UNWTO World Tourism Barometer
Volume 11 • April 2013

Contents

This issue and the accompanying *Statistical Annex of the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* include a comprehensive analysis of the 2012 international tourism receipts, as well as the top destinations by international tourist arrivals and receipts, and top source markets by international tourism expenditure. It also offers an overview of air transport and hotel performance. Furthermore, preliminary results are included for international tourism in the first months of 2013.

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.

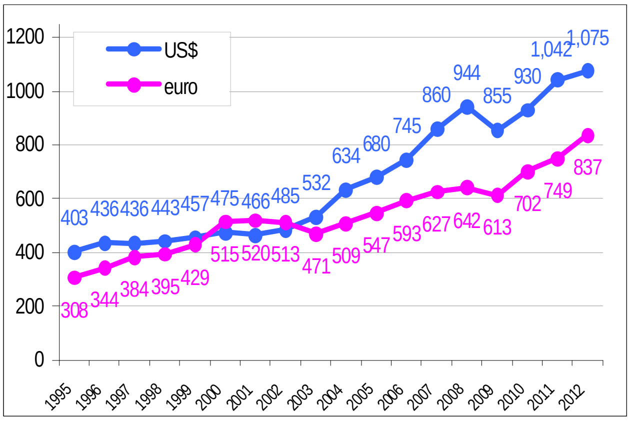
International tourism receipts up 4% to US$ 1075 billion in 2012

International tourism receipts recorded 4% growth in real terms in 2012, reaching a total of US$ 1075 billion (euro 837 billion), while international tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) amounted to 1035 million, following a similar increase of 4%. Asia and the Pacific saw the highest growth across regions with 7% more international tourists, while the Americas achieved the highest tourism earnings (+7%).

The ranking of top destinations by international tourist arrivals and receipts remained virtually unchanged in 2012. France continues to lead by arrivals, followed by the United States and China, while the United States leads by receipts, followed by Spain and France. Meanwhile, China became the number one source market in terms of tourism expenditure.

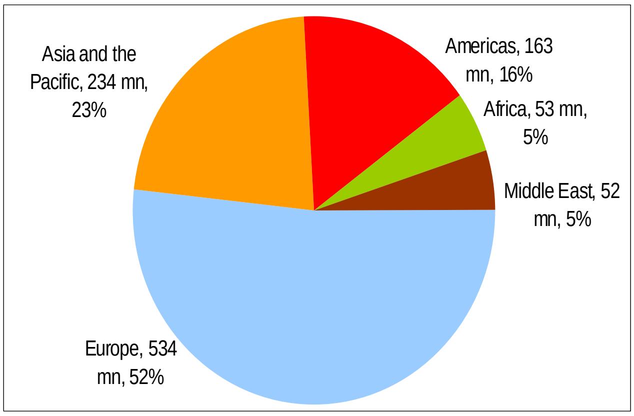
The first two months of 2013 recorded close to 4% growth in arrivals, revealing a generally robust tourism sector despite on-going economic challenges in some parts of the world. Arrivals are expected to continue growing at 3% to 4% in 2013, only slightly below 2012 levels (4%) and in line with UNWTO's long term forecast of 3.8% per year for the period 2010 to 2020.

World: Inbound Tourism
International Tourism Receipts (billion)



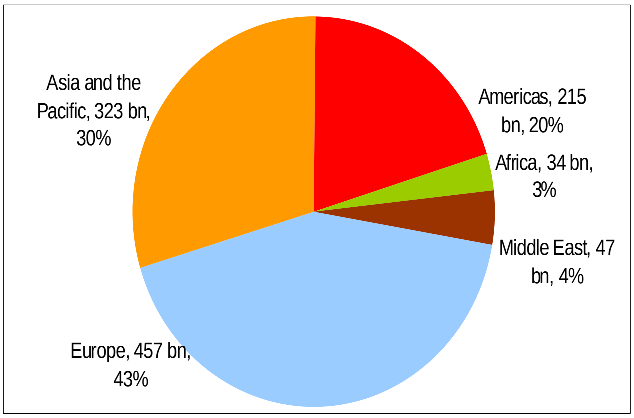
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

World Inbound Tourism: International Tourist Arrivals, 2012* (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

World: Inbound Tourism
International Tourism Receipts, 2012* (US$ billion)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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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.

UNWTO

The World Tourism Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations and the leading international organization in the field of tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism know-how. Its membership includes 164 countries and territories and over 400 Affiliate Members representing local governments, tourism associations and private sector companies including airlines, hotel groups and tour operators.

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Data collection for this issue was closed end of April 2013.

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

Quick overview of key trends

International tourism receipts grew 4% in 2012

- International tourism receipts reached an estimated US$ 1075 billion (euro 837 billion) in 2012, growing 4% in real terms (adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations and inflation) over 2011, when they totalled US$ 1042 billion (euro 749 billion).
- By region, the Americas saw the largest increase (+7%) followed by Asia and the Pacific (+6%) and Africa (+5%). Europe recorded 2% growth in earnings with mixed results at the subregional level, and the Middle East saw a 2% drop due to the continuing political turbulence in the region.
- In absolute terms Europe recorded US$ 457 billion in tourism earnings, equivalent to 43% of the world's total tourism receipts, the largest share by region. Destinations in Asia and the Pacific (US$ 323 billion) accounted for 30% of international tourism receipts and the Americas (US$ 215 billion) for 20%. In the Middle East (4% share) total tourism receipts reached US$ 47 billion, and in Africa (3% share) US$ 34 billion.
- In addition to international tourism receipts (the travel item of the Balance of Payment), tourism also generates export earnings through international passenger transport. The latter totalled an estimated US$ 219 billion in 2012, bringing total receipts generated by international tourism to US$ 1.3 trillion, or US$ 3.5 billion a day on average.
- International tourism (travel and passenger transport) accounts for 30% of the world's exports of services and 6% of overall exports of goods and services. As a worldwide export category, tourism ranks fifth after fuels, chemicals, food and automotive products, while ranking first in many developing countries.
- As a services export on the Balance of Trade of destination countries, tourism receipts are important for markets facing external deficits or general economic adversity, as they contribute to offset trade deficits, and stimulate employment. In 2012 the United States (US$ 45 billion) and Spain (US$ 41 billion) saw the highest surplus in tourism trade (i.e. international tourism receipts minus expenditure).

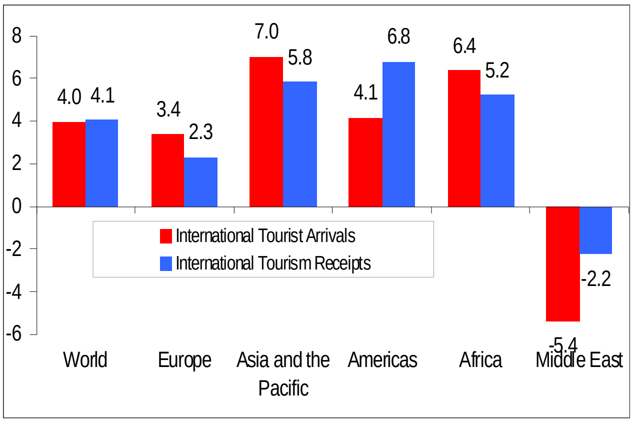
Growth in receipts matches growth in arrivals

- According to revised data, international tourist arrivals grew 4% in 2012 to 1035 million worldwide, equivalent to 39 million more tourists. This is equal to the increase in tourism receipts which also grew 4% (in real terms), reflecting a strong correlation between both indicators.

Only minor changes in the top 10 by arrivals and receipts

- Two changes took place in the top 10 ranking by international tourist arrivals in 2012. Germany moved up one place to 7th (with 30 million overnight visitors) and the Russian Federation entered the top 10 at number 9, climbing three positions (with 26 million).
- In the top 10 ranking by tourism receipts, Macao and Hong Kong (China Special Administrative Regions) both moved up one place, to 6th (US$ 38 billion in 2011, 2012 data not yet reported) and 9th (US$ 32 billion) respectively.

International tourist arrivals and receipts
(local currencies, constant prices) (% change 2012/2011)

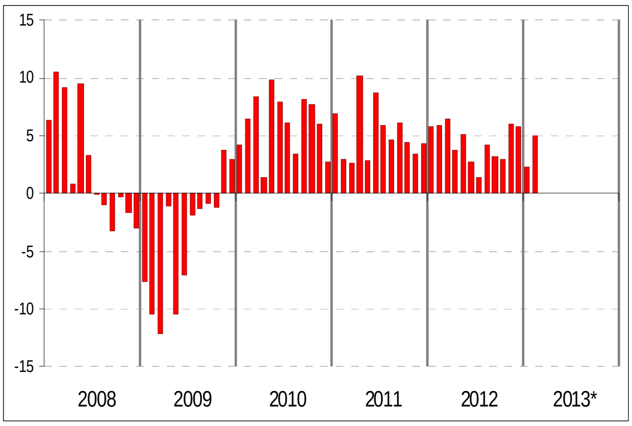


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

China jumps to first place in the tourism expenditure ranking

- With a total US$ 102 billion spent in travel abroad, China has become the number one source market in the world in terms of international tourism expenditure, overtaking Germany and the United States of America (both US$ 84 billion) which are now second and third respectively in the ranking.
- The United Kingdom held on to fourth place with US$ 52 billion, while the Russian Federation moved up two places to fifth with US$ 43 billion on the back of an impressive 30% growth. Other changes in the top 10 include Japan's climb to eighth from ninth, and Australia's rise to ninth from tenth, both recording an expenditure of close to US$ 28 billion.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution
World (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Slightly slower pace of growth in the first months of 2013

- A total of 99 countries have so far reported data on international tourist arrivals for one or more months of 2013. Of these, 73 reported an increase in arrivals (73%), of which 20 saw double-digit growth (20%) and 26 (26%) a decline.

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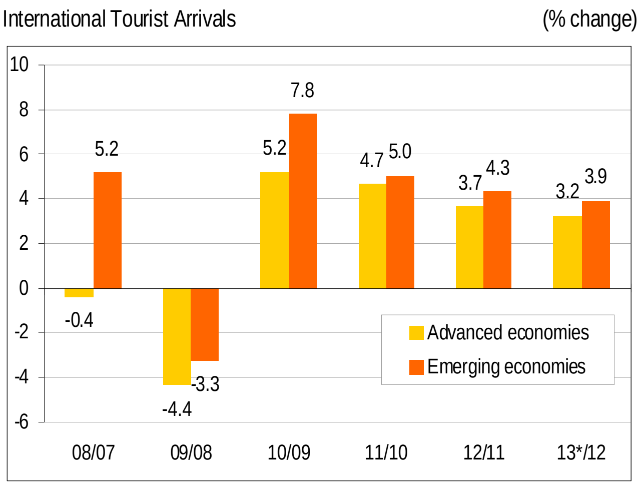
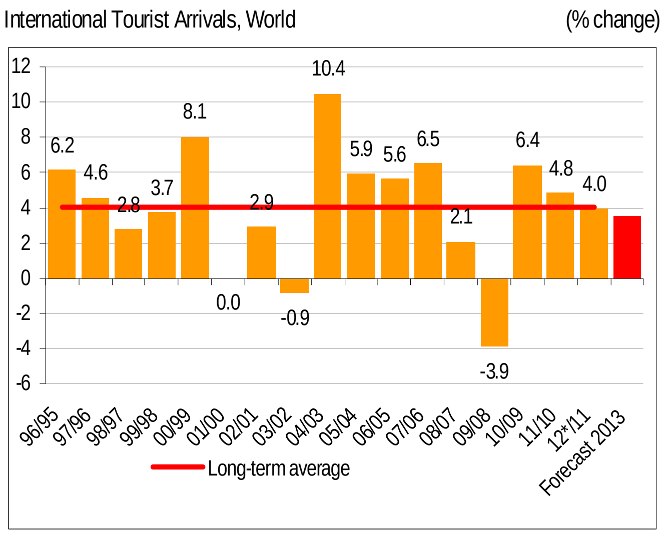
- Based on this sample of countries, international tourist arrivals are estimated to have grown somewhat below 4% worldwide in the first two months of 2013 compared to the same period last year, slightly below the rate seen in 2012. (Caution should be exercised when interpreting this figure as it is based on data from a limited number of countries and only covers the first two months of the year, which are often not representative of the full-year trend).



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©



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.

UNWTO 문화체육관광부 KOREA TOURISM ORGANIZATION 한국관광공사

The 1st UNWTO Regional Conference on Tourism Partnerships:

Future Tourism for Asia and the Pacific

31 May – 2 June 2013
Seoul, Republic of Korea

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the Korea Tourism Organization (KTO) are jointly organizing the first UNWTO Regional Conference on Tourism Partnership: Future Tourism for Asia and the Pacific, in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Korea. The Conference will be held on the occasion of the Korea World Travel Fair (KOTFA), one of the major travel fairs in Asia.

With special emphasis on Asia and the Pacific region, the main objective of the Conference is to create a platform for the participants in the private and public sectors to engage in dialogue and share their vision on how to advance tourism in the context of a technology-driven world using development strategies that are both ethical and sustainable. The conference will:

- Debate issues such as how **Smart Tourism** can be the driver to form strategic alliances for cooperative action among the various stakeholders
- Discuss how alliances of this nature can assist stakeholders to leverage innovation to increase their competitiveness in the global tourism markets; and
- Examine how ethical issues that underpin **Responsible Tourism** can help to make a difference in terms of brand perception and sustainability.

In the context of this event, the first signing ceremony of the **Private Sector Commitment to the UNWTO Global Code of Ethics for Tourism** in Asia will be held. This special signing ceremony will be organized for companies and associations that express an interest in the Commitment to the UNWTO Global Code of Ethics for Tourism. This Commitment constitutes a formal pledge to uphold ethical principles related to the sustainable and, above all, responsible development of tourism, enshrined in the Code.

For more information:
www2.unwto.org/en/event/AM/SeoulConference

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International tourism receipts 2012

Growth in receipts matches growth in arrivals

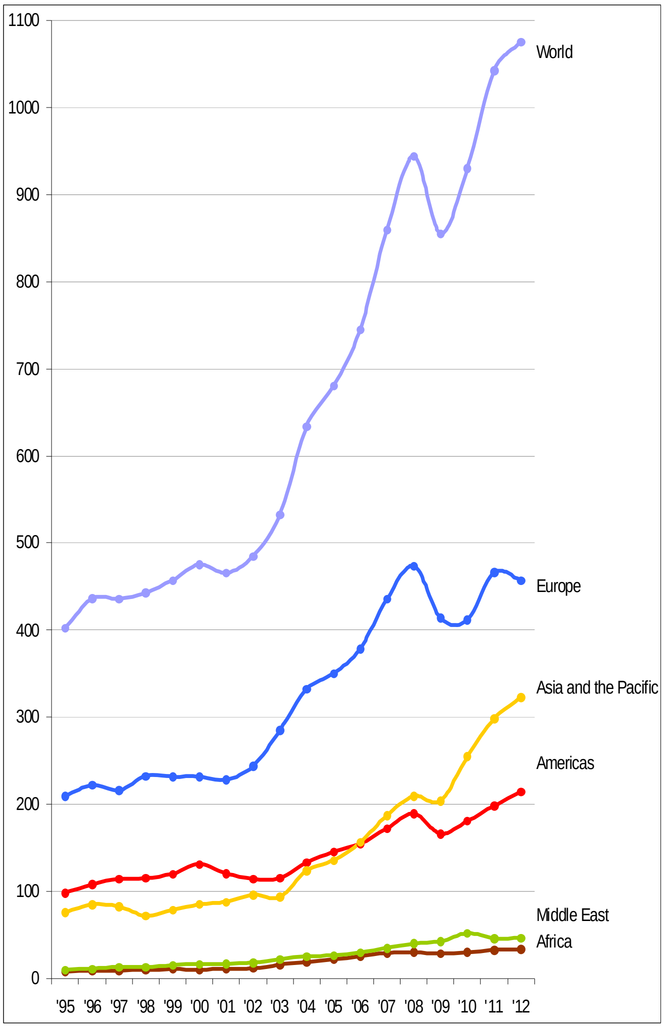
International tourism receipts continued to perform strongly in 2012, growing 4% in real terms, and hitting a new record of US$ 1075 billion worldwide (euro 837 billion), up from US$ 1042 billion (euro 749 billion) in 2011. This was mirrored by the growth in international tourist arrivals which also advanced 4% to 1035 million, and confirms the strong correlation between two key indicators to monitor international tourism trends.

