

**TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE OIC COUNTRIES:
FURTHER STEPS TOWARDS PROMOTION OF
COOPERATION**

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In recent decades, tourism has become a fully-fledged industry contributing significantly to the economic and social development of many countries in the world. Many developing countries, including some OIC members, have focused their attention on developing their tourism sectors and tourism-related industries as well as on strengthening their cooperation in this important sector. Although some OIC countries have achieved a notable success in this regard, the share of total OIC international tourism activity in the world tourism market is still modest and concentrated in a small number of countries. This paper attempts to look into and evaluate the performance of the tourism sector in the OIC member countries. The aim of the paper is to identify the problems facing tourism and tourism cooperation in these countries and to propose some policy recommendations for the development of a modern tourism industry in OIC countries and for strengthening their cooperation in this important area.

1. INTRODUCTION

The substantial growth of international tourism activity clearly marks tourism as one of the most remarkable economic and social phenomena of the past century. In recent decades, tourism has become a fully-fledged industry contributing significantly to the economic and social development of many countries in the world. International tourism plays a pivotal role in the promotion of economic, social and cultural interactions amongst nations, thus contributing to the enhancement of sustainable development, poverty alleviation and international peace and security. Today, tourism, which constitutes a vital economic sector for many countries, has not only become an important source of foreign exchange, but also a major potential source of local business and employment for their national economies.

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Recent trends in international tourism indicate that the tourism activity is still concentrated in the industrialised countries of Europe and the Americas. However, there has been a substantial proliferation of new tourist-generating and tourist-receiving markets in the developing regions of East Asia and the Pacific, South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. The growth patterns of the emerging tourist destinations in these regions are generally very dynamic, with some countries registering high rates of increase in successive years.

Accordingly, many developing countries, including some OIC members, have focused their attention and efforts towards developing their tourism sectors and tourism-related industries as well as strengthening their cooperation in this important sector. At the national level, although some OIC countries have achieved notable success in this regard, the total OIC international tourism activity is still concentrated in a small number of countries. In addition to Malaysia and Indonesia in the East Asia/Pacific region, the OIC countries in North Africa and the Mediterranean basin in general, viz., Turkey, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, and Lebanon, serve as typical examples in this regard.

At the OIC level, tourism represents one of the ten priority areas of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member Countries of the OIC. In this context, the First Meeting of the Ministers of Tourism of the OIC Member States was held in October 2000 in Isfahan, the Islamic Republic of Iran. In that Meeting, the Ministers adopted the "Isfahan Declaration" in which they decided, among other things, to boost cooperation among Member States in tourism, through the promotion of public awareness, education, training, investment opportunities and involvement of private sectors.

This concise paper attempts to look into and evaluate the performance of the tourism sector in the OIC member countries. It aims to identify the problems facing tourism and tourism cooperation in these countries and to propose some policy recommendations for the development of a modern tourism industry in OIC countries and for strengthening their cooperation in this important area. In addition to this section, the paper comprises five other sections structured as follows: Section 2 presents some concepts and definitions related to the data and

information used in the paper. Section 3 presents an overview of world and regional trends in the international tourism activity. Section 4 examines the basic tourism indicators in the OIC countries for which the data are available. Section 5 attempts to explore the problems facing tourism in the OIC countries, particularly those limiting cooperation amongst them. Section 6 proposes a wide range of policy recommendations for the development of a modern tourism industry in OIC countries and for enhancing intra-OIC cooperation in this important field.

2. CONCEPTUAL ISSUES

According to the World Tourism Organization/United Nations Recommendations on Tourism Statistics¹, *tourism* comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual permanent places of residence for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. In this sense, the term *tourism* covers both international tourism (cross-border) and domestic tourism. *Domestic tourism* involves movement and travel of residents of a certain country within that country. Though vitally important for many countries, domestic tourism is not taken into account in this paper due to the non-availability of data.

International tourism, which is the subject of this paper, includes, on the other hand, both *inbound* and *outbound* tourism. *Inbound tourism* refers to the travel of non-residents into a country, while *outbound tourism* is the reverse, with the residents of a certain country travelling across its border to other countries. Since international tourism is more significant than domestic tourism and is the subject of this paper, the term tourism, unless otherwise indicated, refers to international tourism.

Based on the above definitions, the tourism industry includes all the socio-economic activities that are directly or indirectly involved in providing services to tourists. Among others, these include the services of the following sectors: transportation services, hotels and lodging

¹ For further information on the concepts and definitions in this section, see "World Tourism Organization's Recommendations on Tourism Statistics and Concepts, Definitions and Classifications for Tourism Statistics", World Tourism Organization, Madrid, Spain.

services, food and beverage sector services, cultural and entertainment sectors, banking and financial services, and promotion and publicity. Equally important are the public services that deal directly with tourists. Most notably amongst these services are immigration control, consulate services, and tourist information and safety services.

For statistical and economic analysis purposes, the following measures (indicators), which are also used in this paper, are generally used to quantify international tourism activity:

International Tourist Arrivals indicates the volume of international tourism. For a proper understanding of this term, two considerations should be taken into account. First, a *tourist* means a visitor who stays 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.

International Tourism Receipts indicates the value of the international tourism activity. This covers 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 by 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). For the sake of consistency with the Balance of Payments recommendations of the IMF, these receipts are classified in a separate category called ***International Fare Receipts***.

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

The *Balance of International Tourism Travel* of a country is obtained by deducting its international tourism receipts from its international tourism expenditure. Similarly, the *Balance of International Fare* is obtained by deducting the international fare receipts from the international fare expenditure. Accordingly, the *Balance of International Tourism Payments* of a country is the result of adding the two sub-balances of international tourism travel and international fare.

3. WORLD OVERVIEW

The number of international tourist arrivals shows an evolution from a mere 25 million in 1950 to almost 698 million in 2000, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 7 per cent. Spurred on by a strong global economy and special events held to commemorate the new millennium, international tourist arrivals grew by an estimated 7.3 per cent in 2000, the highest growth rate in nearly a decade and almost double the increase of 1999 (Table 1).

On the other hand, international tourism receipts, at current prices and excluding international transport costs, had an average annual growth rate of 12 per cent in the period 1950-2000². International tourism activity generated in 2000 worldwide estimated receipts of US\$ 477 billion, a growth of almost 5 per cent over the previous year (Table 2). Per day, this translates to receipts generated by international tourism of US\$ 1.3 billion.

Modern tourism is characterised by strong overall development and a growing tendency for tourists to visit new destinations, together with tourism product diversification and increasing competition between destinations. New destinations are steadily increasing their market share. By region, this growing dispersion of tourists is illustrated by above-average growth in the number of international tourist arrivals in East Asia and the Pacific, South Asia, Africa and the Middle East, and by the below-average growth of the more traditional tourist-receiving regions of Europe and the Americas (Table 1).

² All the figures and data pertaining to the year 1950 in this section are drawn from "Tourism Market Trends: World Overview & Tourism Topics", 2001 Provisional Edition, World Tourism Organization, Madrid, Spain.

Europe and the Americas are still the main tourist-receiving regions. From 1950 to 2000, international tourist arrivals in these two regions grew at an average rate of 6.6 and 5.9 per cent respectively. In absolute terms, they registered an additional 385 million and 121 million arrivals with respect to the number registered in 1950. But since other regions are growing at a faster pace, the share of these two regions in the world total had narrowed substantially by 2000 to 57.7 per cent for Europe and 18.5 per cent for the Americas, from 61.8 and 20.3 per cent, respectively, in 1990 (Table 1).

All regions of the world hosted more tourists in 2000 (Table 1). East Asia/Pacific is the region that benefited most from this transformation of the world tourism market. Historic series shows that this region experienced the highest growth rate, having obtained a 16 per cent share of the world market in 2000. In 1997 and 1998, however, arrivals in this region dropped slightly as a result of the Asian crisis. Nonetheless, figures for 1999 and 2000 show that recovery is well under way. The Middle East and South Asia were other regions of the success stories in 2000, with tourist arrivals growing recently by 12 and 11 per cent, respectively. Africa was relatively left out of the tourism boom in 2000, with only a 4.5 per cent increase in its international tourist arrivals.

On the other hand, the regional shares in international tourism receipts differ somewhat from the shares in arrivals (Table 2). In 2000, Europe was the leader with 48.4 per cent of the world total (US\$ 231 billion). It was followed by the Americas with 28.8 per cent (US\$ 137 billion), East Asia/Pacific with 17.2 per cent (US\$ 82 billion), Africa with 2.3 per cent (US\$ 11 billion), the Middle East with 2.2 per cent (US\$ 10 billion), and South Asia with a mere 1.1 per cent (US\$ 5 billion).

