



TRAVEL & TOURISM ECONOMIC IMPACT RESEARCH 2026

CENTRAL ASIA

LEAD RESEARCH PARTNER



FORWARD

Travel & Tourism did not just recover in 2025; it came back stronger, faster, and more powerfully than many expected. WTTC's latest Economic Impact Research (EIR) shows our sector contributed US\$11.6 trillion to global GDP, representing 9.8% of the world economy, and grew by 4.1%, well ahead of the wider economy's 2.8%. It supported 366 million jobs worldwide and contributed with one in every three new jobs globally, considering all sectors. International arrivals reached a new record with 1.54 billion, the equivalent of 4.2 million people crossing a border every day. International visitor spending totalled US\$2.0 trillion, surpassing its pre-pandemic peak for the first time. These are not just impressive numbers. They underscore the sector's economic and social significance.

But some regions grew faster than others. Asia-Pacific led the world in 2025, with Travel & Tourism GDP expanding by 8.1% to reach US\$3.3 trillion. This growth was driven by policies and initiatives on secure and seamless travel, modern infrastructure, visa-free entry or transit visas, biometrics, diversification and enabling policy frameworks that created strong foundations.

Meanwhile, the Middle East recorded growth of 5.3%, followed closely by Africa at 5.0%. Central and South America and the Caribbean expanded by 3.1%, while Europe grew by 2.6% and North America by 1.0%.

Looking ahead, 2026 presents new challenges, including the conflict in the Middle East, which has disrupted airspace, reduced travel flows to the region, and impacted destinations that rely on the Middle East's role as a key global transit hub, handling around 14% of all international passengers - approximately one in every seven travellers. We should be cautious about the implications. Travel & Tourism is often among the first sectors to feel the shock. But we should also be clear - our sector is the most resilient, and the Middle East has repeatedly demonstrated its capacity to recover with speed and determination. Recovery will come but it will not happen automatically. It will require leadership and coordination. Governments and industry must continue acting now to protect traveller confidence, safeguard connectivity, maintain operational continuity, and diversify products and source markets. The destinations that move early and provide certainty are always the ones that come back stronger.

Globally, Travel & Tourism GDP is forecast to grow by 3.2% in 2026, again outpacing the broader economy's projected 2.4% growth, and reaching a new record of US\$12.0 trillion. Over the decade ahead, the opportunity is even greater. The sector is forecast to grow at an annual rate of 3.6% between 2026 and 2036, taking its contribution to US\$17.1 trillion and 11% of the global economy by 2036. It is also expected to support an additional 88.7 million jobs over that period. Yet, this potential cannot be realised without close public-private collaboration. Labour shortages and skills gaps are already holding the sector back in some countries, in addition to the lack of visas for workforce mobility.

Governments are rightly focused on jobs, investment, and long-term economic growth and Travel & Tourism delivers all three. Countries that treat the sector as a national strategic priority, implement investment-friendly policies, strengthen connectivity, and reduce friction across the traveller journey consistently gain a competitive advantage. The public-private partnerships built today will define the next era of global Travel & Tourism.

This report provides policymakers, business leaders, and researchers with the evidence on which better decisions can be built. The sector's record performance in 2025 is not an endpoint, but the foundation for the next phase of growth.



Gloria Guevara
President & CEO
World Travel & Tourism Council

ECONOMIC IMPACT RESEARCH 2026

The economic impact of global Travel & Tourism

	2019	2025
Travel & Tourism GDP (percentage share of global GDP)	10.4%	9.8%
Travel & Tourism Change In GDP		– 2025 vs 2024 – +4.1% +\$453BN GDP gain (+8.7% vs 2019)
Travel & Tourism Jobs Supported	338.4M 10.7% of global employment	366.4M 10.9% of global employment
Travel & Tourism Change In Jobs		– 2025 vs 2024 – +12.3M +3.5% (+8.3% vs 2019)

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

JUNE 2026

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GLOBAL DATA

 Total Travel & Tourism GDP Contribution			 Total Travel & Tourism Jobs Contribution		
2019	10.4% (Share of Global Economy) USD 10.7 TN		2019	10.7% (Share of Global Jobs) 338.4 MN	
2025	9.8% USD 11.6 TN	Annual Change: 4.1% (8.7% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY = 2.8%	2025	10.9% 366.4 MN	Annual Change: 3.5% (8.3% vs 2019)
2026 (F)	9.9% USD 12.0 TN	Annual Change: 3.2% (12.2% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY = 2.4%	2026 (F)	11.1% 375.8 MN	Annual Change: 2.6% (11.1% vs 2019)
2036 (F)	11.0% USD 17.1 TN	CAGR ² (2026–2036): 3.6% Economy CAGR (2026–2036): 2.4%	2036 (F)	12.7% 464.5 MN	New Jobs (2026–2036): 88.7 MN

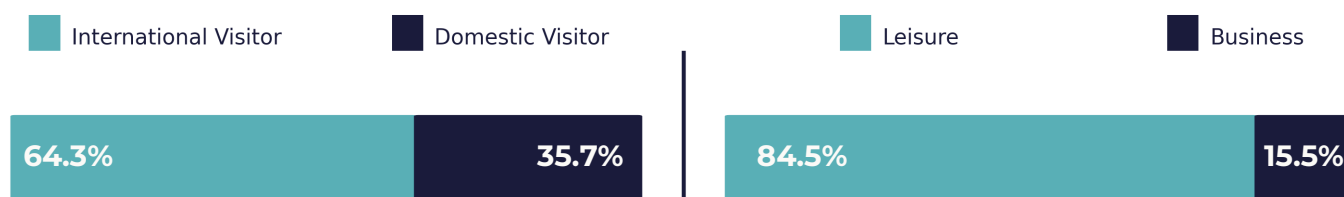
CENTRAL ASIA KEY DATA

 Total Travel & Tourism GDP Contribution			 Total Travel & Tourism Jobs Contribution		
2019	4.5% (of Total Economy) (USD 15.8 BN)		2019	1.6 MN =6.0% (Share of Total Jobs)	
2025	4.3% (USD 20.1 BN)	Annual Change: 17.7% (27.1% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY = 7.6%	2025	1.7 MN =5.8%	Annual Change: 9.5% (5.4% vs 2019)
2026 (F)	4.7% (USD 21.7 BN)	Annual Change: 8.3% (37.6% vs 2019) Economy Change YoY = 2.5%	2026 (F)	1.7 MN =5.9%	Annual Change: 3.4% (9.0% vs 2019)
2036 (F)	4.3% (USD 29.7 BN)	CAGR ² (2026–2036): 3.2% Economy CAGR (2026–2036): 3.7%	2036 (F)	2.2 MN =6.3%	New Jobs (2026–2036): 0.4 MN

