distance, etc. In this context, the world average tourism receipts per arrival in 2006 amounted to US\$ 876, the highest being in the Americas (US\$ 1133), followed by Asia/Pacific (US\$ 930). Europe with US\$ 817, the Middle East with US\$ 746 and Africa with US\$ 601 were below the world average (see Figure 5).

<sup>4</sup> World Tourism Organization, “World Tourism Barometer”, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 2008.

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

### 3.1. Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts

The number of international tourist arrivals in the OIC countries, for which the data are available, increased from 34.1 million in 1990 to almost 67.3 million in 2000, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 7 percent (Figures 6 and 7). This rate was higher than the world average (4.6 percent) and the averages of the traditional tourist-receiving regions of Europe (4 percent) and the Americas (3.3 percent) during the same period. However, the relative share of the OIC countries in the world tourism market accounted for only 9.8 percent in 2000, an increase by 2 percentage points over their share in 1990 (Figure 8).



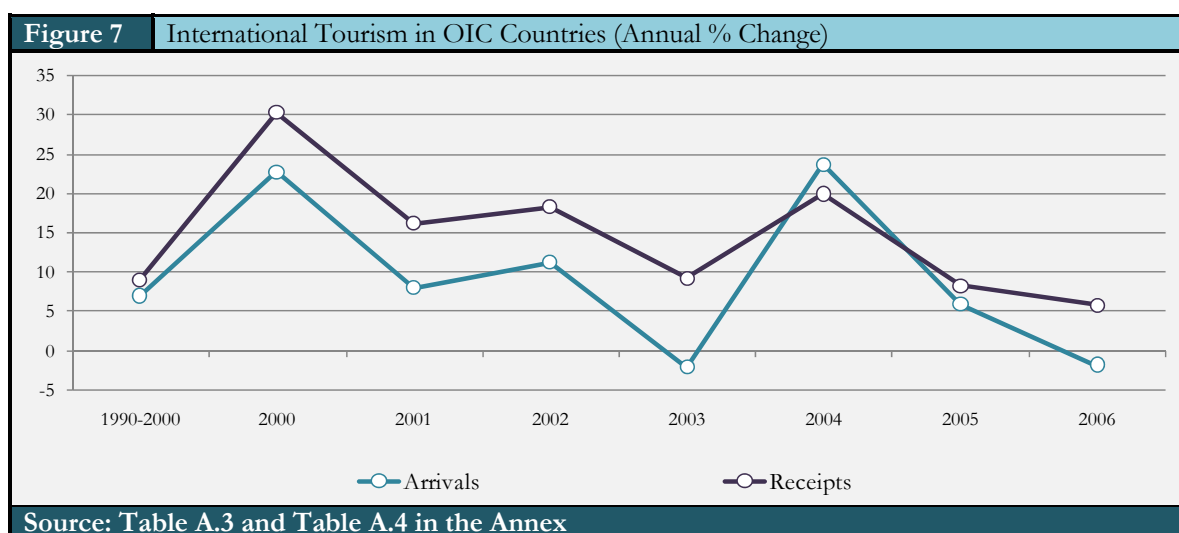
In the same period, international tourism in the OIC countries, for which the data are available, generated US\$ 36.1 billion in 2000 compared to US\$ 15.2 billion in 1990, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 9.1 percent. This rate was also higher than the world average (6 percent) and the averages of the other regions during the same period. Yet, the share of the OIC countries in the world total international tourism receipts accounted for only 7.6 percent in 2000, an increase by 1.9 percentage points over their share in 1990 (Figure 8).

The number of international tourist arrivals in the OIC region increased by 8.1 percent in 2001. The 72.7 million arrivals hosted by the OIC countries surpassed the previous record year of 2000 and generated US\$ 42 billion as tourism receipts, corresponding to an increase by 16.2 percent (Figure 7). Consequently, the relative share of the OIC region in the world tourism market

accounted for 10.6 percent in terms of tourist arrivals and 9.1 percent in terms of tourism receipts (Figure 8).

In 2002, the number of international tourist arrivals in the OIC countries, for which the data are available, amounted to 81 million, corresponding to an increase by 11.3 percent over the previous year and an 11.5 percent share in the world tourism market. In the same year, international tourism receipts amounted to US\$ 49.7 billion, corresponding to an increase by 18.3 percent over 2001 and a 10.3 percent share in the world total international tourism receipts (Figures 6, 7 and 8).

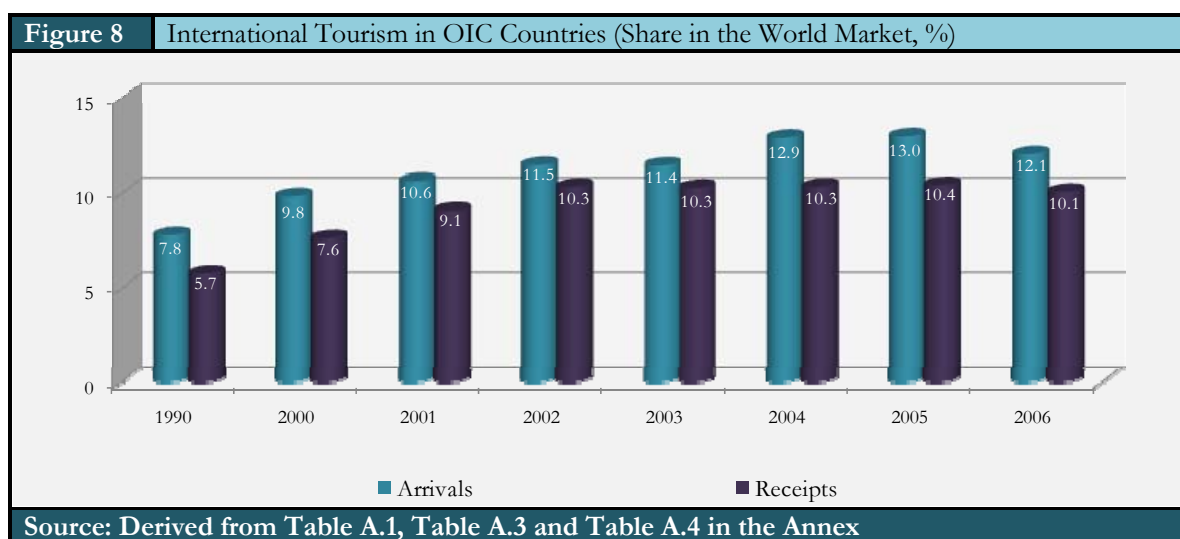
In contrast, it seems that international tourism in the OIC region was slightly affected in 2003 by the negative factors of the war in Iraq, the SARS panic in Asia/Pacific and the world weak economic conditions. Consequently, the number of international tourist arrivals in the OIC region slid back by 2.1 percent to 79.2 million. This was mainly due to the drop of 2.7 million arrivals (-20.4 percent) recorded in Malaysia and 0.6 million arrivals (11.2 percent) recorded in Indonesia (Table A.3 in the Annex). Yet, international tourism receipts in the OIC countries, for which the data are available, amounted to US\$ 54.2 billion in 2003, corresponding to an increase by 9.2 percent over 2002 and a 10.3 percent share in the world's total tourism receipts.



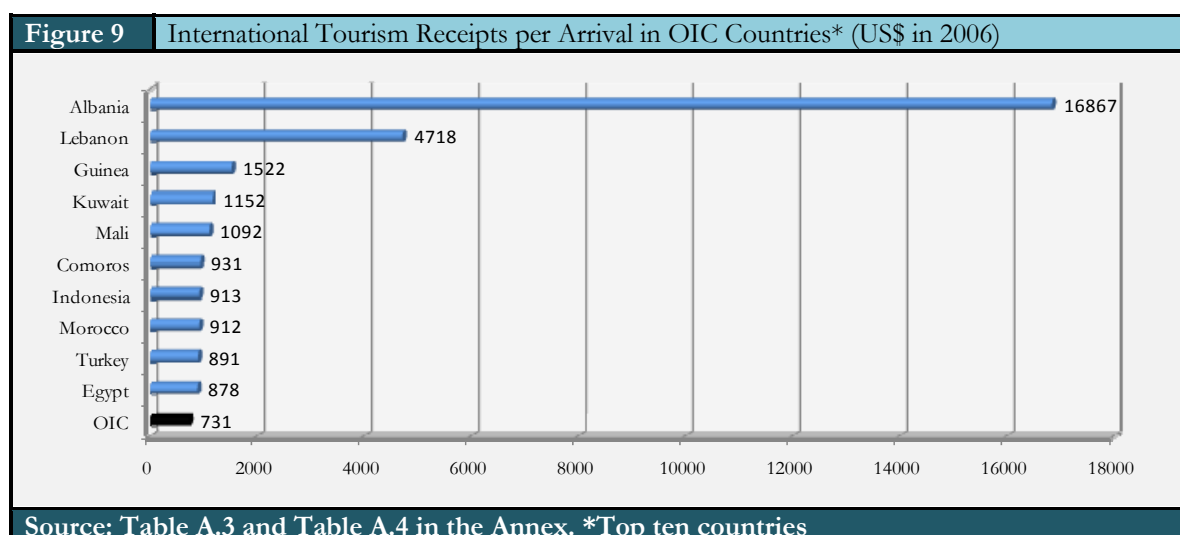
The year 2004 was unquestionably better than 2003 where international tourist arrivals in the OIC region reached 98.1 million, corresponding to an increase by 23.8 percent over the previous year and a 12.9 percent share in the world tourism market. International tourism receipts amounted to US\$ 65 billion in the same year, corresponding to an increase by 20 percent over 2003 and a 10.3 percent share in the world's total tourism receipts. The recovery of the world economy, in particular the economies of the major tourism-generating regions of the Americas and Europe, together with the strengthening of the Asian economies, strongly contributed to the very good results of tourism in 2004. Growth was common to almost all the countries in the region, but was particularly strong in countries such as Turkey, Malaysia, Indonesia, Syria, and Egypt (see Tables A.3 and A.4 in the Annex).

In 2005, both international tourist arrivals and receipts in the OIC region grew at solid rates despite the negative factors that faced international tourism in that year. Tourist arrivals reached a record of almost 104 million, corresponding to an increase by 5.9 percent over the previous year and a 13 percent share in the world tourism market. International tourism receipts amounted to US\$ 70.5 billion in the same year, corresponding to an increase by 8.3 percent over 2004 and a 10.4 percent share in the world's total tourism receipts. However, some of those

countries were seriously affected by those factors, such as Indonesia, Maldives and Bangladesh by the tsunami in the Indian Ocean. In addition to natural disasters, some other countries were affected by other negative factors such as oil price increases, exchange rate fluctuations and economic and political uncertainties.



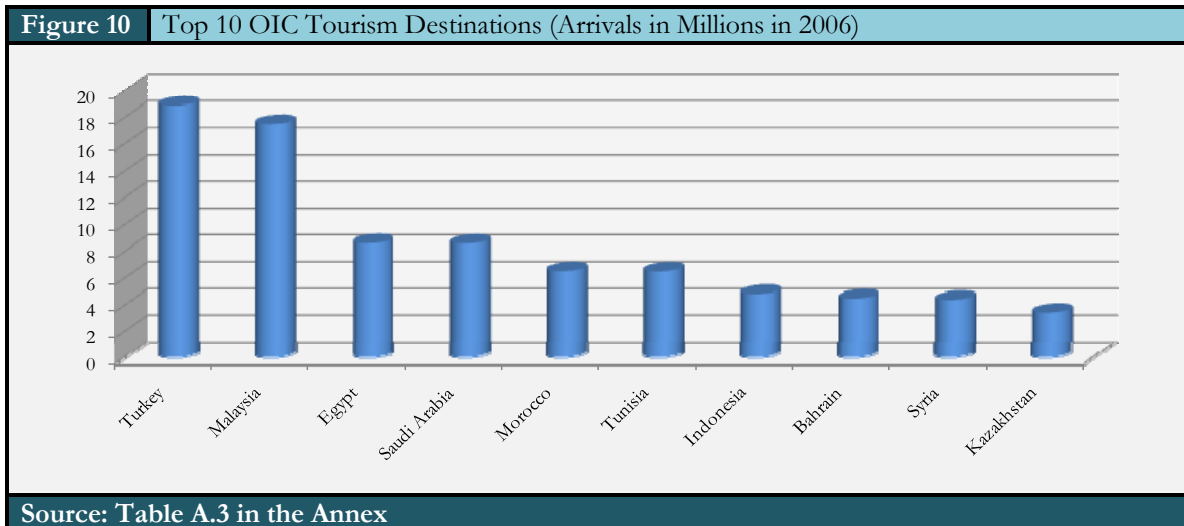
On the other hand, the current available data for 2006 show that the number of international tourist arrivals in the OIC region slid back by 1.8 percent to 102 million, and consequently the share of OIC region in the world tourism market decreased to 12.1 percent (Figures 6, 7 and 8). Yet, this was mainly due to the availability of the data, where the data is not available for 8 countries compared to only 3 countries in 2005, and also to the drop of almost 1.4 million arrivals recorded in Turkey (Table A.3 in the Annex). In contrast, although international tourism receipts in the OIC region reached US\$ 74.6 billion in 2006, corresponding to an increase by 5.8 percent over the level of 2005, the share of OIC region in world tourism receipts decreased slightly to 10.1 percent.



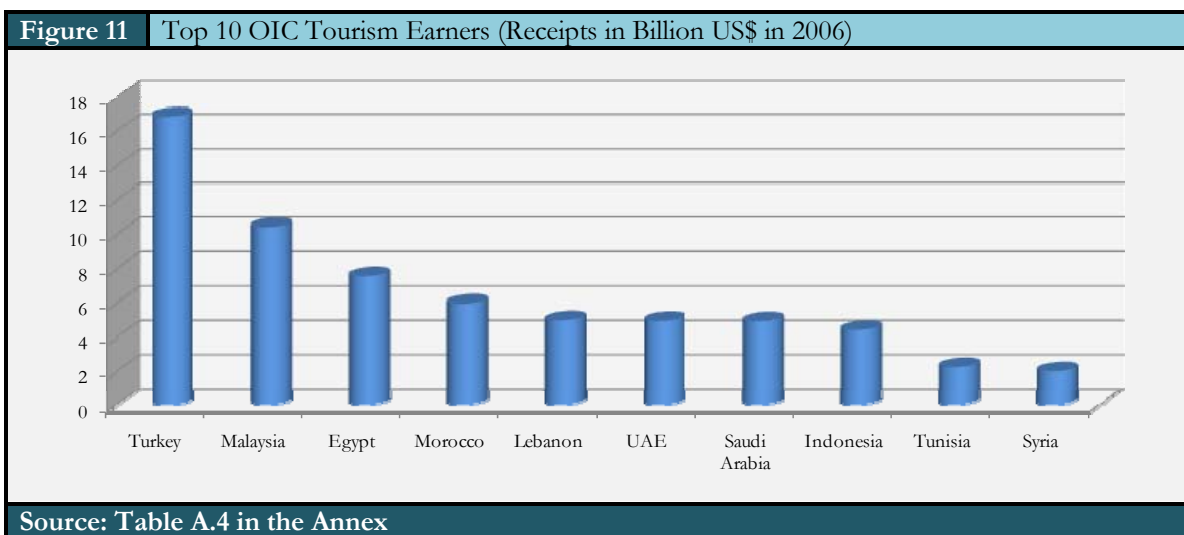
While, in absolute terms, the trends in international tourism receipts were generally similar to those in international tourist arrivals, the shares of the individual countries in the total OIC international tourism receipts as well as the average growth rates of those receipts were somewhat different. This is due to the fact that receipts per arrival vary as each country has its own tourism characteristics in terms of length of stay, purpose of visit, geographical distance,



types of shopping, etc. For example, as shown in Figure 9, the OIC average tourism receipts per arrival in 2006 amounted to US\$ 731. In the same year, the highest receipts per tourist arrival were recorded in Albania (US\$ 16867) followed by Lebanon (US\$ 4718), Guinea (US\$ 1522), Kuwait (US\$ 1152), Mali (US\$ 1092), Comoros (US\$ 931), Indonesia (US\$ 913), Morocco (US\$ 912), Turkey (US\$ 891) and Egypt (US\$ 878).



