



Travel & Tourism

**ECONOMIC IMPACT 2014
MONGOLIA**



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Foreword

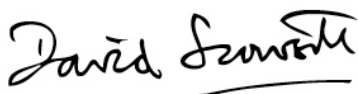
The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) has been investing in economic impact research for over 20 years in order to assess and quantify the value of Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP and employment. We now produce reports and forecasts of the sector's impact in 184 countries and 24 geographic and economic regions in the world. Our 10-year forecasts provide unique information and seek to better equip both public and private bodies with empirical evidence for their policy making and investment decisions.

2013 proved to be another successful year for the Travel & Tourism industry. Our latest annual research, conducted in conjunction with our research partner Oxford Economics, shows Travel & Tourism's contribution to world GDP grew for the fourth consecutive year in 2013, helped especially by strong demand from international travellers. Visitor exports, the measure of money spent by these international tourists, rose by 3.9% at a global level year on year, to US\$1.3trillion, and by over 10% within South East Asia. It is clear that the growth in Travel & Tourism demand from emerging markets continues with pace, as large rising middle-classes, especially from Asia and Latin America, are willing and more able than ever to travel both within and beyond their borders.

In 2013, Travel & Tourism's total contribution to the global economy rose to 9.5% of global GDP (US \$7 trillion), not only outpacing the wider economy, but also growing faster than other significant sectors such as financial and business services, transport and manufacturing. In total, nearly 266 million jobs were supported by Travel & Tourism in 2013 - 1 in 11 of all jobs in the world. The sustained demand for Travel & Tourism, together with its ability to generate high levels of employment continues to prove the importance and value of the sector as a tool for economic development and job creation.

The outlook for Travel & Tourism in 2014 is also very positive, with Total Travel & Tourism GDP growth forecast to reach 4.3%. Much of this growth is being driven by higher consumer spending as the recovery from recession gathers pace and is becoming firmly established. Tourists are expected to spend more per trip and stay longer on their holidays in 2014, while long haul travel, especially among the European markets, is also expected to gain a greater share of international tourism demand. Profitability for travel companies should also start to edge up, bringing opportunities for further job creation in the process.

Travel & Tourism forecasts over the next ten years also look extremely favourable, with predicted growth rates of over 4% annually that continue to be higher than growth rates in other sectors. Capitalising on the opportunities for this Travel & Tourism growth will, of course, require destinations and regional authorities, particularly those in emerging markets, to create favourable business climates for investment in the infrastructure and human resource support necessary to facilitate a successful and sustainable tourism sector. At the national level, governments can also do much to implement more open visa regimes and to employ intelligent rather than punitive taxation policies. If the right steps are taken, Travel & Tourism can be a true force for good.



David Scowsill
President & CEO
WTTC

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The Economic Impact of Travel & Tourism 2014

Foreword

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2014 ANNUAL RESEARCH: KEY FACTS¹

2014
forecast

GDP: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was MNT423.8bn (2.5% of total GDP) in 2013, and is forecast to rise by 5.2% in 2014, and to rise by 6.3% pa, from 2014-2024, to MNT820.0bn (1.7% of total GDP) in 2024.

GDP: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was MNT896.3bn (5.2% of GDP) in 2013, and is forecast to rise by 9.8% in 2014, and to rise by 5.7% pa to MNT1,709.7bn (3.6% of GDP) in 2024.

EMPLOYMENT: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

In 2013 Travel & Tourism directly supported 26,500 jobs (2.1% of total employment). This is expected to fall by 3.4% in 2014 and rise by 2.1% pa to 31,000 jobs (2.1% of total employment) in 2024.

EMPLOYMENT: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

In 2013, the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including jobs indirectly supported by the industry, was 4.5% of total employment (58,000 jobs). This is expected to fall by 0.5% in 2014 to 57,500 jobs and rise by 0.2% pa to 59,000 jobs in 2024 (3.9% of total).

VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports generated MNT573.8bn (7.9% of total exports) in 2013. This is forecast to grow by 0.9% in 2014, and grow by 4.4% pa, from 2014-2024, to MNT891.2bn in 2024 (4.3% of total).

INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism investment in 2013 was MNT1,058.8bn, or 11.0% of total investment. It should rise by 7.8% in 2014, and rise by 7.3% pa over the next ten years to MNT2,302.5bn in 2024 (10.5% of total).

¹All values are in constant 2013 prices & exchange rates

WORLD RANKING (OUT OF 184 COUNTRIES):

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

148

ABSOLUTE

Size in 2013

152

RELATIVE SIZE

Contribution to GDP in 2013

3

GROWTH

2014 forecast

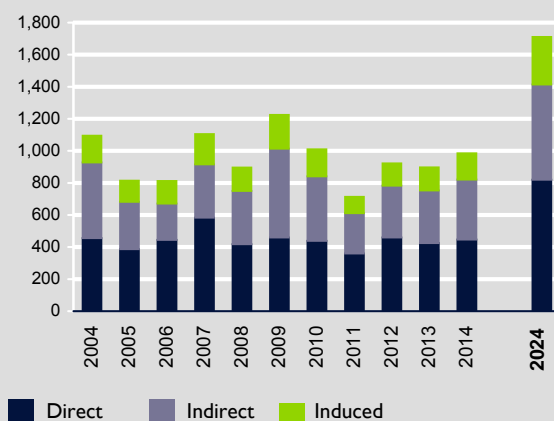
36

LONG-TERM GROWTH

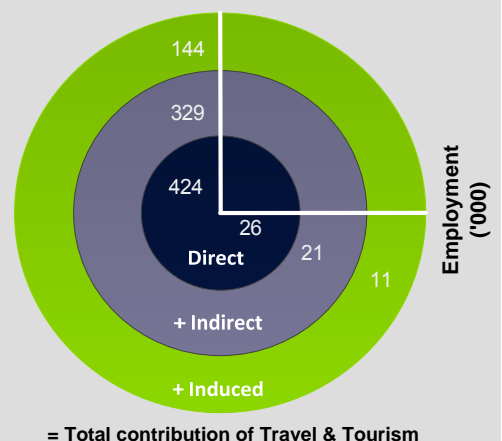
Forecast 2014-2024

Total Contribution of
Travel & Tourism to GDP

2013 MNTbn



Breakdown of Travel & Tourism's Total
Contribution to GDP and Employment 2013
GDP (2013 MNTbn)



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 Travel & Tourism contribution

COMMODITIES

- Accommodation
- Transportation
- Entertainment
- Attractions

INDUSTRIES

- Accommodation services
- Food & beverage services
- Retail Trade
- Transportation services
- Cultural, sports & recreational services

SOURCES OF SPENDING

- Residents' domestic T&T spending
- Businesses' domestic travel spending
- Visitor exports
- Individual government T&T spending

INDIRECT Travel & Tourism contribution

- T&T investment spending
- Government collective T&T spending
- Impact of purchases from suppliers

INDUCED contribution (spending of direct and indirect employees)

- Food and beverages
- Recreation
- Clothing
- Housing
- Household goods

TOTAL Travel & Tourism contribution

- To GDP
- To employment

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.