However, when the average growth rates in the five-year period of 1995-99 are considered, the picture becomes completely different: South Asia is the leader with a growth rate of 7.2 per cent and the East Asia/Pacific region at the bottom of the list with only 0.2 per cent (see Table 2). This is mainly due to the fact that receipts per arrival vary as each region's tourism has its own characteristics with regard to length of stay, purpose of visit, geographical distance, etc. In this regard, the world average tourism receipts per arrival in 1999 amounted to US\$

684; the highest were found in the Americas (US\$ 1066) followed by South Asia (US\$ 797) and East Asia/Pacific (US\$ 735)³.

According to the World Tourism Organization, world international tourism is not expected to perform in 2001 quite as well as it did in 2000. The world economy has been remarkably strong in 2000 with the world economic output, measured in real GDP, growing at a rate of 4.8 per cent. As a result, disposable income increased as well and boosted discretionary spending on tourism. However, the growth rates reached in 2000 for both world tourism and economic output are not expected to hold in 2001. International tourism performance is expected to be influenced by the current downturn in the world economy. In particular, the US economy is noticeably cooling down in 2001, after an exceptionally long and strong growth cycle.

However, in the long run, the World Tourism Organization forecasts that the number of people travelling internationally is expected to reach over 1.56 billion by 2020 from 698 million in 2000, corresponding to an average annual increase of more than 4 per cent. Earnings from international tourism are expected to soar from US \$478 billion in 2000 to more than US \$2 trillion in 2020. The total tourist arrivals by region show that by 2020 the top three receiving regions will be Europe, East Asia/Pacific and the Americas followed by Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

4. BASIC TOURISM INDICATORS OF THE OIC COUNTRIES

In the light of the above overview of the world trends in international tourism, this section attempts to examine the basic tourism indicators in OIC countries, and to compare them with those of the world and other regions. To perform this task, the paper concentrates on the volume of OIC countries international tourism in terms of the number of tourist arrivals and the value in terms of tourism receipts in current US dollar prices. It does not take into account the capacity factors of the tourism sector, such as the number of hotels, beds, etc., mainly due to the limitations of the available statistical information on tourism. For the same reason, it was not possible also to consider inter-OIC tourism activity.

³ Calculated using the data in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1: INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS BY REGION

| | Tourist Arrivals (millions) | | | | | Market Share (%) | | | | Growth Rate (%) | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1990 | 1995 | 1999 | 2000 | 98-99 | 99-00 | 95-99 |
| World Total | 457.2 | 550.3 | 626.7 | 650.2 | 697.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 7.3 | 4.3 |
| Europe | 282.7 | 323.4 | 373.7 | 380.2 | 402.6 | 61.8 | 58.8 | 58.2 | 57.7 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 4.1 |
| Americas | 92.8 | 108.9 | 119.5 | 122.2 | 128.9 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 18.5 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 2.9 |
| East Asia/Pacific | 54.6 | 81.4 | 87.9 | 97.4 | 111.7 | 11.9 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 10.8 | 14.6 | 4.6 |
| Africa | 15.0 | 20.1 | 25.0 | 26.4 | 27.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 7.1 |
| Middle East | 9.0 | 12.4 | 15.3 | 18.1 | 20.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 18.1 | 12.1 | 10.0 |
| South Asia | 3.2 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 8.3 |
| OIC Countries | 34.5 | 42.9 | 50.3 | 51.4 | 58.4 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 12.1 | 3.7 |

Source: Extracted from Table A.1 in the Annex.

TABLE 2: INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS BY REGION

| | Tourism Receipts (US\$ billions) | | | | | Market Share (%) | | | | Growth Rate (%) | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1990 | 1995 | 1999 | 2000 | 98-99 | 99-00 | 95-99 |
| World Total | 263.4 | 406.2 | 442.4 | 455.1 | 477.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 2.9 |
| Europe | 143.2 | 212.8 | 231.7 | 232.8 | 231.1 | 54.4 | 52.4 | 50.9 | 48.4 | 0.5 | -0.7 | 2.3 |
| Americas | 69.2 | 99.6 | 117.2 | 122.4 | 137.4 | 26.3 | 24.5 | 25.1 | 28.8 | 4.5 | 12.2 | 5.3 |
| East Asia/Pacific | 39.2 | 74.5 | 70.7 | 75.2 | 82.1 | 14.9 | 18.4 | 19.0 | 17.2 | 6.4 | 9.1 | 0.2 |
| Africa | 5.3 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 6.1 |
| Middle East | 4.4 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 12.2 | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| South Asia | 2.0 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 11.1 | 7.2 |
| OIC Countries | 14.6 | 25.9 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 31.5 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 1.2 | 8.1 | 3.9 |

Source: Extracted from Table A.2 in the Annex.

Again, due to the shortage of data on international fare receipts and expenditure in many OIC countries, it was not possible to calculate the net balance of international tourism payments in these countries. Nevertheless, an attempt has been made at the end of this section to calculate the balance of international tourism travel in selected OIC countries for which the relevant data are available. This balance is then related to the GNP of each country.

4.1. Tourist Arrivals

According to the data of the World Tourism Organization, 58.4 million international tourist arrivals were recorded in 2000 in OIC member countries for which the data are available (Table 3). Accordingly, the OIC tourism volume grew by an impressive 12 per cent, its highest ever growth rate and almost 6 times the increase in 1999. In comparison to the worldwide volume of tourist arrivals, although this rate is significantly higher than that of the world total, the relative share of the OIC countries in the worldwide international tourism market accounted for only 8.4 per cent, an increase by a mere 0.5 per cent compared with their share in 1999.

On average, during the five-year period of 1995-99, the total OIC tourist arrivals increased by 3.7 per cent as compared to 4.3 per cent in the worldwide average tourist arrivals. When compared with other regions of the world (see Table 3), this indicates a relatively slow expansion in the volume of OIC international tourist arrivals. At the OIC regional level, except the OIC Middle East and OIC South Asia regions, the number of tourist arrivals in the other OIC regions grew at a lower pace compared to the growth rates of the same worldwide regions during the period 1995-99.

In terms of the shares of the OIC regions in the total OIC international tourist market in 2000, the OIC Middle East region comes at the top with 34.8 per cent followed by the OIC East Asia/Pacific region with 26 per cent. The OIC countries in Africa accounted for 17.8 per cent in the total OIC tourist arrivals market. In Europe, Turkey accounted for 16.4 per cent in the total OIC market. In contrast, although the OIC countries in South Asia recorded the lowest share in the total OIC tourist arrivals market (5 per cent), their growth rate of international tourist arrivals was the highest (17.4 per cent) amongst the other OIC regions in the period 1995-99 (Table 3).

TABLE 3: OIC INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS BY REGION

| | Tourist Arrivals (millions) | | | | | Market Share (%) | | | | Growth Rate (%) | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1990 | 1995 | 1999 | 2000 | 98-99 | 99-00 | 95-99 |
| OIC Total | 34.5 | 42.9 | 50.3 | 51.4 | 58.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 12.1 | 3.7 |
| Middle East (*) | 9.0 | 12.4 | 15.3 | 18.1 | 20.3 | 26.1 | 28.9 | 35.2 | 34.8 | 18.1 | 12.1 | 10.0 |
| East Asia/Pacific | 10.0 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 15.2 | 29.0 | 28.7 | 24.7 | 26.0 | 12.1 | 17.2 | 0.6 |
| Africa | 9.7 | 9.2 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 28.1 | 21.4 | 20.4 | 17.8 | -5.1 | -1.7 | 2.7 |
| Europe | 4.8 | 7.6 | 10.6 | 7.6 | 9.6 | 13.9 | 17.7 | 14.8 | 16.4 | -39.6 | 20.7 | 0.1 |
| South Asia | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 14.7 | 19.0 | 17.4 |
| Americas | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | | 6.8 | | -2.4 |

Source: Extracted from Table A.1 in the Annex.

(*) The Middle East region includes countries, which are all OIC members.

TABLE 4: OIC MAIN TOURISM DESTINATIONS

| | Tourist Arrivals (millions) | | | Market Share in OIC (%) | | Average Annual Growth (%) | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | 1995 | 1999 | 2000 | 1995 | 2000 | 95-99 | 99-2000 |
| OIC Total | 42.9 | 51.4 | 58.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 12.1 |
| Malaysia | 7.5 | 7.9 | 10.2 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 1.5 | 28.9 |
| Turkey | 7.1 | 6.9 | 9.6 | 16.6 | 16.4 | -0.7 | 39.1 |
| Indonesia | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 7.1 |
| Tunisia | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Egypt | 2.3 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 8.7 | 11.8 | 14.0 |
| Morocco | 2.6 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 10.1 | 7.4 |
| Iran | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 30.7 | 28.7 |
| Jordan | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 5.1 |
| Algeria | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 9.6 | 14.7 |
| Lebanon | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 10.3 |
| Maldives | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| Sub-total | 30.4 | 37.1 | 44.4 | 70.9 | 76.0 | 4.1 | 16.4 |

Source: Extracted from Table A.1 in the Annex.