At the individual country level, it is observed that international tourist arrivals in the OIC region are still concentrated in a few countries. In descending order, Turkey, Malaysia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Tunisia, Indonesia, Bahrain, Syria and Kazakhstan are found to be the top 10 OIC international tourist destinations in 2006 (Figure 10). Together, they hosted 84.1 million international tourist arrivals, corresponding to a share of 82.5 percent of the total OIC tourism market in that year (calculated based on the data in Table A.3 in the Annex).



Similarly, international tourism receipts in the OIC countries are also concentrated in a few countries, which are almost the main OIC tourist destinations shown in Figure 10. In descending order, Turkey, Malaysia, Egypt, Morocco, Lebanon, U.A.E., Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Tunisia and Syria are found to be the top 10 OIC international tourism earners. This group of OIC countries earned US\$ 64.5 billion as international tourism receipts in 2006, corresponding to a share of 86.5 percent of the total OIC tourism receipts in that year (Figure 11).



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

In this section, an attempt is made to assess the economic role of the international tourism sector in the OIC countries. This is made by calculating the balance of international tourism for each individual country for which the relevant data are available in the five-year period of 2002-2006, i.e. by deducting the international tourism expenditure<sup>5</sup> from the international tourism receipts. The net contribution of the international tourism sector to the economies of OIC countries is then evaluated by relating the balance of international tourism as a percentage of the GDP of each country. The sector is also evaluated as a source of foreign exchange earnings by relating the international tourism receipts in each country, as a percentage, to its total merchandise exports in the same period.

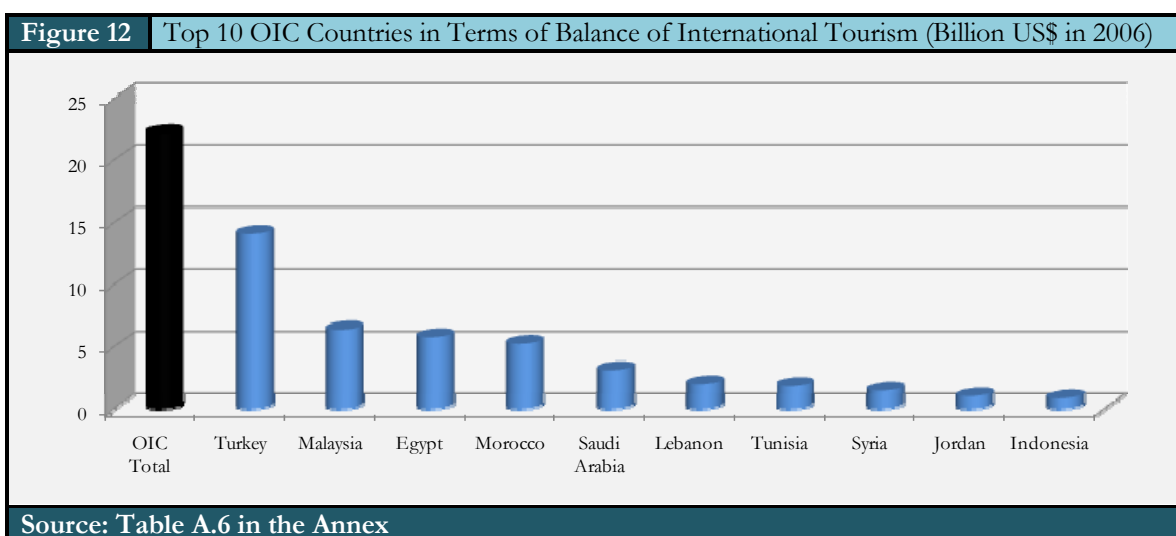
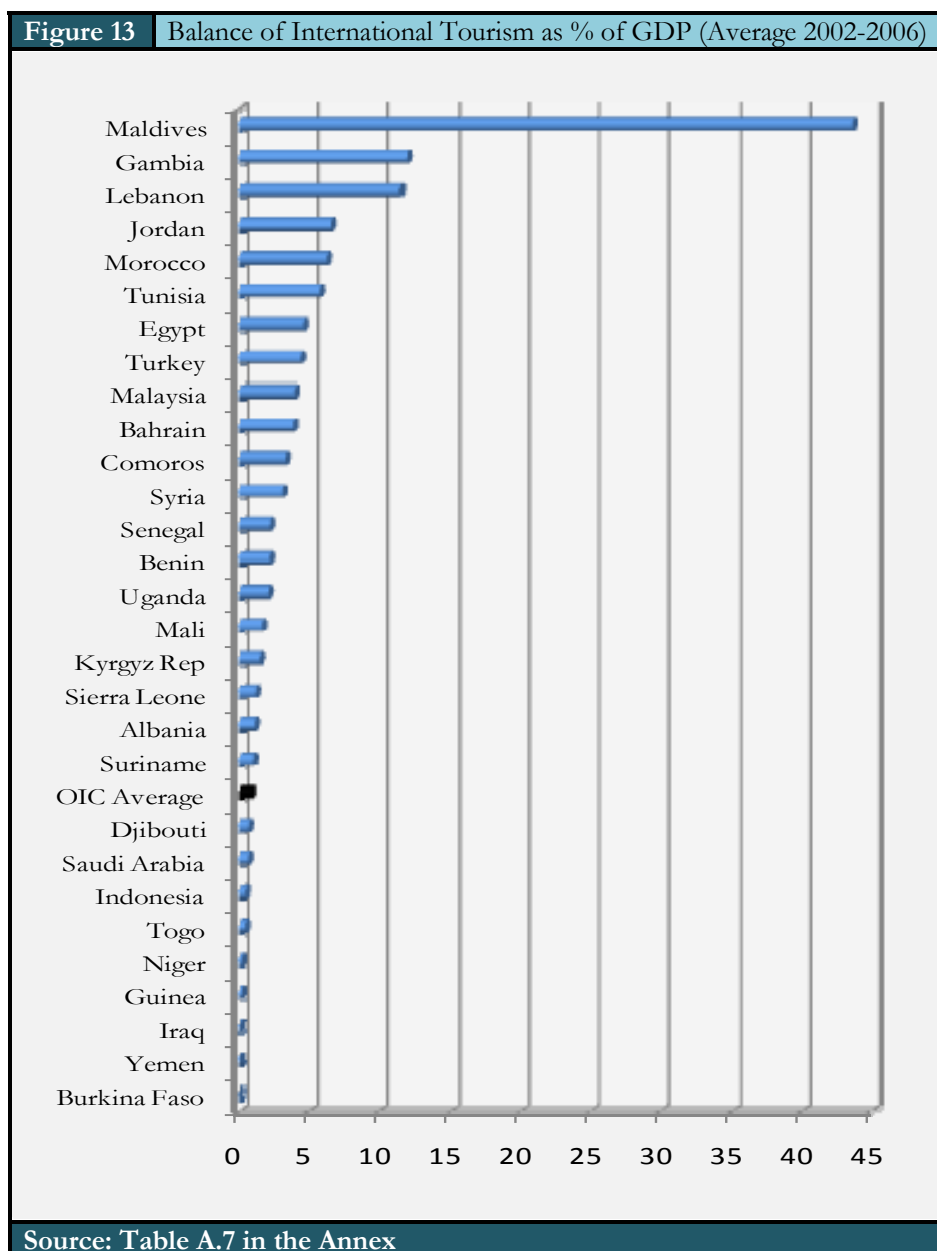


Figure 12 displays the top 10 OIC countries in terms of their balance of international tourism in billions of US dollars in 2006. It is obvious that most of those countries are also among the main OIC international tourism destinations and earners shown in Figures 10 and 11. It is also observed that the balance of international tourism of many of these countries accounts for a high percentage of their international tourism receipts. This is true for some countries like Morocco (88 percent), Turkey (83.7 percent) and Tunisia (82 percent). The total OIC international tourism balance reached US\$ 22.2 billion in 2007, corresponding to almost 30 percent of total OIC international tourism receipts (calculated based on the data in Table A.6 in the Annex). However, when examining the economic role of the international tourism sector in the OIC countries in terms of its net contribution to the GDP of each country, the picture, as shown in Figure 13, reflects a widely different situation.

Figure 13 shows that, in general, the economic role of the international tourism sector in the OIC countries is neither a function of the size nor of the level of affluence of the economy. With an average of 43.7 percent of GDP during the five-year period 2002-2006, international tourism is the main economic activity in the Maldives, the only country with more than a 40 percent contribution of international tourism to GDP. This ratio reached to almost 12 percent in the case of Gambia and Lebanon. Figure 13 also shows that the international tourism activity plays a relatively important role compared to the size of the economy in 9 OIC countries for which the balance of international tourism accounts, on average, for between 3 to almost 7 percent of their

<sup>5</sup> For a proper understanding of this term, see the note under Table A.5 in the Statistical Annex.

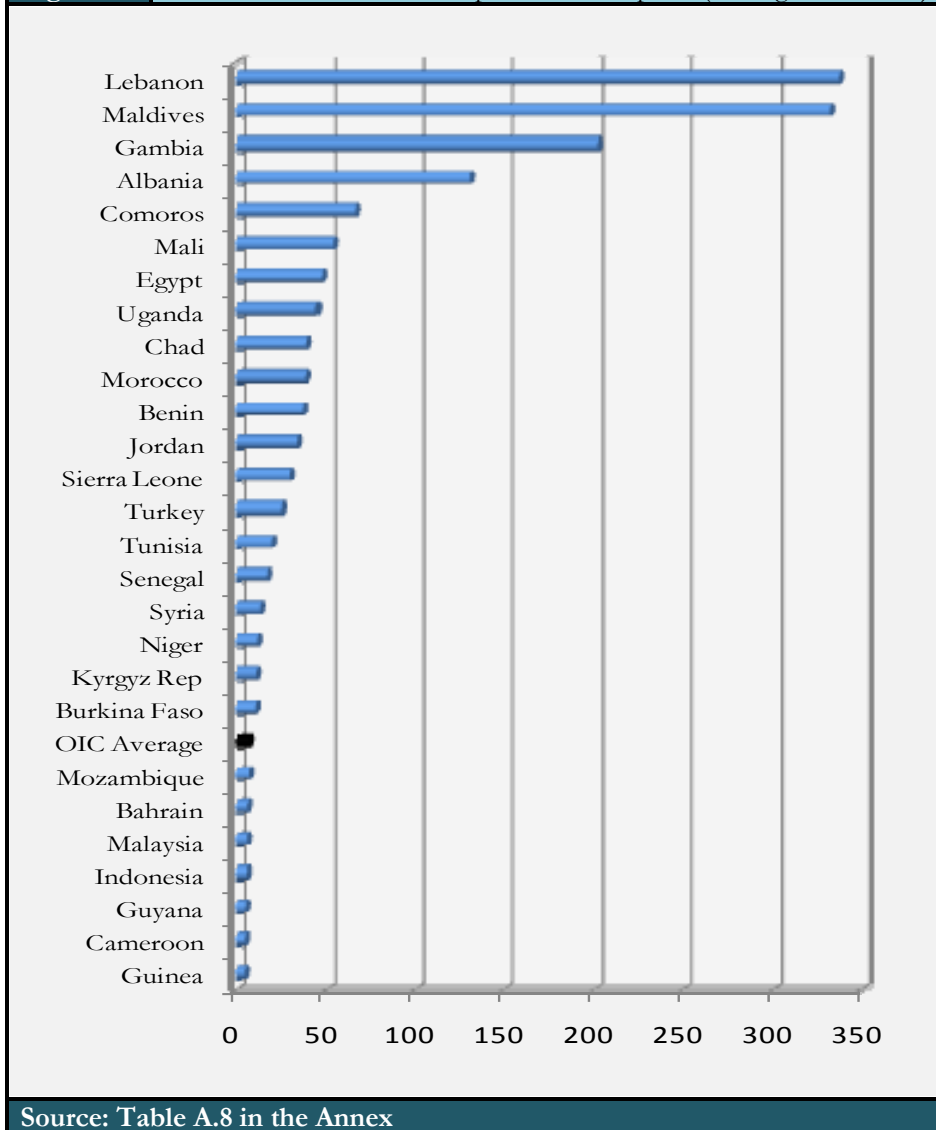
GDP. This group includes most of the OIC main tourism destination and earner countries (e.g. Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, Bahrain, Malaysia, Turkey, Egypt and Syria). In contrast, international tourism activity is found to have a negligible or even negative role in the economies of many OIC countries for which the data are available where 22 countries recorded, on average, a deficit in their balance of international tourism during the period 2002-2006 (Table A.7 in the Annex). During the same period, the net contribution of international tourism activity to the total GDP of the OIC countries accounted, on average, for only 1 percent.



However, Figure 14, which lists the OIC countries in descending order according to their international tourism receipts as a percentage of their exports, indicates that international tourism activity in those countries plays a more significant role as a source of foreign exchange earnings. During the period 2002-2006, the said activity in the Maldives and Lebanon generated, on average, foreign exchange earnings 3.3 times more than those generated by exports, 2 times the value of exports in Gambia and 1.3 times the value of exports in Albania.

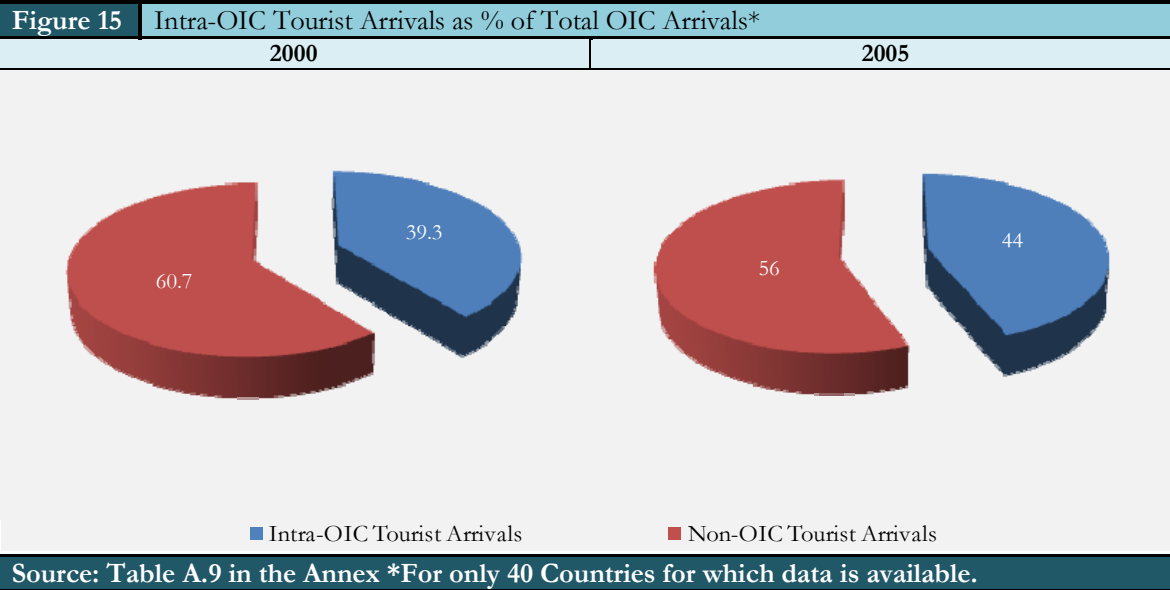
In the same period, international tourism receipts accounted, on average, for more than 50 percent of the total exports of Comoros and Mali and 40 percent and more of those of Egypt, Uganda and Chad. Moreover, those receipts accounted for between 30 and 40 percent of the value of the exports of Morocco, Benin, Jordan and Sierra Leone, and between 11 and 26 percent of that of 7 other countries (Figure 14). Yet, international tourism still plays a limited role in generating foreign exchange earnings in 31 OIC countries, i.e. those in which international tourism receipts accounted for less than the average of the OIC of 8 percent of their exports (Table A.8 in the Annex).

