ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE TOURISM SECTOR IN THE ARAB SPRING COUNTRIES

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Abstract - The aim of this study is to examine and analyze the economic impact of the series of mass political movements that have rocked the Arab World since the late 2010 (Arab Spring). We focus on Arab countries in North African (Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco) and (Bahrain, Lebanon Jordan, Syria, and Yemen) in Arab West Asia. All the Arab Spring countries have been affected, but the magnitude varied from country to country. Immediate consequences of the unrest was a huge drop in the number of tourists in the main tourist destinations in the region. Particularly Egypt and Tunisia, with nearly 40% in 2011. Other tourism indicators such as the contribution to GDP, FDI inflows, expenditure and employment show also a decline in 2011, followed by some improvement in 2012, but the indicators remained below the pre-revolutionary growth levels. Another important consequence was the rise in intra-regional Arab tourism, Particularly to Dubai, and Qatar. Turkey and Malaysia have attracted a large number of Arab tourists

Index Terms - Tourism, Arab Spring Countries, Economy

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the Council of World Travel and Tourism (WTTC) total contribution of travel and tourism in the global GDP by 3.0% in 2012. This was faster than the growth of the world economy as a whole by 2.3%, and also faster than the growth of a number of broad industries including manufacturing, financial & business services and retail. In Jordan the total contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP was 4,750.5 million Jordan Dinar which is equivalent to 22.0% of GDP as in 2012. The total contribution of Travel & Tourism to employment, including indirect jobs Visitor exports generated JOD3,119.0mn (31.9% of total exports) in 2012.

The Arab countries are rich in historical abundance and archeological excellence. Its importance as a tourist destination, in addition to the moderate climate, strategic location has long beaches stretching from the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

This makes the tourism sector productive and contributes effectively to national income and economic development in these countries. But since the Arab revolutions, subsequent protests ,

The perception of these countries has changed as a tourist destination, especially for the Europeans, which covered about 80% of the tourism market. Accordingly, the tourism industry in the Arab countries witnessed a marked decline after a period of the revolutions of the Arab Spring because of the lack of political unrest and security in Arab countries such as Yemen, Tunisia, Egypt, Syria and Libya, and less in Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The primary objective of this study is to assess the contribution of the tourism and travel sector in the Arab national economic activity during the period 1990-2012, and thus to know the impact of insecurity and the political crisis on the tourism movement in the Arab countries and the repercussions of the Arab.

Research objectives include:
1-Providing and comparing data to evaluate the contribution of tourism and travel in the Arab national economic activity
2. Explanation of the revolutions of the Arab Spring dimensions through the current reality and the information and data provided by the relevant sources, compared to the situation before the crisis
3. Detection of economic effects in an attempt to suggest possible solutions
4. To propose relevant mechanisms to overcome the crisis and to support the restoration of the tourism sector in the region again

This study was the analytical method and analytical approach in order to highlight the problem in question, with the appropriate dimensions and solutions

Basic sources of this paper include the collection of information from the data provided WTTC and the UNWTO.

III. REVIEW OF THE ARAB SPRING COUNTRIES TOURISM SECTOR FROM 1990-2010

During this period, tourism (measured by visitors on

the right) was a significant increase especially in Egypt which recorded an increase of (424%). Surpassing tourism growth in Morocco and Tunisia. In 2010, Egypt welcomed more than 14.9 million visitors. Therefore, Egypt occupies the top rank of the 19th world tourist destination.

On the other side, Jordan witnessed a remarkable tourism development between 1990-1995. the growth rate (1,185%) was regular since 2000: more than 4.2 million visitors in 2010, placing Jordan in the top 50 international tourist destinations.

Morocco (26 ranked in the top destinations in the world in 2009) to reach 9.4 million international visitors in 2016. This growth increased after 2000, when it began its strategy to develop the tourism sector "Vision 2010". Tunisia (34th in the world in the best destinations) has registered steady growth since 1990, which slowed downafter 2006.

