



Contents

Quick overview of key trends	3
Regional results	7
International tourism receipts	9
International tourism expenditure	9
UNWTO's Panel of Tourism Experts	10
Air transport booking	12
The economic environment	15
Statistical Annex	Annex-1 to Annex-31

This issue of the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer and its accompanying Statistical Annex include an analysis of preliminary results for international tourism for the period January-August 2013 based on arrivals and receipts data reported by destinations around the world. Furthermore, it includes an outlook for the period September-December based on feedback from the UNWTO Panel of Experts and air transport bookings data from business intelligence tool ForwardKeys.

This release is available only in electronic format, through the UNWTO eLibrary, and is free of charge for members. The release is provided in English only, while the Statistical Annex is available in English, French, Spanish and Russian.

A solid performance during the Northern summer peak season

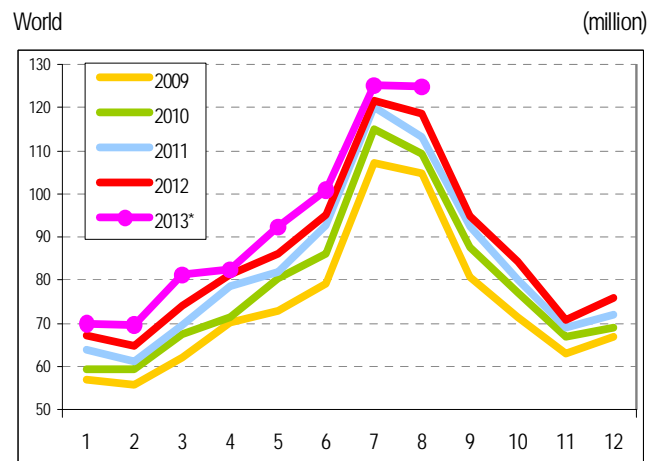
Demand for International tourism remained strong throughout the first eight months of 2013, according to latest results for destinations around the world included in this *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*. Between January and August, the number of international tourists (overnight visitors) worldwide grew by 5%, driven by strong results in Europe, Asia and the Pacific and the Middle East. UNWTO's Panel of Experts confirms this positive trend. Its evaluation of the May-August period shows a significant improvement in confidence, while prospects for the last four months of 2013 remain upbeat as well.

Another four months of sustained demand

After a solid start to the year, demand for international tourism maintained strength throughout the Northern Hemisphere peak season. The months of June, July and August achieved robust results with 6%, 3% and 5% growth in international tourist arrivals respectively compared to the corresponding month of 2012. In

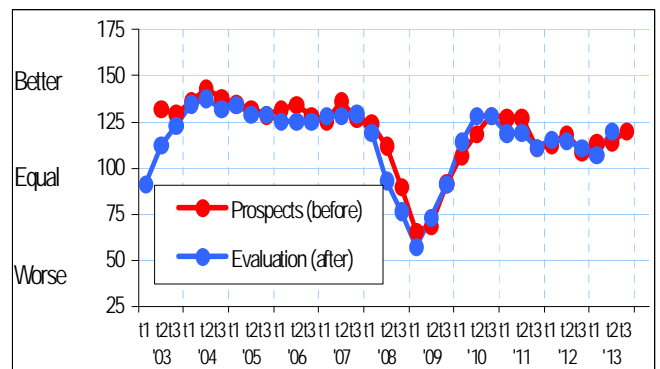
absolute numbers international arrivals topped 125 million in both July and August, while in June the 100 million arrivals mark was exceeded for the first time in that month.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

The first eight months of the year saw a record 747 million international tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) worldwide in absolute terms, some 38 million more than in the same period of 2012, equivalent to a 5% increase.

All regions shared in this growth. Europe benefited the most, with an estimated 20 million more international arrivals than in the same period of 2012. Given that Europe is the world's largest destination region with many comparatively mature destinations, this 5% growth rate is particularly encouraging. Asia and the Pacific increased arrivals by 6% and added some 10 million arrivals. The Americas (+3%) gained 4 million additional arrivals, and the Middle East (+7%) and Africa (+5%) each attracted a further 2 million.

The *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is a publication of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). By monitoring short-term tourism trends on a regular basis, UNWTO aims to provide all those involved, directly or indirectly, in tourism with adequate up-to-date statistics and analysis in a timely fashion.

The *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is periodically updated. Issues contain as regular sections: an overview of short-term tourism data from destinations, generating countries and air transport; the results of the latest survey among the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts, providing an evaluation of and prospects for short-term tourism performance; and selected economic data relevant for tourism. The objective for future editions of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* will be to broaden its scope and improve coverage gradually over time.

The *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is prepared by UNWTO's Tourism Trends and Marketing Strategies Programme, with the collaboration of consultants, Nancy Cockerell and David Stevens. The UNWTO Secretariat wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all those who have participated in the elaboration of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*, in particular all institutions that supplied data, and to the members of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts for their valuable contributions.

For more information on the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*, including copies of previous issues, please refer to the Facts & Figures section on the UNWTO website at www.unwto.org/facts/menu.html.

We welcome your comments and suggestions at barom@unwto.org, tel +34 915678205 / fax +34 915678217.



The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), a United Nations specialized agency, is the leading international organization with the decisive and central role in promoting the development of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism know-how. Its membership includes 156 countries, 6 territories, 2 permanent observers and over 400 Affiliate Members.

Copyright © 2013 World Tourism Organization
Calle Capitán Haya, 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer
ISSN: 1728-9246

Published and printed by the World Tourism Organization, Madrid, Spain - First printing: 2013 (version 17/10/13)
All rights reserved

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinions whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the World Tourism Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

All UNWTO publications are protected by copyright. Therefore and unless otherwise specified, no part of an UNWTO publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, microfilm, scanning, without prior permission in writing. UNWTO encourages dissemination of its work and is pleased to consider permissions, licensing, and translation requests related to UNWTO publications. For permission to photocopy UNWTO material, refer to the UNWTO website at www.unwto.org/pub/rights.htm.

The contents of this issue may be quoted provided the source is given accurately and clearly. Distribution or reproduction in full is permitted for own or internal use only. Please do not post electronic copies on publicly accessible websites, UNWTO encourages you to include a link to the Facts & Figures section of the UNWTO website instead at www.unwto.org/facts/menu.html.

World Tourism Organization

Capitán Haya 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain
Tel (34) 91 567 81 00 / Fax (34) 91 571 37 33
barom@unwto.org

www.unwto.org

Data collection for this issue was closed early October 2013.

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* will be published November 2013.

The **UNWTO World Tourism Barometer** is developed as a service for UNWTO Members and published three times a year in English, French and Spanish. Member States, Associate and Affiliate Members receive copies of the Barometer as part of our Member services.

If you are interested in receiving the **UNWTO World Tourism Barometer** and you are not a UNWTO Member, you can subscribe to the next three issues for € 70 (pdf version delivered electronically) or € 100 (pdf plus hard copy).

To place your order, please consult the infoshop on UNWTO's website at www.unwto.org/infoshop or contact us by telephone.



4 easy ways to order:

 infoshop@unwto.org

 (+34) 91 567 81 07

 (+34) 91 571 37 33

www.unwto.org/pub

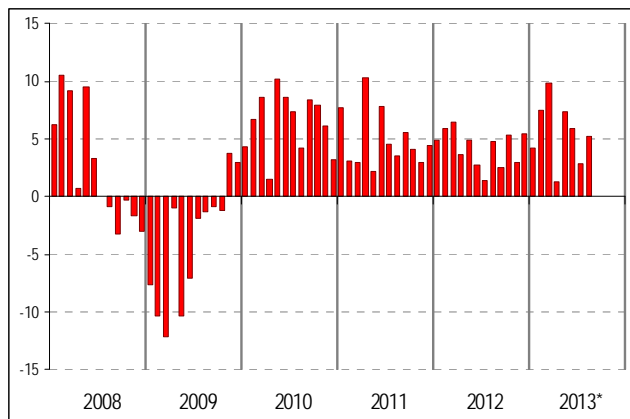
Quick overview of key trends

International tourism demand up 5% through August 2013 compared to the same period of 2012

- As of early October this year, a total of 141 countries and territories have so far reported data on international tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) for at least three months of 2013 (out of 220). Of these, over three quarters (108 countries or territories) have reported an increase in tourist arrivals, with 32 countries (23%) enjoying double-digit growth, while 33 countries (23%) have posted a decrease. Over 70 countries have already reported results for the eight month period January-August of 2013.
- Based on this sample of destinations that reported data, it is estimated that destinations worldwide recorded 747 million international tourists between January and August 2013, some 38 million more than the 709 million recorded in the same period of 2012. This increase corresponds to a growth of 5%, reflecting a generally robust tourism sector despite on-going economic challenges in some parts of the world.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

World (% change)



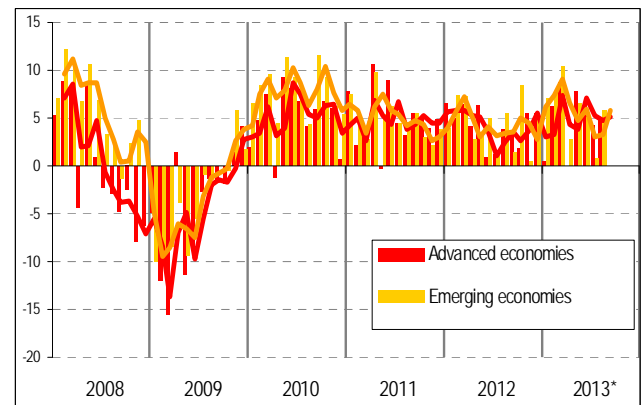
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- The Northern hemisphere summer months of July and August achieved sound results with 3% and 5% growth respectively compared to the corresponding months of 2012. In absolute numbers international arrivals topped 126 million and 125 million respectively, while in June the 100 million arrivals mark was exceeded for the first time in that month. July came in weaker than August, which can be largely attributed to a slowdown in travel during Ramadan in countries with large Muslim populations. This month of fasting for Muslims occurred mostly in July this year and travel tends to be strong before and after, but slow during, Ramadan.

- Boosted by an early Easter holiday (with a date shift from early April in 2012 to late March in 2013), the strongest growth in international tourist arrivals was recorded in March, when they increased by an estimated 10% compared to the same month last year. For the same reason, April was the weakest month (+1%). February and May 2013 were also strong in tourism activity (both +7%). June (+6%) was just above the average for the whole period, while January was slightly below (+4%)

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Advanced economies & Emerging economies (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- Worldwide, international tourist arrivals grew a solid 5% in the first eight months of the year compared to the same period of 2012, despite global economic growth 'on low gear' according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- Europe saw sustained growth in international arrivals (+5%) despite continuing economic challenges. Asia and the Pacific recorded 6% more arrivals, fuelled by South-East Asia (+12%). Results were weaker in the Americas with 3% more arrivals, driven in this case by North America (+4%) and in particular the United States (+7%). Tourist flows in Africa increased by 5% in line with the world average, led by North Africa (+6%). The Middle East posted a robust 7% growth.
- At the beginning of the year UNWTO projected that international tourist arrivals would increase by 3% to 4% in 2013. With the strong results of the eight months of the year in retrospect, it is almost certain that international tourism will achieve this growth, and is very likely to exceed the target.

Panel of Experts shows sharp improvement in confidence

- World tourism performed better than expected in the period May to August 2013 according to the business confidence survey conducted among UNWTO's Panel of Experts this September. The survey revealed a sharp increase in confidence among destinations and businesses, in particular among experts from advanced economies in line with the better than expected performance in world tourism. For the last four months of the year the Panel continues to be optimistic as well.

Growth in tourism receipts trails arrivals

- With very few exceptions, the positive results in arrivals are also reflected in the international tourism receipts reported for the first six to eight months of the year. Among the 25 largest international tourism earners, receipts grew in double digits in Thailand (+27%), Hong Kong (China) (+25%), Turkey (+22%), Japan (+19%), the United Kingdom (+18%), Greece (+15%), India (+14%), Malaysia (+12%) and the United States (+11%).

Emerging economies continue to drive international tourism spending

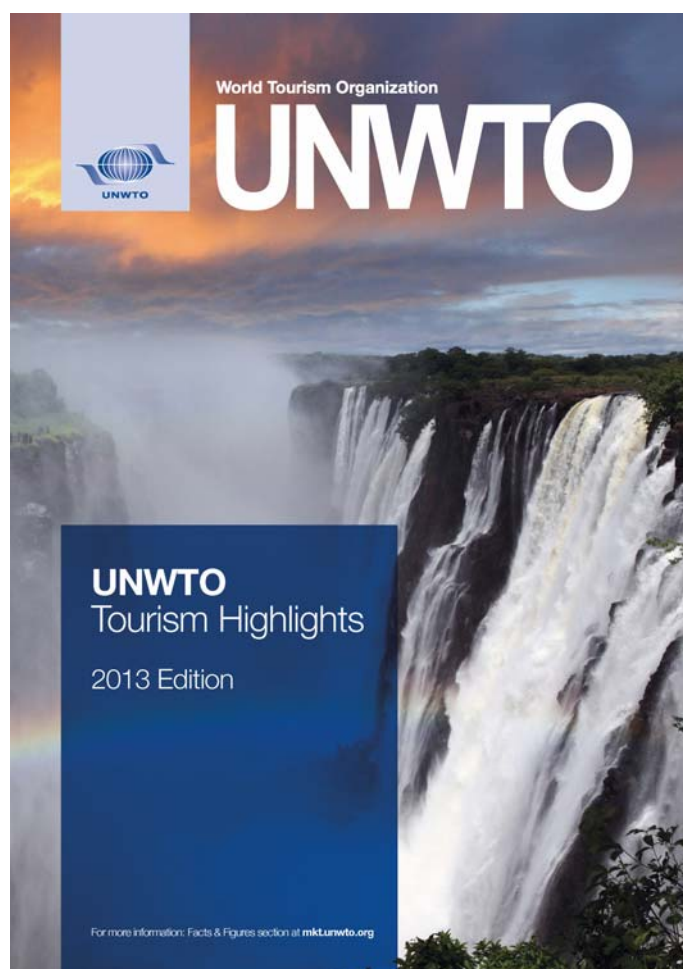
- Emerging economies continue to lead international tourism expenditure, with all BRIC countries except India reporting double-digit growth. China posted an exceptional 31% increase in spending, while the Russian Federation (22%) and Brazil (15%) also saw a sound increase during the period.
- Tourism spending was slower in the advanced economy source markets of Canada (+4%), the United Kingdom (+2%), the United States (+1%), France (+1%) and Germany (0%), while Japan, Australia and Italy saw declines in expenditure.

Air transport reservations for September-December 2013 up by 4%

- According to air transport booking data from business intelligence tool Forwardkeys, international air departures worldwide increased by 4% from May to August. Air travel within the same region (+4%) was slightly stronger than travel between regions (+3%). Travel within the same region was strongest in Africa and the Middle East (+8%), followed by the Americas (+6%), while Europe (+7%) experienced strongest demand from other regions.
- Worldwide bookings for the September-December 2013 period show a continuation of trends, with reservations up by 4% compared to the same moment a year ago. Reservations for international trips within the same region (+5%) remain stronger than travel between different regions (+3%). International bookings are strongest from markets in the Americas (+8%), Asia and the Pacific (+4%) and Africa and the Middle East (+4%). Europe continues to be the major beneficiary of interregional traffic (+6% overall), with reservations from the Americas to Europe up by 7%, the same as from Africa and the Middle East, and from Asia and the Pacific by 3%.

UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2013 Edition

UNWTO has just released its *UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2013 Edition*, presenting a concise overview of international tourism in the world based on the results for the year 2012.



UNWTO Tourism Highlights aims to provide a consolidated set of key figures and trends for international tourism in the year prior to its date of publication. The *2013 Edition* presents in 16 pages a snapshot of international tourism in the world for 2012 based on the latest available information collected from national sources. Trends and results are analysed for the world, regions and major regional destinations, with statistics included on international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts. Furthermore, it provides the ranking of top tourism destinations by arrivals and receipts, as well as information on outbound tourism generating regions and a list of top source markets in terms of spending.

Electronic copies can be downloaded in English, Spanish and French free of charge from <http://mkt.unwto.org/publications>.

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	Full year					Share		Change		Monthly/quarterly data series (percentage change over same period of the previous year)															
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	2012*	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*								2012*							
	(million)					(%)			(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
World	677	807	949	995	1035	100	6.5	4.9	4.0	5.3	7.3	4.9	9.9	1.2	7.3	5.9	2.8	5.2	6.1	3.7	2.8	4.4			
Advanced economies ¹	420	459	507	531	552	53.3	5.3	4.9	3.9	5.0	5.3	5.0	8.7	0.0	7.8	6.4	4.3	5.2	6.1	3.6	2.8	4.1			
Emerging economies ¹	256	348	443	464	484	46.7	7.8	4.8	4.2	5.6	8.5	4.9	10.4	2.8	6.6	5.2	0.8	5.8	6.2	3.7	2.8	4.7			
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																									
<i>Europe</i>	388.0	448.9	485.4	516.8	534.7	51.6	3.0	6.5	3.5	5.4	6.8	5.7	9.6	0.7	9.1	6.4	3.3	5.1	4.2	3.2	3.1	4.5			
Northern Europe	46.4	60.4	62.8	64.5	65.7	6.3	2.1	2.8	1.9	3.4	4.1	3.2	3.5	-1.6	5.0	5.2	-0.3	7.4	4.6	2.6	-1.7	5.2			
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	154.4	161.5	166.7	16.1	3.9	4.6	3.2	4.0	4.9	4.4	10.0	-3.4	9.3	5.6	4.1	2.2	5.0	3.3	2.0	4.0			
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	95.0	103.9	111.6	10.8	3.1	9.4	7.5	7.4	12.1	7.7	12.4	6.7	9.1	7.4	3.2	4.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.4			
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	132.6	156.4	173.3	186.9	190.7	18.4	2.5	7.9	2.0	6.1	6.2	6.5	9.9	1.2	10.2	6.9	3.8	7.1	0.6	0.7	3.4	1.9			
- of which EU-27	326.8	356.1	371.0	391.4	401.1	38.7	2.7	5.5	2.5	4.0	4.3	4.3	7.4	-2.2	7.8	5.8	3.3	4.0	4.2	2.1	1.7	3.0			
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	110.1	153.6	205.1	218.5	233.6	22.6	13.2	6.5	6.9	6.3	7.2	4.9	10.2	2.2	5.8	6.9	6.0	8.1	8.7	8.0	4.8	7.4			
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	111.5	115.8	122.8	11.9	13.8	3.8	6.0	2.9	3.7	1.6	7.1	-1.4	2.0	4.5	2.7	4.3	8.4	8.6	5.4	2.3			
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	70.0	77.5	84.6	8.2	12.5	10.7	9.2	11.8	12.8	10.2	15.4	7.9	11.8	10.8	10.9	14.3	10.0	7.7	3.3	15.5			
Oceania	9.6	11.0	11.6	11.7	12.1	1.2	6.1	0.9	4.1	4.3	5.0	3.0	8.8	0.2	4.2	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.5	5.2	3.0	4.0			
South Asia	6.1	8.1	12.0	13.5	14.1	1.4	19.5	12.6	4.4	6.1	5.2	5.7	7.4	4.0	7.2	5.9	7.6	8.6	7.8	6.2	9.8	8.7			
<i>Americas</i>	128.2	133.3	150.6	156.0	163.2	15.8	6.6	3.6	4.6	3.2	2.9	2.7	6.2	0.4	4.0	3.8	3.0	5.5	7.3	3.1	3.8	3.9			
North America	91.5	89.9	99.5	102.1	106.7	10.3	7.0	2.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.8	6.5	2.8	4.1	4.5	3.6	6.4	8.1	2.2	3.9	4.6			
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.1	20.9	2.0	1.6	3.0	3.7	0.1	0.4	-0.9	5.1	-5.4	3.0	0.7	0.1	2.2	3.9	4.4	2.8	1.3			
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.9	8.3	8.9	0.9	4.0	4.4	7.3	3.0	4.0	2.2	6.5	0.0	5.0	2.1	1.9	2.8	8.2	7.9	6.1	7.0			
South America	15.3	18.3	23.6	25.5	26.7	2.6	10.4	7.8	5.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	5.9	-4.1	4.1	4.0	2.5	4.2	7.5	4.4	3.3	2.3			
<i>Africa</i>	26.2	34.8	50.0	49.6	52.8	5.1	9.2	-0.7	6.5	5.0	4.1	3.5	10.8	-1.1	6.5	5.6	5.6	9.8	4.2	7.6	8.6	3.3			
North Africa	10.2	13.9	18.8	17.1	18.5	1.8	6.7	-9.1	8.3	6.1	1.7	3.3	8.4	-3.8	9.7	4.1	7.7	16.5	9.5	11.8	8.9	4.5			
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	31.3	32.6	34.4	3.3	10.7	4.3	5.5	4.4	5.0	3.7	12.0	0.3	4.6	6.6	3.9	5.0	2.3	5.2	8.4	2.7			
<i>Middle East</i>	24.1	36.3	58.2	54.4	51.1	4.9	11.6	-6.4	-6.2	6.8	27.6	4.3	20.8	6.6	4.0	2.2	-20.4	-13.5	5.7	-8.9	-17.7	-6.7			

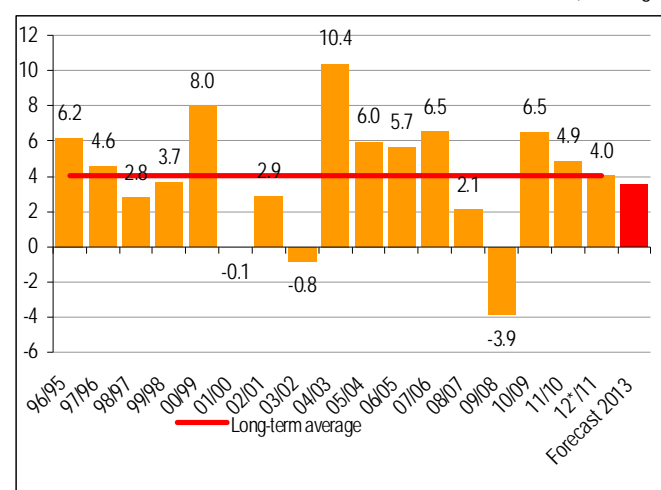
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

¹ Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2012, page 177, at www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01.

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

International Tourist Arrivals, World (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

The detailed information in the continuation of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* and its Statistical Annex is not included in the complimentary excerpt of this document.

The full document is available in electronic format for sale and free of charge for UNWTO members and subscribed institutions through the UNWTO eLibrary at www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37.

For more information on the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*, please refer to the Facts & Figures section on the UNWTO website at www.unwto.org/facts.

Copyright © 2013 World Tourism Organization



UNWTO-ETC e-marketing master class

¡Hurry up!

The World Tourism Organization, the European Travel Commission and the Government of Croatia are pleased to announce the

UNWTO-ETC e-marketing master class:
Optimise your skills in developing, integrating and evaluating e-marketing strategies and tactics

23-24 October 2013
Zadar, Croatia

The UNWTO-ETC e-marketing master class will be the occasion for the official launch of the brand new *ETC-UNWTO Handbook on e-marketing for tourism destinations – fully revised and extended version 3.0*.

The master class aims to coach tourism professionals in optimising the integration of e-marketing into their strategies operations and planning, and take full advantage of the opportunities it offers, striving for excellence in e-marketing to manage strong brands in a dynamic digital environment. The master class will involve and engage participants and build on latest insights in trends and opportunities, with special attention to social media, mobile marketing and the measurement and evaluation of e-marketing activities.

The UNWTO-ETC e-marketing master class will gather renowned experts and key industry representatives to share their views on current practices in e-marketing for tourism destinations. During this two-day event, experts and participants will discuss trends, challenges and opportunities in e-marketing techniques for tourism destinations.

¡For further information regularly check the website <http://europe.unwto.org/en/>! The full programme and additional information on the event will be available shortly.

We look forward to welcoming you to Zadar!



¡Hurry up!

**The 7th UNWTO/PATA Forum on
Tourism trends and outlook**

***Tourism Development: New
Knowledge, Practices and Challenges***

21-23 October, 2013
Guilin, China

This 7th edition of the Forum is jointly organised by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), hosted by Guilin Municipal People's Government and in collaboration with Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

The forum will provide a platform for governments, industry and academics to share information, to analyse global trends and the broader environment impacting on tourism, and to map out the appropriate course of actions.

The two-day forum will be divided into two sessions:

- The technical sessions (on the first day) are aimed at a selected audience. The session will provide practitioners and academics with the opportunity to exchange the latest tourism research results, trends and views on tourism development with best practices and examples from both public and private sector perspective.
- The plenary sessions (on the second day) are open to a broad audience. These sessions, conducted by renowned international speakers from the tourism sectors, will be devoted to the current issues in tourism of the year.

The Forum is aimed at participants from the following areas:

- Senior tourism policy, management, marketing and research officials from National Tourism Administrations, National Tourism Organizations, regional and local Tourism Administrations and Tourism Organizations
- Practitioners from tourism industries (tour operators, hotels, transport services, financial bodies, consultancy firms, etc)
- Research institutions and universities

More information will be posted shortly on:
www.unwto.org/asia/guilinforum/en/guilin.php



Regional results

Growth in arrivals in all five UNWTO regions

Europe

At a time of a gradual improvement in economic outlook, international tourist arrivals in Europe were up by a solid 5% in the first eight months. Europe benefited the most from the growth of tourism in this period, with an estimated 20 million more arrivals in the region. Given that Europe is the world's largest tourism region with many mature destinations, a 5% growth rate is very positive and well above the long-term trend for the region. Despite the ongoing challenges in several of the European Union countries, international tourism is meeting sustained demand. This is particularly good news for some of the major destination countries where unemployment is a serious concern and where the tourism sector has been a source of job growth in the last decade.

Central and Eastern Europe (+7%) saw particularly good results, as well as Southern and Mediterranean Europe (+6%). In the former, Georgia (+26%) recorded the highest growth in arrivals, followed by Kazakhstan (+24%), Armenia and Slovakia (both +14%), while the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Latvia all posted 11% growth.

In Southern and Mediterranean Europe, Greece reported 13% more international arrivals, while Turkey, Europe's 4th largest destination, also recorded a considerable increase in international tourists (+11%). Some smaller emerging Southern European destinations such as Albania (+19%), Bosnia-Herzegovina (+18%), Serbia and FYR Macedonia (both +11%) also recorded robust growth. Major destinations Spain (+4%) and Italy (+2%) saw sustained growth.

In Northern Europe (+3%) results were more modest, though, Iceland (+18%), Ireland (+7%), the United Kingdom

(+6%) and Norway (+5%) all reported above average growth. In Western Europe (+4%), the world's top destination France reported an increase of 7%, while other major destinations such as Switzerland (+5%), Germany and the Netherlands (both +3%) also recorded healthy growth.

Asia and the Pacific

Asia and the Pacific (+6%) saw robust growth in the January-August period boosted by South-East Asia (+12%), a subregion with an extraordinary momentum in recent years. Thailand reported a remarkable growth of 21% in international arrivals, fuelled by strong demand from China, Hong Kong (China), Taiwan (pr. of China) and the Russian Federation. Other destinations with strong performances, albeit from a smaller base, were Myanmar (+46%) and Cambodia (+19%). Malaysia, the major destination in South-East Asia (25 million international tourists in 2012) recorded an increase of 8% arrivals in this period, as did Singapore, Indonesia and Vietnam.

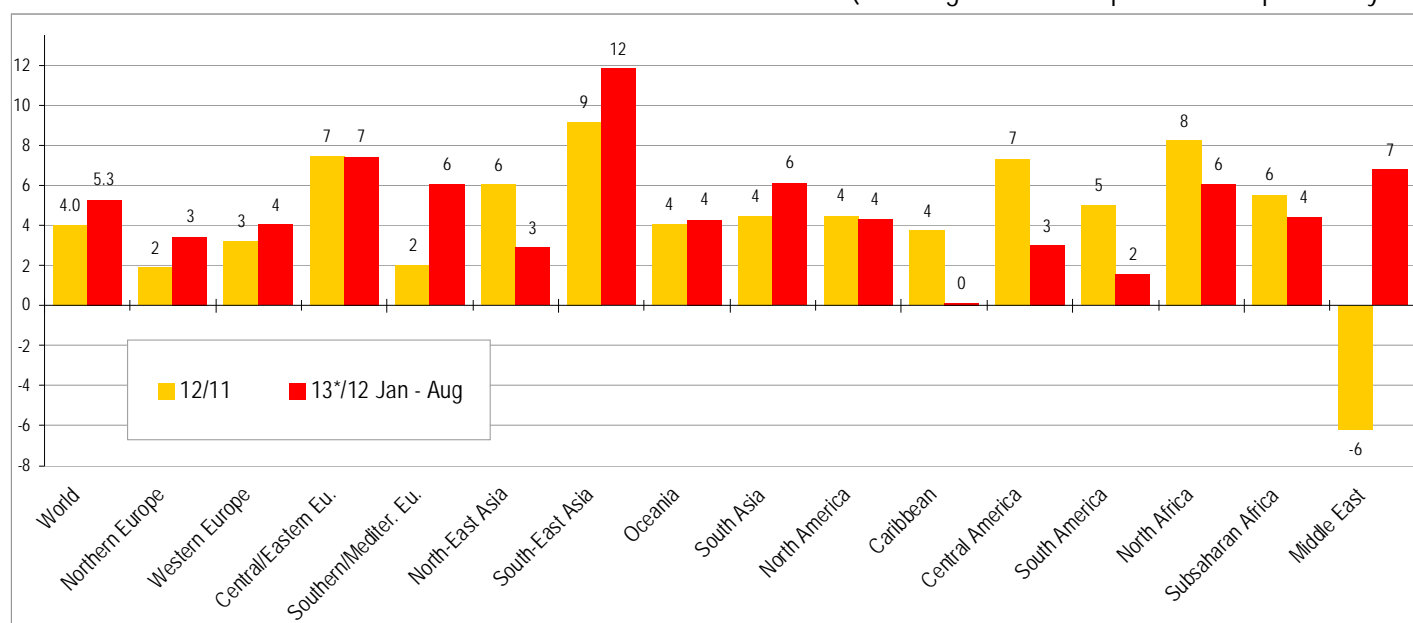
North-East Asia, the largest Asian subregion in terms of arrivals, recorded a more modest 3% growth, despite the significant increases in Japan (+21%), Hong Kong (China), Republic of Korea (both +9%), Macao (China) and Taiwan (pr. of China) (both +7%). However, the healthy growth in these destinations was offset by a 5% decline in arrivals to the region's major destination China, where no growth was recorded in tourists from Europe, the Americas or Japan. This contrasts with Chinese outbound travel and expenditure, which has boomed in recent years, and indeed during the past decade, with many destinations in and outside the region benefiting.

In South Asia (+6%), the Maldives (+17%) and Sri Lanka (+14%) both recorded considerable growth in arrivals. India, the subregion's largest destination reported an increase of 4%.

In Oceania (+4%), Australia and New Zealand reported growth rates of 5% and 6% in arrivals respectively.

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

The Americas

The first eight months of 2013 showed rather lower growth in international tourist arrivals to the Americas (+3%) with North America (+4%) slightly exceeding the region's average, mainly attributable to the good results in the USA (+7% in arrivals through March; although no data is yet reported beyond March, international tourism receipts through July (+11%) indicate a continuation of this positive trend).

The Caribbean (0%) saw flat figures this period, with only the smaller destinations of Montserrat (+29%), Curaçao (+7%), St. Kitts, Aruba, and Cayman Islands (all +6%) recording an increase in arrival numbers. The larger destinations Puerto Rico (+2%) and the Dominican Republic (+1%) saw more modest growth over last year's figures in the same time period, while Cuba and Jamaica both recorded a minor 1% decline in arrivals.

Central America (+3%) performed in line with the average of the Americas, yet Belize (+9%) and Nicaragua (+5%) recorded significant growth, followed by Guatemala and Panama (both +4%).

South America saw 1% more tourist arrivals than in the same period last year. While Peru (+12%), Colombia (+7%), Paraguay (+6%) and Ecuador (+5%) posted good results in international tourist arrivals, other destinations such as Argentina (-5%), Venezuela (-4%), Uruguay (-2%) and Chile (-1%) all reported declines. No 2013 international arrivals figures are available for Brazil yet, but receipts figures indicate a rather flat trend.

Africa

Africa (+5%) recorded healthy growth in the year through August, supported by the recovery of North Africa (+6%). As data is still rather limited, this picture is still likely to change.

In North Africa, growth was led by Morocco (+7%) followed by Tunisia (+5%).

Subsaharan destinations (+4%) showed a mixed performance with Zimbabwe (+12%), the Seychelles (+12%) and Cape Verde (+9%) in the lead. South Africa, the largest destination in Subsaharan Africa, reported a 3% increase in tourist arrivals. However, Kenya and Reunion are still some 10% short of arrivals recorded at the same period last year.

The Middle East

With comparatively limited available data, growth in international tourist arrivals in the Middle East is estimated at 7% in the first eight months of 2013 compared to the same period last year.

The region's major destination Saudi Arabia recorded a 20% increase through August, but following an 18% decline in 2012. The United Arab Emirate of Dubai (+11%) and Palestine (+6%) also posted solid growth whereas some other destinations continued suffering from the political tension in the region. Egypt, which had seen 12% growth in 2012 and 13% in the first half of 2013, experienced a drop in arrivals in July and August following the recent political developments, leaving overall figures flat for this eight-month period. Jordan (-4%) and Lebanon (-10%) on the other hand both recorded declines.

Elibrary

One of the most comprehensive sources
of tourism information prepared by the UNWTO

The Elibrary is an online collection of more than 1000 books in Spanish, English, French, Russian and Arabic, with new titles being added every day. It also allows cross-referenced searches of a large number of publications in their respective languages.

- It provides new opportunities for academic institutions to enhance their efficiency and minimize administrative costs.
- The Elibrary is a modern and competitive educational resource for distance learning, Master's programmes, and professional use.
- Find the information you need thanks to an advanced search system that allows logical operators (Boolean) and entire strings of text.
- Get the most up-to-date statistics using its intuitive interface.



www.e-unwto.org where knowledge is no longer a question of distance!
Connect your university or get individual access to a world of tourism information.

For more information, please contact:
World Tourism Organization
 Capitán Haya, 42 • 28020 Madrid, Spain
 Tel.: (+34) 91 567 93 01 • e-mail: elibrary@unwto.org

International Tourism Receipts

Growth in tourism receipts trails arrivals

With very few exceptions, the positive results in arrivals are also reflected in the international tourism receipts reported for the first six to eight months of the year. Of 119 destinations reporting tourism receipts data for the first three to eight months of 2013, a total of 89 reported growth in earnings (75%), of which 32 in double digits (27%), while 30 (25%) posted declines. This indicates that earnings follow the positive trend seen in arrivals.