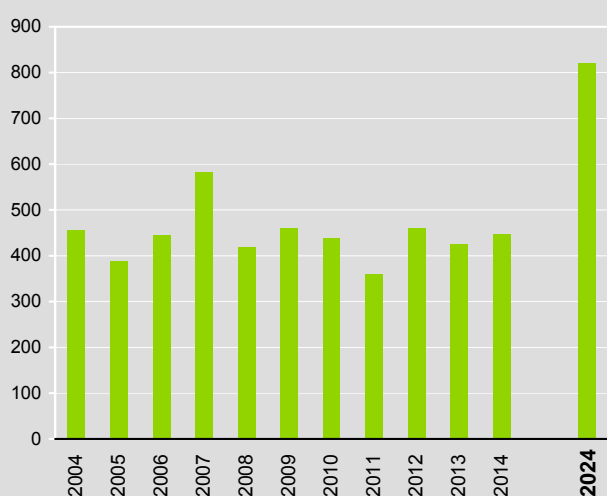
Travel & Tourism's contribution to GDP¹

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2013 was MNT423.8bn (2.5% of GDP). This is forecast to rise by 5.2% to MNT445.9bn in 2014. 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.

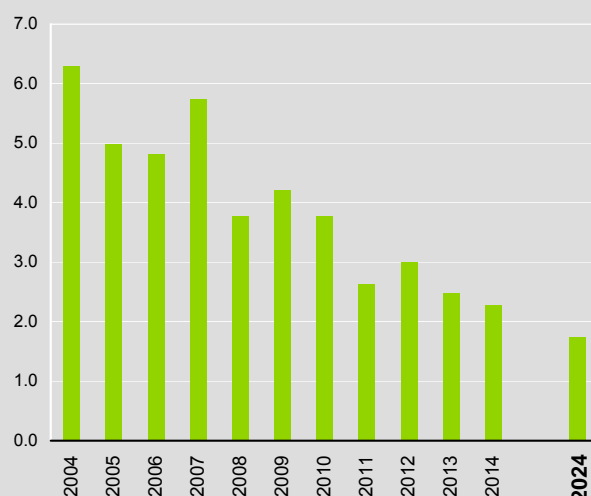
The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to grow by 6.3% pa to MNT820.0bn (1.7% of GDP) by 2024.

MONGOLIA: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP

Constant 2013 MNTbn



% of whole economy GDP

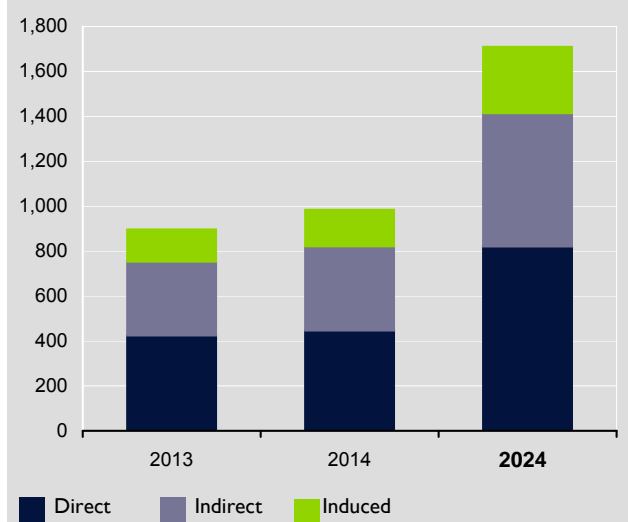


The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was MNT896.3bn in 2013 (5.2% of GDP) and is expected to grow by 9.8% to MNT984.3bn (5.0% of GDP) in 2014.

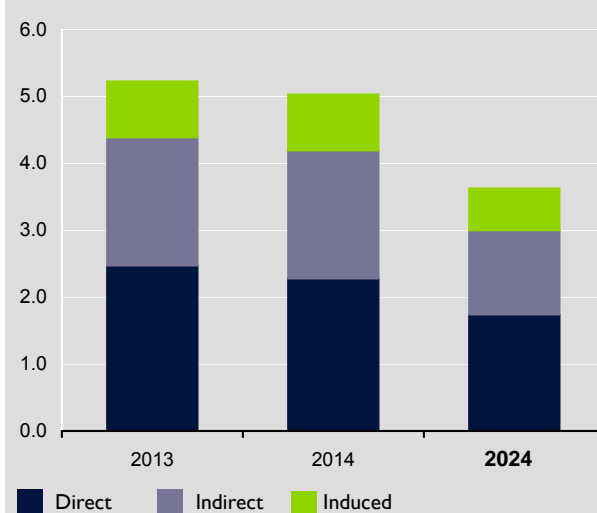
It is forecast to rise by 5.7% pa to MNT1,709.7bn by 2024 (3.6% of GDP).