Table 1. Arab Spring countries International tourist arrivals

Destination	2010	2011	2012
Middle East	58,181	54,936	51,986
Bahrain	-	-	-
Egypt	14,051	9,497	11,196
Jordan	4,207	3,960	4,162
Kuwait	207	269	-
Lebanon	2,168	1,655	1,365
Libya	-	-	-
Oman	-	-	-
Qatar	1,519	2,527	-
Saudi Arabia	10,850	17,498	13,664
Syria	8,546	5,070	-
United Arab Emirates	7,432	8,129	8,977
Yemen	1,025	829	-
North Africa	18,860	17,055	18,536
Algeria	2,070	2,395	-
Morocco	9,288	9,342	9,375
Tunisia	6,902	4,782	5,950

Source: UNWTO, 2013, pp. 11-12.

In Lebanon, the civil war ended in 1990 and 1995, reviving the tourism industry. Over the past decade, tourism growth has been one of the fastest in the world and in the Arab Spring region. The number of international tourists is estimated at more than 2.1 million in 2016. Syria grew more than 1.315 percent between 1990 and 2016, opening up to international tourism after tourism flourished in 2000. After a slowdown between 2004 and 2008 began again with very high Strong in 2009, the country could reach 795 million tourists in 2010. In the Libyan Arab Republic, Oxford estimates the economy by an increase of 182% in the number of international arrivals between 1990 and 2016.

Europe is the main market born in all countries of the Arab Spring (58% of the world's tourist arrivals in 2007, with a higher percentage of Egypt, 72%). Rising tourists from emerging new markets such as India, Brazil, China and Russia are still small but growing in all countries of the Arab Spring.

To identify the relative importance of tourism market in a particular economy, internal tourism has to be considered, for example, indicators that refer to resident tourists (Table 2). The World Tourism Organization collects data on "overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments

Table 2. Domestic guests in hotels and similar establishments (estimates in millions)

Countries	2000	2007
Egypt	1.8	2.20*
Jordan	0.3	0.6
Morocco	1.08	1.5
Syria	0.68	0.68
Tunisia	0.9	1.25

Source: UNWTO.

Local tourism is a critical issue in the countries of the Arab Spring, but this trend is not considered in developing marketing activities.

Not measured in a previous case, little analysis was done. Local tourism also needs to establish infrastructure and equipment in order to respond to the social aspirations associated with economic development.

some factors can affect local tourism such as country size, unemployment level and population ratio. The latter is more important because local tourism is an urban phenomenon. local tourism expenses are directly associated with GDP, according to World Tourism Organization estimates, increased by 1.5 GDP rate.

During the period 1990 to 2010, international tourism revenues in the Arab Spring countries rose significantly in 2000. This expenditure is derived from balance of payments and it includes expenditure on travel as well as expenditure on passenger services provided by state institutions to non-residents.

Table 3. Expenditures by international visitors (2000 US$ billions)

Countries	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2015
Algeria	0.113	0.128	0.545	0.755	0.875	0.788
Libya	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.304	0.09	0.09
Syria	0.27	1.306	1.082	1.716	2.143	2.239
Tunisia	1.122	1.507	1.977	2.361	2.704	2.579
Jordan	1.012	1.045	0.935	1.606	2.452	2.561
Morocco	1.472	1.363	2.28	4.303	5.024	4.986

Source: UNWTO& WTTC.

The total value of these receipts doubled in the Arab Spring countries between 1990 and 2010. The increase in Syria was noticeable, reaching 829%, compared with 339% in Egypt, Morocco and 253% in Jordan, and an increase in revenues reflecting their success in world tourism markets.

Only Yemen (183%) and Tunisia (230%) saw a more moderate increase: the tourism industry has reached maturity in its current model of tourism development.

