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## Features of the Growth of the Tourism Sector Around the World

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The most effective and trustworthy technique for bringing the nations of the globe together and energizing their bilateral interactions is the worldwide expansion of tourism. The increase of tourism has a favorable impact on practically all industries and contributes to the dynamic expansion of the national economy. Additionally, the industry offers quick returns on investment, expanding opportunities for tourism businesses, and the potential for substantial profits all contribute to the industry's increased investment levels.

As a result, the growth of tourism is something that many nations and businesspeople are quite interested in. As a result of today's globalization, the tourism industry plays a significant role in the economic activities of many nations as a source of substantial money. In terms of foreign exchange revenues, job creation, the growth of small businesses and private enterprise, and the preservation of culture and values, tourism has a positive impact on the economic and social life of the nation.

The development of the nation is significantly aided by tourism, a crucial sector of the economy. Therefore, the implementation of international norms and standards aimed at creating favorable conditions for the development of tourism, the development of tourism infrastructure, the creation of a favorable tourism environment, the development of transport logistics, the expansion of internal and external routes, the improvement of the quality of transport services, and the provision of services to various segments of the tourism market to diversify tourism products and services, to promote the tourism products of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the international and domestic tourism markets, to strengthen the image of the country as a safe place for travel and recreation, and to train personnel for the tourism industry January 5, 2019 - Concept of development of the tourism industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2025, as well as a new version of the Law "On Tourism" was adopted on July 18, 2019.

Today, the growth of Uzbek tourism is a crucial issue because it will increase the share of profitable and promising sectors in the country's sustainable economic development, diversify the economy, make it more attractive to investors, lower unemployment, and enhance relations with the rest of the world.

In order to grow Uzbek tourism, it is crucial to first understand the current state of the global tourism industry, assess it, and develop competitive tourist services that will help Uzbek tourism stand out to the rest of the world while also generating as much revenue as possible.

Nowadays, tourism plays a key role in the global economy and contributes significantly to the improvement of the social and economic conditions in various nations. The World Tourism Organization estimates that in 2018, tourism contributed 10.4% of the world's GDP, or 8.8 trillion US dollars, to total exports of 1.5 trillion US dollars, or 6.5% (or 27.2% of all services exports), and supported 319 million employment (1 out of 10 people work in the tourism sector). One out of every five jobs produced worldwide during the previous five years has been in the tourist industry.

In the next ten years, analysts predict that 100 million more jobs will be produced globally in the tourism sector. This indicates that during the next ten years, the tourist industry will generate one

out of every four new jobs. Jobs in the tourism industry help to promote employment, particularly for women, young people, and other underrepresented groups in society. In nations where the economy is vital, tourism is regarded as a key driver of job growth. 71% of all new positions in Greece, 60% in Portugal, and 47% in the UAE were in this industry.

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Tourism generates goods and services in a variety of industries, including lodging and travel, food, shopping, culture, sports, and recreation, supports local economies, and observes customary holidays all over the world.

There is a sizable proportion of tourists from wealthy nations in the global tourism business. People from wealthy nations want to travel more because tourism is mostly dependent on high money. Outbound tourism, or travel outside the country, will grow as a result.

Travelers have a variety of objectives, and contemporary tourism destinations are growing alongside more established ones today. The number of new tourist attractions causes regular variations in the tourist flow.

**Table 1. Development of tourism by types in January-August 2018, in %**

<b>January - August 2018</b>	<b>Global</b>	<b>Europe</b>	<b>Asia-Pacific</b>	<b>North America</b>	<b>Latin America</b>
Total external travel	+ 6%	+ 5%	+ 8%	+ 4%	+ 8%
Vacation trips	+ 7%	+ 6%	+ 10%	+ 4%	+ 10%
City tours	+ 8%	+ 6%	+ 10%	+ 4%	+ 18%
Beach trip	+ 10%	+ 8%	+ 15%	+ 3%	+ 15%
Tourist trips (out of town)	+ 4%	+ 5%	-2%	+ 5%	+ 3%

Source: World Travel Trends 2018/2019, P.1.

The number of tourists globally increased by 6% in the first eight months of 2018, which is the fastest growth rate in the history of the sector. It is evident that new tourist locations are growing in addition to the increase in visitors to popular conventional tourist destinations (Table 1).

All regions' growth was mostly driven by leisure travel, which saw an average increase of 7%. In a similar vein, beach tourism grew rapidly and even outpaced city travel in terms of growth. While Asia-Pacific experienced a little dip, short-term tourist visits, particularly out-of-town trips, showed considerable increase in North America. Experts predict that this year will bring about even more significant changes than it did in 2018, and that this trend will continue.