With the majority of destination countries having reported data for 2012 (including virtually all leading destinations), UNWTO estimates that international tourism receipts worldwide reached US$ 1075 billion (euro 837 billion) last year, up US$ 33 billion (and euro 88 billion) from US$ 1042 billion and euro 749 billion in 2011. The proportionally smaller increase in US dollar terms than in euro is explained by the appreciation of the US currency versus the euro and other world currencies. The US dollar appreciated 8% versus the euro (difference in average yearly exchange rates) and to other various currencies such as the Brazilian real (+17%), the Indian rupee (+15%), the Turkish lira (+7%) and the Russian rouble (+6%) (see the table on page 35 of the statistical annex). This means that a constant amount of receipts earned in these currencies translates into a lower amount of US dollars from one year to another, due to this currency's appreciation.

Growth in international receipts is estimated at 4.1% in 2012 measured in real terms, i.e. using local currencies at constant prices in order to adjust for inflation and exchange rate fluctuations. Advanced economy destinations (+4.3%) showed relatively faster growth in international tourism receipts than emerging economy destinations (+3.6%).

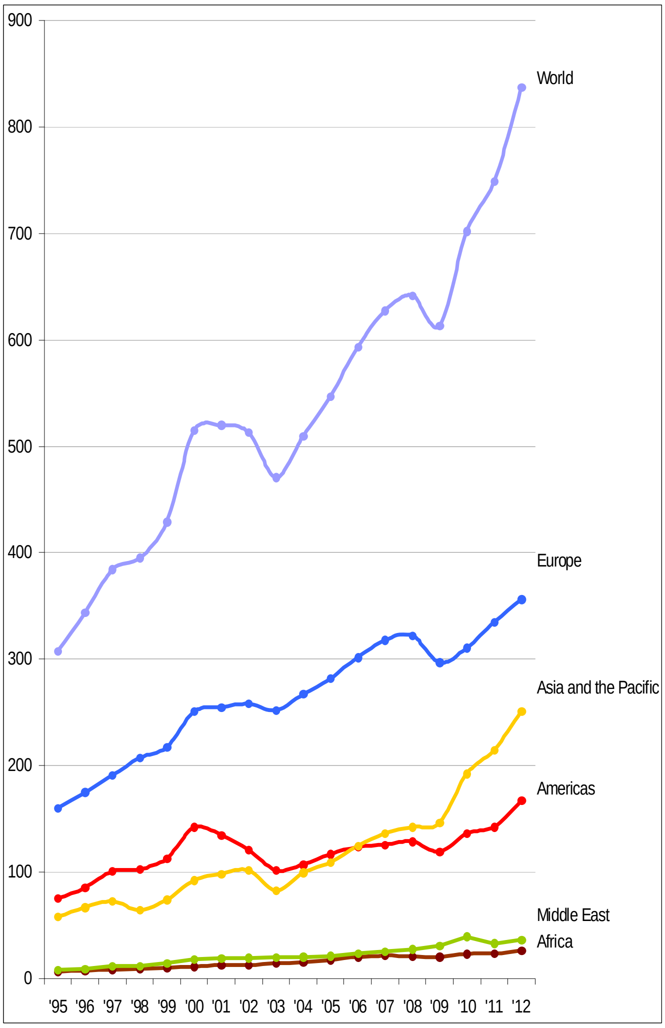
By region, the Americas (+7%) recorded the largest increase in receipts, followed by Asia and the Pacific (+6%), Africa (+5%) and Europe (2%). Receipts in the Middle East were still down (-2%) due to the continuing political turbulence in the region; yet saw a gradual improvement compared to the decline in 2011 (-14%).

International Tourism Receipts (US$ billion)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourism Receipts (euro billion)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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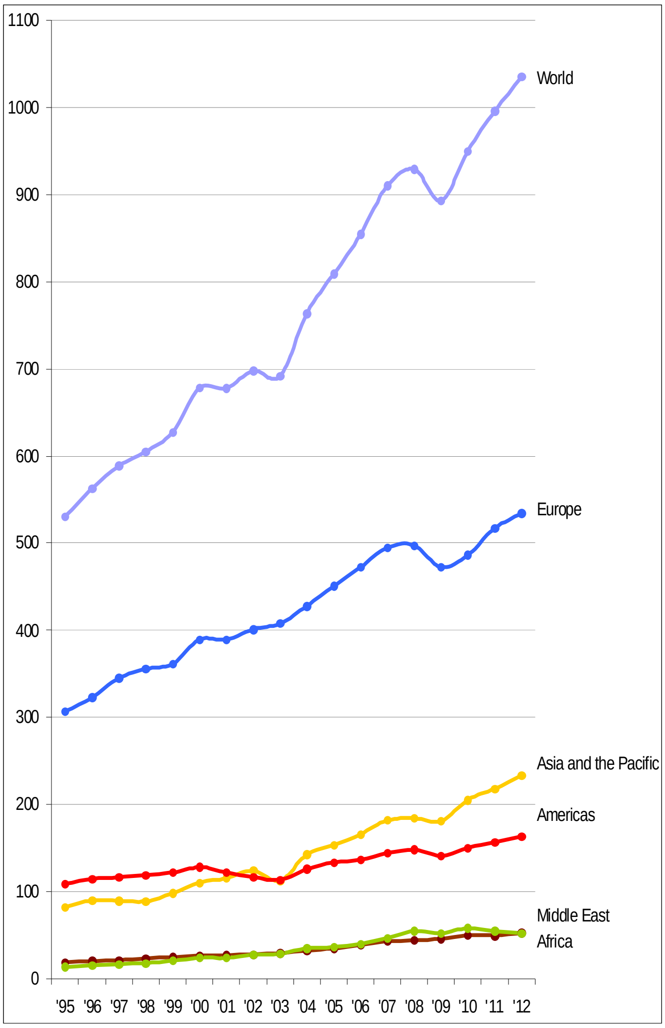
World and regions: Inbound tourism
International Tourist Arrivals (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Central America with a 9% increase in receipts saw the highest growth by subregion, followed by North America (+8%), driven by strong growth in the United States (+11%) and Mexico (+7%). High growth was also recorded in North-East Asia (+7%) where Japan (+33%), Hong Kong (China) and the Republic of Korea (both +14%) saw a significant increase in tourism earnings, followed by South-East Asia and Subsaharan Africa (both +6%). Worth mentioning also are Central and Eastern Europe, Northern Europe and South Asia, which all recorded 5% growth.

In absolute values, Asia and the Pacific recorded the highest growth in tourism receipts with an increase of US$ 24 billion (euro 37 billion), earning a total of US$ 323 billion (euro 251 billion). Destinations in the Americas earned US$ 215 billion (euro 167 billion) in receipts last year, an increase of US$ 16 billion (euro 25 billion). Europe recorded an increase in euro of 21 billion, but a drop in earnings in US dollar terms of US$ 9 billion. This is explained by the appreciation of the dollar against the euro and many other European currencies. International tourists travelling to European destinations spent more euro in nominal terms, but less in US dollar terms as the euro was on average cheaper. Still, Europe recorded the highest tourism earnings in 2012 with a total of US$ 457 billion (euro 356 billion) accounting for 43% of the world's total tourism receipts (in US dollar terms). Asia and the Pacific earned 30% of world tourism receipts, and the Americas 20%. In the Middle East (4% share) tourism receipts amounted to US$ 47 billion (euro 36 bn) and in Africa (3% share) to US$ 34 billion (euro 26 bn).

These trends should be interpreted with care since the majority of results reported at this point of the year are provisional and thus subject to revision. Experience tells us that initially reported values are often revised upwards, as preliminary reported data tends to be conservative. As not all countries have reported full-year results for 2012, UNWTO has included estimates for these countries in order to come up with aggregate global and regional figures. These estimates are based on previous years' values applying either the trend for part of the year, the trend for arrivals for that country or the subregional trend for receipts (or a combination or these). A large majority of destination countries in the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe did report actual 2012 data. However, as data was still missing for many African and Middle Eastern destinations, results for these regions must be interpreted with caution. In order to account for exchange rate fluctuations and inflation in the computation of growth rates, UNWTO calculates international tourism receipts in US dollar values back to the local currencies of each destination, weighs them by the share in the total, and deflates them by the relevant inflation rate.

Even though it is common practice to use volume data such as arrivals for short-term analysis, in the end most stakeholders are more interested in the receipts and expenditure trend. Estimating trends in receipts is a far more complicated exercise than in arrivals for the following reasons:

- On average receipts data lags about two months behind arrival data. Most countries report data on a quarterly basis and typically preliminary data is made available 2-3 months after the end of the period which is being reported.
- Trends in receipts data can be heavily distorted by exchange rate fluctuations.
- Inflation should be taken into account in order not to overestimate growth.
- In practice the preliminary data tend to be subject to substantial revisions.

International tourist arrivals also up by 4%, exceeding the 1 billion mark

Updated information for 2012 shows a slight variation in growth figures for international tourist arrivals worldwide compared to the estimates reported in the January edition of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*. According to revised data, international tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) grew 4.0% in 2012 (versus 3.8% reported previously), equivalent to 39 million more arrivals and a total of 1035 million worldwide. Accordingly, for the first

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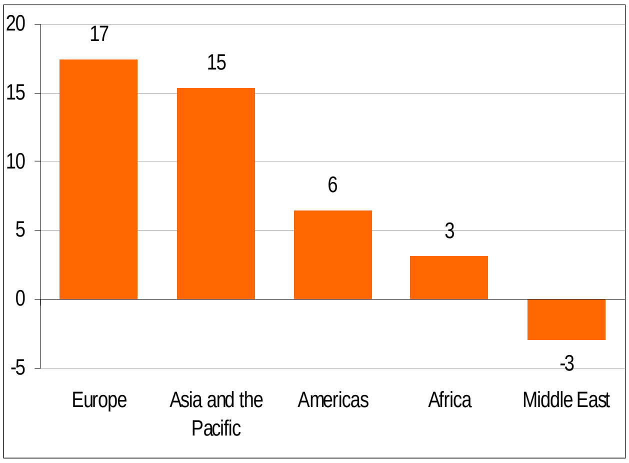
time in history a record 1 billion international tourists travelled the world in 2012. In order to celebrate this historic milestone UNWTO launched the campaign *One Billion Tourists: One billion Opportunities* calling on tourists to make their actions count. For more information see http://1billiontourists.unwto.org.

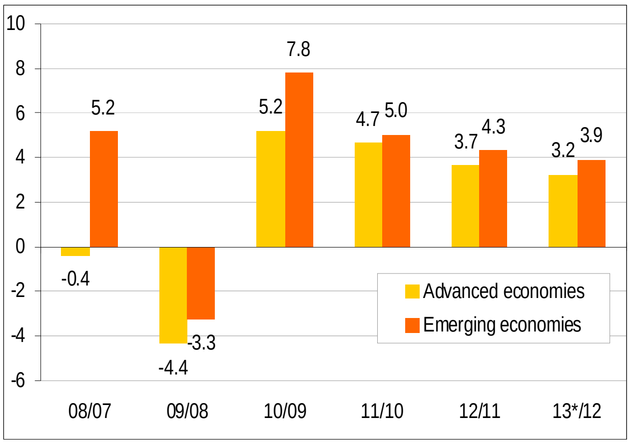
By UNWTO region, Asia and the Pacific (+7%) saw the highest relative growth, followed by Africa (+6%) and the Americas (+4%) while at the sub-regional level, South-East Asia and North Africa recorded the largest increase in arrivals (both +9%), followed by Central and Eastern Europe (+7%). Emerging economies (+4.3%) performed slightly better than advanced economies (+3.7%) in terms of tourist arrivals.

International Tourist Arrivals (absolute change 2012, million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

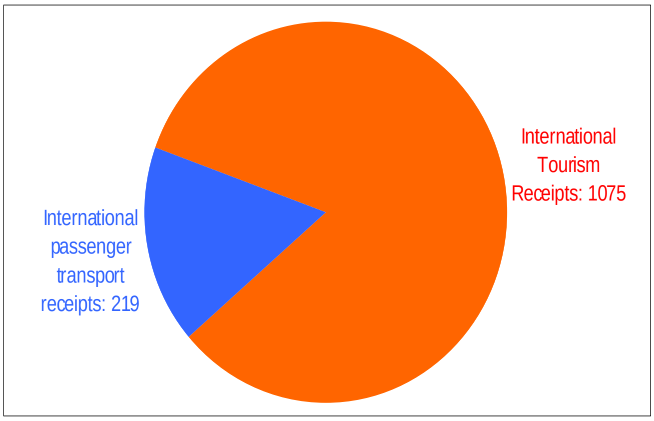
Worldwide, international tourism receipts grew at a similar rate to that of arrivals: 4.1% measured in real terms, underlining the strong correlation between both variables. However, at the regional level results were mixed. Earnings grew at a faster rate in the Americas, i.e. 6.8% versus 4.1% in arrivals, with North America in particular contributing to the difference. This indicates that international tourists have spent more per visit there than in 2011. Various destinations saw lower growth in earnings than in arrivals. For example, Asia and the Pacific recorded 5.8% growth in receipts, but 7.0% in tourist arrivals. The case of Europe was similar with 2.3% and 3.4% growth respectively, as well as Africa which saw 5.2% increase in earnings and 6.4% in arrivals. In the Middle East both indicators recorded a decline, with earnings decreasing by 2.2% and arrivals by 5.4%.

International passenger transport receipts

International tourism receipts are the earnings generated in destination countries from expenditure by international visitors on accommodation, food and drink, local transport, entertainment, shopping and similar concepts, and counted as travel credit under services exports in the balance of payments.

World: Inbound Tourism, 2012

Receipts from international tourism and passenger transport (US$ billion)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Aside from the balance of payments travel credit item, tourism also generates export earnings through international passenger transport, which is reported separately. Passenger transport services are recorded as export earnings only when these services are provided by transport companies registered in the reporting country to foreign residents (so it does not relate to all receipts from international passenger transport, but only to their export value, as many people travel with transport companies registered in their own country of residence).

In 2012, international passenger transport generated an estimated US$ 219 billion in export earnings, bringing total tourism export earnings to US$ 1.3 trillion, or US$ 3.5 billion a day on average. International tourism (travel and passenger transport) accounts for 30% of the world's exports of services and 6% of overall exports of goods and services. As a worldwide export category, tourism ranks fifth after fuels, chemicals, food and automotive products, while ranking first in many developing countries.

