The Authority on World Travel & Tourism

# Travel & Tourism

## ECONOMIC IMPACT 2013

## BANGLADESH

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# Contents

## The Economic Impact of Travel & Tourism 2013





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# Foreword

**The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) has been investing in economic impact research for over 20 years. This research assesses the Travel & Tourism industry's contribution to GDP and jobs for 184 countries and 24 regions and economic groups in the world. Our ten-year forecasts are unique in the information they provide to assist governments and private companies plan policy and investment decisions for the future.**

2012 demonstrated again the resilience of the Travel & Tourism industry in the face of continued economic turmoil, as economic growth slowed and was even negative in key global markets. The latest annual research from WTTC and our research partner Oxford Economics, shows that Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP grew for the third consecutive year in 2012, and created more than 4 million new jobs. The strongest growth in 2012 was evident in international demand as appetite for travel beyond national borders, from leisure and business visitors, remains strong.

Travel & Tourism's importance to the wider economy continued to grow in 2012. Its total contribution comprised 9% of global GDP (US $6.6 trillion) and generated over 260 million jobs – 1 in 11 of the world's total jobs. The industry outperformed the entire wider economy in 2012, growing faster than other notable industries such as manufacturing, financial services and retail.

With such resilience in demand and an ability to generate high employment, the importance of Travel & Tourism as a tool for economic development and job creation is clear. In total, the industry contributed to over 10% of all new jobs created in 2012. Less restrictive visa regimes and a reduction in punitive taxation levels would help the industry to contribute even more to broader economic development and better fulfil the clear demand for international travel.

While 2013 will present further challenges for the global economy and the Travel & Tourism industry, we remain optimistic that Travel & Tourism will continue to grow, outpace growth of the wider economy and remain a leading generator of jobs.

In the longer-term, demand from and within emerging markets will continue to rise in significance. Destinations need to be willing to invest in infrastructure suitable for new sources of demand to achieve the clear growth potential that exists. For example, we forecast that China will overtake the US by 2023 as the world's largest Travel & Tourism economy, measured in total GDP terms (2012 prices), and the size of the outbound market.

David Scowsill

**David Scowsill**
President & CEO
World Travel & Tourism Council

# Bangladesh

## 2013 ANNUAL RESEARCH: KEY FACTS

**2013 forecast**

### GDP: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was BDT193.0bn (2.1% of total GDP) in 2012, and is forecast to rise by 7.7% in 2013, and to rise by 6.4% pa, from 2013-2023, to BDT384.7bn in 2023 (in constant 2012 prices).

### GDP: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was BDT394.8bn (4.3% of GDP) in 2012, and is forecast to rise by 7.5% in 2013, and to rise by 6.8% pa to BDT819.4bn in 2023.

### EMPLOYMENT: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

In 2012 Travel & Tourism directly supported 1,281,500 jobs (1.8% of total employment). This is expected to rise by 4.4% in 2013 and rise by 2.9% pa to 1,785,000 jobs (1.9% of total employment) in 2023.

### EMPLOYMENT: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

In 2012, the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry, was 3.7% of total employment (2,714,500 jobs). This is expected to rise by 4.2% in 2013 to 2,829,500 jobs and rise by 3.2% pa to 3,891,000 jobs in 2023 (4.2% of total).

### VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports generated BDT7.7bn (0.4% of total exports) in 2012. This is forecast to grow by 3.2% in 2013, and grow by 4.9% pa, from 2013-2023, to BDT12.8bn in 2023 (0.5% of total).

### INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism investment in 2012 was BDT37.3bn, or 1.6% of total investment. It should rise by 0.5% in 2013, and rise by 6.0% pa over the next ten years to BDT67.4bn in 2023 (1.5% of total).

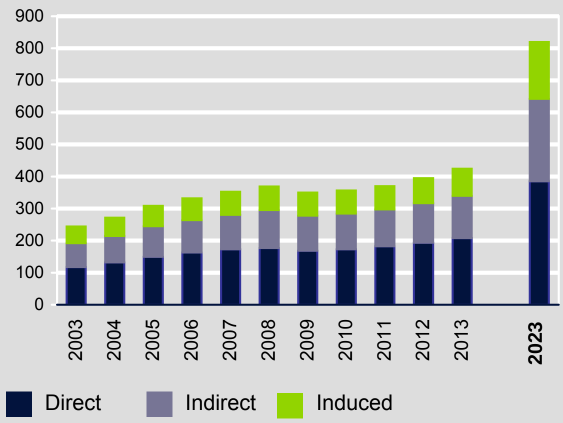
### WORLD RANKING (OUT OF 184 COUNTRIES):

Relative importance of Travel & Tourism's total contribution to GDP

| 80 | 169 | 22 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ABSOLUTE | RELATIVE SIZE | GROWTH | LONG-TERM GROWTH |
| Size in 2012 | Contribution to GDP in 2012 | 2013 forecast | Forecast 2013-2023 |

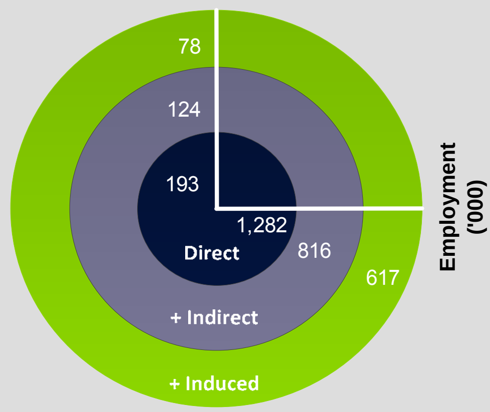
**Total Contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP**