**Figure 14** International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports (Average 2002-2006)

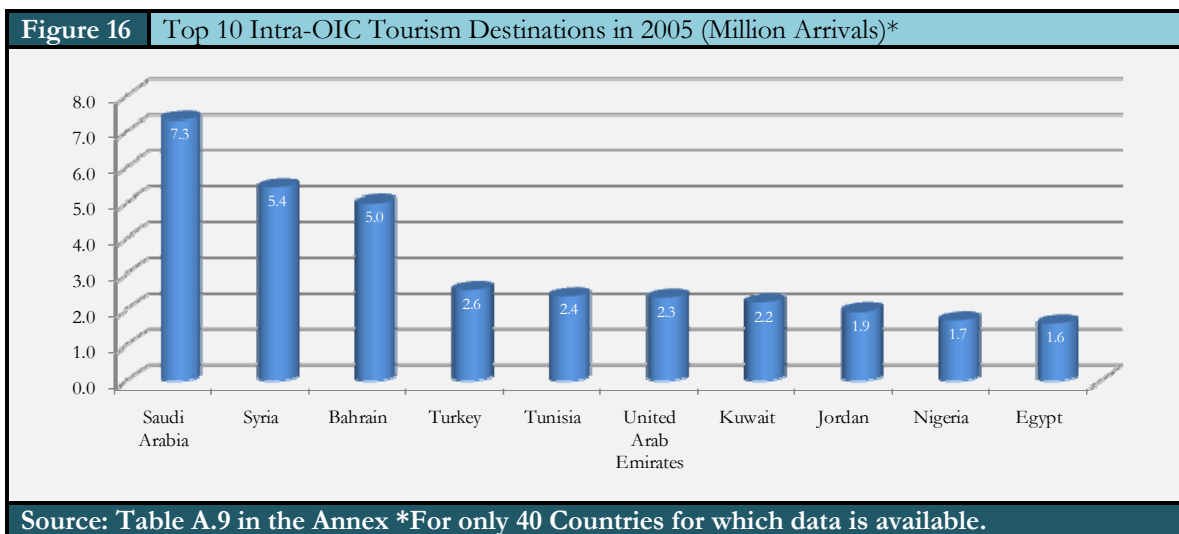


### 3.3. Intra-OIC Tourism

In 2000, intra-OIC tourism, in terms of the number of tourist arrivals, accounted for 39.3 percent (24 million arrivals) of the total international tourist arrivals in 40 OIC countries for which the relevant data are available. In 2005, this ratio reached 44 percent (39 million arrivals), corresponding to an increase by 4.7 percentage points over the level of the year 2000 (see Table A.9 in the Annex and Figure 15).



At the individual country level, it is observed that the total intra-OIC tourism is also concentrated in a few countries. In descending order, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Bahrain, Turkey, Tunisia, U.A.E., Kuwait, Jordan, Nigeria and Egypt are found to be the top 10 intra-OIC tourism destinations in 2005 (Figure 16). Together, they hosted 32.5 million tourist arrivals from other OIC member countries, corresponding to a share of 83.3 percent of the total intra-OIC tourism market in that year (calculated based on the data in Table A.9 in the Annex).



It is also observed that the tourist arrivals from other OIC member countries accounted for the bulk of the total international tourist arrivals in some OIC countries, such as Libya (94 percent), Syria (92.9 percent), Saudi Arabia (91 percent), Brunei (87.3 percent), Bahrain (78.9 percent), Kuwait (72 percent), Jordan (65.2 percent) and Nigeria (61.8 percent). Yet, this ratio is still below the level of 20 percent in 19 OIC countries (see Table A.9 in the Annex). When the figures on intra-OIC tourist arrivals are considered in terms of the regions of their countries, it is observed that, except Turkey and Tunisia, the bulk of those tourists in the remaining 38 OIC countries, for which the data are available, are coming from member countries in the same region (see Table A.9 in the Annex).

### 4.1. Tourism and Poverty Alleviation

International tourism activity has recently made a substantial contribution to the economies of many developing countries, including some OIC members. In many of those countries, tourism has appeared as a highly labour-intensive activity that opens up opportunities for the different businesses engaged in or providing products and services to the tourism industry. Therefore, tourism constitutes a substantial ground for private initiative creating jobs in small and medium-sized enterprises as well as work for the self-employed. Over the past decade, some OIC countries experienced strong growth in their international tourism receipts, which demonstrates the existence of a competitive advantage in their favour.

In particular, international tourism activity has become the main source of foreign exchange revenues for many least-developed countries (LDCs) around the world, including some OIC members such as Maldives, Gambia, Mali, Benin, Uganda, Senegal, Chad and Sierra Leone. Overall, international tourism receipts of the OIC LDCs increased 3.3 times between 1990 and 2006. In many of these countries, international tourism serves as a foothold from which the local market can expand and flourish. It creates jobs for the poor, unskilled as well as highly skilled workers, and women and indigenous communities in isolated rural areas, particularly in handicrafts and ecotourism. International tourism has therefore become one of the main components of those countries' GDP or, in some cases (e.g. Maldives), the largest one.

In some LDCs, tourism development represents one of the few options they have to diversify their economy and replace a declining traditional agriculture. In this context, a crucial contribution of tourism-generated foreign exchange revenues to the balance of payments has been observed in many OIC countries. Such revenues, particularly in the OIC LDCs, reduce the country's foreign debt and dependence on a single export sector (in most cases primary commodities with fluctuating international prices). It is, therefore, possible to substantially build on the result that tourism can play a major role in improving the standards of living of the poor people in those countries and help them lift themselves above the poverty threshold. This was one of the conclusions of the 3<sup>rd</sup> UN Conference on the LDCs, held in Brussels in May 2001, which considered tourism as an instrument for poverty alleviation.

In this respect and in response to the UN Millennium Summit 2000, which identified one of its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as to "Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger", the World Tourism Organisation launched the "Sustainable Tourism-Elimination Poverty Programme" (ST-EP Programme) with the aim of developing sustainable tourism as a force of poverty alleviation (see sub-section 4.4 below). The ST-EP Programme identifies the following seven mechanisms through which this goal could be attained both directly and indirectly<sup>6</sup>:

- 1- Employment of the poor in tourism enterprises.
- 2- Supply of goods and services to tourism enterprises by the poor or by enterprises employing the poor.
- 3- Direct sales of goods and services to visitors by the poor (informal economy).
- 4- Establishment and running of tourism enterprises by the poor (formal economy).

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<sup>6</sup> World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), "Tourism and Poverty Alleviation: Recommendations for Action", <http://www.unwto.org/step/mechanisms/en/ms.php?op=2>.

- 5- Tax or levy on tourism income or profits with proceeds benefiting the poor.
- 6- Voluntary giving/support by tourism enterprises and tourists.
- 7- Investment in infrastructure stimulated by tourism also benefiting the poor in the locality, directly or through support to other sectors.

In the same context, the UN World Summit 2005 adopted the Declaration on “Harnessing Tourism for the Millennium Development Goals” which recognises tourism as a major engine for socio-economic development and an effective contributor to the achievement of the MDGs regarding poverty alleviation. The declaration, among other things, urges governments, international and bilateral development agencies, financial institutions, private corporations, NGOs and other interested parties to<sup>7</sup>:

- ❑ Fully recognise tourism as an effective tool to realise the MDGs, especially with regard to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
- ❑ Integrate tourism in national development programmes and poverty reduction strategies to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs;
- ❑ Mobilise further domestic resources in cooperation with financial, micro credit entities, business service providers, and encourage the further development of the local private sector to facilitate relevant programmes; and
- ❑ Give higher priority to tourism in development assistance programmes, including ODA.

This state of affairs calls for urgent need on the part of the OIC member countries to fully utilise the potential of the tourism sector and to enhance their cooperation efforts in this important area in order to sufficiently spread its benefits to include the poor people in their countries.

## 4.2. Climate Change, Environmental Sustainability and Tourism

The issue of global warming became one of the biggest global challenges of the world today. The significant increases in the emissions of the greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide, continue to add to the concentrations that already exist in the atmosphere. As these gases accumulate and stay in the atmosphere for decades, they warm the Earth’s surface beyond the natural levels. The developing countries are probably more vulnerable to the damaging effects of climate change since they have fewer resources to cope with the impacts on their large populations that are either concentrated in low lying regions more open to sea level rises or flooding or that subsist on marginal agricultural lands easily threatened by drought.

In this respect, it is widely well known that tourism is classified as a highly climate-sensitive economic sector. In almost all tourism destinations, tourism is closely connected to a wide range of environmental resources that highly attract tourists. Therefore, climate change has various direct and indirect impacts on the tourism sector. In particular, climate change effects, to a great extent, the length and quality of tourism seasons and plays an important role in destination choices and tourist spending. According to the World Tourism Organisation, the three main tourism sub-sectors (transportation, accommodations, and activities) contributed to about 5% of global emissions of the greenhouse gases in 2005. Transportation alone contributed to about 75% of tourism global emissions, with approximately 40% of the total being caused by air transportation alone<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) “Harnessing Tourism for the Millennium Development Goals”, New York Declaration 2005, <http://www.unwto.org/step/pub/en/pdf/declaration.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), “Climate Change: Adaptation and Mitigation in the Tourism Sector”, UNWTO, UNEP, WMO, 2007.

Overall, environmental sustainability is a crucial factor for utilising the tourism potential of any country through providing clean and friendly environment tourism services and products for the tourists. Therefore, tourism planning should not be undertaken in isolation. Environmental issues such as preserving natural and historical resources and climate change problems are need to be included in tourism development strategies and plans. In response to the growing awareness of the relation between the development of a sustainable tourism sector and various environmental and climate change issues, many naturally and ecologically rich resources developing countries started to implement projects aiming at both preserving the environment and creating new tourism facilities.

Like any other developing countries, the issue of climate change becomes of great importance for the OIC countries, where many of these countries are involved in extracting oil and natural gas and many others are dependent on various agricultural activities. In this context, the Climate Change Index (CCI) shows that only 10 OIC countries are found to be in the low risk category of exposure to the potential physical and health impacts of climate change. In contrast, the CCI indicates that 14 are classified in the extreme risk category, 18 are in the high category, and 14 in the medium category<sup>9</sup>. On the other hand, the Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI) shows that, overall, the majority of the OIC countries did not achieve a satisfactory performance in maintaining environmental sustainability. According to the global ranks of the ESI, which reflects the multi-dimensional aspect of environmental sustainability of 146 countries around the world, only 5 OIC countries are found to be included in the top 50 ranks. These are Guyana (8<sup>th</sup>), Gabon (12<sup>th</sup>), Albania (24<sup>th</sup>), Malaysia (38<sup>th</sup>), Mali (41<sup>st</sup>) and Cameroon (50<sup>th</sup>)<sup>10</sup>. A similar performance of the OIC countries has been also observed in terms of the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI), which ranks the performance of 130 countries around the world based on three sub-indexes: travel and tourism regulatory framework, travel and tourism business environment and infrastructure, and travel and tourism human, cultural and natural resources. Only 5 OIC countries are found to be included in the top 50 ranks. These are Malaysia (32<sup>nd</sup>), Qatar (37<sup>th</sup>), Tunisia (39<sup>th</sup>), United Arab Emirates (40<sup>th</sup>) and Bahrain (48<sup>th</sup>)<sup>11</sup>.

It is then clear that although many OIC countries are endowed with significant and diverse natural, geographical, historical and cultural heritage assets and, thus, a high potential for the development of a sustainable international tourism sector, they still lagged behind in terms of environmental sustainability. In this respect, efforts are currently being made by the World Tourism Organisation to establish a long-term post-Kyoto roadmap with the inclusion of the tourism sector given its high climate-sensitive nature and its important role in socio-economic development. In 2007, the World Tourism Organisation, jointly with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), convened the Second “International Conference on Climate Change and Tourism”, and adopted the Declaration on “Climate Change and Tourism: Responding to Global Challenges” aiming at timely and balanced way of responding to the climate change issue in the tourism sector. The declaration, among other things, calls for the following tourism stakeholders<sup>12</sup>:

□ Governments and International Organisations: to incorporate tourism in the implementation of the existing commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention

<sup>9</sup> SESRIC (Ankara Centre), “Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol: Implications for the OIC Member Countries”, SESRIC, 2006, <http://www.sesric.org>

<sup>10</sup> SESRIC (Ankara Centre), “Environmental Sustainability in the OIC Member Countries”, SESRIC, 2006, <http://www.sesric.org>

<sup>11</sup> World Economic Forum (WEF) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), “Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI) 2008”, <http://www.weforum.org/pdf/CGR08/Rankings.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), “Climate Change and Tourism: Responding to Global Challenges”, Davos Declaration, 2007. <http://www.unwto.org/pdf/pr071046.pdf>

on Climate Change “UNFCCC”; provide financial, technical and training support to tourism destinations to ensure that they can participate in the global climate response framework; and implement policy, regulatory, financial, managerial, educational, behavioural, diversification, research and monitoring measures for effective adaptation and mitigation.

- Tourism Industry and Destinations: to promote and undertake investments in energy-efficiency tourism programmes and use of renewable energy resources; integrate tourism in the formulation and implementation of regional, national and local level adaptation and mitigation strategies and implementation plans; and strive to conserve biodiversity, natural ecosystems, and landscapes to ensure a long-term sustainable use of the environmental resource base of tourism.
- Consumers: tourists should be encouraged to consider the climate, economic, societal and environmental impacts of their options before making their decisions; and they should also be encouraged to prefer environmentally-friendly activities.
- Research and Communications Networks: to include environmental and climate specific subjects in tourism training programmes and extend them to broader educational systems.

The role of sustainable tourism in fighting poverty and the close connection between tourism and environmental issues such as climate change have been recently given special attention in the activities and programmes of the World Tourism Organisation. The importance of these two issues has been clearly emphasised by the Secretary General of the World Tourism Organisation as:

*“Climate change as well as poverty alleviation will remain central issues for the world community. Tourism is an important element in both. Governments and the private sector must place increased importance on these factors in tourism development strategies and in climate and poverty strategies. They are interdependent and must be dealt with in a holistic fashion.”* (UNWTO Secretary General Francesco Frangialli - 2007).

### 4.3. Challenges of Tourism Development in the OIC Countries

In fact, the OIC countries, as a group, have a vast potential for the development of a sustainable international tourism sector. This is true given their significant and diverse natural, geographical, historical and cultural heritage assets. However, considering their modest share in the world tourism market and the concentration of tourism activity in a few of them, it seems that a large part of this inherent tourism potential remains unutilised. The desirable levels of tourism development in many OIC countries, and in the OIC region as a whole, have not yet been achieved. Therefore, albeit a crucial factor, the inherent natural tourism resources cannot, by itself, make a successful tourism industry unless properly planned and managed.

The challenges facing tourism and the development of a sustainable international tourism sector in the OIC countries are diverse as each country has its own tourism features, level of development and national development priorities and policies. Yet, in the case of many OIC countries, these challenges can be summarised, *inter alia*, as follows:

- ***Lack of technical know-how and weak promotional activity.*** Despite the fundamental awareness and basic cognisance of the economic importance of tourism as an industry and its positive impact as a potential source of foreign exchange earnings and employment, in many cases there is generally a lack of tourism knowledge and professionals. This is often accompanied by the absence or weak publicity promotion and mass media exposure due, in many cases, to the limited communication systems and technological services.