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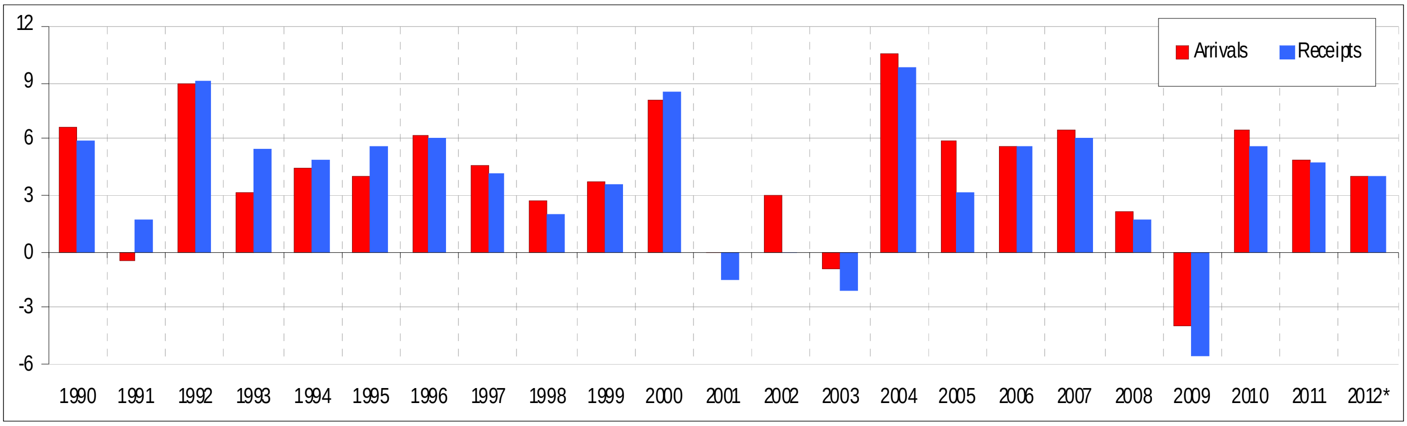
International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts (local currencies, constant prices)

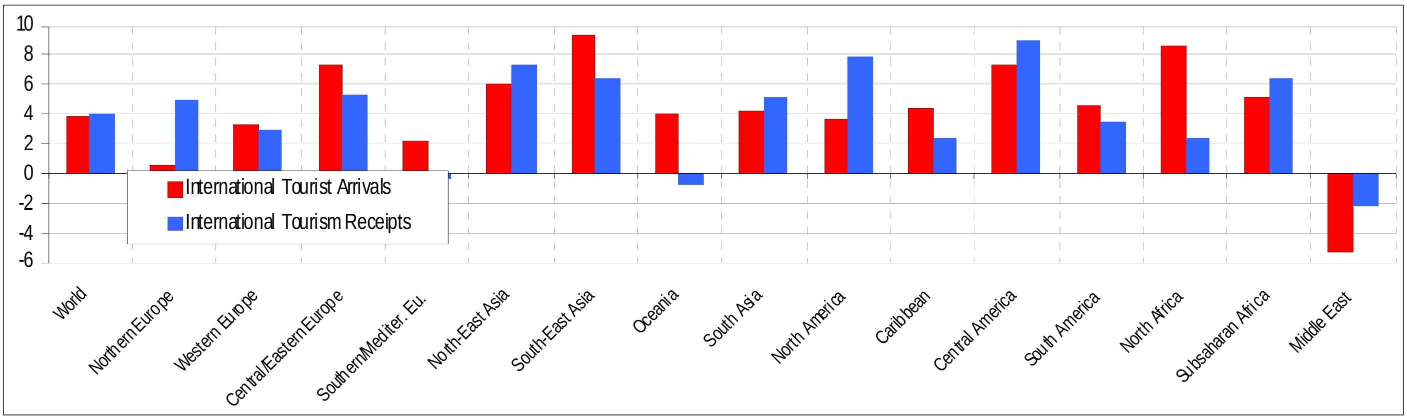
World (% change over previous year)



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) ©

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International Tourism Receipts, World

	International Tourism Receipts (billion)											Change current prices (%)					Change constant prices (%)				
	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												6.4	-4.0	8.2	8.7	7.1	1.8	-5.5	5.5	4.8	4.1
US$	262	403	475	680	745	860	944	855	930	1,042	1,075	9.8	-9.4	8.8	12.1	3.2	5.7	-9.1	7.0	8.7	1.1
Euro	206	308	515	547	593	627	642	613	702	749	837	2.3	-4.4	14.4	6.7	11.8	-1.0	-4.7	12.6	3.9	9.0

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

International Tourism by (Sub)region

	International Tourism Receipts										International Tourist Arrivals					
	Change Local currencies, constant prices (%)			US$ (billion)		Receipts per arrival	euro (billion)		Receipts per arrival	Share (%)	abs. (million)		Change (%)			Share (%)
	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2011	2012*	2012	2011	2012*	2012	2012*	2011	2012	10/09	11/10	12/11	2012
World	5.5	4.8	4.1	1,042	1,075	1,040	749	837	810	100	996	1,035	6.4	4.8	4.0	100
Advanced economies[1]	5.9	6.0	4.3	672	690	1,250	483	537	980	64.1	531	550	5.2	4.7	3.7	53.2
Emerging economies[1]	5.0	2.6	3.6	371	386	800	266	300	620	35.9	465	485	7.8	5.0	4.3	46.8
Europe	*0.1*	*5.2*	*2.3*	*466.3*	*457.4*	*860*	*335.0*	*356.0*	*670*	*42.5*	*516.9*	*534.4*	*3.0*	*6.2*	*3.4*	*51.6*
Northern Europe	3.3	3.4	5.0	69.8	72.3	1,110	50.1	56.3	860	6.7	64.8	65.1	1.8	1.6	0.5	6.3
Western Europe	1.3	4.3	3.0	161.6	157.0	940	116.1	122.2	730	14.6	161.1	166.5	3.9	4.4	3.3	16.1
Central/Eastern Europe	-2.9	7.8	5.3	56.0	57.0	510	40.2	44.4	400	5.3	103.9	111.6	3.1	9.4	7.4	10.8
Southern/Mediter. Eu.	-1.2	6.0	-0.3	178.9	171.1	890	128.5	133.2	700	15.9	187.0	191.2	2.5	7.8	2.2	18.5
- of which EU-27	0.9	4.3	1.9	378.3	367.7	920	271.8	286.2	710	34.2	391.4	400.3	2.6	5.2	2.3	38.7
Asia and the Pacific	*15.5*	*7.9*	*5.8*	*298.7*	*322.8*	*1,380*	*214.6*	*251.2*	*1,080*	*30.0*	*218.2*	*233.6*	*13.2*	*6.4*	*7.0*	*22.6*
North-East Asia	21.4	8.8	7.4	149.6	165.5	1,350	107.5	128.8	1,050	15.4	115.8	122.8	13.8	3.8	6.0	11.9
South-East Asia	15.4	12.5	6.4	84.4	91.4	1,080	60.6	71.2	840	8.5	77.3	84.6	12.5	10.4	9.4	8.2
Oceania	-2.9	-5.5	-0.7	41.0	41.7	3,430	29.4	32.4	2,670	3.9	11.7	12.1	6.1	0.9	4.1	1.2
South Asia	16.3	12.1	5.2	23.7	24.2	1,720	17.0	18.8	1,340	2.2	13.5	14.1	19.5	12.6	4.2	1.4
Americas	*4.4*	*5.2*	*6.8*	*198.4*	*214.8*	*1,320*	*142.5*	*167.2*	*1,030*	*20.0*	*156.5*	*163.0*	*6.4*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*15.7*
North America	6.0	6.3	7.9	144.8	158.6	1,500	104.0	123.5	1,170	14.8	102.1	105.9	6.7	2.8	3.7	10.2
Caribbean	1.6	-0.9	2.4	23.5	24.6	1,170	16.9	19.1	910	2.3	20.1	21.0	1.6	3.0	4.4	2.0
Central America	1.1	0.7	8.9	7.1	8.0	900	5.1	6.2	700	0.7	8.3	8.9	4.0	4.4	7.5	0.9
South America	-1.6	6.2	3.6	23.0	23.6	870	16.5	18.4	680	2.2	26.0	27.2	10.2	10.0	4.7	2.6
Africa	*2.2*	*2.1*	*5.2*	*32.9*	*33.6*	*640*	*23.7*	*26.2*	*500*	*3.1*	*49.4*	*52.6*	*8.8*	*-1.0*	*6.4*	*5.1*
North Africa	0.2	-5.5	2.4	9.6	9.4	510	6.9	7.3	390	0.9	17.1	18.5	6.7	-9.1	8.7	1.8
Subsaharan Africa	3.3	5.6	6.4	23.3	24.3	710	16.8	18.9	560	2.3	32.4	34.0	10.1	3.9	5.2	3.3
Middle East	*17.2*	*-14.4*	*-2.2*	*46.2*	*46.7*	*900*	*33.2*	*36.3*	*700*	*4.3*	*54.9*	*52.0*	*11.6*	*-5.6*	*-5.4*	*5.0*

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

[1] Classication 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

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World's top tourism destinations 2012

Only minor changes in the top 10 by arrivals and receipts

Two changes took place in the top 10 ranking by international tourist arrivals in 2012. Germany moved up one place to 7th (with 30 million arrivals) and the Russian Federation entered the top 10 at number 9, climbing three positions (with 26 million). In the top 10 ranking by tourism receipts, Macao and Hong Kong (China Special Administrative Regions) both moved up one place, to 6th (US$ 38 billion in 2011, 2012 data not yet reported) and 9th (US$ 32 billion) respectively.

When ranking the world's top international tourism destinations, it is preferable to take more than a single indicator into account. Ranked according to the two key tourism indicators – international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts – it is interesting to note that seven of the top 10 destinations appear on both lists, despite showing marked differences in terms of the type of tourists they attract, as well as their average length of stay and their spending per trip and per night. It should be noted that changes in the ranking of international tourism receipts not only reflect relative performance, but also (to a considerable extent) exchange rate fluctuations of the local currencies against the US dollar. In particular, the US dollar appreciated about 8% versus the euro, which is the reference in a large part of Europe, in 2012 (after having depreciated by 5% in 2011), causing nominal tourism receipts in European destinations to decrease some 8% in US dollar terms. As a result, many European destinations moved down in the receipts ranking (after having moved up in 2011).

Germany climbs to 7th in arrivals and Russia to 9th

France continues to top the ranking of international tourist arrivals with 83 million visitors in 2012, and is 3rd in international tourism receipts (US$ 54 billion), while the United States ranks 1st in receipts with US$ 129 billion – US$12 billion more than in 2011 (+11%) – and 2nd in arrivals (63 million in 2011, 2012 not yet reported). Spain is 2nd in tourism earnings with US$ 56 billion in 2012, and 4th in arrivals with 57 million visitors. China ranks 3rd in arrivals (58 million) and 4th in receipts (US$ 50 billion). Italy remains in 5th place in both arrivals (46 million) and earnings (US$ 41 billion).

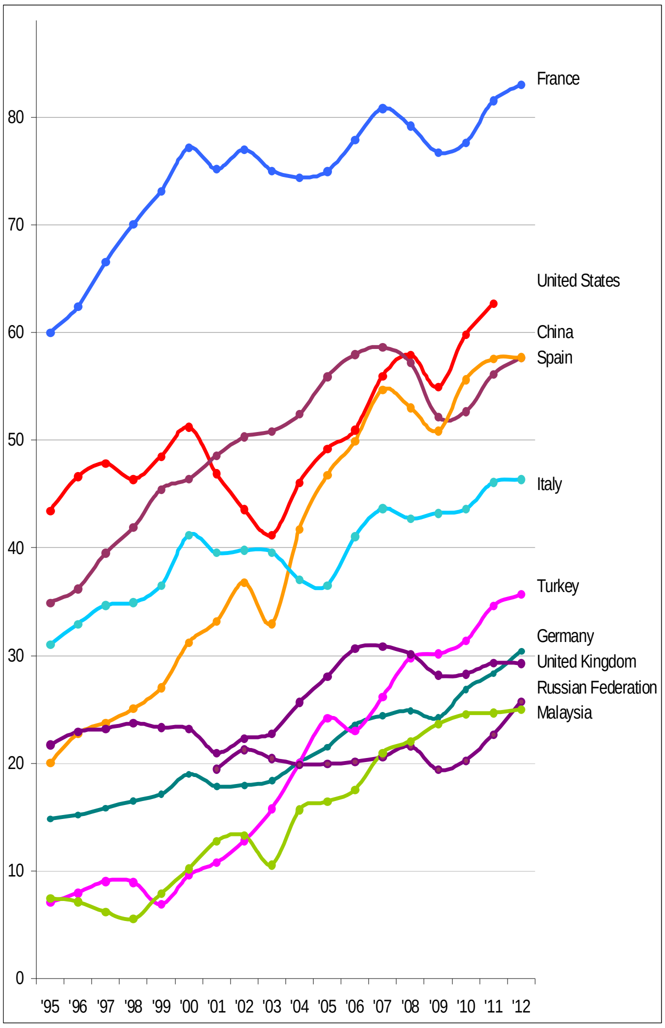
Turkey remains in 6th place in arrivals (36 million) and 12th in receipts (US$ 26 billion). Germany climbs one to 7th in arrivals (30 million), but drops one place in earnings, also to 7th, despite 6% growth in euro terms (but a decrease in US dollar terms). The UK moves down to 8th place in arrivals (29 million), and holds on to 8th place in receipts (36 billion), as a result of zero growth in arrivals but a 5% increase in earnings. This is partly explained by the London Summer Olympics and Paralympics of 2012, which boosted tourism earnings despite flat tourist numbers. The Russian Federation climbs three places to 9th in arrivals (26 million), but is 27th in tourism receipts (11 billion).

Chinese SARs move up in the rankings

Completing the top 10 ranking in arrivals is Malaysia which moves down one place to 10th (25 million), and moves up one in receipts to 13th. Australia is 10th in tourism receipts with US$ 32 billion and 43rd in arrivals (6 million), reflecting one of the highest average receipts per arrival. The Chinese Special Administrative Region (SAR) Hong Kong climbs one place to 12th in arrivals (24 million) and one to 9th in receipts (US$ 32 billion) following 14% growth. Fellow SAR Macao remains 20th in arrivals, but is expected to move up one place to 6th in the tourism receipts ranking (US$ 38 billion in 2011, 2012 data is due to be reported in August).

World and regions: Inbound tourism

International Tourist Arrivals (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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Strong growth in Asian destinations

Further down the ranking, a number of important Asian destinations recorded strong growth in tourism receipts in 2012, especially Thailand (11th in the ranking) which saw a 25% increase (in local currency at current prices) in earnings to US$ 30 billion and India (16th) which recorded 22% growth reaching US$ 18 billion. Japan climbed back to 20th place (from 28th) on the back of 33% growth, in a major rebound after the drop in receipts in 2011. The Republic of Korea also moved up one place to 21st in the ranking following 14% growth, and Taiwan (pr. of China) climbed two to 25th with 6% growth in earnings.

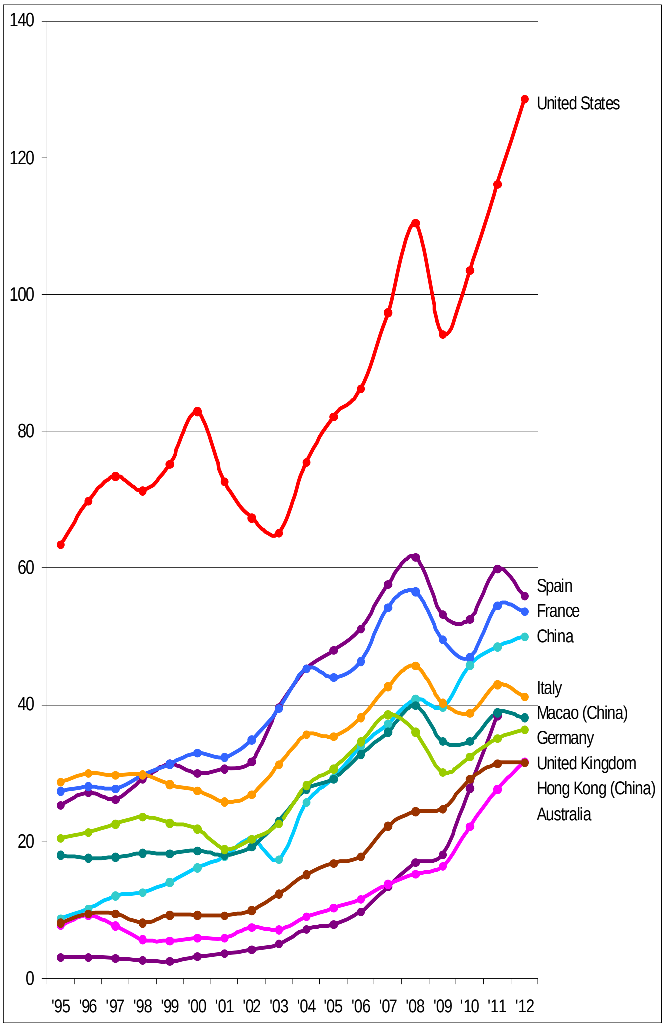
Also worth mentioning is Sweden which saw a 15% increase in earnings after two consecutive years of double-digit growth, and moved up two places to 19th. Poland and Ukraine which co-hosted the 2012 UEFA European Football Championship saw receipts both increase by 13% last year. Poland maintained 29th position, while Ukraine moved up two places to 47th. Elsewhere, South Africa (30th) saw tourism earnings increase by 18%. In the Middle East, Egypt rebounded with 14% growth last year, moving up one place to 32nd after a major decline in 2011 due to the impact of the Arab Spring. On the downside, Saudi Arabia saw a 12% decline following a 26% bumper increase in 2011.