Among the 10 largest international tourism earners, receipts grew particularly strongly in Thailand (+27%), Hong Kong (China) (+25%), the United Kingdom (+18%) and the United States (+11%) in the first six to eight months of the year. Germany (+4%), Spain (+3%), Italy (+2%) and France (+1%) also recorded growth in earnings, while China (-6%) reported a decline compared to the same period in 2012. For Macao (China) no 2013 data is yet available.

A number of other major destinations recorded double-digit growth in receipts this period, including Turkey (+22%) and Malaysia (+12%), as well as Japan (+19%), the Russian Federation (+17%), Greece (+15%) and India (+14%).

International Tourism Expenditure

China and Russia continue to fuel international tourism spending

Emerging economies continued to play the leading role in tourism expenditure these first six to eight months of 2013, with all BRIC countries except India reporting double-digit growth. China posted a remarkable 31% increase in spending in the first half of the year, after an impressive 40% last year which put it at the top of the global expenditure ranking. The Russian Federation (5th largest spender) saw 28% growth after an equally strong 2012, and Brazil (12th largest spender) recorded 15% growth this period.

Tourism spending was slower in the advanced economy source markets of Canada (+4%), the United Kingdom (+2%), France (+2%), the United States (+1%) and Germany (0%), while Japan, Australia and Italy saw declines in expenditure.

So far, 46 out of the top 50 outbound markets have reported data on international tourism expenditure for most of January-August 2013. Of these, 34 (74%) saw expenditure increase, 10 of which in double digits (22%), while 12 (26%) reported declines.

Among other top international source markets, growth was significant from Belgium (+24%), Indonesia (+16%), Taiwan (pr. of China) (+14%), Norway and the Republic of Korea (both +8%).



TURISMO DE
PORTUGAL 

3rd International Conference on Tourism & the Media: How new media is shaping the news

The rise of technology and new media has transformed the way stories are being told, engaging audiences in the editorial process and enhancing communication flows.

How has tourism's media presence changed in the new media world?
What does the future of tourism communication hold?

Join UNWTO in this Conference!

SAVE THE DATE!
Estoril, Portugal
(2-3 December 2013)

UNWTO's Panel of Tourism Experts

Business confidence upbeat

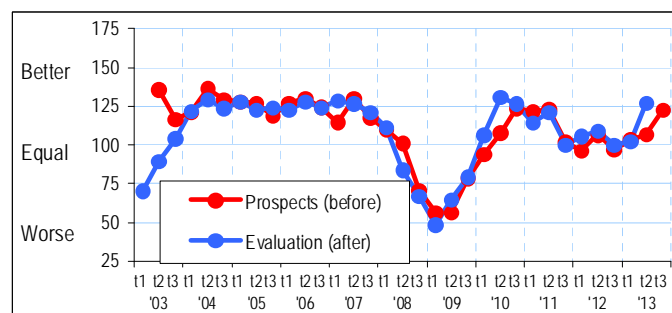
Responses to the 32nd wave of the UNWTO Panel of Experts survey (conducted every four months since May 2003) reveal sustained confidence levels among destinations and businesses, in line with the better than expected performance of world tourism.

With an overall score of 120, up 13 points over the January-April global rating, the four-month period May through August 2013 has received the best evaluation in terms of tourism performance by UNWTO's 300-plus member strong Panel of Experts for any period since mid 2011. It also comfortably exceeds the prospects rating (114) given at the beginning of that period in May 2013. Ratings are given on a scale indicating: much worse [0]; worse [50], equal [100]; better [150], much better [200]. So a score above 100 means a positive evaluation or outlook and one below 100 a negative one.

Business confidence levels, which have already been rising since the beginning of 2013, look set to remain high for the remainder of the year, with overall prospects for September through December rated at 120, up 6 points from the 114 given for May-August, and the highest prospects rating in the last two years.

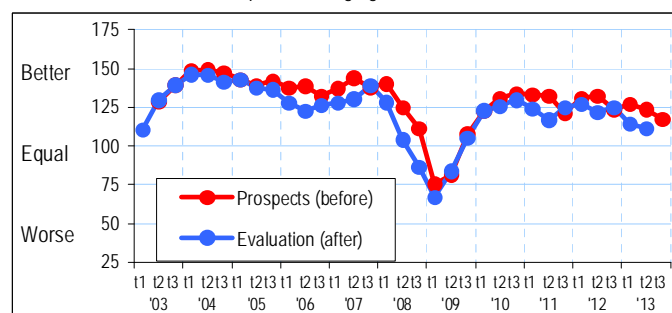
markets – perhaps reflecting the somewhat unexpected, but very positive, performance of international tourism in the peak summer months of the Northern Hemisphere, in which many advanced economies lie.

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Advanced economies



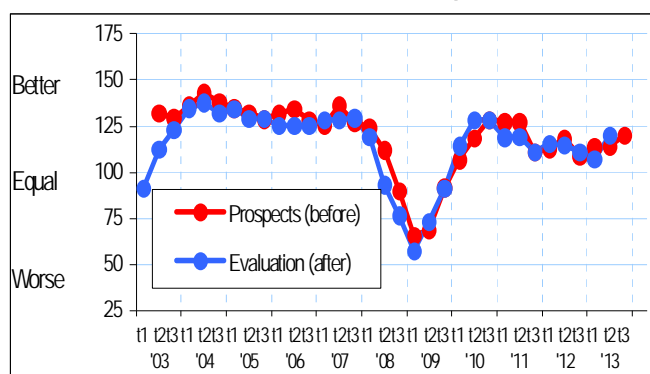
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Emerging economies



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

The majority of respondents seem very positive about current tourism trends and prospects, although many of course continue to cite concerns about external factors, such as continuing economic uncertainty, unrest in the Middle East and other parts of the world, oil price volatility and exchange rate fluctuations and their impact on tourism demand. Another frequently noted factor, which is seen to be undermining growth, is air connectivity issues, largely stemming from inadequate airline capacity.

Against an overall background of very positive sentiment, the Panel scores mask some significant variations across different regions of the world and activities, as shown below. By way of example, confidence levels appear to have recovered far more rapidly among experts from advanced economies than in emerging

Four-month evaluation May-August 2013

Overall, the panel has shown a significant improvement in confidence with its evaluation of the May-August period at 120, up 13 points over that of January-April (107). In particular UNWTO experts from advanced economies show a sharp jump, rating the four months May through August 2013 at 127, a whopping 25 points higher than their evaluation of the January-April period. Results have clearly exceeded expectations as the advanced economies' score was also 20 points higher than the modest score they gave for prospects for May-August four months ago. This wave of the survey marks a rare occasion when the scores of advanced economy experts exceed those from emerging economy experts. The latter have not perceived any improvement in the last four months, assessing May-August with a modest 111, down from 114 for January-April.

The difference in sentiment between the public and the private sectors is only small, with their respective scores for evaluation of the four months at 121 and 119. Both are up on earlier expectations, and are much higher than the respective scores given for the first four months of 2013.

Delivered by http://www.e-unwto.org
Georgios Drakopoulos (307-99-294)
Wednesday, October 23, 2013 1:05:49 AM

On a regional basis, tourism performance has been rated well above average by experts in Asia and the Pacific (129) and Europe (124), while Africa (118) and the Americas (115) have received slightly below average scores – as is also the case with Global Operators (111) – experts with activities in two or more regions of the world. But the subdued rating given by Middle East experts (90) has dragged the global average down. More significantly, the negative score from this region compares with a prospects rating of 134 given for the same period four months ago.

In terms of the Panel of Experts' evaluation by activity, experts from Consultancy, Research & Media appear most satisfied with the four months just passed giving a rating of 128, followed by General Industry Bodies & Other (121) and Destinations (118). Experts from Accommodation & Catering and from Transportation Companies show the most striking improvement, moving back to a positive evolution with scores of respectively 118, up from 87, and 117, up from 86. At the lower end of the scale Tour Operators & Travel Agencies (100) seem by far the least positive about recent tourism performance – and are the only sector to evaluate May-August with a lower score than they gave to January-April.

Four-month prospects September-December 2013

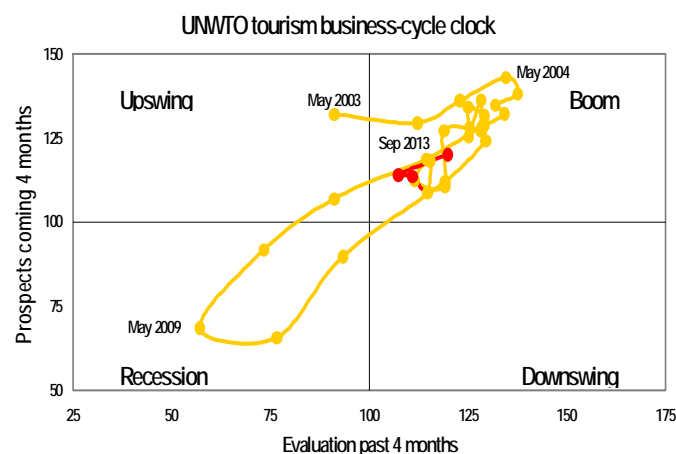
Overall, experts were also rather more optimistic about the current four-month period, September through December 2013 (120), than they were about prospects for May-August 2013 four months ago (114). Still, the divergence of views across the Panel of Experts from different regions and sectors is less marked.

As with the May-August period's evaluation of actual performance, also the September-December prospects scores given by advanced economy experts (122) exceed those from emerging economies (117), with the former sharply up (from 107) and the latter somewhat down (from 124).

By region, Asia and the Pacific (133 up from 113), Africa (124 up from 107) and Europe (119 up from 110) saw a notable improvement. The Americas was just one point up, at 120, while the scores from the Middle East (100 down from 134) and Global Operators (111 down from 118) reflect a decline in confidence.

The public sector (123 up from 120) is once again more bullish than the private sector (118 up from 111). Among the different sectors of activity, the variations are less marked. Consultants, Research and the Media (123) as well as Destinations (122) are showing above-average optimism for prospects in the last four months of 2013. Transportation Companies have comparatively the least optimistic expectations (113), followed by the Accommodation & Catering sector (116), Tour Operators and Travel Agents (116) and General Industry Bodies & Other (118).

See corresponding graphs by region and activity in the Statistical Annex.



The UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index

The UNWTO *Tourism Confidence Index* is based on the results of an email survey conducted by the UNWTO Secretariat among selected representatives of public and private sector organisations participating in the UNWTO *Panel of Tourism Experts*. The survey has been repeated every four months since May 2003 in order to keep track of actual performance, as well as perceived short-term prospects, of the tourism sector. This allows performance and prospects to be compared over time, as well as providing a comparison of the actual performance of the past four months with prospects forecast for the same period four months earlier. Results are also broken down by region and by sector of activity. These breakdowns should, however, be interpreted with caution as they may in some cases be based only on a relatively small number of responses.

The UNWTO Secretariat's aim is to continuously expand and improve the Panel sample. Experts interested in participating in the survey, in particular from countries still not included in the listing below, are kindly invited to send an email to barom@unwto.org.

How to read this data

For the UNWTO *Tourism Confidence Index* members of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts are asked once every four months by email to answer the following two simple questions:

- What is your assessment of tourism performance in your destination or business for the four months just ended (or about to end) as against what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?
- What are the tourism prospects of your destination or business in the coming four months compared with what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?

Participants should select one of the following five options: much worse [0]; worse [50], equal [100]; better [150], much better [200]. Results are averaged and broken down by region and by activity. A value above 100 means that the number of participants who evaluate the situation as "better" or "much better", outnumber the participants who reply "worse" or "much worse".

In addition, participants are also invited to include a qualitative assessment in their own words. The analysis contained in the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is in large part based on their comments.

Air transport booking



International air travel worldwide expected to grow by a robust 4% in the last four months of 2013

In this contribution based on air transport booking data from business intelligence tool Forwardkeys, air passenger travel is analysed for May-August 2013, and trends in reservations are assessed for the period September-December 2013. The analysis reflects data available in the Forwardkeys database at 15 September 2013 and bookings with a scheduled departure from 16 September to 31 December 2013. The database covers air travel reservations through the major Global Distribution Systems (GDS), but does not include some direct bookings with airlines (such as low cost carriers) or charter flights.

General Trend

Solid growth for international air travel in the May-August period

- International air departures worldwide increased by 4% from May to August, the peak tourism season from the world's leading regions in the northern hemisphere. Air travel within the same region (+4%) was slightly stronger than travel between regions (+3%). Travel within the same region was strongest in Africa and the Middle East (+8%), followed by the Americas (+6%),

while Europe (+7%) experienced strongest demand from other regions.

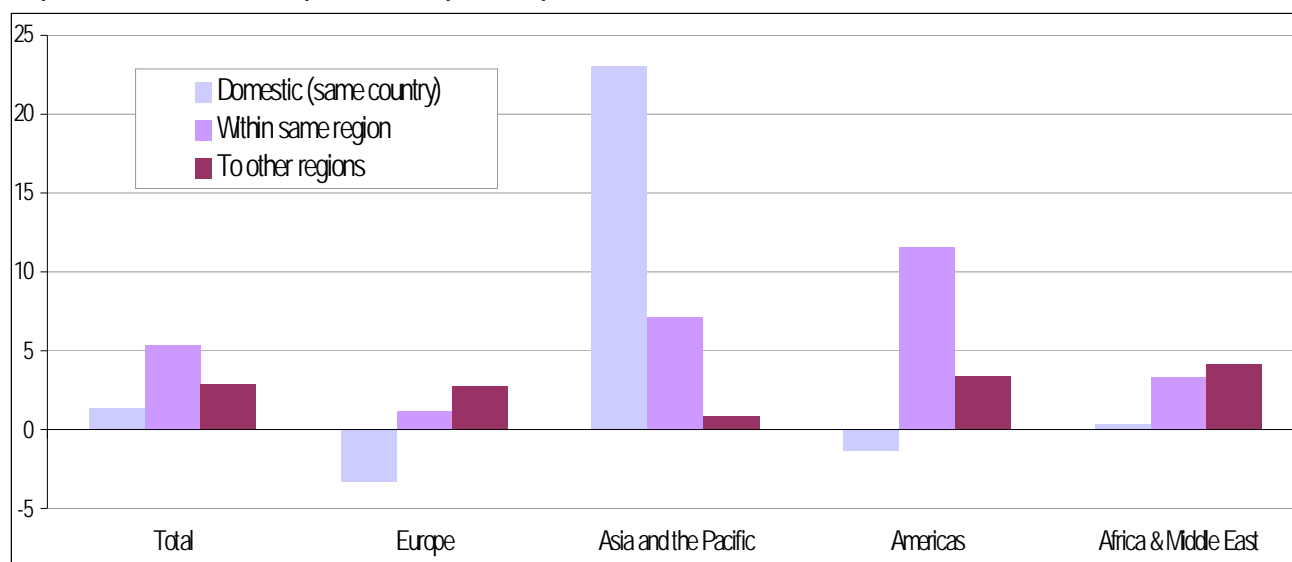
- International departures from Africa and the Middle East (+8%) saw the fastest growth, followed by the Americas (+4%).
- Domestic air travel (-1%) is about to see a change in the negative trend recorded since the May-August period last year. Asia and the Pacific (+9%) returned to positive growth, but the other regions were still posting slight decreases.

Momentum in international air travel to continue and domestic travel to recover in the remainder of 2013

- Worldwide bookings for the September-December 2013 period are strong overall (+3%), thanks to continued growth in international air travel reservations (+4%) and a return to growth of domestic travel (+1%).
- Reservations for international trips within the same region (+5%) remain stronger than travel between different regions (+3%).
- International air travel bookings are strongest from markets in the Americas (+8%), Asia and the Pacific (+4%) and Africa and the Middle East (+4%).
- Europe continues to be the major beneficiary of inter-regional traffic (+6% overall), with reservations from the Americas to Europe up by 7%, the same as from Africa and the Middle East, and from Asia and the Pacific by 3%.
- Although still at a relatively weak level, domestic travel appears set to recover (+1%), boosted by an expected double-digit growth in Asia and the Pacific (+23%). By contrast, the trend in reservations for domestic trips in Europe (-3%) (where the volume in domestic travel by air is comparatively small) and the Americas (-1%) is expected to remain negative.

Air passenger travel trends, Sep-Dec 2013 (expected departures)

(% change over the same period of the previous year)



Source: ForwardKeys® for UNWTO

Delivered by http://www.e-unwto.org
 Georgios Drakopoulos (307-99-294)
 Wednesday, October 23, 2013 1:05:49 AM

Air passenger travel trends, region of destination by region of origin
(% change over the same period of the previous year)

		2012				2013		Expected departures Sep-Dec
		Actual departures				Jan-Apr	May-Aug	
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec			
Total		2.3	5.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	3.2
to: Domestic (same country)		-1.4	4.3	-3.1	-4.6	-2.9	-0.7	1.4
International		5.2	7.1	4.4	4.3	2.5	3.8	4.2
Within same region		6.5	8.4	5.8	5.6	3.3	4.1	5.4
Other regions		3.6	5.5	2.7	2.7	1.4	3.3	2.9
Africa & Middle East		7.2	8.5	7.9	5.2	3.6	0.9	3.8
Europe		3.9	7.0	2.7	3.1	2.6	6.7	6.1
Asia and the Pacific		2.5	4.0	1.2	2.3	0.5	1.7	1.2
Americas		1.9	4.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.6	1.3
from Africa & Middle East		10.4	12.3	9.1	10.2	8.4	5.6	3.3
to: Domestic (same country)		12.7	6.8	15.0	16.3	11.2	-2.9	0.4
International		9.8	13.8	7.7	8.7	7.7	7.7	3.9
Within same region		16.8	25.5	14.0	13.0	11.2	8.3	3.3
Other regions		4.9	5.9	3.4	5.7	4.9	7.2	4.2
Europe		10.6	9.8	8.7	13.5	12.3	11.4	6.8
Asia and the Pacific		1.6	3.8	-0.7	1.6	1.2	5.0	2.6
Americas		4.6	5.6	7.1	1.4	0.9	3.4	2.7
from Europe		2.2	4.8	1.7	0.5	-0.4	1.4	1.1
to: Domestic (same country)		-3.2	1.7	-3.5	-7.0	-5.1	-1.5	-3.3
International		4.0	5.8	3.4	3.0	1.2	2.3	2.0
Within same region		4.8	6.6	4.4	3.8	0.9	2.2	1.2
Other regions		2.8	4.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.6	2.8
Africa & Middle East		5.0	5.6	5.9	3.6	4.8	4.5	4.9
Asia and the Pacific		3.7	4.5	2.7	3.7	1.4	2.0	2.6
Americas		0.6	4.7	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8	1.9	2.0
from Asia and the Pacific		-0.8	5.0	-2.5	-4.4	-1.4	4.9	9.2
to: Domestic (same country)		-11.5	0.9	-16.3	-18.1	-7.0	8.5	23.1
International		7.2	8.1	7.7	5.9	2.6	2.8	4.4
Within same region		7.7	7.9	8.9	6.5	2.9	3.7	7.1
Other regions		6.6	8.4	6.4	5.3	2.3	1.8	0.9
Africa & Middle East		11.2	13.8	10.9	9.1	2.4	-4.1	1.1
Europe		4.1	9.2	4.2	-0.2	2.2	4.6	2.7
Americas		4.9	1.5	5.3	8.0	2.2	4.3	-1.1
from Americas		1.7	5.5	0.3	0.0	-0.9	0.1	2.7
to: Domestic (same country)		0.9	5.7	-0.7	-1.5	-2.3	-2.3	-1.3
International		3.3	5.0	2.1	3.1	1.7	4.5	7.7
Within same region		4.6	5.5	3.0	5.2	4.0	6.3	11.6
Other regions		1.7	4.2	1.0	0.4	-1.8	2.3	3.5
Africa & Middle East		6.8	7.8	9.1	3.3	1.9	-0.9	4.2
Europe		0.7	4.4	-0.5	-0.4	-2.5	5.4	7.4
Asia and the Pacific		1.8	3.2	1.3	0.8	-1.8	-2.3	-1.9

Source: ForwardKeys® for UNWTO

Regional Trends

Europe

- International departures from Europe increased by 2% between May and August 2013, while domestic traffic (-2%) continues to reflect the negative trend which started in May last year (the volume is rather low though in Europe).
- International departures from Europe in the coming September-December period are expected to grow by 2%. Travel to other regions will grow by 3%, above all to destinations in Africa and the Middle East, while travel within Europe is set for lower growth (+1%). In contrast, domestic departures will continue to decrease (-3%). Overall, this translates into a discrete 1% growth in total air reservations for departures from Europe in the last four months of 2013.

Asia & the Pacific

- Total air travel from Asia and the Pacific increased by 5% in May-August, boosted by a robust rebound in domestic departures (+9%), while international departures were comparatively weaker (+3%).
- Reservations for international travel from Asia and the Pacific in September-December 2013 show 4% growth, with travel mostly to destinations in the region (+7%). Domestic departures are expected to increase by an impressive 23%. This rebound is thanks to the recovery of the Indian market, while the Australian market is driving growth higher. This translates into an overall growth of 9% in total air traffic.

The Americas

- International departures from the Americas increased by a solid 5% in May-August, despite the rather weak performance of the US outbound market. The strongest growth was recorded in departures to destinations within the region (+6%), while travel to other regions was slower (+2%). Domestic departures (-2%) continued the negative trend, dragged down by the poor performance of the US and Brazilian markets.
- Current bookings for the remainder of the year suggest that international air traffic could accelerate (+8%), in particular within the same region (+12%), while domestic traffic is expected to remain weak (-1%).

Africa & the Middle East

- Africa and the Middle East was the strongest performing region in the first eight months of 2013, fuelled by international air travel, which grew 8% in both the January-April and May-August periods. Domestic air passengers grew by an outstanding 11% in the first four months of the year, but decreased by 3% in May-August.

- Expected departures from Africa and the Middle East point to a slowdown in growth for the remainder of the year. Current bookings suggest overall departures will grow by 3%, driven by international departures (+4%). However, domestic departures are expected to remain flat in the last four months of the year.

Air transport booking data

The information on air travel trends contained in this section has been kindly provided by Forward Data SL leveraging exclusively on the ForwardKeys® database.

ForwardKeys® is a business intelligence tool designed to help decision-makers in hotel chains, Destination Management Organizations and other industry professionals. The ForwardKeys® database is fed daily with air reservation information (GDS) processed by 160.000 online and off-line travel agencies worldwide and 1.3 billion reservations in 2012. The database does not include some direct bookings with airlines (such as low cost carriers) or charter flights.

Methodological Note

Figures are based on full journey from original city of departure to final destination (not intermediate stops or connections). Transit passengers and those returning to their point of departure have been excluded from this analysis.

Actual Departures: Air reservations from all source markets to all destinations with effective travel date prior to 15 September 2013.

Expected Departures: Accumulated reservations until 15 September 2013 with travelling date between 16 September and 31 December 2013.

For further detail see:
www.forwardkeys.com/unwto/MethodologySep2013.html

For more information on ForwardKeys® please visit:
www.forwardkeys.com

The economic environment

Global growth in 'low gear'

According to the IMF's October 2013 *World Economic Outlook*, global growth is in 'low gear' and the drivers of economic activity are changing. World output projections for 2013 were revised slightly down to 2.9% (from 3.3% in April) as certain risks persist. China and an increasing number of emerging market economies are seeing slower growth as they descend from their cyclical peaks. On the other hand a gradual recovery is observed among advanced economies. Still, the group of emerging economies is projected to grow at 4.5% remaining well ahead of the former (at +1.2%).

Despite persistent risks, global economic activity is forecast to strengthen in 2014 to 3.6%, with advanced economies projected to expand at a rate of 2.0% and emerging economies at 5.1%. Inflationary pressure is expected to stay subdued in most world regions.

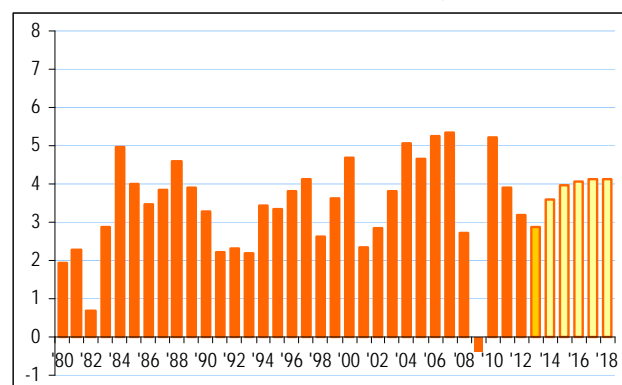
- Long considered the drivers of global recovery, emerging economies are cooling down for both structural and cyclical reasons. Prospects point to 4.5% growth for this group of countries in 2013 (revised from 5.3% in April).
- After years of rapid expansion, China could return to more 'moderate' levels of growth with 7.6% quoted by the IMF for 2013. In Latin America and the Caribbean output will grow at 2.1% this year with Brazil slowly rebounding at 2.5% (from 0.9% in 2012) and the region is expected to be back on track in 2014, growing 3.8%.
- Improvement in advanced economies may not compensate more sluggish growth in the developing world according to the IMF. The United States is forecast to grow 1.6% in 2013 with several quarters of solid private demand so far. There are market concerns that US monetary policy is reaching a turning point and the Federal Reserve could moderate quantitative easing measures. IMF projects 2.6% growth for the US in 2014.
- The Japanese economy is seeing a rebound with 2.0% growth in 2013, but activity could slow down to 1.2% in 2014 as fiscal policy tightens.
- The euro area (0.0% in 2013, 1.3% in 2014) is gradually coming out of recession but unemployment will remain above 11% until 2016 and, among its large economies, only Germany and France will see growth rates above 1.0% in 2014.
- See further *World Economic Outlook* (WEO) of October 2013 of International Monetary Fund (IMF) at www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/02

GDP growth measurement, methodological note

IMF estimates growth rates on the basis of GDP in purchasing power parity (PPP). This is done because the purchasing power of a US dollar varies from one economy to another. As a US dollar usually buys quite a lot more goods and services in emerging economies, their GDP is more strongly weighted in the aggregate, in general resulting in a higher overall growth rate as emerging economies tend to grow faster. For instance, at market value the weight of the USA is 24% and of China 9%, while at PPP their weights are respectively 20% and 13%.

World

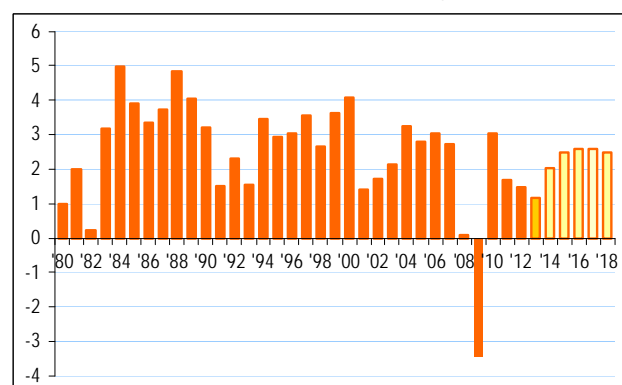
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Advanced economies

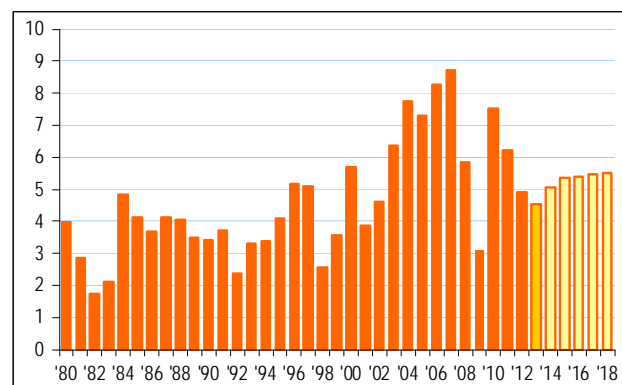
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Emerging market and developing countries

Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund



World Tourism Organization UNWTO Publications

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

The UNWTO World Tourism Barometer aims at providing all those involved in tourism with up-to-date statistics and adequate analysis, in a timely fashion. Issues cover short-term tourism trends, a retrospective and prospective evaluation of current tourism performance by the UNWTO Panel of Experts, and a summary of economic data relevant for tourism. The information is updated throughout the year.

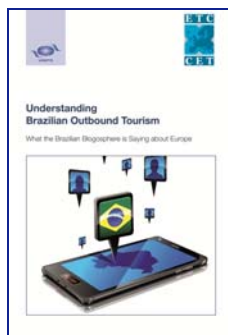
Available in English, French, Spanish and Russian



Understanding Brazilian Outbound Tourism – What the Brazilian blogosphere is saying about Europe

With over 70 million internet users in 2012, Brazil has Latin America's biggest population of 'netizens' or social media users, the 5th largest in the world. An increasing number of National Tourist Organizations (NTO's) are interested in targeting this important market through websites, blogs and other social media. This joint research project by ETC and UNWTO analyses the trends, themes and behaviour of Brazilian tourists in Europe based on internet searches and social media activity.

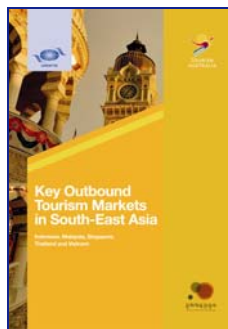
Available in English



Key Outbound Tourism Markets in South-East Asia

Asia and the Pacific is not only a major tourism destination region but also an increasingly important tourism outbound market. This study, a collaborative project between Tourism Australia (TA) and UNWTO, aims to provide an up-to-date perspective of the major tourism trends in five key outbound markets: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The report includes an overview of tourism demand and travel patterns, a detailed country-specific analysis and a comparative evaluation of current and future tourism potential.

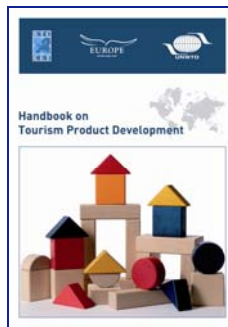
Available in English



Handbook on Tourism Product Development

The UNWTO/ETC Handbook on Tourism Product Development outlines the essential elements in the process of tourism product development planning and implementation. It demonstrates a range of successful approaches and case studies from around the world and sets out best practice examples and benchmarks by which destinations can assess their own product development system and methods.

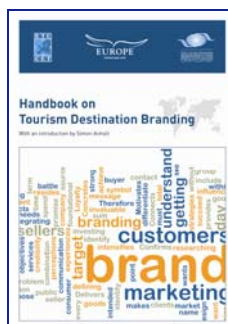
Available in English



Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding

This handbook is a recognition by UNWTO and ETC of the value of successfully building and managing a destination's brand. With an Introduction by Simon Anholt, the handbook presents a step-by-step guide to the branding process, accompanied by strategies for brand management. Given case studies illustrate concepts, present best practices from around the world and provide fresh insight into destination branding.

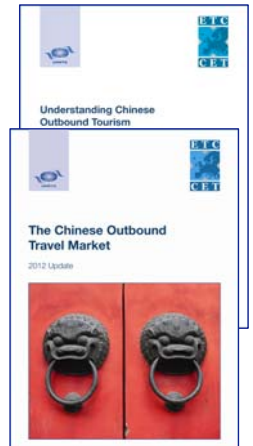
Available in English and Spanish



The Chinese Outbound Travel Market and Understanding Chinese Outbound Tourism

China is the fastest-growing tourism source market in the world and the top international tourism spender since 2012. In view of the worldwide interest in this market, ETC and UNWTO have prepared two joint reports on this subject: *The Chinese Outbound Travel Market – 2012 Update*, which offers an overview of the features and rapid evolution of the Chinese outbound tourism market, and *Understanding Chinese Outbound Tourism – What the Chinese Blogosphere is Saying about Europe*, which analyses the trends, themes and behaviour of Chinese tourists based on the analysis of online social media and internet searches.

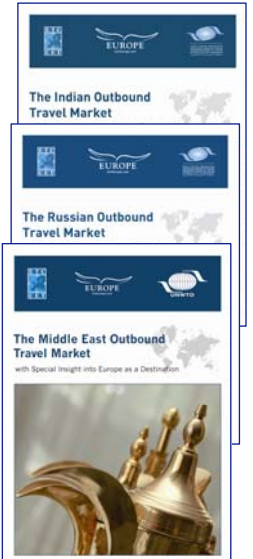
Available in English



The Indian Outbound Travel Market, The Russian Outbound Travel Market and The Middle East Outbound Travel Market

The Middle Eastern, Indian and Russian outbound travel markets are some of the fastest growing, and consequently increasingly important markets in the world. UNWTO and ETC have jointly published in-depth studies of each unique market, which aim to provide the necessary information to understand the structure and trends of these growing markets. Topics covered include: destination choice, purpose of travel, tourism expenditure, holiday activities and market segmentation, as well as the use of the internet and social media.

Available in English



Compendium of Tourism Statistics, 2013 Edition, Data 2007–2011

The Compendium of Tourism Statistics provides data and indicators on inbound, outbound and domestic tourism, as well as on the number and types of tourism industries, the number of employees by tourism industries, and macroeconomic indicators related to international tourism. The 2012 edition presents data for 209 countries from 2007 to 2011, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.

Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, 2013 Edition, Data 2007–2011

The Yearbook of Tourism Statistics focuses on inbound tourism-related data (total arrivals and overnight stays), broken down by country of origin. The 2012 Edition presents data for 199 countries from 2007 to 2011, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.



The easy way to obtain UNWTO publications in print or electronic format and download full catalogue:
www.unwto.org/pub



Statistical Annex

The following pages contain detailed tables on tourism related indicators such as international tourist arrivals, international tourism receipts and expenditure collected by UNWTO from national institutions, as well as data on air transport and the UNWTO Panel of Experts.

Tables reflect yearly data and monthly or quarterly data currently available. Most data is preliminary and may be subject to revision. See the boxes for further information on the data.