The distinctness of the regions' socioeconomic, historical, cultural, and geographical qualities is the cause of the discrepancy in the development of tourism sites in the various regions.

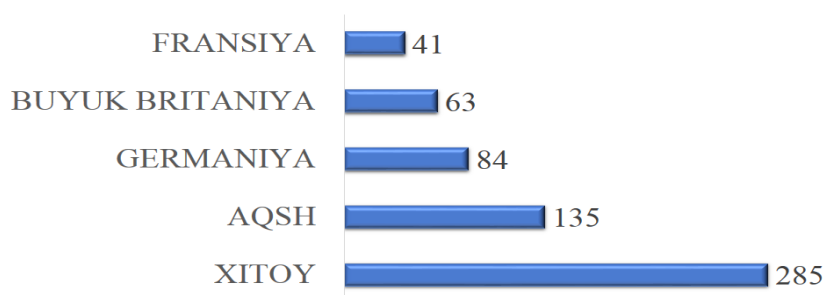
Europe's outbound travel experienced consistent growth in 2018, increasing by 6%. The growth of the tourist industries in Sweden, Russia, Italy, Germany, Austria, and particularly Poland, as well as the infrastructure for tourism development and the rise in tourism in Turkey and Greece, were the main drivers of an increase in the number of European visitors<sup>2</sup>. Positive predictions are made for 2019, and rapid growth is anticipated.

<sup>1</sup> Travel & Tourism Economic Impact 2019. P.1.

<sup>2</sup>World Travel Trends 2018/2019, P.2.

Tourists from Europe spend 495.6 billion dollars annually (2017). Germans rank third in the world and top in Europe in this regard. When it comes to how much money tourists spend when traveling, France and Great Britain are two of the top five countries in the world (Figure 1).

Travel abroad increased most rapidly in Asia and Latin America. One of the key drivers of the rise in international travel is the 8% increase in Asian tourists in the first eight months of 2018.



**Figure 1. Annual expenses of tourists of the leading 5 countries, billion. USD (2017)**

Source: UNWTO barometer 2018 – World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), april 2018.  
<https://www.moodiedavittreport.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/wto-1.png>

The region with the fastest growth in tourism in 2018 was Asia and the Pacific. Traditional vacation spots including Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Cambodia, and Laos have seen a major increase in visitor numbers. China has been the key driver of growth in the Asian tourist sector, accounting for the largest 13% rise in outbound travel. It should be highlighted that China was responsible for 25% of the global tourism growth in 2017.

In the first eight months of 2018, travelers from North and Latin America traveled abroad more frequently, increasing by 5%. North American travel increased by 4%, whereas Latin American outbound travel was substantially stronger (over 8%). In contrast to Canada, which had a fall in outbound travel this year, the US saw an increase of 7%. Travelers from Chile made 8% more trips abroad.

In Mexico, this metric showed an increase of 2%. The number of tourists is anticipated to rise by 8% in North and Latin America in 2019, which is a very favorable estimate. Cruise travel has recently become one of the tourism sectors in North America (mostly the USA) with the fastest growth rates. Even though this area of tourism makes up a very small portion of global travel, it is significant since its growth rate is twice as rapid as that of other vacation destinations.

In terms of the total number of travelers, the USA is the largest source of the global tourism market. Germany, China, and Great Britain are next. 35% of international tourism is based on the beaches of these four nations. Spain, Germany, and France are the top three tourism destinations for Americans.

The export of tourism services presents a significant possibility for economic growth for many nations across the world. This leads to increased global competitiveness in the tourism industry (Table 2).

**Table 2. The share of tourism in the economy, by regions**

Regions	The share of tourism in GDP,	Population employed in the tourism sector, mln.	In 2018, compared to the previous year, the increase in the share of tourism in GDP, in percent
America	2,3 trillion US dollars	44,2	2,3
Asia-Pacific	2,9 trillion US dollars	179,6	6,4
Africa	194 billion US dollars	24,3	5,6
Europe	2,2 trillion US dollars	36,7	3,1

Middle East	237 billion US dollars	5,4	0,6
total	7,8 trillion US dollars	290,2	-

In North America, tourism's GDP contribution rose by 2.3% in 2018. The US continues to be the region's largest source of tourism, making up 83% of the North American market (and 18% of the global market). The US had a 2.2% increase, with the domestic market accounting for the majority of the growth while overseas visitor revenue fell by 1%.

The dollar's appreciation against a number of other currencies, as well as the rise in foreign travel to Germany and the major Asian markets, are both to blame for the reduction in incoming income (China, South). In 2018, fewer Chinese tourists traveled abroad, in part because of deteriorating commercial ties between the two nations.