The evolution of total personal spending also underscores the exceptional development of spending on domestic tourism in the Arab Spring countries over the past two decades. In 2010, it reached about 3.5 times the levels of 1990..

Some countries such as Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco and Syria have achieved the highest growth rate of domestic tourism. Jordan, after a slowdown between 1998 and 2000, saw a strong expansion after 2004.

At present, domestic tourism in the Arab Spring countries is more important than international tourism for their economies. Exports of tourism services amounted to $ 49.853 billion in 2010, compared with $ 630.61 billion in resident expenditure. However, Global tourism in Libya is still limited and it reaches only 9% of full tourist spending.

IV. THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM ON THE ARAB SPRING COUNTRIES' ECONOMIES

A. Tourism in GDP

Table (4) shows that Lebanon ranked first in direct contribution to GDP at nominal prices (27.4%) in 2010.

Table 4 shows that travel and tourism did not contribute much to Libya's GDP, registering only a contribution of 3.5%.

Table 4. Macroeconomic weight of the Arab Spring countries (percentage of tourism and travel in GDP economy) (Real growth (%))

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Bahrain	9.4	-14.6	3.4	-3.4	6.9	-27.6
Jordan	-0.1	15.3	2.2	3.7	11	-11.7
Lebanon	-53	440.3	-17	-0.9	16.6	-5.4
Syria	-1	12	-1.5	0.9	36.9	-19.5
Yemen		-30.6	-2.8	24.2	15	-23.9
Egypt	11.7	16.8	6.1	4.4	3.2	-12.5
Libya	6.5	-6.2	15.2	20.7	-12	-29.1
Morocco	2.7	-3.1	4.5	16.9	5.3	2.2
Tunisia	-8.1	3.7	13.5	13.1	-0.3	-21.3
World	-1.1	1.9	3.9	3	2.8	2.8

Changes in the tourism sector during the period 1990-2012 should be considered with regard to the overall economic development of each country and the growth of other sectors. In Morocco, Syria, Egypt and Jordan, tourism growth was faster than growth in other sectors, increasing the share of the economy. In Libya, development of the tourism sector should be seen in the face of rapidly increasing energy industry.

In Tunisia, the industry is stable around 16% during the considered period, noting that it has developed with the macro economy.

B. Tourism status in the balance of services

export earnings that are achieved from tourism (goods and services) are expected to reach 6.1% of exports in 2010. In Libya and Yemen, tourism is a major item in the balance of payments as shown in (Table 5).

Table No 5. The following table compares the revenues of countries that witnessed the Arab Spring in services revenues in the balance of services (in %) (Real growth (%))

Countries	1990	1995	2000	2005	2016
Egypt	40.5	34.3	47.5	49.2	50.1
Jordan	54.4	56.9	57	75.3	80.6
Libya	11.9	12.9	48.8	56.3	82.6
Morocco	64.5	67.6	75.1	67	67.5
Tunisia	66.8	73.2	71.4	69.6	63.6
Lebanon	58.6	25.4	54.9	52.2	
Syria	34.3	70.4	70.4	69.9	67.9

Source: WTTC, UNWTO

The growth rate of tourism was as follows: Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, the highest in the balance of service. The Syrian BOP between 1990 and 1995 increased double when the government gradually encouraged it.

Direct and indirect tourism employment (Table 6) contributes significantly to overall employment in the Arab Spring countries

Table (6) data indicate that Travel & Tourism in Lebanon generated about 25.8% of total employment in 2016. Tourism contributes about 21% of total employment in Jordan, and more than (15%) of the total employment in Syria, Bahrain , Morocco, Egypt and Tunisia. The share of tourism in total employment is less than 7% in Libya, and Yemen.