Data still subject to revision

Please note that these rankings reflect data reported by countries and territories to end of April. The order can still vary as data for many countries and territories at this stage is preliminary, and therefore subject to revisions.

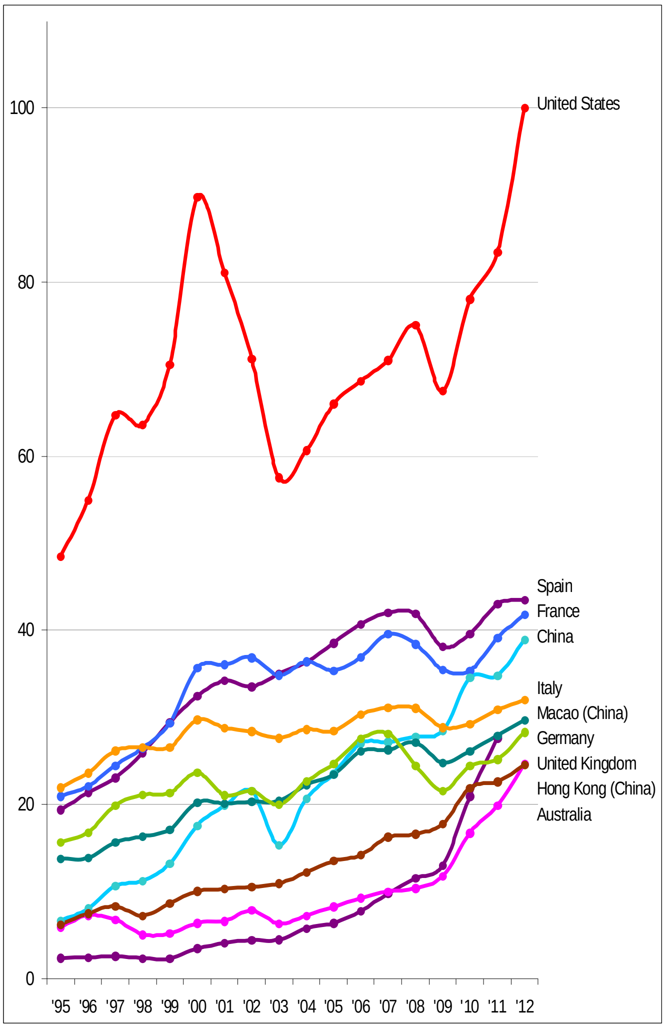
See the Statistical Annex for the tables listing the first 50 destinations in terms of arrivals and receipts. For values of other countries and territories with available data, see the tables on the regions.

World and regions: Inbound tourism
International Tourism Receipts (US$ billion)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

World and regions: Inbound tourism
International Tourism Receipts (euro billion)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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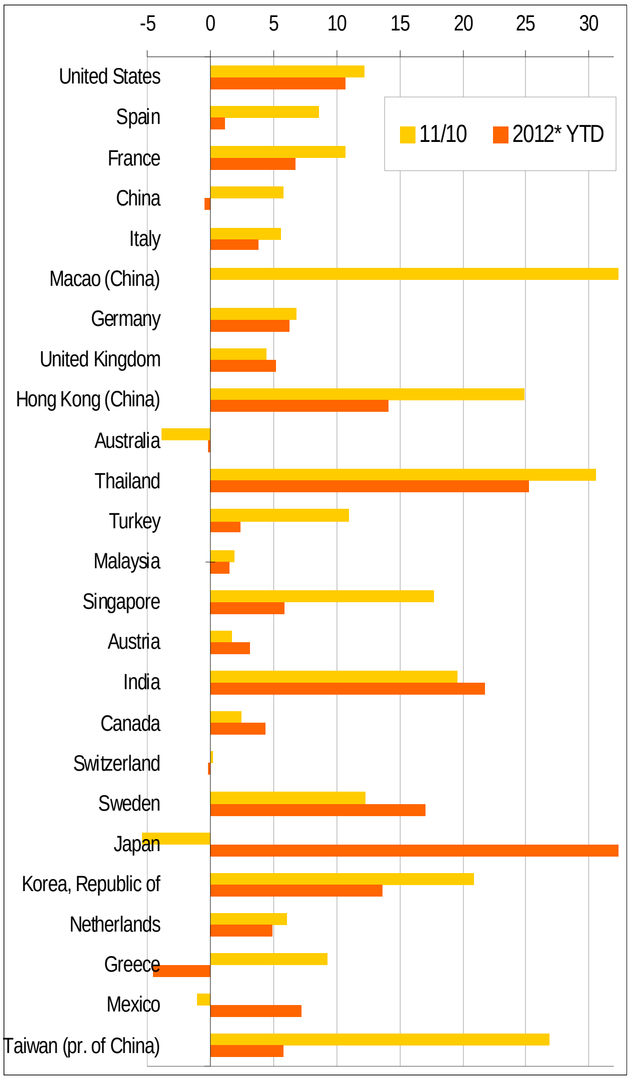
International Tourism Receipts (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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.

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World's top spenders on outbound tourism in 2012

China jumped to first place in the international tourism expenditure ranking in 2012 with a total US$ 102 billion spent on travel abroad, overtaking Germany and the United States of America. Not only the top positions changed, but the whole list saw a complete reshuffling with only 8 countries in the top 50 top keeping their 2011 position in the ranking. Of the 47 (out of 50) major spenders which have reported full-year data so far, 37 recorded increases (in local currencies) in tourism expenditure abroad, of which 9 double-digit, while 10 saw declines.

China - the new number one tourism source market in the world

Chinese travellers spent a record US$ 102 billion on international tourism in 2012, a 40% jump from 2011 when it amounted to US$ 73 billion. This virtually exponential growth experienced over the last decades resulted in China achieving the position of 1st tourism source market in the world in terms of expenditure in 2012. Boosted by an appreciating currency, rising disposable incomes and a relaxation of restrictions on foreign travel, Chinese tourism spending has increased almost eightfold in 12 years, from US$ 13 billion in 2000 to US$ 102 billion in 2012, equivalent to an average growth rate of 19% per year. In 2005 China ranked seventh in international tourism expenditure, and has since successively overtaken Italy, Japan, France and the United Kingdom. With the 2012 surge, China leaped to first place, surpassing both top spender Germany and second largest spender United States.

Subsequently, Germany and the United States are now 2nd and 3rd in the ranking, with expenditure of US$ 83.8 billion and US$ 83.7 billion respectively, both recording a 6% increase over 2011. The United Kingdom is the only country in the top 10 not changing position, remaining 4th with US$ 52 billion. The Russian Federation moved up two places to 5th with US$ 43 billion on the back of an impressive 30% growth. As a consequence, France, which saw a 9% decline in international tourism spending last year, moved down to 6th with US$ 37 billion, while Canada with US$ 35 billion moved down to 7th despite a 7% increase in spending.

Other changes in the top 10 include Japan's rise to 8th from 9th, and Australia's rise to 9th from 10th, both recording an expenditure close to US$ 28 billion. Italy moved down two places to number ten, following a slight 1% decline in tourist spending to US$ 26 billion.

Emerging markets continue to drive growth

In addition to China, some other emerging markets have also increased their share of world tourism spending over the past decade. Among the world's top 10 source markets by expenditure, the Russian Federation saw an increase of 30% in 2012 (after a 23% increase in 2011), to US$ 43 billion, bringing it from 7th to 5th place in the ranking of international tourism spending.

This contrasts with the more moderate pace of growth in 2012 of Brazil (12th) and India (23rd), the other two BRIC countries, which despite also seeing exceptional growth in recent years, seem to have slowed down. Brazil recorded +5% in 2012 following a 51% and 30% increase in 2010 and 2011, while India posted +3% following 6% and 33% respectively.

Emerging economies continue to drive international tourism demand. The impressive growth of tourism expenditure from emerging markets reflects the entry into the tourism market of a growing middle class from these countries, which will surely continue to change the map of world tourism. In the last ten years China and Russia have both seen outstanding growth in international tourism spending. China's consistently high growth rates have propelled the country from 7th place in the expenditure ranking in 2000 to 1st in 2012. Russia's pattern of growth has been equally impressive, going from 12th to 5th in the ranking between 2000 and 2012, and after a 23% and 30% increase in tourism spending respectively in 2011 and 2012. Worth mentioning beyond the top 10 is Brazil, with an expenditure of US$ 22 billion in 2012, moving to 12th place up from 29th in 2005. Expenditure on outbound tourism by India is still more modest by comparison, but growth has been fast as well in the past years, with the total climbing from US$ 6 billion in 2005 to US$ 12 billion in 2012 (23rd).

Some of the smaller emerging markets have also experienced rapid growth in international tourism expenditure. With a threefold increase in expenditure to US$ 6 billion in 2012, Qatar jumped from 55th to 38th in the ranking (however, this might be partly due to improved reporting). Egypt re-entered the top 50, climbing three places to 49th on the back of 19% growth, while the Philippines moved from 37th to 34th thanks to a 16% increase in expenditure. Worth noting also is Ukraine's climb to 39th place (from 42nd) after a 14% increase in expenditure last year, which followed a 19% increase in 2011. Colombia reported 16% growth in spending and retained its 50th position.

Advanced economy source markets remain strong

Although the highest growth rates in expenditure abroad came from emerging economy source markets, key traditional advanced economy source markets, usually growing at a slower pace, also posted positive results. Among the top 10 spenders, second and third largest

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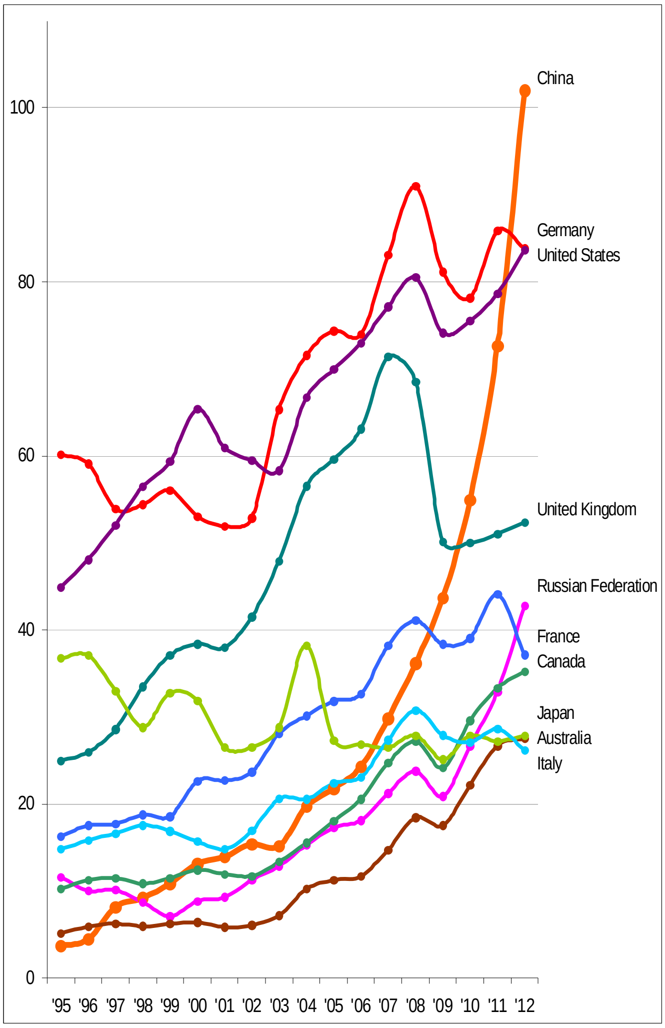
spenders Germany and the United States both saw expenditure on travel abroad grow by 6%. Canada (+7%) saw the strongest increase among the advanced economies in the top 10. Furthermore, the United Kingdom increased spending by 4%, Australia by 3% and Japan by 2%. On the other hand, France (-9%) and Italy (-1%) were the only source markets in the top 10 to record a decline in international tourism spending. The highest relative growth in expenditure among advanced economies was reported by Switzerland and Norway (both +9%), followed by Hong Kong (China) and Canada (both +7%). The biggest absolute growth was reported by the United States (an increase of US$ 5 billion to US$ 84 billion), Canada (+US$ 2 billion to US$ 35 billion), and Hong Kong (+US$ 1 billion to US$ 21 billion).

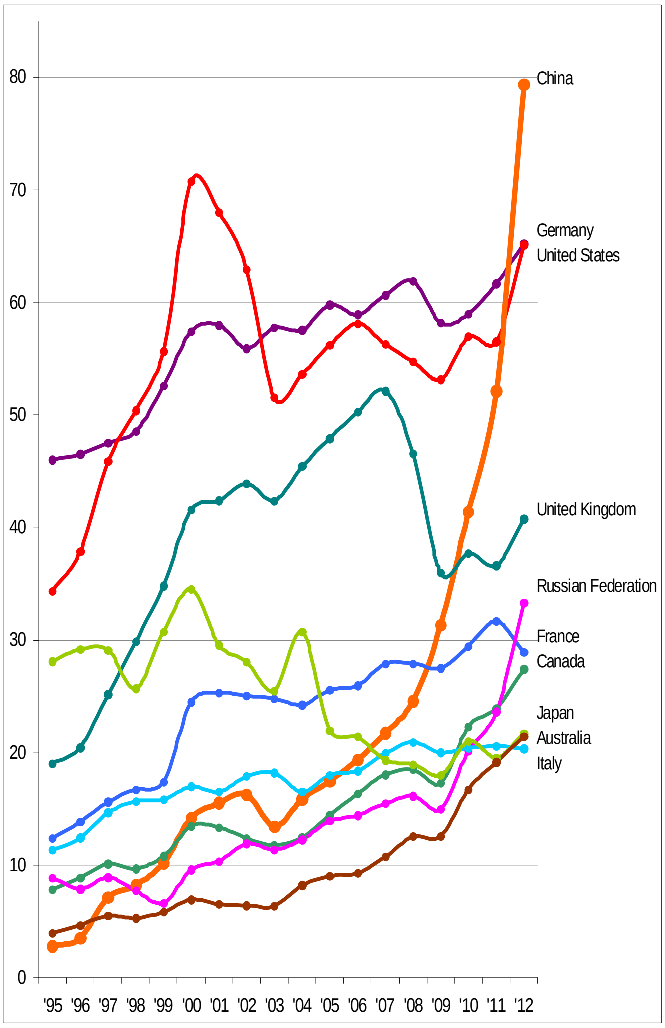
Please note that while absolute values of international tourism expenditure are expressed in US dollars to facilitate comparative analysis, the year-to date changes are expressed in local currencies at current prices – so exchange rate fluctuations are accounted for, but inflation is not. Exchange rate fluctuations – particularly between the US dollar and euro – can render comparisons in US dollars rather misleading. Attention should be paid to the fact that fluctuations of the US dollar in 2012 (an appreciation of about 8% versus the euro) have caused expenditure by European source markets (originally in euro terms) to decrease about 8% when calculated in US dollar terms.