CENTRAL ASIA SECTOR CHARACTERISTICS

2019	2025	2026 (F)	2036 (F)
International Visitor Spending			
USD 7.4 BN	USD 9.9 BN Annual Change: 26.4% (33.8% vs 2019)	USD 10.7 BN Annual Change: 8.7% (45.4% vs 2019)	USD 12.9 BN CAGR (2026 – 2036): 1.9%
Domestic Visitor Spending			
USD 4.2 BN	USD 5.5 BN Annual Change: 7.9% (31.6% vs 2019)	USD 5.8 BN Annual Change: 5.4% (38.7% vs 2019)	USD 8.3 BN CAGR (2026 – 2036): 3.7%

% SHARE OF TOTAL SPENDING IN 2025



TRAVEL & TOURISM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES (2025)

Inbound Arrivals ³ :		Outbound Departures ³ :	
1. Kazakhstan	29%	1. Uzbekistan	25%
2. Uzbekistan	22%	2. Kazakhstan	23%
3. Russia	20%	3. Kyrgyzstan	18%
4. Kyrgyzstan	19%	4. Russia	16%
5. China	2%	5. Türkiye	6%
Rest of world:	8%	Rest of world:	12%

Note: All figures shown for 2026 and thereafter are forecast projections (F). Data for additional Travel & Tourism indicators are available in the full report. For more details, visit <https://researchhub.wttc.org>.

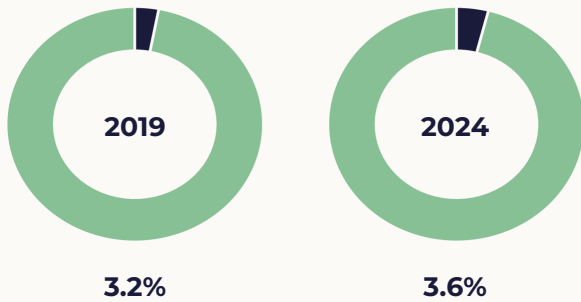
1. All values are in constant 2025 prices & exchange rates. As reported in April 2026

2. CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate

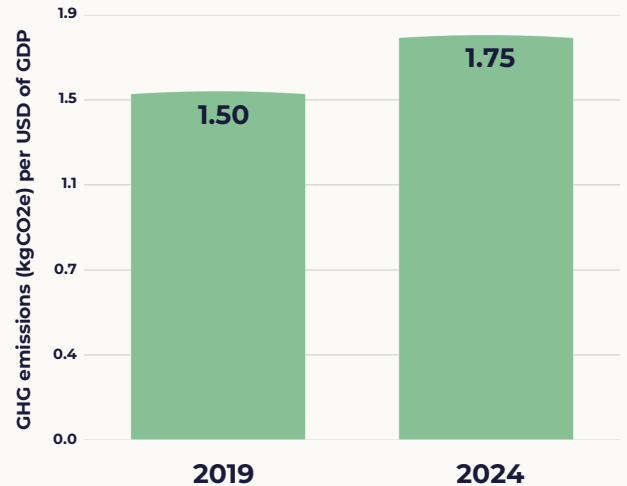
3. Source: Oxford Economics, national sources and UN Tourism (formerly UNWTO); Total may not add to 100% due to rounding

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF TRAVEL & TOURISM (2024)

Travel & Tourism's share of total economy Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions (%)



Travel & Tourism's GHG intensity trends



Travel & Tourism's energy mix (2024)

- Fossil fuels (Coal, oil, and natural gas)
94.8%
- Low carbon energy (Nuclear and renewables)
4.9%
- Biofuels and waste
0.3%



Travel & Tourism-linked tax contributions (2024)

USD 4.0 BN

= 3.9%

Share of government revenues

Note: Taxes include business taxes (corporation tax, production tax, product inputs tax), labour taxes (income tax and social security), and consumption taxes (VAT or GST). Tourism-specific taxes are excluded.

SOCIAL IMPACT OF TRAVEL & TOURISM (2024)