Table 6. Arab Spring Countries Employment in the tourist sector as a share of total employment (Real growth (%))

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Bahrain	9.2	-13.4	-2.2	-2.4	6.3	-28.3
Jordan	6.1	18.4	0.4	-0.3	11.9	-11.8
Lebanon	-62.4	427.7	-16.1	0.6	9.3	-6.3
Syria	-1.4	11.9	5.9	-1.7	35.7	-11.4
Yemen	32.1	-31.4	-4.8	22.7	12.7	-16
Egypt	7.9	13.4	3.5	3.1	1.7	-15.8
Libya	9.1	11.9	16	12.5	-22.9	9.5
Morocco	1.8	2.8	4.5	13.6	2.8	0.8
Tunisia	-11.8	3.7	11.6	11.1	-1.3	-21.3
World	4.5	4.3	-4	0.7	-1.2	1.7

Source: WTTC, UNWTO

The countries with large population working in the tourism sector such as Morocco with 1,809,800 jobs. between 1990-2016, total employment in this industry increased by 219%, whereas tourist arrivals increased by 404%. This indicates that productivity per each employee is doubled

C. Visitor exports

Visitor exports are a major element of the contribution of Travel & Tourism. In 2010, Lebanon generated 8.077 bn in visitor exports (38.8%) of total exports. Table (7) shows that Jordan, Morocco, Egypt, and Syria stands on the top level in terms of foreign visitor exports. While Libya, did not gain from foreign visitor exports.

Table No 7. Visitor Exports (Real growth (%))

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Bahrain	3.6	-19.6	-5	-3.5	8	-28.9
Jordan	6.3	13.4	-7.6	6.5	17	-15.7
Lebanon	23.9	71.1	10.2	1	8.1	-8.2
Syria	-15.3	12.4	-6.5	0.1	61	-24.2
Yemen	620.5	759.2	19.8	5.4	26.5	-43.5
Egypt	51.8	19.4	3.6	0.4	6.8	-27.5
Libya	-2.7	-21.7	97.4	-7.1	5.4	-62.7
Morocco	1.4	-8.1	14.1	17.9	6.2	5.7
Tunisia	-10.7	-3.3	4.3	15.8	0.4	-36.3
World	6.5	6	7.2	3.6	5.7	5.4

D. Capital investment in tourism and government expenditure on the tourism sector.

Capital investment includes direct expenditure in the travel and tourism industry from all sectors involved. This investment expenditure is also measured on specific tourist assets such as passenger transport equipment, new visitors' accommodation, as well as restaurants, resort and leisure facilities for specific tourist use.

Table 8 shows that the following countries (Libya, Yemen, Lebanon and Syria in the early 1990s) share tourism-related investment in total investment above the global average (see Table 8).

These investments in this period are mainly in transport infrastructure, tourism equipment and technological innovation. Egypt is increasing its investment in tourism industry, although growth in the economy from other sectors is growing faster and this applies to many countries in the Arab Spring. Tourism investments in absolute terms are growing steadily in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia, but they have been stagnating in the last few years (until 2010). Libya and Yemen have not spent on travel and tourism.

E. Government expenditures in tourism

Government expenditure on tourism increased between 1990 and 2010 for all countries of the Arab Spring, reflecting the priority given to the industry. All the Arab Spring countries began ambitious development programs after 1995 "in particular to diversify supply, modernize the domestic tourism sector and expand the openness to the private sector and foreign investors."

Other governmental priorities are to strengthen regulations in terms of service quality, safety, land and environment planning, as well as the development of a

legal and institutional framework conducive to private enterprise and foreign investment development. However, public sector weight and administrative framework are important in Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia and Egypt.