The tables on the following pages are not included in the free extract of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*. The full document is available in electronic format for sale and free for UNWTO members and subscribed institutions through the UNWTO eLibrary at:

English version: www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37

French version: www.e-unwto.org/content/t73863

Spanish version: www.e-unwto.org/content/rn1422

Contents

• International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region and Outlook	A-3
• International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution	A-4
• International Tourism Receipts, World	A-8
• International Tourism by (Sub)region	A-9
• International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination (Top 50)	A-10
• International Tourism Receipts in US\$ (Top 50)	A-11
• International Tourism Receipts in euro (Top 50)	A-12
• International Tourism Expenditure in US\$ (Top 50)	A-14
• International Tourism Expenditure in euro (Top 50)	A-15
• Detailed tables by UNWTO regions and subregions: International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts	
- Europe	A-16
- Asia and the Pacific	A-18
- Americas	A-20
- Africa	A-22
- Middle East	A-24
• Air passenger travel trends	A-25
• UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts	A-26
• Overview of the economic growth projections by IMF	A-28
• Overview of the unemployment projections by IMF	A-30
• Exchange rates	A-31

Explanation of abbreviations and signs used

- * = provisional figure or data
- .. = figure or data not (yet) available
- | = change of series
- n/a = not applicable
- mn = million (1,000,000)
- bn = billion (1,000,000,000) [note in Spanish 'miles de millones']
- tn = trillion (1,000,000,000,000) [note in Spanish 'billones']

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Q1: January, February, March | T1: From January to April |
| Q2: April, May, June | T2: From May to August |
| Q3: July, August, September | T3: From September to December |
| Q4: October, November, December | |

- H1: From January to June
- H2: From July to December

YTD: Year to date, variation of months with data available compared with the same period of the previous year. The (sub)regional totals are approximations for the whole (sub)region based on trends for the countries with data available.

Series International Tourist Arrivals

- TF: International tourist arrivals at frontiers (excluding same-day visitors);
- VF: International visitor arrivals at frontiers (tourists and same-day visitors);
- THS: International tourist arrivals at hotels and similar establishments;
- TCE: International tourist arrivals at collective tourism establishments;
- NHS: Nights of international tourists in hotels and similar establishments;
- NCE: Nights of international tourists in collective tourism establishments.

Series International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

All percentages are derived from non-seasonally adjusted series in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated: \$: US\$; €: euro; sa: seasonally adjusted series.

The UNWTO World Tourism Barometer is developed as a service for UNWTO Members and published three times a year in English, French and Spanish. Member States, Associate and Affiliate Members receive copies of the Barometer as part of our Member services.

If you are interested in receiving the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer and you are not a UNWTO Member, you can subscribe to the next three issues for € 70 (pdf version delivered electronically) or € 100 (pdf plus hard copy).

To place your order, please consult the infoshop on UNWTO's website at www.unwto.org/infoshop or contact us by telephone.



4 easy ways to order:

infoshop@unwto.org

(+34) 91 567 81 07

(+34) 91 571 37 33

www.unwto.org/pub

The *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is a publication of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). By monitoring short-term tourism trends on a regular basis, UNWTO aims to provide all those involved, directly or indirectly, in tourism with adequate up-to-date statistics and analysis in a timely fashion.

The *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is periodically updated. Issues contain as regular sections: an overview of short-term tourism data from destinations, generating countries and air transport; the results of the latest survey among the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts, providing an evaluation of and prospects for short-term tourism performance; and selected economic data relevant for tourism. The objective for future editions of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* will be to broaden its scope and improve coverage gradually over time.

The *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is prepared by UNWTO's Tourism Trends and Marketing Strategies Programme, with the collaboration of consultants, Nancy Cockerell and David Stevens. The UNWTO Secretariat wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all those who have participated in the elaboration of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*, in particular all institutions that supplied data, and to the members of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts for their valuable contributions.

For more information on the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*, including copies of previous issues, please refer to the Facts & Figures section on the UNWTO website at www.unwto.org/facts/menu.html.

We welcome your comments and suggestions at barom@unwto.org, tel +34 915678205 / fax +34 915678217.

The monthly or quarterly statistics included in this issue have been compiled by the UNWTO Secretariat based on preliminary data as disseminated by the institutions (e.g. National Tourism Authorities, Statistics Offices, Central Banks) of the various countries and territories through websites, news releases, and bulletins, or provided through direct contacts with officials or through international organisations such as the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), the European Travel Commission (ETC), Eurostat, the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) or the South Pacific Tourism Organization (SPTO). Information in this issue reflects data available at the time of preparing the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*. Whenever necessary, updated data will be included over time as it becomes available and without further notice.

In the tables on International Tourist Arrivals for the various UNWTO regions, series are chosen that can serve as an indicator of trends in tourism development to selected destinations. The monthly series represented do not coincide in all cases with the annual series usually reported for the various countries (e.g. visitor arrivals or nights instead of tourist arrivals) and sometimes only relate to a part of the total tourism flow (e.g. air traffic, specific entry points). Please refer to the box on page 'Annex-1' for further explanations. The (sub)regional totals are approximations for the whole (sub)region prepared by UNWTO based on trends in the countries with data available.

Countries that are not included in this overview, but which have monthly data at their disposal, are kindly requested to contact the UNWTO Secretariat at barom@unwto.org.



The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), a United Nations specialized agency, is the leading international organization with the decisive and central role in promoting the development of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism know-how. Its membership includes 156 countries, 6 territories, 2 permanent observers and over 400 Affiliate Members.

Copyright © 2013 World Tourism Organization
Calle Capitán Haya, 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer
ISSN: 1728-9246

Published and printed by the World Tourism Organization, Madrid, Spain - First printing: 2013 (version 17/10/13)
All rights reserved

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinions whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the World Tourism Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

All UNWTO publications are protected by copyright. Therefore and unless otherwise specified, no part of an UNWTO publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, microfilm, scanning, without prior permission in writing. UNWTO encourages dissemination of its work and is pleased to consider permissions, licensing, and translation requests related to UNWTO publications. For permission to photocopy UNWTO material, refer to the UNWTO website at www.unwto.org/pub/rights.htm.

The contents of this issue may be quoted provided the source is given accurately and clearly. Distribution or reproduction in full is permitted for own or internal use only. Please do not post electronic copies on publicly accessible websites, UNWTO encourages you to include a link to the Facts & Figures section of the UNWTO website instead at www.unwto.org/facts/menu.html.

World Tourism Organization

Capitán Haya 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain
Tel (34) 91 567 81 00 / Fax (34) 91 571 37 33
barom@unwto.org

www.unwto.org

Data collection for this issue was closed early October 2013.

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* will be published November 2013.

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	Full year					Share		Change		Monthly/quarterly data series													
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	2012*	10/09	11/10	12/11	(percentage change over same period of the previous year)													
										2013*	2012*												
	(million)					(%)	(%)			YTD	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
World	677	807	949	995	1,035	100	6.5	4.9	4.0	5.3	7.3	4.9	9.9	1.2	7.3	5.9	2.8	5.2	6.1	3.7	2.8	4.4	
Advanced economies ¹	420	459	507	531	552	53.3	5.3	4.9	3.9	5.0	5.3	5.0	8.7	0.0	7.8	6.4	4.3	5.2	6.1	3.6	2.8	4.1	
Emerging economies ¹	256	348	443	464	484	46.7	7.8	4.8	4.2	5.6	8.5	4.9	10.4	2.8	6.6	5.2	0.8	5.8	6.2	3.7	2.8	4.7	
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																							
<i>Europe</i>	388.0	448.9	485.4	516.8	534.7	51.6	3.0	6.5	3.5	5.4	6.8	5.7	9.6	0.7	9.1	6.4	3.3	5.1	4.2	3.2	3.1	4.5	
Northern Europe	46.4	60.4	62.8	64.5	65.7	6.3	2.1	2.8	1.9	3.4	4.1	3.2	3.5	-1.6	5.0	5.2	-0.3	7.4	4.6	2.6	-1.7	5.2	
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	154.4	161.5	166.7	16.1	3.9	4.6	3.2	4.0	4.9	4.4	10.0	-3.4	9.3	5.6	4.1	2.2	5.0	3.3	2.0	4.0	
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	95.0	103.9	111.6	10.8	3.1	9.4	7.5	7.4	12.1	7.7	12.4	6.7	9.1	7.4	3.2	4.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.4	
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	132.6	156.4	173.3	186.9	190.7	18.4	2.5	7.9	2.0	6.1	6.2	6.5	9.9	1.2	10.2	6.9	3.8	7.1	0.6	0.7	3.4	1.9	
- of which EU-27	326.8	356.1	371.0	391.4	401.1	38.7	2.7	5.5	2.5	4.0	4.3	4.3	7.4	-2.2	7.8	5.8	3.3	4.0	4.2	2.1	1.7	3.0	
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	110.1	153.6	205.1	218.5	233.6	22.6	13.2	6.5	6.9	6.3	7.2	4.9	10.2	2.2	5.8	6.9	6.0	8.1	8.7	8.0	4.8	7.4	
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	111.5	115.8	122.8	11.9	13.8	3.8	6.0	2.9	3.7	1.6	7.1	-1.4	2.0	4.5	2.7	4.3	8.4	8.6	5.4	2.3	
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	70.0	77.5	84.6	8.2	12.5	10.7	9.2	11.8	12.8	10.2	15.4	7.9	11.8	10.8	10.9	14.3	10.0	7.7	3.3	15.5	
Oceania	9.6	11.0	11.6	11.7	12.1	1.2	6.1	0.9	4.1	4.3	5.0	3.0	8.8	0.2	4.2	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.5	5.2	3.0	4.0	
South Asia	6.1	8.1	12.0	13.5	14.1	1.4	19.5	12.6	4.4	6.1	5.2	5.7	7.4	4.0	7.2	5.9	7.6	8.6	7.8	6.2	9.8	8.7	
<i>Americas</i>	128.2	133.3	150.6	156.0	163.2	15.8	6.6	3.6	4.6	3.2	2.9	2.7	6.2	0.4	4.0	3.8	3.0	5.5	7.3	3.1	3.8	3.9	
North America	91.5	89.9	99.5	102.1	106.7	10.3	7.0	2.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.8	6.5	2.8	4.1	4.5	3.6	6.4	8.1	2.2	3.9	4.6	
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.1	20.9	2.0	1.6	3.0	3.7	0.1	0.4	-0.9	5.1	-5.4	3.0	0.7	0.1	2.2	3.9	4.4	2.8	1.3	
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.9	8.3	8.9	0.9	4.0	4.4	7.3	3.0	4.0	2.2	6.5	0.0	5.0	2.1	1.9	2.8	8.2	7.9	6.1	7.0	
South America	15.3	18.3	23.6	25.5	26.7	2.6	10.4	7.8	5.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	5.9	-4.1	4.1	4.0	2.5	4.2	7.5	4.4	3.3	2.3	
<i>Africa</i>	26.2	34.8	50.0	49.6	52.8	5.1	9.2	-0.7	6.5	5.0	4.1	3.5	10.8	-1.1	6.5	5.6	5.6	9.8	4.2	7.6	8.6	3.3	
North Africa	10.2	13.9	18.8	17.1	18.5	1.8	6.7	-9.1	8.3	6.1	1.7	3.3	8.4	-3.8	9.7	4.1	7.7	16.5	9.5	11.8	8.9	4.5	
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	31.3	32.6	34.4	3.3	10.7	4.3	5.5	4.4	5.0	3.7	12.0	0.3	4.6	6.6	3.9	5.0	2.3	5.2	8.4	2.7	
<i>Middle East</i>	24.1	36.3	58.2	54.4	51.1	4.9	11.6	-6.4	-6.2	6.8	27.6	4.3	20.8	6.6	4.0	2.2	-20.4	-13.5	5.7	-8.9	-17.7	-6.7	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

¹ Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2012, page 177, at www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01.

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals

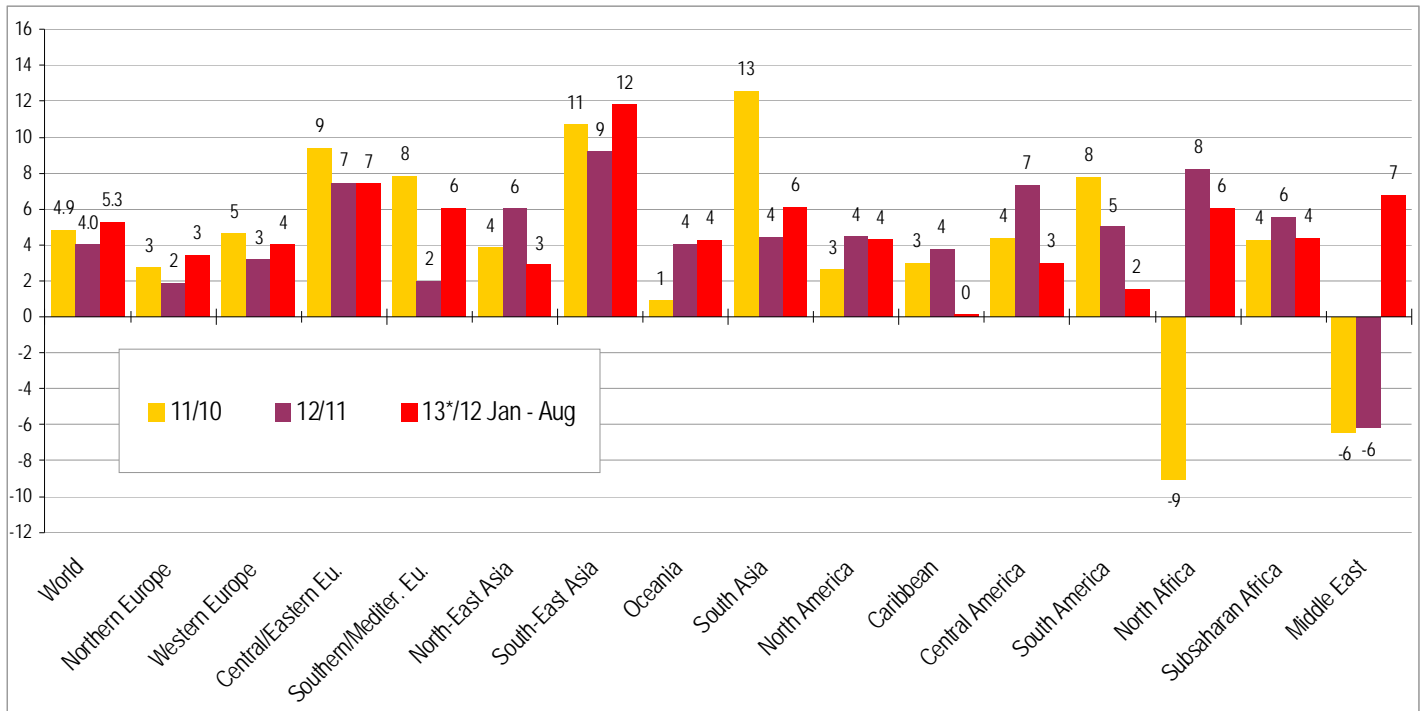
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013*
	real, change					projection
	full year				Jan.-Aug.	between
World	-3.9%	6.5%	4.9%	4.0%	5.3%	+3% and +4%
Europe	-4.9%	3.0%	6.5%	3.6%	5.4%	+2% and +3%
Asia and the Pacific	-1.6%	13.2%	6.5%	7.2%	6.3%	+5% and +6%
Americas	-4.7%	6.6%	3.6%	4.5%	3.2%	+3% and +4%
Africa	3.4%	9.2%	-0.7%	6.0%	5.0%	+4% and +6%
Middle East	-5.2%	11.6%	-6.4%	-7.6%	6.8%	+0% and +5%

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

International Tourist Arrivals

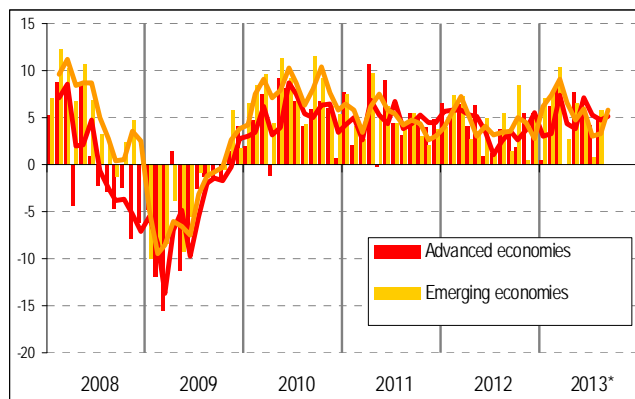
(% change over same period of the previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

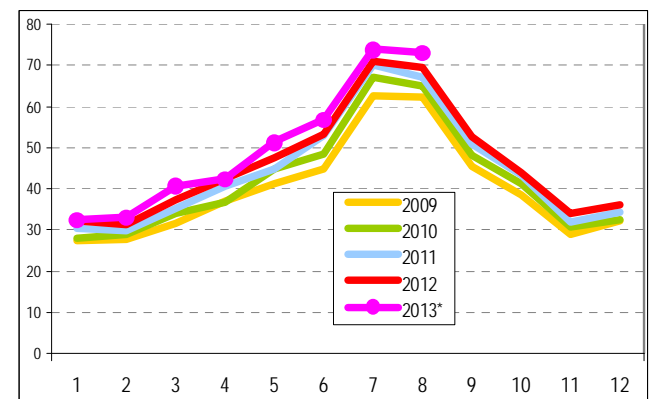
Advanced economies & Emerging economies (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

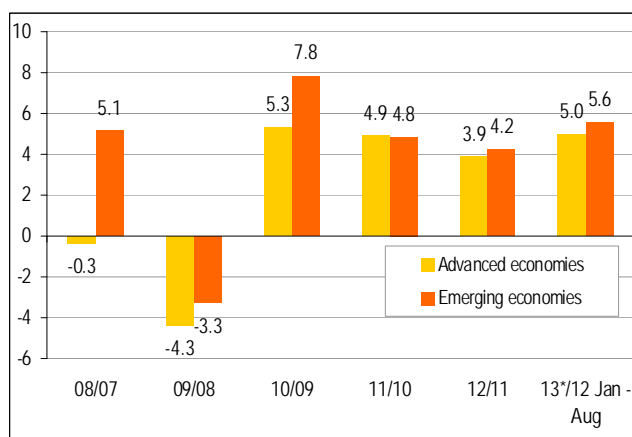
Advanced economies (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals

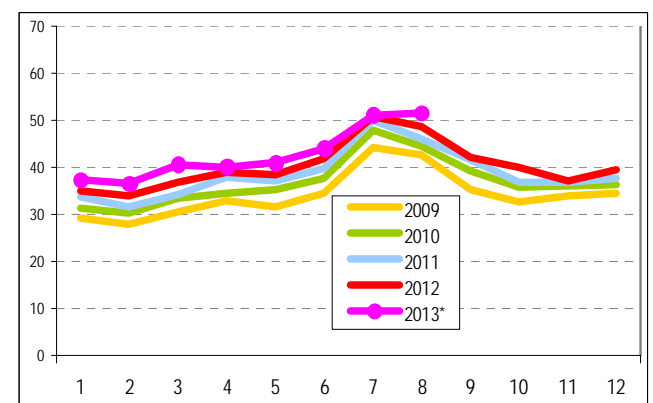
(% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

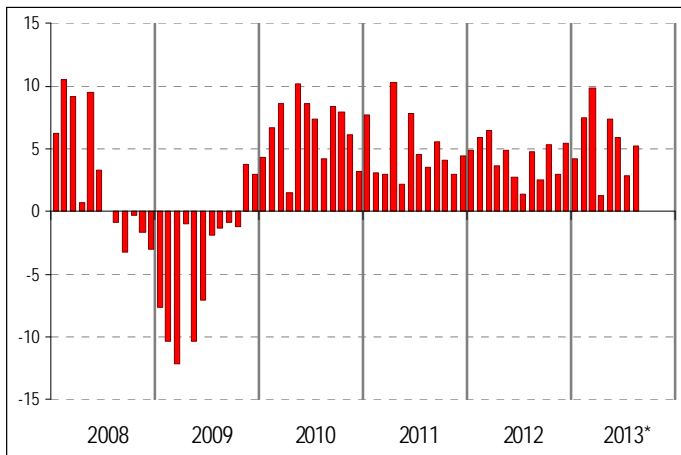
Emerging economies (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

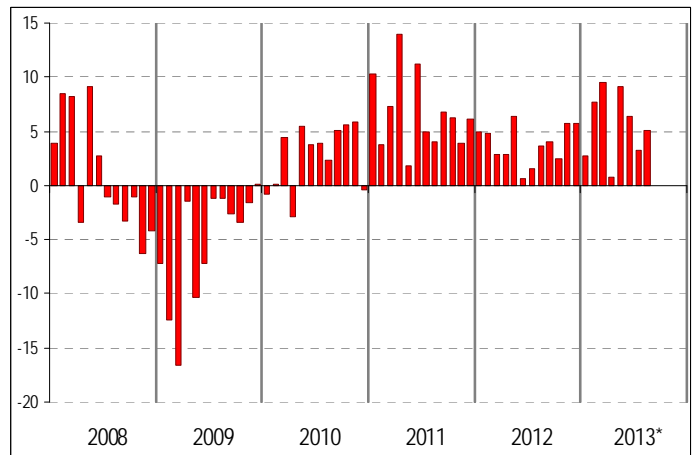
World (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

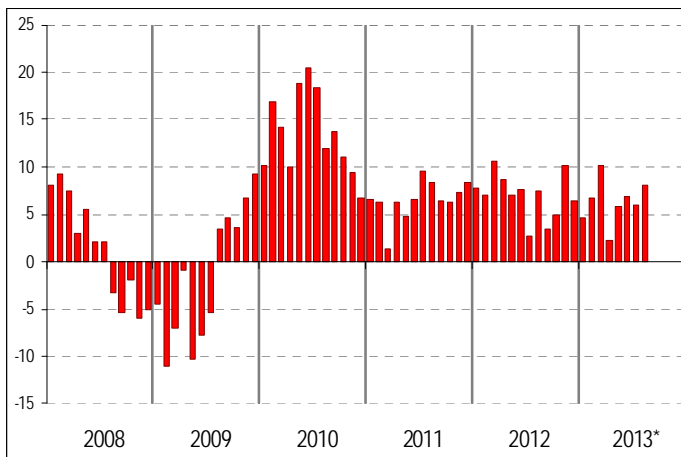
Europe (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

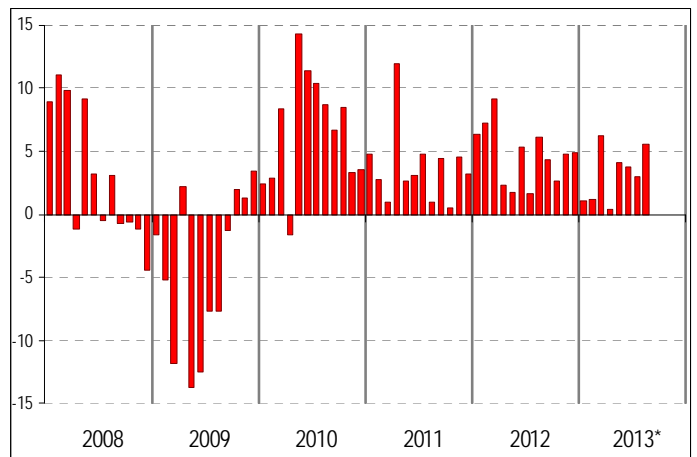
Asia and the Pacific (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

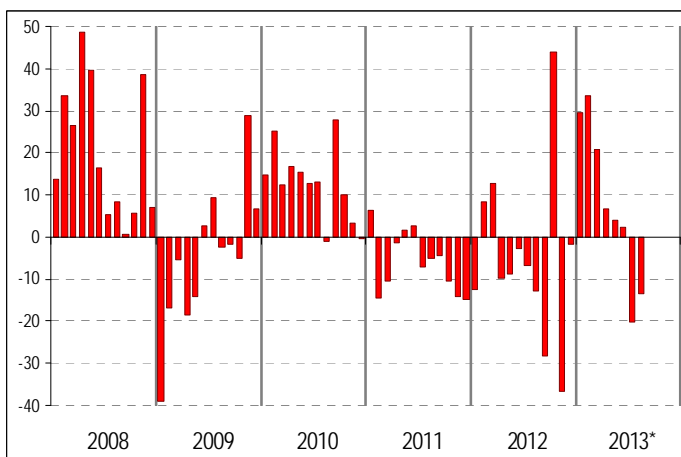
Americas (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

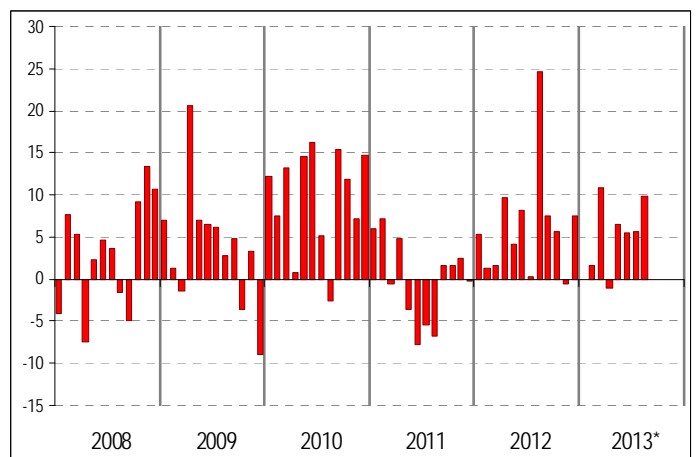
Middle East (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

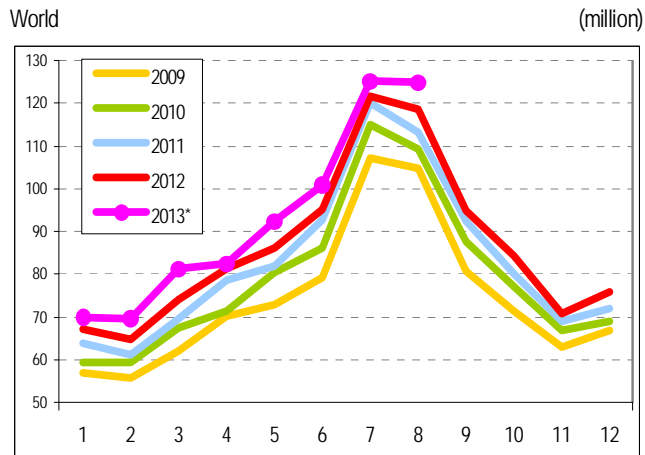
Africa (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

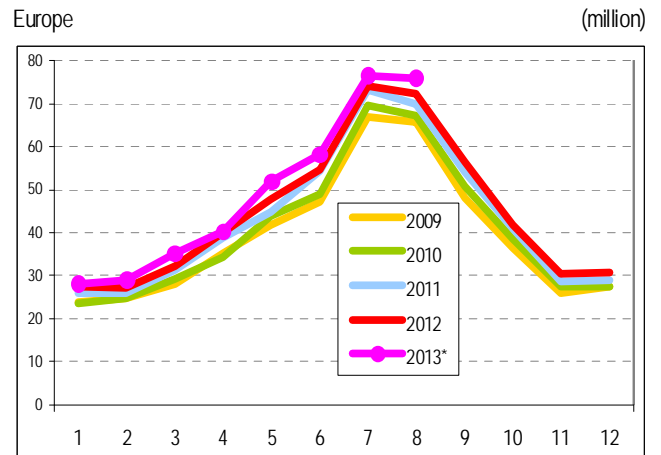
Delivered by http://www.e-unwto.org
Georgios Drakopoulos (307-99-294)
Wednesday, October 23, 2013 1:05:49 AM

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution



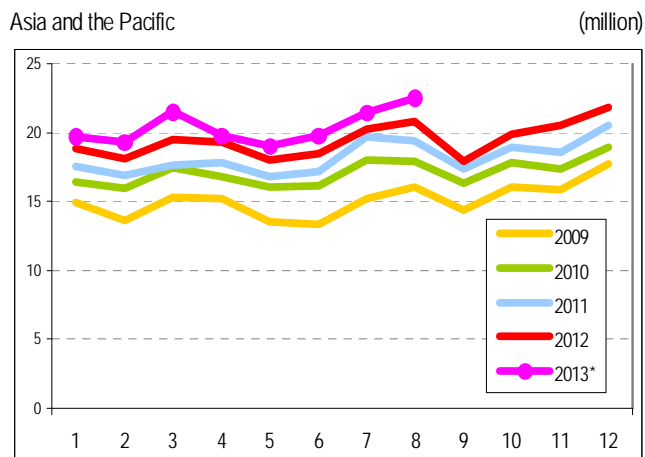
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution



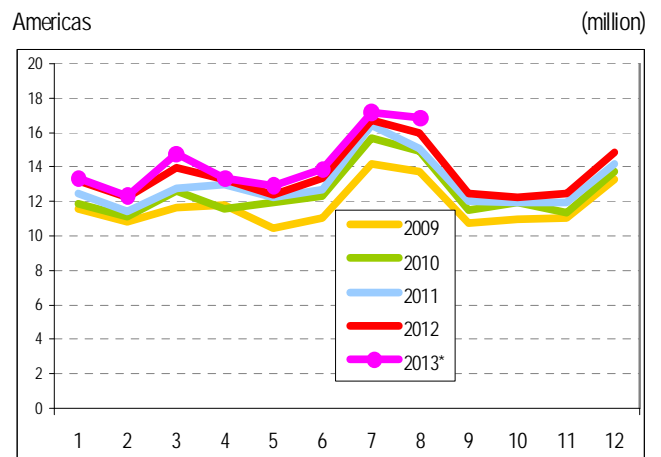
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution



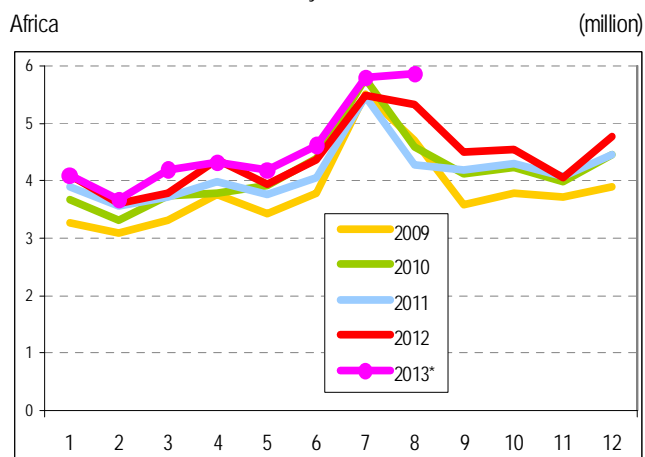
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution



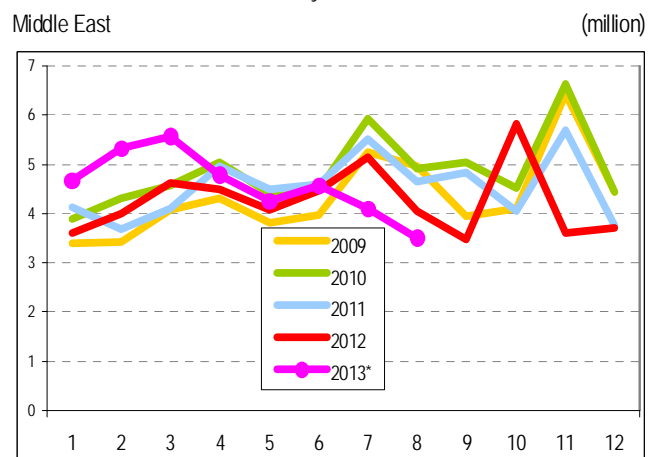
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

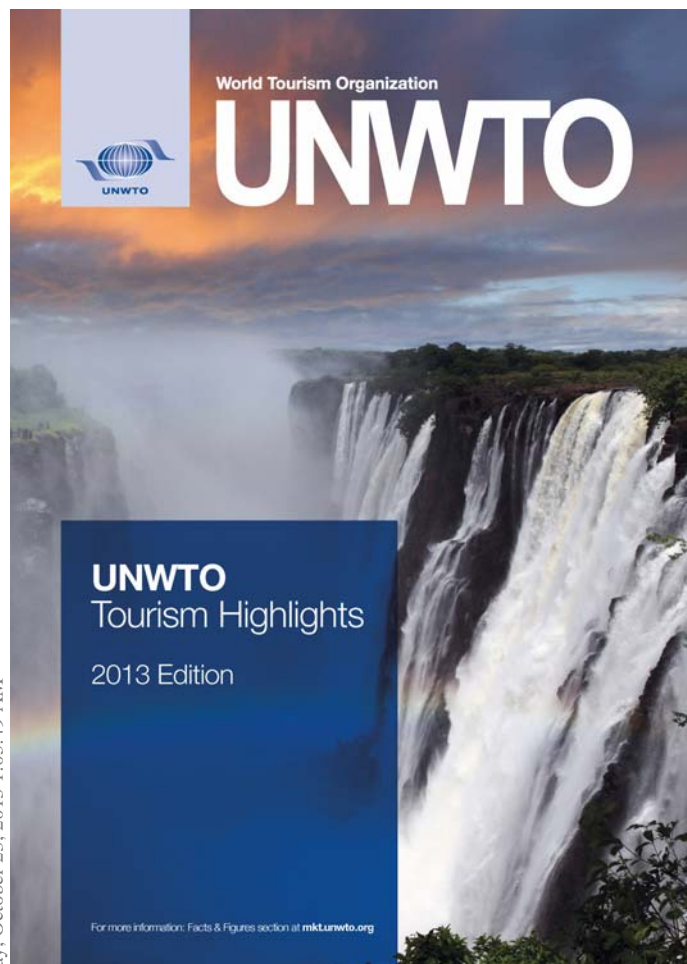


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Delivered by <http://www.e-unwto.org>
Georgios Drakopoulos (307-99-294)
Wednesday, October 23, 2013 1:05:49 AM

UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2013 Edition

UNWTO has just released its *UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2013 Edition*, presenting a concise overview of international tourism in the world based on the results for the year 2012.



UNWTO Tourism Highlights aims to provide a consolidated set of key figures and trends for international tourism in the year prior to its date of publication. The *2013 Edition* presents in 16 pages a snapshot of international tourism in the world for 2012 based on the latest available information collected from national sources. Trends and results are analysed for the world, regions and major regional destinations, with statistics included on international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts. Furthermore, it provides the ranking of top tourism destinations by arrivals and receipts, as well as information on outbound tourism generating regions and a list of top source markets in terms of spending.

Electronic copies can be downloaded in English, Spanish and French free of charge from <http://mkt.unwto.org/publications>.



¡Hurry up!

The World Tourism Organization, the European Travel Commission and the Government of Croatia are pleased to announce the

**UNWTO-ETC e-marketing master class:
Optimise your skills in developing, integrating and
evaluating e-marketing strategies and tactics**

**23-24 October 2013
Zadar, Croatia**

The UNWTO-ETC e-marketing master class will be the occasion for the official launch of the brand new *ETC-UNWTO Handbook on e-marketing for tourism destinations – fully revised and extended version 3.0*.

The master class aims to coach tourism professionals in optimising the integration of e-marketing into their strategies operations and planning, and take full advantage of the opportunities it offers, striving for excellence in e-marketing to manage strong brands in a dynamic digital environment. The master class will involve and engage participants and build on latest insights in trends and opportunities, with special attention to social media, mobile marketing and the measurement and evaluation of e-marketing activities.