2012 BDTbn




**Breakdown of Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP and Employment 2012**

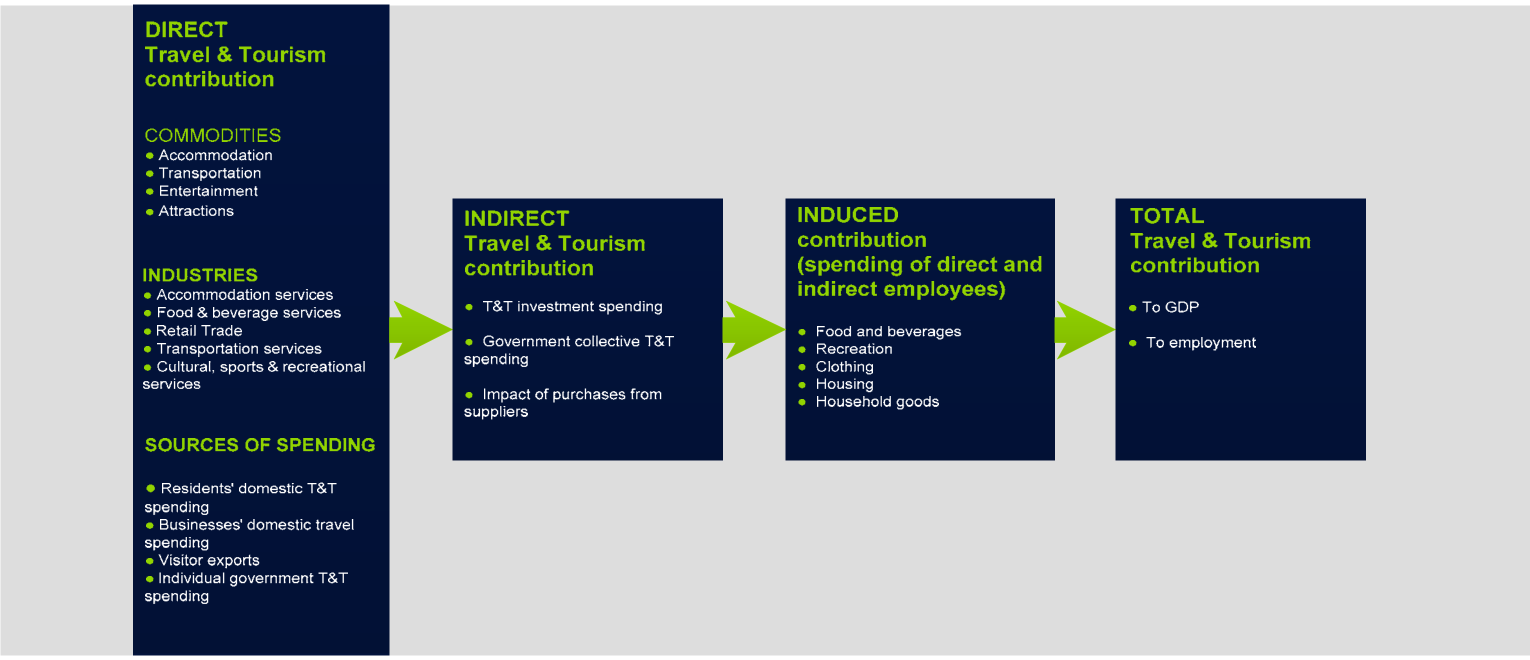
**GDP (2012 BDTbn)**




**= Total contribution of Travel & Tourism**

# Defining the economic contribution of Travel & Tourism

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




## DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

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

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

## TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

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

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

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

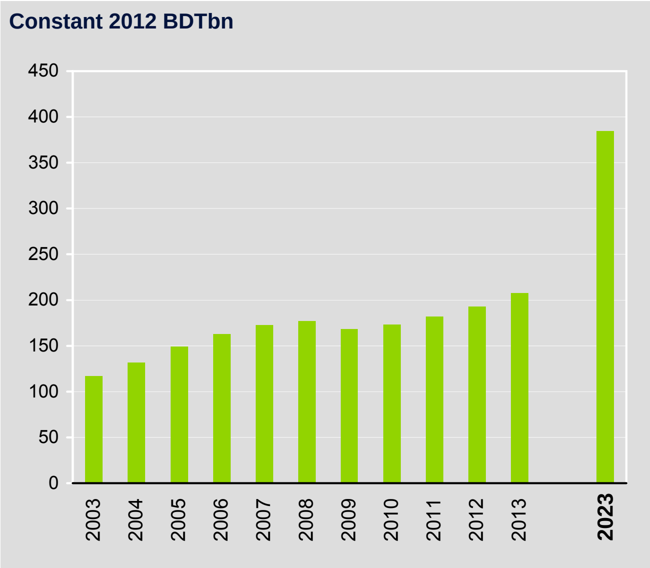
**PLEASE NOTE THAT DUE TO CHANGES IN METHODOLOGY BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPARE FIGURES PUBLISHED BY WTTC FROM 2011 ONWARDS WITH THE SERIES PUBLISHED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.**

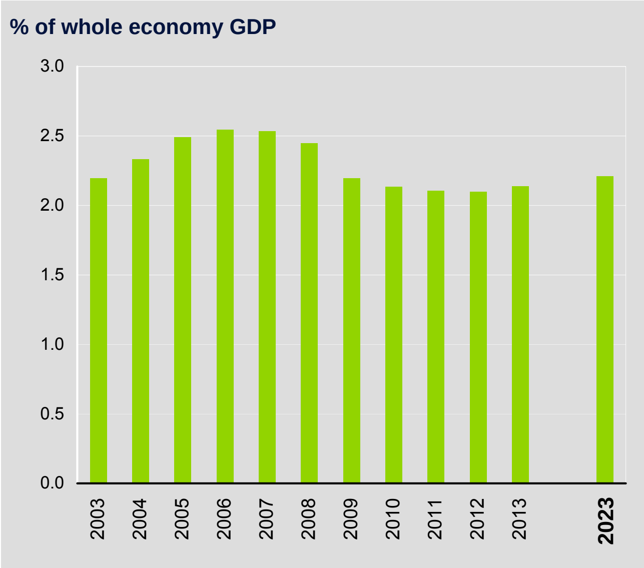
# Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP[1]

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2012 was BDT193.0bn (2.1% of GDP). This is forecast to rise by 7.7% to BDT207.8bn in 2013.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 6.4% pa to BDT384.7bn (2.2% of GDP) by 2023.