2018 had a 2.4% increase in tourism in Latin America, which is twice as fast as the region's overall economic growth. The main drivers of tourism growth were the depreciation of the local currency (for instance, in Argentina), the ease of obtaining visas (for instance, in Brazil), and the opening of some nations (for instance, Ecuador) to foreign airlines. Additionally, with a growth of 21.6%, Ecuador's tourism experienced the largest growth in the area. Peru, Colombia, and Brazil, which have strong tourism potential, all experienced rapid growth. Because of the post-hurricane recovery, tourism in the Caribbean increased by 2.1 percent.

The expansion of the middle class in the Asia-Pacific area, the creation of international transportation networks, and the upgrading of infrastructure all contribute to an increase in the region's GDP's share of tourism. This region experienced the largest growth of this indicator in 2018. In example, Chinese travel increased by 7.3% in 2018, making up 51% of regional travel (and 17% of global travel).

As Chinese beach vacations to Southeast Asia expanded, Thailand, the region's largest tourism industry, experienced a 6% gain. All Indian tourism-related metrics are growing steadily, and in 2018 the sector's GDP share climbed by 6.7%. The country's middle class is still expanding, which is the main cause of this. A rise in the tourism sector's contribution to Central Asia's GDP was noted, which was made possible by Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan's active infrastructure development and visa processing.

In 2018, the average GDP growth rate for Africa was 3.2%, while the tourism sector's share of that growth climbed by 5.6%. Africa is the second-fastest-growing tourism region, according to 2018 figures (after the Asia-Pacific region). This growth can be explained in part by North Africa's renewed security for tourists, as well as the development and implementation of policies aimed at facilitating travel.

Ethiopia is distinguished not only in Africa, but also in the world with the fastest growing tourism economy. Ethiopia's tourism growth of 48.6% in 2018 was mainly driven by an increase in international visitors as a result of its transformation into a regional transport hub and visa facilitation policies. At the same time, Egypt's tourism sector grew by 16.5 percent and achieved significant stability. International travelers are returning to the country's north shore thanks to ongoing security improvements in important tourism hubs like Sharm el-Sheikh.

The GDP of the area's tourism industry increased by 3.1%. It should be highlighted that the 4.9% increase in international visitor spending accounts for the majority of the region's economy's total 2% gain. The fastest-growing nations among those with the greatest economy were Turkey (+ 15.0%), Portugal (+ 8.1%), and Greece (+ 6.9%). Turkey's rise is the result of increased security and currency depreciation, which has increased the country's appeal to tourists from abroad.

At the same time, Portugal and Greece have had such rapid growth as a result of ongoing government assistance programs for travel and tourism. These include methods for overcoming seasonality and redistributing visitors to less popular regions. Europeans' interest has waned as a result of the UK's unfavorable response to Brexit.

With a growth of 0.6%, the tourist industry in the Middle East experienced the poorest growth in 2018. In Saudi Arabia (-1.3%) and Qatar (-5.1%), where political unrest was the key factor, the GDP growth rate for tourism fell. The countries in the region that experienced the largest growth were Jordan (+5.7%), Kuwait (+5.3%), and Israel (+2.7%). In 2018, growth in travel and tourism in the UAE was 2.4%.

The tourist-heavy regions are in Europe and Asia-Pacific. The average income from visitors visiting this region is relatively high, although the tourism industry in European and American countries is quite profitable.

The degree of development of the regional tourism industries varies, as do the distribution of visitor arrivals and related revenue. 51% of all tourists worldwide originate in Europe, which also contributes 37% of the industry's annual revenue. Contrarily, 16% of all tourists worldwide and 25% of the nation's gross domestic product come from visitors to the United States. Additionally, the USA produces 83% of the goods and services produced in the North American tourism industry and accounts for 18% of global production.

On the basis of the aforementioned, it can be concluded that Uzbekistan benefits greatly from paying special attention to the constantly growing tourism sector. We may argue that the growth of tourism in Uzbekistan, particularly short-term travel, urban travel, culinary travel, and pilgrimage travel, is its foundation.

Geographically, Uzbekistan is ideally situated for international travel. The Great Silk Road's crossroads, Central Asia, is now the hub of Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Europe, where tourism has grown. This aspect may affect tourists' need for quick transit. A significant influx of tourists can be attracted by linking Uzbekistan's international routes with those in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

There are several historical and cultural landmarks in Uzbekistan. The UNESCO list only includes about 200 cultural monuments out of over 7,200 total. Due to this, Uzbek tourism has a unique appeal. Of course, the development of modern cities broadens the range of tourists in addition to the ancient city.

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