The UNWTO-ETC e-marketing master class will gather renowned experts and key industry representatives to share their views on current practices in e-marketing for tourism destinations. During this two-day event, experts and participants will discuss trends, challenges and opportunities in e-marketing techniques for tourism destinations.

¡For further information regularly check the website <http://europe.unwto.org/en>! The full programme and additional information on the event will be available shortly.

We look forward to welcoming you to Zadar!



International Tourism Receipts, World

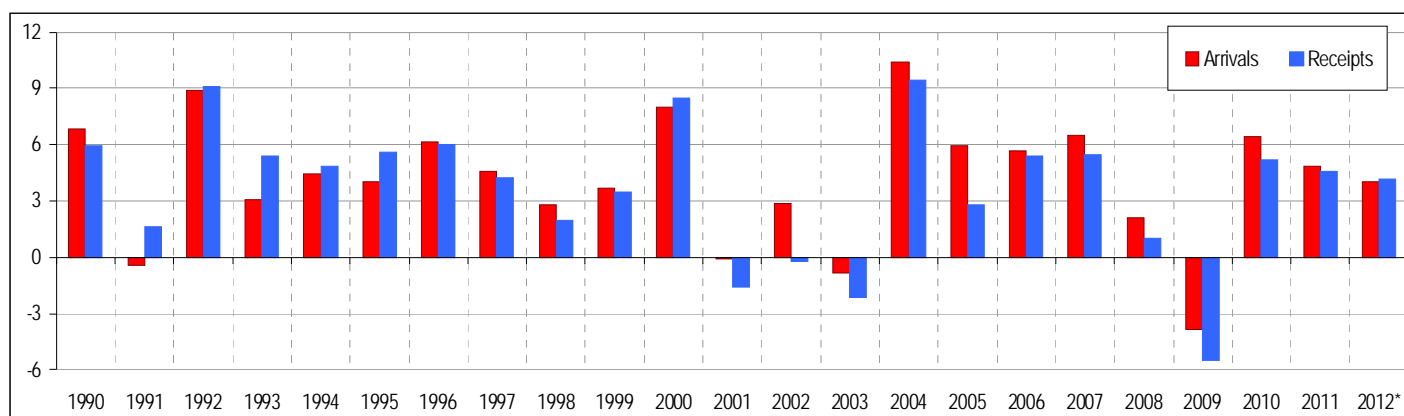
	International Tourism Receipts											Change current prices					Change constant prices				
	(billion)											%					%				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	08/07	09/08	10/09	11/10	12*/11	08/07	09/08	10/09	11/10	12*/11
Local currencies												6.2	-4.0	8.2	8.7	7.4	1.0	-5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2
US\$	262	403	476	680	746	860	942	854	929	1,041	1,076	9.5	-9.3	8.7	12.0	3.5	5.5	-9.0	7.0	8.6	1.3
Euro	206	308	515	547	594	627	640	612	701	747	838	2.1	-4.3	14.4	6.7	12.1	-1.2	-4.6	12.6	3.9	9.4

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts (local currencies, constant prices)

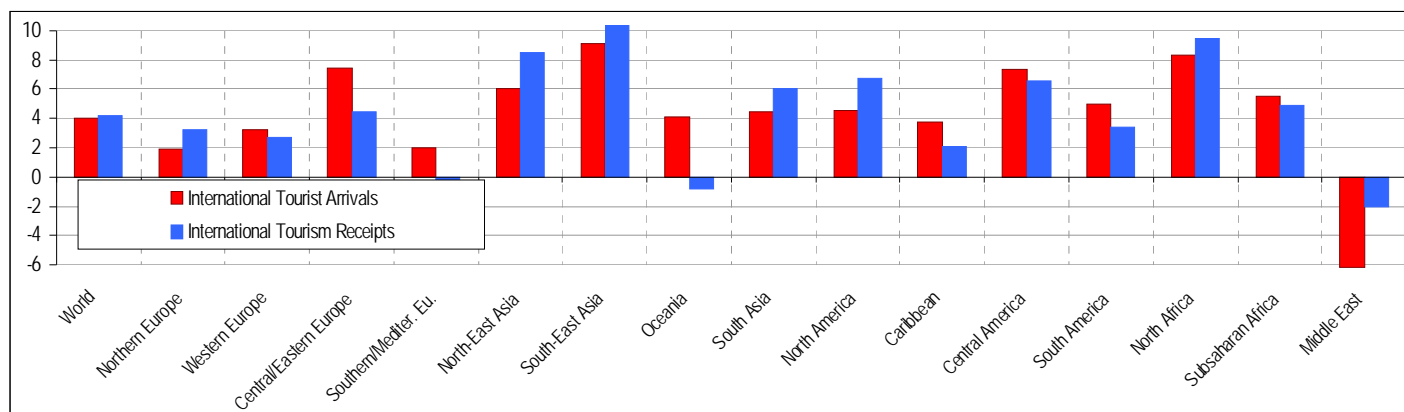
World (% change over previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts (local currencies, constant prices)

World and subregions (% change 2012/2011)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Delivered by http://www.e-unwto.org
Georgios Drakopoulos (307-99-294)
Wednesday, October 23, 2013 1:05:49 AM

International Tourism by (Sub)region

	International Tourism Receipts									International Tourist Arrivals						
	Change			US\$		euro			Share	abs.		Change			Share	
	Local currencies, constant prices (%)			(billion)		Receipts per arrival		Receipts per arrival		(million)		(%)				
	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2011	2012*	2012*	2011	2012*	2012*	2012*	2011	2012*	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2012*
World	5.2	4.6	4.2	1,041	1,076	1,040	747	838	810	100	995	1,035	6.5	4.9	4.0	100
Advanced economies ¹	5.8	5.9	4.1	670	686	1,240	481	534	970	63.8	531	552	5.3	4.9	3.9	53.3
Emerging economies ¹	4.1	2.4	4.4	371	390	810	266	304	630	36.2	464	484	7.8	4.8	4.2	46.7
Europe	-0.2	4.8	1.8	464.3	453.4	850	333.6	352.9	660	42.1	516.8	534.7	3.0	6.5	3.5	51.6
Northern Europe	3.4	2.0	3.2	66.0	67.3	1,030	47.4	52.4	800	6.3	64.5	65.7	2.1	2.8	1.9	6.3
Western Europe	1.4	3.9	2.7	162.9	157.9	950	117.0	122.9	740	14.7	161.5	166.7	3.9	4.6	3.2	16.1
Central/Eastern Europe	-3.5	6.7	4.4	56.0	56.6	510	40.2	44.0	390	5.3	103.9	111.6	3.1	9.4	7.5	10.8
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	-1.9	6.0	-0.3	179.4	171.6	900	128.9	133.6	700	15.9	186.9	190.7	2.5	7.9	2.0	18.4
- of which EU-27	1.0	3.9	1.4	376.3	364.3	910	270.3	283.5	710	33.8	391.4	401.1	2.7	5.5	2.5	38.7
Asia and the Pacific	15.0	8.4	7.6	299.3	329.5	1,410	215.0	256.5	1,100	30.6	218.5	233.6	13.2	6.5	6.9	22.6
North-East Asia	21.4	9.2	8.5	150.3	168.0	1,370	108.0	130.8	1,070	15.6	115.8	122.8	13.8	3.8	6.0	11.9
South-East Asia	14.9	12.8	10.6	84.5	95.6	1,130	60.7	74.4	880	8.9	77.5	84.6	12.5	10.7	9.2	8.2
Oceania	-2.9	-4.3	-0.8	40.7	41.3	3,410	29.2	32.2	2,650	3.8	11.7	12.1	6.1	0.9	4.1	1.2
South Asia	10.7	12.5	6.0	23.7	24.6	1,740	17.1	19.1	1,350	2.3	13.5	14.1	19.5	12.6	4.4	1.4
Americas	4.2	4.8	5.8	198.0	212.6	1,300	142.3	165.4	1,010	19.7	156.0	163.2	6.6	3.6	4.6	15.8
North America	6.0	5.9	6.7	144.2	156.4	1,470	103.6	121.7	1,140	14.5	102.1	106.7	7.0	2.6	4.5	10.3
Caribbean	0.6	-0.6	2.0	23.6	24.6	1,180	17.0	19.2	920	2.3	20.1	20.9	1.6	3.0	3.7	2.0
Central America	0.3	0.0	6.6	7.1	7.9	890	5.1	6.2	690	0.7	8.3	8.9	4.0	4.4	7.3	0.9
South America	-2.2	5.8	3.4	23.1	23.7	890	16.6	18.4	690	2.2	25.5	26.7	10.4	7.8	5.0	2.6
Africa	2.6	1.1	6.2	32.4	33.7	640	23.3	26.3	500	3.1	49.6	52.8	9.2	-0.7	6.5	5.1
North Africa	0.2	-5.5	9.4	9.6	10.0	540	6.9	7.8	420	0.9	17.1	18.5	6.7	-9.1	8.3	1.8
Subsaharan Africa	3.9	4.2	4.8	22.8	23.7	690	16.4	18.4	540	2.2	32.6	34.4	10.7	4.3	5.5	3.3
Middle East	16.8	-14.1	-2.1	46.4	47.2	920	33.4	36.7	720	4.4	54.4	51.1	11.6	-6.4	-6.2	4.9

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

¹ Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2012, page 177, at www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01.

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

Rank	Series	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)															
		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12*/11	2013*								2012*							
		(million)					11/10		YTD		Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
		677	807	949	995	1,035	4.9	4.0	5.3	7.3	4.9	9.9	1.2	7.3	5.9	2.8	5.2	6.1	3.7	2.8	4.4			
1	1 France	TF	77.2	75.0	77.6	81.6	83.0	5.0	1.8	TCE	7.5	7.0	7.7	12.3	-2.5	13.7	9.1	4.1	1.8	0.1	2.7			
2	2 United States	TF	51.2	49.2	60.0	62.7	67.0	4.5	6.8	TF	6.5	6.5	10.4					9.6	2.9	6.1	6.4			
3	3 China	TF	31.2	46.8	55.7	57.6	57.7	3.4	0.3	TF	-4.5	-1.5	-6.5	2.8	-9.2	-5.8	-4.3	-6.0	-5.6	4.8	0.3	-1.3	-2.3	
4	4 Spain	TF	46.4	55.9	52.7	56.2	57.7	6.6	2.7	TF	4.3	2.3	5.4	7.9	3.1	7.4	5.3	2.9	5.6	2.8	2.5	4.5	-1.8	
5	5 Italy	TF	41.2	36.5	43.6	46.1	46.4	5.7	0.5	TF	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.1	-2.3	2.2	5.4	2.8	0.7	-2.3	0.7	4.4		
6	6 Turkey	TF	9.6	24.2	31.4	34.7	35.7	10.5	3.0	TF	11.3	21.6	12.1	25.2	11.2	19.4	6.7	1.2	11.6	-5.3	-0.8	3.8	4.6	
7	8 Germany	TCE	19.0	21.5	26.9	28.4	30.4	5.5	7.3	TCE	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.3	4.3	1.0	3.2	4.1	8.9	7.6	7.0	6.0		
8	7 United Kingdom	TF	23.2	28.0	28.3	29.3	29.3	3.6	-0.1	VF	5.5	2.2	5.2	-3.0	-0.7	4.1	13.0	3.2	15.7	2.2	1.8	-4.2	5.4	
9	12 Russian Federation	TF	19.2	19.9	20.3	22.7	25.7	11.9	13.4	VF	11.4	16.7	7.6						13.7	15.4	10.8	12.7		
10	9 Malaysia	TF	10.2	16.4	24.6	24.7	25.0	0.6	1.3	TF	7.9	15.9	0.6	20.5	3.2	4.7	-5.5		0.4	4.3	-2.2	2.9		
11	11 Austria	TCE	18.0	20.0	22.0	23.0	24.2	4.6	4.9	TCE	2.5	4.3	-3.7	15.0	-16.6	7.9	-3.5	2.8	7.6	5.2	5.7	4.0	5.5	
12	13 Hong Kong (China)	TF	8.8	14.8	20.1	22.3	23.8	11.1	6.5	TF	8.5	7.4	9.9	8.8	8.0	10.8	11.1	7.5	8.9	8.6	5.0	6.9	5.6	
13	10 Mexico	TF	20.6	21.9	23.3	23.4	23.4	0.5	0.0	TF	0.8	-0.8	-0.3	-3.3	-2.6	-2.6	4.0	-3.3	14.7	4.0	-2.2	-1.8	-0.2	
14	14 Ukraine	TF	6.4	17.6	21.2	21.4	23.0	1.0	7.5	TF	11.0	11.6	10.7						-1.6	5.7	12.3	7.9		
15	15 Thailand	TF	9.6	11.6	15.9	19.2	22.4	20.7	16.2	TF	21.4	18.9	21.3	19.2	19.4	19.4	25.0	22.5	28.1	8.1	9.8	8.6	40.4	
16	18 Canada	TF	19.6	18.8	16.2	16.0	16.3	-1.3	2.0	TF	0.9	3.3	-0.7	8.5	-8.1	3.7	-0.1	1.7	6.5	2.7	0.3	1.8		
17	17 Greece	TF	13.1	14.8	15.0	16.4	15.5	9.5	-5.5	TF	12.9	4.6	14.3	0.5	-10.9	24.4	16.3	14.0	-11.7	-8.3	-3.0	-7.4		
18	19 Poland	TF	17.4	15.2	12.5	13.4	14.8	7.1	11.2	TF									12.1	13.0	9.2	11.1		
19	16 Saudi Arabia	TF	6.6	8.0	10.9	17.5	14.3	61.3	-18.4	TF	20.0	72.9	5.4	42.9	19.9	1.6	-4.1	-34.6	-4.3	27.7	-25	-37.1	-15.2	
20	20 Macao (China)	TF	5.2	9.0	11.9	12.9	13.6	8.4	5.0	TF	6.5	7.6	7.0	8.8	3.1	9.1	8.9	2.4	6.8	8.5	2.7	3.6	5.8	
21	21 Netherlands	TCE	10.0	10.0	10.9	11.3	11.7	3.8	3.4	TCE	3.1	5.4	1.7	13.1	-8.4	11.3	3.2		6.3	3.2	2.9	1.9		
22	27 Egypt	TF	5.1	8.2	14.1	9.5	11.2	-32.4	17.9	VF	-0.5	14.6	11.6	20.5	5.2	14.6	16.4	-24.5	-45.6	32.0	22.4	10.3	10.0	
23	26 Korea, Republic of	VF	5.3	6.0	8.8	9.8	11.1	11.3	13.7	VF	8.6	4.0	3.3	10.3	0.5	-2.5	11.9	19.4	23.2	22.0	24.5	12.1	0.1	
24	24 Sweden	TF	3.8	4.9	5.0	10.0	10.9	n/a	9.6	TCE	-2.9	2.4	-2.0	4.0	-7.6	-0.5	-0.6	-9.3	0.5	4.9	0.2	-3.7	-1.3	
25	22 Singapore	TF	6.1	7.1	9.2	10.4	..	13.4	..	VF	8.5	8.5	7.5	10.1	3.7	10.0	8.9	8.3	11.7	14.7	8.3	4.7	12.9	
26	25 Croatia	TCE	5.3	7.7	9.1	9.9	10.4	9.0	4.5	TCE	6.1	11.7	6.4	20.2	-5.7	16.2	5.1	1.2	10.0	13.8	6.0	3.3	7.6	
27	23 Hungary	TF	3.0	10.0	9.5	10.3	10.4	7.8	1.0	TF	4.5	4.6	4.4						2.8	2.8	-1.6	1.6		
28	28 Morocco	TF	4.3	5.8	9.3	9.3	9.4	0.6	0.3	TF	6.8	3.4	-0.3	9.5	-2.6	9.2	-4.9	-0.4	35.1	-4.8	0.8	2.4	1.2	
29	31 South Africa	TF	5.9	7.4	8.1	8.3	9.2	3.3	10.2	TF	3.3	5.0	1.5	15.9	0.1	1.1	3.6		10.5	10.5	11.0	8.9		
30	32 Untd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	3.1	5.8	7.4	8.1	9.0	9.4	10.4	THS(2)	11.7	11.1	12.5	11.3	9.3	15.1	13.1		10.2	11.5	8.7	11.2		
31	29 Czech Rep	TF	4.8	9.4	8.6	9.0	8.9	4.5	-1.2	TCE	1.4	3.0	0.4	7.2	-6.2	8.6	-1.8		13.8	3.1	6.8	5.9		
32	30 Switzerland	THS	7.8	7.2	8.6	8.5	8.6	-1.1	0.4	THS	5.1	1.5	5.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	6.9	6.4	10.2	-3.6	-1.2	0.5	6.7	
33	41 Japan	VF	4.8	6.7	8.6	6.2	8.4	-27.8	34.4	VF	21.4	18.4	26.8	26.7	18.4	31.2	31.9	18.4	17.1	9.1	96.0	38.4	17.5	
34	33 Denmark	TF	3.5	9.2	8.7	7.9	8.1	-10.1	2.6	TCE(1)	3.1	12.3	0.7	18.6	-10.1	7.5	2.2	1.2	2.6	9.9	3.5	1.3	7.2	
35	34 Indonesia	TF	5.1	5.0	7.0	7.6	8.0	9.2	5.2	TF	8.3	6.0	8.3	10.1	3.2	7.7	13.5	2.4	21.6	11.0	4.8	0.1	5.6	
36	37 Portugal	TCE	5.7	6.0	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.5	3.7	TCE	7.9	11.9	6.3	18.6	-2.0	10.0	9.9	5.5	9.4	3.6	3.9	2.4	5.9	
37	35 Ireland	TF	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.6	..	7.0	..	TF*	6.5	7.4	4.2	14.9	-1.8	12.3	2.0	8.6	8.8	-1.2	0.7	-2.6	5.0	
38	36 Belgium	TCE	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.6	4.3	1.3	TCE	-1.5	0.5	-2.9	2.8	-8.7	3.2	-3.5		4.3	0.9	0.4	0.6		
39	42 Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	2.6	3.4	5.6	6.1	7.3	9.3	20.1	VF	7.4	10.7	2.6	9.5	0.1	3.1	4.9	7.2	13.1	22.3	28.0	22.1	10.4	
40	40 Vietnam	VF	2.1	3.5	5.0	6.3	6.8	23.8	9.5	VF	7.9	-6.2	13.6	1.6	-2.4	19.6	30.2	28.5	22.0	27.6	5.7	4.7	1.9	
41	39 India	TF	2.6	3.9	5.8	6.3	6.6	9.2	4.3	TF	3.8	3.0	2.0	5.5	1.0	2.5	2.5	7.9	6.4	10.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	
42	38 Bulgaria	TF	2.8	4.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	4.6	3.4	VF	3.9	7.5	3.8	4.7	1.2	4.8	4.3	1.5	4.4	0.2	-2.1	3.7	3.2	
43	43 Australia	VF	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	-0.2	4.6	VF	5.0	5.4	3.2	8.1	-1.4	4.6	6.9	6.6	6.7	4.1	3.5	4.6	5.8	
44	48 Tunisia	TF	5.1	6.4	6.9	4.8	6.0	-30.7	24.4	TF	4.8	-1.6	8.6	6.5	-5.9	10.4	18.5	21.9	-12.1	52.8	35.6	19.2	7.1	
45	45 Brazil	TF	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.3	4.5	TF									7.7	1.4	6.2	1.5		
46	44 Argentina	TF	2.9	3.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	7.1	-2.1	TF	-4.8	-6.1	-2.9						2.1	-1.4	-4.8	-4.9		
47	47 Norway	TF	3.1	3.8	4.8	5.0	..	4.1	..	THS	5.3	6.3	5.9	5.9	28.4	3.1	2.0	2.2	7.4	9.1	0.4	-7.8	9.5	
48	49 Dominican Rp	TF	3.0	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.9	TF	1.4	-0.6	1.4	4.5	-2.6	4.1	3.5	3.6	6.5	7.9	7.4	6.5	1.6	
49	51 Kazakhstan	TF	1.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	4.4	20.6	8.4	VF	22.2	24.3	20.7						21.6	11.4	1.0	6.3		
50	53 Philippines	TF	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.9	4.3	11.3	9.1	TF	11.3	10.8	11.4	11.3	8.0	12.5	14.0	11.0	13.1	16.0	7.0	3.9	9.0	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used, and corresponding notes in the tables of the regions

International Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion)

Rank		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																
		US\$					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	Series	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*	2013*							2012*				
'12	'11	(billion)								YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
		World	476	680	929	1,041	1,076																
1	1	United States	82.9	82.2	103.5	115.6	126.2	sa	9.8	11.7	9.2	10.8	12.1	9.5	9.4	9.8	9.1	10.7	10.4	8.5	7.5	10.6	
2	2	Spain	30.0	48.0	52.5	59.9	55.9		3.9	8.6	1.2	2.7	2.0	3.1	-1.4	5.9	3.7	2.8	1.0	0.4	3.0	-1.1	
3	3	France	33.0	44.0	47.0	54.8	53.6		-0.1	10.9	6.0	0.8	-4.6	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	13.5	2.7	1.2	15.5
4	4	China	16.2	29.3	45.8	48.5	50.0	\$	15.5	5.8	3.2	-5.8	-3.4	-7.5	-8.4	-8.1	-5.9	-6.9	-6.2	9.2	3.9	-0.7	-2.5
5	7	Macao (China)	3.2	7.9	27.8	38.5	43.7		53.6	38.6	13.3												
6	5	Italy	27.5	35.4	38.8	43.0	41.2		1.4	5.6	3.8	2.2	-3.2	4.3	1.2	5.6	5.5	4.3	-0.3	3.3	4.1	7.6	
7	6	Germany	18.7	29.2	34.7	38.9	38.1		5.3	6.7	6.2	4.4	4.9	4.3	12.6	-0.2	1.9	4.4	3.4	10.5	7.5	5.5	2.5
8	8	United Kingdom	21.9	30.7	32.4	35.1	36.4	sa	8.4	4.4	5.2	18.2	20.4	16.0						5.1	2.3	9.3	4.2
9	11	Thailand	7.5	9.6	20.1	27.2	33.8		15.6	30.5	26.5	26.6	25.6	27.8						19.4	22.1	16.8	47.7
10	10	Hong Kong (China)	5.9	10.3	22.2	28.5	33.1		35.6	28.4	15.9	24.5	20.5	28.6						17.8	19.6	11.8	15.2
11	9	Australia	9.4	16.7	28.4	31.3	31.8		-0.3	-2.0	1.2	3.3	4.3	2.2	1.0	2.1	3.6	5.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	2.4	1.5
12	12	Turkey	7.6	19.2	22.6	25.1	25.7	\$	-1.7	10.9	2.4	22.2	38.5	23.2	18.7	30.4	20.0	5.6	21.5	-8.6	4.4	-3.7	17.4
13	14	Malaysia	5.0	8.8	18.1	19.7	20.2		6.1	3.1	4.0	12.1	15.7	8.7						3.0	6.9	0.6	5.7
14	15	Singapore	5.1	6.2	14.2	18.1	19.3		41.3	17.7	5.8	2.9	1.5	4.5						11.5	4.2	1.3	6.9
15	13	Austria	9.8	16.1	18.6	19.9	18.9		0.9	1.7	3.1	2.6	5.6	-4.6						2.3	6.1	1.9	3.7
16	16	India	3.5	7.5	14.5	17.7	18.0		18.1	19.6	21.8	14.0	20.5	9.5	7.5	9.5	11.7	6.3	12.1	31.7	15.9	19.9	19.3
17	18	Canada	10.8	13.8	15.8	16.8	17.4		5.0	1.9	4.6	4.4	6.4	2.8						10.7	4.0	1.1	5.5
18	17	Switzerland	6.6	10.0	14.7	17.1	16.0		-0.1	-1.1	-1.3	2.2	1.2	3.3						-4.1	-2.0	-1.8	3.3
19	27	Japan	3.4	6.6	13.2	11.0	14.6		20.2	-24.5	32.9	18.6	11.1	22.8	14.1	24.7	30.9	16.1	28.5	13.9	97.2	33.4	9.9
20	22	Korea, Republic of	6.8	5.8	10.4	12.5	14.2	\$	5.5	20.9	13.6	-6.6	-3.8	-10.1	-10.7	-20.5	3.4	-0.7	-9.5	33.5	46.3	-0.4	-9.1
21	20	Netherlands	7.2	10.5	12.9	14.3	13.7		9.6	6.1	3.8	8.5	15.4	3.2						7.8	5.0	0.5	2.9
22	21	Belgium	6.6	9.9	12.1	13.1	13.0		8.2	2.8	7.5	-9.9	-10.1	-9.7	-13.2	-9.6	-6.2			4.8	6.2	12.2	6.3
23	19	Greece	9.2	13.3	12.7	14.6	12.9		-7.6	9.3	-4.6	15.5	-4.4	21.6	-12.9	38.5	20.6	12.3		-12.7	-7.9	-0.6	-15.2
24	23	Mexico	8.3	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.7	\$	4.2	-1.0	7.3	7.9	7.3	7.2	4.4	7.6	9.7	7.3	14.1	7.0	5.4	7.1	9.7
25	26	Taiwan (pr. of China)	3.7	5.0	8.7	11.1	11.8	\$	27.9	26.9	6.4	7.4	4.5	10.3						16.1	6.1	4.1	0.8
26	24	Portugal	5.2	7.7	10.1	11.3	11.1		10.0	7.2	5.6	7.8	7.3	8.9	0.8	15.8	9.5	6.5		7.2	4.1	5.8	5.8
27	28	Poland	5.7	6.3	9.5	10.7	10.9		3.8	9.1	13.4	0.2	-1.9	1.9						23.1	15.6	12.6	4.3
28	25	Russian Federation	3.4	5.9	8.8	11.3	10.8	\$	-5.7	28.3	-5.0	17.3	18.3	16.6						6.7	-11.1	-8.3	-2.8
29	32	Untd Arab Emirates	1.1	3.2	8.6	9.2	10.4		16.7	7.3	12.8												
30	29	Sweden	4.1	6.8	8.7	10.4	10.4		1.1	8.2	4.0	4.7	12.1	-1.0						10.1	7.2	-0.3	1.5
31	30	South Africa	2.7	7.5	9.1	9.5	10.0	sa	3.9	4.4	18.4	6.6	7.9	5.4						25.8	26.5	15.2	8.2
32	33	Egypt	4.3	6.9	12.5	8.7	9.9	\$	16.5	-30.5	14.2	-4.4	23.3	-28.4						12.9	25.9	-2.3	24.7
33	31	Croatia	2.8	7.4	8.3	9.2	8.8	€	-2.3	6.2	3.7	4.9	5.9	4.8						5.5	4.7	3.3	2.5
34	35	Indonesia	5.0	4.5	7.0	8.0	8.3	\$	24.3	15.0	4.1	10.2	8.4	12.4						9.6	2.8	-1.0	5.1
35	34	Saudi Arabia	..	4.6	6.7	8.5	7.4		12.0	26.0	-12.1	19.9	19.9							8.8	-14.7	-33.5	-3.1
36	36	Czech Rep	3.0	4.8	7.1	7.6	7.0		2.5	-0.7	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.8						16.5	1.1	0.8	-6.3
37	41	Vietnam	..	2.3	4.5	5.7	6.8	\$	45.9	28.3	19.6												
38	37	Morocco	2.0	4.6	6.7	7.3	6.7		6.8	4.4	-1.7	2.2	-1.8	3.0	-1.3	16.6	-5.8	-21.7	28.1	-1.6	-3.3	-6.2	6.3
39	38	Lebanon	..	5.5	8.1	6.9	..	\$	19.0	-14.8	..												
40	40	Brazil	1.8	3.9	5.7	6.6	6.6	\$	7.5	15.0	1.4	-0.5	0.0	0.5	5.0	-1.8	-2.1	-1.2	-4.6	9.8	1.7	-2.1	-4.4
41	39	Denmark	3.7	5.3	5.9	6.6	6.4		9.5	7.3	4.2	1.2	4.6	-0.8						7.5	3.7	3.4	4.1
42	45	Israel	4.1	2.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	\$	14.9	3.9	3.5	-0.2	-4.1	3.1						-1.0	2.8	8.1	4.3
43	43	New Zealand	2.3	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.4		-7.2	3.7	-5.7	3.3	4.6	1.3						-5.3	-1.0	-4.6	-10.9
44	46	Norway	2.2	3.5	4.7	5.2	5.4		8.9	3.1	6.3	2.9	2.1	3.5						9.7	6.1	4.7	5.9
45	44	Argentina	2.9	2.7	4.9	5.4	4.9	\$	24.8	8.3	-8.8	-12.8	-13.4	-11.9						-2.3	-6.4	-12.2	-15.0
46	42	Hungary	3.8	4.1	5.4	5.6	4.8		-1.8	0.3	-2.8	5.9	-2.7	12.5						7.4	-5.6	0.7	-11.7
47	49	Ukraine	0.4	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.8	\$	5.9	13.4	12.8	1.1	-1.7	2.4						12.7	11.5	13.5	12.4
48	48	Dominican Rp	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.7	\$	4.0	5.4	6.8	3.3	-0.9	8.9						9.0	10.2	6.9	0.6
49	47	Luxembourg	1.8	3.6	4.1	4.8	4.6		4.6	11.7	3.5	1.4	2.4	0.4						0.5	2.9	9.2	1.3
50	51	Finland	1.4	2.2	3.1	3.8	4.1		15.4	19.3	17.4	5.3	9.4	0.0						39.2	13.5	14.1	4.2

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

International Tourism Receipts (euro billion)

Rank		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																
		euro					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	Series	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*							2012*					
'12	'11	(billion)								YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
		World	515	547	701	747	838																
1	1	United States	89.7	66.0	78.0	83.0	98.2	sa	9.8	11.7	9.2	10.8	12.1	9.5	9.4	9.8	9.1	10.7	10.4	8.5	7.5	10.6	
2	2	Spain	32.4	38.6	39.6	43.0	43.5		3.9	8.6	1.2	2.7	2.0	3.1	-1.4	5.9	3.7	2.8	1.0	0.4	3.0	-1.1	
3	3	France	35.7	35.4	35.5	39.3	41.7		-0.1	10.9	6.0	0.8	-4.6	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	13.5	2.7	1.2	15.5
4	4	China	17.6	23.5	34.6	34.8	38.9	\$	15.5	5.8	3.2	-5.8	-3.4	-7.5	-8.4	-8.1	-5.9	-6.9	-6.2	9.2	3.9	-0.7	-2.5
5	7	Macao (China)	3.5	6.4	21.0	27.6	34.0		53.6	38.6	13.3												
6	5	Italy	29.8	28.5	29.3	30.9	32.1		1.4	5.6	3.8	2.2	-3.2	4.3	1.2	5.6	5.5	4.3	-0.3	3.3	4.1	7.6	
7	6	Germany	20.2	23.4	26.2	27.9	29.7		5.3	6.7	6.2	4.4	4.9	4.3	12.6	-0.2	1.9	4.4	3.4	10.5	7.5	5.5	2.5
8	8	United Kingdom	23.7	24.7	24.4	25.2	28.3	sa	8.4	4.4	5.2	18.2	20.4	16.0						5.1	2.3	9.3	4.2
9	11	Thailand	8.1	7.7	15.2	19.5	26.3		15.6	30.5	26.5	26.6	25.6	27.8						19.4	22.1	16.8	47.7
10	10	Hong Kong (China)	6.4	8.3	16.7	20.4	25.8		35.6	28.4	15.9	24.5	20.5	28.6						17.8	19.6	11.8	15.2
11	9	Australia	10.1	13.5	21.4	22.5	24.8		-0.3	-2.0	1.2	3.3	4.3	2.2	1.0	2.1	3.6	5.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	2.4	1.5
12	12	Turkey	8.3	15.4	17.0	18.0	20.0	\$	-1.7	10.9	2.4	22.2	38.5	23.2	18.7	30.4	20.0	5.6	21.5	-8.6	4.4	-3.7	17.4
13	14	Malaysia	5.4	7.1	13.7	14.1	15.8		6.1	3.1	4.0	12.1	15.7	8.7						3.0	6.9	0.6	5.7
14	15	Singapore	5.6	5.0	10.7	13.0	15.0		41.3	17.7	5.8	2.9	1.5	4.5						11.5	4.2	1.3	6.9
15	13	Austria	10.6	12.9	14.0	14.3	14.7		0.9	1.7	3.1	2.6	5.6	-4.6						2.3	6.1	1.9	3.7
16	16	India	3.7	6.0	10.9	12.7	14.0		18.1	19.6	21.8	14.0	20.5	9.5	7.5	9.5	11.7	6.3	12.1	31.7	15.9	19.9	19.3
17	18	Canada	11.7	11.1	12.0	12.1	13.5		5.0	1.9	4.6	4.4	6.4	2.8						10.7	4.0	1.1	5.5
18	17	Switzerland	7.2	8.1	11.1	12.3	12.4		-0.1	-1.1	-1.3	2.2	1.2	3.3						-4.1	-2.0	-1.8	3.3
19	27	Japan	3.7	5.3	10.0	7.9	11.3		20.2	-24.5	32.9	18.6	11.1	22.8	14.1	24.7	30.9	16.1	28.5	13.9	97.2	33.4	9.9
20	22	Korea, Republic of	7.4	4.7	7.8	9.0	11.1	\$	5.5	20.9	13.6	-6.6	-3.8	-10.1	-10.7	-20.5	3.4	-0.7	-9.5	33.5	46.3	-0.4	-9.1
21	20	Netherlands	7.8	8.4	9.7	10.3	10.7		9.6	6.1	3.8	8.5	15.4	3.2						7.8	5.0	0.5	2.9
22	21	Belgium	7.1	7.9	9.2	9.4	10.1		8.2	2.8	7.5	-9.9	-10.1	-9.7	-13.2	-9.6	-6.2			4.8	6.2	12.2	6.3
23	19	Greece	10.0	10.7	9.6	10.5	10.0		-7.6	9.3	-4.6	15.5	-4.4	21.6	-12.9	38.5	20.6	12.3		-12.7	-7.9	-0.6	-15.2
24	23	Mexico	9.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	9.9	\$	4.2	-1.0	7.3	7.9	7.3	7.2	4.4	7.6	9.7	7.3	14.1	7.0	5.4	7.1	9.7
25	26	Taiwan (pr. of China)	4.0	4.0	6.6	7.9	9.2	\$	27.9	26.9	6.4	7.4	4.5	10.3						16.1	6.1	4.1	0.8
26	24	Portugal	5.7	6.2	7.6	8.1	8.6		10.0	7.2	5.6	7.8	7.3	8.9	0.8	15.8	9.5	6.5		7.2	4.1	5.8	5.8
27	28	Poland	6.1	5.0	7.2	7.7	8.5		3.8	9.1	13.4	0.2	-1.9	1.9						23.1	15.6	12.6	4.3
28	25	Russian Federation	3.7	4.7	6.7	8.1	8.4	\$	-5.7	28.3	-5.0	17.3	18.3	16.6						6.7	-11.1	-8.3	-2.8
29	32	Untd Arab Emirates	1.2	2.6	6.5	6.6	8.1		16.7	7.3	12.8												
30	29	Sweden	4.4	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.1		1.1	8.2	4.0	4.7	12.1	-1.0						10.1	7.2	-0.3	1.5
31	30	South Africa	2.9	6.0	6.8	6.9	7.8	sa	3.9	4.4	18.4	6.6	7.9	5.4						25.8	26.5	15.2	8.2
32	33	Egypt	4.7	5.5	9.4	6.3	7.7	\$	16.5	-30.5	14.2	-4.4	23.3	-28.4						12.9	25.9	-2.3	24.7
33	31	Croatia	3.0	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.9	€	-2.3	6.2	3.7	4.9	5.9	4.8						5.5	4.7	3.3	2.5
34	35	Indonesia	5.4	3.6	5.2	5.7	6.5	\$	24.3	15.0	4.1	10.2	8.4	12.4						9.6	2.8	-1.0	5.1
35	34	Saudi Arabia	..	3.7	5.1	6.1	5.8		12.0	26.0	-12.1	19.9	19.9							8.8	-14.7	-33.5	-3.1
36	36	Czech Rep	3.2	3.9	5.4	5.5	5.5		2.5	-0.7	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.8						16.5	1.1	0.8	-6.3
37	41	Vietnam	..	1.8	3.4	4.1	5.3	\$	45.9	28.3	19.6												
38	37	Morocco	2.2	3.7	5.1	5.2	5.2		6.8	4.4	-1.7	2.2	-1.8	3.0	-1.3	16.6	-5.8	-21.7	28.1	-1.6	-3.3	-6.2	6.3
39	38	Lebanon	..	4.4	6.1	4.9	..	\$	19.0	-14.8	..												
40	40	Brazil	2.0	3.1	4.3	4.7	5.2	\$	7.5	15.0	1.4	-0.5	0.0	0.5	5.0	-1.8	-2.1	-1.2	-4.6	9.8	1.7	-2.1	-4.4
41	39	Denmark	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9		9.5	7.3	4.2	1.2	4.6	-0.8						7.5	3.7	3.4	4.1
42	45	Israel	4.5	2.3	3.9	3.8	4.3	\$	14.9	3.9	3.5	-0.2	-4.1	3.1						-1.0	2.8	8.1	4.3
43	43	New Zealand	2.5	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.2		-7.2	3.7	-5.7	3.3	4.6	1.3						-5.3	-1.0	-4.6	-10.9
44	46	Norway	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.2		8.9	3.1	6.3	2.9	2.1	3.5						9.7	6.1	4.7	5.9
45	44	Argentina	3.1	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	\$	24.8	8.3	-8.8	-12.8	-13.4	-11.9						-2.3	-6.4	-12.2	-15.0
46	42	Hungary	4.1	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.8		-1.8	0.3	-2.8	5.9	-2.7	12.5						7.4	-5.6	0.7	-11.7
47	49	Ukraine	0.4	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.8	\$	5.9	13.4	12.8	1.1	-1.7	2.4						12.7	11.5	13.5	12.4
48	48	Dominican Rp	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.7	\$	4.0	5.4	6.8	3.3	-0.9	8.9						9.0	10.2	6.9	0.6
49	47	Luxembourg	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.6		4.6	11.7	3.5	1.4	2.4	0.4						0.5	2.9	9.2	1.3
50	51	Finland	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.2		15.4	19.3	17.4	5.3	9.4	0.0						39.2	13.5	14.1	4.2

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

About receipts and expenditure data

For destination countries, receipts from international tourism count as exports and cover all transactions related to the consumption by international visitors of, for example, accommodation, food and drink, fuel, domestic transport, entertainment, shopping, etc. They include transactions generated by same-day as well as overnight visitors. Receipts from same-day visitors can be substantial, especially in the case of neighbouring countries where a lot of shopping for goods and services is carried out by cross-border, same-day visitors. However, the values reported as international tourism receipts do not include receipts from international passenger transport contracted from companies outside the travellers' countries of residence, which are reported in a separate category.