Table 8. Capital Investment in tourism (Real growth (%))

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Bahrain	86.7	-50.1	7.3	21.9	14.5	-33.5
Jordan	123.6	22	-6.3	11.1	-11.3	0.3
Lebanon	93.3	34.8	-27.4	2.2	51.1	6
Syria	67.6	94	-41.2	39.5	3.3	-11.3
Yemen	1693.2	59.6	-66.5	-45.3	15.7	-3.1
Egypt	44.6	3	-13.2	28.9	0.4	-9.7
Libya	34.6	4.6	25.1	-15.3	-7.4	-44.9

Morocco	102	30.7	-23.3	33.2	-3.3	-5.6
Tunisia	100.2	35.9	8.8	9.6	-3.5	-10.8
World	4.1	2.2	-5.3	11.7	0.7	3

Table 9 shows that the share of government expenditure on tourism out of total government expenditure is much lower than that of the economy (see Table 9). To the extent that the development of tourism is promoted through public expenditure, thus achieving the competitive advantage of the tourism sector .

In addition, spending in the tourism sector is more than 10% in Jordan (Table 9). This level is due to the availability of knowledge and accurate information and strategy. Where the focus should be on the results of government subsidies to the tourism sector in order to explain expenditure from the budget.

V. THE SITUATION OF TOURISM IN THE ARAB COUNTRIES AFTER THE REVOLUTIONS OF THE ARAB SPRING.

Tourism is the backbone of the economy, where it is considered the most important source of foreign currency, such as countries such as Tunisia, Egypt, Syria and Jordan, providing hundreds of thousands of job opportunities for youth in those countries.

The tourism industry in the Arab Spring countries faces several problems due to the tension and the continuing insecurity and riots, especially with the sharp decline in the number of tourists visiting these countries because of their lack of feeling of security and stability, fear of problems and response to riots in the streets. Such as Egypt, Tunisia, Syria and Yemen are the main source of foreign currency

It is necessary that the promotional programs implemented by those countries that target tourism markets in Western and Arab countries, have failed to decrease fears of insecurity issues. Reports also indicate a sharp decline in tourism rates and the need for tourists, whether in foreign countries or Arab countries to cancel hundreds of tourist trips because of their sense of security as well as the spread of riots in the streets.

Table 9. Arab Spring Countries Government Tourism Expenditures in 2015 (Real growth (%))

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Bahrain	-7.7	6	-11.1	1.8	2.2	23.3
Jordan	-7.5	11.6	3.2	-1.2	2.6	2.9
Lebanon	-50.8	19.9	6	3.5	-3	3.2
Syria	-9	8.6	19.4	-6.4	3.6	-2.5
Yemen	1056.1	36.8	27.8	-2	9.1	-7.2
Egypt	-3.8	8.1	1.8	5.1	3.7	4.7
Libya	1.1	19.1	-3	5.7	4.2	-42.4
Morocco	-0.2	-3.1	3.4	6.8	0.1	5.6
Tunisia	0.6	2	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.4
World	0.8	2.1	35.5	3.4	2.8	1

We note that most of the Arab tourist destinations in the Arab countries of the Arab world have changed from the Arab spring revolutions to other countries that are safer and less dangerous.

The negative effect of the crisis and barriers have included all aspects of life in those countries such as tourism in Arab countries. However, the tourism sector was the hardest hit. These effects have been demonstrated by:

1. The decline in the volume of incoming tourism to the countries of the Arab Spring: The World Tourism Organization database shows that most regions of the world saw an increase in the number of tourists during the period from 2010 to 2012, while the Middle East and North Africa showed a negative exception in terms of the number of tourists during the period World Tourism Organization, 2013, p. 4). According to World Tourism Organization (2013) statistics, in 2011 and 2012, the number of tourists in the Middle East decreased by 5.6% and 5.4%, respectively. In

North Africa, the percentage dropped by 0.8% in 2011. The number of international tourists in 2011 decreased by 30.7% in Tunisia, 4.07% in Syria, 32.4% in Egypt, 23.7% in Lebanon, 6% in Jordan and 19.1% in Yemen. (World Tourism Organization). , 2013, p. 12).

