

SYRIA

2021 Annual Research: Key Highlights¹

Global Data



Total GDP contribution:

2019

10.4%

USD 9,170 BN

2020

5.5%

USD 4,671 BN



Total Travel & Tourism jobs:

2019

334 MN

= 1 in 10 jobs

2020

272 MN

= 1 in 11 jobs

Total Travel & Tourism GDP change in 2020:

-49.1%

=USD -4,498 BN

Global Economy GDP change:

-3.7%

1 in 4 net new jobs
were created by Travel &
Tourism during 2014-2019



Change in Jobs in 2020²

-61.6 MN
-18.5%

Syria Key Data

2019

2020



Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP:

8.7%

of Total
Economy

Total T&T GDP = SYP875.0BN
(USD1,445.9MN)

3.4%

of Total
Economy

Total T&T GDP = SYP319.3BN
(USD527.6MN)

-63.5%

Change in Travel
& Tourism GDP
vs -7.7% real
economy GDP
change



Total contribution of Travel & Tourism to Employment:

163.4

Jobs (000s)
(6.2 % of total employment)

126.5

Jobs (000s)
(5.2 % of total employment)

Change in jobs²:

-22.6%

-36.9 (000s)



Visitor Impact International:

SYP **613.8** BN

Visitor spend
21.2% of total exports (USD1,014.2MN)

SYP **144.6** BN

Visitor spend
6.7% of total exports (USD238.9MN)

Change in
international visitor
spend:

-76.4%

-USD 775.3 MN

Domestic:

SYP **281.8** BN

Visitor spend
(USD 465.6MN)

SYP **169.1** BN

Visitor spend
(USD 279.5MN)

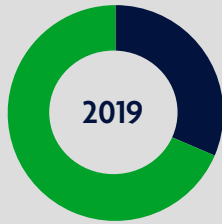
Change in domestic
visitor spend:

-40.0%

-USD 186.2 MN

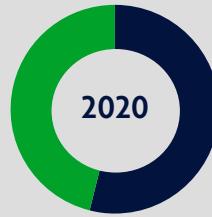
Syria Sector Characteristics

Domestic vs International Spending:



● Domestic Spending:
USD 465.6MN (31%)

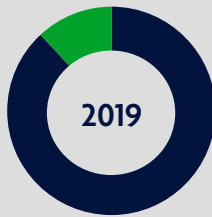
● International Spending:
USD 1,014.2MN (69%)



● Domestic Spending:
USD 279.5MN (54%)

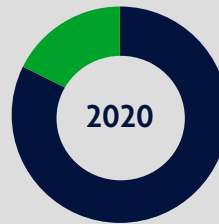
● International Spending:
USD 238.9MN (46%)

Leisure vs Business Spending:



● Leisure Spending:
USD 1,303.0MN (88%)

● Business Spending:
USD 176.8MN (12%)



● Leisure Spending:
USD 426.5MN (82%)

● Business Spending:
USD 91.8MN (18%)

Inbound Arrivals³

2019	2020
1. Iraq 55%	1. Iraq 48%
2. Turkey 10%	2. Jordan 10%
3. Iran 6%	3. Turkey 7%
4. Jordan 6%	4. Iran 7%
5. Lebanon 5%	5. Saudi Arabia 7%
Rest of world 17%	Rest of world 21%

Outbound Departures³

2019	2020
1. Turkey 56%	1. Turkey 57%
2. United Arab Emirates 11%	2. United Arab Emirates 15%
3. Kuwait 8%	3. Kuwait 8%
4. Jordan 6%	4. Jordan 8%
5. Bahrain 5%	5. Bahrain 4%
Rest of world 14%	Rest of world 9%

1. All values are in constant 2020 prices & exchange rates. As reported in March 2021

2. Where the country or region has implemented job support schemes and supported jobs are still recorded as employment by national statistical authorities, job losses exclude those supported jobs (where known)

3. Source: Oxford Economics, national sources and UNWTO