MONGOLIA: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO GDP

Constant 2013 MNTbn



% of whole economy GDP



¹ All values are in constant 2013 prices & exchange rates

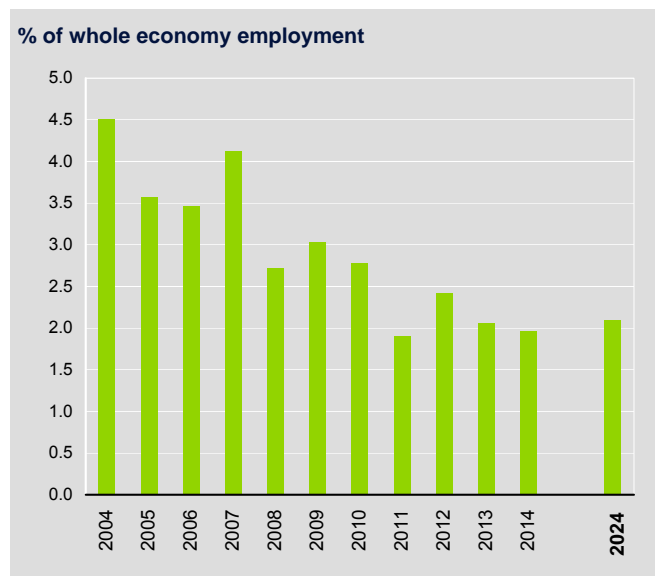
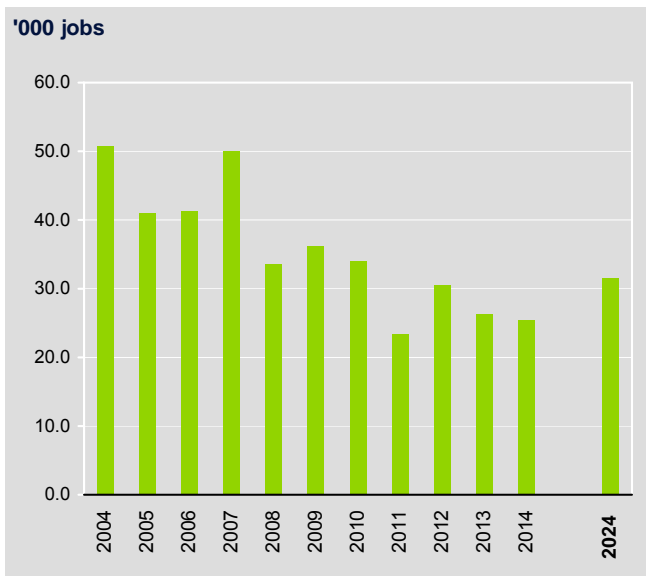
Travel & Tourism's contribution to employment

Travel & Tourism generated 26,500 jobs directly in 2013 (2.1% of total employment) and this is forecast to fall by 3.4% in 2014 to 25,500 (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 2024, Travel & Tourism will account for 31,000 jobs directly, an increase of 2.1% pa over the next ten years.

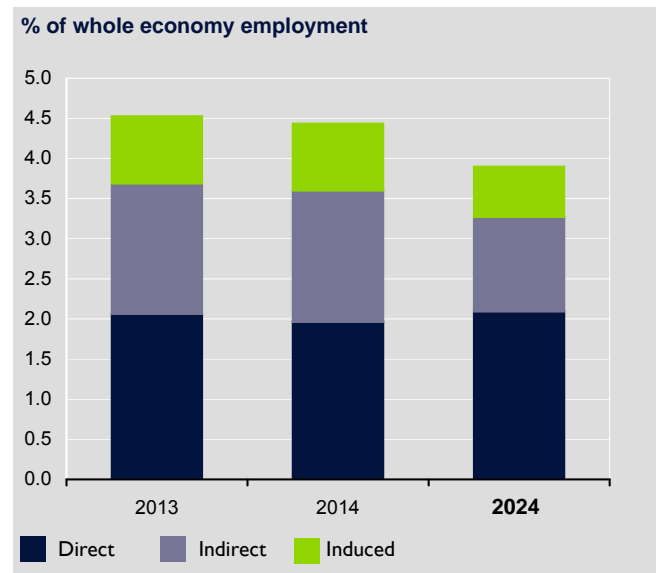
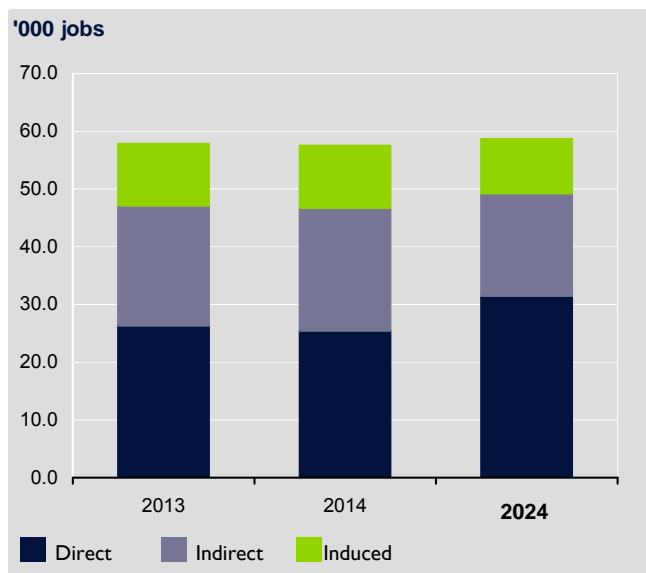
MONGOLIA: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT



The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment (including wider effects from investment, the supply chain and induced income impacts, see page 2) was 58,000 jobs in 2013 (4.5% of total employment). This is forecast to fall by 0.5% in 2014 to 57,500 jobs (4.4% of total employment).

By 2024, Travel & Tourism is forecast to support 59,000 jobs (3.9% of total employment), an increase of 0.2% pa over the period.

MONGOLIA: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL & TOURISM TO EMPLOYMENT