**BANGLADESH: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP**

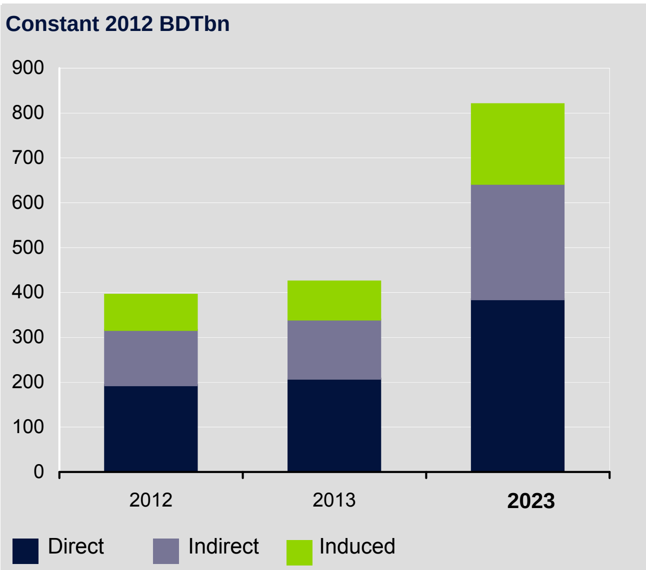


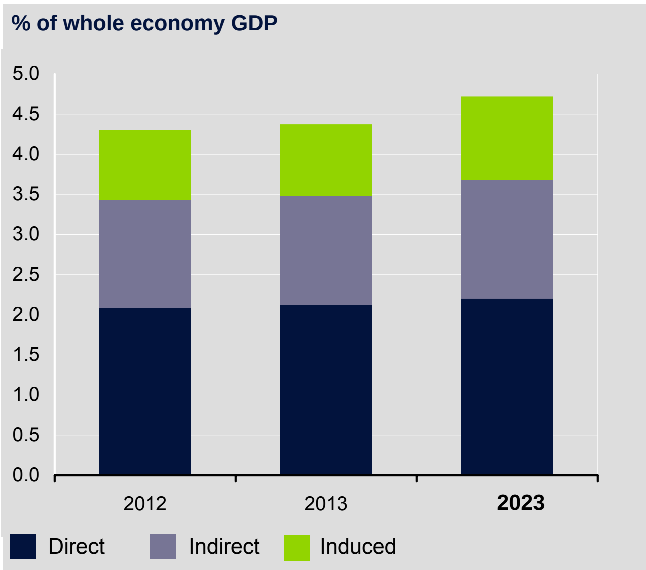




The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was BDT394.8bn in 2012 (4.3% of GDP) and is expected to grow by 7.5% to BDT424.3bn (4.4% of GDP) in 2013.

It is forecast to rise by 6.8% pa to BDT819.4bn by 2023 (4.7% of GDP).

**BANGLADESH: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP**




[1] All values are in constant 2012 prices & exchange rates

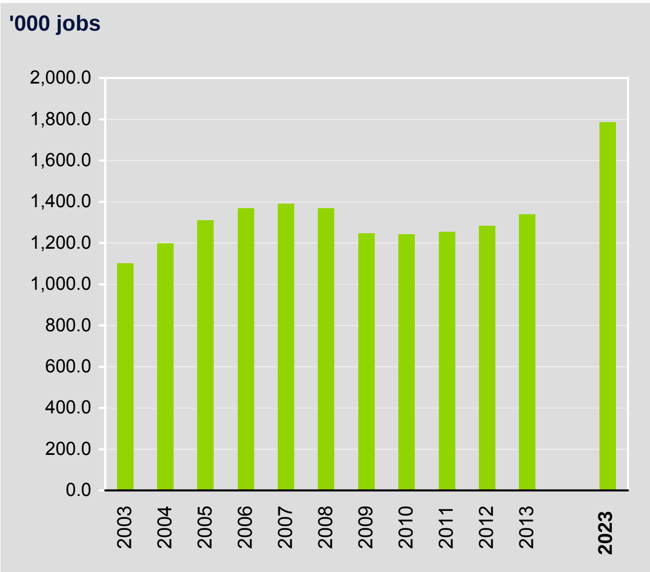
# Travel & Tourism's contribution to employment

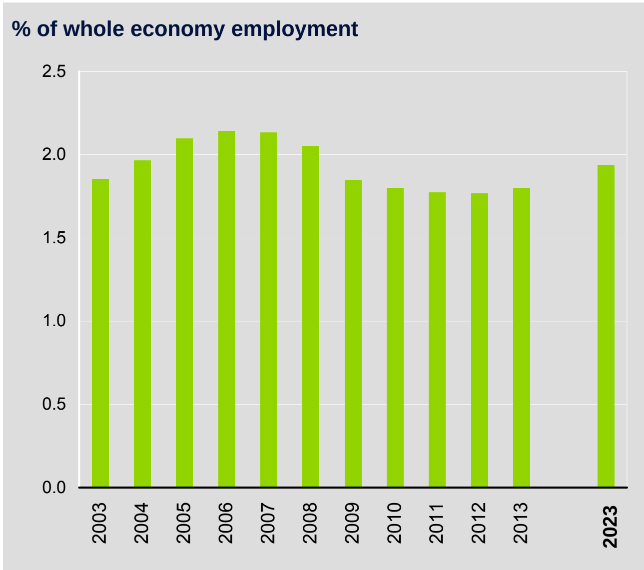
Travel & Tourism generated 1,281,500 jobs directly in 2012 (1.8% of total employment) and this is forecast to grow by 4.4% in 2013 to 1,338,500 (1.8% of total employment).

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 2023, Travel & Tourism will account for 1,785,000 jobs directly, an increase of 2.9% pa over the next ten years.

**BANGLADESH: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT**

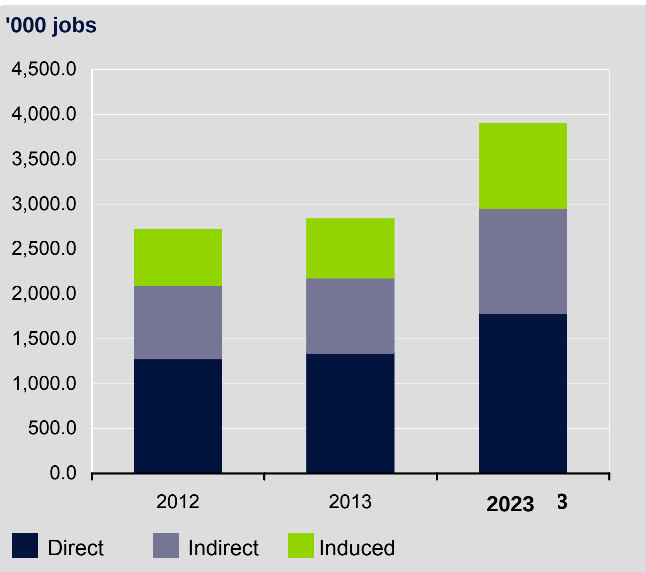


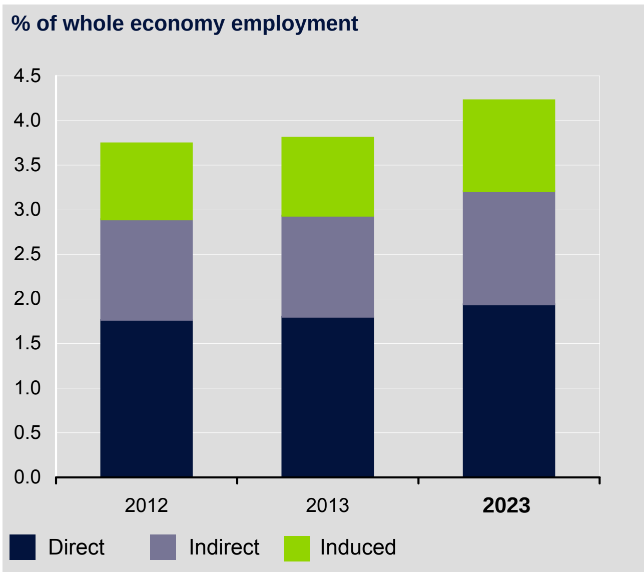




The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was 2,714,500 jobs in 2012 (3.7% of total employment). This is forecast to rise by 4.2% in 2013 to 2,829,500 jobs (3.8% of total employment).