With financial data measured in different currencies it is complicated to accurately determine variations in relative terms, as receipts have to be expressed in a common currency like the US dollar or the euro and generally are also reported at current prices, thus not taking account of exchange rate fluctuations and inflation.

Exchange rate changes can substantially influence the values in US dollars reported from year to year. When the dollar depreciates against for instance the euro, worldwide receipts expressed in dollars relatively increase, and vice versa in the case the dollar appreciates.

In 2012, the US dollar (and pegged currencies such as from some destinations in the Caribbean or the Middle East) appreciated against the euro and a range of other currencies. Versus the euro the appreciation was 8% on average for the year (see table below), so expressed in US dollar terms values in euro were some 8% lower than in the previous year.

Exchange rate US\$ to euro and vice versa, average for the year

	US\$ to euro	change (%)	euro to US\$	change (%)
2005	0.8038		1.2441	
2006	0.7964	-0.9	1.2556	0.9
2007	0.7297	-8.4	1.3705	9.2
2008	0.6799	-6.8	1.4708	7.3
2009	0.7169	5.4	1.3948	-5.2
2010	0.7543	5.2	1.3257	-5.0
2011	0.7184	-4.8	1.3920	5.0
2012	0.7783	8.3	1.2848	-7.7

In order to account for exchange rate changes and inflation, international tourism receipts in US dollar values were computed back to the local currencies of each destination, weighted by the share in the total, and deflated by the relevant rate of inflation.

Although in this way data are made comparable, care should nevertheless be taken in interpreting the trends, as statistics, in most cases, are still provisional and subject to revision. For the totals, estimates are made by UNWTO for countries that have not yet reported results, based on the previous year's value and the trend for the (sub)region. Unlike arrivals, where revisions generally more or less balance out, receipts data tends to be revised upwards.

Platma is the professional online community for UNWTO Affiliate Members. Users can collaborate, share knowledge and exchange best practices in world tourism using a wide range of multimedia tools.

To find out more and register, visit www.platma.org



www.platma.org

Elibrary

One of the most comprehensive sources of tourism information prepared by the UNWTO

The Elibrary is an online collection of more than 1000 books in Spanish, English, French, Russian and Arabic, with new titles being added every day. It also allows cross-referenced searches of a large number of publications in their respective languages.

- It provides new opportunities for academic institutions to enhance their efficiency and minimize administrative costs.
- The Elibrary is a modern and competitive educational resource for distance learning, Master's programmes, and professional use.
- Find the information you need thanks to an advanced search system that allows logical operators (Boolean) and entire strings of text.
- Get the most up-to-date statistics using its intuitive interface.



www.e-unwto.org where knowledge is no longer a question of distance!
Connect your university or get individual access to a world of tourism information.

For more information, please contact:
World Tourism Organization
Capitán Haya, 42 • 28020 Madrid, Spain
Tel.: (+34) 91 567 93 01 • e-mail: elibrary@unwto.org

Delivered by <http://www.e-unwto.org>
Georgios Drakopoulos (307-99-294)
Wednesday, October 23, 2013 1:05:49 AM

International Tourism Expenditure (US\$ billion)

Rank		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																
		US\$					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	Series	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*				2012*								
'12	'11	(billion)								YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
		World	476	680	929	1,041	1,076																
1	3	China	13.1	21.8	54.9	72.6	102.0	\$	25.6	32.3	40.5	30.6	39.8	22.8					25.0	54.3	45.9	36.3	
2	2	United States	65.4	69.9	75.5	78.2	83.5	sa	1.9	3.6	6.7	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.7	2.3	3.1	10.7	7.9	4.9	3.5	
3	1	Germany	53.0	74.4	78.1	85.9	83.4		1.3	4.7	5.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	9.3	3.6	-6.7	3.6	-2.6	8.6	4.1	6.1	2.5
4	4	United Kingdom	38.4	59.6	50.0	51.0	51.5	sa	0.5	-1.6	2.4	1.9	0.6	3.1						4.6	1.0	3.8	0.3
5	7	Russian Federation	8.8	17.0	26.7	32.9	42.8	\$	27.0	23.3	30.1	28.2	24.0	31.3						36.0	25.5	28.9	32.3
6	5	France	22.6	31.8	38.8	44.9	39.1		6.3	10.3	-5.8	1.6	5.2	0.6	-8.2	1.9	8.2	0.0	0.0	-8.6	-3.5	-1.4	-12.1
7	6	Canada	12.4	18.0	29.7	33.3	35.1		11.2	7.6	6.2	3.6	4.2	3.0						8.0	9.2	3.0	4.2
8	10	Japan	31.9	27.3	27.9	27.2	27.9		4.0	-11.2	2.4	-5.0	-4.3	-8.9	-9.1	-8.9	-8.8	-2.4	-0.1	-2.5	15.0	2.2	-2.5
9	9	Australia	6.4	11.8	22.5	27.3	27.5		4.1	7.9	0.3	-0.7	-3.2	-0.7	-1.9	1.3	-1.4	2.0	3.4	4.7	0.8	-2.4	-1.1
10	8	Italy	15.7	22.4	27.1	28.7	26.4		2.0	0.8	-0.3	-2.6	-5.1	1.4	-5.7	2.9	6.6	-5.8		-4.1	-0.7	-0.4	4.2
11	11	Singapore	4.5	10.1	18.7	21.4	22.4		11.8	5.7	3.9	4.1	5.7	2.6						4.6	2.4	3.5	5.0
12	12	Brazil	3.9	4.7	16.4	21.3	22.2	\$	50.7	29.5	4.6	14.6	12.3	18.1	17.0	22.5	14.5	10.1	15.8	13.2	-3.1	-5.1	15.9
13	13	Belgium	9.4	15.0	18.9	20.5	20.2		8.7	3.5	6.5	24.1	24.1	24.2	23.9	23.9	24.8			5.2	7.7	8.3	3.7
14	14	Netherlands	12.2	16.2	19.6	20.5	20.2		-0.2	-0.4	6.5	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2						4.8	10.8	7.4	1.2
15	15	Korea, Republic of	7.1	15.4	18.8	19.9	20.1	\$	24.9	6.1	0.8	7.6	5.7	9.3	14.8	13.8	0.2	10.4	5.4	-0.9	-8.1	0.0	13.7
16	16	Hong Kong (China)	12.5	13.3	17.4	19.0	20.1		11.9	9.8	5.2	3.2	6.9	-0.4						8.7	5.3	2.9	4.2
17	17	Saudi Arabia	..	9.1	21.1	17.3	17.0		3.5	-18.3	-1.4	-6.3	-6.3							17.3	12.2	-17.7	-12.0
18	19	Norway	4.6	9.7	13.5	16.1	16.9		7.7	10.4	8.9	7.7	7.0	8.2						10.7	6.3	10.9	7.6
19	20	Sweden	8.0	10.5	13.1	15.2	15.5		9.9	5.2	5.9	5.5	3.5	7.4						8.5	4.5	4.5	6.6
20	18	Spain	6.0	15.1	16.8	17.2	15.3		4.8	-2.5	-3.5	-1.0	-3.6	-2.0	-12.4	2.1	3.3	6.1		-5.6	3.3	-4.6	-6.0
21	23	Untd Arab Emirates	3.0	6.2	11.8	13.2	15.1		14.2	11.8	14.1												
22	22	Switzerland	5.4	8.8	11.2	13.7	13.8		-1.7	4.2	6.7	4.1	5.8	3.0						3.8	7.3	9.4	4.7
23	21	India	2.7	6.2	10.5	13.7	12.3		6.4	33.4	2.9	-4.7	-9.5	0.0						13.3	8.4	2.2	-9.3
24	25	Malaysia	2.1	3.7	8.3	10.2	11.5		17.1	16.7	14.3	6.3	8.3	4.4						19.2	22.7	12.4	5.4
25	26	Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.1	8.7	9.4	10.1	10.6	\$	20.0	8.1	5.1	14.5	10.9	18.0						2.8	4.7	-1.1	15.7
26	24	Austria	6.3	9.3	10.2	10.5	10.1		-0.3	-2.4	3.9	-4.2	-6.0	-3.0						26.3	10.4	-3.1	-6.8
27	28	Iran	0.7	3.7	9.7	9.8	..	\$	23.7	1.3	..												
28	27	Denmark	4.7	6.9	9.0	9.8	9.5		4.4	3.7	4.5	1.8	1.4	2.2						6.5	3.1	4.7	4.3
29	30	Kuwait	2.5	4.5	6.4	8.4	9.0		3.5	25.2	9.1												
30	29	Poland	3.3	5.5	8.6	8.5	8.7		14.7	-3.9	14.5	-2.6	-4.0	-1.5						30.3	16.4	18.0	-4.0
31	31	Mexico	5.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	8.4	\$	0.7	8.0	7.9	6.0	7.7	3.3	4.9	-0.5	5.6	5.6	9.2	6.8	2.5	8.9	12.5
32	34	Indonesia	3.2	3.6	6.4	6.3	6.8	\$	20.3	-2.2	8.2	16.4	20.0	13.1						9.4	8.7	7.5	7.7
33	37	Philippines	1.6	1.3	3.4	5.4	6.2	\$	26.6	57.1	16.4	6.4	13.9	0.8	11.8	10.5	-16.7			-15.6	33.9	34.6	16.8
34	35	Thailand	2.8	3.8	5.6	5.7	6.2		17.3	-2.1	10.3	5.9	7.9	3.9						2.5	12.9	8.9	17.6
35	33	Nigeria	0.6	0.2	5.6	6.7	6.2	\$	11.2	18.1	-7.0	-40.7	-40.7							105	43.0	-37.1	-48.9
36	32	Ireland	2.5	6.1	7.1	6.7	5.9		-4.4	-10.1	-4.3	-0.8	0.7	-1.9						-21.0	-8.2	10.0	-3.7
37	36	Argentina	4.4	2.8	4.9	5.5	5.9	\$	8.5	13.6	6.4	-8.2	-4.0	-14.6						15.0	17.9	0.4	-10.0
38	56	Qatar	0.3	1.8	0.5	1.8	5.6		11.8	236	213	8.3	1.7	14.0						601	167	207	136
39	42	Ukraine	0.5	2.8	3.7	4.5	5.1	\$	12.4	19.2	14.4	15.2	19.4	11.9						16.7	16.1	8.6	18.8
40	40	Finland	1.9	3.1	4.3	4.9	4.8		3.3	7.7	6.7	7.5	16.7	0.0						4.0	4.5	11.7	6.4
41	41	Czech Rep	1.3	2.4	4.1	4.6	4.3		0.6	3.8	4.4	3.3	-0.9	7.5						12.2	-3.0	-0.5	11.3
42	43	Lebanon	..	2.9	4.9	4.2	..	\$	22.8	-14.4	..												
43	39	Turkey	1.7	3.1	5.2	4.9	4.1	\$	13.5	-6.0	-16.2	28.8	47.4	4.7	7.5	4.1	3.1	35.6	62.4	-36.7	-16.3	-12.2	0.2
44	38	South Africa	2.1	3.4	5.6	5.2	4.1	sa	18.1	-6.9	-12.2	1.9	-3.9	8.3						-13.7	-24.1	-7.4	-2.6
45	44	Portugal	2.2	3.1	3.9	4.1	3.8		8.9	0.7	-0.9	5.6	3.2	6.8	7.6	8.1	4.8	8.0		0.4	-3.7	-2.2	2.4
46	45	Israel	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	\$	13.0	3.5	-2.2	8.1	13.4	3.9						10.3	-3.8	-0.4	-12.7
47	47	New Zealand	1.2	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.7		4.3	3.5	5.2	1.4	-0.9	3.5						9.1	2.4	4.0	6.3
48	46	Luxembourg	1.3	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.6		4.0	1.8	2.2	1.7	4.2	-0.4						3.1	1.7	1.5	2.9
49	50	Colombia	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.6	\$	4.3	22.8	17.1	16.8	15.8	17.9						32.8	10.1	21.3	8.1
50	52	Egypt	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.6	\$	-11.8	-1.7	18.9	26.3	11.9	41.0						51.5	18.9	15.5	3.4

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

International Tourism Expenditure (euro billion)

Rank		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																
		euro					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	Series	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*				2012*								
'12	'11	(billion)								YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
		World	515	547	701	747	838																
1	3	China	14.2	17.5	41.4	52.1	79.4	\$	25.6	32.3	40.5	30.6	39.8	22.8					25.0	54.3	45.9	36.3	
2	2	United States	70.8	56.2	57.0	56.2	65.0	sa	1.9	3.6	6.7	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.7	2.3	3.1	10.7	7.9	4.9	3.5	
3	1	Germany	57.4	59.8	58.9	61.7	64.9		1.3	4.7	5.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	9.3	3.6	-6.7	3.6	-2.6	8.6	4.1	6.1	2.5
4	4	United Kingdom	41.6	47.9	37.7	36.6	40.1	sa	0.5	-1.6	2.4	1.9	0.6	3.1						4.6	1.0	3.8	0.3
5	7	Russian Federation	9.6	13.6	20.1	23.6	33.3	\$	27.0	23.3	30.1	28.2	24.0	31.3						36.0	25.5	28.9	32.3
6	5	France	24.5	25.6	29.2	32.3	30.4		6.3	10.3	-5.8	1.6	5.2	0.6	-8.2	1.9	8.2	0.0	0.0	-8.6	-3.5	-1.4	-12.1
7	6	Canada	13.5	14.5	22.4	23.9	27.3		11.2	7.6	6.2	3.6	4.2	3.0						8.0	9.2	3.0	4.2
8	10	Japan	34.5	22.0	21.0	19.5	21.7		4.0	-11.2	2.4	-5.0	-4.3	-8.9	-9.1	-8.9	-8.8	-2.4	-0.1	-2.5	15.0	2.2	-2.5
9	9	Australia	6.9	9.4	17.0	19.6	21.4		4.1	7.9	0.3	-0.7	-3.2	-0.7	-1.9	1.3	-1.4	2.0	3.4	4.7	0.8	-2.4	-1.1
10	8	Italy	17.0	18.0	20.4	20.6	20.5		2.0	0.8	-0.3	-2.6	-5.1	1.4	-5.7	2.9	6.6	-5.8		-4.1	-0.7	-0.4	4.2
11	11	Singapore	4.9	8.1	14.1	15.4	17.4		11.8	5.7	3.9	4.1	5.7	2.6						4.6	2.4	3.5	5.0
12	12	Brazil	4.2	3.8	12.4	15.3	17.3	\$	50.7	29.5	4.6	14.6	12.3	18.1	17.0	22.5	14.5	10.1	15.8	13.2	-3.1	-5.1	15.9
13	13	Belgium	10.2	12.0	14.3	14.8	15.7		8.7	3.5	6.5	24.1	24.1	24.2	23.9	23.9	24.8			5.2	7.7	8.3	3.7
14	14	Netherlands	13.2	13.0	14.8	14.7	15.7		-0.2	-0.4	6.5	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2						4.8	10.8	7.4	1.2
15	15	Korea, Republic of	7.7	12.4	14.2	14.3	15.6	\$	24.9	6.1	0.8	7.6	5.7	9.3	14.8	13.8	0.2	10.4	5.4	-0.9	-8.1	0.0	13.7
16	16	Hong Kong (China)	13.5	10.7	13.1	13.7	15.6		11.9	9.8	5.2	3.2	6.9	-0.4						8.7	5.3	2.9	4.2
17	17	Saudi Arabia	..	7.3	15.9	12.4	13.2		3.5	-18.3	-1.4	-6.3	-6.3							17.3	12.2	-17.7	-12.0
18	19	Norway	5.0	7.8	10.2	11.5	13.1		7.7	10.4	8.9	7.7	7.0	8.2						10.7	6.3	10.9	7.6
19	20	Sweden	8.7	8.5	9.8	11.0	12.0		9.9	5.2	5.9	5.5	3.5	7.4						8.5	4.5	4.5	6.6
20	18	Spain	6.5	12.1	12.7	12.3	11.9		4.8	-2.5	-3.5	-1.0	-3.6	-2.0	-12.4	2.1	3.3	6.1		-5.6	3.3	-4.6	-6.0
21	23	Untd Arab Emirates	3.3	5.0	8.9	9.5	11.7		14.2	11.8	14.1												
22	22	Switzerland	5.9	7.1	8.4	9.8	10.7		-1.7	4.2	6.7	4.1	5.8	3.0						3.8	7.3	9.4	4.7
23	21	India	2.9	5.0	7.9	9.8	9.6		6.4	33.4	2.9	-4.7	-9.5	0.0						13.3	8.4	2.2	-9.3
24	25	Malaysia	2.2	3.0	6.3	7.3	9.0		17.1	16.7	14.3	6.3	8.3	4.4						19.2	22.7	12.4	5.4
25	26	Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	8.3	\$	20.0	8.1	5.1	14.5	10.9	18.0						2.8	4.7	-1.1	15.7
26	24	Austria	6.8	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.8		-0.3	-2.4	3.9	-4.2	-6.0	-3.0						26.3	10.4	-3.1	-6.8
27	28	Iran	0.7	3.0	7.3	7.0	..	\$	23.7	1.3	..												
28	27	Denmark	5.1	5.5	6.8	7.0	7.4		4.4	3.7	4.5	1.8	1.4	2.2						6.5	3.1	4.7	4.3
29	30	Kuwait	2.7	3.6	4.9	6.0	7.0		3.5	25.2	9.1												
30	29	Poland	3.6	4.5	6.5	6.1	6.8		14.7	-3.9	14.5	-2.6	-4.0	-1.5						30.3	16.4	18.0	-4.0
31	31	Mexico	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.6	6.6	\$	0.7	8.0	7.9	6.0	7.7	3.3	4.9	-0.5	5.6	5.6	9.2	6.8	2.5	8.9	12.5
32	34	Indonesia	3.5	2.9	4.8	4.5	5.3	\$	20.3	-2.2	8.2	16.4	20.0	13.1						9.4	8.7	7.5	7.7
33	37	Philippines	1.8	1.0	2.6	3.9	4.9	\$	26.6	57.1	16.4	6.4	13.9	0.8	11.8	10.5	-16.7			-15.6	33.9	34.6	16.8
34	35	Thailand	3.0	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.8		17.3	-2.1	10.3	5.9	7.9	3.9						2.5	12.9	8.9	17.6
35	33	Nigeria	0.6	0.2	4.2	4.8	4.8	\$	11.2	18.1	-7.0	-40.7	-40.7							105	43.0	-37.1	-48.9
36	32	Ireland	2.8	4.9	5.4	4.8	4.6		-4.4	-10.1	-4.3	-0.8	0.7	-1.9						-21.0	-8.2	10.0	-3.7
37	36	Argentina	4.8	2.2	3.7	4.0	4.6	\$	8.5	13.6	6.4	-8.2	-4.0	-14.6						15.0	17.9	0.4	-10.0
38	56	Qatar	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.3	4.4		11.8	236	213	8.3	1.7	14.0						601	167	207	136
39	42	Ukraine	0.5	2.3	2.8	3.2	4.0	\$	12.4	19.2	14.4	15.2	19.4	11.9						16.7	16.1	8.6	18.8
40	40	Finland	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.7		3.3	7.7	6.7	7.5	16.7	0.0						4.0	4.5	11.7	6.4
41	41	Czech Rep	1.4	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.3		0.6	3.8	4.4	3.3	-0.9	7.5						12.2	-3.0	-0.5	11.3
42	43	Lebanon	..	2.3	3.7	3.0	..	\$	22.8	-14.4	..												
43	39	Turkey	1.9	2.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	\$	13.5	-6.0	-16.2	28.8	47.4	4.7	7.5	4.1	3.1	35.6	62.4	-36.7	-16.3	-12.2	0.2
44	38	South Africa	2.3	2.7	4.2	3.8	3.2	sa	18.1	-6.9	-12.2	1.9	-3.9	8.3						-13.7	-24.1	-7.4	-2.6
45	44	Portugal	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.9		8.9	0.7	-0.9	5.6	3.2	6.8	7.6	8.1	4.8	8.0		0.4	-3.7	-2.2	2.4
46	45	Israel	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	\$	13.0	3.5	-2.2	8.1	13.4	3.9						10.3	-3.8	-0.4	-12.7
47	47	New Zealand	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.9		4.3	3.5	5.2	1.4	-0.9	3.5						9.1	2.4	4.0	6.3
48	46	Luxembourg	1.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8		4.0	1.8	2.2	1.7	4.2	-0.4						3.1	1.7	1.5	2.9
49	50	Colombia	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.0	\$	4.3	22.8	17.1	16.8	15.8	17.9						32.8	10.1	21.3	8.1
50	52	Egypt	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.0	\$	-11.8	-1.7	18.9	26.3	11.9	41.0						51.5	18.9	15.5	3.4

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

International Tourist Arrivals by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12/11	Series	2013*								2012				
		(1000)					(%)			YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Europe		388,037	448,943	485,419	516,782	534,685	6.5	3.5		5.4	6.8	5.7	0.7	9.1	6.4	3.3	5.1	4.2	3.2	3.1	4.5	
- of which EU-27		326,802	356,086	371,008	391,378	401,104	5.5	2.5		4.0	4.3	4.3	-2.2	7.8	5.8	3.3	4.0	4.2	2.1	1.7	3.0	
Northern Europe		46,440	60,437	62,752	64,480	65,694	2.8	1.9		3.4	4.1	3.2	-1.6	5.0	5.2	-0.3	7.4	4.6	2.6	-1.7	5.2	
Denmark	TF	3,535	9,178	8,744	7,864	8,068	-10.1	2.6	TCE(1)	3.1	12.3	0.7	-10.1	7.5	2.2	1.2	2.6	9.9	3.5	1.3	7.2	
Finland	TF	2,714	3,140	3,670	4,192	4,226	14.2	0.8	TCE	-0.1	0.5	-0.3	-1.0	5.4	-3.8	-0.8		15.5	7.4	0.4	4.5	
Iceland	TF	303	374	489	566	673	15.7	18.9	THS(2)	15.7	36.6	15.7	14.3	18.2	14.9	8.1	9.6	38.4	14.0	16.5	33.5	
Ireland	TF	6,646	7,333	7,134	7,630	..	7.0	..	TF*	6.5	7.4	4.2	-1.8	12.3	2.0	8.6	8.8	-1.2	0.7	-2.6	5.0	
Norway	TF	3,104	3,824	4,767	4,963	..	4.1	..	THS	5.3	6.3	5.9	28.4	3.1	2.0	2.2	7.4	9.1	0.4	-7.8	9.5	
Sweden	TF	3,828	4,883	4,951	9,959	10,914	n/a	n/a	TCE	-2.9	2.4	-2.0	-7.6	-0.5	-0.6	-9.3	0.5	4.9	0.2	-3.7	-1.3	
United Kingdom	TF	23,212	28,039	28,296	29,306	29,282	3.6	-0.1	VF	5.5	2.2	5.2	-0.7	4.1	13.0	3.2	15.7	2.2	1.8	-4.2	5.4	
Western Europe		139,658	141,670	154,373	161,479	166,667	4.6	3.2		4.0	4.9	4.4	-3.4	9.3	5.6	4.1	2.2	5.0	3.3	2.0	4.0	
Austria	TCE	17,982	19,952	22,004	23,012	24,151	4.6	4.9	TCE	2.5	4.3	-3.7	-16.6	7.9	-3.5	2.8	7.6	5.2	5.7	4.0	5.5	
Belgium	TCE	6,457	6,742	7,186	7,494	7,591	4.3	1.3	TCE	-1.5	0.5	-2.9	-8.7	3.2	-3.5			4.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	
France	TF	77,190	74,988	77,648	81,552	83,013	5.0	1.8	TCE	7.5	7.0	7.7	-2.5	13.7	9.1			4.1	1.8	0.1	2.7	
Germany	TCE	18,992	21,499	26,875	28,352	30,407	5.5	7.3	TCE	3.3	3.5	2.8	4.3	1.0	3.2	4.1		8.9	7.6	7.0	6.0	
Liechtenstein	TCE	62	50	64	67	62	4.2	-6.9	THS	-3.1	-2.6	-3.5	-2.7	-7.8	-0.1			-3.5	-3.4	8.7	-2.4	
Luxembourg	TCE	852	913	805	873	905	8.4	3.7	TCE													
Monaco	THS	300	286	279	295	292	5.6	-1.0	THS										-3.1	6.5	-7.1	0.3
Netherlands	TCE	10,003	10,012	10,883	11,300	11,680	3.8	3.4	TCE	3.1	5.4	1.7	-8.4	11.3	3.2			6.3	3.2	2.9	1.9	
Switzerland	THS	7,821	7,229	8,628	8,534	8,566	-1.1	0.4	THS	5.1	1.5	5.1	4.0	3.8	6.9	6.4	10.2	-3.6	-1.2	0.5	6.7	
Central/Eastern Eu.		69,346	90,419	94,967	103,883	111,636	9.4	7.5		7.4	12.1	7.7	6.7	9.1	7.4	3.2	4.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.4	
Armenia	TF	45	319	687	758	843	10.3	11.3	TF	14.3	22.9	9.3						-9.0	15.7	13.5	16.2	
Azerbaijan	TF		693	1,280	1,562	1,986	22.0	27.1	VF	9.9	9.9	9.9						7.1	7.1	14.1	14.1	
Belarus	TF	60	91	120	116	119	-3.3	2.3	TF													
Bulgaria	TF	2,785	4,837	6,047	6,328	6,541	4.6	3.4	VF	3.9	7.5	3.8	1.2	4.8	4.3	1.5	4.4	0.2	-2.1	3.7	3.2	
Czech Rep	TF	4,773	9,404	8,629	9,019	8,908	4.5	-1.2	TCE	1.4	3.0	0.4	-6.2	8.6	-1.8			13.8	3.1	6.8	5.9	
Estonia	TF	1,220	1,917	2,372	2,665	2,744	12.4	3.0	TCE	3.4	5.8	0.2	-12.6	6.3	3.8	1.3	10.8	11.0	3.7	1.2	2.7	
Georgia	TF		..	1,067	1,319	1,780	23.6	35.0	VF	26.4	37.2	23.8	20.4	25.3	25.2	15.6	28.2	39.4	64.3	62.9	54.4	
Hungary	TF		9,979	9,510	10,250	10,353	7.8	1.0	TF	4.5	4.6	4.4						2.8	2.8	-1.6	1.6	
Kazakhstan	TF	1,471	3,143	3,393	4,093	4,438	20.6	8.4	VF	22.2	24.3	20.7						21.6	11.4	1.0	6.3	
Kyrgyzstan	TF	59	319	1,316	3,114	..	137	..	TF													
Latvia	TF	509	1,116	1,373	1,493	1,435	8.7	-3.9	TCE	11.2	9.3	12.3	7.6	16.7	11.6			14.9	1.7	-1.2	4.5	
Lithuania	TF	1,083	2,000	1,507	1,775	1,900	17.8	7.0	TCE	8.0	6.3	8.9	6.9	15.5	4.4			13.3	10.9	12.2	12.7	
Poland	TF	17,400	15,200	12,470	13,350	14,840	7.1	11.2	TF									12.1	13.0	9.2	11.1	
Rep Moldova	TCE	18	67	64	75	89	17.9	18.6	TCE	6.2	5.7	6.6						27.0	23.1	18.7	9.0	
Romania	TCE	867	1,430	1,343	1,515	1,653	12.8	9.1	TCE	2.3	4.3	0.7	5.3	-3.7	1.9	1.9	3.7	9.8	13.8	6.6	6.9	
Russian Federation	TF	19,198	19,940	20,271	22,686	25,736	11.9	13.4	VF	11.4	16.7	7.6						13.7	15.4	10.8	12.7	
Slovakia	TCE	1,053	1,515	1,327	1,460	1,511	10.1	3.4	TCE	13.7	19.6	13.6	16.4	19.6	6.2	5.3		1.7	0.3	7.7	6.3	
Ukraine	TF	6,431	17,631	21,203	21,415	23,013	1.0	7.5	TF	11.0	11.6	10.7						-1.6	5.7	12.3	7.9	
Uzbekistan	TF	302	242	975	TF													
Southern/Mediter. Eu.		132,593	156,417	173,326	186,941	190,688	7.9	2.0		6.1	6.2	6.5	1.2	10.2	6.9	3.8	7.1	0.6	0.7	3.4	1.9	
Albania	TF		628	2,191	2,468	3,156	12.6	27.9	TF	15.6	18.9	14.0						16.1	24.4	32.8	18.2	
Andorra	TF	2,946	2,418	1,808	2,242	2,238	24.0	-0.2	TF	6.2	10.4	-9.6	-39.7	2.9	28.4	0.3	23.5	2.9	-5.3	-0.2	0.0	
Bosnia & Herzg	TCE	171	217	365	392	439	7.2	11.9	TCE	18.4	15.7	23.2	15.9	31.3	21.3	9.4		4.5	14.8	15.2	7.7	
Croatia	TCE	5,338	7,743	9,111	9,927	10,369	9.0	4.5	TCE	6.1	11.7	6.4	-5.7	16.2	5.1	1.2	10.0	13.8	6.0	3.3	7.6	
Cyprus	TF	2,686	2,470	2,173	2,392	2,465	10.1	3.0	TF	-5.3	-10.2	-6.2	-14.3	-0.2	-6.6	-2.7	-3.1	-4.1	3.7	7.0	-4.1	
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	TCE	224	197	262	327	351	25.1	7.3	TCE	12.5	5.9	14.6	4.5	20.1	16.1	10.3	17.8	5.7	13.7	7.0	0.6	
Greece	TF	13,096	14,765	15,007	16,427	15,518	9.5	-5.5	TF	12.9	4.6	14.3	-10.9	24.4	16.3	14.0		-11.7	-8.3	-3.0	-7.4	
Israel	TF	2,417	1,903	2,803	2,820	2,886	0.6	2.3	TF	-2.0	-5.5	2.2	1.4	5.2	-0.2	2.0	-2.8	-0.4	6.7	4.9	-2.2	
Italy	TF	41,181	36,513	43,626	46,119	46,360	5.7	0.5	TF	2.5	2.9	2.0	-2.3	2.2	5.4	2.8		0.7	-2.3	0.7	4.4	
Malta	TF	1,216	1,171	1,348	1,425	1,454	5.8	2.0	TF	8.9	6.7	11.8	8.5	15.1	11.6	4.1	9.4	-11.4	4.3	5.8	5.2	
Montenegro	TCE			1,088	1,201	1,264	10.4	5.2	TCE	4.1	14.3	7.1	2.9	14.9	4.2	-1.3	5.8	5.2	10.7	3.8	7.5	
Portugal	TCE	5,725	5,956	6,832	7,412	7,685	8.5	3.7	TCE	7.9	11.9	6.3	-2.0	10.0	9.9	5.5	9.4	3.6	3.9	2.4	5.9	
San Marino	THS	43	50	120	156	139	30.3	-10.9	THS									-15.0	8.1	-22.6	-4.8	
Serbia	TCE			683	764	810	11.9	6.0	TCE	11.3	3.3	10.8	4.2	11.3	15.9	19.2	17.3	16.2	3.1	4.2	5.3	
Slovenia	TCE	1,090	1,555	1,869	2,037	2,156	9.0	5.8	TCE*	4.1	0.2	3.8	-9.2	14.9	4.0	3.1	8.8	4.5	6.1	6.7	3.8	
Spain	TF	46,403	55,914	52,677	56,177	57,701	6.6	2.7	TF	4.3	2.3	5.4	3.1	7.4	5.3	2.9	5.6	2.8	2.5	4.5	-1.8	
Turkey	TF	9,586	24,193	31,364	34,654	35,698	10.5	3.0	TF	11.3	21.6	12.1	11.2	19.4	6.7	1.2	11.6	-5.3	-0.8	3.8	4.6	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