At the individual country level, the figures in Table 4 indicate that international tourist arrivals in the OIC countries are concentrated in a small number of countries. In terms of absolute numbers of tourist arrivals and shares in the total OIC market, the main OIC tourist destinations are Malaysia, Turkey, Indonesia, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, Iran, Jordan, Algeria, Lebanon, and Maldives. In 2000, this group of OIC countries received 44.4 million international tourist arrivals, corresponding to 76 per cent of the total OIC tourism market and to an increase by 16.4 per cent. During the period of 1995-99, tourist arrivals in these countries as a group grew, on average, by 4.1 per cent compared to 3.7 per cent in the total OIC market (Table 4).

4.2. Tourism Receipts

On the other hand, the figures in Tables 5 and 6 reflect the picture in terms of the value of international tourism activity in the OIC countries, i.e., the value of tourism receipts in terms of current US dollars. In this regard, the trends in international tourism receipts in OIC countries and regions followed, to a large extent, the trends in international tourist arrivals.

In 2000, international tourism in the OIC countries for which the data are available generated US\$ 31.5 billion, corresponding to an

increase by 8.1 per cent as compared to an increase by only 1.2 per cent in 1999. Although this rate is significantly higher than the rate of increase in worldwide international tourism receipts (4.9 per cent) in 2000, the relative share of OIC countries' tourism receipts in the world total accounted for only 6.6 per cent, an increase by a mere 0.2 per cent compared with their share in 1999. However, during the five-year period of 1995-99, total OIC tourism receipts increased on average by 3.9 per cent compared to 2.9 per cent for worldwide tourism receipts (see Table 2).

The shares of OIC tourism receipts, at the regional level, in the worldwide tourism receipts differ somewhat from the shares in tourist arrivals. This is also true, as shown in Tables 5 and 6, for the shares of OIC regions and individual countries in the total OIC tourism receipts. This, as has been mentioned in the above section, is due to the fact that receipts per arrival vary as each region's and country's tourism has its own characteristics with regard to length of stay, purpose of visit, types of shopping, etc.

In terms of the shares of OIC regions in the total OIC tourism receipts, the OIC Middle East region is also the leader with a 33 per cent market share in the OIC total, followed by the OIC East Asia/Pacific region with 31.7 per cent. The OIC countries in Europe (mainly Turkey) accounted for 24.3 per cent in the total OIC tourism receipts. The OIC countries in Africa accounted for only 6.7 per cent of the total OIC tourism receipts. In contrast, although the OIC countries in South Asia recorded the lowest share in the total OIC tourism receipts (4.1 per cent), the growth rate of their tourism receipts was the highest (15.7 per cent) amongst the other OIC regions in the period 1995-99 (Table 5).

As in the OIC tourist arrivals, the figures in Table 6 indicate that the tourism receipts in the OIC countries are concentrated in a small number of countries, which are almost the same as the countries which are the main OIC tourist destinations. In descending order, the main OIC tourism earners are Turkey, Indonesia, Malaysia, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Iran, Lebanon, Jordan, and Maldives. In 2000, this group of OIC countries earned US\$ 26.7 billion as tourism receipts, corresponding to 84.8 per cent of the total OIC tourism receipts and to an increase by 12.8 per cent. During the period of 1995-99, tourism receipts earned by these countries as a group grew on average by 4.7 per cent compared to 3.9 per cent in the OIC total tourism receipts (Table 6).

TABLE 5: OIC INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS BY REGION

| | Tourism Receipts (US\$ billions) | | | | | OIC Market Share (%) | | | | Growth Rate (%) | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1990 | 1995 | 1999 | 2000 | 98-99 | 99-00 | 95-99 |
| OIC Total | 14.6 | 25.9 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 31.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 8.1 | 3.9 |
| Middle East (*) | 4.4 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 30.1 | 29.3 | 33.6 | 33.0 | 12.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| East Asia/Pacific | 3.8 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 26.0 | 35.5 | 28.7 | 31.7 | 17.3 | 17.4 | -2.1 |
| Europe | 3.2 | 5.2 | 8 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 21.9 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 24.3 | -36.3 | 23.3 | 2.3 |
| Africa | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 19.2 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 6.7 | -3.7 | -84.6 | 3.8 |
| South Asia | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 15.7 |
| Americas | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | | | 0.7 | 0.4 | | | | | -13.4 |

Source: Extracted from Table A.2 in the Annex.

(*) Middle East region includes countries that are all OIC members.

TABLE 6: OIC MAIN TOURISM EARNERS

| | Tourism Receipts (US\$ millions) | | | Market Share in OIC (%) | | Average Annual Growth (%) | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | 1995 | 1999 | 2000 | 1995 | 2000 | 95-99 | 99-2000 |
| OIC Total | 25927 | 28904 | 31450 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 8.1 |
| Turkey | 4957 | 5203 | 7636 | 19.1 | 24.3 | 1.2 | 46.8 |
| Indonesia | 5229 | 4710 | 5046 | 20.2 | 16.0 | -2.6 | 7.1 |
| Malaysia | 3909 | 3540 | 4947 | 15.1 | 15.7 | -2.1 | 17.4 |
| Egypt | 2684 | 3903 | 4345 | 10.4 | 13.8 | 9.8 | 11.3 |
| Morocco | 1304 | 1880 | 2037 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 9.6 | 8.4 |
| Tunisia | 1393 | 1560 | - | 5.4 | - | 2.9 | - |
| Iran | 190 | 662 | 850 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 36.6 | 28.4 |
| Lebanon | 710 | 673 | 742 | 2.7 | 2.4 | -1.3 | 10.3 |
| Jordan | 652 | 795 | 722 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 5.1 | -9.2 |
| Maldives | 210 | 325 | 344 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 11.5 | 5.8 |
| Sub-total | 21238 | 23251 | 26669 | 81.9 | 84.8 | 4.7 | 12.8 |

Source: Extracted from Table A.2 in the Annex.

4.3. Balance of International Tourism Travel

In this section, the balance of international tourism travel in terms of current US dollars is calculated for each OIC individual country for which the relevant data are available (see Table A.3 in the Annex). This has been done by deducting the international tourism receipts of each country from its international tourism expenditure. In an attempt to evaluate the role of the tourism sector in the economies of OIC member countries, the outcome is then related to the GNP of each country. In addition, the international tourism receipts are also related, as a percentage, to the exports of goods and services of each country. The result of this exercise is illustrated in the Annex in Tables A.4 and A.5, respectively.

Table 7 shows, in descending order, the top 10 OIC countries in terms of their balance of international tourism travel in millions of US dollars. When compared with Table 4 and Table 6, it is clear that most of these countries constitute the main OIC tourism destinations as well as the main OIC tourism earner countries. However, when we examine the role of the tourism sector in the economies of OIC countries in terms of the contribution of tourism activity to GNP and the exports of goods and services of each country, the picture reflects a widely different situation. This is clear in Tables 8 and 9 below.

TABLE 7: TOP 10 BALANCES OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM TRAVEL IN THE OIC COUNTRIES (US\$ Millions)

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Turkey | 3435 | 4045 | 4697 | 6372 | 6055 |
| Malaysia | 1446 | 1595 | 1872 | 224 | 2456 |
| Indonesia | 2885 | 3056 | 3909 | 2910 | 1943 |
| Egypt | 939 | 1406 | 1887 | 2380 | 1411 |
| Tunisia | 1101 | 1151 | 1277 | 1254 | 1389 |
| Morocco | 933 | 1000 | 1374 | 1133 | 1249 |
| Lebanon | 672 | 710 | 715 | 1000 | 1221 |
| Syria | 637 | 840 | 693 | 490 | 610 |
| Jordan | 187 | 235 | 362 | 376 | 402 |
| Maldives | 153 | 179 | 228 | 246 | 261 |

Source: Table A.3 in the Annex.

As for the contribution of tourism to the GNP of the OIC countries, Table 8 lists the OIC countries, in descending order, according to their balance of international tourism travel as percentage of their GNP. This has been calculated into 6 ranges, the highest of which includes records of 50 per cent and above, and the lowest includes sub-zero records. In a similar manner, Table 9, on the other hand, lists the OIC countries according to their international tourism receipts as a percentage of their exports of goods and services.