By 2023, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 3,891,000 jobs (4.2% of total employment), an increase of 3.2% pa over the period.

**BANGLADESH: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT**



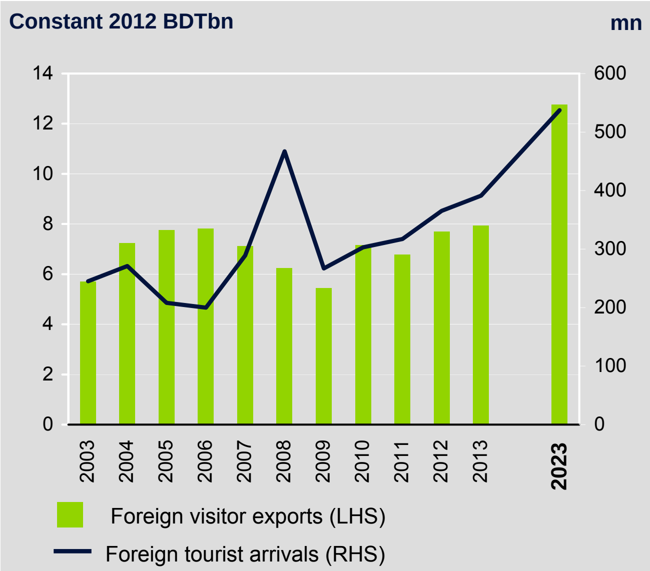
# Visitor Exports and Investment[1]

### VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2012, Bangladesh generated BDT7.7bn in visitor exports. In 2013, this is expected to grow by 3.2%, and the country is expected to attract 391,000 international tourist arrivals.

By 2023, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 537,000, generating expenditure of BDT12.8bn, an increase of 4.9% pa.

**BANGLADESH: VISITOR EXPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS**



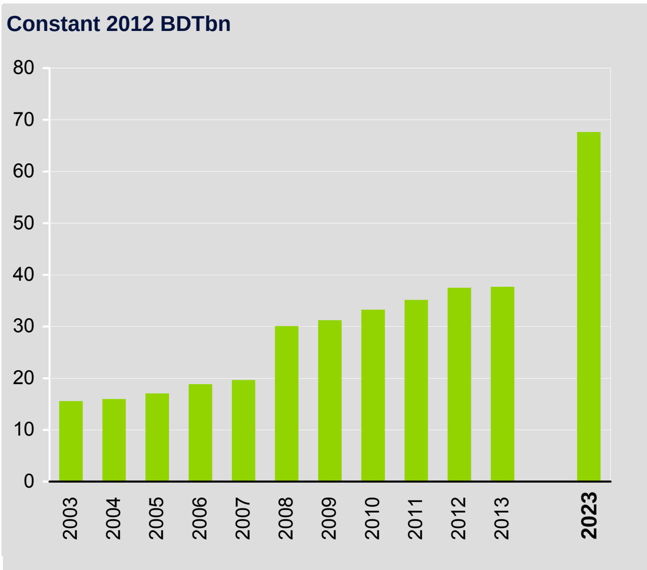


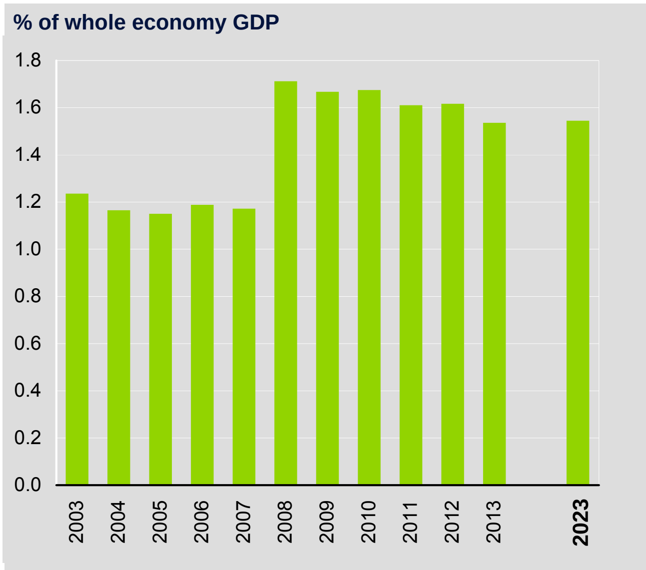
### INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of BDT37.3bn in 2012. This is expected to rise by 0.5% in 2013, and rise by 6.0% pa over the next ten years to BDT67.4bn in 2023.

Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment will rise from 1.5% in 2013 to 1.5% in 2023.

**BANGLADESH: CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN TRAVEL & TOURISM**




[1] All values are in constant 2012 prices & exchange rates

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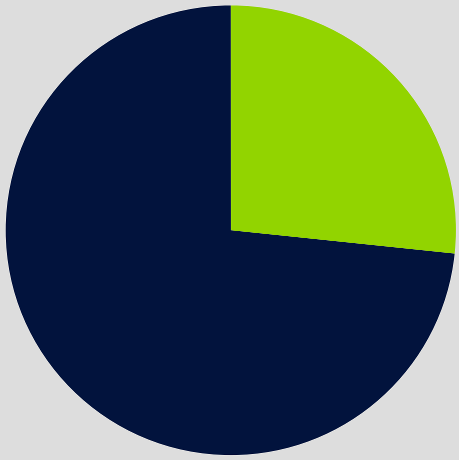
# Different components of Travel & Tourism[1]

**Bangladesh**
**Travel & Tourism's Contribution to GDP: Business vs Leisure, 2012**



Leisure spending
**73.2%**

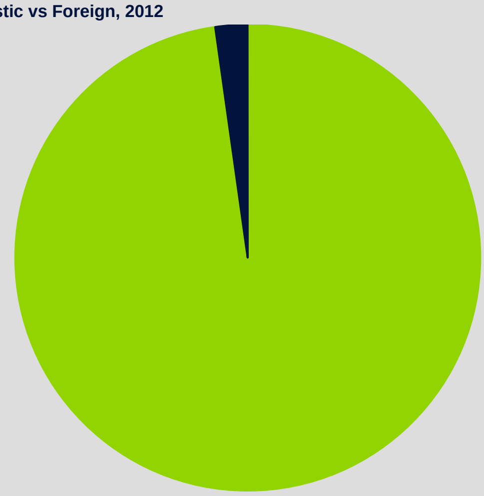
Business spending
**26.8%**

Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 73.2% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2012 (BDT241.9bn) compared with 26.8% for business travel spending (BDT88.5bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to grow by 7.1% in 2013 to BDT259.0bn, and rise by 6.1% pa to BDT467.3bn in 2023.