2. Tourism revenues drop: the size of tourists in the Middle East decreased by 8.4% in March to 54.8 million after an increase of 14.9% in 2010. (Time International magazine 2012). In North Africa, the ratio dropped to 9.9% with 16.9% in 2011 after an increase of 6.5% in the previous year. Tourism activities decreased by 41% in Syria, 32% in Egypt, 31% in Tunisia, 24% in Lebanon and 16% in Jordan in the first seven months of 2011. Taking into account that tourism is a key contributor to GDP in these countries (Time International magazine 2012).

3. The impact of workers in the tourism sector and related activities negatively.

4. Where the impact of travel tours from Europe and America to the Arab countries, including Libya, Syria, Egypt, Tunisia, and Jordan, are decreased significantly because of the lack of safety and events that have prevented the riots and the large change in those countries, which caused paralysis in the hospitality industry and restaurants.

5. Low income of families due to the failure of local tourism based on the weak security and economic circumstances.

6. Damage to tourist services and hotels due to the decrease in the number of tourists and the decrease in the number of hotel rooms.

7. Tourism sectors and activities such as real estate, construction, transport, banks and others were also affected

VI. THE EFFECTS OF THE CRISIS ON INDIVIDUAL SPRING COUNTRIES

Experts classify the Arab countries affected by the waves of political change with regard to the extent to which these changes affect their tourism sector into three categories. "Affected countries" directly affected. These countries include Egypt, Tunisia, Syria and Yemen, where tourism is an important source of income. Category II, "relatively affected countries" by actors, which include Jordan, Lebanon, Libya and Morocco. Category III, "Affected countries positively".

- Category I (Affected countries):

Egypt:

The number of tourists who came to Egypt in 2011 and 2012 reached 9.5 and 11.2 million tourists, decreased by 35% from the previous year 2010 (about 14.1 million). The revenues from tourism decreased to 8.8 billion dollars from 12.8 billion dollars, In addition, the aviation industry, which is closely related to tourist traffic, has been affected and air traffic has declined following the drop in tourist traffic. Many Egyptian airports have also been adversely affected as a result of the revenues of economic activities.

According to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) in Cairo, the number of Arab tourists arriving in the Arab Republic of Egypt decreased by 7.5% in September to 126,809 compared to the same period last year.

Tunisia:

Tunisia employs about 400,000 people in tourism, and about 6.9 million tourists visited in 2010, representing $ 5.2 billion in national income. The number of tourists visiting Tunisia reached 30.7% in 2011, which is equivalent to 4.78 million tourists. The events that located in Tunisia since the revolution have negative influence the tourism sector, which stated a decline about 33% and losses amounted to 3364 million dinars. The Arab Spring resulted in the closure of 17 hotel units, resulting in the loss of 33,000 citizens to their permanent income, as well as the loss of 20,000 citizens to their seasonal income due to political and social instability. Insecurity in the country.

Syria:

The tourism industry was influenced by the crisis that happened in Syria, where it received a direct blow, which led to a decrease in the number of tourists in 2011 by 40.7%, after the positive growth in 2010 by 40.3%.The most important effects witnessed by tourism sector in Syria in the light of the political turmoil and current security. The occupancy rate for flights to Syria has fallen by about 70% compared with the period before the political unrest there. Based on political problems, the insurance agents are refused to cover tourism activities for visitors wishing to travel to Syria.

To whom:

The decrease in the number of tourists to Yemen was 19.1% in 2011 (from 1.03 to 0.83 million between 2010 and 2011). It was reported that travel agencies had closed 40% of tourist establishments, while 30% of workers in the tourism sector were laid off and 35% were granted compulsory leave without paying the volume of employment in this sector. In addition to the departure of nearly 250,000 foreign tourists. Moreover, the booking cancellation is done for half a million tourists from different countries, thus decreasing in the rate of occupancy in addition to declining house prices by about 50%. Therefore, some governmental officers predicted that local tourism revenues will decrease for several next years, due to the reluctance of foreign tourists to visit Yemen.