- ***Lack of tourism-related infrastructures.*** Many OIC countries lack the sufficient infrastructures necessary for the development of a sustainable tourism industry. Primary amongst these are hotels and lodging services, transportation and communication and tourism information services. This makes it difficult to provide the international standards of facilities and services which tourists require.
- ***Lack of tourism investments.*** While investment in services is a well-established economic activity in the developed countries, it is still lagging behind in developing ones. Investment in service-oriented projects, particularly in tourism, is often regarded in most developing countries as a high-risk task. Accordingly, though they may have a natural tourism potential, it is still very difficult for some poor and least-developed OIC countries to gain access to reasonable financing for their tourism projects even when they manage to tackle the problems of project identification and planning.
- ***Lack of consistent tourism strategies and policies.*** In many OIC countries, there are still difficulties in reaching integrated tourism policy-making due, in general, to policy conflicts between the government departments and the tourism private agencies. This is coupled in many cases with the lack of effective administration, regulation and institutional frameworks of the tourism activity.
- ***Lack of tourism diversification.*** Modern international tourism activity has shown a growing tendency towards diversification and change. This makes it difficult for many OIC countries, including those with a relatively developed tourism sector, to keep pace with the rapidly changing and complex requirements of international tourists. In a highly competitive international tourism market, and considering the emergence of new tourism destinations, improving the conditions that foster modern tourism development is not an easy process.
- ***Lack of tourism safety.*** The safety of tourists is a primary factor for any successful tourism industry and should therefore be one of the basic objectives of tourism planning and management. Safety-related tourism problems, whether real or perceived, exert a negative impact on the reputation of the host countries. In this regard, negative perceptions and political instability appear to play a detrimental role in the prospects of tourism in many OIC countries.

Yet, in spite of these challenges and the modest share of the OIC countries in the world tourism market, there still is a wide scope for the development of a sustainable international tourism industry in those countries. Overall, this necessitates the adoption of articulate long-term strategies as well as medium to short-term coherent plans and programmes at the national level that would be accompanied by a process of creating a supportive OIC cooperation environment at the regional level.

#### **4.4. OIC Cooperation in the Field of Tourism**

International tourism is a very important sector that could, if properly planned and managed, play a significant role in the economic development of the OIC countries. This is due not only to their existing and potential tourism resources, but also to the fact that their citizens travel in large numbers around the world for business, leisure and other purposes. It is for this reason that tourism has been identified as one of the ten priority areas of cooperation in the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member Countries of the OIC. This Plan was adopted at the 10<sup>th</sup> Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) in October 1994 and subsequently endorsed by the 7<sup>th</sup>

Islamic Summit, held in Casablanca in December 1994. The Summit also endorsed a Mechanism of Follow-up and Implementation as an integral part of the Plan.

As major 'Objectives' of cooperation in the area of tourism, the OIC Plan of Action seeks to promote, develop and expand tourism activities in the OIC countries through supporting and developing joint action at the bilateral and multilateral levels. It also aims to establish new facilities and activities in the member countries in order to attain globally competitive standards in terms of the quality of services and diversity of the tourism activities. In addition, the Plan encourages and promotes extensive private sector involvement in tourism through joint ventures in the area of improvement and enhancement of physical capacities and quality service.

In order to achieve those broad objectives, the Plan identifies, in a general manner, some indicative activities under the heading "Programmes of Action". Together with the above-mentioned 'Objectives', the 'Programmes of Action' serve as a source of a wide range of means and modalities to strengthen cooperation among the member countries in this important field. They include the following broad actions:

- ❑ Increasing public awareness in the OIC countries of the existing tourist resources and facilities.
- ❑ Establishing direct contacts among the relevant parties concerned with tourism.
- ❑ Creating the appropriate legal, institutional and administrative conditions in support of an expanded tourism activity among the member countries.
- ❑ Encouraging and facilitating joint tourism ventures and other investments in the member countries by the private sector.
- ❑ Encouraging and supporting the development of the necessary human capital in the area of tourism to ensure the availability of international standards.

The issue of tourism cooperation was first referred to during the 7<sup>th</sup> Islamic Summit, held in Casablanca in 1994, which stressed the importance of intra-Islamic cooperation in the field of tourism. The 23<sup>rd</sup> Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM), held in Conakry in 1995, invited the Member States to cooperate in different areas in the field of tourism such as exchanging publicity and advertising materials and group travel, tourism investments and projects, the establishment of a data network and the electronic exchange of information on tourism, etc. While those areas of cooperation were reiterated in all the resolutions adopted on tourism by the succeeding ICFMs, tourism has recently assumed a greater importance on the agenda of the OIC, considering that six Islamic conferences of ministers of tourism and a number of expert group meetings and seminars on tourism development were held during the period that elapsed since the First Islamic Conference of Tourism Ministers, which was held in Isfahan in October 2000.

In these conferences and meetings, the member countries adopted a number of declarations, programmes and plans of action for the development and promotion of tourism, in which they decided, among other things, to boost cooperation in tourism through the promotion of public awareness, education, training, investment opportunities and the involvement of the private sectors. They even identified some possible areas of cooperation in tourism, such as tourism facilitation, marketing, research and training. All in all, a wide range of actions has so far been adopted aiming at developing the tourism sector in the OIC countries and enhancing their cooperation in this vital field of economic and social activity.

## 4.5. Cooperation with International Organisations

International development institutions and organisations play a crucial role in the global and regional development policies. In order to achieve their goals of promoting sustainable development in their member countries, they usually support those countries' development efforts through providing them, particularly the developing and the least-developed members, with technical and financial services in different fields and sectors through certain specialised programmes and foundations.

With 153 member states, 51 of which are also OIC members, the World Tourism Organisation is a specialised agency of the United Nations and the leading international organisation in the field of tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism know-how. It plays a central and decisive role in promoting the development of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism with the aim of contributing to economic development, international understanding, peace and universal prosperity. In pursuing this aim, the Organisation pays particular attention to the interests of its developing and least-developed members.

Taking this into account and recalling the conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between the World Tourism Organisation and the OIC in 2002, it is recommended to call upon the OIC member countries, particularly those with high tourism potential, to take advantage of the World Tourism Organisation's technical and financing programmes that have been developed over time to help and support its member countries in meeting their tourism development needs. In this context, it is worth drawing the attention of the member countries to the following two major technical and financial support facilities of the World Tourism Organisation:

### 1- Technical Cooperation Service

The aim of the Technical Cooperation Service of the World Tourism Organisation is to meet the specific needs of the member countries and support them in their efforts to develop the tourism industry as an engine to foster socio-economic improvement in a manner that is economically beneficial and environmentally sustainable. Acting on the requests of the member countries, the Technical Cooperation Service carries out a wide range of tourism development projects, both long and short-term, aimed at the promotion and development of tourism in developing member countries. These projects are implemented through funding obtained from a variety of major donor agencies such as the UNDP, the World Bank, the European Union and the Asian Development Bank.

The Technical Cooperation Service of the World Tourism Organisation deploys the world's leading experts and firms to implement technical cooperation missions and projects in the member countries. The technical assistance of the Organisation covers many tourism-related areas of interest and concern to those countries, particularly developing and least-developed ones. These areas include, *inter alia*, the identification and assessment of potential tourism development destinations, preparation of national and regional Tourism Development Master Plans, alleviation of poverty through the development of rural and eco-tourism destinations and human resources, strengthening the institutional capacities of national tourism administrations, etc.

## **2- Sustainable Tourism-Eliminating Poverty (ST-EP) Programme**

It is an initiative of the World Tourism Organisation which was launched in collaboration with UNCTAD in 2002 at the Johannesburg World Summit for Sustainable Development as a programme aiming at developing sustainable tourism as a force of poverty alleviation. It targets the world's poorest countries, in Africa in particular and the developing countries in general, and focuses on longstanding work to encourage and finance sustainable tourism projects which specifically aim at alleviating poverty and bringing job opportunities to the poor people and local communities in those countries.

The ST-EP Foundation, which is currently financed by the Republic of Korea, Netherlands and Italy, was officially constituted at the last World Tourism Organisation General Assembly meeting in Dakar, Senegal, in December 2005. The Board of Directors of the Foundation has recently approved a total funding of US\$ 500,000 for the first six tourism development projects in some least-developed and poor countries. These projects will benefit several thousand poor people in those countries through bringing job opportunities to the local people involved in those projects, especially women and young people.

In this connection, it is worth mentioning that two of these projects will benefit some of the OIC West African member countries. These are: (1) A network of cross-border national parks and protected areas in nine countries of west Africa, namely Benin, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone, and (2) An eco-tourism training programme for people living in the Sangareah Bay area of Guinea.

In addition to the World Tourism Organisation, the OIC member countries can also seek other external technical and financial resources provided by other international organisations for their tourism development projects. In this connection, it is worth drawing the attention of the member countries to the tourism funding and instruments provided by the International Finance Cooperation (IFC), which is the private sector arm of the World Bank Group. The mission of the IFC is to promote sustainable private sector investment in the developing countries, through providing loans, equity, structured finance and advisory services, with the aim of helping to reduce poverty and improving people's lives in those countries. The Tourism Programme of the ICF focuses on small and medium-sized enterprises operating in the tourism sector, but it will roll out two new initiatives—a traveller feedback system to improve customer service and a rating system to recognise sustainable practices.

Another target that could be sought for technical support to tourism development projects is the European Union (EU) through its various specialised programmes. The EU Internet Guide, called "EU Support for Tourism Enterprises and Tourist Destinations", contains information on various EU programmes, schemes, funds, initiatives and actions of interest to the tourism sector. It provides the tourism sector, particularly the small and medium-sized enterprises, with a comprehensive and structured overview of the opportunities offered by the EU to help the development of sustainable tourism. The Guide is classified into specific fields of interest such as training and support for employment creation, business support and cooperation between regions, research and technological development, etc.

These and other external technical and financial resources would doubtlessly help the OIC countries in identifying, planning and funding their tourism activities and projects at both the national and regional levels.

The strong and sustainable expansion of the international tourism activity is one of the most remarkable socio-economic phenomena of our time. Tourism is now one of the world's largest industries comprising all the socio-economic activities that are directly or indirectly involved in providing services to tourists. The revenues generated by the international tourism activity have grown by an average annual rate of 11 percent over the past five decades. This rate of growth far outstrips that of the world economy as a whole and makes tourism one of the largest categories of international trade.

Although recent trends in international tourism indicate that the tourism activity is still concentrated in the developed regions of Europe and the Americas, a substantial proliferation of new tourism destinations is also observed in the developing regions. Particularly, the market share in world international tourism has been increasing for Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and Africa. For many countries in those regions, international tourism is now considered an important source of foreign exchange earnings and employment. Therefore, tourism has been given much attention in the national development strategies of many developing countries and recently placed on the agenda of many international conferences on sustainable development.

Considering their rich and diverse natural, geographic, historical and cultural heritage assets, the OIC countries have, in fact, a high potential for the development of a sustainable international tourism sector. Yet, considering their modest share in the world tourism market and the concentration of their international tourism activity in a small number of countries, it seems that a large part of their inherent tourism potential remains unutilised. The desirable levels of tourism development in many OIC countries, and in the OIC region as a whole, have not yet been achieved. Therefore, albeit a crucial factor, the inherent natural tourism resources cannot, by itself, make a successful tourism industry unless properly planned and managed.

The challenges facing tourism and the development of a sustainable international tourism sector in the OIC countries are diverse as each country has its own tourism features, level of development and national priorities and policies. In the case of many OIC countries, those challenges range from the lack of technical know-how and weak promotional and public awareness to insufficient tourism-related infrastructures and investments and the lack of tourism diversification and safety. However, in spite of these challenges, it is commonly believed that there still is a wide scope for the development of a sustainable international tourism industry in the OIC countries. Overall, this requires the adoption of long-term strategies as well as medium to short-term plans and programmes at both the national and regional levels along with a process of creating a supportive OIC cooperation and coordination environment.

In this context, a set of recommendations can be proposed to serve as policy guidelines to which the attention of the member countries needs to be drawn. These recommendations can be suggested at both the national and OIC-regional cooperation levels as follows:

#### **(1) At the National Level**

□ The promotion of sustainable tourism development should be an integral part of the national development plans and strategies. The objectives and programmes of action for tourism development should be focused on the promotion of the economic, social, cultural and environmental incentives of tourism.

- Sustainable tourism development strategies should be outlined specifically and formulated in consultation with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders of tourism sector. Tourism development projects and strategies should consider and include issues of environmental sustainability and poverty alleviation. Governments and the private sector must place increased importance on these issues.
- Sustainable physical planning of tourism destinations in general and ecotourism destinations in particular should be developed with a view to preserving the environmental and cultural quality of those destinations through developing new tourism resources and strengthening the existing ones and raising public awareness of the country's inherent natural and cultural tourism resources.
- The quality and efficiency of the basic tourism-related infrastructures and services such as hotels, roads, public amenities, transportation and communication, tourism information and visa regulations should be improved based on international standards to provide world-class services to visitors and tourists. In this context, efforts should be made to create an environment conducive to the safety travel of tourists by establishing and promoting health and safety border security measures, particularly at airports. Special programmes should, therefore, be developed for the national capacity building in tourism sector, particularly tourism administrations and regulations.
- As an activity that symbolises free movement, international tourism has everything to gain from the greatest possible liberalisation of trade in the services related to it. In this context, efforts should be made to promote synergies between transport and tourism policies to secure greater facilitation of border movements for visitors and to increase national capacities to use the relevant elements of the multilateral trade framework.
- Tourism is a business and primarily an area for private sector activity. Thus, efforts should be made to encourage and promote extensive private sector involvement in tourism development through strengthening public-private sector cooperation with a view to establishing policies, strategies and regulations relative to sustainable tourism development.
- The planning, management and marketing of new and diverse tourism products should be improved by the inclusion of socio-cultural programmes and traditional activities involving local communities. In particular, efforts should be made to improve the potential of ecotourism, not only as a sector with great potential for economic development, especially in remote areas where few other possibilities exist, but also as a significant tool for the conservation of the natural environment.
- Tourism-oriented education should be promoted and developed to help change people's perceptions regarding tourism and raise their awareness of the opportunities and challenges involved therein. This should be accompanied by making efficient use of the mass media and other promotional facilities to publicise and promote existing attractions and available tourism resources.
- Training programmes on different aspects of tourism should be provided by the national tourism authorities, particularly to the people and personnel directly engaged in tourism activities. These programmes should cover a broad range of subjects such as foreign languages, business and e-tourism techniques, the environmental and socio-cultural impacts of tourism, history, national flora and fauna, etc. To facilitate those programmes, actions must be taken to provide local communities with financial and technical support and develop entrepreneurial

capacities and managerial skills, especially in small and medium-sized tourism enterprises, in order to improve the competitiveness of the tourism products and services.