Business travel spending is expected to grow by 7.4% in 2013 to BDT95.1bn, and rise by 5.6% pa to BDT164.8bn in 2023.

**Bangladesh**
**Travel & Tourism's Contribution to GDP: Domestic vs Foreign, 2012**



Foreign visitor spending
**2.3%**

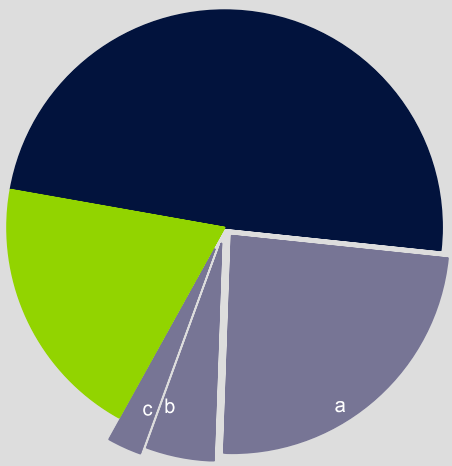
Domestic spending
**97.7%**

Domestic travel spending generated 97.7% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2012 compared with 2.3% for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to grow by 7.3% in 2013 to BDT346.2bn, and rise by 6.0% pa to BDT619.4bn in 2023.

Visitor exports are expected to grow by 3.2% in 2013 to BDT7.9bn, and rise by 4.9% pa to BDT12.8bn in 2023.

**Bangladesh**
**Breakdown of Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP, 2012**




Direct
**48.9%**

Induced
**19.8%**

Indirect
**31.3%**

*Indirect is the sum of:*
**(a)** Supply chain
**23.9%**
**(b)** Investment
**5.0%**
**(c)** Government collective
**2.4%**

The Travel & Tourism industry contributes to GDP and employment in many ways as detailed on page 2.

**The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is twice as large as its direct contribution.**

[1] All values are in constant 2012 prices & exchange rates

# Country rankings:
# Absolute contribution, 2012

| | Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP | 2012 (US$bn) |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | China | 215.4 |
| 12 | India | 35.9 |
| 15 | Thailand | 26.5 |
| 16 | Indonesia | 26.2 |
| 19 | Malaysia | 21.2 |
| | **World Average** | 17.2 |
| 45 | Vietnam | 6.2 |
| 66 | **Bangladesh** | 2.4 |
| 70 | Sri Lanka | 2.2 |
| 103 | Nepal | 0.8 |
| 104 | Myanmar | 0.8 |

| | Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP | 2012 (US$bn) |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | China | 756.5 |
| 12 | India | 119.4 |
| 16 | Indonesia | 78.4 |
| 18 | Thailand | 61.0 |
| | **World Average** | 52.3 |
| 24 | Malaysia | 47.4 |
| 57 | Vietnam | 13.0 |
| 76 | Sri Lanka | 5.3 |
| 80 | **Bangladesh** | 4.8 |
| 113 | Myanmar | 1.8 |
| 116 | Nepal | 1.7 |

| | Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment | 2012 '000 jobs |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | India | 25040.9 |
| 2 | China | 22756.5 |
| 6 | Indonesia | 2931.4 |
| 7 | Thailand | 2019.9 |
| 8 | Vietnam | 1831.3 |
| 12 | **Bangladesh** | 1281.5 |
| 20 | Malaysia | 811.7 |
| | **World Average** | 793.7 |
| 28 | Nepal | 553.7 |
| 44 | Myanmar | 293.8 |
| 45 | Sri Lanka | 276.2 |

| | Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment | 2012 '000 jobs |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | China | 63779.2 |
| 2 | India | 39511.9 |
| 4 | Indonesia | 8909.4 |
| 7 | Thailand | 4818.7 |
| 10 | Vietnam | 3892.1 |
| 15 | **Bangladesh** | 2714.4 |
| | **World Average** | 1975.7 |
| 24 | Malaysia | 1708.6 |
| 31 | Nepal | 1255.3 |
| 41 | Myanmar | 711.4 |
| 44 | Sri Lanka | 663.2 |

| | Travel & Tourism Capital Investment | 2012 (US$bn) |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | China | 103.6 |
| 4 | India | 32.9 |
| 13 | Indonesia | 15.0 |
| 19 | Thailand | 7.3 |
| 23 | Malaysia | 6.1 |
| | **World Average** | 4.2 |
| 36 | Vietnam | 3.7 |
| 75 | Sri Lanka | 0.6 |
| 86 | **Bangladesh** | 0.5 |
| 127 | Nepal | 0.1 |
| 136 | Myanmar | 0.1 |

| | Visitor Exports | 2012 (US$bn) |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | China | 52.7 |
| 11 | Thailand | 32.9 |
| 16 | Malaysia | 20.4 |
| 20 | India | 18.8 |
| 34 | Indonesia | 9.6 |
| | **World Average** | 6.8 |
| 48 | Vietnam | 5.9 |
| 84 | Sri Lanka | 1.5 |
| 129 | Nepal | 0.4 |
| 152 | Myanmar | 0.1 |
| 162 | **Bangladesh** | 0.1 |

The tables on pages 7-10 provide provide brief extracts from the full WTTC Country League Table Rankings, highlighting comparisons with competing destinations as well as with the world average.
The competing destinations selected are those that offer a similar tourism product and compete for tourists from the same set of origin markets. These tend to be, but are not exclusively, geographical neighbours.

WORLD TRAVEL & TOURISM COUNCIL

# Country rankings:
# Relative contribution, 2012

| | Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP | 2012 % share |
|---|---|---|
| 31 | Thailand | 7.3 |
| 35 | Malaysia | 7.0 |
| | **World Average** | 5.2 |
| 70 | Vietnam | 4.5 |
| 72 | Nepal | 4.3 |
| 79 | Sri Lanka | 3.8 |
| 102 | Indonesia | 3.0 |
| 115 | China | 2.6 |
| 142 | **Bangladesh** | 2.1 |
| 149 | India | 2.0 |
| 176 | Myanmar | 1.3 |

| | Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP | 2012 % share |
|---|---|---|
| 39 | Thailand | 16.7 |
| 44 | Malaysia | 15.6 |
| | **World Average** | 14.1 |
| 87 | Nepal | 9.4 |
| 89 | Vietnam | 9.4 |
| 92 | China | 9.3 |
| 94 | Sri Lanka | 9.1 |
| 97 | Indonesia | 8.9 |
| 128 | India | 6.6 |
| 169 | **Bangladesh** | 4.3 |
| 180 | Myanmar | 3.0 |

| | Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment | 2012 % share |
|---|---|---|
| 38 | Malaysia | 6.5 |
| | **World Average** | 5.4 |
| 50 | Thailand | 5.2 |
| 56 | India | 4.9 |
| 84 | Vietnam | 3.8 |
| 88 | Nepal | 3.6 |
| 93 | Sri Lanka | 3.4 |
| 101 | China | 3.0 |
| 115 | Indonesia | 2.6 |
| 157 | **Bangladesh** | 1.8 |
| 178 | Myanmar | 1.1 |

| | Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment | 2012 % share |
|---|---|---|
| | **World Average** | 13.9 |
| 51 | Malaysia | 13.6 |
| 60 | Thailand | 12.4 |
| 96 | China | 8.3 |
| 99 | Nepal | 8.2 |
| 100 | Sri Lanka | 8.2 |
| 101 | Vietnam | 8.1 |
| 103 | Indonesia | 8.0 |
| 107 | India | 7.7 |
| 169 | **Bangladesh** | 3.7 |
| 180 | Myanmar | 2.6 |

| | Travel & Tourism Investment Contribution to Total Capital Investment | 2012 % share |
|---|---|---|
| 62 | Vietnam | 8.3 |
| | **World Average** | 8.1 |
| 66 | Malaysia | 7.7 |
| 75 | Thailand | 6.8 |
| 82 | India | 6.2 |
| 97 | Indonesia | 5.2 |
| 114 | Nepal | 4.1 |
| 136 | Sri Lanka | 3.2 |
| 147 | China | 2.8 |
| 175 | **Bangladesh** | 1.6 |
| 182 | Myanmar | 0.9 |

| | Visitor Exports Contribution to Total Exports | 2012 % share |
|---|---|---|
| 42 | Nepal | 24.0 |
| | **World Average** | 16.6 |
| 73 | Thailand | 12.1 |
| 79 | Sri Lanka | 10.3 |
| 94 | Malaysia | 7.7 |
| 122 | Vietnam | 4.6 |
| 126 | Indonesia | 4.4 |
| 128 | India | 4.2 |
| 158 | China | 2.4 |
| 168 | Myanmar | 1.6 |
| 178 | **Bangladesh** | 0.4 |

# Country rankings:
# Real growth, 2013

| | Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP | 2013 % growth |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Indonesia | 8.5 |
| 17 | Vietnam | 7.9 |
| 20 | China | 7.8 |
| **21** | **Bangladesh** | 7.7 |
| 24 | Myanmar | 7.6 |
| 27 | Sri Lanka | 7.4 |
| 28 | Nepal | 7.3 |
| 32 | India | 7.0 |
| 42 | Thailand | 6.2 |
| 43 | Malaysia | 6.1 |
| | **World Average** | 3.0 |

| | Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP | 2013 % growth |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Indonesia | 8.3 |
| 17 | China | 8.0 |
| 20 | Sri Lanka | 7.8 |
| **22** | **Bangladesh** | 7.5 |
| 24 | Thailand | 7.4 |
| 25 | Nepal | 7.4 |
| 26 | Myanmar | 7.4 |
| 28 | India | 7.3 |
| 29 | Vietnam | 7.3 |
| 38 | Malaysia | 6.0 |
| | **World Average** | 3.0 |

| | Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment | 2013 % growth |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Thailand | 10.1 |
| 30 | Nepal | 7.0 |
| 26 | Malaysia | 5.3 |
| 91 | Indonesia | 4.7 |
| **47** | **Bangladesh** | 4.4 |
| 107 | Vietnam | 4.2 |
| 116 | Myanmar | 3.5 |
| | **World Average** | 1.3 |
| 143 | Sri Lanka | 1.1 |
| 132 | China | 0.1 |
| 96 | India | -0.6 |

| | Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment | 2013 % growth |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | Thailand | 9.4 |
| 12 | Nepal | 7.1 |
| 27 | Malaysia | 5.1 |
| 28 | Indonesia | 5.0 |
| **36** | **Bangladesh** | 4.2 |
| 52 | Vietnam | 3.6 |
| 57 | Myanmar | 3.3 |
| | **World Average** | 1.7 |
| 103 | Sri Lanka | 1.4 |
| 112 | China | 1.0 |
| 139 | India | -0.2 |

| | Travel & Tourism Investment | 2013 % growth |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Thailand | 15.9 |
| 24 | Indonesia | 8.6 |
| 33 | Nepal | 8.2 |
| 53 | China | 6.1 |
| 55 | Myanmar | 6.1 |
| 64 | India | 5.5 |
| 66 | Sri Lanka | 5.5 |
| | **World Average** | 3.9 |
| 101 | Malaysia | 3.8 |
| 103 | Vietnam | 3.6 |
| **150** | **Bangladesh** | 0.5 |

| | Visitor Exports | 2013 % growth |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Indonesia | 15.4 |
| 9 | Myanmar | 10.9 |
| 14 | Sri Lanka | 9.4 |
| 18 | India | 8.7 |
| 24 | China | 7.9 |
| 34 | Malaysia | 6.8 |
| 37 | Vietnam | 6.7 |
| 49 | Thailand | 5.7 |
| **87** | **Bangladesh** | 3.2 |
| | **World Average** | 2.8 |
| 108 | Nepal | 2.1 |

# Country rankings:
# Long term growth, 2013 - 2023

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP | | 2013 - 2023 % growth pa |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | China | 8.7 |
| 4 | India | 7.8 |
| 11 | Thailand | 6.8 |
| 14 | Vietnam | 6.7 |
| **15** | **Bangladesh** | 6.4 |
| 23 | Indonesia | 5.9 |
| 43 | Sri Lanka | 5.4 |
| 58 | Malaysia | 5.0 |
| 61 | Myanmar | 5.0 |
| 85 | Nepal | 4.5 |
| | **World Average** | 4.2 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP | | 2013 - 2023 % growth pa |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | China | 8.9 |
| 3 | India | 7.9 |
| **12** | **Bangladesh** | 6.8 |
| 13 | Thailand | 6.5 |
| 16 | Vietnam | 6.3 |
| 18 | Indonesia | 6.1 |
| 32 | Sri Lanka | 5.8 |
| 52 | Myanmar | 5.1 |
| 66 | Malaysia | 4.8 |
| 88 | Nepal | 4.5 |
| | **World Average** | 4.2 |