TABLE 8: BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM TRAVEL AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNP (Average 1994-98)

| (%) | Countries |
|-----------|--|
| 50 + | Maldives (78.4 %) |
| 25 – 49 | -- |
| 10 – 24 | Guyana (10.7 %) |
| 5 – 9 | Comoros, Suriname, Lebanon, Tunisia |
| 0.1 – 4.9 | Jordan, Syria, Morocco, Bahrain, Gambia, Turkey, Egypt, Albania, Senegal, Malaysia, Indonesia, Benin, Sierra Leone, Oman, Kyrgyz Rep. |
| (-) - 0.0 | Algeria, Uzbekistan, Iran, Togo, Cameroon, Uganda, Niger, Oman, Bangladesh, Libya, Turkmenistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Guinea, Mali, Azerbaijan, Gabon, Nigeria, Kuwait |

Source: Table A.4 in the Annex.

The information in Table 8 indicates that, in general, the role of tourism in OIC countries is a function neither of the size nor of the level

of affluence of the economy. In this regard, tourism is found to be the main economic activity in Maldives, the only country with a very high contribution of tourism in the economy (78 per cent of GNP). In addition, tourism is found to have a relatively important role compared to the size of the economy in few countries. This group includes the OIC countries in which tourism accounted for 5 to 10 per cent of their GNP (i.e., Guyana, Comoros, Suriname, Lebanon, and Tunisia).

More interestingly, the information in Table 8 indicates that the tourism sector plays a limited role in most of the economies of the main tourism destinations and earner countries of the OIC. This group includes the OIC countries in which tourism accounted for 0.1 to 4.9 per cent of their GNP (e.g., Jordan, Morocco, Turkey, Egypt, Malaysia, Indonesia, etc.). Moreover, the balance of tourism travel is found to have a negligible or even a negative impact on the economies of the majority of the OIC countries for which the data are available (i.e., the countries with a zero or negative balance of tourism travel).

On the other hand, the information in Table 9 indicates that tourism seems to play a more significant role in the economies of the OIC countries as a source of foreign exchange earnings. In 1994-98, the tourism activity generated, on average, foreign exchange earnings of more than four times those generated by exports of goods and services in Maldives, almost three times the value of exports of goods and services in Comoros, and more than twice that value in Gambia and Lebanon. In the same period, international tourism receipts accounted for 87 per cent and 73.6 per cent of the total exports of goods and services in Egypt and Suriname, respectively. It also accounted for between 10 and 24 per cent of the value of exports of goods and services in 9 countries and between 5 and 9 per cent in 5 countries. Yet, tourism is found to have a small role in generating foreign exchange earnings in many OIC countries (those countries for which international tourism receipts accounted for less than 5 per cent of their exports of goods and services, see Table 9).

Taking the above into account, it seems that, so far, only the countries with inherent (natural, historical, cultural, etc.) tourism potential tend generally to develop and extend their tourism industries. The results of the exercise undertaken above indicate that tourism development is neglected in some resource-rich as well as in most poor OIC countries. This is mainly due to the lack of awareness of the

economic role of tourism in both groups, but also to the lack of resources and insufficient infrastructures in the latter. Thus, though a crucial factor, potential in natural resources alone cannot make a successful tourism industry. That has to be coupled with insightful planning, public and social awareness, and prudent strategies and policies.

**TABLE 9: INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF GOODS AND
SERVICES (Average 1994-98)**

| (%) | Countries |
|-----------|---|
| 50 + | Maldives (411 %), Comoros (261.2 %), Gambia (153.8 %), Lebanon (118.9 %), Egypt (87 %), Suriname (73.6%) |
| 25 – 49 | Jordan (41.7%), Syria (34.6%), Albania (30.9%), Turkey (26.7%), Tunisia (26.5%) |
| 10 – 24 | Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Turkmenistan, Guyana, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Indonesia |
| 5 – 9 | Mali, Benin, Niger, Bahrain, Togo |
| 0.1 - 4.9 | Malaysia, Yemen, Cameroon, Iran, Oman, Pakistan, Kuwait, Sudan, Bangladesh, Kyrgyz Rep., Nigeria, Uzbekistan, Guinea, Gabon, Algeria, Libya |

Source: Table A.5 in the Annex.

5. PROBLEMS FACING TOURISM IN THE OIC COUNTRIES

The problems facing the tourism sector and the development of tourism activity in the OIC countries are diverse as each country has its own tourism features, level of development, and national development priorities and policies. However, these problems, *inter alia*, can be summarised as follows:

- ***Lack of inherent tourism potential (natural, historical, cultural, etc.).*** In some cases, the development of tourism is impeded by the country's lack of inherent historical or cultural tourism resources. However, though it is a crucial factor, tourism resources potential alone cannot make a successful tourism industry.
- ***Lack of knowledge and awareness.*** Presumably, all OIC countries are aware of the cultural value of tourism. However, in many OIC countries, there still is a fundamental lack of awareness of the economic importance of tourism as an industry. This is true for both

its positive impact as a potential source of foreign exchanges and employment and its negative impact as a possible leakage of the country's own resources.

- ***Lack of technical know-how and weak promotional activity.*** Even when that fundamental awareness is there, in many cases there is generally a lack of knowledge and know-how as to where and how to make a start. Tourism as a modern industry is recent in the world. Apart from the OIC countries in which there has been a history of tourism as a lifestyle, tourism is also a new and unfamiliar activity in many OIC countries. Another related problem is the absence or weakness of publicity promotion and mass media exposure due, in many cases, to the limited technological services available.
- ***Lack of tourism-related infrastructures.*** Many OIC countries lack the sufficient infrastructures necessary for the development of a successful tourism sector. Most important amongst these are hotels and lodging services, transportation and communication, safety and security and tourism information services.
- ***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 countries. Investment in services-oriented projects in developing countries, particularly in tourism, is often regarded as a high-risk investment. Accordingly, though they may have natural tourism potential, it is very difficult for OIC poor and least-developed countries to have access to reasonable financing for their touristic projects even when they manage to tackle the problems of project identification and planning.
- ***Lack of tourism diversification.*** For many years, international tourism has been characterised by its concentration in coastal or watercourse areas and in the summer for rest, relaxation and leisure. However, modern 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 tourists. In a highly competitive international tourism market and with the emergence of new tourist destinations,

improvement of the conditions that foster modern tourism development is not an easy process.

- ***Lack of tourism safety.*** The safety of tourists is among the primary factors for any successful tourism industry and, thus, should be one of the basic objectives of tourism planning and provisions. Safety-related tourism problems, whether real or perceived, exert a negative impact on the reputation of host countries. In this regard, negative perceptions appear to play a detrimental role in the prospects of tourism in many OIC countries. Even such factors as rumours may cause great damage to complete tourist seasons.

6. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS FOR COOPERATION

Despite the diverse problems facing tourism in the OIC countries and the modest share of the latter in the world tourism market, there still is a wide scope for the development of a modern tourism industry and intra-OIC cooperation in this important field. Overall, this calls for the adoption of articulate long-term strategies as well as medium to short-term plans and programmes at the national level that would be accompanied by a process of creating a supportive OIC cooperation environment. In this regard, a wide range of policy recommendations can be proposed at both the national and OIC levels as follows:

6.1. At the National Level

- Objectives and programmes of action to promote and develop tourism as a modern industry are to be outlined specifically in the national development plans and strategies. This is to be accompanied by developing new resources and facilities as well as raising public awareness of inherent qualities and resources.
- Developing and raising tourism-oriented education. This will help change people's perceptions regarding tourism and raise their awareness of the opportunities and challenges involved in tourism. This should be accompanied by making efficient use of the mass media and other promotional facilities to publicise and promote existing attractions and available resources.

- Improving the quality and efficiency of the basic tourism-related infrastructures and services such as hotels, roads, public amenities, transportation and communication to provide world-class services to visitors and tourists. These include also tourism information, immigration and visa, and police services. In this regard, necessary laws and regulations should be put into place to control the quality of the services provided by the private sector to tourists. Equally important is the provision of technical training on different aspects of tourism, particularly to the people and personnel directly engaged in the sector activities.
- Encouraging and promoting extensive private sector involvement in tourism development. In this regard, endeavours should be made to establish an atmosphere that raises confidence and encourages private sector investment in touristic projects and to establish joint ventures particularly in the areas of capacity building and improving the quality of tourism services.
- Improving banking and financial services, particularly those facilitating the transfer of money. In this regard, a safe and efficient system of money transfer is among the main factors of a successful tourism industry.
- Enhancing co-operation and benefiting from the opportunities available in OIC countries and countries in other regions as well as in the relevant international institutions. In this context, efforts should be made to establish joint actions at bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen and expand tourism activities. In this regard, the IFC of the World Bank has developed a special programme for tourism development. OIC countries should make use of these resources and others to help identify, plan and fund tourism activities.