## **(2) At the OIC Cooperation Level**

In the light of the resolutions and declarations so far adopted by the official OIC meetings on tourism and elaborating on the broad objectives and programmes of action defined under the chapter of ‘Tourism’ in the OIC Plan of Action, some means/modalities for strengthening cooperation among the member countries in this important field can be proposed as follows:

- Joint programmes and promotional materials on tourism in the OIC member countries, such as TV programmes, brochures, posters and guidebooks should be developed and put available to the member countries as well as to other countries around the world in order to promote the cultural heritage, diversity and landmarks of the OIC countries at the regional and international levels.
- Scientific methods of joint tourism marketing and advertisement should be developed and applied supported by tools that have a major impact on consumers such as the Internet. In this context, efforts should be made to facilitate the establishment of a data network on tourism and related services in the OIC member countries.
- An OIC Internet Guide for Tourism should be developed with a view to providing all actors in the tourism sector with comprehensive and updated information on tourism opportunities in the OIC member countries to help increasing intra-OIC tourism activities. In so doing, the experience of the EU Internet Guide “EU Support for Tourism Enterprises and Tourist Destinations” could be a useful example.
- Alliances between tourism stakeholders in the OIC countries, particularly between the official tourism promotion bodies, should be established with a view to strengthening tourism marketing and promoting cooperation at the sub-regional level as well as at the level of the OIC region as a whole.
- Linkages in air, land, rail and sea transportation should be facilitated and established with a view to easing access from one destination to the other within the OIC region. In this context, efforts should be made to establish an OIC alliance among the airline companies of the OIC countries with the possibility of having an open-sky policy and direct flights between their capitals and major cities.
- Tourism visa and other legal and administrative travel procedures should be simplified with a view to easing entry and movement of tourists among the OIC countries and thus enhancing intra-OIC tourism. In this context, efforts should be made to establish a legal framework towards concluding an agreement on visa arrangements among the OIC countries, including the possibility of issuing an electronic or joint visa.
- Public and private joint venture investments in tourism projects should be encouraged through providing special facilities and preferential treatments for investors from the OIC countries. This could also include the joint dissemination and exchange of information on tourism investment opportunities through, for example, the joint production of handbooks and/or guidelines on investment in the OIC countries.

- Joint training/vocational programmes on various aspects of the tourism industry should be developed and organised by the relevant training institutions in the OIC countries. Linkages or networks among tourism training institutions in the member countries should be established to facilitate the exchange of experts and research on tourism development.
  
- The OIC member countries, particularly those with high tourism potential but low technical know-how, should take advantage of the various technical and financial programmes of the relevant international organisations, mainly those of the World Tourism Organisation and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank, which would help them in identifying, planning and funding their tourism activities at both the national and regional levels.



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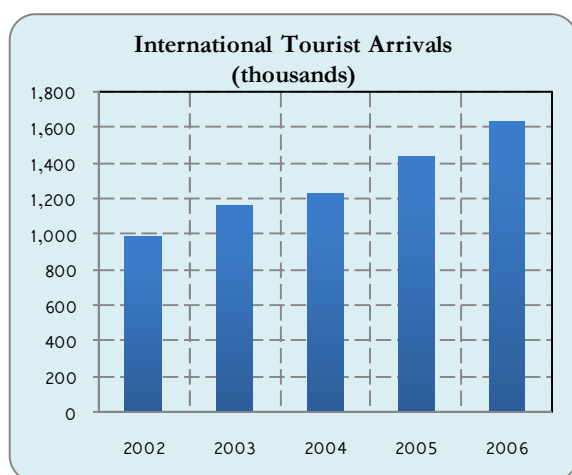
## **COUNTRY PROFILES**

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Albania					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	36	41	32	48	60
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	487	522	735	854	1,012
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	143.6	116.8	121.6	129.7	144.9
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	13,528	12,732	22,969	17,792	16,867
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	366	489	642	786	965
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	121	33	93	68	47
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	2.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.5



Algeria					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	988	1,166	1,234	1,443	1,638
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	111	112	178	184	215
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	112	96	144	128	131
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	248	255	341	370	381
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-137	-143	-163	-186	-166
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1



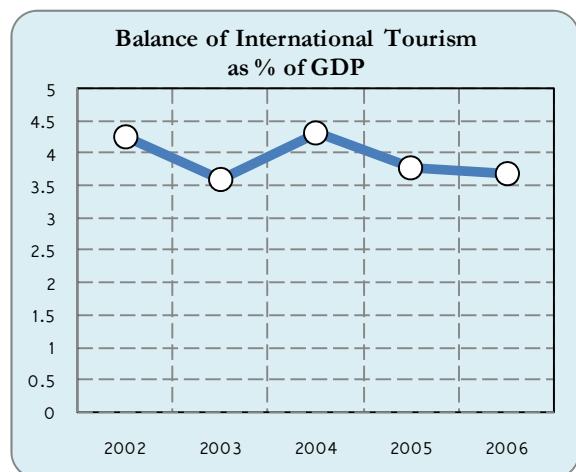
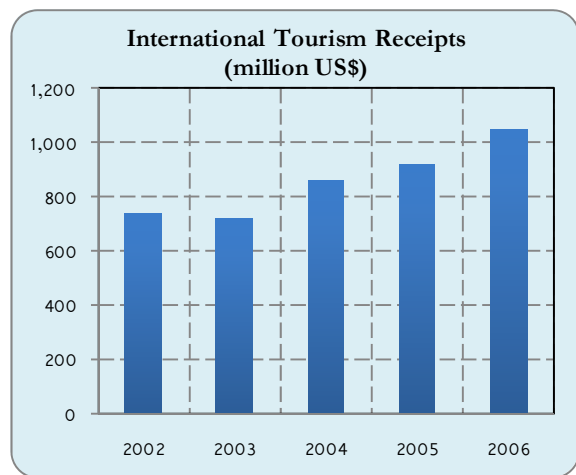
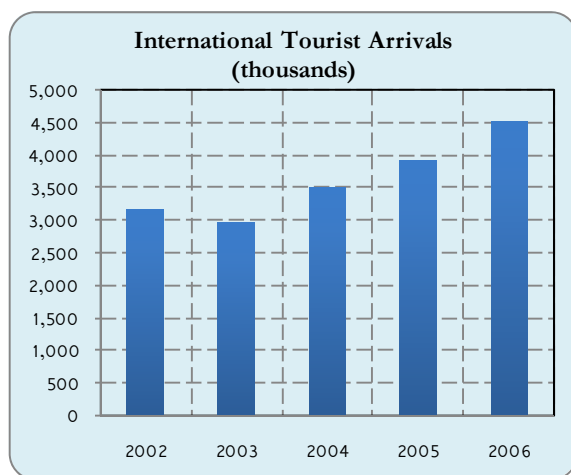
# Azerbaijan

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	834	1,014	1,349	1,177	1,194
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	51	58	65	78	117
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	61	57	48	66	98
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	105	111	126	164	201
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-54	-53	-61	-86	-84
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4



# Bahrain

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	3,167	2,955	3,514	3,914	4,519
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	740	720	864	920	1,048
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	8.8	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.3
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	234	244	246	235	232
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	380	372	387	414	455
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	360	348	477	506	593
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.8	3.7

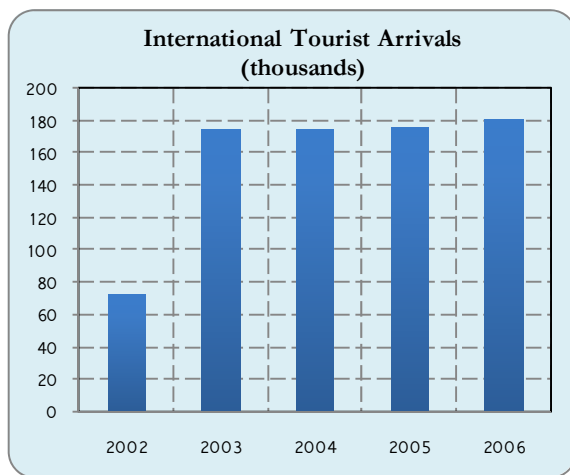


# Bangladesh

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	207	245	271	208	200
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	57	57	67	70	80
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	275	233	247	337	400
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	113	165	161	136	140
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-56	-108	-94	-66	-60
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1



Benin					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	72	175	174	176	180
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	93	106	118	103	
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	38.5	39.1	40.7	34.3	
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	1,292	606	678	585	
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	20	21	29	27	
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	73	85	89	76	
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	



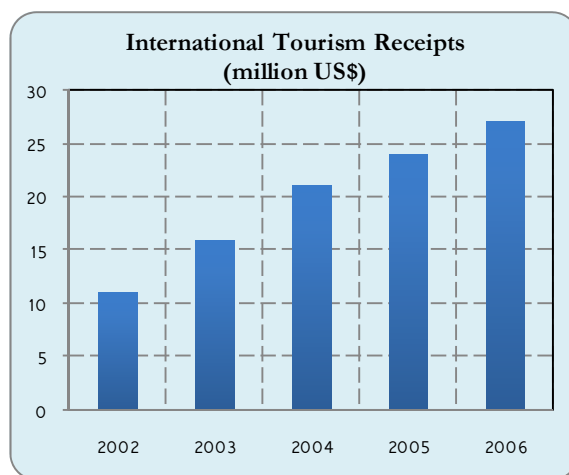


Brunei					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	790	685		815	836
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	114	124	181	191	224
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	3.3	2.8	4.0	3.4	3.3
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	144	181		234	268
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	398	468	382	374	408
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-284	-344	-201	-183	-184
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-4.9	-5.2	-2.6	-1.9	-1.6



# Comoros

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	19	21	23	26	29
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	11	16	21	24	27
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	38.6	48.5	60.9	99.6	84.5
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	579	762	913	923	931
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	6	8	9	10	11
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	5	8	12	14	16
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.7	4.0

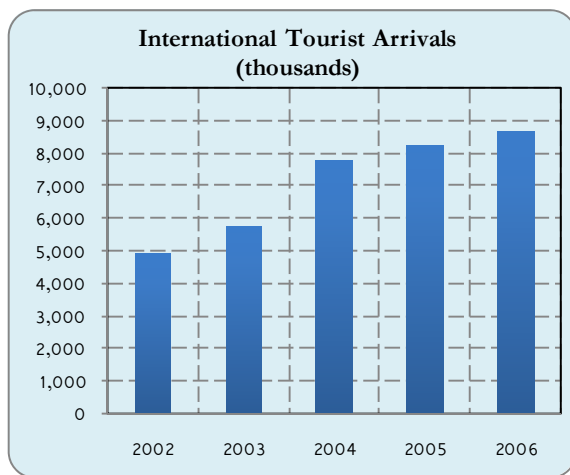


# Djibouti

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	23	23	26	30	40
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	9	7	7	7	9
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	4.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	387	300	262	237	230
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	3	3	3	3	4
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	6	4	4	4	6
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8



Egypt					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	4,906	5,746	7,795	8,244	8,646
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	3,764	4,584	6,125	6,851	7,591
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	53.4	53.9	50.3	44.0	36.8
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	767	798	786	831	878
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	1,266	1,321	1,257	1,629	1,784
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	2,498	3,263	4,868	5,222	5,807
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	2.8	4.2	5.9	5.2	5.3



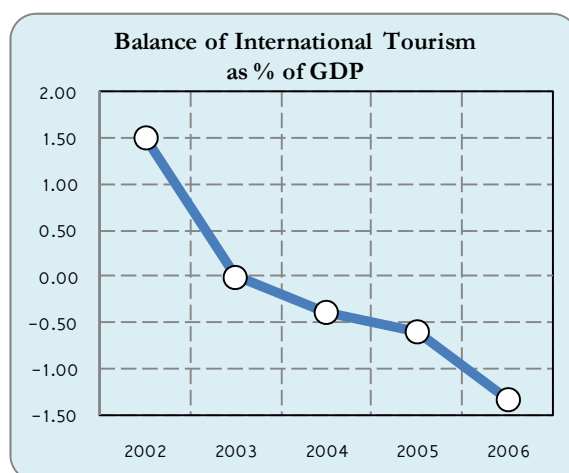
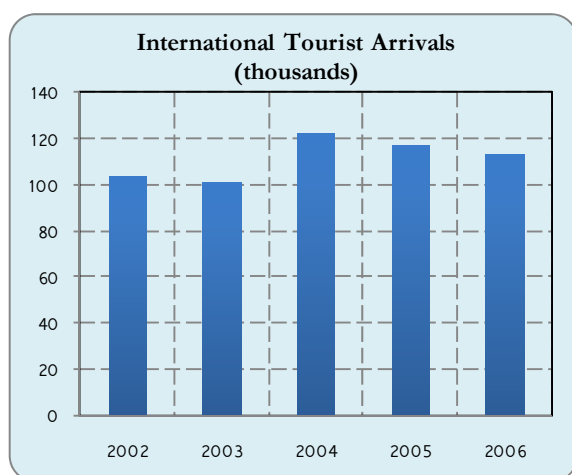
# Gambia

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	81	73	90	108	125
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)		56	47	56	66
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports		303.4	124.0	201.3	180.5
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)		767	522	519	528
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)		4	4	5	6
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)		52	43	51	60
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP		14.2	10.7	11.1	11.7



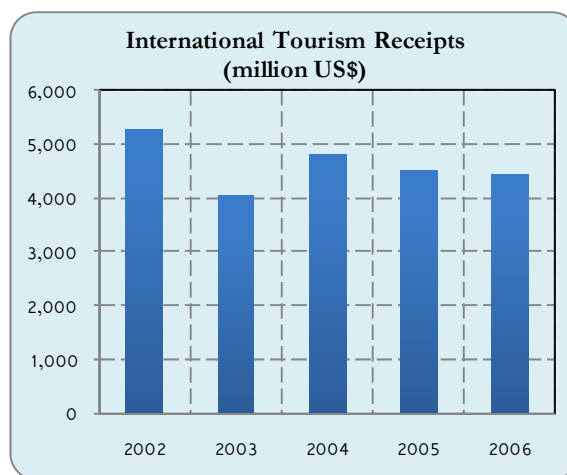
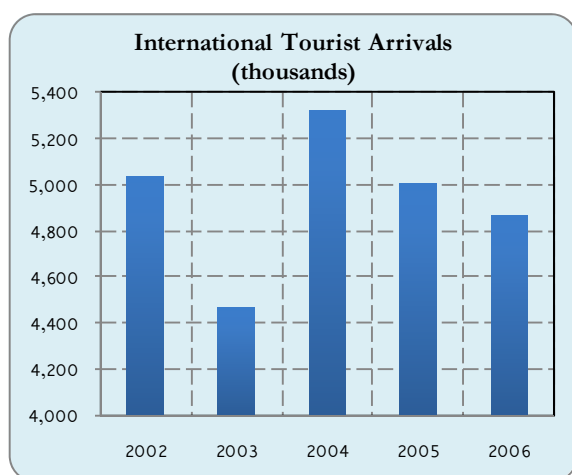
# Guyana

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	104	101	122	117	113
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	49	26	27	35	37
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	9.0	4.5	4.2	5.5	5.4
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	471	257	221	299	327
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	38	26	30	40	49
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	11	0	-3	-5	-12
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	1.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-1.3

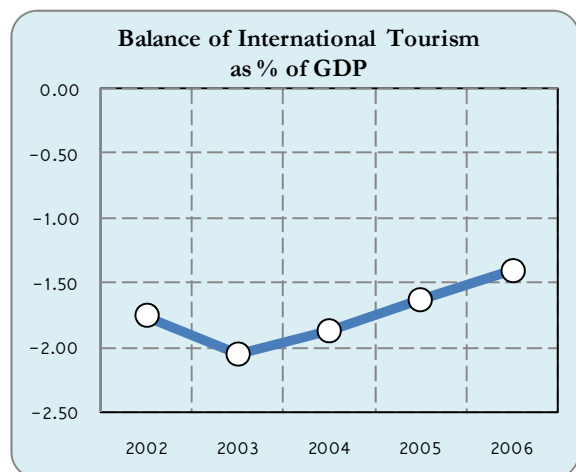


# Indonesia

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	5,033	4,467	5,321	5,002	4,871
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	5,285	4,037	4,798	4,522	4,448
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	9.2	6.6	6.7	5.3	3.9
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	1,050	904	902	904	913
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	3,289	3,082	3,507	3,584	3,600
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	1,996	955	1,291	938	848
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2