World and regions: Outbound Tourism
International Tourism Expenditure (US$ billion)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

World and regions: Outbound Tourism
International Tourism Expenditure (euro billion)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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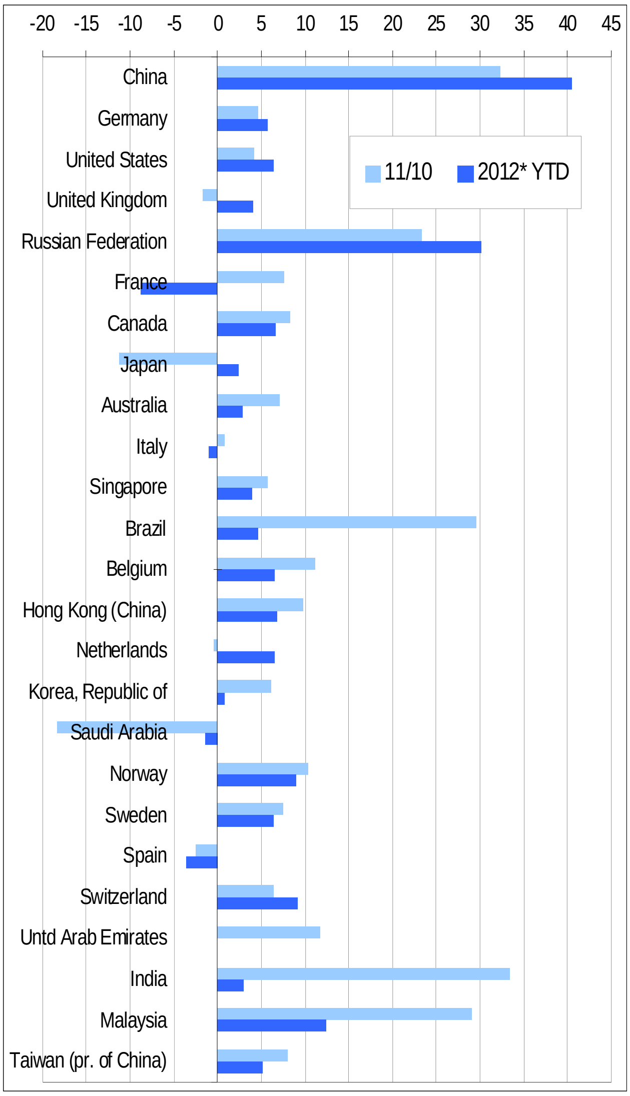
International Tourism Expenditure (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

World's top countries by travel balance surplus in 2012

For many countries international tourism contributes substantially to the improvement of their Balance of Payments, offsetting a deficit on the trade balance due to imports of other categories of goods and services, or adding to an already positive balance. International tourism receipts (travel credit item of the services balance) are a services export in the Balance of Payments of the destination country, while expenditure on international tourism (travel debit item of the services balance) is a services import for the source country. As such, for individual countries international tourism can generate a tourism trade surplus (when receipts exceed expenditure) or deficit (vice versa) in the travel item. The table on the following page (see column 'Balance') shows the countries with the highest tourism surplus in the world.

The United States and Spain see the largest 'tourism' trade surpluses

In 2012 the United States topped the ranking with a tourism surplus of US$ 45 billion, resulting from international tourism receipts of US$ 129 billion and international tourism expenditure of US$ 84 billion. Spain, which had long been number 1 up to 2011, followed closely behind at number 2, with US$ 41 billion (receipts US$ 56 billion, expenditure US$ 15 billion). These countries were also number 1 and 2 in the ranking by tourism receipts, but respectively number 3 and number 20 in the ranking by expenditure. Macao (China), which has yet to report 2012 data for receipts and expenditure and with a surplus of US$ 37 billion in 2011, is expected to be 3rd.

Thailand was 4th in the tourism surplus ranking with US$ 24 billion, followed by Turkey (5th) with US$ 22 billion, and France (6th) with US$ 17 billion. These countries are major international tourism destinations (Thailand was 11th in receipts, Turkey 12th and France 3rd) but comparatively smaller spenders in international tourism (they are respectively 36th, 43rd, and 6th in expenditure), which explains their large surplus.

The top 10 list of countries with the highest tourism surpluses is completed by Italy (7th), Hong Kong (China) (8th), Greece (9th) and Austria (10th) with tourism surpluses ranging from US$ 9 to 15 billion.

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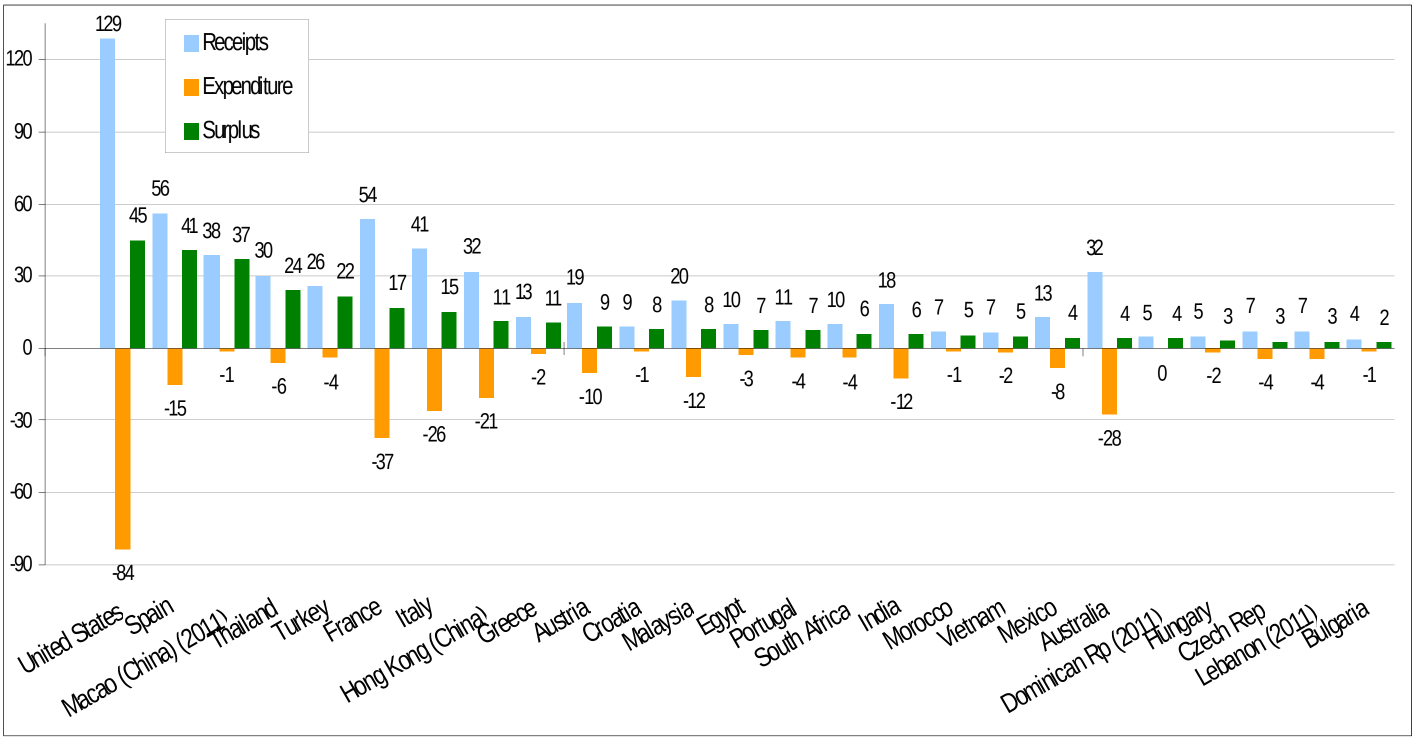
Countries by major surplus on the travel balance

Rank '12	'11		International Tourism Receipts (US$ billion) 2010	2011	2012*	share (%) 2012*	per capita (US$) 2012*	International Tourism Expenditure (US$ billion) 2010	2011	2012*	share (%) 2012*	per capita (US$) 2012*	Balance (US$ billion) 2010	2011	2012*	per capita (US$) 2012*
		World	930	1,042	1,075	100.0	153	930	1,042	1,075	100	153	0	0	0	0
1	2	United States	103.5	116.1	128.6	12.0	409	75.5	78.7	83.7	7.8	266	28.0	37.5	44.9	143
2	1	Spain	52.5	59.9	55.9	5.2	1,211	16.8	17.2	15.3	1.4	332	35.7	42.7	40.6	880
3	3	Macao (China) (2011)	27.8	38.5	..	..	..	1.2	1.4	..	..	..	26.6	37.1	..	..
4	4	Thailand	20.1	27.2	30.1	2.8	467	5.6	5.7	6.1	0.6	95	14.5	21.5	24.0	372
5	5	Turkey	22.6	25.1	25.7	2.4	343	5.2	4.9	4.1	0.4	55	17.4	20.2	21.6	288
6	8	France	46.9	54.5	53.7	5.0	847	39.0	44.1	37.2	3.5	586	7.9	10.4	16.5	261
7	6	Italy	38.8	43.0	41.2	3.8	677	27.1	28.7	26.2	2.4	430	11.7	14.3	15.0	247
8	11	Hong Kong (China)	22.2	27.7	31.7	2.9	4,417	17.5	19.2	20.5	1.9	2,863	4.7	8.5	11.1	1,553
9	7	Greece	12.7	14.6	12.9	1.2	1,140	2.9	3.2	2.4	0.2	210	9.9	11.5	10.5	930
10	9	Austria	18.6	19.9	18.9	1.8	2,232	10.2	10.5	10.1	0.9	1,196	8.4	9.4	8.8	1,036
11	12	Croatia	8.3	9.2	8.8	0.8	1,993	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	210	7.4	8.3	7.9	1,783
12	10	Malaysia	18.3	19.6	19.7	1.8	669	7.9	10.8	12.0	1.1	407	10.3	8.8	7.7	262
13	14	Egypt	12.5	8.7	9.9	0.9	120	2.2	2.2	2.6	0.2	32	10.3	6.5	7.3	89
14	13	Portugal	10.1	11.3	11.1	1.0	1,049	3.9	4.1	3.8	0.4	359	6.2	7.2	7.3	690
15	17	South Africa	9.1	9.5	10.0	0.9	195	5.6	5.2	4.1	0.4	79	3.5	4.3	5.9	116
16	19	India	14.5	17.7	18.0	1.7	15	10.5	13.7	12.3	1.1	10	4.0	4.0	5.6	5
17	15	Morocco	6.7	7.3	6.7	0.6	206	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.1	39	5.5	6.0	5.5	168
18	21	Vietnam	4.5	5.6	6.6	0.6	73	1.5	1.7	1.9	0.2	21	3.0	3.9	4.8	53
19	18	Mexico	12.0	11.9	12.7	1.2	111	7.3	7.8	8.4	0.8	73	4.7	4.0	4.3	38
20	16	Australia	29.1	31.5	31.5	2.9	1,385	22.2	26.7	27.6	2.6	1,210	6.9	4.8	4.0	175
21	20	Dominican Rp (2011)	4.2	4.4	4.5	0.4	444	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	3.8	3.9	..	..
22	23	Hungary	5.4	5.6	4.8	0.5	486	2.4	2.5	2.0	0.2	198	3.0	3.1	2.9	288
23	24	Czech Rep	7.1	7.6	7.0	0.7	667	4.1	4.6	4.3	0.4	407	3.1	3.1	2.7	260
24	25	Lebanon (2011)	8.1	6.9	..	..	..	4.9	4.2	..	..	..	3.1	2.7	..	..
25	26	Bulgaria	3.6	4.0	3.7	0.3	517	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.1	180	2.4	2.6	2.4	337

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

Countries by major surplus on the travel balance (US$ billion)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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Inbound tourism: short-term trends 2013

Slightly slower pace of growth in early 2013

International tourist arrivals worldwide grew close to 4% in the first two months of 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. Demand remained healthy in both advanced (+3%) and emerging economy destinations (+4%), despite economic constraints in many of the source markets of Europe and North America. The regions of Asia and the Pacific and the Middle East saw the highest growth, both recording a 5% increase in arrivals.

A total of 100 countries have so far reported data on international tourist arrivals for one or more months of 2013. Of these, a total of 73 reported an increase in arrivals (73%), of which 20 saw double-digit growth (20%), and 27 countries (27%) a decline.

Based on the above sample of destinations, international tourist arrivals in January and February 2013 are estimated to have grown 3.6% compared to the same period last year. By individual months, growth was considerably stronger in February (+4.9%) than in January (+2.3%).

In the first two months of 2013 a total of 137 million international tourist arrivals were recorded worldwide, about 5 million more than the same period in 2012. According to UNWTO's forecasts published in the January edition of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*, international tourist arrivals are expected to increase 3% to 4% in 2013.

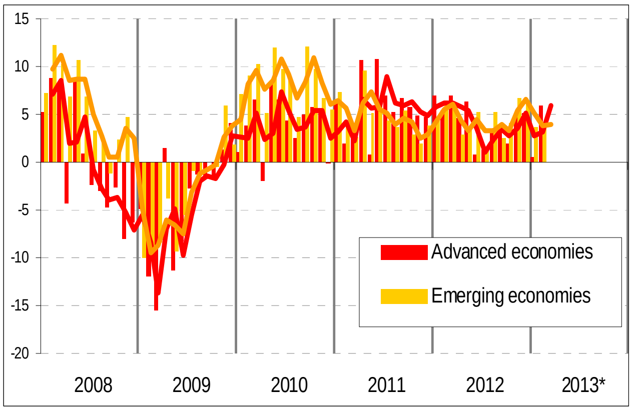
Available information for the first two months of 2013 shows a 3.9% increase in tourist arrivals in emerging economies, and a 3.2% increase in advanced economies. This is due to strong growth in emerging economies (especially in South-East Asia and Central and Eastern Europe), and more moderate growth in some of the advanced economy destinations.

By (sub)regions, tourism figures are rather mixed in the early months of 2013 according to available information. Caution should be exercised when interpreting these figures as for some (sub)regions they are based on data from a limited number of countries and only cover the first two months of the year, which are often not representative of the full-year trend. Asia and the Pacific saw the fastest growth with a 5% increase in international tourist arrivals. At the subregional level, South-East Asia recorded the highest increase, with 11% more arrivals than in early 2012, fuelled largely by Thailand (+19%) and Cambodia (+18%). Europe (+4%) overall reported comparatively robust results despite the economic uncertainties. Available data shows Central and Eastern Europe growing 9% due to strong results in emerging destinations such as Georgia (+37%) and Armenia (+23%), while Northern Europe recorded a 5% increase on the back of robust growth in Denmark (+8%), Ireland (+7%) and Norway (+6%).

The Middle East recorded an estimated 5% growth, though largely based on data from Egypt (+11%) where the recovery continues. Results are rather mixed in the Americas (1%), with small declines in the Caribbean, Central America and South America (in all three cases following strong results in the same months of 2012). Africa also recorded a decline in arrivals during this early part of the year, with 2% fewer international tourist arrivals than the same period in 2012. Again, this is predominantly based on information from a limited number of major destinations such as Morocco (+3%), Tunisia (-2%) and South Africa (-4%).