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment | | 2013 - 2023 % growth pa |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Thailand | 4.5 |
| 26 | Malaysia | 3.5 |
| 30 | Nepal | 3.4 |
| **47** | **Bangladesh** | 2.9 |
| 91 | Indonesia | 2.2 |
| 96 | India | 2.1 |
| | **World Average** | 2.0 |
| 107 | Vietnam | 1.9 |
| 116 | Myanmar | 1.8 |
| 132 | China | 1.4 |
| 143 | Sri Lanka | 1.1 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment | | 2013 - 2023 % growth pa |
|---|---|---|
| 20 | Thailand | 3.6 |
| 26 | Nepal | 3.4 |
| 30 | China | 3.3 |
| **35** | **Bangladesh** | 3.2 |
| 38 | Malaysia | 3.2 |
| | **World Average** | 2.5 |
| 80 | Indonesia | 2.3 |
| 96 | India | 2.1 |
| 110 | Myanmar | 1.8 |
| 124 | Vietnam | 1.4 |
| 146 | Sri Lanka | 0.8 |

| Travel & Tourism Investment Contribution to Capital Investment | | 2013 - 2023 % growth pa |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | China | 9.2 |
| 4 | Thailand | 8.1 |
| 15 | Indonesia | 7.2 |
| 19 | Myanmar | 6.8 |
| 24 | India | 6.5 |
| 36 | Vietnam | 6.1 |
| **38** | **Bangladesh** | 6.0 |
| 54 | Sri Lanka | 5.6 |
| 55 | Malaysia | 5.6 |
| | **World Average** | 5.0 |
| 100 | Nepal | 4.4 |

| Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports | | 2013 - 2023 % growth pa |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Thailand | 8.0 |
| 7 | Indonesia | 7.8 |
| 12 | Vietnam | 7.1 |
| 14 | Myanmar | 7.0 |
| 15 | China | 6.9 |
| 33 | India | 5.7 |
| 43 | Malaysia | 5.4 |
| 58 | Sri Lanka | 5.0 |
| **67** | **Bangladesh** | 4.9 |
| 95 | Nepal | 4.1 |
| | **World Average** | 4.0 |

# Summary tables:
# Estimates & Forecasts

| Bangladesh | 2012 BDTbn[1] | 2012 % of total | 2013 Growth[2] | 2023 BDTbn[1] | 2023 % of total | 2023 Growth[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct contribution to GDP | 193.0 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 384.7 | 2.2 | 6.4 |
| Total contribution to GDP | 394.8 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 819.4 | 4.7 | 6.8 |
| Direct contribution to employment[4] | 1,282 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 1,785 | 1.9 | 2.9 |
| Total contribution to employment[4] | 2,714 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3,891 | 4.2 | 3.2 |
| Visitor exports | 7.7 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 12.8 | 0.5 | 4.9 |
| Domestic spending | 322.7 | 3.5 | 7.3 | 619.4 | 3.6 | 6.0 |
| Leisure spending | 241.9 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 467.3 | 1.6 | 6.1 |
| Business spending | 88.5 | 0.6 | 7.4 | 164.8 | 0.6 | 5.6 |
| Capital investment | 37.3 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 67.4 | 1.5 | 6.0 |

[1]2012 constant prices & exchange rates; [2]2013 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); [3]2013-2023 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); [4]'000 jobs

| Asia Pacific | 2012 US$bn[1] | 2012 % of total | 2013 Growth[2] | 2023 US$bn[1] | 2023 % of total | 2023 Growth[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct contribution to GDP | 614.0 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 1,155.3 | 3.0 | 6.0 |
| Total contribution to GDP | 1,925.5 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 3,665.8 | 9.6 | 6.1 |
| Direct contribution to employment[4] | 64,659 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 79,845 | 3.9 | 2.0 |
| Total contribution to employment[4] | 146,673 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 194,076 | 9.4 | 2.7 |
| Visitor exports | 329.3 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 585.9 | 3.9 | 5.4 |
| Domestic spending | 1,037.2 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 2,013.4 | 5.3 | 6.3 |
| Leisure spending | 1,021.6 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 1,976.3 | 2.2 | 6.3 |
| Business spending | 344.9 | 0.7 | 4.1 | 623.0 | 0.7 | 5.6 |
| Capital investment | 272.8 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 554.5 | 4.2 | 6.8 |

[1]2012 constant prices & exchange rates; [2]2013 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); [3]2013-2023 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); [4]'000 jobs

| Worldwide | 2012 US$bn[1] | 2012 % of total | 2013 Growth[2] | 2023 US$bn[1] | 2023 % of total | 2023 Growth[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct contribution to GDP | 2,056.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3,249.2 | 3.1 | 4.4 |
| Total contribution to GDP | 6,630.4 | 9.3 | 3.2 | 10,507.1 | 10.0 | 4.4 |
| Direct contribution to employment[4] | 101,118 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 125,288 | 3.7 | 2.0 |
| Total contribution to employment[4] | 261,394 | 8.7 | 1.7 | 337,819 | 9.9 | 2.4 |
| Visitor exports | 1,243.0 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 1,934.8 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| Domestic spending | 2,996.3 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4,831.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Leisure spending | 3,222.1 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 5,196.0 | 2.3 | 4.6 |
| Business spending | 1,017.4 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 1,572.8 | 0.7 | 4.1 |
| Capital investment | 764.7 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 1,341.4 | 4.9 | 5.3 |

[1]2012 constant prices & exchange rates; [2]2013 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); [3]2013-2023 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); [4]'000 jobs

% of total refers to each indicator's share of the relevant whole economy indicator such as GDP and employment. Visitor exports is shown relative to total exports of goods and services. Domestic spending is expressed relative to whole economy GDP. For leisure and business spending, their direct contribution to Travel & Tourism GDP is calculated as a share of whole economy GDP (the sum of these shares equals the direct contribution). Investment is relative to whole economy investment

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# The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Real 2012 prices

| **Bangladesh (BDTbn, real 2012 prices)** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013E** | **2023F** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Visitor exports | 7.1 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 12.8 |
| 2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending) | 270.3 | 281.6 | 278.3 | 286.2 | 306.9 | 322.7 | 346.2 | 619.4 |
| 3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2 ) | 277.4 | 287.9 | 283.7 | 293.4 | 313.7 | 330.4 | 354.1 | 632.1 |
| 4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain) | -104.9 | -111.0 | -115.7 | -120.4 | -131.7 | -137.5 | -146.3 | -247.4 |
| **5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP** (= 3 + 4) | 172.5 | 176.9 | 168.1 | 173.0 | 182.1 | 193.0 | 207.8 | 384.7 |
| **Other final impacts (indirect & induced)** 6. Domestic supply chain | 89.2 | 91.5 | 86.9 | 89.5 | 94.2 | 99.8 | 107.5 | 199.1 |
| 7. Capital investment | 19.5 | 29.9 | 31.0 | 33.1 | 35.0 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 67.4 |
| 8. Government collective spending | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 20.0 |
| 9. Imported goods from indirect spending | -7.8 | -10.2 | -16.2 | -19.5 | -23.4 | -23.6 | -23.9 | -29.0 |
| 10. Induced | 72.0 | 74.0 | 72.7 | 72.4 | 72.5 | 78.3 | 84.8 | 177.2 |
| **11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)** | 352.2 | 369.1 | 350.0 | 356.5 | 369.7 | 394.8 | 424.3 | 819.4 |
| **Employment impacts ('000)** 12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 1389.4 | 1367.6 | 1247.5 | 1240.5 | 1252.9 | 1281.6 | 1338.3 | 1784.8 |
| **13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment** | 2943.2 | 2959.4 | 2695.8 | 2648.0 | 2633.5 | 2714.4 | 2829.3 | 3891.3 |
| **Other indicators** **14.** Expenditure on outbound travel | 46.8 | 60.7 | 46.9 | 61.2 | 54.7 | 50.9 | 48.7 | 90.7 |