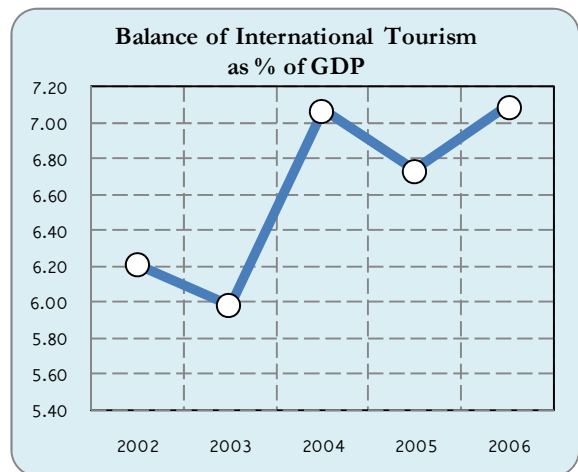


Iran					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	1,585	1,546	1,659		
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	1,357	1,033	1,044	1,069	1,194
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	6.1	3.3	2.5	1.9	1.7
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	856	668	629		
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	3,750	3,842	4,093	4,202	4,597
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-2,393	-2,809	-3,049	-3,133	-3,403
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-1.8	-2.1	-1.9	-1.6	-1.4



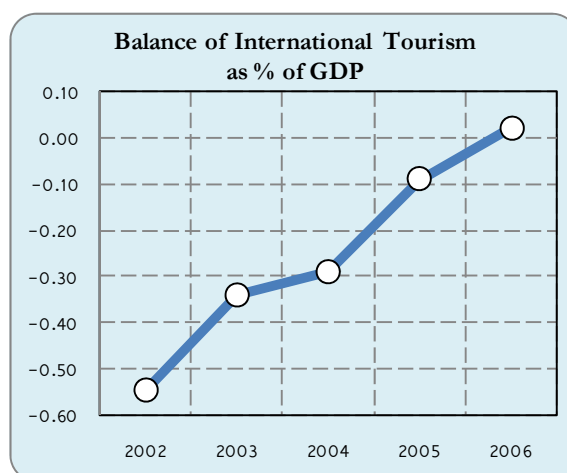
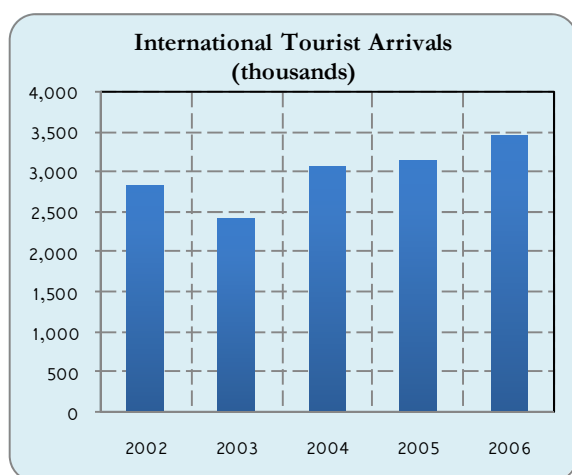


Jordan					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	2,384	2,353	2,853	2,987	3,225
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	1,048	1,062	1,330	1,441	1,642
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	37.8	34.5	37.7	33.5	30.5
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	440	451	466	482	509
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	453	452	524	585	625
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	595	610	806	856	1,017
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	6.2	6.0	7.1	6.7	7.1



# Kazakhstan

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	2,832	2,410	3,073	3,143	3,468
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	622	564	718	701	838
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	6.4	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.8
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	220	234	234	223	242
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	757	669	844	753	821
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-135	-105	-126	-52	17
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.0



# Kuwait

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	96	94	91	104	178
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	117	118	178	165	205
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	1,219	1,255	1,956	1,587	1,152
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	3,021	3,348	3,701	4,277	5,253
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-2,904	-3,230	-3,523	-4,112	-5,048
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-7.6	-6.8	-5.9	-5.1	-5.0



# Kyrgyz Republic

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	140	342	398	315	766
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	36	48	76	73	167
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	7.4	8.3	10.5	11.5	21.0
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	257	140	191	232	218
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	10	17	50	58	92
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	26	31	26	15	75
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.6	2.7



# Lebanon

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	956	1,016	1,278	1,140	1,063
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	4,284	6,374	5,411	5,532	5,015
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	420.8	533.8	280.8	254.6	197.9
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	4,481	6,274	4,234	4,853	4,718
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	2,683	2,943	3,170	2,908	3,006
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	1,601	3,431	2,241	2,624	2,009
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	8.6	17.3	10.4	12.0	9.1

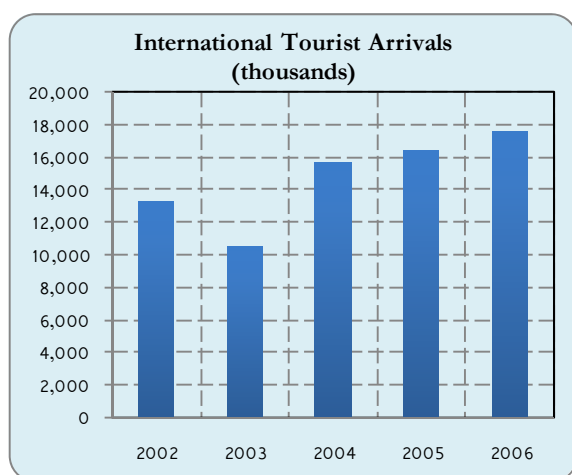


Libya					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	135	142	149		
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	181	205	218	250	190
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.5
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	1,341	1,444	1,463		
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	586	557	603	680	668
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-405	-352	-385	-430	-478
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-2.1	-1.5	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9



# Malaysia

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	13,292	10,577	15,703	16,431	17,547
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	7,118	5,901	8,203	8,846	10,427
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	7.6	5.6	6.5	6.3	6.5
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	536	558	522	538	594
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	2,618	2,846	3,178	3,711	4,020
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	4,500	3,055	5,025	5,135	6,407
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	4.7	2.9	4.2	3.9	4.3



# Maldives

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	485	564	617	395	602
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	337	402	471	287	434
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	371.5	356.7	383.5	290.7	259.6
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	695	713	763	727	721
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	46	46	56	70	78
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	291	356	415	217	356
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	45.4	51.4	53.5	28.9	39.3



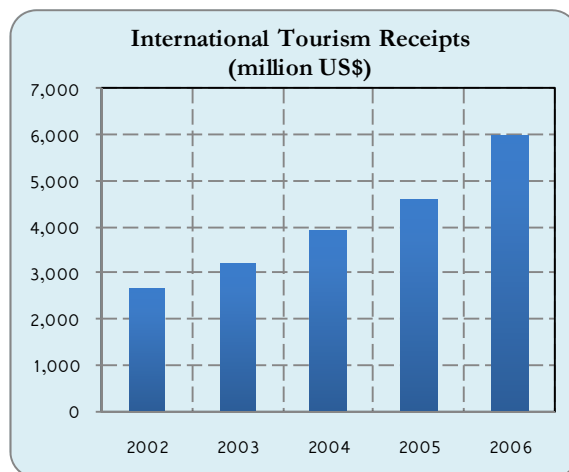


Mali					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	96	110	113	143	153
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	104	128	140	148	167
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	64.0	59.6	42.7	60.2	43.1
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	1,083	1,164	1,239	1,035	1,092
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	36	48	66	77	
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	68	80	74	71	
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	



# Morocco

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	4,453	4,761	5,477	5,843	6,558
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	2,646	3,221	3,922	4,610	5,984
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	33.8	36.8	39.6	43.3	45.1
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	594	677	716	789	912
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	444	548	574	612	703
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	2,202	2,673	3,348	3,998	5,281
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.8	8.1



# Mozambique

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	541	441	470	578	664
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	63	98	95	130	140
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	9.2	9.4	6.3	7.4	5.9
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	116	222	202	225	211
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	113	140	134	176	179
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-50	-42	-39	-46	-39
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5



Niger					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	39	55	57	60	60
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	20	27	31	43	35
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	11.9	13.5	13.9	14.4	8.2
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	513	491	544	717	583
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	17	22	22	30	31
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	3	5	9	13	4
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1



Nigeria					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	887	924	962	1,010	1,111
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	139	30	21	18	21
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	157	32	22	18	19
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	881	1,795	1,161	1,109	1,664
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-742	-1,765	-1,140	-1,091	-1,643
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-1.1	-2.3	-1.3	-1.0	-1.2



Oman					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	643	630	908	989	1,306
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	393	385	414	401	538
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	3.5	3.7	3.3	2.3	2.3
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	611	611	456	405	412
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	530	578	616	643	686
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-137	-193	-202	-242	-148
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4

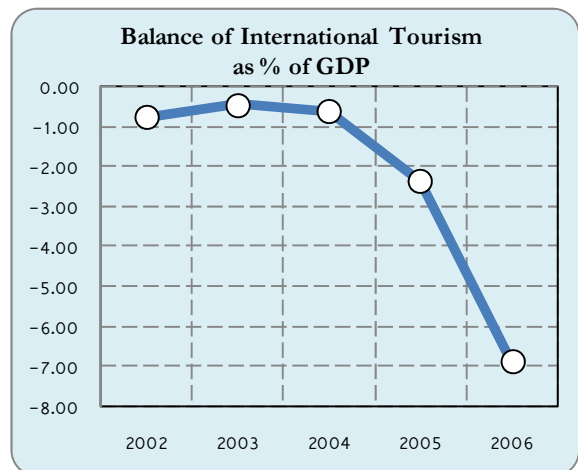


# Pakistan

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	498	501	648	798	898
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	97	122	179	182	255
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	195	244	276	228	284
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	255	925	1,268	1,280	1,545
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-158	-803	-1,089	-1,098	-1,290
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-0.2	-0.8	-1.0	-0.8	-0.9



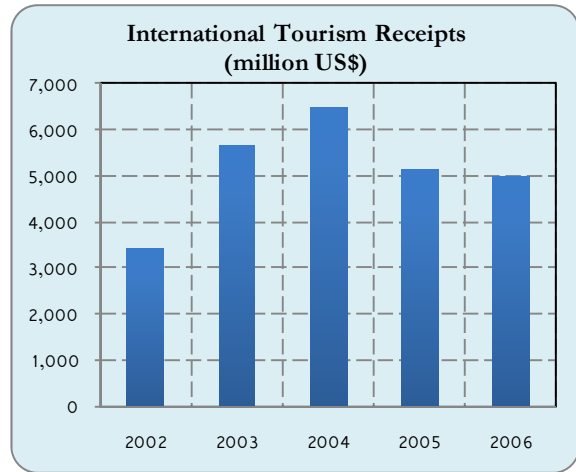
Qatar					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	587	557	732	913	946
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	285	369	498	760	374
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.1
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	486	662	680	832	395
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	423	471	691	1,759	3,993
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-138	-102	-193	-999	-3,619
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-0.8	-0.4	-0.6	-2.4	-6.9





# Saudi Arabia

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	7,511	7,332	8,599	8,037	8,620
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	3,418	5,653	6,486	5,149	4,955
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	5.2	6.5	5.8	3.3	2.6
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	455	771	754	641	575
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	7,370	4,166	4,428	3,975	1,804
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-3,952	1,487	2,058	1,174	3,151
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-2.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.9

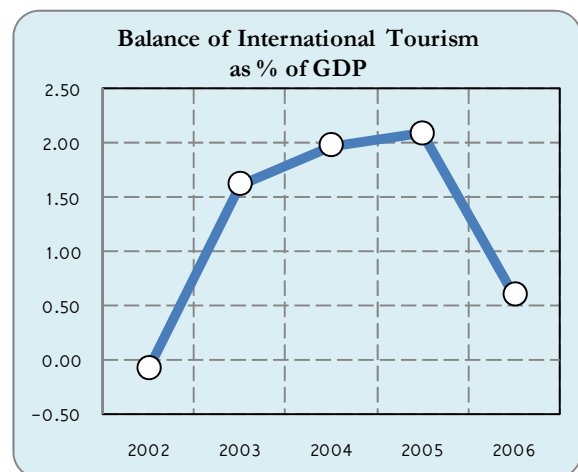


Senegal					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	427	354	363	387	406
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	190	209	212	242	
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	20.0	18.0	16.6	16.8	
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	445	590	584	625	
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	43	55	57	65	
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	147	154	155	177	
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.1	



# Sierra Leone

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	28	38	44	40	34
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	38	60	58	64	23
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	35.9	42.7	31.5	32.7	11.0
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	1,357	1,579	1,318	1,600	676
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	39	37	30	32	12
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-1	23	28	32	11
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-0.1	1.6	2.0	2.1	0.6



Sudan					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	52	52	61	246	328
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	108	17	21	89	126
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	5.6	0.7	0.6	1.8	2.2
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	2,077	327	344	362	384
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	91	119	176	667	1,403
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	17	-102	-155	-578	-1,277
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-2.3	-3.6



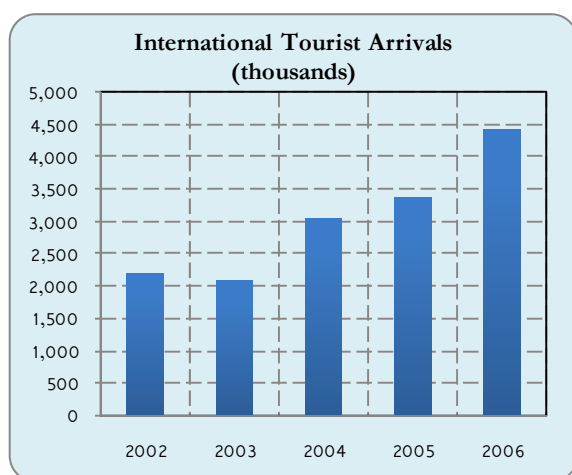
# Suriname

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	60	82	138	160	
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	3	4	17	45	95
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	0.6	0.7	1.9	4.7	7.7
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	50	49	123	281	
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	10	6	14	17	18
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-7	-2	3	28	77
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	1.8	4.2



# Syria

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	2,186	2,085	3,033	3,368	4,422
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	970	773	1,800	1,944	2,025
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	14.3	12.8	7.6	18.9	16.5
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	444	371	593	577	458
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	760	700	650	550	540
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	210	73	1,150	1,394	1,485
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	1.0	0.4	4.7	5.0	4.7

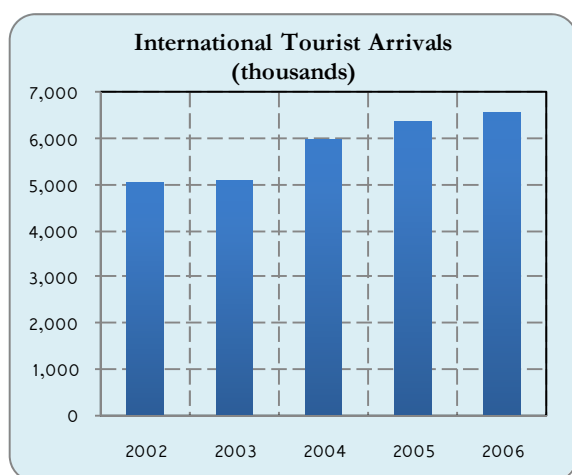


Togo					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	58	61	83	81	94
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	13	15	19	20	10
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	5.2	3.6	4.7	5.5	1.8
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	224	246	229	247	106
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	5	7	8	8	3
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	8	8	11	12	7
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3