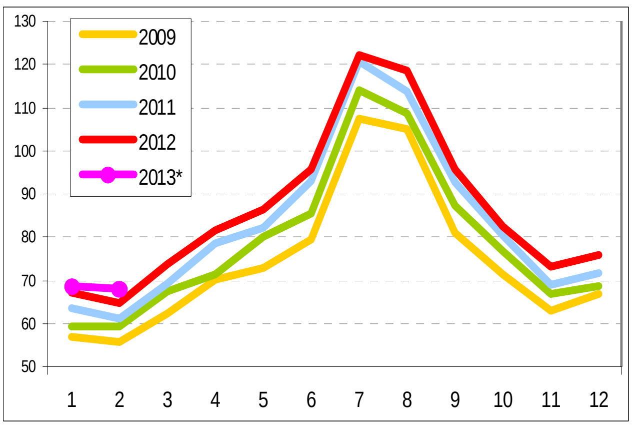
For additional information on the Middle East, see the *Snapshot report on market performance and prospects in the MENA region – April 2013* that can be consulted through the UNWTO elibrary at http://www.e-unwto.org/content/W571H4.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution
Advanced economies & Emerging economies (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution
World (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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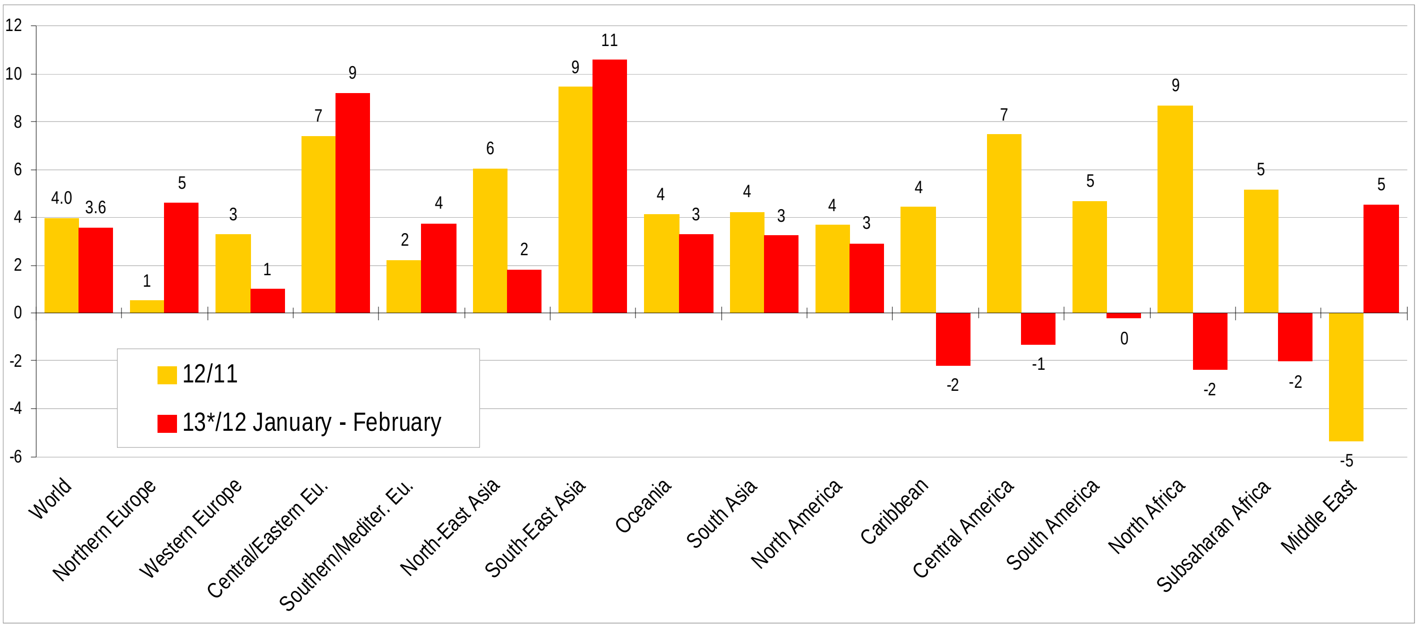
International Tourist Arrivals (% change over same period of the previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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*				2011			
					(million)	(%)			(%)	YTD	Jan	Feb	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
World	678	809	950	996	1,035	100	6.4	4.8	4.0	3.6	2.3	4.9	5.9	3.8	2.7	4.7	4.1	7.1	5.5	4.1
Advanced economies[1]	*422*	*461*	*507*	*531*	*550*	*53.2*	*5.2*	*4.7*	*3.7*	*3.2*	*0.6*	*5.9*	*6.5*	*3.7*	*2.7*	*3.9*	*3.6*	*7.3*	*6.3*	*5.2*
Emerging economies[1]	*256*	*348*	*443*	*465*	*485*	*46.8*	*7.8*	*5.0*	*4.3*	*3.9*	*3.8*	*4.0*	*5.4*	*3.8*	*2.7*	*5.5*	*4.6*	*6.9*	*4.5*	*2.9*
By UNWTO regions:																				
Europe	*389.4*	*450.9*	*486.6*	*516.9*	*534.4*	*51.6*	*3.0*	*6.2*	*3.4*	*4.2*	*1.9*	*6.6*	*4.7*	*3.2*	*3.0*	*4.6*	*5.9*	*9.5*	*6.8*	*5.7*
Northern Europe	47.8	62.4	63.8	64.8	65.1	6.3	1.8	1.6	0.5	4.6	-0.6	10.4	4.2	1.5	-2.7	4.8	10.6	16.4	12.2	5.6
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	154.3	161.1	166.5	16.1	3.9	4.4	3.3	1.0	-1.7	3.5	5.7	3.3	1.8	4.4	4.0	5.5	3.4	5.4
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	95.0	103.9	111.6	10.8	3.1	9.4	7.4	9.2	8.4	10.0	8.7	8.9	8.5	9.2	7.4	9.5	6.6	8.0
Southern/Mediter. Eu.	132.6	156.4	173.5	187.0	191.2	18.5	2.5	7.8	2.2	3.8	1.6	5.9	1.1	0.7	3.2	1.6	5.2	10.6	8.3	4.6
- of which EU-27	328.1	358.1	372.0	391.4	400.3	38.7	2.6	5.2	2.3	2.3	-0.1	4.8	4.6	2.2	1.7	3.4	5.3	9.1	6.7	5.3
Asia and the Pacific	*110.1*	*153.6*	*205.1*	*218.2*	*233.6*	*22.6*	*13.2*	*6.4*	*7.0*	*5.3*	*4.1*	*6.5*	*8.8*	*7.6*	*4.6*	*7.4*	*4.8*	*6.0*	*8.1*	*6.9*
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	111.5	115.8	122.8	11.9	13.8	3.8	6.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	8.4	8.6	5.4	2.3	2.1	0.7	5.1	7.3
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	70.0	77.3	84.6	8.2	12.5	10.4	9.4	10.6	8.5	12.8	10.1	7.3	3.6	16.7	7.7	14.1	14.1	6.3
Oceania	9.6	11.0	11.6	11.7	12.1	1.2	6.1	0.9	4.1	3.3	-1.5	8.0	4.5	5.2	3.0	4.0	-0.4	0.7	0.2	2.9
South Asia	6.1	8.1	12.0	13.5	14.1	1.4	19.5	12.6	4.2	3.2	1.4	5.1	8.8	2.4	3.8	2.5	16.0	17.9	10.2	10.4
Americas	*128.2*	*133.3*	*150.4*	*156.5*	*163.0*	*15.7*	*6.4*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*1.1*	*1.3*	*0.9*	*7.1*	*3.0*	*3.5*	*3.0*	*2.9*	*6.1*	*3.7*	*3.2*
North America	91.5	89.9	99.3	102.1	105.9	10.2	6.7	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	7.6	1.8	3.3	2.8	0.6	5.1	3.4	1.8
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.1	21.0	2.0	1.6	3.0	4.4	-2.2	-0.8	-3.5	5.3	5.8	3.8	2.8	2.5	3.5	1.4	4.3
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.9	8.3	8.9	0.9	4.0	4.4	7.5	-1.3	-3.5	1.2	7.0	6.9	5.1	7.2	2.7	4.2	2.8	4.7
South America	15.3	18.3	23.6	26.0	27.2	2.6	10.2	10.0	4.7	-0.2	0.2	-0.7	7.3	4.7	3.7	2.7	10.1	15.3	7.8	7.0
Africa	*26.2*	*34.8*	*49.9*	*49.4*	*52.6*	*5.1*	*8.8*	*-1.0*	*6.4*	*-2.1*	*-2.6*	*-1.6*	*4.9*	*6.9*	*6.3*	*3.7*	*4.2*	*-3.0*	*-2.6*	*3.9*
North Africa	10.2	13.9	18.8	17.1	18.5	1.8	6.7	-9.1	8.7	-2.4	-1.6	-3.2	9.5	11.8	8.9	4.5	-11.1	-8.6	-11.9	-3.4
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	31.1	32.4	34.0	3.3	10.1	3.9	5.2	-2.0	-2.9	-1.1	3.2	4.1	4.5	3.4	11.2	0.4	5.3	7.5
Middle East	*24.1*	*36.3*	*58.2*	*54.9*	*52.0*	*5.0*	*11.6*	*-5.6*	*-5.4*	*4.6*	*4.1*	*5.0*	*-0.8*	*-5.1*	*-14.0*	*-0.1*	*-5.7*	*1.4*	*-5.4*	*-13.0*

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

[1] Classication 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

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Transport

IATA's Monthly International Statistics (MIS)

In 2012, according to the International Air Transport Association (IATA), its 240 member airlines recorded a 5.3% year-on-year increase in passenger demand (expressed in revenue passenger-km or RPK) and a 1.5% decline in cargo (RTK, or revenue tonne-km). Load factors for the year approached record levels at 79.1%, one percentage point (pp) up on 2011. Demand on international routes expanded at a faster rate (6.1%) than domestic travel (4.0%).

The increase in passenger traffic demand in 2012 occurred despite the economic bad news that dominated much of the 12 months. At the same time, near-record load factors illustrated the extreme care with which airlines manage capacity. Growth and high aircraft utilisation combined to help airlines deliver an estimated US$ 6.7 billion profit in 2012. Although, owing to continuing high fuel prices, '…the industry still only managed to keep its head above water with a net profit margin of just 1%,' said Tony Tyler, IATA's Director General and CEO.

On the back of stronger business confidence globally, traffic continued to grow at a sustained pace of 4.2% in the first three months of 2013 – once again, led by emerging markets – with all regions showing gains. However, this first quarter's growth must in part be attributed to traffic related to the Easter holiday, which occurred in March this year versus April in 2012. Capacity rose at a somewhat slower pace of 2.3% resulting in a load factor of 78.1%.

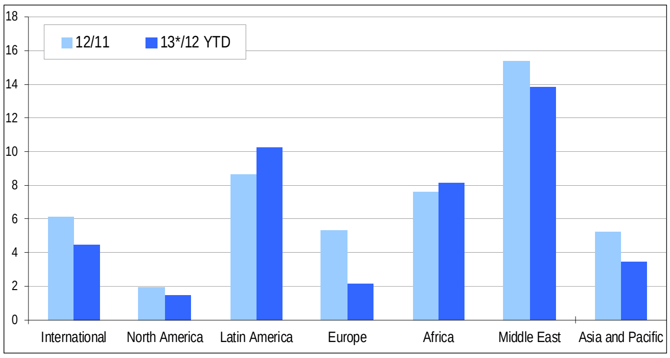
'Strong demand for air travel is consistent with improving business conditions,' said Tyler. 'Performance has, however, been uneven. Mature markets are seeing relatively little growth while emerging markets continue to show a robust expansion. Although oil prices have softened in recent weeks, they remain high against historical averages. In view of this, airlines are responding with a very cautious approach to capacity management.'

International passenger demand in the first quarter of 2013 rose 4.5% compared with Q1 2012, with capacity up 2.4%, pushing up load factor 1.8 percentage points to 78.0%. The best performing regions were the Middle East (+14%) and Latin America (+10%), with Asia and the Pacific showing relatively subdued growth (+3%).

European carriers recorded 2% growth on international services in Q1 2013. A slight decrease of 0.4% in capacity helped lift the load factor to 78.4%. North America-based IATA airlines' international traffic rose close to 2% year on year in Q1. This was the slowest rise among the regions, in part due to a 2% reduction in capacity. African airlines' (including Egypt) traffic climbed 8% in the first three months, while capacity rose 5%, taking the load factor to 67.0%, still the lowest for any region.

Domestic markets also experienced reasonable growth in Q1, with traffic up 4% over the same period in 2012. Capacity rose 2% and load factor was 78.9%. However, this masked wide variations among countries, with growth largely driven by China.

International traffic of IATA reporting carriers by region of airline registration
(% change)



Source: compiled by UNWTO from IATA

Air transport data

The air transport data presented here refers to traffic on airlines of Member States of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), to IATA members' scheduled international passenger traffic, according to region of airline registration, as well as to the traffic of the member airlines of the major regional airline associations broken down by routes operated. For IATA and the regional associations it should be taken into account that their data reflects the majority of, but not all air traffic, as the member carriers included are mostly full-service airlines and the traffic operated by charter and low-cost airlines is only reflected to a rather limited extent.

Airline data is a particularly good indicator of short-term trends in medium- and long-haul traffic. For short-haul traffic, however, air transport is in competition with alternative modes of transport (in particular land-based, but also over water), and might be subject to shifts between different means of transport (depending on relative price, perception of safety, etc.). Furthermore, traffic is not expressed here in numbers of passengers carried, but rather measured in terms of revenue passenger-kilometres (RPK), with one RPK representing one paying passenger transported over one kilometre. This means that each long-haul passenger contributes more to total traffic measured in RPK than each short-haul passenger does.

Capacity on offer is measured in terms of Available Seat Kilometres (ASK), which is the number of seats carriers have available multiplied by the number of kilometres flown. The ratio of available seat-kilometres (ASK) to revenue passenger-kilometres (RPK) is called Passenger Load Factor, i.e. the percentage of capacity used.

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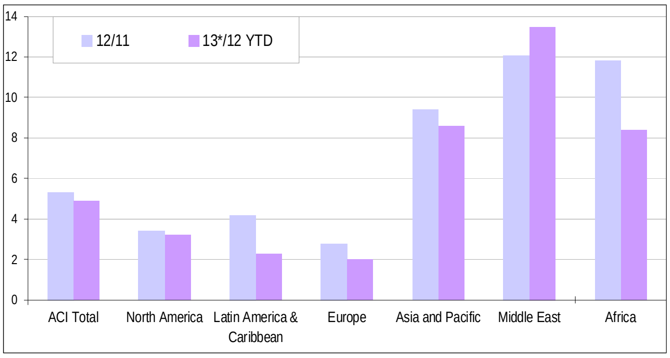
Airports

The latest statistics from Airports Council International (ACI) largely substantiate IATA's trends. Preliminary results, based on reports from over 1,000 airports worldwide, indicate that global passenger traffic grew at a rate of 4% in 2012 while cargo and aircraft movements were flat compared with 2011.

Global passenger traffic has remained resilient in the face of global uncertainties and downside risks that plagued the global economy throughout 2012, said ACI World's Director of Economics Rafael Echevarne. While airports in the developed economies of Europe and North America experienced only modest gains in passenger traffic, with year-on-year growth of +1.8% and +1.6% respectively, air transport markets in emerging economies continue to show buoyant activity. As many as five airports in emerging markets with over 40 million passengers reported double-digit growth rates. These included Istanbul (+20%), Dubai (+13%), Jakarta (+12%), Bangkok (+11%) and Singapore (+10%).

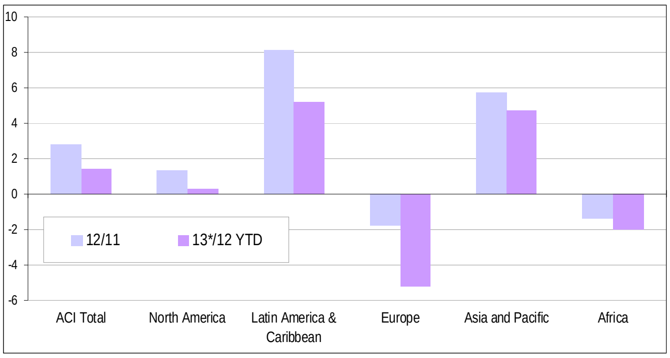
The volume of air cargo in 2012 remained more or less at 2010 and 2011 levels, with most regions remaining relatively weak in relation to their year-on-year growth rates. Half of the airports in the top 30 busiest cargo airports experienced declines in 2012. With an overall contraction of 2.6% in cargo traffic across European airports, the only bright spot was Middle Eastern airports with year-on-year growth in the realm of 5% for the region as a whole in 2012.