# The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Nominal prices

| Bangladesh (BDTbn, nominal prices) | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013E | 2023F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Visitor exports | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 22.7 |
| 2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending) | 187.6 | 212.6 | 223.5 | 245.0 | 282.6 | 322.7 | 372.1 | 1099.9 |
| 3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2 ) | 192.5 | 217.3 | 227.9 | 251.2 | 288.8 | 330.4 | 1.7 | 1122.6 |
| 4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain) | -72.8 | -83.8 | -92.9 | -103.1 | -121.2 | -137.5 | 221.7 | -439.3 |
| **5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP** (= 3 + 4) | 119.7 | 133.5 | 135.0 | 148.1 | 167.6 | 193.0 | 223.4 | 683.2 |
| **Other final impacts (indirect & induced)** 6. Domestic supply chain | 61.9 | 69.1 | 69.8 | 76.6 | 86.7 | 99.8 | 115.6 | 353.5 |
| 7. Capital investment | 13.5 | 22.6 | 24.9 | 28.3 | 32.2 | 37.3 | 40.3 | 119.7 |
| 8. Government collective spending | 4.8 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 35.5 |
| 9. Imported goods from indirect spending | -5.4 | -7.7 | -13.0 | -16.7 | -21.6 | -23.6 | -25.6 | -51.6 |
| 10. Induced | 49.9 | 55.8 | 58.4 | 62.0 | 66.8 | 78.3 | 91.1 | 314.7 |
| **11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)** | 244.4 | 278.6 | 281.1 | 305.2 | 340.4 | 394.8 | 456.2 | 1455.2 |
| **Employment impacts ('000)** 12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 1389.4 | 1367.6 | 1247.5 | 1240.5 | 1252.9 | 1281.6 | 1338.3 | 1784.8 |
| **13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment** | 2943.2 | 2959.4 | 2695.8 | 2648.0 | 2633.5 | 2714.4 | 2829.3 | 3891.3 |
| **Other indicators** **14.** Expenditure on outbound travel | 32.5 | 45.9 | 37.7 | 52.4 | 50.3 | 50.9 | 52.3 | 161.1 |

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

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

# The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Growth

| Bangladesh<br>Growth[1] (%) | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013E | 2023F [2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Visitor exports | -9.0 | -12.4 | -12.6 | 31.5 | -5.4 | 13.5 | 3.2 | 4.9 |
| 2. Domestic expenditure<br>(includes government individual spending) | 7.6 | 4.2 | -1.2 | 2.8 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 6.0 |
| 3. Internal tourism consumption<br>(= 1 + 2 ) | 7.1 | 3.8 | -1.4 | 3.4 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 6.0 |
| 4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods<br>(supply chain) | 9.0 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 9.4 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 5.4 |
| **5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP**<br>(= 3 + 4) | 6.0 | 2.5 | -5.0 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 6.4 |
| **Other final impacts (indirect & induced)**<br>6. Domestic supply chain | 6.0 | 2.5 | -5.0 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 6.4 |
| 7. Capital investment | 4.2 | 53.7 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 0.5 | 6.0 |
| 8. Government collective spending | 6.6 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 15.5 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| 9. Imported goods from indirect spending | 3.1 | 8.9 | 13.4 | 10.0 | 12.0 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 10. Induced | 5.7 | 2.8 | -1.8 | -0.4 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| **11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP**<br>**(= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10)** | 6.2 | 4.8 | -5.2 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 6.8 |
| **Employment impacts ('000)**<br>12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 1.6 | -1.6 | -8.8 | -0.6 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 2.9 |
| **13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment** | 1.8 | 0.6 | -8.9 | -1.8 | -0.5 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 3.2 |
| **Other indicators**<br>**14.** Expenditure on outbound travel | 13.8 | 29.8 | -22.7 | 30.5 | -10.7 | -6.9 | -4.3 | 6.4 |

[1]2007-2012 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); [2]2013-2023 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%)

# Glossary

## KEY DEFINITIONS

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

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

**Direct contribution to employment** – the number of direct jobs within the Travel & Tourism industry. 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 industry plus its indirect and induced impacts (see below).

**Total contribution to employment** – the number of jobs generated directly in the Travel & Tourism industry plus the indirect and induced contributions (see below).

## DIRECT SPENDING IMPACTS

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

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

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

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

**Business Travel & Tourism spending** – spending on business travel within a country by residents and international visitors.

**Leisure Travel & Tourism spending** – spending on leisure travel within a country by residents and international visitors.

## INDIRECT AND INDUCED IMPACTS

**Indirect contribution** – the contribution to GDP and jobs of the following three factors:

- **Capital investment** – includes capital investment spending by all sectors directly involved in the Travel & Tourism industry. 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** – general 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 sectors of the Travel & Tourism industry as inputs to their final tourism output.

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

## OTHER INDICATORS

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

**Foreign visitor arrivals** – the number of arrivals of foreign visitors, including same-day and overnight visitors (tourists) to the country.

WORLD TRAVEL & TOURISM COUNCIL

# Methodological note

WTTC has an on-going commitment to align its economic impact research with the UN Statistics Division-approved 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA:RMF 2008) and has made small revisions to the research both this year and in 2012, following a full refinement in 2011. This has involved further benchmarking of country reports to official, published TSAs, including for countries which are reporting data for the first time, as well as existing countries reporting an additional year's data. New country TSAs incorporated this year were Jordan, Italy and Sweden. As part of the alignment process in 2012, international travel expenditure inflows and outflows related to education were excluded from the data. Three new countries have been added in 2013 (Georgia, Iraq and Uzbekistan), bringing the total countries covered to 184 country reports. Additionally, we also produce a world report and reports on 17 world regions and sub-regions. This year there are 7 reports for special economic and geographic groups, including, for the first time, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Commonwealth.

## Economic and Geographic Groups

### APEC (ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION)

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

### G20

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

### MEDITERRANEAN

Albania, Algeria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece , Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Jordan, Macedonia, Portugal.

### OAS (ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES)

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

### OECD (ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)

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

### OTHER OCEANIA

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

### SADC (SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY)

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

### THE COMMONWEALTH

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

*included in European Union

# Economic impact reports: Regions, sub-regions and countries

**WORLD**

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

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