International Tourism Receipts by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)															
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*								2012*				
	(million)						YTD	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Europe	231,689	350,459	411,359	464,302	453,421																
- of which EU-27	201,450	294,354	335,098	376,326	364,256																
<i>Northern Europe</i>	36,054	53,643	59,353	66,045	67,339																
Denmark	3,696	5,278	5,853	6,580	6,356		7.3	4.2	1.2	4.6	-0.8						7.5	3.7	3.4	4.1	
Finland	1,412	2,186	3,051	3,820	4,139		19.3	17.4	5.3	9.4	0.0						39.2	13.5	14.1	4.2	
Iceland	229	413	561	750	863		26.9	24.2	17.9	31.6	11.5						25.0	26.7	17.2	41.0	
Ireland	2,633	4,806	4,118	4,190	3,883		-3.1	0.4	6.1	11.9	2.6						16.6	1.2	-9.0	5.2	
Norway	2,163	3,495	4,707	5,232	5,359		3.1	6.3	2.9	2.1	3.5						9.7	6.1	4.7	5.9	
Sweden	4,064	6,790	8,663	10,404	10,367		8.2	4.0	4.7	12.1	-1.0						10.1	7.2	-0.3	1.5	
United Kingdom	21,857	30,675	32,401	35,069	36,372	sa	4.4	5.2	18.2	20.4	16.0						5.1	2.3	9.3	4.2	
<i>Western Europe</i>	83,716	123,224	144,159	162,875	157,912																
Austria	9,784	16,054	18,596	19,860	18,894		1.7	3.1	2.6	5.6	-4.6						2.3	6.1	1.9	3.7	
Belgium	6,592	9,868	12,146	13,114	13,015		2.8	7.5	-9.9	-10.1	-9.7	-9.9	-13.2	-9.6	-6.2		4.8	6.2	12.2	6.3	
France	32,978	44,021	47,013	54,753	53,550		10.9	6.0	0.8	-4.6	4.8	-5.0	5.3	4.5	4.7	0.0	13.5	2.7	1.2	15.5	
Germany	18,693	29,173	34,679	38,869	38,114		6.7	6.2	4.4	4.9	4.3	2.4	12.6	-0.2	1.9	4.4	10.5	7.5	5.5	2.5	
Luxembourg	1,806	3,613	4,119	4,831	4,615		11.7	3.5	1.4	2.4	0.4						0.5	2.9	9.2	1.3	
Netherlands	7,217	10,475	12,883	14,348	13,743		6.1	3.8	8.5	15.4	3.2						7.8	5.0	0.5	2.9	
Switzerland	6,645	10,020	14,724	17,100	15,979		-1.1	-1.3	2.2	1.2	3.3						-4.1	-2.0	-1.8	3.3	
<i>Central/Eastern Eu.</i>	20,390	32,804	48,080	56,008	56,559																
Armenia	38	220	408	446	451	\$	9.2	1.1	6.7	1.1	10.9						1.2	4.0	-0.6	1.3	
Azerbaijan	63	78	657	1,287	2,433	\$	96	89	20.4	66.6	-19.7						143.7	65.0	72.9	94.4	
Belarus	93	253	440	487	685	\$	10.5	40.7	5.6	7.9	3.6						42.1	39.6	43.4	37.2	
Bulgaria	1,074	2,412	3,637	3,967	3,748		3.8	2.2	3.0	6.4	4.8	4.7	-0.4	10.4	3.7	-0.5	-1.2	1.3	2.9	4.0	
Czech Rep	2,973	4,813	7,121	7,628	7,035		-0.7	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.8						16.5	1.1	0.8	-6.3	
Estonia	510	975	1,073	1,249	1,226		10.9	6.3	10.0	17.3	6.2						5.5	10.9	1.7	8.0	
Georgia	141	241	659	955	1,411	\$	44.8	47.8	28.7	28.4	28.9						43.9	48.9	49.3	47.2	
Hungary	3,753	4,101	5,381	5,580	4,845		0.3	-2.8	5.9	-2.7	12.5						7.4	-5.6	0.7	-11.7	
Kazakhstan	356	701	1,005	1,209	1,347	\$	20.3	11.4	12.9	14.8	11.6						16.6	21.4	2.0	10.4	
Kyrgyzstan	15	73	284	640	698	\$	126	9.0	123	123							88.9	23.8	-15.1	1.8	
Latvia	131	341	640	771	745		14.0	5.3	3.9	5.4	5.7	7.0	6.1	1.3	9.2	-2.6	15.6	5.0	3.4	0.8	
Lithuania	391	921	958	1,323	1,313		29.3	9.1	3.4	-3.3	6.5						29.9	11.2	1.8	5.5	
Poland	5,677	6,274	9,526	10,683	10,938		9.1	13.4	0.2	-1.9	1.9						23.1	15.6	12.6	4.3	
Rep Moldova	39	103	173	195	213	\$	12.9	9.0	16.2	15.2	17.1						13.8	10.2	1.7	13.3	
Romania	359	1,061	1,140	1,418	1,468	€	18.5	12.1	8.5	12.7	1.8	6.2	2.4	-1.7	5.0	18.3	7.6	19.3	8.1	13.9	
Russian Federation	3,429	5,870	8,831	11,328	10,759	\$	28.3	-5.0	17.3	18.3	16.6						6.7	-11.1	-8.3	-2.8	
Slovakia	433	1,210	2,233	2,429	2,299		3.6	2.5	6.6	6.3	3.6	2.5	2.4	1.8	6.7	15.3	-0.2	3.8	3.0	3.0	
Ukraine	394	3,125	3,788	4,294	4,842	\$	13.4	12.8	1.1	-1.7	2.4						12.7	11.5	13.5	12.4	
Uzbekistan	27	28	121	..	..		..	..								
<i>Southern/Mediter. Eu.</i>	91,529	140,788	159,767	179,374	171,611																
Albania	389	860	1,626	1,628	1,471	€	-4.7	-2.1	-7.6	-7.5	-7.7	-7.8	-6.7	-7.9	-8.6		5.9	2.6	-5.1	-5.9	
Bosnia & Herzg	233	521	594	643	625		3.2	5.1	3.6	2.0	4.5						6.7	7.2	5.9	0.0	
Croatia	2,758	7,370	8,259	9,211	8,812	€	6.2	3.7	4.9	5.9	4.8						5.5	4.7	3.3	2.5	
Cyprus	1,941	2,318	2,108	2,570	2,600		16.1	9.6	-0.9	-4.3	-0.1						-7.2	6.5	16.5	6.2	
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	38	89	197	239	233	€	14.5	6.7	8.3	8.7	12.7	7.4	25.4	12.9	1.9	0.9	1.2	4.6	9.4	9.0	
Greece	9,219	13,349	12,742	14,623	12,879		9.3	-4.6	15.5	-4.4	21.6	-10.5	-12.9	38.5	20.6	12.3	-12.7	-7.9	-0.6	-15.2	
Israel	4,114	2,866	5,106	5,305	5,493	\$	3.9	3.5	-0.2	-4.1	3.1						-1.0	2.8	8.1	4.3	
Italy	27,493	35,398	38,786	43,000	41,185		5.6	3.8	2.2	-3.2	4.3	-5.4	1.2	5.6	5.5	4.3	-0.3	3.3	4.1	7.6	
Malta	587	755	1,079	1,268	1,270		11.9	8.5	8.6	6.8	9.4						-1.4	8.4	10.6	10.5	
Montenegro	..	276	732	862	826		12.2	3.8									19.6	6.9	2.7	10.6	
Portugal	5,243	7,712	10,077	11,339	11,056		7.2	5.6	7.8	7.3	8.9	12.3	0.8	15.8	9.5	6.5	7.2	4.1	5.8	5.8	
Serbia	..	308	798	992	906	€	17.4	-0.3	9.9	8.0	8.6	-8.6	19.3	2.3	6.4	15.0	14.8	-4.8	-3.0	-2.0	
Slovenia	965	1,805	2,552	2,749	2,685		2.6	5.8	-1.3	-4.1	-0.8	0.3	-9.1	6.2	0.8	2.2	5.1	6.5	9.4	0.2	
Spain	29,967	47,970	52,525	59,892	55,916		8.6	1.2	2.7	2.0	3.1	6.3	-1.4	5.9	3.7	2.8	1.0	0.4	3.0	-1.1	
Turkey	7,636	19,191	22,585	25,054	25,653	\$	10.9	2.4	22.2	38.5	23.2	39.5	18.7	30.4	20.0	5.6	21.5	-8.6	4.4	-3.7	17.4

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

International Tourist Arrivals by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12/11	Series	2013*								2012				
		(1000)					(%)				YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asia and the Pacific		110,143	153,598	205,060	218,451	233,605	6.5	6.9		6.3	7.2	4.9	2.2	5.8	6.9	6.0	8.1	8.7	8.0	4.8	7.4	
North-East Asia		58,349	85,932	111,508	115,783	122,758	3.8	6.0		2.9	3.7	1.6	-1.4	2.0	4.5	2.7	4.3	8.4	8.6	5.4	2.3	
China	TF	31,229	46,809	55,665	57,581	57,725	3.4	0.3	TF	-4.5	-1.5	-6.5	-9.2	-5.8	-4.3	-6.0	-5.6	4.8	0.3	-1.3	-2.3	
Hong Kong (China)	TF	8,814	14,773	20,085	22,316	23,770	11.1	6.5	TF	8.5	7.4	9.9	8.0	10.8	11.1	7.5	8.9	8.6	5.0	6.9	5.6	
Japan	VF	4,757	6,728	8,611	6,219	8,358	-27.8	34.4	VF	21.4	18.4	26.8	18.4	31.2	31.9	18.4	17.1	9.1	96.0	38.4	17.5	
Korea, Republic of	VF	5,322	6,023	8,798	9,795	11,140	11.3	13.7	VF	8.6	4.0	3.3	0.5	-2.5	11.9	19.4	23.2	22.0	24.5	12.1	0.1	
Macao (China)	TF	5,197	9,014	11,926	12,925	13,577	8.4	5.0	TF	6.5	7.6	7.0	3.1	9.1	8.9	2.4	6.8	8.5	2.7	3.6	5.8	
Mongolia	TF	137	339	456	460	476	0.9	3.4	TF	-15.1	-19.8	-12.3						-4.0	-1.3	6.4	10.7	
Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	2,624	3,378	5,567	6,087	7,311	9.3	20.1	VF	7.4	10.7	2.6	0.1	3.1	4.9	7.2	13.1	22.3	28.0	22.1	10.4	
South-East Asia		36,076	48,543	69,996	77,505	84,609	10.7	9.2		11.8	12.8	10.2	7.9	11.8	10.8	10.9	14.3	10.0	7.7	3.3	15.5	
Brunei Darussalam	TF		126	214	242	209	13.0	-13.6	TF	15.2	15.2							-11.3	-12.2	-22.3	-7.4	
Cambodia	TF	466	1,333	2,508	2,882	3,584	14.9	24.4	TF	18.8	17.8	20.9	17.9	25.3	20.1	19.2	16.4	27.8	25.5	17.3	26.3	
Indonesia	TF	5,064	5,002	7,003	7,650	8,044	9.2	5.2	TF	8.3	6.0	8.3	3.2	7.7	13.5	2.4	21.6	11.0	4.8	0.1	5.6	
Lao P.D.R.	TF	191	672	1,670	1,786	..	6.9	..	VF	9.4	15.0	3.8	5.5	3.5	2.2			14.1	19.8	1.2	61.5	
Malaysia	TF	10,222	16,431	24,577	24,714	25,033	0.6	1.3	TF	7.9	15.9	0.6	3.2	4.7	-5.5			0.4	4.3	-2.2	2.9	
Myanmar	TF	208	232	311	391	593	25.9	51.7	TF	46.2	47.1	47.8	41.4	39.3	63.6	38.6		33.2	40.5	58.8	71.2	
Philippines	TF	1,992	2,623	3,520	3,917	4,273	11.3	9.1	TF	11.3	10.8	11.4	8.0	12.5	14.0	11.0	13.1	16.0	7.0	3.9	9.0	
Singapore	TF	6,062	7,079	9,161	10,390	..	13.4	..	VF	8.5	8.5	7.5	3.7	10.0	8.9	8.3	11.7	14.7	8.3	4.7	12.9	
Thailand	TF	9,579	11,567	15,936	19,230	22,354	20.7	16.2	TF	21.4	18.9	21.3	19.4	19.4	25.0	22.5	28.1	8.1	9.8	8.6	40.4	
Timor-Leste	TF		..	45	50	55	12.8	9.6	VF	4.0	5.0	3.1						0.0	22.0	11.5	5.5	
Vietnam	VF	2,140	3,478	5,050	6,251	6,848	23.8	9.5	VF	7.9	-6.2	13.6	-2.4	19.6	30.2	28.5	22.0	27.6	5.7	4.7	1.9	
Oceania		9,632	10,977	11,556	11,657	12,132	0.9	4.1		4.3	5.0	3.0	0.2	4.2	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.5	5.2	3.0	4.0	
American Samoa	TF	44	24	23	22	..	-3.1	..	TF													
Australia	VF	4,931	5,499	5,885	5,875	6,146	-0.2	4.6	VF	5.0	5.4	3.2	-1.4	4.6	6.9	6.6	6.7	4.1	3.5	4.6	5.8	
Cook Is	TF	73	88	104	113	122	8.5	8.2	TF	-2.0	-0.4	-4.2	-6.3	3.8	-8.6	-2.8	1.7	5.7	9.4	7.8	9.3	
Fiji	TF	294	545	632	675	661	6.8	-2.1	TF	-5.1	-5.1							3.9	-10.0	-0.3	-1.1	
French Polynesia	TF	252	208	154	163	169	5.8	3.8	TF	0.4	4.1	-3.1	-8.6	-2.5	1.2	1.8		0.4	5.7	4.9	3.7	
Guam	TF	1,287	1,228	1,197	1,160	1,308	-3.1	12.8	TF	3.8	5.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	-1.0	1.8	8.1	22.3	11.1	12.9	
Kiribati	TF	5	5	5	5	5	12.0	-6.8	VF									-16.1	-10.0	-5.6	6.1	
Marshall Is	TF	5	9	5	5	5	-0.1	0.7	TF*									-23.9	-11.4	-25.8	120.6	
N.Mariana Is	TF	517	498	375	336	..	-10.3	..	VF	10.9	7.0	12.1	6.0	16.7	14.1	20.5	11.4	12.0	28.5	19.8	13.2	
New Caledonia	TF	110	101	99	112	112	13.5	0.3	TF	-4.4	-5.6	-3.9	-3.6	-2.6	-5.4	-5.9	-0.1	21.2	2.8	-12.8	-1.2	
New Zealand	VF	1,789	2,383	2,525	2,601	2,565	3.0	-1.4	VF	5.8	6.1	5.2	2.5	8.7	5.6	5.9	6.2	2.2	3.8	-7.2	-3.7	
Niue	TF	2	3	6	6	5	-1.9	-17.2	TF	20.9	20.9							-62.2	20.4	-4.9	-6.1	
Palau	TF	58	81	86	109	119	27.4	8.9	TF	-11.0	0.6	-21.1	-10.0	-24.3	-28.2	-20.1		23.0	13.6	-3.6	7.1	
Papua New Guinea	TF	58	69	147	163	164	11.1	0.6	TF	13.0	9.0	17.5	24.8	7.3	20.3			3.6	-13.7	6.0	6.5	
Samoa	TF	88	102	122	121	126	-0.9	4.0	VF	-13.8	-9.5	-16.8	-10.0	-25.3	-14.3			0.7	20.2	3.8	-2.1	
Solomon Is	TF	5	9	21	23	24	11.8	4.2	TF									-9.1	25.9			
Tonga	TF	35	42	47	46	49	-2.3	6.5	TF									3.8	-1.4	6.8	14.7	
Tuvalu	TF	1	1	2	1	..	-27.6	..	TF													
Vanuatu	TF	58	62	97	94	108	-3.3	15.1	TF	4.3	-1.4	8.8	10.2	2.6	12.3			19.3	14.1	14.9	13.5	
South Asia		6,085	8,147	12,000	13,506	14,107	12.6	4.4		6.1	5.2	5.7	4.0	7.2	5.9	7.6	8.6	7.8	6.2	9.8	8.7	
Bangladesh	TF	199	208	303	TF													
Bhutan	TF	8	14	27	37	44	39.2	17.2	TF	1.5	17.0	-6.4	-10.3	-1.9	-2.0	-16.3	0.1	22.3	40.1	17.8	3.4	
India	TF	2,649	3,919	5,776	6,309	6,578	9.2	4.3	TF	3.8	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	7.9	6.4	10.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	
Iran	VF	1,342	1,889	2,938	3,354	3,834	14.2	14.3	VF									-4.4	10.6	22.8	25.3	
Maldives	TF	467	395	792	931	958	17.6	2.9	TF	17.3	14.6	21.9	14.3	25.0	28.8	14.3		3.3	0.9	5.6	1.6	
Nepal	TF	464	375	603	736	803	22.1	9.1	VF(1)	-2.3	-3.8	-4.1	-8.9	3.1	-4.6	0.3	6.3	27.0	13.3	6.1	-1.7	
Pakistan	TF	557	798	907	1,000	..	10.3	..	TF													
Sri Lanka	TF	400	549	654	856	1,006	30.8	17.5	TF	14.3	10.9	16.2	14.7	21.8	12.8	9.5	26.1	21.1	15.6	11.3	20.9	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

(1) Air arrivals only

International Tourism Receipts by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)															
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*								2012*				
	(million)						YTD	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Asia and the Pacific	85,381	135,610	254,022	299,310	329,524																
<i>North-East Asia</i>	<i>39,427</i>	<i>65,280</i>	<i>128,524</i>	<i>150,332</i>	<i>168,027</i>																
China	16,231	29,296	45,814	48,464	50,028	\$	5.8	3.2	-5.8	-3.4	-7.5	0.6	-8.4	-8.1	-5.9	-6.9	-6.2	9.2	3.9	-0.7	-2.5
Hong Kong (China)	5,907	10,294	22,200	28,455	33,088		28.4	15.9	24.5	20.5	28.6							17.8	19.6	11.8	15.2
Japan	3,373	6,630	13,199	10,966	14,576		-24.5	32.9	18.6	11.1	22.8	17.7	14.1	24.7	30.9	16.1	28.5	13.9	97.2	33.4	9.9
Korea, Republic of	6,834	5,806	10,359	12,525	14,231	\$	20.9	13.6	-6.6	-3.8	-10.1	-2.6	-10.7	-20.5	3.4	-0.7	-9.5	33.5	46.3	-0.4	-9.1
Macao (China)	3,208	7,933	27,802	38,453	43,707		38.6	13.3													
Mongolia	36	177	244	218	442	\$	-10.6	102.7	-13.7	-32.2	-9.6	-42.1	5.1	-21.3	-10.2	-7.6	-9.9	78.9	90.4	100.8	144.9
Taiwan (pr. of China)	3,738	4,977	8,721	11,065	11,770	\$	26.9	6.4	7.4	4.5	10.3							16.1	6.1	4.1	0.8
<i>South-East Asia</i>	<i>26,838</i>	<i>34,980</i>	<i>68,438</i>	<i>84,534</i>	<i>95,596</i>																
Brunei Darussalam	..	191	..	..	..		..	..							
Cambodia	304	840	1,180	1,616	1,800	\$	37.0	11.3	-5.9	-5.9								51.9	18.8	3.4	-14.3
Indonesia	4,975	4,522	6,957	7,997	8,325	\$	15.0	4.1	10.2	8.4	12.4							9.6	2.8	-1.0	5.1
Lao P.D.R.	114	147	382	406	506	\$	6.4	24.6													
Malaysia	5,011	8,847	18,115	19,656	20,250		3.1	4.0	12.1	15.7	8.7							3.0	6.9	0.6	5.7
Myanmar	162	67	72	281	..	\$	290	..													
Philippines	2,156	2,265	2,630	3,190	4,014	\$	21.3	25.8	14.7	17.0	11.9	16.6	10.3	2.3	25.4			51.7	24.3	3.3	24.9
Singapore	5,142	6,209	14,178	18,082	19,261		17.7	5.8	2.9	1.5	4.5							11.5	4.2	1.3	6.9
Thailand	7,489	9,576	20,104	27,184	33,826		30.5	26.5	26.6	25.6	27.8							19.4	22.1	16.8	47.7
Timor-Leste	..	..	26	21	21		-18	0													
Vietnam	..	2,300	4,450	5,710	6,830	\$	28.3	19.6													
<i>Oceania</i>	<i>14,315</i>	<i>25,396</i>	<i>37,025</i>	<i>40,701</i>	<i>41,343</i>																
Australia	9,367	16,748	28,422	31,335	31,831		-2.0	1.2	3.3	4.3	2.2	7.6	1.0	2.1	3.6	5.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	2.4	1.5
Cook Is	36	91	110	..	..		..	..								
Fiji	189	485	634	723	729		6.6	0.7	-2.9	-2.9								4.3	-4.9	0.0	3.9
French Polynesia	..	530	406	385	..		-9.6	..													
Marshall Is	3	6	3	3	3		6.1	-4.2													
Micronesia (Fed.St.of)	..	21	29	26	..		-10.9	..													
New Caledonia	111	149	129	154	..		13.7	..													
New Zealand	2,272	5,203	4,906	5,579	5,394		3.7	-5.7	3.3	4.6	1.3							-5.3	-1.0	-4.6	-10.9
Niue	..	1	2	2	..	\$	28.2	3.1													
Palau	53	97	124	159	164	\$	28.2	3.1													
Papua New Guinea	7.0	3.6	2.3	2.8	..		6.1	..	169	273	-60.0							-35.3	-66.7	-85.7	-66.7
Samoa	41	79	123	134	148		1.6	9.1	-13.5	-7.6	-17.4	-9.9	-14.4	-23.7	-14.5			4.3	29.7	8.4	-4.5
Solomon Is	4	2	54	71	67		25.0	-9.3	34.0	34.0								-20.5	20.8	-10.2	-23.6
Tonga	7	15	27	28	..		-4.8	..										18.7	93.9		
Vanuatu	56	85	217	226	..		-3.8	..													
<i>South Asia</i>	<i>4,801</i>	<i>9,954</i>	<i>20,034</i>	<i>23,742</i>	<i>24,557</i>																
Afghanistan	..	..	53	..	..		..	..								
Bangladesh	50	70	81	87	110		13.5	39.9										35.2	42.5	41.8	41.8
Bhutan	10	19	35	48	63	\$	36.2	31.4	2.2	17.8	-5.9	20.4	-9.1	-3.3	2.6	-15.1	-0.4	35.8	57.4	34.3	17.0
India	3,460	7,493	14,490	17,707	17,971		19.6	21.8	14.0	20.5	9.5	21.0	7.5	9.5	11.7	6.3	12.1	31.7	15.9	19.9	19.3
Iran	467	791	2,438	2,381	..	\$	-2.3	..													
Maldives	321	826	1,713	1,868	1,873	\$	9.0	0.3													
Nepal	158	132	344	386	352		13.7	4.8	24.5	24.5								27.2	12.0	7.8	-12.9
Pakistan	81	182	305	373	339	\$	22.3	-9.1	-19.6	-23.8	-19.5	-30.3	-20.0	-24.1	-13.0	-15.4	-7.4	14.1	-17.2	-25.0	-6.1
Sri Lanka	248	429	576	830	1,039		40.9	44.5	26.0	26.9	25.0							37.4	41.5	44.2	51.1

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

International Tourist Arrivals by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12/11	Series	2013*								2012				
		(1000)				(%)				YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Americas		128,189	133,317	150,576	155,960	163,177	3.6	4.6		3.2	2.9	2.7	0.4	4.0	3.8	3.0	5.5	7.3	3.1	3.8	3.9	
North America		91,505	89,891	99,517	102,130	106,716	2.6	4.5		4.3	4.2	3.8	2.8	4.1	4.5	3.6	6.4	8.1	2.2	3.9	4.6	
Canada	TF	19,627	18,771	16,219	16,016	16,344	-1.3	2.0	TF	0.9	3.3	-0.7	-8.1	3.7	-0.1	1.7		6.5	2.7	0.3	1.8	
Mexico	TF	20,641	21,915	23,290	23,403	23,403	0.5	0.0	TF	0.8	-0.8	-0.3	-2.6	-2.6	4.0	-3.3	14.7	4.0	-2.2	-1.8	-0.2	
United States	TF	51,237	49,206	60,008	62,711	66,969	4.5	6.8	TF	6.5	6.5							9.6	2.9	6.1	6.4	
Caribbean		17,082	18,803	19,538	20,118	20,869	3.0	3.7		0.1	0.4	-0.9	-5.4	3.0	0.7	0.1	2.2	3.9	4.4	2.8	1.3	
Anguilla	TF	44	62	62	66	65	6.1	-1.6	TF	6.6	4.2	8.2	0.6	10.2	16.0	3.6	14.5	5.7	-11.6	1.9	-1.7	
Antigua, Barb	TF	207	245	230	241	247	5.0	2.3	TF(1)	-5.4	-1.3	-10.2	-14.8	-9.3	-4.6	-6.7		6.8	0.0	-3.7	4.4	
Aruba	TF	721	733	825	869	904	5.4	4.0	TF	5.9	6.7	4.2	-2.5	10.6	5.6	8.7	5.8	2.1	2.0	4.4	7.7	
Bahamas	TF	1,544	1,608	1,370	1,346	1,422	-1.7	5.6	TF	-7.3	-3.6	-10.6	-17.2	-0.1	-12.7			7.9	5.0	7.3	1.6	
Barbados	TF	545	548	532	568	536	6.7	-5.5	TF	-6.6	-6.5	-7.1	-12.0	-0.1	-8.1	-6.5	-5.8	2.3	-6.9	-11.4	-7.3	
Bermuda	TF	332	270	232	236	232	1.6	-1.7	TF	0.7	-1.0	-0.2	-17.2	6.4	5.7	5.9	-0.9	2.6	-6.6	1.2	-1.0	
Br. Virgin Is	TF	272	337	330	338	351	2.2	4.0	TF	4.0	4.5	2.9	-5.5	9.8	7.3	5.2		3.4	4.4	3.6	4.8	
Cayman Islands	TF	354	168	288	309	322	7.2	4.1	TF	5.9	8.2	4.1	-2.8	8.4	7.4	4.0		2.5	4.6	5.1	4.6	
Cuba	TF	1,741	2,261	2,507	2,688	..	7.2	..	VF	-1.3	-0.5	-3.6	-4.9	-2.9	-2.4	-1.5	3.8	5.3	6.4	3.3	2.4	
Curaçao	TF	191	222	342	390	420	14.2	7.6	TF	4.5	6.9	6.3	5.0	8.6	5.5	-1.6	-0.3	11.5	6.2	7.2	5.7	
Dominica	TF	70	79	77	76	78	-1.3	3.4	TF	-4.1	3.7	-8.4	-30.4	7.7	3.8	-11.9		4.7	9.1	2.4	-1.7	
Dominican Rp	TF	2,978	3,691	4,125	4,306	4,563	4.4	5.9	TF	1.4	-0.6	1.4	-2.6	4.1	3.5	3.6	6.5	7.9	7.4	6.5	1.6	
Grenada	TF	127	99	110	118	112	7.1	-5.1	TF	-1.6	4.1	-9.4	-17.0	-15.2	6.8			-1.6	-9.6	-1.6	-8.8	
Guadeloupe	TCE	603	372	392	418	..	6.5	..	THS													
Haiti	TF	140	112	255	349	..	36.9	..	TF													
Jamaica	TF	1,323	1,479	1,922	1,952	1,986	1.6	1.8	TF	-0.5	-2.5	0.3	-4.9	2.3	3.7	-2.0	5.8	0.2	5.1	3.5	-1.8	
Martinique	TF	526	484	476	495	487	3.9	-1.6	TF	1.0	0.3	4.3	-0.5	11.3	4.4	-4.6		10.0	-3.4	-5.2	-10.1	
Montserrat	TF	10	10	6	5	5	-9.8	-0.7	TF	29.3	23.9	37.8	35.7	72.3	15.0			-4.9	-18.3	3.1	15.5	
Puerto Rico	TF	3,341	3,686	3,186	3,048	3,069	-4.3	0.7	THS	2.4	3.7		-3.3	4.5				4.1	11.7	7.7	11.8	
Saint Lucia	TF	270	318	306	312	307	2.1	-1.8	TF	3.0	2.5	7.7	1.4	9.8	13.6	-3.4	-1.2	3.3	-4.6	-5.3	-1.0	
St. Kitts-Nevis	TF	73	141	98	102	104	3.4	2.5	TF	5.6	9.6	0.7	-0.7	11.9	-7.7			5.5	5.4	-6.2	4.5	
St. Maarten	TF	432	468	443	424	457	-4.2	7.6	TF(1)	1.4	2.5	0.0	-2.2	0.0	2.9			9.4	12.5	7.5	1.2	
St. Vincent, Grenadines	TF	73	96	72	74	74	1.9	0.7	TF	-5.8	-6.7	-4.6	-20.7	4.5	5.0			12.2	-6.7	-0.7	-2.1	
Trinidad Tbg	TF	399	463	386	..	..	..	..	TF												
Turks, Caicos	TF	152	176	281	354	299	26.0	-15.6	TF													
US Virgin Is	TF	546	594	590	532	580	-9.8	9.1	VF(1)	-5.5	-1.4	-8.6	-12.7	-0.2	-11.8	-14.8	1.5	10.0	19.4	6.9	-2.8	
Central America		4,346	6,301	7,908	8,256	8,860	4.4	7.3		3.0	4.0	2.2	0.0	5.0	2.1	1.9	2.8	8.2	7.9	6.1	7.0	
Belize	TF	196	237	242	250	277	3.5	10.7	TF	8.7	13.0	4.1	-0.6	3.8	8.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	9.0	10.6	16.3	
Costa Rica	TF	1,088	1,679	2,100	2,192	2,343	4.4	6.9	TF	2.7	2.4	3.1	0.8	5.1	3.8			8.0	6.6	5.9	6.7	
El Salvador	TF	795	1,127	1,150	1,184	1,255	3.0	5.9	TF	0.6	3.6	-2.5	10.4	-4.7	-10.6			6.4	9.5	2.5	5.6	
Guatemala	TF	..	..	1,219	1,225	1,305	0.5	6.5	TF	3.8	5.3	2.4	1.1	3.3	3.0	0.3	6.5	5.3	3.9	1.8	15.8
Honduras	TF	471	673	863	871	895	1.0	2.7	TF	1.2	2.0	2.6	-12.7	22.3	6.7	-1.2	-2.4	5.3	6.9	0.9	-3.4	
Nicaragua	TF	486	712	1,011	1,060	1,180	4.8	11.3	TF	4.1	6.5	2.2	-5.6	6.7	6.0	1.7	4.7	15.7	8.7	8.4	12.4	
Panama	TF	484	702	1,324	1,473	1,606	11.2	9.1	VF	3.9	3.8		4.2	4.2				3.9	7.0	11.1	-3.0	
South America		15,256	18,322	23,614	25,456	26,732	7.8	5.0		1.6	1.0	1.1	-4.1	4.1	4.0	2.5	4.2	7.5	4.4	3.3	2.3	
Argentina	TF	2,909	3,823	5,325	5,705	5,585	7.1	-2.1	TF	-4.8	-6.1	-2.9						2.1	-1.4	-4.8	-4.9	
Bolivia	TF	319	524	807	946	1,114	17.2	17.8	THS													
Brazil	TF	5,313	5,358	5,161	5,433	5,677	5.3	4.5	TF										7.7	1.4	6.2	1.5
Chile	TF	1,742	2,027	2,801	3,137	3,554	12.0	13.3	TF	-1.1	1.2	-4.2	-9.5	-3.7	2.7	-3.7	-0.5	14.2	16.2	17.9	6.9	
Colombia	TF	557	933	2,385	2,045	2,175	-14.3	6.4	VF(2)	8.4	5.1	9.6	5.7	14.0	9.3	14.2		5.8	1.9	9.4	10.5	
Ecuador	VF	627	860	1,047	1,141	1,272	9.0	11.5	VF	5.1	7.5	2.1	-3.2	6.2	2.9	5.6	5.8	15.8	12.3	8.8	9.3	
Guyana	TF	105	117	152	157	177	3.3	12.6	TF	12.4	37.7	0.9	-10.1	18.5	1.8	-4.8		25.3	12.4	19.6	-4.1	
Paraguay	TF	289	341	465	524	579	12.6	10.6	TF	6.1	8.7	4.0	4.2	2.3	5.9	6.0	3.9	33.9	13.2	-8.5	12.3	
Peru	TF	828	1,571	2,299	2,598	2,846	13.0	9.5	TF	11.5	7.8	14.4	9.4	18.8	14.9	12.5	13.9	10.9	10.3	8.1	9.1	
Suriname	TF	57	160	204	220	240	7.9	8.9	TF	5.7	10.7		2.5	-6.3				5.8	2.2	14.3	11.7	
Uruguay	TF	1,968	1,808	2,349	2,857	2,695	21.6	-5.7	TF	-2.4	-0.7	-10.8	-31.8	4.7	7.3	-2.4	15.9	-4.0	-0.7	-12.7	-6.0	
Venezuela	TF	469	706	526	595	710	13.0	19.3	VF	-4.2	-4.9	-3.1	-14.8	5.0	0.9			56.5	13.3	8.3	18.3	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