Airport passenger traffic trends ACI PaxFlash, International (% change)



Source: compiled by UNWTO from Airports Council International (ACI)

Airport passenger traffic trends ACI PaxFlash, Domestic (% change)



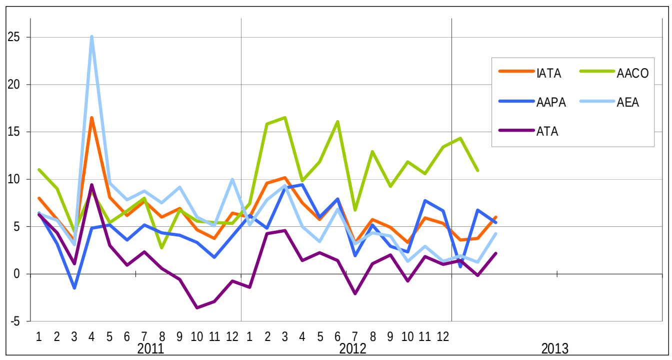
Source: compiled by UNWTO from Airports Council International (ACI)

To quote Echevarne: 'Although we saw slightly lower growth rates in passenger traffic in 2012, the overall result for the year was in line with ACI forecasts, which factored in the slowdown in certain European and North American markets. Air cargo had mixed results throughout 2012 with some months showing modest gains while other months posting declines. Amid the significant downside risks in the eurozone and the fiscal deadlock in the USA that remained omnipresent throughout the year, growth in the air cargo market came to an overall halt in 2012.

'As the global economy and international trade gradually picks up steam, we are optimistic we will see stronger demand for air transport in the latter half of 2013, although data is currently only available for two months of the year.'

Total passenger throughput at airports worldwide increased by 2.9% in January through March, with international passengers up 4.9% against a 1.4% increase in domestic traffic. Most of the growth in passenger traffic for the month of February came from Asian airports. Both Hong Kong and Beijing reported robust growth rates of 15% and 7% respectively, boosted by the seasonal factor of Chinese New Year taking place in February 2013, as compared with January 2012.

Air traffic on international routes by month (RPKs)
(% change over same month previous year)



Source: compiled by UNWTO from IATA, AACO, AAPA, AEA, A4A and ALTA

Regional airline associations

North America

Airlines for America (A4A), the industry trade organisation for the leading US airlines – formerly the Air Transport Association of America (ATA) – reported a systemwide increase of 1.8% in passenger traffic in 2012, with a further 1.4% in Q1 2013. International services performed better than domestic routes (i.e. those covering the USA and Canada) – +2.3% as against +1.6% – but the ranking was reversed in Q1 2013 (+1.2% for international versus +1.4% for domestic).

After remaining flat in 2012, passenger demand fell by 5.1% in Q1 2013 on Atlantic routes, the only route network to experience a decline. The best performing routes were to/from Latin America, up 7.0% in Q1 2013, following an increase by 4% in 2012 (in equal first position with transpacific routes).

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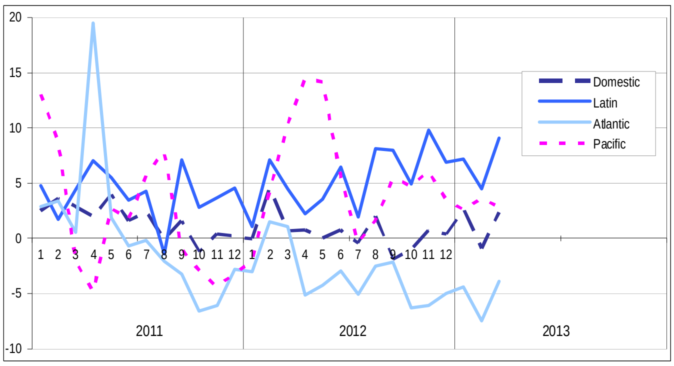
Capacity has also been falling sharply on Atlantic routes (-4.4% in 2012 and -8.9% in Q1 2013), resulting in significantly improved load factors. But seat loads have also picked up on routes to Latin America despite a 5% increase in available seat capacity this year.

A4A: Air traffic on selected routes by month (RPKs)
(% change over same month previous year)



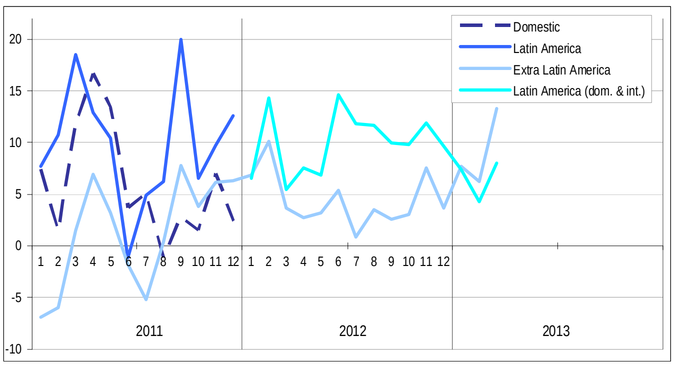
Source: compiled by UNWTO from A4A

Latin America and Caribbean

The Latin American and Caribbean Air Transport Association (ALTA by its Spanish initials) confirms the strong performance of Latin American carriers, which recorded an overall increase in passenger traffic of 8.2% in 2012 – 10.0% on intra-regional routes and 4.4% on routes to/from other regions. The growth trend continued in Q1 2013, with inter-regional routes (+7.0%) outperforming those within the region (+5.9%), resulting in a 6.3% increase in traffic.

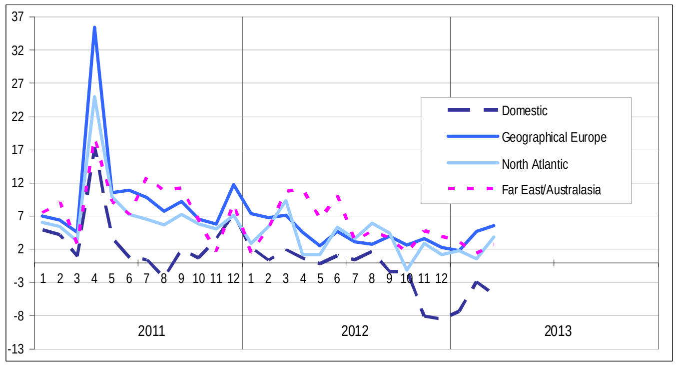
The average seat load factor for ALTA carriers systemwide climbed to 76.5% in 2012, 1.6 percentage point higher than in the previous year. On interregional routes it exceeded 78.2% as against 76.9% on flights within the region. Q1 2013 proved even better, with the overall load factor rising a further 0.8 percentage point to 77.3% – 76.9% within Latin America and 78.2% on services to/from other regions of the world.

ALTA: Air traffic on selected routes by month (RPKs)
(% change over same month previous year)



Source: compiled by UNWTO from ALTA

AEA: Air traffic on selected routes by month (RPKs)
(% change over same month previous year)



Source: compiled by UNWTO from AACO

Europe

During 2012, members of the Association of European Airlines (AEA) registered a passenger growth of 2.2% with all international route areas showing increases, while domestic passenger volume decreased by 1.6%. Seat capacity (ASK) increased by 1.8% and traffic (RPK) grew by 4.1%. The seat load factor improved by 1.7 percentage point to 79.1 %.

For the 29 reporting AEA members a total of 370 million passengers were transported, of whom 278 million travelled on European services and 92 million on services to destinations in the Middle and Far East, Africa, Australasia and the Americas. Compared to 2011, an additional 8.7 million passengers chose AEA member carriers. One of the strongest growth areas for the European airlines was North Africa where traffic has been restored since the political turmoil of 2011 (passengers +20%). Passenger volumes to South America (+6%) and the Far East and Australasia (+6%) also developed well, thanks to their booming economies. Compared to other geographical areas, air travel in Europe registered a more moderate growth of 2.8%.

In the first three months of 2013, AEA members increased their combined passenger count by almost 1%. Traffic growth was 2.1% overall, as against a -0.4% drop in capacity, leading to an improved passenger load factor of 77.3%.

International demand (+2.6%) was much stronger than domestic demand (-5.0%) with – interestingly – intra-European traffic (+4.1%) outperforming all long-haul routes except the Middle East (+5.5%).

European network carriers face a paradox as air travel growth is markedly different from the trend in financial performance. Passenger numbers continue to increase but, as in 2011 and 2012, airlines are not able to offset the high rise in fuel and external costs. The market is clearly not able to absorb higher fares due to the challenging situation of the European economies. As a result, airlines are confronted with worsening financial results as surging fuel costs have erased their profitability. Most of the airlines have implemented further rounds of cost-cutting, capacity adjustment and revenue improvement programmes.

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Asia and the Pacific

Preliminary figures for the full calendar year 2012 from the Association of Asia Pacific Airlines (AAPA) confirm solid growth in international air passenger demand, but weaker market conditions for international air cargo. Asia Pacific airlines carried a total of 207 million international passengers, 7.0% more than in the previous year, underpinned by an improvement in business markets and sustained leisure travel demand.

International passenger traffic, measured in RPK, increased by 5.8%, indicating the relative strength of demand on regional short-haul routes. Capacity growth for the year was a relatively conservative 3.8%, resulting in a 1.5 percentage point increase in seat load factor to 77.9%. International air cargo demand, expressed in FTK, nevertheless declined by 3.4% in 2012 as a result of continued weakness in global trading conditions. This was matched by a 3.2% reduction in available freight capacity, leading to a marginal 0.2 percentage point decline in load factor to 66.5% for the year.

In Q1 2013, a total of 5.7 million international passengers were carried by Asia Pacific airlines, supported by sustained growth in business travel markets and robust demand for leisure travel during the Easter holiday period. Measured in RPK, international passenger traffic increased by 4.1%, reflecting relatively strong demand on regional routes. Available seat capacity was up by 2.5%, resulting in a load factor of 78.3%.

Commenting on the results, Mr. Andrew Herdman, AAPA Director General said: 'During the first quarter of the year, Asia Pacific airlines saw encouraging growth, but international freight demand fell 4 % during the same period. While international passenger demand continues to be underpinned by solid economic growth within the Asia Pacific region, international air freight demand remains soft, reflecting continuing weakness in key export markets. 'The gradual recovery in the global economy should support further growth in passenger demand, and hopes of some modest improvement in world trade conditions could see air cargo markets picking up later this year.'

Middle East and North Africa

Statistics compiled by the Arab Air Carriers Organization (AACO) show an impressive 11.7% rise in passenger traffic in 2012 – by far the strongest growth of all regions' airlines worldwide. Capacity was up 10.3%, resulting in a seat load factor of 69.3%.

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Hospitality

Hotel operating performance worldwide in 2012

According to STR Global and STR (North America), 2012 was a positive year for the hospitality industry, with most regions and sub-regions of the world achieving growth in all key measures – average occupancy, average daily room rate (ADR) and revenue per available room (revPAR). This trend has also continued into 2013.

Americas

The Americas reported a 1.5 percentage point (%p) increase in occupancy in 2012 to 61.5%, a 4% gain in ADR to US$ 109 and a 6% jump in revPAR to US$ 67. According to STR, the Caribbean achieved the largest increase in occupancy (+4.5%p to 66.5%) and RevPAR (US$ 117).

In North America occupancy growth was positive overall (+1.5%p to 61.4%). Among the key cities in the region, Houston, Texas, recorded the highest percentage increase in occupancy, +5.6%p.

Central and South America performed below par, with occupancy and revPAR down in both sub-regions. São Paulo, Brazil (-3.0%p) and Buenos Aires, Argentina (-5.4%p) suffered the worst declines on a city-by-city basis.

Other highlights:

- Santiago, Chile (+11% to US$ 176), and San Francisco, California (+11% to US$ 172), achieved the largest ADR increases for the year.
- Four markets experienced double-digit revPAR growth: San Francisco (+13% to US$ 138); Santiago (+13% to US$ 127); Los Angeles (+11% to US$ 98); and Chicago, Illinois (+10% to US$ 84).

During the first quarter 2013, the region's occupancy rose 1.6% to 57.9%, ADR was up 4% to US$ 112 and revPAR increased 6% to US$ 65.

Europe

Europe's hotel industry performance in 2012 was largely positive. Average occupancy overall was flat at 66.2%, with increases in Eastern Europe (+1.6%p to 58.1%) and Western Europe (+0.5%p to 65.9%), offset by Southern Europe where occupancy decreased by 0.8%p to 62.2%. In euro, ADR averaged 104 euro for the year (+4.7%) and revPAR climbed 4.8% to 69 euro. All subregions shared in this increase in ADR and RevPar.

Hotel performance by region

	Occupancy (%)			Average Room Rate			RevPAR		
	Full year			Full year			Full year		
	2012*	2011	Change	2012*	2011	Change	2012*	2011	Change
		(%)	(%p)		US$	(%)		US$	(%)
Americas	61.5	60.1	1.5	109	105	3.8	67	63	6.3
North America	61.4	59.9	1.5	107	103	3.9	66	62	6.5
Caribbean	66.5	62.0	4.5	176	170	3.9	117	105	11.4
Central America	57.4	60.4	-3.0	114	114	0.0	66	69	-4.9
South America	65.0	66.7	-1.6	143	141	1.0	93	94	-1.5
Asia and the Pacific	68.3	67.9	0.3	129	128	0.9	88	87	1.4
North-East Asia	67.5	67.3	0.2	114	112	1.9	77	75	2.2
South-East Asia	70.6	69.1	1.5	136	132	2.7	96	91	4.9
Australia & Oceania	73.3	72.6	0.8	176	172	2.5	129	125	3.6
Central & South Asia	59.1	60.1	-1.0	141	157	-10.2	83	94	-11.6
Africa & Middle East	60.3	56.8	3.5	162	162	-0.5	98	92	5.6
North Africa (incl. Egypt)	52.0	44.5	7.5	85	91	-6.1	44	40	9.7
Southern Africa	59.6	57.3	2.3	132	139	-5.5	78	80	-1.8
Middle East	64.3	62.1	2.3	204	199	2.6	132	124	6.4
					euro	(%)		euro	(%)
Europe	66.2	66.1	0.1	104	100	4.7	69	66	4.8
Northern Europe	70.5	70.3	0.2	100	92	8.3	70	65	8.6
Western Europe	66.4	65.9	0.5	115	113	1.9	77	75	2.7
Eastern Europe	59.7	58.1	1.6	89	84	5.8	53	49	8.6
Southern Europe	62.2	63.0	-0.8	103	101	2.3	64	63	1.1

Source: STR (North America) and STR Global. (%p: percentage points) = up = down

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Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Americas		61.5	60.1	1.5
North America		61.4	59.9	1.5
Canada	Montreal	64.2	65.2	-1.0
	Toronto	67.6	67.9	-0.2
	Vancouver	66.5	66.1	0.4
Mexico	Cancun	65.2	63.5	1.8
	Mexico City	63.2	62.4	0.8
United States	Phoenix, AZ	57.7	57.9	-0.2
	Anaheim, CA	73.0	70.8	2.2
	Los Angeles, CA	75.4	71.7	3.7
	San Diego, CA	70.6	68.6	2.0
	San Francisco, CA	80.4	79.0	1.4
	Washington, DC	67.5	67.3	0.2
	Miami, FL	76.3	75.4	0.9
	Orlando, FL	68.8	67.6	1.2
	Atlanta, GA	60.9	59.0	1.8
	Oahu Island, HI	84.7	80.7	4.0
	Chicago, IL	66.8	64.2	2.6
	New Orleans, LA	67.7	64.1	3.6
	New York, NY	83.7	81.2	2.5
	Dallas, TX	61.0	59.0	2.0
	Houston, TX	65.4	59.8	5.6
Central America		57.4	60.4	-3.0
Costa Rica	San Jose	58.0	58.9	-0.9
South America		65.0	66.7	-1.6
Argentina	Buenos Aires	64.3	69.7	-5.4
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	78.7	79.4	-0.6
	Sao Paulo	65.2	68.2	-3.0
Chile	Santiago	72.1	71.4	0.6
Peru	Lima	71.5	71.2	0.3

Source: STR Global — = up / = down

Data for North America sourced STR

Highlights from key market performers for 2012 include (year-on-year comparisons, all currency in euro):

- Reykjavik, Iceland, rose 7.5%p in occupancy to 69.9%, reporting the largest increase in that metric, followed by Bratislava, Slovakia, with a 5.0%p occupancy increase to 51.5%.
- Four markets achieved ADR increases of 10% or more: London, UK (+12% to 172 euro); Tallinn, Estonia (+12% to 66 euro); Warsaw, Poland (+11% to 83 euro); and Reykjavik (+10% to 90 euro).
- Five markets experienced double-digit revPAR growth in 2012: Reykjavik (+24% to 64 euro); Dublin, Ireland (+14% to 66 euro); Moscow, Russia (+12% to 99 euro); Tallinn (+11% to 42 euro); and Warsaw (+11% to 57 euro).
- Athens, Greece, fell 6.0% in occupancy to 53.1%, and 19% in revPAR to 50 euro, posting the largest decrease in these metrics.