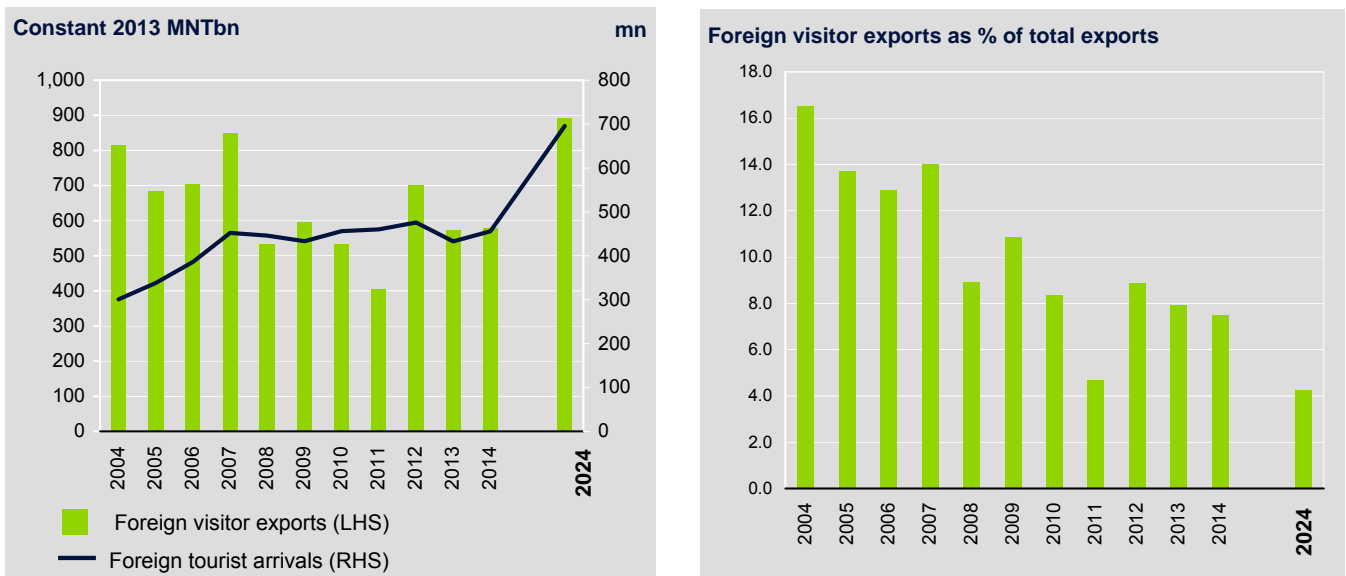
Visitor Exports and Investment¹

VISITOR EXPORTS

Visitor exports are a key component of the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2013, Mongolia generated MNT573.8bn in visitor exports. In 2014, this is expected to grow by 0.9%, and the country is expected to attract 456,000 international tourist arrivals.

By 2024, international tourist arrivals are forecast to total 696,000, generating expenditure of MNT891.2bn, an increase of 4.4% pa.

MONGOLIA: VISITOR EXPORTS AND INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS

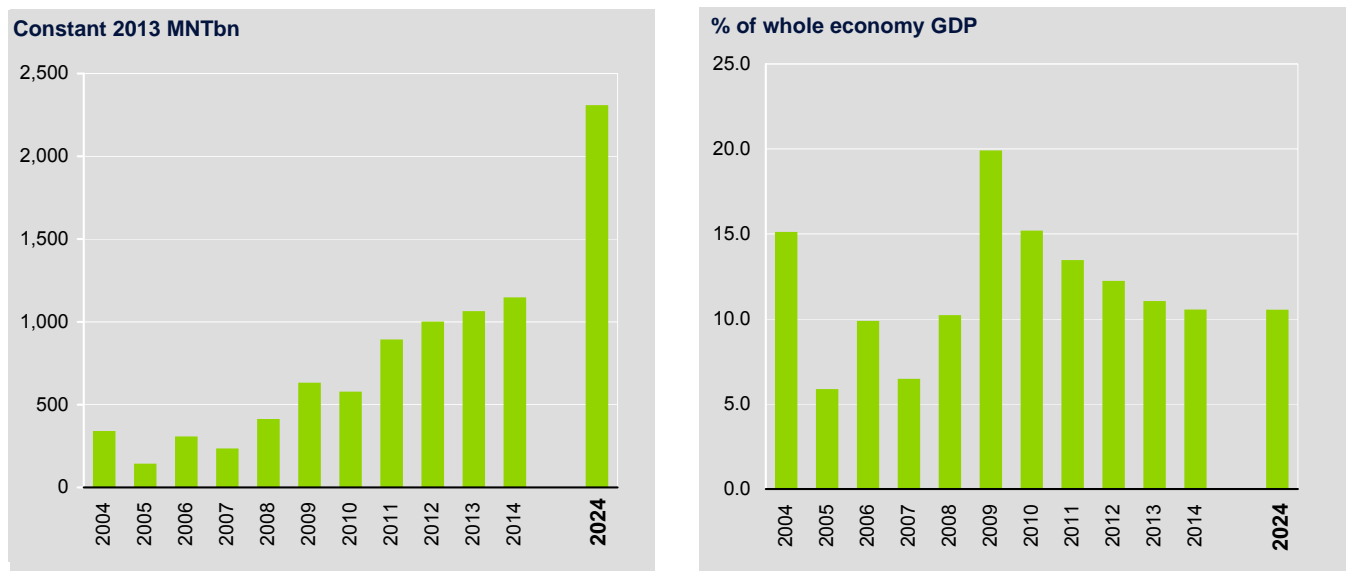


INVESTMENT

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of MNT1,058.8bn in 2013. This is expected to rise by 7.8% in 2014, and rise by 7.3% pa over the next ten years to MNT2,302.5bn in 2024.

Travel & Tourism's share of total national investment will fall from 10.5% in 2014 to 10.5% in 2024.

MONGOLIA: CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN TRAVEL & TOURISM



¹ All values are in constant 2013 prices & exchange rates

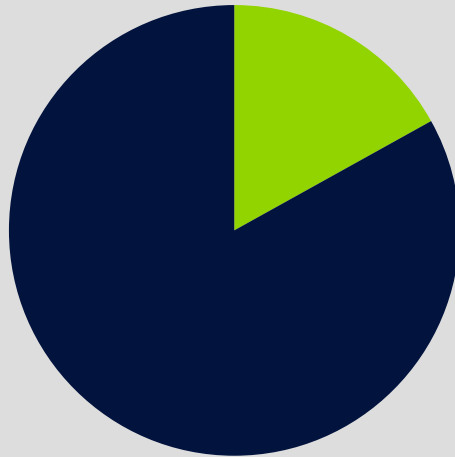
Different components of Travel & Tourism¹

Mongolia

Travel & Tourism's Contribution to GDP:
Business vs Leisure, 2013

Leisure spending **83.0%**

Business spending **17.0%**



Leisure travel spending (inbound and domestic) generated 83.0% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2013 (MNT763.7bn) compared with 17.0% for business travel spending (MNT156.4bn).

Leisure travel spending is expected to grow by 3.0% in 2014 to MNT786.7bn, and rise by 5.7% pa to MNT1,375.2bn in 2024.

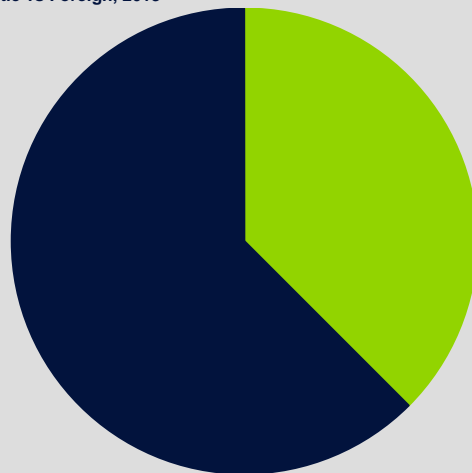
Business travel spending is expected to grow by 8.2% in 2014 to MNT169.2bn, and rise by 8.6% pa to MNT386.6bn in 2024.