Female employment

(Direct) Share of Travel & Tourism employment

40.9%

Youth (19-24 years) employment

(Direct) Share of Travel & Tourism employment

15.1%

High-wage employment

(Direct) Share of Travel & Tourism employment

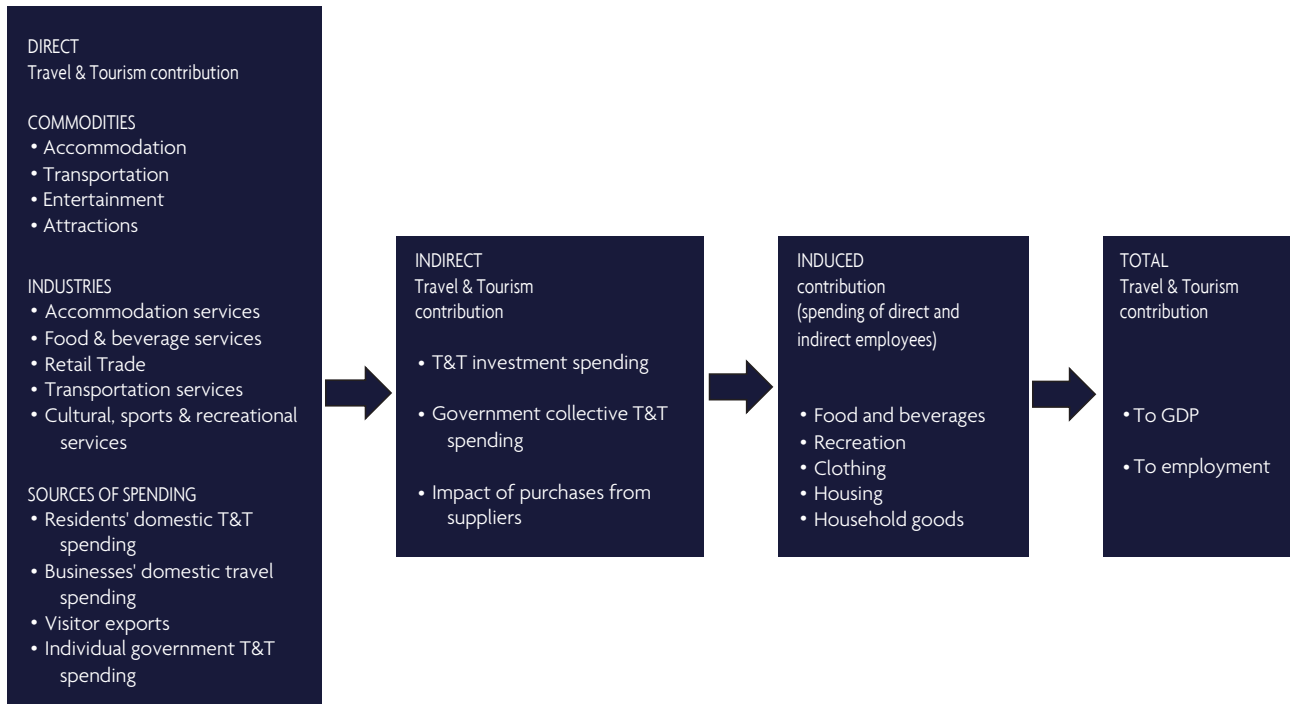
33.4%

Notes

- These estimates are from WTTC Environmental & Social Research (ESR). For more detail, visit <https://researchhub.wttc.org/global-travel-footprint>
- These estimates are calculated using 2024 prices and data from the previous edition of WTTC's Economic Impact Research (EIR) published in April 2025
- GHG emissions include scope 1, 2 and 3 plus international transport; except where presented as a share of national totals, when international scope 3 is removed

DEFINING THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM

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



DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

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

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

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

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

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

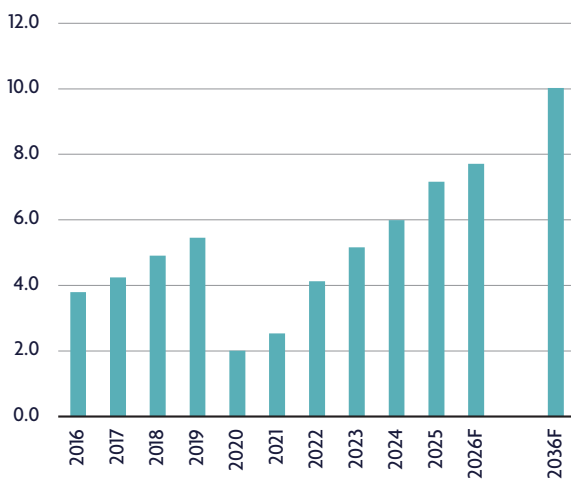
TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2025 was USD7.2bn (1.5% of GDP). This primarily reflects the economic activity generated by industries such as hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). But it also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

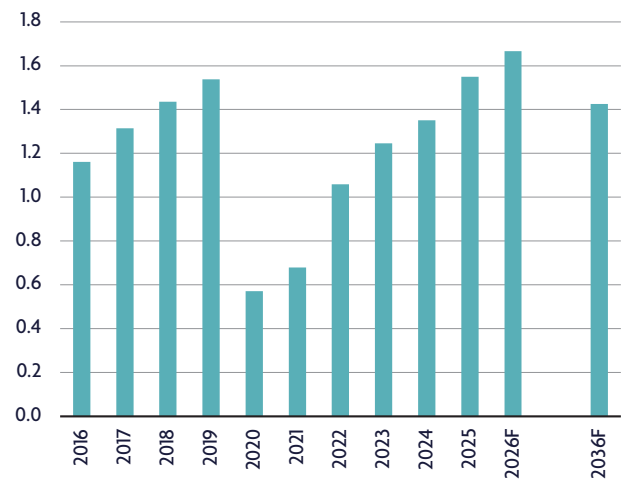
The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to grow by 2.7% pa to USD10.0bn (1.4% of GDP) from 2026 to 2036.

CENTRAL ASIA: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP

Constant 2025 USD BN



% of whole Economy GDP

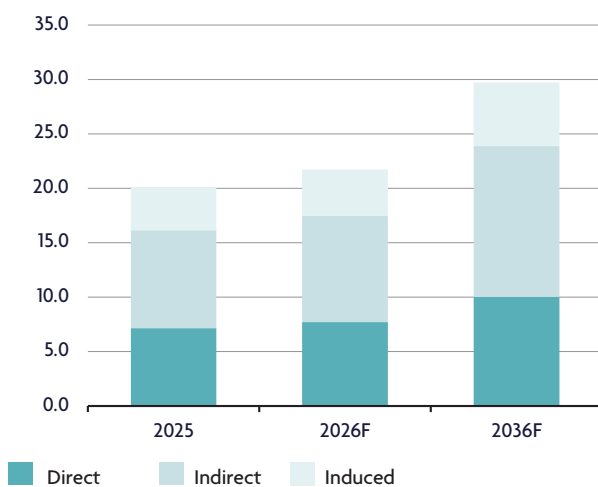


The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see the 'Defining the Economic Contribution of Travel & Tourism' page) was USD20.1bn in 2025 (4.3% of GDP).

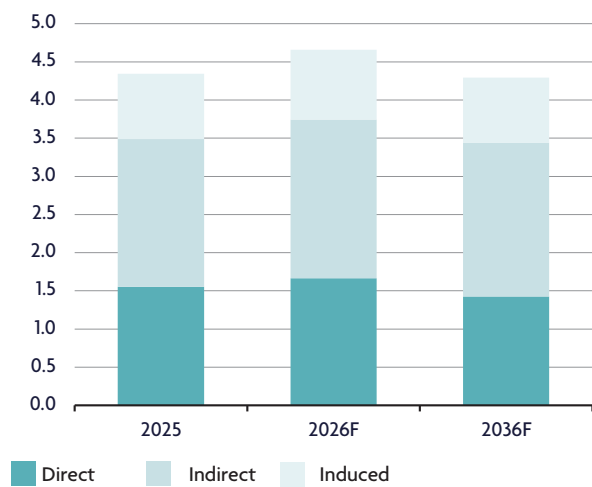
It is forecast to rise by 3.2% pa to USD29.7bn from 2026 to 2036 (4.3% of GDP).