Lebanon:

Lebanon has been greatly affected by the tourist

setback in the region. However, the number of arrivals on international flights decreased from 2.2 to 1.7 million in 2011, or approximately 23%, while the number of international tourists in 2012 decreased to 1.36 million by approximately 17.5%. (Time International magazine 2012).
No effort is being made by the officials to promote the magnificent artwork on the shores of the Mediterranean. As well as the country's impact on political events in Syria.

- Category II (relatively affected countries):
Jordan:
Jordan was not highly influenced by the tourist setbacks in the region. However, Jordan (relatively) has been exposed to hot conditions in neighboring countries. The tourism sector is suffering a painful blow regardless of the stable and safe environment, due to lack of awareness and high advertising and media, tourists will look all countries as one case.
For example, we have noticed that advertising and tourist promotion make a difference in Moscow, thus, Russians think that the Dead Sea and Petra, from Jordan are located in the territory of Israel, while they rarely see one advertisement for Jordan within years many.
In Jordan, the number of international tourists decreased from 4.2 to 4 million in 2011, by about 6%, while the number of international tourists in 2012 increased to 4.1 million. (Time International 2012)
Libya:
It may be considered that tourism in Libya was influenced by the Arab spring, and wondered about the classification of Libya in this category, however, tourism was classified to this country before the escalation of political revolution.
Libya is one of the tourist countries that rely on tourist industry but low for its basic dependence on oil as a source of national income and because of the presence because of sanctions imposed by the United Nations and the regime of public rule under the regime of Gaddafi, in terms of lack of interest in the tourism sector. In spite of the deterioration of the security issues in Libya, experts predict that growth in the tourism industry after the great change in government policies, and has a lot of shores of the Mediterranean and the effects of the Roman wonderful and openness to European markets as tourist markets.

Morocco, West, sunset:
Morocco is classified in this category, although it has achieved good achievements during the Arab spring crisis. These achievements were not remarkable and appear to be counter-countermeasures. Morocco is a safe tourist destination for European visitors (more than 9.2 million per year). Tourism has been largely unaffected by public protests in the streets of Moroccan cities demanding reform, but they are generally limited in comparing with mass movements sweeping Syria, Libya, Egypt, Tunisia, and Yemen.
- Category III (Beneficiary Countries):
This category consists of the United Arab Emirates, which has recorded a huge influx of tourists from all over the world. In addition, Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

Qatar:
In its annual report for 2011, the Qatar Tourism Board (QTA) revealed a remarkable growth in the tourists size from the GCC by 49% compared to 2010. Doha welcomes 1.16 million visitors annually from Saudi Arabia alone. Qatar Tourism Authority (QTA) has announced that Doha is on the way to become one of the major destinations for GCC nationals and residents. The number of tourists from Saudi Arabia accounted for 59% of the total number of Gulf tourists.

VII. DISCUSSION

Tourism in some Arab countries is the core of the economy, because it is the main source of foreign currency in Tunisia, Egypt, Syria and Jordan, and provides job opportunities. The turmoil in the Arab spring revolutions has caused a significant drop in tourism sectors in countries such as Egypt, Tunisia and Syria. It is natural that the impact of these revolutions and the accompanying deterioration of the security situation negatively affect the status of tourism in the Arab world, because the sector is largely linked to the stability situation in the targeted country. By the tourist.
There are many possibilities that support the tourism growth in the Arab countries; for international tourism:
1 Arab countries must be close enough to the comprehensive tourist markets in northwestern Europe, which rely on tourism mainly on the sun, sea and sand. And provides infrastructure such as good roads and airports with international standards; besides the major development of hotels in main cities and resorts. In particular, these countries are rich in historical, archaeological and religious sites, especially since these countries are considered the birthplace of the three main heavenly religions in the world (Jewish, Christian and Islamic), the suitable climate for tourism, the increase of resorts and the availability of winter sports in some mountain ranges (Binoface & Cooper 2001).
2.In the case of inter-Arab tourism, increasing is expected based on close similarities in customs and traditions as well as common language and extended families within the regions; and the growth of new tourist trends as "therapeutic tourism" among Arab States (as in Jordan , Which hosts a number of visitors from Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic , the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen), as well as educational tourism (Arab students studying in Arab universities,

especially after September 11, 2001).