(1) Non-resident air arrivals only; (2) Data Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad (DAS)

International Tourism Receipts by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*								2012*					
	(million)						YTD	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Americas	131,355	145,526	180,856	198,036	212,559																	
<i>North America</i>	101,964	107,731	131,297	144,221	156,355																	
Canada	10,778	13,768	15,842	16,800	17,401		1.9	4.6	4.4	6.4	2.8							10.7	4.0	1.1	5.5	
Mexico	8,294	11,803	11,992	11,869	12,739	\$	-1.0	7.3	7.9	7.3	7.2	6.2	4.4	7.6	9.7	7.3	14.1	7.0	5.4	7.1	9.7	
United States	82,892	82,160	103,463	115,552	126,214	sa	11.7	9.2	10.8	12.1	9.5	6.9	9.4	9.8	9.1	10.7		10.4	8.5	7.5	10.6	
<i>Caribbean</i>	17,217	20,909	22,743	23,617	24,630																	
Anguilla	56	86	99	112	113		12.4	0.8	6.3	5.5	7.4							11.9	-8.3	0.3	-2.0	
Antigua, Barb	291	309	298	312	319		4.7	2.3	-2.2	-2.2		0.5						8.9	-0.3	-4.1	1.6	
Aruba	814	1,097	1,253	1,353	1,404		8.0	3.8	6.0	5.9	6.2							5.6	-0.2	4.2	5.2	
Bahamas	1,734	2,069	2,147	2,254	2,367		5.0	5.0	-3.4	-3.4								23.0	6.0	-7.9	2.9	
Barbados	785	896	1,034	963	916		-6.8	-4.9	-2.4	-2.2	-2.7							4.0	-4.5	-16.9	-5.6	
Bermuda	431	429	435	470	441		6.3	-6.2	0.0	0.0								-8.0	-11.8	1.8	-9.5	
Br. Virgin Is	345	437	389	388	397															
Cayman Islands	559	356	485	491	..		1.4	..														
Cuba	1,737	2,322	2,187	2,283	..		-3.4	..	0.0	0.1	-0.2							8.7	10.6	2.9	5.5	
Curaçao	189	244	385	453	543		17.7	19.8	11.8	11.8								24.7	14.6	16.3	22.7	
Dominica	48	57	95	113	110		18.6	-2.7	-16.2	-16.2		-9.5						2.7	-1.2	-0.9	-8.4	
Dominican Rp	2,860	3,518	4,209	4,436	4,736	\$	5.4	6.8	3.3	-0.9	8.9							9.0	10.2	6.9	0.6	
Grenada	93	71	112	117	110		4.6	-5.5	-3.8	-3.8		-4.2						-2.2	-7.3	1.3	-14.8	
Guadeloupe	418	306	510	583	..		8.8	..														
Haiti	128	80	169	162	170		-2.4	8.6														
Jamaica	1,333	1,545	2,001	2,013	2,043	\$	0.6	1.5										2.2	2.5	4.8	-3.7	
Martinique	302	280	472	516	462		4.1	-3.0														
Montserrat	9	9	6	5	5		-11.8	-1.8	23.3	17.7	34.5	10.5	36.4	72.6	5.5			-5.2	-21.3	-1.0	178.8	
Puerto Rico	2,388	3,239	3,211	3,143	3,193	\$	-2.1	1.6														
Saint Lucia	281	382	309	321	335		3.8	4.5	7.6	5.8	10.0	12.7	2.7	12.5	17.5			9.2	1.5	3.4	5.4	
St. Kitts-Nev	58	121	90	94	94		5.1	-0.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	11.9	4.0	15.7	-2.7			8.1	3.0	-6.9	-3.1	
St. Maarten	512	659	674	719	842		6.6	17.0	2.8	2.8								22.1	19.3	18.7	8.2	
St. Vincent, Grenadines	82	104	86	92	93		6.4	1.0	-2.2	0.0	-5.2	9.4	-19.8	6.2	4.2			10.3	-1.5	-4.5	3.1	
Trinidad Tbg	213	453	450	472	..	\$	4.9	..														
US. Virgin Is	1,206	1,432	1,013														
<i>Central America</i>	2,958	4,485	6,627	7,108	7,906																	
Belize	111	214	249	248	299		-0.4	20.8	15.9	15.9								19.3	19.1	22.8	22.8	
Costa Rica	1,302	1,671	1,999	2,152	2,299	\$	7.7	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.5							6.4	-5.5	5.5	22.6	
El Salvador	217	361	390	415	544	\$	6.4	31.1	5.9	15.0	-3.1							75.8	34.4	6.3	32.2	
Guatemala	482	791	1,378	1,350	1,419	\$	-2.0	5.1	6.9	8.3		20.1	2.3					2.8	-0.6	1.2	16.6	
Honduras	260	463	627	639	661	\$	1.8	3.5	7.6	3.9	10.1	3.7	10.9	19.8	-0.2	-11.5	-0.3	2.7	5.1	-1.6	9.3	
Nicaragua	129	206	309	378	422	\$	22.6	11.5	-7.0	-4.2	-10.0							19.2	-1.7	22.4	8.3	
Panama	458	780	1,676	1,926	2,262		14.9	17.5	10.5	10.4	10.5							21.4	19.8	17.9	11.6	
<i>South America</i>	9,216	12,400	20,189	23,091	23,669																	
Argentina	2,904	2,729	4,942	5,354	4,882	\$	8.3	-8.8	-12.8	-13.4	-11.9							-2.3	-6.4	-12.2	-15.0	
Bolivia	68	239	379	481	532	\$	27.0	10.6										15.0	-8.6	19.5	11.4	
Brazil	1,810	3,861	5,702	6,555	6,645	\$	15.0	1.4	-0.5	0.0	0.5	-4.9	5.0	-1.8	-2.1	-1.2	-4.6	9.8	1.7	-2.1	-4.4	
Chile	819	1,109	1,645	1,889	2,201	\$	14.9	16.5	-4.1	-3.9	-4.4							31.0	19.3	3.6	9.3	
Colombia	1,030	1,222	2,083	2,201	2,354	\$	5.7	6.9	3.6	0.5	7.3							7.0	5.4	0.6	15.8	
Ecuador	402	486	781	843	1,026	\$	7.9	21.7	18.8	18.8								24.8	29.1	20.5	13.8	
Guyana	75	35	80	95	64		19	-33														
Paraguay	73	78	217	261	265	\$	20.2	1.2	3.5	5.3	1.6	5.5	1.9	0.2	3.0	4.4	2.4	26.5	6.2	-7.6	17.2	
Peru	837	1,308	2,008	2,360	2,657	\$	17.5	12.6	17.3	14.4	20.2							12.4	12.3	10.4	15.4	
Suriname	16	45	61	61	71	\$	0.0	16.6														
Uruguay	713	594	1,509	2,203	2,076	\$	46.0	-5.7	-12.3	-11.8	-22.5	-6.7	-38.2	-10.5	-12.2	-5.8	22.4	-6.8	31.5	-10.1	-21.9	
Venezuela	423	650	740	739	844	\$	-0.1	14.2										74.4	60.8	45.5	11.7	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

International Tourist Arrivals by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)															
	Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12/11	Series	2013*								2012					
		(1000)				(1000)	(%)	YTD		Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Africa		26,196	34,780	50,007	49,639	52,850	-0.7	6.5		5.0	4.1	3.5	-1.1	6.5	5.6	5.6	9.8	4.2	7.6	8.6	3.3		
North Africa		10,240	13,911	18,756	17,055	18,463	-9.1	8.3		6.1	1.7	3.3	-3.8	9.7	4.1	7.7	16.5	9.5	11.8	8.9	4.5		
Algeria	VF	866	1,443	2,070	2,395	2,634	15.7	10.0	VF														
Morocco	TF	4,278	5,843	9,288	9,342	9,374	0.6	0.3	TF	6.8	3.4	-0.3	-2.6	9.2	-4.9	-0.4	35.1	-4.8	0.8	2.4	1.2		
Sudan	TF	38	246	495	536	..	8.3	..	TF														
Tunisia	TF	5,058	6,378	6,902	4,782	5,950	-30.7	24.4	TF	4.8	-1.6	8.6	-5.9	10.4	18.5	21.9	-12.1	52.8	35.6	19.2	7.1		
Subsaharan Africa		15,957	20,869	31,250	32,584	34,387	4.3	5.5		4.4	5.0	3.7	0.3	4.6	6.6	3.9	5.0	2.3	5.2	8.4	2.7		
Angola	TF	51	210	425	481	528	13.2	9.8	TF									5.1	25.6	18.7	-10.2		
Benin	TF	96	176	199	209	220	5.0	5.3	TF									-15.4	-35.2	46.5	-4.3		
Botswana	TF	1,104	1,474	2,145	..	..	..	..	TF													
Burkina Faso	THS	126	245	274	238	..	-13.1	..	THS														
Burundi	TF	29	148	142	..	..	..	..	TF													
Cameroon	VF	..	..	573	604	817	5.5	35.3	THS													
Cape Verde	THS	115	198	336	428	482	27.4	12.6	THS	8.7	17.9	-3.3						28.4	1.3	47.1	-17.4		
Cent.Afr.Rep.	TF	11	12	54	..	..	..	..	TF													
Chad	THS	43	29	71	..	..	..	..	THS													
Comoros	TF	24	26	15	19	..	22.9	..	TF														
Congo	THS	19	35	194	218	..	12.4	..	THS														
Côte d'Ivoire	VF	..	..	252	270	289	7.1	7.0	TF													
Dem.R.Congo	TF	103	61	81	186	..	130	..	TF														
Eritrea	VF	70	83	84	107	..	27.6	..	VF														
Ethiopia	TF	136	227	468	523	..	11.7	..	TF														
Gambia	TF	79	108	91	106	..	16.4	..	TF														
Ghana	TF	399	429	931	..	..	..	..	TF													
Kenya	TF	898	1,399	1,470	1,750	..	19.1	..	VF(1)	-9.6	-18.4	-4.7	-14.0	-2.1	0.9	2.5		-0.3	7.3	-8.4	-2.7		
Lesotho	TF	..	..	414	398	422	-4.0	6.1	VF									5.1	0.3	5.4	12.3	
Madagascar	TF	160	277	196	225	256	14.8	13.7	TF	-21.1	-12.5		-34.9	-28.9				7.1	18.8	16.2	12.0		
Malawi	TF	228	438	746	767	..	2.8	..	TF														
Mali	TF	86	143	169	160	..	-5.3	..	THS														
Mauritius	TF	656	761	935	965	965	3.2	0.1	TF	2.2	1.5	0.3	-3.7	4.5	0.7	1.6	11.5	-0.2	1.6	-0.6	-0.1		
Mozambique	TF	578	1,718	1,902	2,113	10.7	11.1	THS										-26.1	-12.9	-9.0	0.4		
Namibia	TF	656	778	984	1,027	..	4.4	..	TF														
Niger	TF	50	58	74	82	..	10.4	..	TF														
Nigeria	TF	813	1,010	1,555	715	..	-54.0	..	TF														
Reunion	TF	430	409	421	471	447	12.1	-5.3	TF	-9.9	-9.9	-9.9						4.9	4.9	-12.8	-12.8		
Rwanda	TF	104	..	619	..	..	..	..	VF													
Senegal	TF	389	769	900	1,001	..	11.2	..	TF*										-2.5	-9.3	11.6	-2.3	
Seychelles	TF	130	129	175	194	208	11.4	7.0	TF	12.5	19.2	9.4	4.9	13.1	11.9	2.8	14.8	8.8	5.3	5.4	8.3		
Sierra Leone	TF	16	40	39	52	60	35.8	13.9	TF										28.1	7.2	10.3	10.6	
South Africa	TF	5,872	7,369	8,074	8,339	9,188	3.3	10.2	TF	3.3	5.0	1.5	0.1	1.1	3.6			10.5	10.5	11.0	8.9		
Swaziland	TF	281	837	1,078	879	1,093	-18.5	24.3	VF	2.6	0.3	3.0	-9.2	-0.8	22.2	-1.4	13.0	-4.4	-7.7	-3.8	0.5		
Tanzania	TF	459	590	754	843	1,043	11.8	23.7	VF														
Togo	THS	60	81	202	300	235	48.5	-21.7	THS														
Uganda	TF	193	468	946	1,151	..	21.7	..	TF														
Zambia	TF	457	669	815	920	859	12.9	-6.7	TF										-4.0	-6.2	-6.2	-9.6	
Zimbabwe	VF	1,967	1,559	2,239	2,423	1,794	8.2	-26.0	VF	12.1	18.7	6.8	-6.0	16.7	12.9			-32.4	-14.7	-12.0	-26.2		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

(1) Visitor arrivals in the International Airports of Jomo Kenyatta (Nairobi) and Moi (Mombasa), as well as by cruise ships

International Tourism Receipts by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)															
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*								2012*				
	(million)						YTD	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Africa	10,325	21,997	30,301	32,412	33,733																
<i>North Africa</i>	<i>3,822</i>	<i>7,037</i>	<i>9,661</i>	<i>9,589</i>	<i>10,047</i>																
Algeria	96	184	219	209	..	\$	-4.6	..													
Morocco	2,039	4,621	6,703	7,281	6,711		4.4	-1.7	2.2	-1.8	3.0	-6.6	-1.3	16.6	-5.8	-21.7	28.1	-1.6	-3.3	-6.2	6.3
Sudan	5	89	94	185	880	\$	96.1	375.9										-7.9	-40.0	131.5	
Tunisia	1,682	2,143	2,645	1,914	2,227		-28.8	29.1	1.5	-0.9	3.1							28.2	67.3	17.3	20.6
<i>Subsaharan Africa</i>	<i>6,504</i>	<i>14,960</i>	<i>20,639</i>	<i>22,822</i>	<i>23,686</i>																
Angola	18	88	719	647	706	\$	-10.1	9.2													
Benin	77	103	149	187	189		19.4	9.4													
Botswana	222	562	78	33	30		-57.4	1.3													
Burkina Faso	19	45	72	133	..		75.7	..													
Burundi	1	2	2	3	2		42.3	-31.4													
Cameroon	57	175	159	..	..		..	..								
Cape Verde	41	123	278	369	414		26.5	21.6	6.1	12.2	-0.1							26.8	38.1	14.4	12.5
Cent.Afr.Rep.	5	5	6	..	..		..	..								
Comoros	15	24	35	42	..		14.2	..													
Côte d'Ivoire	49	83	201	141	..		-33.0	..													
Dem.R.Congo	..	3	11	11	..	\$	6.5	..													
Djibouti	8	7	18	19	..		6.7	..													
Ethiopia	57	168	522	770	605	\$	47.5	-21.5										-26.3	-19.0	-21.3	-18.3
Gambia	48	68	74	83	88	\$	12	6													
Ghana	335	836	620	694	..	\$	11.9	..													
Guinea	2	..	2	2	..		22.1	..													
Guinea-Bissau	..	2	13	9	..		-34.6	..													
Kenya	283	579	800	926	935	\$	15.7	1.0										0.2	24.6	-12.4	-5.8
Lesotho	18	27	25	26	..		3.1	..													
Liberia	..	67	12	232	..		1856	..													
Madagascar	121	183	321	..	..		15.0	13.7	-21.0	-12.4		-26.7	-34.9	-28.8				7.1	18.8	16.2	12.0
Malawi	25	29	33	34	..		6.4	..													
Mali	40	148	205	227	..		5.6	..													
Mauritius	542	871	1,282	1,488	1,477		8.3	3.9	-8.2	-12.4	2.2	-7.8	3.2	20.1	-17.6	-22.5		15.2	4.5	-5.0	-1.1
Mozambique	74	130	197	231	250	\$	17.1	8.1										20.3	-7.9	-28.3	54.1
Namibia	160	348	438	517	485		17.0	6.1	10.0	9.0	11.0							20.3	0.6	0.6	5.4
Niger	23	43	105	96	..		-12.9	..													
Nigeria	101	54	576	628	559	\$	9.1	-11.0	-1.1	-1.1								-19.3	-14.4	-6.0	-2.0
Reunion	255	384	296	344	315	€	10.7	-0.8													
Rwanda	4	49	202	252	282	\$	43.1	-5.9													
Sao Tome Prn	10	7	11	16	15	\$	43.1	-5.9										6.1	-4.6	-2.5	-26.1
Senegal	144	248	453	484	..		1.8	..													
Seychelles	139	192	274	291	310	\$	6.1	6.5	3.9	3.9								26.5	11.8	-2.8	-4.9
Sierra Leone	10	64	26	44	41	\$	71.7	-7.5													
South Africa	2,675	7,508	9,070	9,547	9,994	sa	4.4	18.4	6.6	7.9	5.4							25.8	26.5	15.2	8.2
Swaziland	21	77	51	..	..		..	..								
Tanzania	377	824	1,255	1,353	1,564	\$	7.9	15.5	4.9	4.9								20.6	33.6	26.6	26.6
Togo	8	20	66	79	..		14.9	..													
Uganda	165	380	784	950	1,084	\$	21.2	14.0	10.4	10.4	10.4							21.6	28.6	6.6	5.0
Zambia	67	98	125	146	155		18.3	12.4													
Zimbabwe	125	99	634	664	749	\$	4.7	12.8													

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

International Tourist Arrivals by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12/11	Series	2013*								2012				
		(1000)				(%)	YTD	Q1		Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Middle East		24,090	36,339	58,181	54,449	51,078	-6.4	-6.2		6.8	27.6	4.3	6.6	4.0	2.2	-20.4	-13.5	5.7	-8.9	-17.7	-6.7	
Bahrain	TF	2,420	3,914	VF													
Egypt	TF	5,116	8,244	14,051	9,497	11,196	-32.4	17.9	VF	-0.5	14.6	11.6	5.2	14.6	16.4	-24.5	-45.6	32.0	22.4	10.3	10.0	
Iraq	VF	78	..	1,518	VF													
Jordan	TF	1,580	2,987	4,207	3,960	4,162	-5.9	5.1	TF	-4.1	-0.6	-6.9	-9.7	-7.9	-3.3			5.5	14.4	1.0	0.5	
Kuwait	THS	78	104	207	269	300	29.6	11.6	THS									26.0	16.7	-0.2	7.2	
Lebanon	TF	742	1,140	2,168	1,655	1,365	-23.7	-17.5	TF	-9.7	-12.5	-12.9	-17.6	-7.2	-13.4	-17.3	19.5	-7.9	-7.6	-25.9	-26.2	
Oman	TF	571	896	..	..	..	..	..	THS*	3.5	3.5							14.1	12.9	-3.2	2.0
Palestine	THS	310	88	522	449	488	-14.1	8.8	THS	5.5	5.0	5.8	12.5	-9.3	26.9			-14.5	17.7	26.1	10.2	
Qatar	TF	378	913	1,519	2,527	1,170	n/a	n/a	THS													
Saudi Arabia	TF	6,585	8,037	10,850	17,498	14,276	61.3	-18.4	TF	20.0	72.9	5.4	19.9	1.6	-4.1	-34.6	-4.3	27.7	-25.2	-37.1	-15.2	
Syria	TF	2,100	3,571	8,546	5,070	..	-40.7	..	VF													
Untd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	3,131	5,833	7,432	8,129	8,977	9.4	10.4	THS	11.7	11.1	12.5	9.3	15.1	13.1			10.2	11.5	8.7	11.2	
Yemen	TF	73	336	1,025	829	874	-19.1	5.4	TF									-1.2	41.8	0.3	-9.3	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

(2) Dubai only

International Tourism Receipts by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
	Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*	2012*												
		(million)						YTD	Q1		Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Middle East		16,760	26,599	52,219	46,446	47,189																	
Bahrain		573	920	1,362	1,035	..		-24.0	..														
Egypt		4,345	6,851	12,528	8,707	9,940	\$	-30.5	14.2	-4.4	23.3	-28.4						12.9	25.9	-2.3	24.7		
Iraq		2	168	1,660	1,543	1,634	\$	-7.0	5.9														
Jordan		723	1,441	3,585	3,000	3,460		-16.3	15.3	-3.3	1.7	-7.4						6.6	30.1	16.2	8.7		
Kuwait		98	164	290	319	425		6.0	35.2														
Lebanon		..	5,532	8,064	6,871	..	\$	-14.8	..														
Libya		75	250	60	..	..		..	..									
Oman		221	429	780	996	1,095		27.7	9.9														
Palestine		283	119	667	795	..	\$	19.2	..														
Qatar		128	760	584	1,170	2,857		100	144	36.8	57.2	21.1						27.4	156.7	228.4	235.0		
Saudi Arabia		..	4,622	6,712	8,459	7,432		26.0	-12.1	19.9	19.9							8.8	-14.7	-33.5	-3.1		
Syria		1,082	1,944	6,190	..	..		..	..									
Untd Arab Emirates		1,063	3,218	8,577	9,204	10,380		7.3	12.8														
Yemen		73	181	1,161	783	848	\$	-32.6	8.3														

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO October 2013)

See box at page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used

Air passenger travel trends, region of destination by region of origin

(%change over the same period of the previous year)

		2012				2013		Expected departures
		Actual departures						Expected departures
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec
	Total	2.3	5.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	3.2
	to: Domestic (same country)	-1.4	4.3	-3.1	-4.6	-2.9	-0.7	1.4
	International	5.2	7.1	4.4	4.3	2.5	3.8	4.2
	Within same region	6.5	8.4	5.8	5.6	3.3	4.1	5.4
	Other regions	3.6	5.5	2.7	2.7	1.4	3.3	2.9
	Africa & Middle East	7.2	8.5	7.9	5.2	3.6	0.9	3.8
	Europe	3.9	7.0	2.7	3.1	2.6	6.7	6.1
	Asia and the Pacific	2.5	4.0	1.2	2.3	0.5	1.7	1.2
	Americas	1.9	4.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.6	1.3
from	Africa & Middle East	10.4	12.3	9.1	10.2	8.4	5.6	3.3
	to: Domestic (same country)	12.7	6.8	15.0	16.3	11.2	-2.9	0.4
	International	9.8	13.8	7.7	8.7	7.7	7.7	3.9
	Within same region	16.8	25.5	14.0	13.0	11.2	8.3	3.3
	Other regions	4.9	5.9	3.4	5.7	4.9	7.2	4.2
	Europe	10.6	9.8	8.7	13.5	12.3	11.4	6.8
	Asia and the Pacific	1.6	3.8	-0.7	1.6	1.2	5.0	2.6
	Americas	4.6	5.6	7.1	1.4	0.9	3.4	2.7
from	Europe	2.2	4.8	1.7	0.5	-0.4	1.4	1.1
	to: Domestic (same country)	-3.2	1.7	-3.5	-7.0	-5.1	-1.5	-3.3
	International	4.0	5.8	3.4	3.0	1.2	2.3	2.0
	Within same region	4.8	6.6	4.4	3.8	0.9	2.2	1.2
	Other regions	2.8	4.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.6	2.8
	Africa & Middle East	5.0	5.6	5.9	3.6	4.8	4.5	4.9
	Asia and the Pacific	3.7	4.5	2.7	3.7	1.4	2.0	2.6
	Americas	0.6	4.7	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8	1.9	2.0
from	Asia and the Pacific	-0.8	5.0	-2.5	-4.4	-1.4	4.9	9.2
	to: Domestic (same country)	-11.5	0.9	-16.3	-18.1	-7.0	8.5	23.1
	International	7.2	8.1	7.7	5.9	2.6	2.8	4.4
	Within same region	7.7	7.9	8.9	6.5	2.9	3.7	7.1
	Other regions	6.6	8.4	6.4	5.3	2.3	1.8	0.9
	Africa & Middle East	11.2	13.8	10.9	9.1	2.4	-4.1	1.1
	Europe	4.1	9.2	4.2	-0.2	2.2	4.6	2.7
	Americas	4.9	1.5	5.3	8.0	2.2	4.3	-1.1
from	Americas	1.7	5.5	0.3	0.0	-0.9	0.1	2.7
	to: Domestic (same country)	0.9	5.7	-0.7	-1.5	-2.3	-2.3	-1.3
	International	3.3	5.0	2.1	3.1	1.7	4.5	7.7
	Within same region	4.6	5.5	3.0	5.2	4.0	6.3	11.6
	Other regions	1.7	4.2	1.0	0.4	-1.8	2.3	3.5
	Africa & Middle East	6.8	7.8	9.1	3.3	1.9	-0.9	4.2
	Europe	0.7	4.4	-0.5	-0.4	-2.5	5.4	7.4
	Asia and the Pacific	1.8	3.2	1.3	0.8	-1.8	-2.3	-1.9

Source: ForwardKeys® for UNWTO

Air transport booking data

The information on air travel trends contained in this section has been kindly provided by Forward Data SL leveraging exclusively on the ForwardKeys® database.

ForwardKeys® is a business intelligence tool designed to help decision-makers in hotel chains, Destination Management Organizations and other industry professionals. The ForwardKeys® database is fed daily with air reservation information (GDS) processed by 160.000 online and off-line travel agencies worldwide and 1.3 billion reservations in 2012. The database does not include some direct bookings with airlines (such as low cost carriers) or charter flights.

Methodological Note

Figures are based on full journey from original city of departure to final destination (not intermediate stops or connections). Transit passengers and those returning to their point of departure have been excluded from this analysis.

Actual Departures: Air reservations from all source markets to all destinations with effective travel date prior to 15 September 2013.

Expected Departures: Accumulated reservations until 15 September 2013 with travelling date between 16 September and 31 December 2013.

For further detail see www.forwardkeys.com/unwto/MethodologySep2013.html

For more information on ForwardKeys® please visit www.forwardkeys.com

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

The UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index

The UNWTO *Tourism Confidence Index* is based on the results of an email survey conducted by the UNWTO Secretariat among selected representatives of public and private sector organisations participating in the UNWTO *Panel of Tourism Experts*. The survey has been repeated every four months since May 2003 in order to keep track of the actual performance, as well as perceived short-term prospects, of the tourism sector. This allows performance and prospects to be compared over time, as well as providing a comparison of the actual performance of the past four months with prospects forecast for the same period four months earlier. Results are also broken down by region and by sector of activity. These breakdowns should, however, be interpreted with caution as they may in some cases be based only on a relatively small number of responses.

The UNWTO Secretariat's aim is to continuously expand and improve the Panel sample. Experts interested in participating in the survey, in particular from countries still not included in the listing below, are kindly invited to send an email to barom@unwto.org.

How to read this data

For the UNWTO *Tourism Confidence Index* members of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts are asked once every four months by email to answer the following two simple questions:

- *What is your assessment of tourism performance in your destination or business for the four months just ended (or about to end) as against what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?*

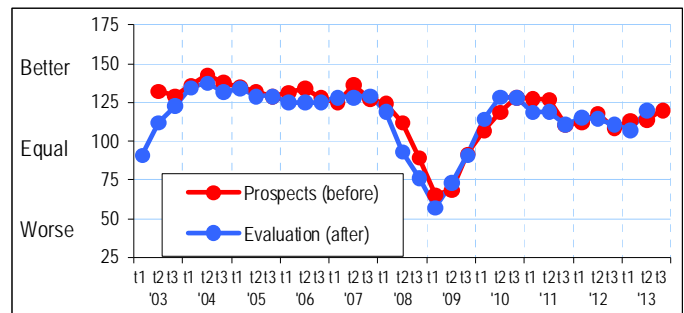
- *What are the tourism prospects of your destination or business in the coming four months compared with what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?*

Participants should select one of the following five options: much worse [0]; worse [50], equal [100]; better [150], much better [200]. Results are averaged and broken down by region and by activity. A value above 100 means that the number of participants who evaluate the situation as "better" or "much better", outnumber the participants who reply "worse" or "much worse".

In addition, participants are also invited to include a qualitative assessment in their own words. The analysis contained in the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is in large part based on their comments.

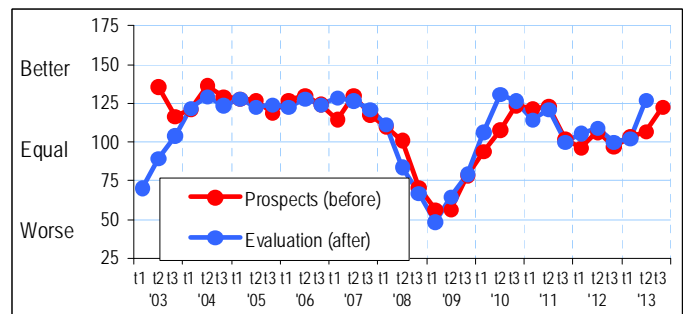
For this edition responses have been received from experts based in Algeria, Anguilla, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Macao (China), Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Reunion, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan (pr. of China), Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: World



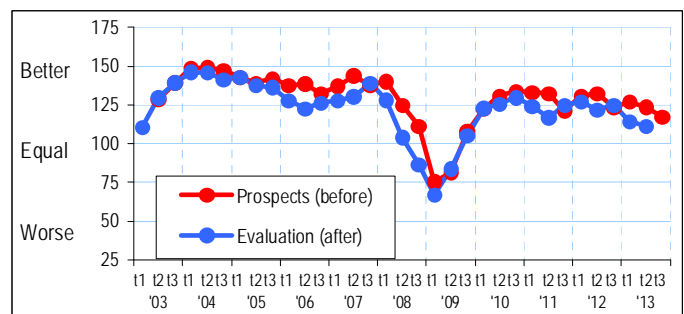
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Advanced economies



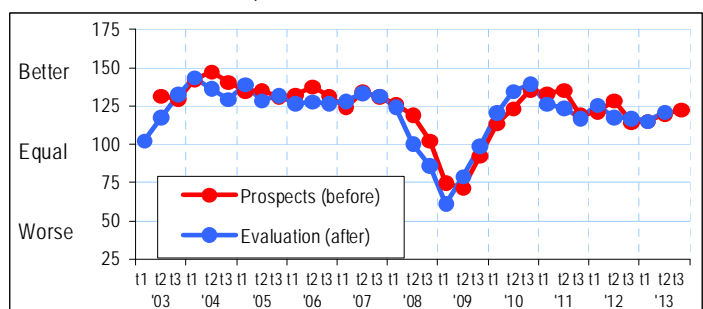
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Emerging economies



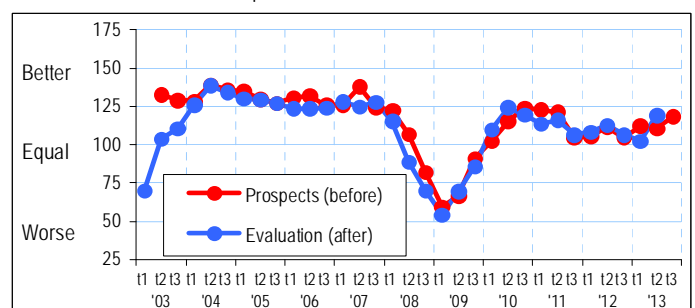
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Public



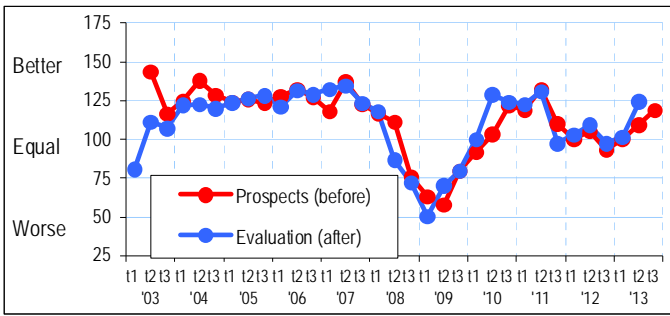
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Private



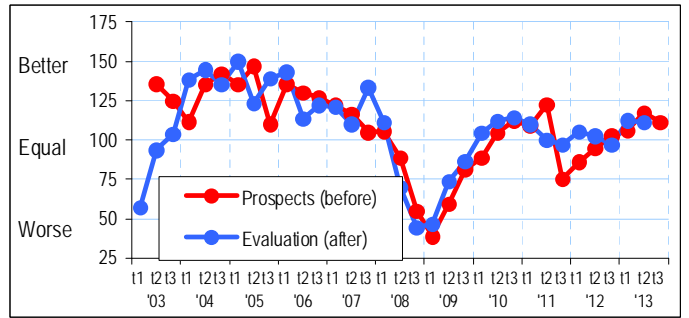
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Europe



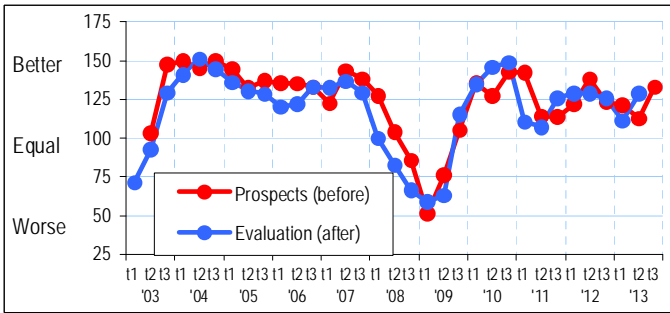
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Global Operators



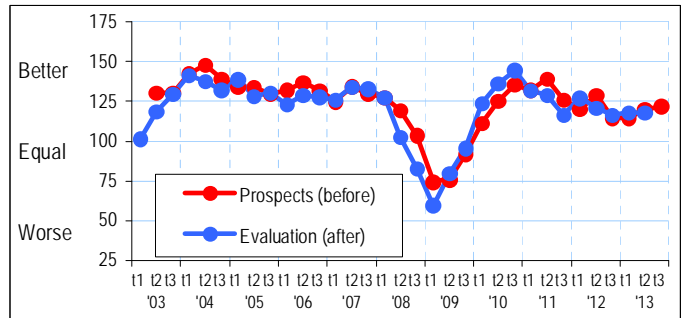
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Asia and the Pacific



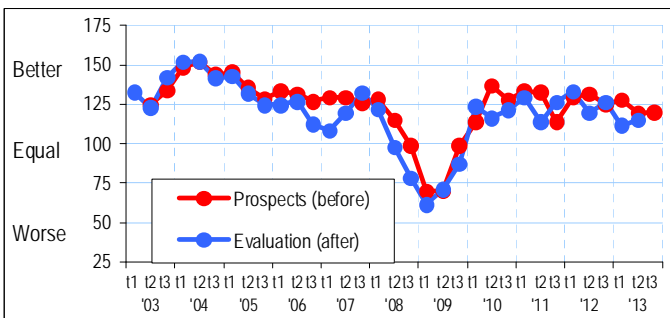
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Destinations