CENTRAL ASIA: Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP

Constant 2025 USD BN



% of whole Economy GDP



¹ All values are in constant 2025 prices & exchange rates

F - Forecast

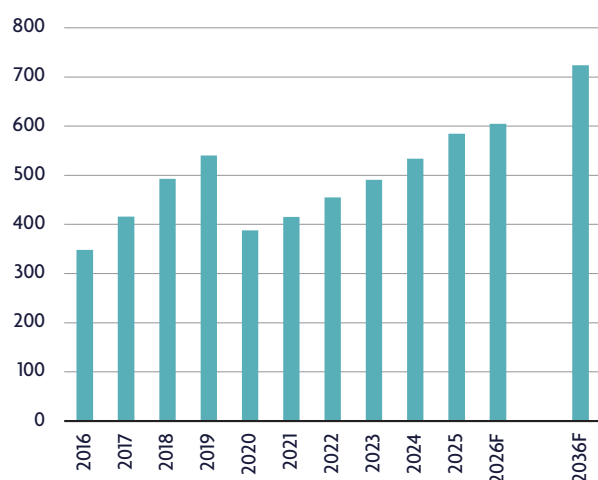
TRAVEL & TOURISM'S CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Travel & Tourism supported 585,000 jobs directly in 2025 (2.0% of total employment). This includes employment by hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). It also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

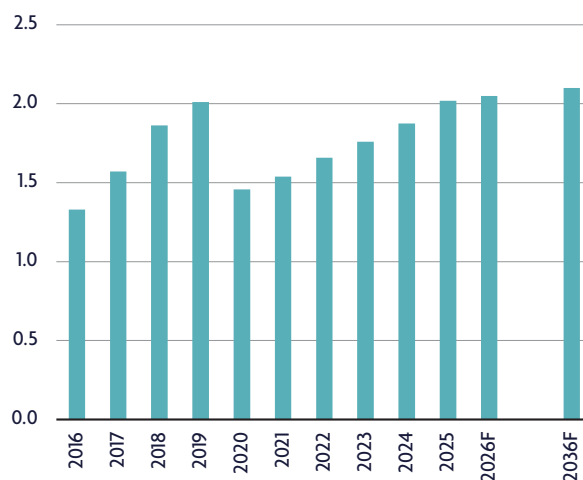
By 2036, Travel & Tourism will account for 724,000 jobs directly (2.1% of total employment), an increase of 1.8% pa from 2026.

CENTRAL ASIA: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT

'000 jobs



% of whole Economy employment



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see the 'Defining the Economic Contribution of Travel & Tourism' page) was 1,690,500 jobs in 2025 (5.8% of total employment).

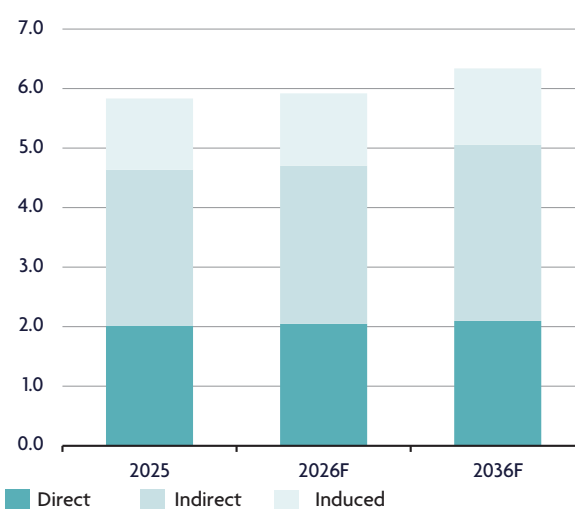
By 2036, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 2,185,000 jobs (6.3% of total employment), an increase of 2.3% pa since 2026.

CENTRAL ASIA: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT

'000 jobs



% of whole Economy employment



F - Forecast

VISITOR EXPORTS AND INVESTMENT¹

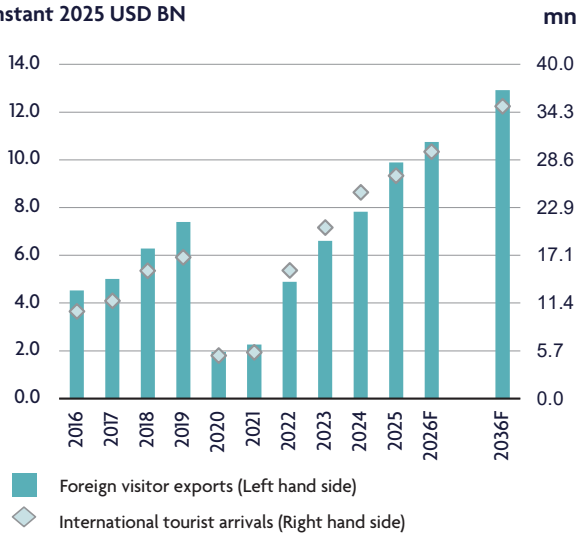
VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2025, Central Asia generated USD9.9bn in visitor exports.

By 2036, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 34,963,000, generating expenditure of USD12.9bn, an increase of 1.9% pa since 2026.

CENTRAL ASIA: VISITOR EXPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS

Constant 2025 USD BN



Foreign visitor exports as % of total exports



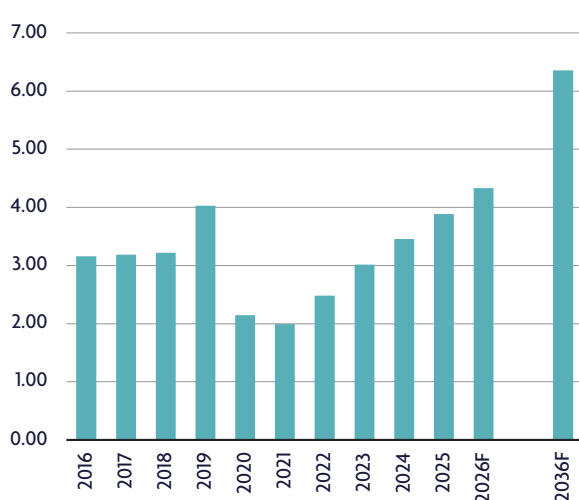
INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of USD3.9bn in 2025.

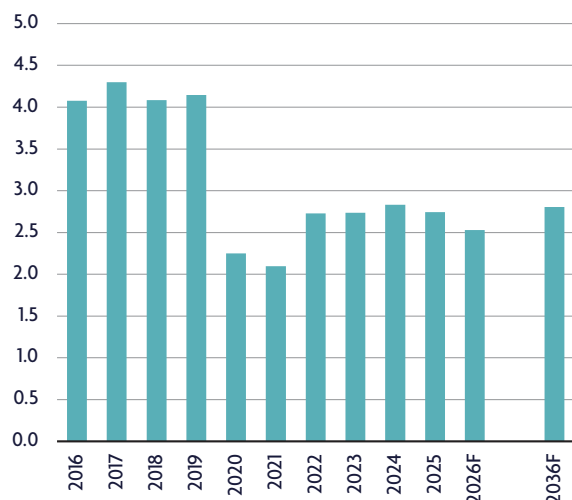
Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment is expected to be 2.8% in 2036.