6.2. At the OIC Level

Specific measures should be taken by the OIC countries as well as the OIC institutions for effective implementation of the recommendations under the area of tourism in the Plan of Action (POA) to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member Countries

of the OIC. Similar measures should also be taken for the fulfilment and implementation of the commitments and resolutions made at the “First Islamic Conference of Ministers of Tourism” which was held in Isfahan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in October 2000 and the “Isfahan Declaration”. Stressing the importance and the relevance of the recommendations contained in the POA and the commitments of the Isfahan Declaration, it is worth singling out the following among them:

1. Boosting cooperation among OIC Member States in tourism activity through promotion of public awareness, education, training, investment opportunities and involvement of private sectors.
2. Supporting joint actions at bilateral and multilateral levels to strengthen and expand tourist activities among the OIC member countries and beyond.
3. Underlining the need to preserve and protect the Islamic monuments, sites and places as they constitute the common cultural heritage of the Islamic world.
4. Improving further the existing procedures and arrangements, with due respect to the national laws, so as to facilitate development of intra-OIC tourism.
5. Enhancing further cooperation among the OIC Secretariat, concerned specialist and affiliated institutions and subsidiary organs of the OIC, as well as with the World Tourism Organization and other relevant international institutions.
6. Requesting the Islamic Development Bank to pay particular attention to tourism through provision of financial facilities for development of tourism among OIC countries.
7. Holding expert meetings on the ways and means to implement effectively the relevant provisions of the OIC POA on tourism.
8. Setting up a follow-up committee with a view to pursuing resolutions and decisions of the ministerial meetings and coordinating the activities of the member countries on tourism.

However, practical steps and modalities are still needed in order to translate these broad objectives and ideas into realistic policies aimed at promoting intra-OIC tourism. In this context, the paper wishes to single out the importance of the ease of travel among the OIC Member States. To enhance intra-OIC tourism, OIC member countries should endeavour to ease entry and movement of visitors among them. Visa and other travel procedures need to be simplified in member countries. In this regard, the idea of concluding the framework of an agreement on visa arrangements among the OIC Member States should be seriously considered. Furthermore, direct air and sea routes should be established between the capitals and major cities of the OIC countries. Such measures would be in harmony with the Islamic free trade area and the Islamic common market strategies. The ultimate objective should be to create a border-free Islamic world.

ANNEX

TABLE A.1: INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS BY REGION, SUB-REGION AND OIC COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

| | Tourist Arrivals (1000) | | | | | Market Share (%) ¹ | | Growth Rate (%) | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1995 | 1999 | 98/99 | 99/2000 | 1995/99 |
| Africa | 14959 | 20082 | 25004 | 26430 | 27624 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 7.1 |
| <i>North Africa</i> | 8398 | 7305 | 8676 | 9437 | 10066 | 36.4 | 35.7 | 8.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| Algeria | 1137 | 520 | 678 | 749 | 859 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 14.7 | 9.6 |
| Morocco | 4024 | 2602 | 3242 | 3817 | 4100 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 17.7 | 7.4 | 10.1 |
| Sudan | 33 | 63 | 38 | 39 | 50 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 28.2 | -11.3 |
| Tunisia | 3204 | 4120 | 4718 | 4832 | 5057 | 20.5 | 18.3 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| OIC North Africa | 8398 | 7305 | 8676 | 9437 | 10066 | 36.4 | 35.7 | 8.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| <i>West Africa</i> | 1352 | 1913 | 2410 | 2655 | - | 9.5 | 10.0 | 10.2 | - | 8.5 |
| Benin | 110 | 138 | 152 | - | - | 0.7 | - | - | - | - |
| Burkina Faso | 74 | 124 | 160 | 218 | - | 0.6 | 0.8 | 36.3 | - | 15.1 |
| Gambia | 100 | 45 | 91 | - | - | 0.2 | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea | - | - | 23 | 27 | 33 | - | 0.1 | 17.4 | 22.2 | - |
| Mali | 44 | 42 | 83 | 87 | 91 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 20.0 |
| Mauritania | - | - | - | 24 | - | - | 0.1 | - | - | - |
| Niger | 21 | 35 | 42 | 43 | 50 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 16.3 | 5.3 |
| Nigeria | 190 | 656 | 739 | - | - | 3.3 | - | - | - | - |
| Senegal | 246 | 280 | 352 | 369 | - | 1.4 | 1.4 | 4.8 | - | 7.1 |
| Sierra Leone | 98 | 38 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.7 | -37.0 |
| Togo | 103 | 53 | 69 | 70 | 60 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 | -14.3 | 7.2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| OIC West Africa | 986 | 1411 | 1717 | 844 | 244 | 7.0 | 3.2 | -103.4 | -245.9 | -29.6 |
| <i>Central Africa</i> | 351 | 357 | 513 | 452 | - | 1.8 | 1.7 | -11.9 | - | 6.1 |
| Cameroon | 89 | 100 | 135 | - | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | - |
| Chad | 9 | 19 | 41 | 47 | 40 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 14.6 | -14.9 | 25.4 |
| Gabon | 109 | 125 | 195 | 175 | - | 0.6 | 0.7 | -10.3 | - | 8.8 |
| OIC Central Africa | 207 | 244 | 371 | 222 | 40 | 1.2 | 0.9 | -67.1 | -455.0 | -30.3 |
| <i>East Africa</i> | 2852 | 4516 | 5674 | 5945 | - | 22.5 | 22.5 | 4.8 | - | 7.1 |
| Comoros | 8 | 23 | 27 | 24 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | -11.1 | - | 1.1 |
| Djibouti | 33 | 21 | 21 | - | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | - |
| Somalia | 46 | 10 | 10 | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Uganda | 69 | 188 | 238 | - | - | 0.9 | - | - | - | - |
| OIC East Africa | 156 | 242 | 296 | 24 | - | 1.1 | 0.1 | - | - | - |
| <i>Southern Africa</i> | 2006 | 5991 | 7731 | 7941 | - | 29.8 | 30.0 | 2.7 | - | 7.3 |
| OIC Africa | 9747 | 9202 | 11060 | 10527 | 10350 | 45.8 | 39.8 | -5.1 | -1.7 | 2.7 |
| Americas | 92799 | 108931 | 119475 | 122223 | 128889 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 2.9 |