Mongolia

Travel & Tourism's Contribution to GDP:
Domestic vs Foreign, 2013

Foreign visitor spending **62.4%**

Domestic spending **37.6%**



Domestic travel spending generated 37.6% of direct Travel & Tourism GDP in 2013 compared with 62.4% for visitor exports (ie foreign visitor spending or international tourism receipts).

Domestic travel spending is expected to grow by 8.9% in 2014 to MNT376.9bn, and rise by 8.7% pa to MNT870.6bn in 2024.

Visitor exports are expected to grow by 0.9% in 2014 to MNT579.1bn, and rise by 4.4% pa to MNT891.2bn in 2024.

Mongolia

Breakdown of Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP, 2013

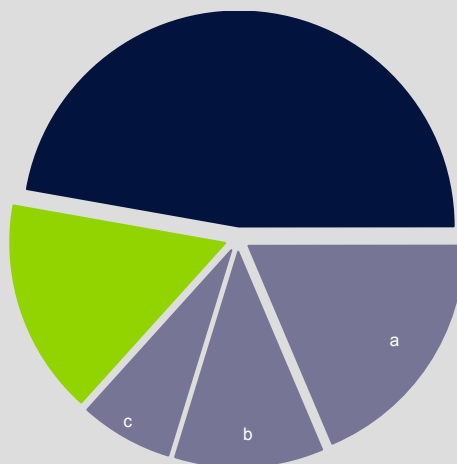
Direct **47.3%**

Induced **16.1%**

Indirect **36.7%**

Indirect is the sum of:

- (a) Supply chain **18.5%**
- (b) Investment **11.3%**
- (c) Government collective **6.9%**



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 2013 prices & exchange rates

Country rankings: Absolute contribution, 2013

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP | 2013 (US\$bn) |
|---|---------------|
| 2 China | 241.8 |
| Asia Pacific Average | 163.5 |
| 3 Japan | 108.6 |
| 13 India | 37.2 |
| 14 Thailand | 34.9 |
| 16 Indonesia | 27.1 |
| 18 Hong Kong | 24.6 |
| 19 Malaysia | 22.4 |
| 20 Macau | 21.7 |
| World Average | 18.0 |
| 44 Vietnam | 7.1 |
| 140 Mongolia | 0.3 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP | 2013 (US\$bn) |
|--|---------------|
| 2 China | 850.1 |
| Asia Pacific Average | 504.2 |
| 3 Japan | 339.9 |
| 13 India | 113.2 |
| 16 Indonesia | 80.8 |
| 17 Thailand | 78.1 |
| 19 Hong Kong | 59.8 |
| World Average | 55.0 |
| 23 Malaysia | 50.3 |
| 26 Macau | 43.3 |
| 52 Vietnam | 14.8 |
| 148 Mongolia | 0.6 |

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment | 2013 '000 jobs |
|--|----------------|
| 1 China | 22779.8 |
| 2 India | 22320.2 |
| Asia Pacific Average | 15846.7 |
| 6 Indonesia | 3042.5 |
| 7 Thailand | 2562.9 |
| 8 Vietnam | 1899.2 |
| 11 Japan | 1447.2 |
| 19 Malaysia | 880.8 |
| World Average | 799.8 |
| 39 Hong Kong | 346.1 |
| 64 Macau | 165.3 |
| 133 Mongolia | 26.3 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment | 2013 '000 jobs |
|---|----------------|
| 1 China | 64412.3 |
| Asia Pacific Average | 36716.1 |
| 2 India | 35438.5 |
| 4 Indonesia | 9227.6 |
| 7 Thailand | 6011.5 |
| 8 Japan | 4496.9 |
| 10 Vietnam | 4071.4 |
| World Average | 2017.4 |
| 22 Malaysia | 1857.5 |
| 44 Hong Kong | 716.6 |
| 81 Macau | 293.7 |
| 140 Mongolia | 57.8 |

| Travel & Tourism Capital Investment | 2013 (US\$bn) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 2 China | 117.0 |
| Asia Pacific Average | 71.1 |
| 3 Japan | 35.2 |
| 4 India | 33.1 |
| 12 Indonesia | 15.5 |
| 18 Thailand | 7.5 |
| 22 Malaysia | 6.6 |
| 23 Hong Kong | 6.3 |
| World Average | 4.2 |
| 34 Vietnam | 3.9 |
| 44 Macau | 2.9 |
| 72 Mongolia | 0.7 |

| Visitor Exports | 2013 (US\$bn) |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Asia Pacific Average | 91.1 |
| 4 China | 52.2 |
| 6 Macau | 47.0 |
| 7 Thailand | 45.4 |
| 8 Hong Kong | 44.4 |
| 13 Malaysia | 21.9 |
| 20 India | 19.0 |
| 27 Japan | 15.1 |
| 32 Indonesia | 10.3 |
| World Average | 7.0 |
| 44 Vietnam | 6.6 |
| 135 Mongolia | 0.4 |

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

Country rankings: Relative contribution, 2013

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP | 2013 % share |
|---|--------------|
| 2 Macau | 43.1 |
| 25 Thailand | 9.0 |
| 27 Hong Kong | 8.9 |
| 32 Malaysia | 7.2 |
| 63 Vietnam | 4.6 |
| 98 Indonesia | 3.1 |
| World | 2.9 |
| Asia Pacific | 2.9 |
| 116 China | 2.6 |
| 122 Mongolia | 2.5 |
| 136 Japan | 2.2 |
| 149 India | 2.0 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP | 2013 % share |
|--|--------------|
| 2 Macau | 86.2 |
| 28 Hong Kong | 21.8 |
| 35 Thailand | 20.2 |
| 41 Malaysia | 16.1 |
| 84 Vietnam | 9.6 |
| World | 9.5 |
| 92 China | 9.2 |
| 93 Indonesia | 9.2 |
| Asia Pacific | 8.9 |
| 123 Japan | 6.9 |
| 135 India | 6.2 |
| 152 Mongolia | 5.2 |