Central Asia: Capital Investment in Travel & Tourism

Constant 2025 USD BN



% of whole Economy investment



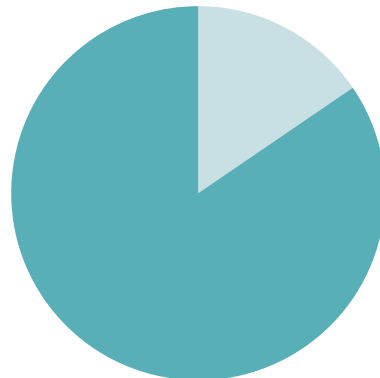
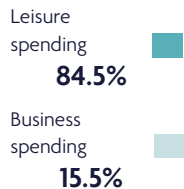
¹ All values are in constant 2025 prices & exchange rates

F - Forecast

DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF TRAVEL & TOURISM¹

Central Asia

Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP:
Business vs Leisure, 2025



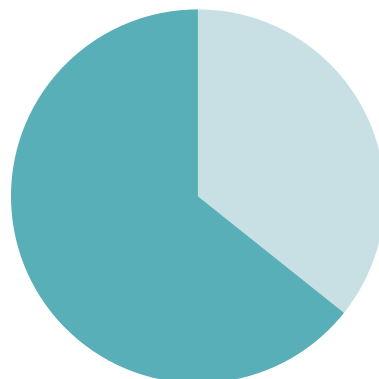
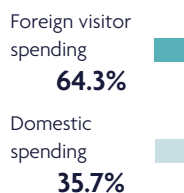
Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 84.5% of total internal spending in 2025 (USD13.0bn) compared with 15.5% for business travel spending (USD2.4bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to rise by 2.2% pa to USD17.3bn from 2026 to 2036.

Business travel spending is expected to rise by 4.3% pa to USD3.9bn from 2026 to 2036.

Central Asia

Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP:
Domestic vs Foreign, 2025



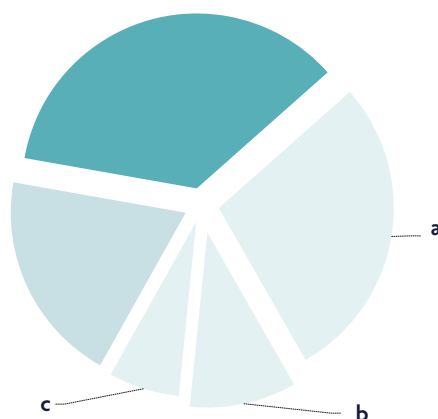
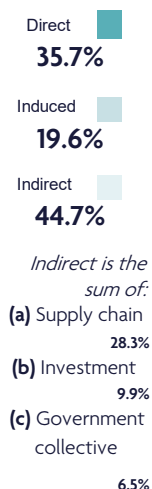
Domestic travel spending generated 35.7% (USD5.5bn) of total internal spending in 2025 compared with 64.3% (USD9.9bn) for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to rise by 3.7% pa to USD8.3bn from 2026 to 2036.

Visitor exports are expected to rise by 1.9% pa to USD12.9bn from 2026 to 2036.

Central Asia

Breakdown of Travel & Tourism's
Total Contribution to GDP, 2025



The Travel & Tourism sector contributes to GDP and employment in many ways as detailed on the 'Defining the Economic Contribution of Travel & Tourism' page.

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

¹ All values are in constant 2025 prices & exchange rates

REGIONAL RANKINGS: ABSOLUTE CONTRIBUTION, 2025

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2025 (US\$bn)
1	North America	1073.3
2	European Union	823.6
3	North East Asia	626.1
4	Other Europe	308.5
5	South East Asia	182.4
6	Middle East	149.1
7	Central and South America	134.3
8	South Asia	109.3
9	Oceania	69.2
10	Sub Saharan Africa	55.7
11	North Africa	43.1
12	Caribbean	30.8
13	Central Asia	7.2

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2025 (US\$bn)
1	North America	3,045.5
2	North East Asia	2,305.7
3	European Union	2,118.3
4	Other Europe	834.4
5	South East Asia	395.6
6	Middle East	385.8
7	Central and South America	380.9
8	South Asia	319.9
9	Oceania	247.9
10	Sub Saharan Africa	146.2
11	Caribbean	85.5
12	North Africa	82.0
13	Central Asia	20.1

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2025 '000 jobs
1	North East Asia	32,737.5
2	South East Asia	24,889.1
3	South Asia	24,610.5
4	North America	12,230.7
5	European Union	11,410.3
6	Sub Saharan Africa	8,384.5
7	Other Europe	5,857.5
8	Central and South America	5,851.4
9	Middle East	3,108.6
10	North Africa	2,927.0
11	Caribbean	1,076.6
12	Oceania	921.4
13	Central Asia	584.8

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2025 '000 jobs
1	North East Asia	93,491.2
2	South Asia	56,063.0
3	South East Asia	46,717.8
4	North America	30,322.2
5	European Union	25,216.0
6	Sub Saharan Africa	24,485.1
7	Central and South America	17,806.4
8	Other Europe	15,455.1
9	Middle East	7,114.7
10	North Africa	5,709.4
11	Caribbean	3,041.0
12	Oceania	2,491.5
13	Central Asia	1,690.7

TRAVEL & TOURISM INVESTMENT		2025 (US\$bn)
1	North America	272.7
2	North East Asia	235.4
3	European Union	189.2
4	South East Asia	70.8
5	Other Europe	70.1
6	South Asia	57.5
7	Middle East	52.5
8	Central and South America	49.0
9	Oceania	27.6
10	Sub Saharan Africa	20.2
11	North Africa	16.6
12	Caribbean	9.9
13	Central Asia	3.9

VISITOR EXPORTS		2025 (US\$bn)
1	European Union	619.1
2	North East Asia	309.2
3	North America	234.9
4	Other Europe	216.1
5	Middle East	182.7
6	South East Asia	164.8
7	Central and South America	64.9
8	Caribbean	50.2
9	Oceania	44.9
10	South Asia	44.3
11	Sub Saharan Africa	38.2
12	North Africa	36.8
13	Central Asia	9.9

The tables on pages 9-12 provide brief extracts from the full WTTC League Table Rankings, highlighting comparisons with other regions.