| <i>North America</i> | 71748 | 80491 | 84654 | 87005 | 91957 | 73.9 | 71.2 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 2.0 |
| <i>Caribbean</i> | 11411 | 14040 | 15951 | 16129 | 17088 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 3.5 |
| <i>Central America</i> | 1748 | 2607 | 3453 | 3990 | 4296 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 15.6 | 7.7 | 11.2 |
| <i>South America</i> | 7892 | 11793 | 15417 | 15099 | 15549 | 10.8 | 12.4 | -2.1 | 3.0 | 6.4 |
| Guyana | 64 | 106 | 68 | 75 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10.3 | - | -8.3 |
| Suriname | 46 | 43 | 55 | 57 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | - | 7.3 |
| OIC South America | 110 | 149 | 123 | 132 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.8 | - | -2.4 |
| OIC Americas | 110 | 149 | 123 | 132 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.8 | - | -2.4 |
| East Asia/Pacific | 54598 | 81354 | 87910 | 97445 | 111693 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 14.6 | 4.6 |
| <i>North-East Asia</i> | 27969 | 44102 | 50732 | 55235 | 63995 | 54.2 | 56.7 | 8.9 | 15.9 | 5.8 |
| <i>South-East Asia</i> | 21469 | 29173 | 28851 | 33356 | 38124 | 35.9 | 34.2 | 15.6 | 14.3 | 3.4 |
| Brunei | 377 | 498 | 964 | - | - | 0.6 | - | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 2178 | 4324 | 4606 | 4728 | 5064 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 7.1 | 2.3 |
| Malaysia | 7446 | 7469 | 5551 | 7931 | 10221 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 42.9 | 28.9 | 1.5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <i>OIC North-East Asia</i> | <i>10001</i> | <i>12291</i> | <i>11121</i> | <i>12659</i> | <i>15285</i> | <i>15.1</i> | <i>13.0</i> | <i>12.1</i> | <i>17.2</i> | <i>0.6</i> |
| <i>Pacific Ocean</i> | 5160 | 8079 | 8327 | 8855 | 9574 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 2.3 |
| <i>OIC East Asia/Pacific</i> | <i>10001</i> | <i>12291</i> | <i>11121</i> | <i>12659</i> | <i>15285</i> | <i>15.1</i> | <i>13.0</i> | <i>12.1</i> | <i>17.2</i> | <i>0.6</i> |
| <i>Europe</i> | <i>282744</i> | <i>323353</i> | <i>373723</i> | <i>380181</i> | <i>402644</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>1.7</i> | <i>5.9</i> | <i>4.1</i> |
| <i>Northern Europe</i> | 29086 | 37638 | 43869 | 43613 | 44081 | 11.6 | 11.5 | -0.6 | 1.1 | 3.8 |
| <i>Western Europe</i> | 113838 | 116747 | 131429 | 135747 | 141576 | 36.1 | 35.7 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| <i>Cent./Eastern Europe</i> | 43809 | 85780 | 74772 | 72823 | 76594 | 20.3 | 19.2 | -2.6 | 5.2 | 2.6 |
| Azerbaijan | - | 93 | 483 | 602 | - | 0.0 | 0.2 | 24.6 | - | 59.5 |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | - | 36 | 59 | 69 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.9 | - | 17.7 |
| Tajikistan | - | - | 511 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Turkmenistan | - | 218 | 300 | - | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | - |
| Uzbekistan | - | 92 | 272 | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | - | - |
| <i>OIC Cent./E. Europe</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>439</i> | <i>1625</i> | <i>671</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>0.1</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>-142.2</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>8.9</i> |
| <i>Southern Europe</i> | 88588 | 91790 | 110528 | 116359 | 125721 | 28.4 | 30.6 | 5.3 | 8.0 | 6.1 |
| Albania | 30 | 40 | 28 | 39 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.3 | - | -0.6 |
| <i>OIC South. Europe</i> | <i>30</i> | <i>40</i> | <i>28</i> | <i>39</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>39.3</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-0.6</i> |
| <i>East Medit. Europe</i> | 7423 | 11398 | 13125 | 11639 | 14673 | 3.5 | 3.1 | -11.3 | 26.1 | 0.5 |
| Turkey | 4799 | 7083 | 8960 | 6893 | 9587 | 2.2 | 1.8 | -23.1 | 39.1 | -0.7 |
| <i>OIC E. Md. Europe</i> | <i>4799</i> | <i>7083</i> | <i>8960</i> | <i>6893</i> | <i>9587</i> | <i>2.2</i> | <i>1.8</i> | <i>-23.1</i> | <i>39.1</i> | <i>-0.7</i> |
| <i>OIC Europe</i> | <i>4829</i> | <i>7562</i> | <i>10613</i> | <i>7603</i> | <i>9587</i> | <i>2.3</i> | <i>2.0</i> | <i>-39.6</i> | <i>20.7</i> | <i>0.1</i> |
| <i>Middle East</i> | <i>8959</i> | <i>12352</i> | <i>15324</i> | <i>18098</i> | <i>20294</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>18.1</i> | <i>12.1</i> | <i>10.0</i> |
| Bahrain | 1376 | 1396 | 1750 | 1991 | - | 11.3 | 11.0 | 13.8 | - | 9.3 |
| U.A.E (Dubai) | 633 | 1601 | 2184 | 2481 | - | 13.0 | 13.7 | 13.6 | - | 11.6 |
| Egypt | 2411 | 2871 | 3213 | 4489 | 5116 | 23.2 | 24.8 | 39.7 | 14.0 | 11.8 |
| Iraq | 748 | 61 | 51 | - | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | - |
| Jordan | 572 | 1074 | 1256 | 1358 | 1427 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 5.1 | 6.0 |
| Kuwait | 15 | 69 | 77 | - | - | 0.6 | - | - | - | - |
| Lebanon | - | 450 | 631 | 673 | 742 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 10.3 | 10.6 |
| Libya | 96 | 56 | 32 | 40 | - | 0.5 | 0.2 | 25.0 | - | -8.1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Oman | 149 | 279 | 423 | 502 | - | 2.3 | 2.8 | 18.7 | - | 15.8 |
| Palestine | - | - | 201 | 271 | 330 | - | 1.5 | 34.8 | 21.8 | - |
| Qatar | 136 | 294 | - | - | - | 2.4 | - | - | - | - |
| Saudi Arabia | 2209 | 3325 | 3700 | - | - | 26.9 | - | - | - | - |
| Syria | 562 | 815 | 1267 | 1386 | - | 6.6 | 7.7 | 9.4 | - | 14.2 |
| Yemen | 52 | 61 | 88 | - | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | - |
| OIC Middle East ² | 8959 | 12352 | 15324 | 18098 | 20294 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 18.1 | 12.1 | 10.0 |
| South Asia | 3158 | 4200 | 5219 | 5777 | 6415 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 8.3 |
| Afghanistan | 8 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | - |
| Bangladesh | 115 | 156 | 172 | 173 | 200 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 15.6 | 2.6 |
| Iran | 154 | 452 | 1008 | 1321 | 1700 | 10.8 | 22.9 | 31.1 | 28.7 | 30.7 |
| Maldives | 195 | 315 | 396 | 430 | 467 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.1 |
| Pakistan | 424 | 378 | 429 | 432 | 543 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 25.7 | 3.4 |
| OIC South Asia | 896 | 1305 | 2009 | 2356 | 2910 | 31.1 | 40.8 | 14.7 | 19.0 | 17.4 |
| World Total | 457200 | 550300 | 626700 | 650200 | 697600 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 7.3 | 4.3 |
| OIC Total | 34542 | 42861 | 50250 | 51375 | 58426 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 2.2 | 12.1 | 3.7 |

