OXFORD ECONOMICS

Economic Benefits of Air Transport in Nicaragua



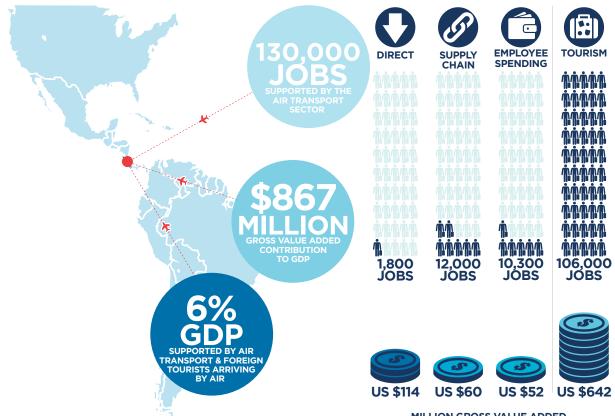
Acknowledgements

Oxford Economics acknowledges the assistance from the International Air Transport Association (IATA) in the preparation of this report.

Oxford Economics 2018

THE IMPORTANCE OF AIR TRANSPORT TO NICARAGUA

The air transport sector makes a major contribution to the economy of Nicaragua



It creates jobs...

Airlines, airport operators, airport on-site enterprises (restaurants and retail), aircraft manufacturers, and air navigation service providers employ 1,800 people in Nicaragua.' In addition, by buying goods and services from local suppliers the sector supports another 12,000 jobs. On top of this, the sector is estimated to support a further 10,300 jobs by paying wages to its employees, some or all of which are subsequently

spent on consumer goods and services.

Foreign tourists arriving by air to Nicaragua, who spend their money in the local economy, are estimated to support an additional 106,000 jobs.

...and generates wealth

The air transport industry is estimated to support a \$226 million gross value added contribution to GDP in Nicaragua annually. Spending by foreign tourists supports

MILLION GROSS VALUE ADDED

a further \$642 million gross value added contribution to the country's GDP.

This means that 6 percent of the country's GDP is in some way dependent on the air transport sector and foreign tourists arriving by air.





Air transportation facilitates exports, foreign direct investment, and tourism

Exports, FDI, and inbound tourist spending

Air transport brings tourists and investment into Nicaragua, and helps businesses trade their goods and services around the world. Foreign tourists spend \$841 million

•7

in Nicaragua each year, supporting restaurants, hotels, transport providers, and others who cater to tourists. In addition, Nicaragua exports \$5.7 billion worth of goods and services to other countries. Over time, the country has accumulated \$9.9 billion in foreign direct investment.²

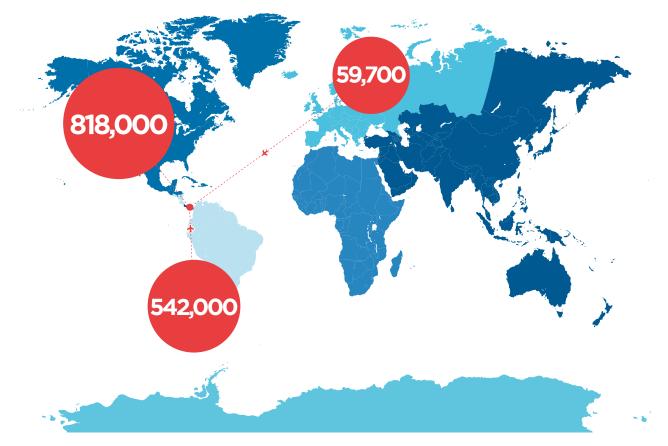
The most popular direct flight links to Nicaragua:

	Country	Flights per year
6 5 5	 United States Costa Rica El Salvador Panama Guatemala Mexico Canada Cuba 	2,800 1,700 1,300 1,100 720 690 28 28
2 4 VS \$841 NULLION FOREIGN TOURIST EXPENDITURE		9.9 0 N ENT

MONEY FLOWING INTO NICARAGUA



The air transport sector connects people around the world



Arrivals by region, number of passengers

Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe are the largest sources of arrivals to Nicaragua after North America.

542,000 passengers arrived to Nicaragua from Latin America and the Caribbean (38.2 percent of the total) and 59,700 passengers arrived from Europe (4.2 percent of the total). Number of direct flight destinations from Nicaragua to the world's 10 biggest aviation markets, measured by passengers





Ease of travel, cost competitiveness, and infrastructure are vitally important

Number of passengers travelling annually through the country's main airports



Key infrastructure facts about Nicaragua's air transport

Around 16,700 aircraft land or take off from Nicaragua every year. Augusto C Sandino Intl airport carried the most passengers. The airport helps about 1.5 million people take flight annually.

Infrastructure quality score: **4/7**



Survey evidence of infrastructure and ease of travel

Executives surveyed by the World Economic Forum suggest that Nicaragua's air transport infrastructure quality ranks 19th out of 24 countries included in the survey in Latin America and the Caribbean and 108th globally.

Nicaragua ranks 7th out of 24 in Latin America and the Caribbean for visa openness and 7th for cost competitiveness.

3 priorities to advance the aviation agenda

- 1. Align regulatory framework with global best practices.
- 2. Ensure competitive costs and efficient administration in airports through open communication with the industry.
- Ensure transparency and participation of the industry in infrastructure planning and development across Central America.

³ Entry visa requirements for a tourism visit from worldwide source markets (10 = no visa required for visitors from all source markets, 0 = traditional visa required for visitors from every source market).

⁴ Based on ticket taxes, airport charges, and VAT (10=low cost, 0=high cost).

August 2018

Oxford Economics prepared this report with IATA's support.

All currency values are in US dollars at 2017 prices and exchange rates, unless otherwise stated. All figures pertain to calendar year 2017, unless otherwise stated. This report is one of several that examine the air transport sector's importance around the world. Access them all from IATA's website.

Sources: IATA, Oxford Economics, UNCTAD, International Monetary Fund, and national statistics. For more information, please visit www.IATA.org or contact:

lan Saxon

isaxon@oxfordeconomics.com **Tel:** +44 (0)203 910 8064

London

Broadwall House, 21 Broadwall, London, SE1 9PL, UK www.oxfordeconomics.com



OXFORD Abbey House, 121 St Aldates Oxford, OX1 1HB, UK Tel: +44 1865 268900

LONDON Broadwall House, 21 Broadwall London, SE1 9PL, UK Tel: +44 207 803 1400

BELFAST Lagan House, Sackville Street Lisburn, BT27 4AB, UK Tel: +44 28 9266 0669

NEW YORK 5 Hanover Square, 19th Floor New York, NY 10004, USA Tel: +1 646 503 3050

PHILADELPHIA 303 Lancaster Avenue, Suite 1b Wayne PA 19087, USA Tel: +1 610 995 9600

SINGAPORE Singapore Land Tower, 37th Floor 50 Raffles Place Singapore 048623 Tel: +65 6829 7068

PARIS¬ 9 rue Huysmans 75006 Paris, France Tel: + 33 6 79 900 846

email: mailbox@oxfordeconomics.com

www.oxfordeconomics.com