REGIONAL RANKINGS: RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION, 2025

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2025 % share
1	Caribbean	6.5
2	North Africa	4.4
3	South East Asia	4.3
4	European Union	3.9
5	Middle East	3.8
6	Oceania	3.2
7	North America	3.1
8	Other Europe	3.0
9	Central and South America	2.6
10	Sub Saharan Africa	2.4
11	North East Asia	2.3
12	South Asia	2.2
13	Central Asia	1.5

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2025 % share
1	South East Asia	7.3
2	Caribbean	5.8
3	European Union	5.3
4	North America	5.0
5	North Africa	4.8
6	Oceania	4.2
7	South Asia	4.2
8	North East Asia	3.8
9	Middle East	3.6
10	Other Europe	3.2
11	Central and South America	2.7
12	Central Asia	2.0
13	Sub Saharan Africa	1.7

TRAVEL & TOURISM CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT		2025 % share
1	Caribbean	10.7
2	North Africa	7.2
3	South East Asia	6.6
4	Central and South America	5.4
5	Oceania	5.3
6	Middle East	5.1
7	European Union	4.2
8	South Asia	4.0
9	Sub Saharan Africa	3.9
10	North America	3.6
11	Other Europe	3.0
12	Central Asia	2.7
13	North East Asia	2.5

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2025 % share
1	Caribbean	18.0
2	Oceania	11.3
3	European Union	10.0
4	Middle East	9.8
5	South East Asia	9.4
6	North America	8.7
7	North East Asia	8.5
8	North Africa	8.4
9	Other Europe	8.1
10	Central and South America	7.4
11	Sub Saharan Africa	6.4
12	South Asia	6.3
13	Central Asia	4.3

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2025 % share
1	Caribbean	16.3
2	South East Asia	13.7
3	North America	12.4
4	European Union	11.8
5	Oceania	11.3
6	North East Asia	10.9
7	South Asia	9.5
8	North Africa	9.5
9	Other Europe	8.4
10	Middle East	8.2
11	Central and South America	8.1
12	Central Asia	5.8
13	Sub Saharan Africa	5.1

VISITOR EXPORTS CONTRIBUTION TO EXPORTS		2025 % share
1	Caribbean	16.8
2	North Africa	14.1
3	Middle East	9.9
4	Oceania	8.3
5	Central Asia	7.4
6	Other Europe	6.7
7	Sub Saharan Africa	6.5
8	European Union	5.9
9	Central and South America	5.8
10	South East Asia	5.8
11	North America	4.9
12	South Asia	4.4
13	North East Asia	4.1

REGIONAL RANKINGS: REAL GROWTH, 2025

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2025 % growth
1	Central Asia	19.6
2	North East Asia	9.2
3	South East Asia	8.0
4	South Asia	7.2
5	Middle East	5.0
6	Sub Saharan Africa	5.0
7	North Africa	4.2
8	Oceania	3.6
9	Central and South America	3.2
10	Caribbean	3.0
11	Other Europe	2.6
12	European Union	2.1
13	North America	0.2

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2025 % growth
1	Central Asia	17.7
2	North East Asia	8.7
3	South East Asia	7.6
4	South Asia	7.1
5	Middle East	5.3
6	Sub Saharan Africa	5.2
7	North Africa	4.5
8	Oceania	3.6
9	Other Europe	3.3
10	Central and South America	3.1
11	Caribbean	3.1
12	European Union	2.4
13	North America	1.0

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2025 % growth
1	Central Asia	9.6
2	North Africa	4.9
3	South Asia	4.7
4	Sub Saharan Africa	4.2
5	South East Asia	4.0
6	Other Europe	3.7
7	Middle East	3.5
8	North East Asia	3.2
9	Oceania	3.2
10	Caribbean	3.1
11	Central and South America	3.0
12	European Union	2.4
13	North America	1.6

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2025 % growth
1	Central Asia	9.5
2	Sub Saharan Africa	4.8
3	North Africa	4.6
4	South Asia	4.5
5	Other Europe	4.3
6	South East Asia	4.0
7	Caribbean	3.5
8	Oceania	3.3
9	Central and South America	3.0
10	European Union	2.8
11	Middle East	2.7
12	North East Asia	2.3
13	North America	1.8

TRAVEL & TOURISM INVESTMENT		2025 % growth
1	South Asia	14.7
2	Middle East	13.7
3	Central Asia	12.4
4	South East Asia	10.5
5	North Africa	9.7
6	North America	9.4
7	European Union	8.3
8	Oceania	7.1
9	North East Asia	6.8
10	Sub Saharan Africa	6.6
11	Caribbean	6.4
12	Central and South America	5.1
13	Other Europe	3.8

VISITOR EXPORTS		2025 % growth
1	Central Asia	26.4
2	North East Asia	10.6
3	Oceania	8.3
4	South East Asia	7.0
5	Sub Saharan Africa	6.8
6	Middle East	5.2
7	Central and South America	3.4
8	North Africa	3.2
9	Caribbean	2.5
10	European Union	2.4
11	Other Europe	-1.9
12	North America	-3.3
13	South Asia	-4.6

REGIONAL RANKINGS: LONG TERM GROWTH, 2026 - 2036

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2026 - 2036 % growth
1	Middle East	7.0
2	South Asia	6.0
3	North East Asia	5.2
4	South East Asia	4.9
5	Oceania	3.3
6	Sub Saharan Africa	3.2
7	North Africa	2.9
8	Caribbean	2.8
9	Central Asia	2.7
10	Central and South America	2.5
11	North America	2.4
12	Other Europe	2.3
13	European Union	2.0

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP		2026 - 2036 % growth
1	Middle East	6.3
2	South Asia	6.0
3	North East Asia	5.6
4	South East Asia	4.8
5	Sub Saharan Africa	3.4
6	Central Asia	3.2
7	Oceania	3.2
8	North Africa	3.1
9	Caribbean	2.8
10	North America	2.5
11	Central and South America	2.4
12	Other Europe	2.3
13	European Union	2.1

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2026 - 2036 % growth
1	South Asia	2.8
2	Middle East	2.7
3	Sub Saharan Africa	2.4
4	Oceania	2.3
5	South East Asia	2.2
6	Central and South America	2.0
7	North Africa	2.0
8	Caribbean	1.8
9	Central Asia	1.8
10	Other Europe	1.6
11	European Union	1.6
12	North East Asia	1.5
13	North America	1.4

TRAVEL & TOURISM'S TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT		2026 - 2036 % growth
1	Middle East	2.9
2	South Asia	2.7
3	Sub Saharan Africa	2.7
4	South East Asia	2.3
5	Oceania	2.3
6	Central Asia	2.3
7	North Africa	2.2
8	Central and South America	2.0
9	North East Asia	1.9
10	Other Europe	1.9
11	Caribbean	1.8
12	European Union	1.8
13	North America	1.4

TRAVEL & TOURISM INVESTMENT		2026 - 2036 % growth
1	South Asia	7.6
2	North East Asia	6.8
3	Middle East	5.2
4	Sub Saharan Africa	4.4
5	Central Asia	3.9
6	South East Asia	3.9
7	North America	3.6
8	Caribbean	3.3
9	European Union	3.1
10	North Africa	2.8
11	Other Europe	2.5
12	Oceania	2.3
13	Central and South America	2.3