Source: World Tourism Organisation "Tourism Market Trends: World Overview and Tourism Topics", 2001 provisional edition, May 2001, Madrid, Spain.

Notes: A tourist means a visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. Arrivals do not refer to the number of persons travelling, but rather to the number of arrivals (visits) in a destination.

- (1) Market share in the region.
- (2) All the countries in the Middle East region are OIC members.
- (3) (-) Data are not available.

**TABLE A.2: INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS BY REGION, SUB-REGION AND OIC
COUNTRY OF DESTINATION**

| | Tourism Receipts (US\$ millions) | | | | | Market Share (%) ¹ | | Growth Rate (%) | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1995 | 1999 | 98/99 | 99/2000 | 1995/99 |
| Africa | 5298 | 8103 | 9917 | 10275 | 11200 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 6.1 |
| <i>North Africa</i> | 2292 | 2732 | 3295 | 3467 | - | 33.7 | 33.7 | 5.2 | - | 6.1 |
| Algeria | 64 | 27 | 24 | - | - | 0.3 | - | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 1259 | 1304 | 1712 | 1880 | 2037 | 16.1 | 18.3 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 9.6 |
| Sudan | 21 | 8 | 2 | 2 | - | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | -29.3 |
| Tunisia | 948 | 1393 | 1557 | 1560 | - | 17.2 | 15.2 | 0.2 | - | 2.9 |
| OIC North Africa | 2292 | 2732 | 3295 | 3442 | 2037 | 33.7 | 33.5 | 4.3 | -69.0 | 4.7 |
| <i>West Africa</i> | 575 | 693 | 948 | 990 | - | 8.6 | 9.6 | 4.4 | - | 9.3 |
| Benin | 28 | 27 | 33 | - | - | 0.3 | - | - | - | - |
| Burkina Faso | 11 | 25 | 42 | - | - | 0.3 | - | - | - | - |
| Gambia | 26 | 23 | 33 | - | - | 0.3 | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea | 30 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 600.0 | 71.4 | 62.7 |
| Mali | 47 | 25 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.9 |
| Mauritania | 9 | 11 | 20 | 28 | - | 0.1 | 0.3 | 40.0 | - | 26.3 |
| Niger | 17 | 15 | 18 | 24 | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | 33.3 | - | 12.5 |
| Nigeria | 25 | 54 | 142 | - | - | 0.7 | - | - | - | - |
| Senegal | 167 | 161 | 178 | 166 | - | 2.0 | 1.6 | -6.7 | - | 0.8 |
| Sierra Leone | 19 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 7.5 |
| Togo | 58 | 13 | 11 | 6 | - | 0.2 | 0.1 | -45.5 | - | -17.6 |
| OIC West Africa | 437 | 361 | 536 | 289 | 74 | 4.5 | 2.8 | -85.5 | -290.5 | -4.4 |
| <i>Central Africa</i> | 98 | 91 | 87 | 125 | - | 1.1 | 1.2 | 44.0 | - | 8.3 |
| Cameroon | 53 | 36 | 40 | - | - | 0.4 | - | - | - | - |
| Chad | 8 | 10 | 10 | - | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gabon | 3 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 37.5 | -36.4 | 12.0 |
| OIC Central Africa | 64 | 53 | 58 | 11 | 7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | -427.3 | -57.1 | -27.0 |
| <i>East Africa</i> | <i>1092</i> | <i>1947</i> | <i>2331</i> | <i>2605</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>24.0</i> | <i>25.4</i> | <i>11.8</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>7.6</i> |
| Comoros | 2 | 21 | 16 | 19 | - | 0.3 | 0.2 | 18.8 | - | -2.5 |
| Djibouti | 6 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Uganda | 10 | 78 | 144 | 149 | - | 1.0 | 1.5 | 3.5 | - | 17.6 |
| OIC East Africa | 18 | 103 | 164 | 168 | - | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.4 | - | 10.3 |
| <i>Southern Africa</i> | <i>1241</i> | <i>2640</i> | <i>3256</i> | <i>3087</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>32.6</i> | <i>30.0</i> | <i>-5.2</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>4.0</i> |
| OIC Africa | 2811 | 3249 | 4053 | 3910 | 2118 | 40.1 | 38.1 | -3.7 | -84.6 | 3.8 |
| Americas | 69203 | 99647 | 117195 | 122416 | 137373 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 12.2 | 5.3 |
| <i>North America</i> | <i>54813</i> | <i>77456</i> | <i>88175</i> | <i>92275</i> | <i>105024</i> | <i>77.7</i> | <i>85.8</i> | <i>4.6</i> | <i>13.8</i> | <i>4.5</i> |
| <i>Caribbean</i> | <i>8707</i> | <i>12205</i> | <i>14959</i> | <i>15822</i> | <i>17225</i> | <i>12.2</i> | <i>14.1</i> | <i>5.8</i> | <i>8.9</i> | <i>6.7</i> |
| <i>Central America</i> | <i>742</i> | <i>1552</i> | <i>2263</i> | <i>2735</i> | <i>2926</i> | <i>1.6</i> | <i>2.2</i> | <i>20.9</i> | <i>7.0</i> | <i>15.2</i> |
| <i>South America</i> | <i>4941</i> | <i>8434</i> | <i>11798</i> | <i>11584</i> | <i>12197</i> | <i>8.5</i> | <i>9.5</i> | <i>-1.8</i> | <i>5.3</i> | <i>8.3</i> |
| Guyana | 27 | 78 | 52 | - | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | - |
| Suriname | 11 | 31 | 61 | 53 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | -13.1 | - | 14.3 |
| OIC South America | 38 | 109 | 113 | 53 | - | 0.1 | 0.0 | -113.2 | - | -13.4 |
| OIC Americas | 38 | 109 | 113 | 53 | - | 0.1 | 0.0 | -113.2 | - | -13.4 |
| East Asia/Pacific | 39197 | 74538 | 70698 | 75238 | 82106 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 9.1 | 0.2 |
| <i>North-East Asia</i> | <i>17605</i> | <i>33547</i> | <i>36748</i> | <i>37603</i> | <i>41118</i> | <i>45.0</i> | <i>50.0</i> | <i>2.3</i> | <i>9.3</i> | <i>2.8</i> |
| <i>South-East Asia</i> | <i>14473</i> | <i>27932</i> | <i>20940</i> | <i>23915</i> | <i>26868</i> | <i>37.5</i> | <i>31.8</i> | <i>14.2</i> | <i>12.3</i> | <i>-3.8</i> |
| Brunei | 35 | 37 | 37 | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 2105 | 5229 | 4331 | 4710 | 5046 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 7.1 | -2.6 |
| Malaysia | 1667 | 3909 | 2456 | 3540 | 4947 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 44.1 | 39.7 | -2.4 |
| OIC North-East Asia | 3807 | 9175 | 6824 | 8250 | 9993 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 17.3 | 17.4 | -2.1 |
| <i>Pacific Ocean</i> | <i>7119</i> | <i>13059</i> | <i>13010</i> | <i>13719</i> | <i>14120</i> | <i>17.5</i> | <i>18.2</i> | <i>5.5</i> | <i>2.9</i> | <i>1.2</i> |
| OIC East Asia/Pacific | 3807 | 9175 | 6824 | 8250 | 9993 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 17.3 | 17.4 | -2.1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Europe | 143235 | 212801 | 231663 | 232844 | 231103 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.5 | -0.7 | 2.3 |
| <i>Northern Europe</i> | 24749 | 32571 | 35695 | 34937 | 34850 | 15.3 | 15.0 | -2.1 | -0.2 | 1.8 |
| <i>Western Europe</i> | 63176 | 82035 | 79529 | 82640 | 80241 | 38.6 | 35.5 | 3.9 | -2.9 | 0.2 |
| <i>Cent./Eastern Europe</i> | 4849 | 22668 | 29107 | 26128 | - | 10.7 | 11.2 | -10.2 | - | 3.6 |
| Azerbaijan | - | 70 | 125 | 81 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | -35.2 | - | 3.7 |
| Kazakhstan | - | 122 | 407 | 363 | - | 0.1 | 0.2 | -10.8 | - | 31.3 |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | - | 5 | 8 | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Turkmenistan | - | - | 192 | - | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | - |
| Uzbekistan | - | - | 21 | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | - | - |
| OIC Cent./E. Europe | - | 197 | 753 | 444 | - | 0.1 | 0.2 | -69.6 | - | 17.6 |
| <i>Southern Europe</i> | 44582 | 65818 | 75802 | 79084 | 77578 | 30.9 | 34.0 | 4.3 | -1.9 | 4.7 |
| Albania | 4 | 65 | 54 | 211 | - | 0.0 | 0.1 | 290.7 | - | 34.2 |
| OIC South. Europe | 4 | 65 | 54 | 211 | - | 0.0 | 0.1 | 290.7 | - | 34.2 |
| <i>East Medit. Europe</i> | 5879 | 9709 | 11530 | 10055 | 12630 | 4.6 | 4.3 | -12.8 | 25.6 | 0.9 |
| Turkey | 3225 | 4957 | 7177 | 5203 | 7636 | 2.3 | 2.2 | -27.5 | 46.8 | 1.2 |
| OIC E. Md. Europe | 3225 | 4957 | 7177 | 5203 | 7636 | 2.3 | 2.2 | -27.5 | 46.8 | 1.2 |
| OIC Europe | 3229 | 5219 | 7984 | 5858 | 7636 | 2.5 | 2.5 | -36.3 | 23.3 | 2.3 |
| Middle East | 4402 | 7638 | 8667 | 9720 | 10364 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Bahrain | 135 | 247 | 366 | 408 | - | 3.2 | 4.2 | 11.5 | - | 13.4 |
| U.A.E (Dubai) | 169 | 389 | 562 | 607 | - | 5.1 | 6.2 | 8.0 | - | 11.8 |
| Egypt | 1100 | 2684 | 2565 | 3903 | 4345 | 35.1 | 40.2 | 52.2 | 11.3 | 9.8 |
| Iraq | 55 | 13 | 13 | - | - | 0.2 | - | - | - | - |
| Jordan | 512 | 652 | 773 | 795 | 722 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 2.8 | -9.2 | 5.1 |
| Kuwait | 132 | 121 | 207 | 243 | - | 1.6 | 2.5 | 17.4 | - | 19.0 |
| Lebanon | - | 710 | 1221 | 673 | 742 | 9.3 | 6.9 | -44.9 | 10.3 | -1.3 |
| Libya | 6 | 6 | 18 | 28 | - | 0.1 | 0.3 | 55.6 | - | 47.0 |
| Oman | 69 | 92 | 112 | 104 | - | 1.2 | 1.2 | -7.1 | - | 3.1 |
| Palestine | - | 126 | 114 | 132 | 155 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 15.8 | 17.4 | 1.2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Saudi Arabia | 1884 | 1210 | 1462 | - | - | 15.8 | - | - | - | - |
| Syria | 320 | 1338 | 1190 | 1360 | - | 17.5 | 14.0 | 14.3 | - | 0.4 |
| Yemen | 20 | 50 | 64 | - | - | 0.7 | - | - | - | - |
| OIC Middle East ² | 4402 | 7638 | 8667 | 9720 | 10364 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| South Asia | 2029 | 3468 | 4270 | 4575 | 5085 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 11.1 | 7.2 |
| Bangladesh | 11 | 23 | 51 | 50 | 59 | 0.7 | 1.1 | -2.0 | 18.0 | 21.4 |
| Iran | 61 | 190 | 477 | 662 | 850 | 5.5 | 14.5 | 38.8 | 28.4 | 36.6 |
| Maldives | 89 | 210 | 303 | 325 | 344 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 11.5 |
| Pakistan | 156 | 114 | 98 | 76 | 86 | 3.3 | 1.7 | -22.4 | 13.2 | -9.6 |
| OIC South Asia | 317 | 537 | 929 | 1113 | 1339 | 15.5 | 24.3 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 15.7 |
| World Total | 263400 | 406200 | 442400 | 455100 | 477300 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 2.9 |
| OIC Total | 14604 | 25927 | 28570 | 28904 | 31450 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 1.2 | 8.1 | 3.9 |

Source: World Tourism Organisation "Tourism Market Trends: World Overview and Tourism Topics", 2001 provisional edition, May 2001, Madrid, Spain.

Notes:

- (1) Market share in the region.
 - (2) All the countries in the Middle East region are OIC members.
- (-) Data are not available.