3. The Middle East is one of the global growing destinations. Is witnessing significant growth in terms of tourism trends (APN 2007).

4. The Gulf states are aware that the oil source will soon be depleted, and therefore they have begun to meet tourism issues to diversify their economic directions (Boniface & Cooper 2001). Therefore, the Arab countries call for more cooperation in order to promote tourism to benefit from the historical relations enjoyed by these countries.

Despite recent lack of clarity, some experts stress the possibility of gradual recovery, which may be linked to several factors, including the ability of governments to implement the political reforms promised by the revolutions of the region, which will have a positive impact on the tourism situation, Security and political stability. Therefore, it is possible to say that changing the tourist destination after the Arab spring revolutions is temporary at present. If security is achieved in the Arab countries, it will quickly restore tourist investments and the region will be more attractive for visitors. Researchers think that the security issues in the countries of the Arab Spring, imposed on the workers in the tourism industry management of the crisis planning to reduce the losses incurred by the industry.

However, this should not depend on the marketing and advertising campaigns of tourism in the Arab countries, with offers at low prices to satisfy Arab and foreign tourists, especially as prices remain high despite the decline in the number of tourists.

In the same vein, the media must be properly used to play an important role in the crisis conditions. Otherwise, abuse will do large level of damage to the tourism industry (the second World Tourism Organization conference on tourism and media in Egypt 2012).

Activate and develop regional tourism, as majority of Arab countries spend much money on international tourism. Arab countries are work to strengthen bilateral relations with each other. Some research based on statistics shows that more than 20 million Arab tourists spend between $ 25 billion and $ 28 billion per year, and most of these Arab funds are lost on travel and tourism to foreign countries other than the Arab region. Therefore, it is recommended that the local area must be compensated for the current crisis in the tourism sector until the situation stabilizes, the tourism sector recovers and global tourism activity or foreign activity returns. (Meshal Zaiter Hill 2010) ..

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we reached many of conclusions and recommendations briefly summarized as in the following:

While the tourism sector has witnessed steady growth throughout the world over the last few years, the tourism sector in the Arab Spring countries has witnessed a remarkable decline. The main reason for this decline is political instability and security, as well as lack of special techniques to interact with emergencies, which has led to turbulence in tourism activity variables.

- To diversify tourism and the need to activate regional tourism, cultural and religious tourism beside leisure and give more attention to the qualitative and quantitative aspects.

The researchers and decision makers, especially the politicians in these countries, should provide the most suitable investment climate for tourism, such as the availability of investment policies suitable for investors, and the administrative, legal and security amendments to provide many foreign investments and increase the return of foreign currencies to increase revenues from the tourism sector.

- Using modern tools such as E-promotion of tourism, focusing on regional tourism rather than foreign tourism by facilitating the legal measures of borders, local investment and reducing the prices of transportation and accommodation.

- Encouraging investment in tourism projects, establishing joint tourist activities, and activating tourism conferences in coordination between Arab countries periodically to achieve diverse development of tourism.

- Increasing the use of IT in tourism and the targeted and planned information activity. Moreover, to facilitate the services of tourists starting with the visa procedures tourists' arrival to the country's departure, coupled with the use of more promotional tools to attract tourists.

Focus on tourism investments and reduce interest rates on tourism investments in light of the global crisis. As well as work to unify the currency between those countries that have common factors such as language and religion and identity for the ease of trade between them, such as the currency of the European Union (euro).

• Strengthening and activating tourism conferences in Arab countries and distributing and coordinating them among the Arab countries annually.

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