VISITOR EXPORTS		2026 - 2036 % growth
1	Middle East	9.3
2	South East Asia	5.3
3	Oceania	4.4
4	North America	4.0
5	Central and South America	3.9
6	North East Asia	3.7
7	Sub Saharan Africa	3.3
8	South Asia	3.2
9	Caribbean	3.0
10	North Africa	2.9
11	Other Europe	2.9
12	European Union	2.7
13	Central Asia	1.9

SUMMARY TABLES

Central Asia	2025 USDbn ¹	2025 % of total	2026F Growth ²	2036F USDbn ¹	2036F % of total	2036F Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	7.2	1.5	7.7	10.0	1.4	2.7
Total contribution to GDP	20.1	4.3	8.3	29.7	4.3	3.2
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	585	2.0	3.4	724	2.1	1.8
Total contribution to employment ⁴	1,691	5.8	3.4	2,185	6.3	2.3
Visitor exports	9.9	7.4	8.7	12.9	8.2	1.9
Domestic spending	5.5	1.2	5.4	8.3	1.2	3.7
Leisure spending	13.0	2.8	7.5	17.3	2.4	2.2
Business spending	2.4	0.5	7.5	3.9	0.6	4.3
Capital investment	3.9	2.7	11.4	6.4	2.8	3.9

¹2025 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2026 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2026-2036 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

Asia Pacific	2025 USDbn ¹	2025 % of total	2026F Growth ²	2036F USDbn ¹	2036F % of total	2036F Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	994.2	2.5	6.9	1,745.0	3.1	5.1
Total contribution to GDP	3,289.2	8.4	5.4	5,852.5	10.2	5.4
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	83,743	4.6	2.9	105,975	5.5	2.1
Total contribution to employment ⁴	200,454	10.9	2.5	256,766	13.4	2.3
Visitor exports	573.2	4.8	8.6	938.1	6.2	4.2
Domestic spending	1,700.0	4.4	6.4	3,044.1	5.4	5.3
Leisure spending	1,891.3	4.8	6.7	3,339.9	5.9	5.2
Business spending	381.8	1.0	8.6	641.9	1.1	4.5
Capital investment	395.2	3.1	7.3	773.5	4.2	6.2

¹2025 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2026 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2026-2036 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

Worldwide	2025 USDbn ¹	2025 % of total	2026F Growth ²	2036F USDbn ¹	2036F % of total	2036F Growth ³
Direct contribution to GDP	3,612.6	3.1	3.1	5,176.2	3.3	3.3
Total contribution to GDP	11,624.0	9.8	3.2	17,054.2	11.0	3.6
Direct contribution to employment ⁴	134,590	4.0	2.7	168,473	4.6	2.0
Total contribution to employment ⁴	366,358	10.9	2.6	464,476	12.7	2.1
Visitor exports	2,016.1	5.8	3.7	3,064.3	7.2	3.9
Domestic spending	5,625.6	4.8	2.9	7,882.6	5.1	3.1
Leisure spending	6,149.7	5.2	3.1	8,867.7	5.7	3.4
Business spending	1,491.9	1.3	3.2	2,078.7	1.3	3.0
Capital investment	1,075.4	3.6	5.9	1,772.0	4.5	4.5

¹2025 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2026 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2026-2036 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴000 jobs

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

F - Forecast

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: REAL 2025 PRICES

Central Asia (USDbn, real 2025 prices)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2036F
1. Visitor exports	2.0	2.3	4.9	6.6	7.8	9.9	10.7	12.9
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	2.3	3.2	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.8	8.3
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	4.3	5.4	8.9	11.2	12.9	15.4	16.5	21.2
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-2.3	-2.9	-4.8	-6.0	-6.9	-8.2	-8.8	-11.2
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	2.0	2.5	4.1	5.2	6.0	7.2	7.7	10.0
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	1.9	2.4	3.9	4.9	5.7	6.8	7.3	9.5
6 Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.3	6.4
8. Government collective spending	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.8
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-1.4	-1.4	-1.9	-2.4	-2.7	-3.1	-3.3	-3.8
10. Induced	1.3	1.5	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.3	5.9
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	6.7	8.0	12.0	14.7	17.1	20.1	21.7	29.7
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	387.7	415.5	454.9	490.6	533.7	584.8	604.8	724.1
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	1,203.9	1,257.9	1,346.5	1,429.4	1,544.2	1,690.7	1,747.7	2,184.7
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	2.4	4.1	6.1	7.1	9.1	9.6	9.9	12.3
Leisure spending	3.4	4.1	7.2	9.3	10.8	13.0	14.0	17.3
Business spending	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.9

F - Forecast

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: NOMINAL PRICES

Central Asia (USDbn, nominal prices)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026E	2036F
1. Visitor exports	1.4	1.7	4.2	6.2	7.5	9.9	11.8	18.2
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	1.6	2.4	3.4	4.2	4.9	5.5	6.4	11.6
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	3.0	4.1	7.6	10.4	12.3	15.4	18.2	29.9
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-1.6	-2.2	-4.1	-5.5	-6.6	-8.2	-9.7	-15.6
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	1.4	1.9	3.5	4.8	5.7	7.2	8.5	14.2
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	1.3	1.8	3.3	4.5	5.4	6.8	8.1	13.4
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.9	4.6	9.5
8. Government collective spending	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.8
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-1.0	-1.1	-1.7	-2.3	-2.6	-3.1	-3.6	-5.6
10. Induced	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.8	3.3	3.9	4.6	8.5
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	4.8	6.2	10.5	13.9	16.5	20.1	23.7	42.8
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.3
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	387.7	415.5	454.9	490.6	533.7	584.8	604.8	724.1
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	1,203.9	1,257.9	1,346.5	1,429.4	1,544.2	1,690.7	1,747.7	2,184.7
Relative contribution (% whole economy)	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.3
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	1.7	3.2	5.3	6.6	8.7	9.6	10.8	17.2
Leisure spending	2.4	3.1	6.2	8.6	10.3	13.0	15.4	24.4
Business spending	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.8	5.5