TABLE A.3: BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM TRAVEL IN SELECTED OIC COUNTRIES (US\$ Millions)

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Albania | 52 | 58 | 65 | 22 | 49 |
| Algeria | 12 | -15 | -16 | .. | .. |
| Azerbaijan | .. | -76 | -64 | -24 | -45 |
| Bahrain | 157 | 125 | 154 | 189 | 224 |
| Bangladesh | -191 | -206 | -168 | -111 | -147 |
| Benin | 17 | .. | 23 | 24 | 26 |
| Cameroon | -30 | -69 | .. | .. | .. |
| Comoros | 10 | 14 | 23 | 26 | 13 |
| Egypt | 939 | 1406 | 1887 | 2380 | 1411 |
| Gabon | -138 | -166 | .. | .. | .. |
| Gambia | 16 | 9 | 16 | 16 | .. |
| Guinea | -23 | -20 | -21 | -23 | -26 |
| Guyana | 62 | 57 | 70 | 60 | 52 |
| Indonesia | 2885 | 3056 | 3909 | 2910 | 1943 |
| Iran | 4 | -51 | -14 | -55 | -311 |
| Jordan | 187 | 235 | 362 | 376 | 402 |
| Kuwait | -2045 | -2127 | -2308 | -2189 | -2310 |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | 1 | 2 | -2 | 3 | .. |
| Lebanon | 672 | 710 | 715 | 1000 | 1221 |
| Libya | 7 | .. | -209 | -148 | -125 |
| Malaysia | 1446 | 1595 | 1872 | 224 | 2456 |
| Maldives | 153 | 179 | 228 | 246 | 261 |
| Mali | -18 | -24 | -17 | -16 | 21 |
| Morocco | 933 | 1000 | 1374 | 1133 | 1249 |
| Niger | -5 | -6 | -6 | -6 | -7 |
| Nigeria | -824 | -852 | -1219 | -1698 | -1425 |
| Oman | 41 | 45 | 52 | 61 | .. |
| Pakistan | -269 | -335 | -754 | -247 | -254 |
| Senegal | 67 | 89 | 96 | 100 | 178 |
| Sierra Leone | 6 | 4 | 8 | 3 | .. |
| Sudan | -43 | -35 | -20 | -30 | -22 |
| Suriname | 10 | 28 | 38 | 63 | 44 |
| Syria | 637 | 840 | 693 | 490 | 610 |
| Togo | -7 | -5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tunisia | 1101 | 1151 | 1277 | 1254 | 1389 |
| Turkey | 3435 | 4045 | 4697 | 6372 | 6055 |
| Turkmenistan | .. | .. | -7 | -51 | 192 |
| Uganda | -38 | -2 | -18 | -2 | .. |
| Uzbekistan | .. | .. | 15 | 19 | .. |
| Yemen | -59 | -26 | -32 | -12 | 1 |

Source: SESRTCIC staff calculation based on the data available in "Compendium of Tourism Statistics 1994-1998", 20th edition, World Tourism Organisation, Madrid 2000.

(..) Data are not available.

TABLE A.4: BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM TRAVEL AS PERCENTAGE OF GNP IN SELECTED OIC COUNTRIES (%)

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | Average |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| Albania | 4.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Algeria | -0.0 | -0.0 | -0.0 | .. | .. | 0.0 |
| Azerbaijan | -2.2 | -1.8 | -0.6 | -1.2 | .. | -1.2 |
| Bahrain | 3.4 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.4 |
| Bangladesh | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.4 |
| Benin | 0.9 | .. | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Cameroon | -0.3 | -0.8 | .. | .. | .. | -0.2 |
| Comoros | 4.3 | 6.5 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 6.6 | 8.2 |
| Egypt | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| Gabon | -3.2 | -3.9 | .. | .. | .. | -1.4 |
| Gambia | 4.4 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | .. | 3.0 |
| Guinea | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.5 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.6 |
| Guyana | 14.5 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 10.7 |
| Indonesia | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Iran | 0.0 | -0.0 | -0.0 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| Jordan | 3.1 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 4.7 |
| Kuwait | -7.0 | -6.6 | -6.6 | -6.2 | -6.4 | -6.6 |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | .. | 0.1 |
| Lebanon | 8.1 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 7.3 |
| Libya | 0.0 | .. | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.4 |
| Malaysia | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 1.9 |
| Maldives | 71.2 | 73.7 | 83.8 | 82.3 | 80.8 | 78.4 |
| Mali | -0.7 | -1.0 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.8 | -0.8 |
| Morocco | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Niger | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.3 |
| Nigeria | -3.5 | -3.6 | -4.4 | -5.1 | -3.9 | -4.1 |
| Oman | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | .. | 0.4 |
| Pakistan | -0.5 | -0.6 | -1.2 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.6 |
| Senegal | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 2.3 |
| Sierra Leone | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | .. | 0.5 |
| Sudan | -0.6 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.4 |
| Suriname | 3.1 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 11.6 | 6.4 | 7.5 |
| Syria | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Togo | -0.5 | -0.4 | .. | .. | .. | -0.1 |
| Tunisia | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.0 |
| Turkey | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Turkmenistan | .. | .. | -0.2 | -1.7 | .. | -0.4 |
| Uganda | -1.1 | -0.0 | -0.3 | -0.0 | .. | -0.3 |
| Uzbekistan | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.1 | .. | 0.0 |
| Yemen | -1.4 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.6 |

Source: SESRTCIC staff calculation based on the data available in "Compendium of Tourism Statistics 1994-1998", 20th edition, World Tourism Organisation, Madrid 2000.

(..) Data are not available.

TABLE A.5: INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS AS PER CENT OF EXPORTS IN SELECTED OIC COUNTRIES (%)

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | Average |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Albania | 40.6 | 32.2 | 36.5 | 19.4 | 26.0 | 30.9 |
| Algeria | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Azerbaijan | .. | 12.9 | 7.3 | 20.7 | 13.5 | 13.6 |
| Bahrain | 8.4 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 7.5 |
| Bangladesh | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Benin | 5.9 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 6.8 |
| Burkina Faso | 6.9 | 4.7 | 10.1 | 15.9 | 17.6 | 11.0 |
| Cameroon | 2.0 | 2.2 | .. | .. | .. | 2.1 |
| Comoros | 133.3 | 175.0 | 164.3 | 433.3 | 400.0 | 261.2 |
| Egypt | 57.7 | 77.8 | 90.5 | 95.1 | 113.9 | 87.0 |
| Gabon | 0.2 | 0.3 | .. | .. | .. | 0.25 |
| Gambia | 85.7 | 143.8 | 172.2 | 213.3 | .. | 153.8 |
| Guinea | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | .. | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Guyana | 18.6 | 17.1 | 13.5 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 13.9 |
| Indonesia | 11.9 | 11.5 | 12.7 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 10.9 |
| Iran | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 1.7 |
| Jordan | 40.8 | 37.4 | 40.9 | 42.2 | 47.4 | 41.7 |
| Kuwait | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | .. | 1.0 |
| Lebanon | 117.3 | 96.9 | 70.5 | 139.5 | 170.5 | 118.9 |
| Libya | 0.1 | .. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Malaysia | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.7 |
| Maldives | 393.5 | 420.0 | 450.8 | 391.8 | 398.7 | 411.0 |
| Mali | 7.1 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 17.1 | 8.2 |
| Morocco | 30.9 | 18.9 | 24.3 | 20.6 | 23.0 | 23.6 |
| Niger | 7.1 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 6.8 |
| Nigeria | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Oman | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | .. | 1.5 |
| Pakistan | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Senegal | 14.6 | 16.6 | 15.1 | 16.4 | 33.2 | 19.2 |
| Sierra Leone | 8.7 | 24.0 | 21.3 | 17.6 | .. | 17.9 |
| Sudan | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Suriname | 25.0 | 64.6 | 88.4 | 90.0 | 100.0 | 73.6 |
| Syria | 37.7 | 37.6 | 30.2 | 26.4 | 41.2 | 34.6 |
| Togo | 6.8 | 6.2 | .. | .. | .. | 6.5 |
| Tunisia | 28.3 | 25.6 | 26.3 | 25.4 | 27.1 | 26.5 |
| Turkey | 23.9 | 22.9 | 25.7 | 30.8 | 30.1 | 26.7 |
| Turkmenistan | .. | .. | 3.9 | 9.9 | 37.9 | 17.2 |
| Uganda | 9.8 | 16.9 | 19.9 | 24.4 | .. | 17.8 |
| Uzbekistan | .. | .. | 0.3 | 0.4 | .. | 0.4 |
| Yemen | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 2.9 |

Source: SESRTCIC staff calculation based on the data available in "Compendium of Tourism Statistics 1994-1998", 20th edition, World Tourism Organization, Madrid 2000.

(..) Data are not available.