# Tunisia

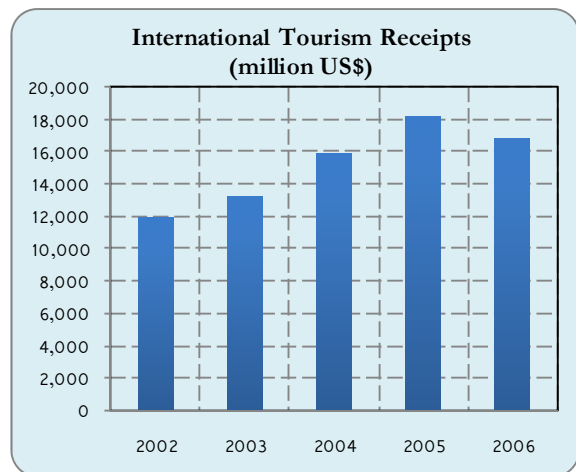
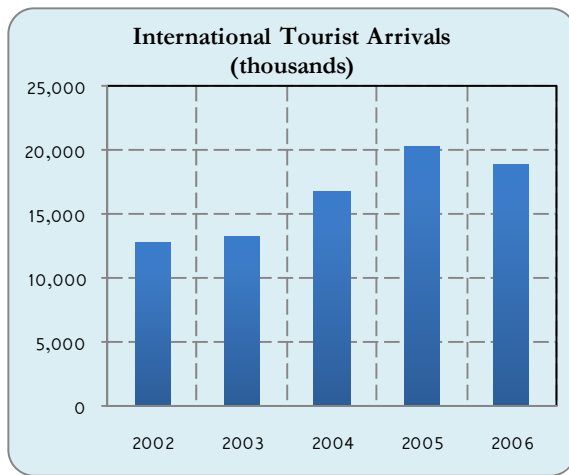
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	5,064	5,114	5,998	6,378	6,550
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	1,523	1,583	1,970	2,143	2,275
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	22.4	19.7	20.4	20.4	19.2
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	301	310	328	336	347
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	260	300	340	374	410
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	1,263	1,283	1,630	1,769	1,865
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	6.0	5.1	5.8	6.2	6.1





# Turkey

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	12,790	13,341	16,826	20,273	18,916
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	11,901	13,203	15,888	18,152	16,853
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	33.0	28.0	25.2	24.7	19.7
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	930	990	944	895	891
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	1,880	2,113	2,524	2,872	2,743
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	10,021	11,090	13,364	15,280	14,110
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.6

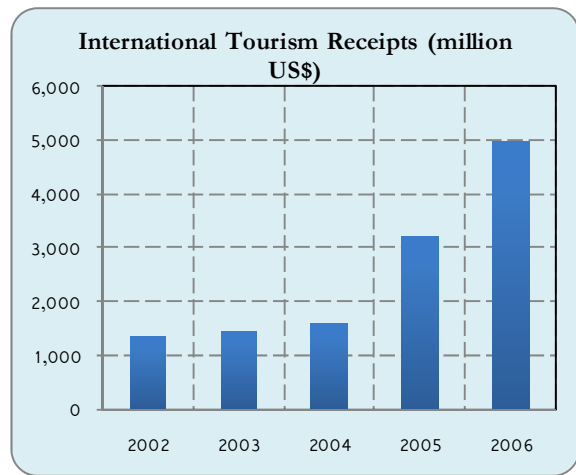
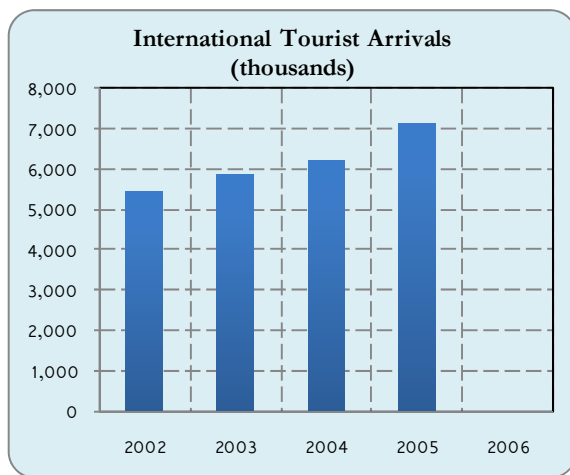


Uganda					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	254	305	512	468	539
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	171	184	256	381	355
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	36.7	34.5	44.6	56.7	51.6
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	673	603	500	814	659
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)			133	129	137
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)			123	252	218
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP			1.6	2.7	2.1



# United Arab Emirates

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	5,445	5,871	6,195	7,126	
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	1,332	1,438	1,593	3,218	4,972
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	3.4	2.9	2.4	3.5	4.4
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	245	245	257	452	
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	3,651	3,956	4,472	6,186	8,827
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-2,319	-2,518	-2,879	-2,968	-3,855
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-3.1	-2.8	-2.8	-2.2	-2.1



# Uzbekistan

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	332	231	262	242	281
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	22	24	28	28	43
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	66	104	107	116	153
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)					
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)					
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP					



Yemen					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
International Tourist Arrivals (thousands)	98	155	274	336	382
International Tourism Receipts (million US\$)	38	139	139	181	181
International Tourism Receipts as % of Exports	1.2	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.8
International Tourism Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	388	897	507	539	474
International Tourism Expenditures (million US\$)	78	77	126	167	162
Balance of International Tourism (million US\$)	-40	62	13	14	19
Balance of International Tourism as % of GDP	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1



## **STATISTICAL APPENDIX**

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<b>Table A.1</b>	<b>International Tourist Arrivals by Region (Millions)</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>World</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>Americas</b>	<b>Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>Europe</b>	<b>Middle East</b>
1950	25.3	0.5	7.5	0.2	16.8	0.2
1960	69.3	0.8	16.7	0.9	50.4	0.6
1965	112.9	1.4	23.2	2.1	83.7	2.4
1970	165.8	2.4	42.3	6.2	113.0	1.9
1975	222.3	4.7	50.0	10.2	153.9	3.5
1980	277.6	7.2	62.3	23.0	178.0	7.1
1981	278.2	8.1	62.5	24.9	175.1	7.6
1982	276.4	7.6	59.7	26.0	174.9	8.3
1983	281.2	8.2	59.9	26.6	179.0	7.5
1984	306.2	8.8	67.4	29.5	192.8	7.7
1985	319.5	9.6	65.1	32.9	203.8	8.1
1986	329.5	9.3	70.9	36.8	205.5	6.9
1987	359.0	9.8	76.6	42.1	223.3	7.2
1988	384.1	12.6	83.0	48.7	230.7	9.1
1989	409.0	13.8	86.9	49.4	249.6	9.2
1990	438.4	15.2	92.8	56.2	264.7	9.6
1991	441.3	16.3	95.3	58.0	262.8	8.9
1992	478.4	18.2	102.2	65.8	280.9	11.3
1993	494.2	18.8	102.2	72.3	289.5	11.4
1994	518.0	19.1	105.1	80.1	301.5	12.1
1995	538.5	20.1	109.0	82.5	313.2	13.7
1996	572.4	21.8	114.5	90.4	329.9	15.8
1997	596.0	22.8	116.2	89.7	350.6	16.7
1998	614.3	25.2	119.2	89.4	362.5	18.0
1999	637.4	26.7	122.0	98.8	368.4	21.5
2000	684.7	27.9	128.2	110.6	393.6	24.5
2001	684.4	28.8	122.2	115.8	393.1	24.5
2002	704.7	29.8	116.8	124.9	404.8	28.4
2003	692.2	31.4	113.3	113.2	404.9	29.5
2004	761.4	34.2	125.8	144.1	421.0	36.2
2005	801.6	37.3	133.2	155.4	437.4	38.4
2006	846	40.9	135.7	167.8	460.8	41

**Source: World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)**

Note: For a proper understanding of the term “International Tourist Arrivals”, two considerations should be taken into account: first, a *tourist* means a visitor who stays for at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited (overnight visitors); second, *arrivals* do not refer to the number of persons travelling, but rather to the number of arrivals (visits) in a destination; same-day visitors are not included.

<b>Table A.2</b>	<b>International Tourism Receipts by Region (Billion US\$)</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>World</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>Americas</b>	<b>Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>Europe</b>	<b>Middle East</b>
1950	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.04	0.9	0.03
1960	6.9	0.2	2.5	0.2	3.9	0.1
1965	11.6	0.3	3.4	0.5	7.2	0.3
1970	17.9	0.5	4.8	1.2	11.0	0.4
1975	40.7	1.3	10.2	2.5	25.9	0.9
1980	104.5	3.4	24.7	10.3	62.7	3.5
1981	106.0	3.7	27.8	12.1	58.1	4.4
1982	99.9	3.4	25.7	12.2	56.4	2.2
1983	103.0	3.5	26.3	12.8	56.0	4.4
1984	111.7	3.2	32.0	13.7	58.1	4.7
1985	118.5	3.1	33.3	14.5	63.4	4.2
1986	144.4	3.6	38.4	18.8	80.1	3.5
1987	178.1	4.6	43.1	24.8	101.1	4.5
1988	205.9	5.5	51.3	32.4	112.3	174.2
1989	262.9	5.7	60.2	36.1	155.8	5.2
1990	264.1	6.4	69.2	41.1	143.1	4.3
1991	277.7	6.0	76.3	42.9	148.1	4.5
1992	320.7	6.8	3.7	51.0	172.7	6.6
1993	327.3	6.9	89.41	57.0	167.3	6.9
1994	356.4	7.6	92.4	67.3	181.1	8.1
1995	405.0	8.5	98.4	75.9	212.3	9.8
1996	438.6	9.7	108.2	84.8	224.8	11.0
1997	442.0	9.5	114.4	82.2	223.7	12.1
1998	444.2	10.2	115.2	72.1	234.8	11.9
1999	457.4	10.8	119.9	79.0	233.9	13.9
2000	474.3	10.4	130.8	85.2	232.7	15.2
2001	462.5	11.5	119.8	88.0	227.7	15.6
2002	480.4	11.9	113.4	96.3	242.5	16.2
2003	527.5	16.0	114.1	93.5	284.1	19.7
2004	629.4	18.9	132.0	123.9	329.3	25.2
2005	676.1	21.6	144.5	134.5	349.2	26.3
2006	741.2	24.6	153.7	156	376.3	30.6

**Source: World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)**

Note: International Tourism Receipts cover all tourism receipts made by visitors from abroad (inbound) on lodging, food and drinks, fuel, transportation in the country, entertainment, shopping, etc. This concept includes receipts generated by overnight as well as same-day visitors. It excludes, however receipts related to international transport made by non-resident visitors (for instance ticket receipts from foreigners travelling with a national company), which are classified under a separate category called *International Fare Receipts*.



<b>Table A.3</b>	<b>International Tourist Arrivals in OIC Countries (Thousands)</b>							
	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Albania	30	32	34	36	41	32	48	60
Algeria	1137	866	901	988	1166	1234	1443	1638
Azerbaijan		681	767	834	1014	1349	1177	1194
Bahrain	1376	2420	2789	3167	2955	3514	3914	4519
Bangladesh	115	199	207	207	245	271	208	200
Benin	110	96	88	72	175	174	176	180
Brunei	377	984	840	790	685		815	836
Burkina Faso	74	126	128	150	163	222	245	264
Cameroon	89	277	221	226		190	176	
Chad	9	43	57	32	21	26	29	
Comoros	8	24	19	19	21	23	26	29
Djibouti	33	20	22	23	23	26	30	40
Egypt	2411	5116	4357	4906	5746	7795	8244	8646
Gabon	109	155	169	208	222			
Gambia	100	79	57	81	73	90	108	125
Guinea		33	38	43	44	45	45	46
Guyana	64	105	99	104	101	122	117	113
Indonesia	2178	5064	5153	5033	4467	5321	5002	4871
Iran	154	1342	1402	1585	1546	1659		
Jordan	572	1580	1672	2384	2353	2853	2987	3225
Kazakhstan		1471	1845	2832	2410	3073	3143	3468
Kuwait	15	78	73	96	94	91	104	178
Kyrgyz Republic		59	99	140	342	398	315	766
Lebanon		742	837	956	1016	1278	1140	1063
Libya	96	174	169	135	142	149		
Malaysia	7446	10222	12775	13292	10577	15703	16431	17547
Maldives	195	467	461	485	564	617	395	602
Mali	44	86	89	96	110	113	143	153
Morocco	4024	4278	4380	4453	4761	5477	5843	6558
Mozambique			323	541	441	470	578	664
Niger	21	50	52	39	55	57	60	60
Nigeria	190	813	850	887	924	962	1010	1111
Oman	149	571	647	643	630	908	989	1306
Pakistan	424	557	500	498	501	648	798	898
Palestine		310	43	33	37	56	88	123
Qatar	136	378	376	587	557	732	913	946
Saudi Arabia	2209	6585	6727	7511	7332	8599	8037	8620
Senegal	246	389	396	427	354	363	387	406
Sierra Leone	98	16	24	28	38	44	40	34
Sudan	33	38	50	52	52	61	246	328
Suriname	46	57	54	60	82	138	160	
Syria	562	1416	1801	2186	2085	3033	3368	4422
Togo	103	60	57	58	61	83	81	94
Tunisia	3204	5058	5387	5064	5114	5998	6378	6550
Turkey	4799	9586	10783	12790	13341	16826	20273	18916
Turkmenistan		3	5	11	8	15	12	
Uganda	69	193	205	254	305	512	468	539
United Arab Emirates	973	3907	4134	5445	5871	6195	7126	
Uzbekistan	30	302	345	332	231	262	242	281
Yemen	52	73	76	98	155	274	336	382
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>34110</b>	<b>67293</b>	<b>72722</b>	<b>80917</b>	<b>79251</b>	<b>98081</b>	<b>103899</b>	<b>102013</b>

Source: World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)

<b>Table A.4</b>	<b>International Tourism Receipts in OIC Countries (Million US\$)</b>							
	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Albania	4	389	446	487	522	735	854	1012
Algeria	105	102	100	111	112	178	184	215
Azerbaijan	228	63	43	51	58	65	78	117
Bahrain	135	573	630	740	720	864	920	1048
Bangladesh	11	50	48	57	57	67	70	80
Benin	55	77	85	93	106	118	103	
Brunei			155	114	124	181	191	224
Burkina Faso	11	19	20	35		40	45	
Cameroon	53	57	73	62	182	158		
Comoros	2	15	9	11	16	21	24	27
Cote d'Ivoire	51	49	53	51	69	82	83	84
Djibouti		8	9	9	7	7	7	9
Egypt	1100	4345	3800	3764	4584	6125	6851	7591
Gabon	3	20	15	18	15	10		
Gambia	26				56	47	56	66
Guinea	30	12	14	43	31	30		70
Guinea-Bissau			3	2	2	1	2	
Guyana	27	75	61	49	26	27	35	37
Indonesia	2105	4975	5277	5285	4037	4798	4522	4448
Iran	61	467	891	1357	1033	1044	1069	1194
Jordan	512	723	700	1048	1062	1330	1441	1642
Kazakhstan		356	452	622	564	718	701	838
Kuwait	132	98	106	117	118	178	165	205
Kyrgyz Republic		15	24	36	48	76	73	167
Lebanon				4284	6374	5411	5532	5015
Libya	6	75	78	181	205	218	250	190
Malaysia	1667	5011	6863	7118	5901	8203	8846	10427
Maldives	89	321	327	337	402	471	287	434
Mali	47	40	88	104	128	140	148	167
Morocco	1259	2039	2583	2646	3221	3922	4610	5984
Mozambique		74	64	63	98	95	130	140
Niger	17	23	30	20	27	31	43	35
Nigeria	25	101	91	139	30	21	18	21
Oman	69	221	385	393	385	414	401	538
Pakistan	156	81	88	97	122	179	182	255
Palestine		283	35	33	107	56	121	
Qatar		128	272	285	369	498	760	374
Saudi Arabia	1884	3312	3415	3418	5653	6486	5149	4955
Senegal	167	144	174	190	209	212	242	
Sierra Leone	19	10	14	38	60	58	64	23
Sudan	21	5	3	108	17	21	89	126
Suriname	1	16	14	3	4	17	45	95
Syria	320	1082	1150	970	773	1800	1944	2025
Tajikistan				2	2	1	2	2
Togo	58	8	11	13	15	19	20	10
Tunisia	948	1682	1751	1523	1583	1970	2143	2275
Turkey	3225	7636	10067	11901	13203	15888	18152	16853
Uganda	10	165	165	171	184	256	381	355
United Arab Emirates	315	1063	1200	1332	1438	1593	3218	4972
Uzbekistan		27	22	22	24	28	28	43
Yemen	20	73	38	38	139	139	181	181
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>15164</b>	<b>36124</b>	<b>41980</b>	<b>49661</b>	<b>54222</b>	<b>65047</b>	<b>70460</b>	<b>74569</b>