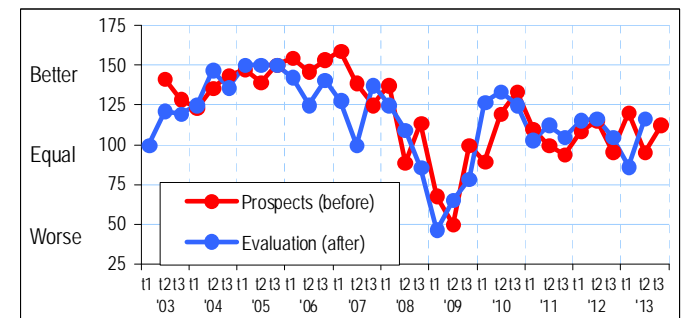
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Americas



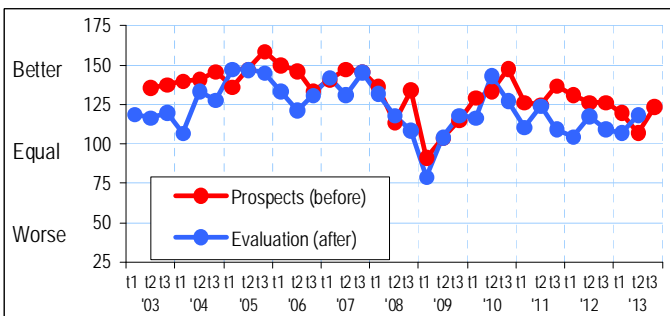
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Transport



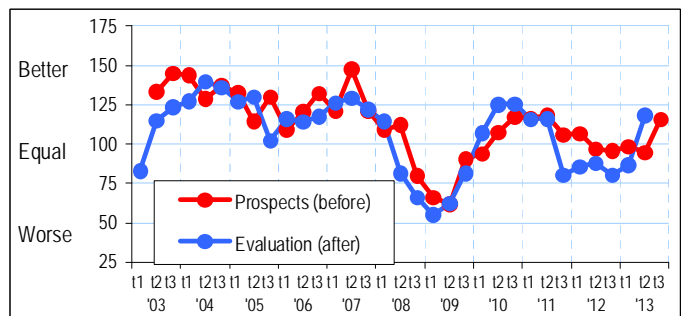
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Africa



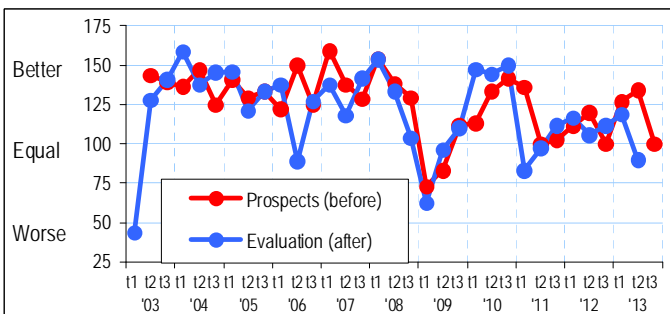
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Accommodation & Catering



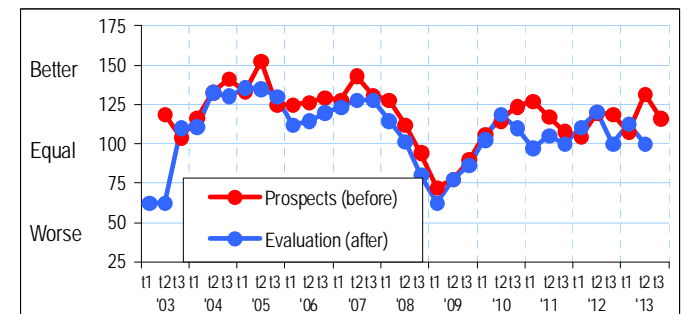
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Middle East



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

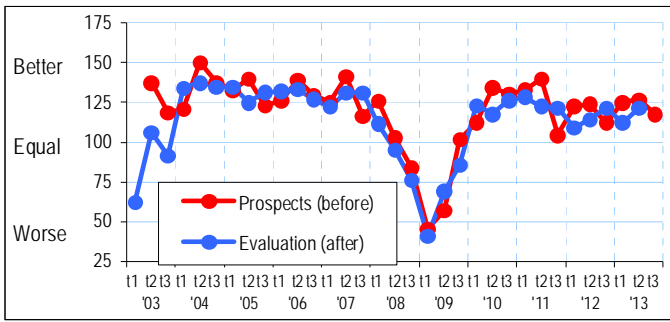
UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Tour Operators & Travel Agencies



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

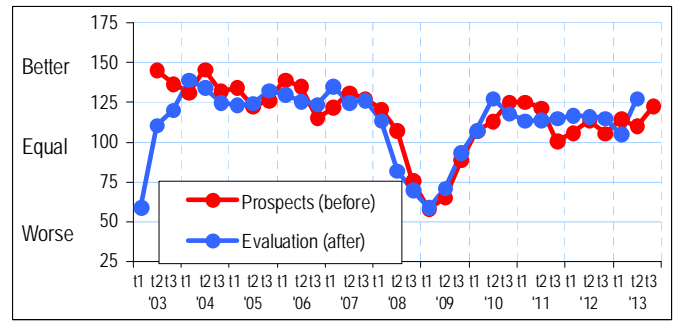
Delivered by <http://www.e-unwto.org>
Georgios Drakopoulos (307-99-294)
Wednesday, October 23, 2013 1:05:49 AM

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: General Industry Bodies & Other



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Consultancy, Research & Media



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Overview of the economic growth projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, October 2013

	GDP US\$ bn	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)														
		Change over previous year					Current projections						Trend ¹			Average
		2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*	12-11	13*-1214*-13*	1995-2012
World (PPP² weighted)	72,216	2.7	-0.4	5.2	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	-	-	+	3.7
Memorandum: at market exchange rates		1.5	-2.1	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	-	-	+	2.8
of which:																
Advanced economies	44,996	0.1	-3.4	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	-	-	+	2.2
Emerging market and developing countries	27,221	5.8	3.1	7.5	6.2	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	--	-	+	5.7

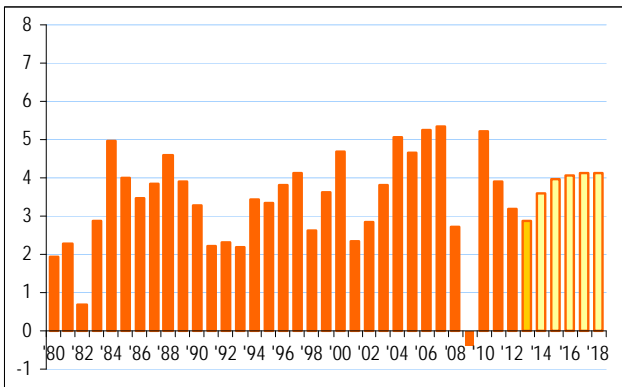
Source: Compiled by UNWTO from International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook (www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/weorepts.htm)

¹ Percentage points change to previous year: -- < -1; - [-1,-0.2]; = [-0.2,0.2]; + [0.2,1]; ++ >1

² Purchasing power parity

World

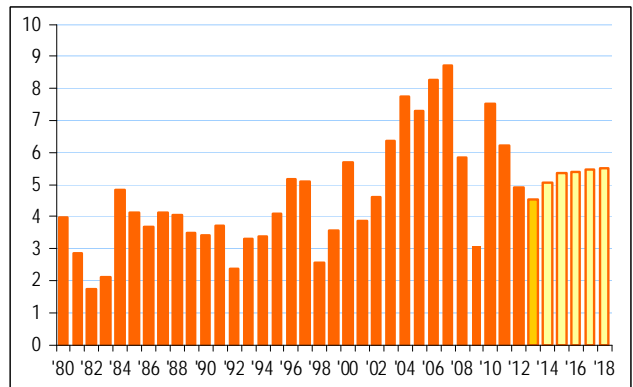
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Emerging market and developing countries

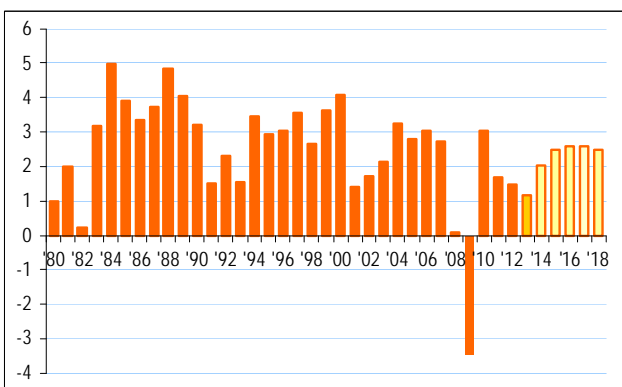
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Advanced economies

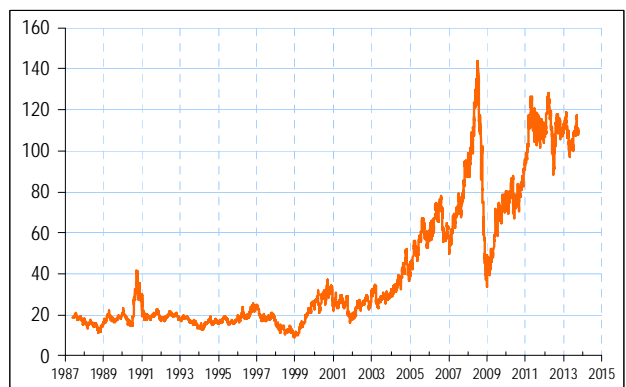
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Crude Oil Spot Price Brent (daily)

(US\$ per barrel)



Source: US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration

Overview of the economic growth projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, October 2013

	GDP US\$ bn	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)											Trend ¹			Average
		Change over previous year					Current projections									
		2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*	12-11	13*-12	14*-13*	1995-2012
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																
Europe	21,622	1.4	-4.6	2.8	2.6	0.5	0.7	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	--	=	++	2.3
European Union (27)	16,673	0.6	-4.4	2.0	1.7	-0.3	0.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	--	+	++	1.9
Euro area	12,199	0.4	-4.4	2.0	1.5	-0.6	-0.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	--	=	++	1.5
Germany	3,430	0.8	-5.1	3.9	3.4	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	--	-	+	1.3
France	2,614	-0.1	-3.1	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	--	=	+	1.6
Italy	2,014	-1.2	-5.5	1.7	0.4	-2.4	-1.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	--	+	++	0.7
Spain	1,324	0.9	-3.8	-0.2	0.1	-1.6	-1.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	--	+	++	2.3
Netherlands	771	1.8	-3.7	1.5	0.9	-1.2	-1.3	0.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	--	=	++	1.9
Belgium	484	1.0	-2.8	2.4	1.8	-0.3	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	--	+	+	1.8
Austria	395	1.4	-3.8	1.8	2.8	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	--	-	++	2.0
Greece	249	-0.2	-3.1	-4.9	-7.1	-6.4	-4.2	0.6	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	+	++	++	1.3
Finland	248	0.3	-8.5	3.4	2.7	-0.8	-0.6	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	--	=	++	2.5
Portugal	212	0.0	-2.9	1.9	-1.3	-3.2	-1.8	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	--	++	++	1.4
Ireland	211	-2.2	-6.4	-1.1	2.2	0.2	0.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	--	+	++	4.5
United Kingdom	2,477	-0.8	-5.2	1.7	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	-	++	+	2.1
Sweden	524	-0.6	-5.0	6.6	2.9	1.0	0.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	--	=	++	2.5
Denmark	315	-0.8	-5.7	1.6	1.1	-0.4	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	--	+	++	1.2
Poland	490	5.1	1.6	3.9	4.5	1.9	1.3	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.5	--	-	++	4.3
Switzerland	631	2.2	-1.9	3.0	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	+	=	1.8
Norway	500	0.0	-1.4	0.2	1.3	3.0	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	++	--	+	2.2
Russian Federation	2,030	5.2	-7.8	4.5	4.3	3.4	1.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	--	++	3.8
Turkey	788	0.7	-4.8	9.2	8.8	2.2	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	--	++	-	4.1
Americas	23,695	1.0	-2.4	3.5	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	=	-	+	2.7
United States	16,245	-0.3	-2.8	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.6	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	+	--	++	2.5
Canada	1,821	1.2	-2.7	3.4	2.5	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	-	=	+	2.6
Latin America and Caribbean	3,202	5.0	3.0	5.5	3.9	4.6	2.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	+	--	++	5.0
Brazil	2,253	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7	0.9	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	--	++	=	2.9
Mexico	1,177	1.2	-4.5	5.1	4.0	3.6	1.2	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	-	--	++	3.0
Argentina	475	6.8	0.9	9.2	8.9	1.9	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	--	++	-	3.9
Venezuela	381	5.3	-3.2	-1.5	4.2	5.6	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	++	--	+	2.6
Colombia	369	3.5	1.7	4.0	6.6	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	--	-	+	3.3
Chile	268	3.1	-0.9	5.7	5.8	5.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	=	--	=	4.3
Peru	199	9.8	0.9	8.8	6.9	6.3	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	-	-	+	4.8
Asia and the Pacific	22,968	4.7	4.1	8.3	5.7	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	-	=	+	5.5
Japan	5,960	-1.0	-5.5	4.7	-0.6	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	++	=	-	0.8
Australia	1,542	2.7	1.4	2.6	2.4	3.7	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	++	--	+	3.4
New Zealand	170	-0.8	-1.5	1.9	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	++	=	+	2.6
Newly Industrialized Asian Economies	5,629	4.2	-1.2	6.0	4.6	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	--	-	+	3.3
Korea, Republic of	1,130	2.3	0.3	6.3	3.7	2.0	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	--	+	+	4.3
Taiwan (pr. of China)	474	0.7	-1.8	10.8	4.1	1.3	2.2	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	--	+	++	4.1
Hong Kong (China)	263	2.1	-2.5	6.8	4.9	1.5	3.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	--	++	++	3.5
Singapore	277	1.7	-0.8	14.8	5.2	1.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	--	++	=	5.4
Developing Asia	12,358	7.3	7.7	9.8	7.8	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	--	=	=	7.8
China	8,221	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.3	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	--	=	-	9.7
India	1,842	3.9	8.5	10.5	6.3	3.2	3.8	5.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	--	+	++	6.8
Pakistan	226	5.0	0.4	2.6	3.7	4.4	3.6	2.5	3.5	3.7	4.5	5.0	+	-	--	4.3
Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand	1,799	4.6	1.3	7.0	4.3	6.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	++	--	+	4.0
Iran	549	0.6	4.0	5.9	3.0	-1.9	-1.5	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	--	+	++	4.4
Africa	1,678	5.2	2.8	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	=	=	+	5.0
South Africa	384	3.6	-1.5	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	-	-	+	3.3
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia,	351	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	+	+	=	4.0
Nigeria	270	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.4	6.6	6.2	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.6	-	-	++	7.0
Middle East	2,236	7.1	2.6	5.9	4.8	7.6	3.1	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	++	--	++	5.1
Saudi Arabia	711	8.4	1.8	7.4	8.6	5.1	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	--	--	+	4.5
Untd Arab Emirates	384	3.2	-4.8	1.7	3.9	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	+	-	=	4.6
Egypt	257	7.2	4.7	5.1	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	+	-	+	4.9
Kuwait	185	2.5	-7.1	-2.4	6.3	6.2	0.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.9	=	--	++	4.0

Source: Compiled by UNWTO from International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook (www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/weoeps.htm)¹ Percentage points change to previous year: -- < -1 ; - [-1,-0.2] ; = [-0.2,0.2] ; + [0.2,1] ; ++ > 1

Overview of the unemployment projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, October 2013

	Employment, million persons		Unemployment rate (%)								Current projections				Trend ¹				Average
	2011	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014*	2016*	2018*	12-11	13*-12	14*-13*	15*-14*	1995-2012	
Advanced economies	511	7.0	6.0	6.3	5.8	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.4	6.9	=	-	=	+	6.8	
Europe																			
Euro area	142.1	10.7	8.7	9.2	7.6	9.6	10.1	10.2	11.4	12.3	12.2	11.5	10.7	--	--	=	+	9.4	
Austria	3.4	3.9	3.6	5.2	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	-	-	=	+	4.3	
Belgium	4.5	9.7	6.9	8.4	7.1	7.8	8.2	7.2	7.6	8.7	8.6	8.0	7.6	-	--	=	+	8.1	
Cyprus	0.4	2.6	4.8	5.3	3.6	5.4	6.3	7.9	11.9	17.0	19.5	17.5	14.4	--	--	--	++	4.8	
Estonia	0.6	9.7	13.7	7.9	5.5	13.8	16.9	12.5	10.2	8.3	7.0	6.0	6.0	++	++	++	++	10.3	
Finland	2.5	15.4	9.8	8.4	6.4	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.5	=	-	+	=	9.5	
France	25.7	10.5	9.0	9.3	7.8	9.5	9.7	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.1	10.5	10.0	--	--	-	+	9.5	
Germany	41.1	8.3	8.0	11.2	7.6	7.7	7.1	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	+	-	=	=	8.5	
Greece	4.1	9.1	11.4	9.9	7.7	9.5	12.5	17.7	24.2	27.0	26.0	21.0	16.3	--	--	++	++	11.3	
Ireland	1.8	14.1	4.3	4.4	6.4	12.0	13.9	14.6	14.7	13.7	13.3	12.4	11.5	=	++	+	++	8.1	
Italy	23.0	11.2	10.1	7.7	6.8	7.8	8.4	8.4	10.7	12.5	12.4	11.2	9.8	--	--	=	+	9.0	
Luxembourg	0.4	3.0	2.4	4.1	4.2	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.3	-	-	-	=	3.8	
Malta	0.2	4.9	6.8	7.3	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	+	=	=	=	6.7	
Netherlands	8.4	7.1	3.1	5.3	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.4	5.3	7.1	7.4	6.6	5.8	--	--	-	+	4.4	
Portugal	4.9	7.2	4.0	7.6	7.6	9.5	10.8	12.7	15.7	17.4	17.7	16.8	15.6	--	--	-	+	7.6	
Slovakia	2.2	13.7	18.9	16.4	9.6	12.1	14.5	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.4	12.9	10.9	-	-	=	++	14.8	
Slovenia	0.9	7.0	6.7	6.5	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.3	10.9	10.1	9.1	--	--	--	+	6.7	
Spain	18.1	22.9	13.9	9.2	11.3	18.0	20.1	21.7	25.0	26.9	26.7	26.2	24.9	--	--	+	+	15.6	
Czech Rep	4.9	4.0	8.8	7.9	4.4	6.7	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.0	6.4	-	-	=	+	6.7	
Denmark	2.7	6.8	4.3	4.8	3.5	6.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.4	=	+	=	=	5.4	
Sweden	4.6	8.8	5.6	7.6	6.2	8.3	8.6	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.1	6.4	-	=	+	+	7.4	
United Kingdom	29.2	8.7	5.5	4.8	5.6	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.5	=	+	+	+	6.4	
Switzerland	4.7	4.2	1.8	3.8	2.6	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	=	-	=	+	3.3	
Norway	2.5	4.9	3.4	4.6	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	=	=	=	=	3.7	
Iceland	0.1	5.0	1.3	2.1	1.6	8.0	8.1	7.4	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.0	++	++	+	=	3.6	
Israel	3.3	6.9	10.9	11.2	7.7	9.4	8.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	+	=	=	=	9.9	
Americas																			
Canada	17.3	9.5	6.8	6.8	6.2	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	+	+	=	=	7.6	
United States	139.9	5.6	4.0	5.1	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.6	7.4	6.4	5.6	++	+	+	+	5.9	
Asia and the Pacific																			
Australia	11.4	8.5	6.3	5.1	4.3	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.5	-	-	-	=	6.1	
Japan	62.9	3.1	4.7	4.4	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	+	+	-	=	4.4	
New Zealand	2.2	6.5	6.2	3.8	4.2	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.0	5.3	5.1	4.8	-	++	++	+	5.6	
Korea, Republic of	24.2	2.1	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	+	=	=	=	3.7	
Taiwan (pr. of China)	10.7	1.8	3.0	4.1	4.1	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	+	=	=	=	3.9	
Hong Kong (China)	3.7	3.2	4.9	5.6	3.5	5.2	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	=	=	=	=	4.7	
Singapore	3.0	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	=	-	-	-	2.5	

Source: Compiled by UNWTO from International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook (www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/weorepts.htm)¹ percentage points change to previous year: ++ < -0.5; + [-0.5,-0.1]; = [-0.1,0.1]; - [0.1,0.5]; -- > 0.5

Exchange rates

	Currency units per US dollar									Currency units per euro										
	Average		11/10		12/11		2012	2013	year ago	J.-A.13	Average		11/10		12/11		2012	2013	year ago	J.-A.13
	2011	2012	%	%	Apr	Jan					Apr	2011	2012	%	%	Apr				
US dollar											1.39	1.28	5.0	-7.7	1.32	1.33	1.30	-1.0	-2.0	
Canadian dollar	0.99	1.00	-4.0	1.1	0.99	0.99	1.02	2.6	2.6	1.38	1.28	0.8	-6.7	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.5	0.6		
Mexican peso	12.42	13.16	-1.6	5.9	13.06	12.70	12.20	-6.6	-4.0	17.29	16.90	3.3	-2.2	17.19	16.88	15.89	-7.6	-5.8		
Jamaican dollar	85.54	88.49	-1.7	3.4	86.78	92.75	98.90	14.0	6.6	119.07	113.69	3.2	-4.5	114.21	123.25	128.83	12.8	4.5		
Guatemalan quetzal	7.90	7.93	-2.2	0.4	7.88	7.96	7.90	0.3	-0.7	10.99	10.19	2.7	-7.3	10.37	10.58	10.29	-0.7	-2.7		
Honduran lempira	18.89	19.34	-0.1	2.3	19.06	19.94	19.43	2.0	-2.5	26.30	24.84	4.9	-5.5	25.08	26.49	25.31	0.9	-4.4		
Argentine peso	4.13	4.55	5.4	10.3	4.40	4.96	5.15	17.2	3.9	5.75	5.85	10.7	1.8	5.79	6.59	6.71	16.0	1.9		
Brazilian real	1.67	1.95	-5.0	16.8	1.85	2.03	2.00	7.9	-1.5	2.33	2.51	-0.2	7.8	2.44	2.70	2.61	6.8	-3.5		
Chilean peso	483	486	-5.3	0.6	486	473	472	-2.8	-0.1	673	625	-0.5	-7.1	639	628	615	-3.8	-2.1		
Colombian peso	1847	1799	-2.8	-2.6	1773	1771	1829	3.2	3.3	2570	2311	2.1	-10.1	2333	2353	2382	2.1	1.2		
Peruvian new sol	2.75	2.64	-2.6	-4.1	2.66	2.56	2.60	-2.2	1.7	3.83	3.39	2.3	-11.5	3.50	3.40	3.39	-3.2	-0.3		
Euro	0.72	0.78	-4.8	8.3	0.76	0.75	0.77	1.0	2.0											
Danish krone	5.35	5.79	-4.7	8.2	5.65	5.62	5.72	1.3	1.9	7.45	7.44	0.0	-0.1	7.44	7.46	7.46	0.2	-0.1		
Swedish krona	6.49	6.77	-9.8	4.4	6.74	6.49	6.48	-3.7	-0.1	9.03	8.70	-5.3	-3.6	8.87	8.62	8.44	-4.7	-2.1		
Pound sterling	0.62	0.63	-3.6	1.2	0.62	0.63	0.65	4.6	4.2	0.87	0.81	1.2	-6.6	0.82	0.83	0.85	3.5	2.2		
Czech koruna	17.67	19.57	-7.4	10.8	18.85	19.24	19.84	5.2	3.1	24.59	25.15	-2.7	2.3	24.81	25.56	25.84	4.2	1.1		
Hungarian forint	201	225	-3.4	12.2	224	221	229	2.4	3.6	279	289	1.4	3.5	295	294	299	1.3	1.6		
Polish zloty	2.96	3.26	-1.8	10.0	3.17	3.12	3.18	0.0	1.9	4.12	4.18	3.2	1.6	4.18	4.14	4.14	-1.0	-0.2		
Croatian kuna	5.34	5.85	-2.8	9.5	5.70	5.70	5.84	2.5	2.5	7.44	7.52	2.1	1.1	7.50	7.57	7.61	1.4	0.4		
Norwegian krone	5.60	5.82	-7.3	3.9	5.75	5.56	5.79	0.7	4.3	7.79	7.48	-2.6	-4.1	7.57	7.38	7.54	-0.3	2.2		
Swiss franc	0.89	0.94	-15.0	5.9	0.91	0.92	0.94	2.5	1.3	1.23	1.21	-10.7	-2.2	1.20	1.23	1.22	1.5	-0.7		
Russian rouble	29.37	31.08	-3.3	5.8	29.49	30.24	31.32	6.2	3.6	40.88	39.93	1.5	-2.3	38.81	40.18	40.80	5.1	1.5		
Turkish lira	1.68	1.80	11.5	7.2	1.79	1.77	1.80	0.6	1.4	2.34	2.31	17.1	-1.0	2.35	2.35	2.34	-0.5	-0.6		
Israeli new shekel	3.58	3.86	-4.3	7.9	3.75	3.74	3.62	-3.4	-3.2	4.98	4.95	0.5	-0.4	4.94	4.97	4.72	-4.4	-5.1		
UAE dirham	3.67	3.68	-0.1	0.1	3.67	3.68	3.67	0.0	-0.2	5.11	4.72	4.9	-7.6	4.84	4.89	4.78	-1.1	-2.1		
Moroccan dirham	8.09	8.63	-3.9	6.7	8.46	8.40	8.54	0.9	1.6	11.26	11.09	0.9	-1.5	11.14	11.17	11.12	-0.1	-0.4		
Tunisian dinar	1.41	1.56	-1.7	11.2	1.53	1.56	1.60	4.9	2.9	1.96	2.01	3.2	2.6	2.01	2.07	2.08	3.8	0.8		
South African rand	7.25	8.21	-0.8	13.2	7.83	8.80	9.10	16.3	3.4	10.10	10.55	4.1	4.5	10.31	11.70	11.86	15.1	1.4		
Japanese yen	80	80	-9.1	0.1	81	89	98	20.4	9.9	111	102	-4.5	-7.6	107	118	128	19.2	7.8		
Chinese yuan renminbi	6.46	6.31	-4.5	-2.4	6.30	6.22	6.18	-1.8	-0.6	9.00	8.11	0.3	-9.9	8.29	8.27	8.06	-2.8	-2.6		
Hong Kong dollar	7.78	7.76	0.2	-0.4	7.76	7.75	7.76	0.0	0.1	10.84	9.97	5.2	-8.0	10.22	10.30	10.11	-1.0	-1.9		
Taiwan dollar	29.39	29.57	-6.8	0.6	29.46	29.10	29.84	1.3	2.5	40.91	38.00	-2.1	-7.1	38.77	38.67	38.86	0.2	0.5		
Singapore dollar	1.26	1.25	-7.7	-0.5	1.25	1.23	1.24	-1.0	0.7	1.75	1.61	-3.1	-8.2	1.65	1.63	1.61	-2.1	-1.3		
Korean won	1107	1127	-4.2	1.8	1136	1067	1122	-1.3	5.1	1541	1448	0.6	-6.1	1495	1418	1461	-2.3	3.0		
Thai baht	30.48	31.08	-3.8	2.0	30.88	30.05	29.06	-5.9	-3.3	42.43	39.93	1.0	-5.9	40.64	39.92	37.86	-6.8	-5.2		
Malaysian ringgit	3.06	3.09	-5.0	1.0	3.06	3.04	3.05	-0.4	0.2	4.26	3.97	-0.3	-6.8	4.03	4.04	3.97	-1.5	-1.8		
Indonesian rupiah	8,769	9,376	-3.5	6.9	9,169	9,661	9,722	6.0	0.6	12,207	12,046	1.4	-1.3	12,069	12,838	12,665	4.9	-1.4		
Philippine peso	43.29	42.22	-3.9	-2.5	42.66	40.72	41.19	-3.4	1.2	60.26	54.25	0.9	-10.0	56.15	54.11	53.65	-4.4	-0.8		
Vietnamese dong	20581	20878	7.9	1.4	20681	21136	20789	0.5	-1.6	28648	26824	13.3	-6.4	27221	28085	27080	-0.5	-3.6		
Australian dollar	0.97	0.97	-11.0	-0.3	0.97	0.95	0.96	-0.4	1.1	1.35	1.24	-6.5	-8.0	1.27	1.27	1.25	-1.4	-0.9		
New-Zealand dollar	1.26	1.23	-8.8	-2.3	1.22	1.19	1.18	-3.6	-1.4	1.76	1.59	-4.2	-9.8	1.61	1.59	1.53	-4.6	-3.3		
Fiji dollar	1.79	1.79	-6.5	0.0	1.78	1.77	1.78	-0.2	0.4	2.49	2.30	-1.8	-7.7	2.34	2.35	2.32	-1.2	-1.6		
Indian rupee	46.62	53.39	2.0	14.5	51.81	54.24	54.33	4.9	0.2	64.89	68.60	7.1	5.7	68.19	72.07	70.77	3.8	-1.8		
Pakistan rupee	86.34	93.48	1.2	8.3	90.74	97.68	98.42	8.5	0.8	120.18	120.10	6.3	-0.1	119.43	129.79	128.20	7.3	-1.2		
Sri Lanka rupee	110	128	-2.4	15.5	129	127	126	-2.0	-0.7	154	164	2.5	6.6	169	169	164	-3.1	-2.6		

Source: compiled by UNWTO based on data from De Nederlandse Bank (DNB)/European Central Bank (ECB) and the Bank of Canada (BoC)



World Tourism Organization UNWTO Publications

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

The UNWTO World Tourism Barometer aims at providing all those involved in tourism with up-to-date statistics and adequate analysis, in a timely fashion. Issues cover short-term tourism trends, a retrospective and prospective evaluation of current tourism performance by the UNWTO Panel of Experts, and a summary of economic data relevant for tourism. The information is updated throughout the year.

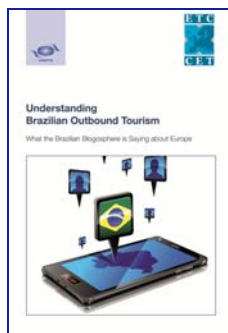
Available in English, French, Spanish and Russian



Understanding Brazilian Outbound Tourism – What the Brazilian blogosphere is saying about Europe

With over 70 million internet users in 2012, Brazil has Latin America's biggest population of 'netizens' or social media users, the 5th largest in the world. An increasing number of National Tourist Organizations (NTO's) are interested in targeting this important market through websites, blogs and other social media. This joint research project by ETC and UNWTO analyses the trends, themes and behaviour of Brazilian tourists in Europe based on internet searches and social media activity.

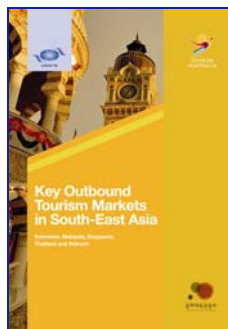
Available in English



Key Outbound Tourism Markets in South-East Asia

Asia and the Pacific is not only a major tourism destination region but also an increasingly important tourism outbound market. This study, a collaborative project between Tourism Australia (TA) and UNWTO, aims to provide an up-to-date perspective of the major tourism trends in five key outbound markets: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The report includes an overview of tourism demand and travel patterns, a detailed country-specific analysis and a comparative evaluation of current and future tourism potential.

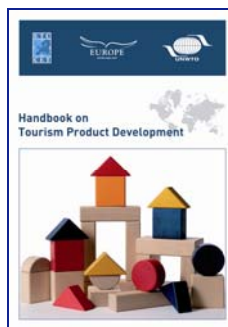
Available in English



Handbook on Tourism Product Development

The UNWTO/ETC Handbook on Tourism Product Development outlines the essential elements in the process of tourism product development planning and implementation. It demonstrates a range of successful approaches and case studies from around the world and sets out best practice examples and benchmarks by which destinations can assess their own product development system and methods.

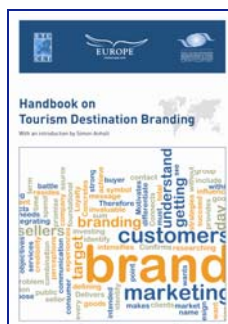
Available in English



Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding

This handbook is a recognition by UNWTO and ETC of the value of successfully building and managing a destination's brand. With an Introduction by Simon Anholt, the handbook presents a step-by-step guide to the branding process, accompanied by strategies for brand management. Given case studies illustrate concepts, present best practices from around the world and provide fresh insight into destination branding.

Available in English and Spanish



The Chinese Outbound Travel Market and Understanding Chinese Outbound Tourism

China is the fastest-growing tourism source market in the world and the top international tourism spender since 2012. In view of the worldwide interest in this market, ETC and UNWTO have prepared two joint reports on this subject: *The Chinese Outbound Travel Market – 2012 Update*, which offers an overview of the features and rapid evolution of the Chinese outbound tourism market, and *Understanding Chinese Outbound Tourism – What the Chinese Blogosphere is Saying about Europe*, which analyses the trends, themes and behaviour of Chinese tourists based on the analysis of online social media and internet searches.

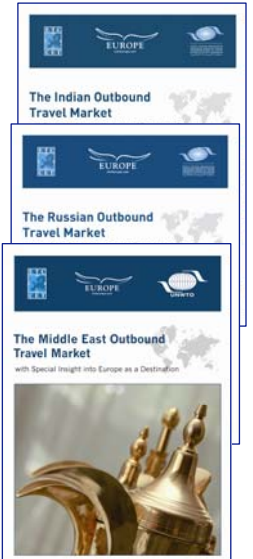
Available in English



The Indian Outbound Travel Market, The Russian Outbound Travel Market and The Middle East Outbound Travel Market

The Middle Eastern, Indian and Russian outbound travel markets are some of the fastest growing, and consequently increasingly important markets in the world. UNWTO and ETC have jointly published in-depth studies of each unique market, which aim to provide the necessary information to understand the structure and trends of these growing markets. Topics covered include: destination choice, purpose of travel, tourism expenditure, holiday activities and market segmentation, as well as the use of the internet and social media.

Available in English



Compendium of Tourism Statistics, 2013 Edition, Data 2007–2011

The Compendium of Tourism Statistics provides data and indicators on inbound, outbound and domestic tourism, as well as on the number and types of tourism industries, the number of employees by tourism industries, and macroeconomic indicators related to international tourism. The 2012 edition presents data for 209 countries from 2007 to 2011, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.

Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, 2013 Edition, Data 2007–2011

The Yearbook of Tourism Statistics focuses on inbound tourism-related data (total arrivals and overnight stays), broken down by country of origin. The 2012 Edition presents data for 199 countries from 2007 to 2011, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.



The easy way to obtain UNWTO publications in print or electronic format and download full catalogue:
www.unwto.org/pub