F - Forecast

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

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

THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM: GROWTH

Central Asia Growth ¹ (%)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026F	2036F ²
1. Visitor exports	-73.6	16.1	115.8	35.1	18.4	26.4	8.7	1.9
2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending)	-44.6	36.4	27.2	13.9	11.5	7.9	5.4	3.7
3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2)	-63.1	27.1	64.3	25.5	15.6	19.1	7.5	2.5
4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain)	-63.1	27.8	65.6	25.9	15.2	18.7	7.3	2.4
5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4)	-63.1	26.3	62.8	25.0	15.9	19.6	7.7	2.7
Other final impacts (indirect & induced)	-63.0	27.0	63.3	25.1	16.3	19.5	7.4	2.7
6. Domestic supply chain								
7. Capital investment	-46.8	-7.0	24.5	21.4	14.6	12.4	11.4	3.9
8. Government collective spending	-18.6	12.2	25.3	9.9	4.1	8.9	7.4	2.3
9. Imported goods from indirect spending	-52.4	-0.2	42.1	26.0	9.5	14.7	9.0	1.4
10. Induced	-59.5	21.0	53.9	22.1	15.6	17.7	8.6	3.2
11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)	-57.5	18.7	51.2	22.2	15.8	17.7	8.3	3.2
Employment impacts ('000)								
12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	-28.3	7.2	9.5	7.9	8.8	9.6	3.4	1.8
13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment	-24.9	4.5	7.0	6.2	8.0	9.5	3.4	2.3
14. Other indicators								
Expenditure on outbound travel	-66.0	71.9	49.5	15.1	29.1	5.7	2.4	2.2
Leisure spending	-63.5	20.5	77.2	29.1	16.5	19.9	7.5	2.2
Business spending	-61.5	52.1	25.3	10.2	10.8	14.9	7.5	4.3

F - Forecast

¹2020-2026 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); ²2026-2036 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%)

GLOSSARY

KEY DEFINITIONS

TRAVEL & TOURISM

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

ECONOMIES

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

DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

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

DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

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

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

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

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

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

DIRECT SPENDING IMPACTS

VISITOR EXPORTS

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

DOMESTIC TRAVEL & TOURISM SPENDING

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

GOVERNMENT INDIVIDUAL SPENDING

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

INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION

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

BUSINESS TRAVEL & TOURISM SPENDING

Spending on business travel within an economy by residents and international visitors.

LEISURE TRAVEL & TOURISM SPENDING

Spending on leisure travel within an economy by residents and international visitors.

INDIRECT AND INDUCED IMPACTS

INDIRECT CONTRIBUTION

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

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

INDUCED CONTRIBUTION

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

OTHER INDICATORS

OUTBOUND EXPENDITURE

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

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS

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

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

WTTC has an ongoing commitment to align its economic impact research with the UN Statistics Division-approved 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA:RMF 2008). This involves the benchmarking of our data to official, published TSAs, including for economies which are reporting data for the first time, as well as existing economies reporting an additional year's data. New TSAs incorporated this year include Azerbaijan, Belize and Ireland, bringing the total of economies in our benchmarking dataset to 79. Our TSA benchmarked economies cover more than 90% of global direct T&T GDP.

WTTC coverage includes data and reports on 184 individual economies and 28 regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups.

ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHIC GROUPS

APEC (ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION)

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

COMMONWEALTH¹

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

G7

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

G20

African Union, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, France², Germany², India, Indonesia, Italy², Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa³, South Korea, Türkiye, UK, USA.

GCC (GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL)

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

OAS (ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES)

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

OECD (ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)

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

OIC (ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION)⁴

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

PACIFIC ALLIANCE

Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru.

SADC (SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY)

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

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

2. Included in European Union

3. Included in African Union

4. No data for Afghanistan, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Palestine, Somalia or Turkmenistan

ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORTS

REGIONS, SUB REGIONS & COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES

WORLD											
REGION	SUB REGION	COUNTRY & ECONOMY	REGION	SUB REGION	COUNTRY & ECONOMY	REGION	SUB REGION	COUNTRY & ECONOMY	REGION	SUB-REGION	COUNTRY & ECONOMY
AFRICA	NORTH AFRICA	Algeria	AMERICAS	CARIBBEAN	Anguilla	ASIA-PACIFIC	NORTHEAST ASIA	China	EUROPE	EUROPEAN UNION	Hungary
		Egypt			Antigua and Barbuda			Hong Kong SAR, China			Ireland
		Libya			Aruba			Japan			Italy
		Morocco			Bahamas			Macao SAR, China			Latvia
		Tunisia			Barbados			Mongolia			Lithuania
	SUB-SAHARAN	Angola			Bermuda		CENTRAL ASIA	South Korea			Luxembourg
		Benin			British Virgin Islands			Taiwan, China			Malta
		Botswana			Cayman Islands			Kazakhstan			Netherlands
		Burkina Faso			Cuba			Kyrgyzstan			Poland
		Burundi			Curaçao¹			Tajikistan			Portugal
		Cabo Verde			Dominica		OCEANIA	Uzbekistan			Romania
		Cameroon			Dominican Republic			Australia			Slovakia
		Central African Republic			Grenada			Fiji			Slovenia
		Chad			Guadeloupe			Kiribati			Spain
		Comoros			Haiti			New Zealand			Sweden
		Congo			Jamaica		SOUTH ASIA	Papua New Guinea			Albania
		Côte d'Ivoire			Martinique			Solomon Islands			Armenia
		Democratic Republic of Congo			Puerto Rico			Tonga			Azerbaijan
		Eswatini			St Kitts and Nevis			Vanuatu			Belarus
		Ethiopia			St Lucia			Bangladesh		OTHER EUROPE	Bosnia and Herzegovina
		Gabon			St Vincent and the Grenadines			India			Georgia
		Gambia			Trinidad and Tobago			Maldives			Iceland
		Ghana			US Virgin Islands			Nepal			Moldova
		Guinea			Argentina		Pakistan	Montenegro			
		Kenya			Belize		Sri Lanka	North Macedonia			
		Lesotho			Bolivia		Brunei Darussalam	Norway			
		Madagascar			Brazil		Cambodia	Russia			
		Malawi			Chile		Indonesia	Serbia			
		Mali			Colombia		Laos	Switzerland			
		Mauritius			Costa Rica		Malaysia	Türkiye			
		Mozambique			Ecuador		Myanmar	UK			
		Namibia			El Salvador		Philippines	Ukraine			
		Niger		CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA ²	Singapore		MIDDLE EAST	Bahrain			
		Nigeria			Thailand	Iran					
		Réunion			Vietnam	Iraq					
		Rwanda			Austria	Israel					
		Sao Tome and Principe			Belgium	Jordan					
		Senegal			Bulgaria	Kuwait					
		Seychelles			Croatia	Lebanon					
		Sierra Leone			Cyprus	Oman					
		South Africa			Czechia	Qatar					
		Sudan			Denmark	Saudi Arabia					
		Tanzania			Estonia	Syria					
		Togo			Finland	United Arab Emirates					
		Uganda		France	Yemen						
		Zambia		Germany							
		Zimbabwe		Greece							

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

2. Referred to as Latin America in previous WTTC reports.

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