Source: World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)

<b>Table A.5</b>	<b>International Tourism Expenditures (Million US\$)</b>				
	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Albania	366	489	642	786	965
Algeria	248	255	341	370	381
Azerbaijan	105	111	126	164	201
Bahrain	380	372	387	414	455
Bangladesh	113	165	161	136	140
Benin	20	21	29	27	
Brunei	398	468	382	374	408
Burkina Faso			39	46	
Cameroon	171	171	323		
Comoros	6	8	9	10	11
Cote d'Ivoire	358	387	381	354	361
Djibouti	3	3	3	3	4
Egypt	1266	1321	1257	1629	1784
Gabon	194	194	214		
Gambia		4	4	5	6
Guinea	31	26	25	28	
Guinea-Bissau	5	13	13	10	
Guyana	38	26	30	40	49
Indonesia	3289	3082	3507	3584	3600
Iran	3750	3842	4093	4202	4597
Jordan	453	452	524	585	625
Kazakhstan	757	669	844	753	821
Kuwait	3021	3348	3701	4277	5253
Kyrgyz Republic	10	17	50	58	92
Lebanon	2683	2943	3170	2908	3006
Libya	586	557	603	680	668
Malaysia	2618	2846	3178	3711	4020
Maldives	46	46	56	70	78
Mali	36	48	66	77	
Morocco	444	548	574	612	703
Mozambique	113	140	134	176	179
Niger	17	22	22	30	31
Nigeria	881	1795	1161	1109	1664
Oman	530	578	616	643	686
Pakistan	255	925	1268	1280	1545
Palestine	388	317	286	265	
Qatar	423	471	691	1759	3993
Saudi Arabia	7370	4166	4428	3975	1804
Senegal	43	55	57	65	
Sierra Leone	39	37	30	32	12
Sudan	91	119	176	667	1403
Suriname	10	6	14	17	18
Syria	760	700	650	550	540
Tajikistan	2	2	3	4	6
Togo	5	7	8	8	3
Tunisia	260	300	340	347	410
Turkey	1880	2113	2524	2872	2743
Uganda			133	129	137
United Arab Emirates	3651	3956	4472	6186	8827
Yemen	78	77	126	167	162
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>38297</b>	<b>38218</b>	<b>41871</b>	<b>46221</b>	<b>52391</b>

**Source: World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)**

Note: International Tourism Expenditure covers expenditures of (outbound) visitors in other countries including their payments for lodging, food and drinks, fuel, transportation in the country, entertainment, shopping, etc. It includes expenditures made by overnight as well as same-day visitors but excludes the expenditures related to international transport made by resident visitors (for instance ticket expenditures of residents travelling with an international company), which are classified under a separate category called *International Fare Expenditure*.

Table A.6	Balance of International Tourism (Million US\$)				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Albania	121	33	93	68	47
Algeria	-137	-143	-163	-186	-166
Azerbaijan	-54	-53	-61	-86	-84
Bahrain	360	348	477	506	593
Bangladesh	-56	-108	-94	-66	-60
Benin	73	85	89	76	
Brunei	-284	-344	-201	-183	-184
Burkina Faso			1	-1	
Cameroon	-109	11	-165		
Comoros	5	8	12	14	16
Cote d'Ivoire	-307	-318	-299	-271	-277
Djibouti	6	4	4	4	6
Egypt	2498	3263	4868	5222	5807
Gabon	-176	-179	-204		
Gambia		52	43	51	60
Guinea	12	5	5		
Guinea-Bissau	-3	-11	-12	-8	
Guyana	11	0	-3	-5	-12
Indonesia	1996	955	1291	938	848
Iran	-2393	-2809	-3049	-3133	-3403
Jordan	595	610	806	856	1017
Kazakhstan	-135	-105	-126	-52	17
Kuwait	-2904	-3230	-3523	-4112	-5048
Kyrgyz Republic	26	31	26	15	75
Lebanon	1601	3431	2241	2624	2009
Libya	-405	-352	-385	-430	-478
Malaysia	4500	3055	5025	5135	6407
Maldives	291	356	415	217	356
Mali	68	80	74	71	
Morocco	2202	2673	3348	3998	5281
Mozambique	-50	-42	-39	-46	-39
Niger	3	5	9	13	4
Nigeria	-742	-1765	-1140	-1091	-1643
Oman	-137	-193	-202	-242	-148
Pakistan	-158	-803	-1089	-1098	-1290
Palestine	-355	-210	-230	-144	
Qatar	-138	-102	-193	-999	-3619
Saudi Arabia	-3952	1487	2058	1174	3151
Senegal	147	154	155	177	
Sierra Leone	-1	23	28	32	11
Sudan	17	-102	-155	-578	-1277
Suriname	-7	-2	3	28	77
Syria	210	73	1150	1394	1485
Tajikistan	0	0	-2	-2	-4
Togo	8	8	11	12	7
Tunisia	1263	1283	1630	1769	1865
Turkey	10021	11090	13364	15280	14110
Uganda			123	252	218
United Arab Emirates	-2319	-2518	-2879	-2968	-3855
Yemen	-40	62	13	14	19
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>11364</b>	<b>16004</b>	<b>23176</b>	<b>24239</b>	<b>22178</b>

Source: Calculated based on data in Table A.4 and Table A.5 above

Table A.7	Balance of International Tourism (as % of GDP)					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Average (2002-2006)
Albania	2.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.2
Algeria	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Azerbaijan	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7
Bahrain	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.9
Bangladesh	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Benin	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7		2.2
Brunei	-4.9	-5.2	-2.6	-1.9	-1.6	-3.2
Burkina Faso			0.02	-0.02		0
Cameroon	-1	0.1	-1			-0.7
Comoros	2	2.5	3.3	3.7	4	3.1
Cote d'Ivoire	-2.6	-2.2	-1.9	-1.6	-1.5	-2
Djibouti	1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Egypt	2.8	4.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.7
Gabon	-3.6	-3	-2.9			-3.2
Gambia		14.2	10.7	11.1	11.7	11.9
Guinea	0.4	0.1	0.1			0.2
Guinea-Bissau	-1.4	-4.7	-4.4	-2.8		-3.3
Guyana	1.5	0	-0.4	-0.6	-1.3	-0.2
Indonesia	1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Iran	-1.8	-2.1	-1.9	-1.6	-1.4	-1.7
Jordan	6.2	6	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.6
Kazakhstan	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.02	-0.2
Kuwait	-7.6	-6.8	-5.9	-5.1	-5	-6.1
Kyrgyz Republic	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.6	2.7	1.5
Lebanon	8.6	17.3	10.4	12	9.1	11.5
Libya	-2.1	-1.5	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9	-1.4
Malaysia	4.7	2.9	4.2	3.9	4.3	4
Maldives	45.4	51.4	53.5	28.9	39.3	43.7
Mali	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.3		1.7
Morocco	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.8	8.1	6.3
Mozambique	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-0.8
Niger	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Nigeria	-1.1	-2.3	-1.3	-1	-1.2	-1.4
Oman	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	-0.7
Pakistan	-0.2	-0.8	-1	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7
Palestine	-10.2	-5.4	-5.7	-3.4		-6.2
Qatar	-0.8	-0.4	-0.6	-2.4	-6.9	-2.2
Saudi Arabia	-2.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.1
Senegal	2.8	2.3	2	2.1		2.3
Sierra Leone	-0.1	1.6	2	2.1	0.6	1.2
Sudan	0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-2.3	-3.6	-1.5
Suriname	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	1.8	4.2	1.1
Syria	1	0.4	4.7	5	4.7	3.2
Tajikistan	0	0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Togo	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Tunisia	6	5.1	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.8
Turkey	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.5
Uganda			1.6	2.7	2.1	2.1
United Arab Emirates	-3.1	-2.8	-2.8	-2.2	-2.1	-2.6
Yemen	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Source: Calculated based on data in Table A.6 and GDP figures from UN Statistics Division

Table A.8	International Tourism Receipts (as % of Exports)					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	(Average 2002-2006)
Albania	143.6	116.8	121.6	129.7	144.9	131.3
Algeria	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Azerbaijan	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	2
Bahrain	8.8	7	6.4	5.8	5.3	6.6
Bangladesh	1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9
Benin	38.5	39.1	40.7	34.3		38.1
Brunei	3.3	2.8	4	3.4	3.3	3.4
Burkina Faso	20.2		10.7	12.1		14.3
Cameroon	3.4	8.1	4.6			5.4
Comoros	38.6	48.5	60.9	99.6	84.5	66.4
Cote d'Ivoire	1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1	1.1
Djibouti	4.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	3
Egypt	53.4	53.9	50.3	44	36.8	47.7
Gabon	0.6	0.4	0.2			0.4
Gambia		303.4	124	201.3	180.5	202.3
Guinea	5.2	4.9	5.4		5.1	5.2
Guinea-Bissau	2.3	2.5	0.9	1.5		1.8
Guyana	9	4.5	4.2	5.5	5.4	5.7
Indonesia	9.2	6.6	6.7	5.3	3.9	6.4
Iran	6.1	3.3	2.5	1.9	1.7	3.1
Jordan	37.8	34.5	37.7	33.5	30.5	34.8
Kazakhstan	6.4	4.4	3.6	3	2.8	4
Kuwait	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
Kyrgyz Republic	7.4	8.3	10.5	11.5	21	11.7
Lebanon	420.8	533.8	280.8	254.6	197.9	337.6
Libya	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.2
Malaysia	7.6	5.6	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.5
Maldives	371.5	356.7	383.5	290.7	259.6	332.4
Mali	64	59.6	42.7	60.2	43.1	54
Morocco	33.8	36.8	39.6	43.3	45.1	39.7
Mozambique	9.2	9.4	6.3	7.4	5.9	7.7
Niger	11.9	13.5	13.9	14.4	8.2	12.4
Nigeria	0.8	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.2
Oman	3.5	3.7	3.3	2.3	2.3	3
Pakistan	1	1	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.2
Qatar	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.1	2.4
Saudi Arabia	5.2	6.5	5.8	3.3	2.6	4.7
Senegal	20	18	16.6	16.8		17.9
Sierra Leone	35.9	42.7	31.5	32.7	11	30.8
Sudan	5.6	0.7	0.6	1.8	2.2	2.2
Suriname	0.6	0.7	1.9	4.7	7.7	3.1
Syria	14.3	12.8	7.6	18.9	16.5	14
Tajikistan	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Togo	5.2	3.6	4.7	5.5	1.8	4.1
Tunisia	22.4	19.7	20.4	20.4	19.2	20.4
Turkey	33	28	25.2	24.7	19.7	26.1
Uganda	36.7	34.5	44.6	56.7	51.6	44.8
United Arab Emirates	3.4	2.9	2.4	3.5	4.4	3.3
Uzbekistan	1.4	1.2	1	0.8	0.9	1.1
Yemen	1.2	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.9
<b>OIC Total</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>

Source: Calculated based on data in Table A.4 and the exports figures in the IMF Direction of Trade Statistics December 2007 CD.

Table A.9	Intra-OIC Tourist Arrivals (Thousands)							
	2000				2005			
	Arrivals From the Region of the country	Arrivals From Other Regions	Total Intra-OIC Arrivals	Intra OIC as % of Total Arrivals	Arrivals From the Region of the country	Arrivals From Other Regions	Total Intra-OIC Arrivals	Intra OIC as % of Total Arrivals
Algeria	48.4	6.9	55.3	6.4	155.9	19.4	175.2	12.1
Bahrain	3060.2	137.4	3197.6	82.7	4676.4	303.7	4980.1	78.9
Bangladesh	16.6	2.8	19.4	9.7	13.1	2.4	15.5	7.5
Benin	49.7	0.5	50.2	52.2	74.7	1.7	76.4	43.4
Brunei	796.6	4	800.6	81.4	711.1	0.7	711.8	87.3
Burkina Faso	34.2	0.7	34.8	27.7	73	2.2	75.2	30.7
Cameroon	44.3	5.5	49.8	18	44.4	2	46.4	26.3
Chad	6.5	0.5	7	16.2	3.5	1.3	4.9	16.5
Egypt	889.9	52.7	942.6	17.1	1511.3	113.8	1625.1	18.9
Gabon	18.9	2	20.9	13.4	27.7	0	27.7	12.5
Gambia	0.4	0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0	0.7	0.8
Guinea	10.8	0.2	11	33.6	13.2	0.7	13.9	30.7
Guinea-Bissau					1	0	1	19.5
Indonesia	499.1	35.4	534.5	10.6	628.9	51.8	680.7	13.6
Jordan	730.4	29.1	759.5	48.1	1828.7	119.7	1948.5	65.2
Kuwait	1191.2	275.7	1466.8	75.4	1769.2	430.9	2200.1	72
Lebanon	288.1	31.2	319.2	43	436.5	106.9	543.4	47.7
Libya	391.7	532	923.8	96	458.1	480.8	938.9	94
Malaysia	760.8	30	790.8	7.7	1499.7	83.3	1583	9.6
Maldives	3.5	1.8	5.4	1.1	4.6	1.6	6.1	1.6
Mali	9.5	2.2	11.7	13.5	18	1.1	19.1	13.3
Morocco	77.5	57.1	134.7	3.1	130.7	69.8	200.5	3.4
Mozambique					166.5	0	166.5	17.4
Niger	14.1	0.7	14.8	29.4	19	1.4	20.4	32.1
Nigeria	808.7	48.7	857.5	57.5	1618.3	97.5	1715.8	61.8
Oman	127.7	9.7	137.4	24.1	198.6	21.6	220.2	19.8
Pakistan	41.8	26.2	68	12.2	102.9	28.2	131.1	16.4
Palestine	42	0	42	4	0	2.1	2.1	4.5
Qatar	166.4	31	197.4	52.2	365	79.6	444.6	48.7
Saudi Arabia	3598.7	2105	5703.8	86.6	5607.4	1710	7317	91
Senegal	48.4	2.6	51	13.1	43.8	4.6	48.3	12.5
Sierra Leone	2.4	1.8	4.2	26.9	10.9	2.5	13.4	33.4
Sudan	2.5	12.5	15	39.5	29.5	54.7	84.2	34.2
Syria	2196.3	487.2	2683.5	89	4369.7	1055.1	5424.8	92.9
Togo	16.6	1.2	17.8	30	23.3	2.4	25.6	31.7
Tunisia	655.3	685.2	1340.5	26.5	969.5	1404	2373.5	37.2
Turkey	290.4	848.8	1139.2	11.9	666	1893.6	2559.5	12.6
Uganda	0.8	1.3	2	1.1	2.8	5.9	8.7	1.9
United Arab Emirates	1088.8	461	1549.8	39.7	1583.3	751.9	2335.1	39.8
Yemen	25.4	2.3	27.7	38	239.7	2.2	241.9	72
<b>OIC Total</b>			<b>23987.2</b>	<b>39.3</b>			<b>39007</b>	<b>44</b>

Source: World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)







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