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment | 2013 % share |
|--|--------------|
| 1 Macau | 47.1 |
| 22 Hong Kong | 9.2 |
| 35 Malaysia | 6.7 |
| 38 Thailand | 6.6 |
| 56 India | 4.9 |
| 84 Vietnam | 3.7 |
| Asia Pacific | 3.5 |
| World | 3.4 |
| 106 China | 3.0 |
| 113 Indonesia | 2.7 |
| 132 Japan | 2.3 |
| 144 Mongolia | 2.1 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment | 2013 % share |
|---|--------------|
| 4 Macau | 83.8 |
| 32 Hong Kong | 19.1 |
| 46 Thailand | 15.4 |
| 50 Malaysia | 14.1 |
| World | 8.9 |
| 95 China | 8.4 |
| 97 Indonesia | 8.3 |
| Asia Pacific | 8.2 |
| 105 Vietnam | 7.9 |
| 111 India | 7.7 |
| 118 Japan | 7.1 |
| 154 Mongolia | 4.5 |

| Travel & Tourism Investment Contribution to Total Capital Investment | 2013 % share |
|--|--------------|
| 1 Macau | 42.4 |
| 44 Mongolia | 11.0 |
| 48 Hong Kong | 9.4 |
| 60 Vietnam | 7.9 |
| 62 Malaysia | 7.7 |
| 71 Thailand | 7.0 |
| 78 India | 6.2 |
| 92 Indonesia | 5.3 |
| World | 4.4 |
| Asia Pacific | 3.8 |
| 134 Japan | 3.3 |
| 148 China | 2.8 |

| Visitor Exports Contribution to Total Exports | 2013 % share |
|---|--------------|
| 2 Macau | 84.4 |
| 62 Thailand | 16.0 |
| 85 Malaysia | 8.5 |
| 93 Mongolia | 7.9 |
| 99 Hong Kong | 7.3 |
| World | 5.4 |
| 119 Indonesia | 5.0 |
| Asia Pacific | 4.9 |
| 125 Vietnam | 4.7 |
| 132 India | 4.1 |
| 162 China | 2.1 |
| 166 Japan | 1.9 |

Country rankings: Real growth, 2014

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP | 2014 % growth |
|---|---------------|
| 11 Vietnam | 8.9 |
| 19 Indonesia | 8.1 |
| 20 China | 8.1 |
| 31 India | 7.5 |
| 37 Malaysia | 7.0 |
| 40 Macau | 6.8 |
| Asia Pacific | 5.2 |
| 69 Mongolia | 5.2 |
| 86 Hong Kong | 4.6 |
| World | 4.3 |
| 155 Japan | 2.4 |
| 182 Thailand | 0.0 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP | 2014 % growth |
|--|---------------|
| 3 Mongolia | 9.8 |
| 10 Vietnam | 8.9 |
| 17 China | 8.3 |
| 25 Indonesia | 7.5 |
| 28 India | 7.3 |
| 30 Macau | 7.2 |
| 35 Malaysia | 6.8 |
| Asia Pacific | 5.1 |
| World | 4.3 |
| 107 Hong Kong | 3.9 |
| 170 Japan | 1.5 |
| 181 Thailand | 0.1 |

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment | 2014 % growth |
|--|---------------|
| 33 Vietnam | 5.4 |
| 38 Malaysia | 5.1 |
| 42 Hong Kong | 4.8 |
| 60 Indonesia | 3.9 |
| 105 India | 2.5 |
| Asia Pacific | 2.2 |
| World | 2.2 |
| 131 China | 1.7 |
| 132 Japan | 1.7 |
| 144 Macau | 1.0 |
| 177 Mongolia | -3.4 |
| 183 Thailand | -7.2 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment | 2014 % growth |
|---|---------------|
| 25 Vietnam | 5.2 |
| 35 Malaysia | 4.8 |
| 66 Hong Kong | 3.8 |
| 76 Indonesia | 3.2 |
| 89 India | 2.7 |
| 96 China | 2.6 |
| Asia Pacific | 2.5 |
| World | 2.5 |
| 113 Macau | 2.1 |
| 147 Japan | 0.8 |
| 163 Mongolia | -0.5 |
| 183 Thailand | -5.1 |

| Travel & Tourism Investment | 2014 % growth |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 25 Macau | 10.3 |
| 28 India | 9.8 |
| 47 Mongolia | 7.8 |
| 59 China | 6.9 |
| 60 Vietnam | 6.8 |
| 61 Thailand | 6.7 |
| Asia Pacific | 6.3 |
| World | 5.7 |
| 87 Malaysia | 5.1 |
| 102 Japan | 4.4 |
| 120 Indonesia | 3.4 |
| 163 Hong Kong | 0.7 |

| Visitor Exports | 2014 % growth |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 Indonesia | 14.2 |
| 5 Japan | 12.9 |
| 18 Vietnam | 9.8 |
| 21 Malaysia | 9.5 |
| World | 4.8 |
| 94 Hong Kong | 4.8 |
| Asia Pacific | 4.6 |
| 111 Macau | 3.8 |
| 128 India | 2.9 |
| 139 China | 2.4 |
| 157 Mongolia | 0.9 |
| 176 Thailand | -1.1 |

Country rankings: Long term growth, 2014 - 2024

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to GDP | 2014 - 2024 % growth pa |
|---|-------------------------|
| 5 China | 7.4 |
| 9 Thailand | 6.7 |
| 11 India | 6.4 |
| 12 Vietnam | 6.3 |
| 13 Mongolia | 6.3 |
| Asia Pacific | 5.4 |
| 51 Indonesia | 5.3 |
| 79 Macau | 4.6 |
| 91 Malaysia | 4.4 |
| World | 4.2 |
| 146 Hong Kong | 3.3 |
| 183 Japan | 1.4 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to GDP | 2014 - 2024 % growth pa |
|--|-------------------------|
| 3 China | 7.7 |
| 8 India | 7.0 |
| 13 Thailand | 6.4 |
| 33 Vietnam | 6.0 |
| 36 Mongolia | 5.7 |
| 37 Indonesia | 5.7 |
| Asia Pacific | 5.6 |
| 72 Macau | 4.8 |
| 83 Malaysia | 4.5 |
| World | 4.2 |
| 161 Hong Kong | 2.9 |
| 184 Japan | 1.0 |

| Travel & Tourism's Direct Contribution to Employment | 2014 - 2024 % growth pa |
|--|-------------------------|
| 8 Thailand | 4.9 |
| 46 Malaysia | 3.1 |
| 99 Mongolia | 2.1 |
| 104 India | 2.1 |
| World | 2.0 |
| Asia Pacific | 2.0 |
| 129 Indonesia | 1.6 |
| 133 Vietnam | 1.5 |
| 136 China | 1.5 |
| 139 Macau | 1.4 |
| 165 Japan | 0.6 |
| 176 Hong Kong | -0.2 |

| Travel & Tourism's Total Contribution to Employment | 2014 - 2024 % growth pa |
|---|-------------------------|
| 8 Thailand | 4.4 |
| 34 China | 3.5 |
| 49 Malaysia | 3.1 |
| Asia Pacific | 2.7 |
| World | 2.4 |
| 92 Macau | 2.1 |
| 99 India | 1.9 |
| 108 Indonesia | 1.8 |
| 143 Vietnam | 1.2 |
| 169 Japan | 0.3 |
| 170 Mongolia | 0.2 |
| 177 Hong Kong | -0.5 |

| Travel & Tourism Investment Contribution to Capital Investment | 2014 - 2024 % growth pa |
|--|-------------------------|
| 2 China | 8.4 |
| 8 Macau | 7.5 |
| 11 Mongolia | 7.3 |
| 13 Indonesia | 6.9 |
| 22 Thailand | 6.6 |
| 23 Vietnam | 6.5 |
| 25 India | 6.5 |
| Asia Pacific | 6.4 |
| 44 Malaysia | 5.7 |
| World | 5.1 |
| 156 Hong Kong | 2.5 |
| 182 Japan | 0.9 |

| Visitor Exports Contribution to Exports | 2014 - 2024 % growth pa |
|---|-------------------------|
| 11 Thailand | 7.3 |
| 23 Vietnam | 6.5 |
| 26 China | 6.3 |
| 36 Indonesia | 5.8 |
| Asia Pacific | 4.8 |
| 86 Mongolia | 4.4 |
| 90 India | 4.3 |
| World | 4.2 |
| 98 Malaysia | 4.1 |
| 112 Japan | 3.8 |
| 119 Macau | 3.6 |
| 130 Hong Kong | 3.4 |

Summary tables: Estimates & Forecasts

| Mongolia | 2013 MNTbn ¹ | 2013 % of total | 2014 Growth ² | MNTbn ¹ | 2024 % of total | Growth ³ |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Direct contribution to GDP | 423.8 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 820.0 | 1.7 | 6.3 |
| Total contribution to GDP | 896.3 | 5.2 | 9.8 | 1,709.7 | 3.6 | 5.7 |
| Direct contribution to employment ⁴ | 26 | 2.1 | -3.4 | 31 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Total contribution to employment ⁴ | 58 | 4.5 | -0.5 | 59 | 3.9 | 0.2 |
| Visitor exports | 573.8 | 7.9 | 0.9 | 891.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Domestic spending | 346.2 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 870.6 | 1.8 | 8.7 |
| Leisure spending | 763.7 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1,375.2 | 1.3 | 5.7 |
| Business spending | 156.4 | 0.4 | 8.2 | 386.6 | 0.4 | 8.6 |
| Capital investment | 1,058.8 | 11.0 | 7.8 | 2,302.5 | 10.5 | 7.3 |

¹2013 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2014 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2014-2024 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴'000 jobs

| Asia Pacific | 2013 US\$bn ¹ | 2013 % of total | 2014 Growth ² | US\$bn ¹ | 2024 % of total | Growth ³ |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Direct contribution to GDP | 654.1 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 1,170.1 | 3.0 | 5.4 |
| Total contribution to GDP | 2,017.0 | 8.9 | 5.1 | 3,689.5 | 9.7 | 5.6 |
| Direct contribution to employment ⁴ | 63,387 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 78,954 | 3.9 | 2.0 |
| Total contribution to employment ⁴ | 146,864 | 8.2 | 2.5 | 196,841 | 9.7 | 2.7 |
| Visitor exports | 364.4 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 607.3 | 4.2 | 4.8 |
| Domestic spending | 1,098.0 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 2,019.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| Leisure spending | 1,113.9 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 2,031.1 | 2.3 | 5.6 |
| Business spending | 348.4 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 595.7 | 0.7 | 5.0 |
| Capital investment | 284.3 | 3.8 | 6.3 | 562.4 | 4.7 | 6.4 |

¹2013 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2014 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2014-2024 annualised real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ⁴'000 jobs

| Worldwide | 2013 US\$bn ¹ | 2013 % of total | 2014 Growth ² | US\$bn ¹ | 2024 % of total | Growth ³ |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Direct contribution to GDP | 2,155.5 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 3,379.3 | 3.1 | 4.2 |
| Total contribution to GDP | 6,989.7 | 9.5 | 4.3 | 10,962.8 | 10.3 | 4.2 |
| Direct contribution to employment ⁴ | 100,893 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 126,255 | 3.7 | 2.0 |
| Total contribution to employment ⁴ | 265,835 | 8.9 | 2.5 | 346,839 | 10.2 | 2.4 |
| Visitor exports | 1,295.9 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 2,052.4 | 5.2 | 4.2 |
| Domestic spending | 3,220.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 5,057.1 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| Leisure spending | 3,412.8 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 5,451.2 | 2.4 | 4.4 |
| Business spending | 1,103.7 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 1,661.1 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| Capital investment | 753.8 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 1,308.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 |

¹2013 constant prices & exchange rates; ²2014 real growth adjusted for inflation (%); ³2014-2024 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

The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Real 2013 prices

| Mongolia (MNTbn, real 2013 prices) | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014E | 2024F |
|--|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Visitor exports | 534.1 | 595.8 | 532.1 | 405.8 | 702.3 | 573.8 | 579.1 | 891.2 |
| 2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending) | 296.6 | 290.5 | 305.4 | 290.0 | 310.0 | 346.2 | 376.9 | 870.6 |
| 3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2) | 830.8 | 886.4 | 837.4 | 695.8 | 1012.4 | 920.1 | 956.0 | 1761.8 |
| 4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain) | -413.0 | -426.6 | -398.9 | -336.7 | -553.0 | -496.3 | -510.0 | -941.8 |
| 5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4) | 417.8 | 459.7 | 438.6 | 359.1 | 459.3 | 423.8 | 445.9 | 820.0 |
| Other final impacts (indirect & induced) | 218.5 | 240.4 | 229.4 | 187.8 | 240.2 | 221.7 | 233.2 | 428.9 |
| 6. Domestic supply chain | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Capital investment | 407.4 | 626.4 | 572.3 | 887.5 | 995.9 | 1,058.8 | 1,141.4 | 2,302.5 |
| 8. Government collective spending | 60.4 | 57.6 | 57.2 | 68.6 | 77.3 | 82.6 | 87.9 | 222.7 |
| 9. Imported goods from indirect spending | -354.7 | -370.5 | -456.8 | -891.7 | -990.3 | -1,034.4 | -1,087.7 | -2,360.4 |
| 10. Induced | 146.4 | 210.3 | 168.8 | 101.9 | 139.2 | 143.9 | 163.5 | 296.0 |
| 11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10) | 895.8 | 1,223.9 | 1,009.5 | 713.2 | 921.6 | 896.3 | 984.3 | 1,709.7 |
| Employment impacts ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 33.6 | 36.1 | 34.0 | 23.4 | 30.5 | 26.3 | 25.4 | 31.5 |
| 13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 76.0 | 101.7 | 82.3 | 48.7 | 64.4 | 57.8 | 57.5 | 58.7 |
| Other indicators | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Expenditure on outbound travel | 419.4 | 507.3 | 510.6 | 548.9 | 532.9 | 607.1 | 654.8 | 1,186.2 |

The economic contribution of Travel & Tourism: Nominal prices

| Mongolia (MNTbn, nominal prices) | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014E | 2024F |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Visitor exports | 316.5 | 359.5 | 385.4 | 322.6 | 641.9 | 573.8 | 623.2 | 1,448.4 |
| 2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending) | 175.8 | 175.3 | 221.2 | 230.5 | 283.3 | 346.2 | 405.7 | 1,415.0 |
| 3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2) | 492.3 | 534.8 | 606.5 | 553.1 | 925.3 | 920.1 | 1,028.9 | 2,863.4 |
| 4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain) | -244.7 | -257.4 | -288.9 | -267.7 | -505.5 | -496.3 | -548.9 | -1,530.7 |
| 5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4) | 247.6 | 277.4 | 317.6 | 285.5 | 419.8 | 423.8 | 480.0 | 1,332.8 |
| Other final impacts (indirect & induced) | 129.5 | 145.1 | 166.1 | 149.3 | 219.6 | 221.7 | 251.0 | 697.0 |
| 6. Domestic supply chain | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Capital investment | 241.4 | 378.0 | 414.5 | 705.5 | 910.2 | 1,058.8 | 1,228.4 | 3,742.1 |
| 8. Government collective spending | 35.8 | 34.8 | 41.4 | 54.6 | 70.6 | 82.6 | 94.6 | 362.0 |
| 9. Imported goods from indirect spending | -210.2 | -223.6 | -330.8 | -708.9 | -905.1 | -1,034.4 | -1,170.7 | -3,836.2 |
| 10. Induced | 86.8 | 126.9 | 122.3 | 81.0 | 127.2 | 143.9 | 176.0 | 481.0 |
| 11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10) | 530.8 | 738.5 | 731.1 | 566.9 | 842.3 | 896.3 | 1,059.4 | 2,778.7 |
| Employment impacts ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 33.6 | 36.1 | 34.0 | 23.4 | 30.5 | 26.3 | 25.4 | 31.5 |
| 13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | 76.0 | 101.7 | 82.3 | 48.7 | 64.4 | 57.8 | 57.5 | 58.7 |
| Other indicators | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Expenditure on outbound travel | 248.5 | 306.1 | 369.8 | 436.4 | 487.0 | 607.1 | 704.7 | 1,927.8 |

*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

| Mongolia | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Growth¹ (%) | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014E | 2024F² |
| 1. Visitor exports | -37.1 | 11.5 | -10.7 | -23.7 | 73.1 | -18.3 | 0.9 | 4.4 |
| 2. Domestic expenditure (includes government individual spending) | 1.6 | -2.1 | 5.1 | -5.0 | 6.9 | 11.7 | 8.9 | 8.7 |
| 3. Internal tourism consumption (= 1 + 2) | -27.1 | 6.6 | -5.5 | -16.7 | 45.3 | -9.0 | 3.9 | 6.3 |
| 4. Purchases by tourism providers, including imported goods (supply chain) | -26.1 | 3.3 | -6.5 | -15.6 | 64.2 | -10.3 | 2.8 | 6.3 |
| 5. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 3 + 4) | -28.3 | 10.0 | -4.6 | -18.1 | 27.9 | -7.7 | 5.2 | 6.3 |
| Other final impacts (indirect & induced) | -28.3 | 10.0 | -4.6 | -18.1 | 27.9 | -7.7 | 5.2 | 6.3 |
| 6. Domestic supply chain | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Capital investment | 77.8 | 53.8 | -8.6 | 55.1 | 12.2 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 7.3 |
| 8. Government collective spending | 28.0 | -4.7 | -0.7 | 20.0 | 12.6 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 9.7 |
| 9. Imported goods from indirect spending | 1.8 | 5.7 | 9.5 | 48.1 | 14.5 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 7.9 |
| 10. Induced | -22.5 | 43.6 | -19.7 | -39.6 | 36.6 | 3.4 | 13.6 | 6.1 |
| 11. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP (= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10) | -18.9 | 36.6 | -17.5 | -29.3 | 29.2 | -2.7 | 9.8 | 5.7 |
| Employment impacts ('000) | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | -32.9 | 7.6 | -5.9 | -31.1 | 30.4 | -13.8 | -3.4 | 2.1 |
| 13. Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment | -24.6 | 33.8 | -19.1 | -40.8 | 32.3 | -10.2 | -0.5 | 0.2 |
| Other indicators | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Expenditure on outbound travel | -13.1 | 20.9 | 0.6 | 7.5 | -2.9 | 13.9 | 7.8 | 6.1 |

¹2008-2013 real annual growth adjusted for inflation (%); ²2014-2024 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 sector plus its indirect and induced impacts (see below).

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

DIRECT SPENDING IMPACTS

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

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

Government individual spending – spending by government on Travel & Tourism services directly linked to visitors, such as cultural (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 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** – 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 sector 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.



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 makes small revisions annually, 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 to existing countries reporting an additional year's data. New country TSAs incorporated this year were Iceland, Serbia, UAE and the UK. In addition to producing reports on 184 countries, we also produce a world report and reports on 23 other geographic regions, sub-regions and economic and geographic groups. This year there are 7 reports for special economic and geographic groups.

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G20

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*included in European Union



Economic impact reports:

Regions, sub-regions and countries

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

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