In Q1 2013, the region reported a 1.2% increase in occupancy to 58.1%, ADR fell 1.1%, in euro terms, to 96 and revPAR rose 0.1% to 56 euro.

Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Europe		66.2	66.1	0.1
Northern Europe		70.5	70.3	0.2
Denmark	Copenhagen	67.2	65.9	1.2
Iceland	Reykjavik	69.9	62.4	7.5
Ireland	Dublin	75.0	71.7	3.3
Norway	Oslo	67.8	63.0	4.8
United Kingdom	London	80.5	82.1	-1.5
Western Europe		66.4	65.9	0.5
Austria	Vienna	71.8	71.7	0.1
Belgium	Brussels	67.0	67.2	-0.3
France	Paris	78.9	79.0	-0.1
Germany	Frankfurt	67.1	65.7	1.4
	Berlin	72.5	69.3	3.2
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	63.4	67.9	-4.5
Netherlands	Amsterdam	74.7	75.0	-0.4
Switzerland	Geneva	64.0	65.4	-1.4
	Zurich	71.0	71.1	-0.1
Eastern Europe		59.7	58.1	1.6
Czech Rep	Prague	68.5	66.6	1.8
Hungary	Budapest	63.7	61.8	1.9
Poland	Warsaw	68.5	68.5	0.0
Russian Federation	Moscow	66.8	63.6	3.2
Slovakia	Bratislava	51.5	46.5	5.0
Southern Europe		62.2	63.0	-0.8
Greece	Athens	53.0	59.1	-6.0
Israel	Tel Aviv	73.0	75.1	-2.1
Italy	Milan	61.0	62.9	-1.9
	Rome	66.4	66.9	-0.5
Portugal	Lisbon	62.6	65.6	-3.0
Spain	Barcelona	71.3	70.5	0.7
	Madrid	63.9	66.3	-2.4
Turkey	Istanbul	72.5	69.7	2.8

Source: STR Global — = up / = down

Asia and the Pacific

Hotels in Asia and the Pacific experienced positive results in all three key performance measures in 2012, although average occupancy remained almost flat (+0.3%p) and growth in other indicators was much slower than in the previous year – with ADR up 1% to US$ 129 and revPAR up 1% to US$ 88.

According to STR Global, demand has been outpacing supply in the region over the past three years, growing 3.5% during 2012. The region's revPAR of US$ 88 for 2012 is just short of the US$ 89 achieved in 2008, which was the highest revPAR over the past 14 years.

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Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Asia and the Pacific		68.3	67.9	0.3
North-East Asia		67.5	67.3	0.2
China	Beijing	70.9	69.9	1.0
	Shanghai	63.7	61.1	2.6
Hong Kong (China)	Hong Kong	85.1	85.5	-0.4
Japan	Osaka	82.7	78.7	4.1
	Tokyo	82.7	74.8	7.8
Korea, Republic of	Seoul	81.3	82.6	-1.3
Taiwan (pr. of China)	Taipei	70.3	72.4	-2.1
South-East Asia		70.6	69.1	1.5
Indonesia	Bali	69.6	72.8	-3.1
	Jakarta	71.8	71.0	0.8
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	74.8	73.5	1.3
Philippines	Manila	71.5	72.7	-1.1
Singapore	Singapore	84.2	84.0	0.2
Thailand	Bangkok	70.5	63.5	7.0
	Phuket	71.8	69.8	1.9
Vietnam	Hanoi	64.6	61.5	3.1
Australia & Oceania		73.3	72.6	0.8
Australia	Sydney	81.2	82.1	-0.9
New Zealand	Auckland	75.2	76.3	-1.1
Central & South Asia		73.3	72.6	0.8
India	Bangalore	53.6	56.1	-2.5
	Delhi	61.7	61.7	0.0
	Mumbai	62.5	63.9	-1.4

Source: STR Global = up

 = down

Out of the countries tracked across the region, Thailand and Japan had strong revPAR improvements in local currency, highlighting their recoveries from 2011 events. New Zealand, on the other hand, saw the biggest drop in revPAR across the region with a 9% decline, since the performance compared against that during the 2011 Rugby World Cup.

Highlights from key market performers for 2012 in local currency (year-on-year comparisons):

- Bangkok, Thailand (+7.0%p to 70.5%), and Tokyo, Japan (+7.8%p to 82.5%), achieved the largest occupancy increases for the year.
- Bali, Indonesia (-3.1%p to 69.6%) suffered the biggest occupancy fall.
- Three markets experienced double-digit ADR increases: Jakarta, Indonesia (+18% to rupiah 930,099); Taipei, Taiwan (+12% to T$ 5,599); and Tokyo (+10% to ¥ 14,529).
- Four markets achieved revPAR growth of more than 10%: Tokyo (+22% to ¥ 11,990); Jakarta (+19% to rupiah 667,120); Bangkok (+17% to B 2,052); and Phuket, Thailand (+11% to B 2,851).
- Auckland, New Zealand, reported the largest ADR (-14% to NZ$ 136) and revPAR (-15% to NZ$ 103) decreases for the year.

During Q1 2013, the region reported a 0.9%p decrease in occupancy to 65.8%, a 2% drop in ADR to US$ 132 and a 3% decrease in revPAR to US$ 87.

Middle East / Africa

STR Global's results show that the Middle East and Africa region reported mostly mixed performance results in 2012 in ADR and revPAR when reported in US dollars – with an 0.5% decrease in ADR overall to US$ 162 and a 6% increase in revenue per available room to US$ 98. But average occupancy rose by 3.5%p to 60.3% for the year.

'Looking at Africa's performance in constant US dollars, a difference in ADR performances between Northern Africa and the rest of Africa becomes evident,' said Elizabeth Winkle, Managing Director of STR Global. 'Northern Africa's ADR declined 2.1% in constant US dollars, while the remaining continent's ADR increased 2.6%.' Northern Africa experienced a bounce-back in occupancy with a 7.5%p increase to 52.0%. Its African neighbours, meanwhile, saw occupancy grow 2.3%p to 59.6%.

The Middle East had a good year achieving revPAR of US$ 132. According to STR Global, the region remained popular with developers and guests growing 6% in room inventory and 10% in demand.

Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Africa & Middle East		60.3	56.8	3.5
Middle East		64.3	62.1	2.3
Jordan	Amman	65.1	56.6	8.5
Kuwait	Kuwait	53.9	54.5	-0.6
Lebanon	Beirut	50.8	55.1	-4.3
Oman	Muscat	59.7	52.3	7.3
Qatar	Doha	56.2	60.8	-4.6
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	56.6	60.6	-4.0
Untd Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	61.1	64.7	-3.6
	Dubai	76.8	74.8	2.1
North Africa (incl. Egypt)		52.0	44.5	7.5
Egypt	Cairo	45.7	36.7	9.0
	Sharm El-Sheikh	61.1	48.5	12.5
Southern Africa		59.6	57.3	2.3
Kenya	Nairobi	62.6	68.6	-6.0
South Africa	Cape Town	60.9	57.3	3.6

Source: STR Global = up

 = down

Highlights among the region's key markets for 2012 include (year-on-year comparisons, all currency in US dollars):

- Sharm-El-Sheikh, Egypt, recorded a 12.5 percentage point recovery in occupancy – the largest increase in that

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metric, followed by Cairo, up 9.0%p to 45.7%, and Amman, Jordan, +8.5%p to 65.1%.

- Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (+9% to US$ 222), and Dubai, United Arab Emirates (+8% to US$ 235), ended the year with the largest ADR increases.
- Beirut, Lebanon, reported the only double-digit ADR decrease, falling 10% to US$ 187.
- Four markets achieved double-digit revPAR growth: Amman (+21% to US$ 99); Jeddah (+20% to US$ 177); Cairo (+14% to US$ 47); and Dubai (+11% to US$ 181).
- Beirut fell 17% in revPAR to US$ 95, reporting the largest decrease in that metric.
- Nairobi, Kenya, reported the largest occupancy decrease, falling 6.0%p to 62.6%.

During first three months of 2013, the Middle East and Africa region's occupancy rose 5.9%p to 64.3%, ADR was up 3% to US$ 179 and revPAR increased 9% to US$ 115.

Hospitality industry data

The hotel data presented in this section has been kindly provided by STR Global Ltd and Smith Travel Research, Inc.

STR Global and STR track hotel performance data from over 46,000 hotels worldwide which represent all segments of mainly branded hotel supply. Hotel performance results for the majority of capital and gateway cities across the world is available.

Occupancy = rooms sold / rooms available, i.e. the percentage of available rooms that were sold during a specified period of time. Occupancy is calculated by dividing the number of rooms sold by rooms available. Occupancy takes both account of demand and supply growth. If demand grows, but is outstripped by supply growth, occupancy will decrease.

ADR (Average Daily Rate) = room revenue / rooms sold, i.e. a measure of the average rate paid for rooms sold, calculated by dividing room revenue by rooms sold.

RevPAR (Revenue per available room) = room revenue / rooms available (or = occupancy x ADR), i.e. the total guest room revenue divided by the total number of available rooms. RevPAR differs from ADR because RevPAR is affected by the amount of unoccupied available rooms, while ADR shows only the average rate of rooms actually sold.

For methodology see further:
www.strglobal.com/Resources/Glossary.aspx.

For further information on STR Global and STR please visit:
www.strglobal.com.

For STR and STR Global Data News see also:
www.hotelnewsnow.com/Industry_Analysis/STRDataNews.aspx.

Hotel room stock and pipeline

After a relatively modest increase in hotel room capacity worldwide in 2012 (of around 2%), with Asia Pacific leading in terms of both percentage increase (+3.3%) and number of new hotel rooms (approx. 96,000), the market is set to rise more sharply in most regions in 2013 and 2014. 2012's increase amounted to some 155,500 rooms bringing the total in STR / STR Global's hotel room database to 13-14 million, excluding properties with fewer than ten rooms.

Overall there is an active pipeline of over a million new hotel rooms in planning or execution to come into the market over the coming years. The total active pipeline data includes projects in the 'In Construction, Final Planning and Planning' stages but does not include projects in the Pre-Planning stage.

Over 2013 and 2014 the total count is expected to increase by about half a million rooms. The region attracting the strongest growth will be the Middle East / Africa, according to STR / STR Global's hotel pipeline, or +11% – assuming all hotels under construction or planned come on line as scheduled. Central and South America should also see a substantial 7.7% increase. Europe (2.1%), North America (3.1%) and Asia and the Pacific (4.4%) will see more modest rates of growth.

By region:

United States

The US hotel industry is expected to experience a good rebound in demand this year, with all segments showing very solid increases in occupancy and ADR. In 2014, supply (+1.5%) and demand (+2.8%) are both projected to increase.

The total active US hotel development pipeline comprises 2,717 projects totalling 320,750 rooms, according to the March 2013 STR Pipeline Report. This represents a 9% increase in the number of rooms in the total active pipeline compared with March 2012 and a 19% increase in rooms under construction.

Among the top 25 markets, New York reported the largest number of rooms under construction with 10,247 rooms. Three other markets reported more than 2,000 in the 'In Construction' phase: Washington, DC (3,069 rooms); Orlando, Florida (2,956 rooms); and Chicago, Illinois (2,694 rooms).

Canada / Mexico / Caribbean

Canada's hotel development pipeline comprises 203 projects totalling 22,845 rooms, according to the March 2013 STR Pipeline Report. This represents a 15.4% increase in the number of rooms in the total active pipeline compared with March 2012.

The March 2013 STR Construction Pipeline Report shows that the Caribbean / Mexico hotel development pipeline comprises 118 hotels totalling 20,015 rooms.

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Among countries in the region, Haiti reported the largest expected room supply growth (+58%) if all 560 rooms in the country's total active pipeline open. Six other countries reported expected room supply growth of more than 10%: Anguilla (+31% with 220 rooms); Turks and Caicos (+26% with 747 rooms); St. Kitts / Nevis (+20% with 310 rooms); Bahamas (+18% with 2,468 rooms); Dominica (+16% with 100 rooms); and Aruba (+10% with 630 rooms).

Central / South America

The Central / South America hotel development pipeline comprises 235 hotels totalling 36,349 rooms.

Among the region's countries, Brazil reported the most rooms in the 'In Construction' phase with 6,131 rooms. Six other countries reported more than 500 rooms under construction: Panama (2,568 rooms); Argentina (1,568 rooms); Colombia (1,468 rooms); Uruguay (701 rooms); Chile (698 rooms); and Costa Rica (527 rooms).

Europe

The Europe hotel development pipeline comprises 818 hotels totalling 135,115 rooms, according to the March 2013 STR Global Construction Pipeline Report.

Among the key markets in the region, Manchester, UK reported the largest expected room growth (+23%) if all 3,061 rooms in the market's total active pipeline open. Four other markets reported significant expected room growth: Birmingham, UK (+18% with 1,702 rooms); Istanbul, Turkey (+15% with 5,447 rooms); London, UK (+14% with 16,392 rooms); and Moscow, Russia (+13% with 4,697 rooms).

Asia and the Pacific

The Asia / Pacific hotel development pipeline comprises 1,788 hotels totalling 385,043 rooms.

Among the countries in the region, the Philippines reported the largest expected supply growth (+36%) if all 14,048 rooms in the country's total active pipeline open. Six other markets reported expected room growth of more than 10%: India (+29% with 54,478 rooms in the active pipeline); Indonesia (+24% with 30,942 rooms); Vietnam (+19% with 8,500 rooms); China (+14% with 211,118 rooms); Malaysia (+13% with 14,245 rooms); and Cambodia (+12% with 1,755 rooms).

Middle East / Africa

The Middle East / Africa hotel development pipeline comprises 483 hotels totalling 118,713 rooms.

In Q1 2013, 11 hotels opened in the region with 1,683 rooms. In the remainder of the year, 133 more hotels are expected to open with 34,931 rooms. The Unaffiliated segment is expected to open the most rooms with 11,557 rooms in 39 hotels. Three other segments are expected to open more than 5,000 more rooms in 2013: the Upper Upscale segment (6,950 rooms); the Luxury segment (6,855 rooms); and the Upscale segment (6,639 rooms).

In 2014, 141 hotels are expected to open with 30,924 rooms. The largest numbers of rooms are expected to open in the Upper Upscale segment (11,269 rooms in 38 hotels), followed by the Luxury segment (6,186 rooms in 28 hotels) and the Upscale segment (5,909 rooms in 30 hotels).

Hotel room stock and pipeline

	rooms		total active pipeline		of which rooms opening	
	2012	% change over previous year	hotels	rooms	projected 2013 & 2014	% change if all rooms open
World	13 to 14 million	2.0%	6,357	1,039,000	500,000	3.7%
North America	Over 5 million	0.6%	3,033	364,000	Over 180,000	3.1%
Central & South America	Over 300,000	2.2%	235	36,000	Over 28,000	7.7%
Europe	Over 4 million	1.1%	818	135,000	Over 90,000	2.1%
Asia Pacific	Over 3 million	3.3%	1,788	385,000	Over 130,000	4.4%
Africa & Middle East	Over 700,000	2.8%	483	119,000	Over 70,000	10.7%

Source: STR Global (hotels with at least 10 rooms)

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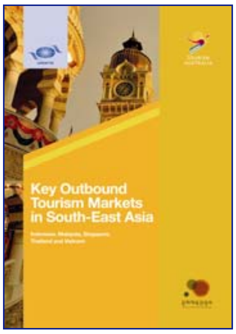
World Tourism Organization UNWTO Publications

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

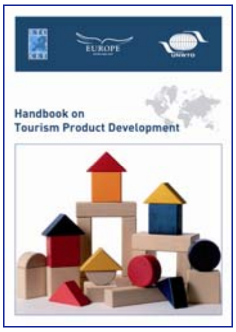
Key Outbound Tourism Markets in South-East Asia



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 the 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 a regional overview in terms of tourism and travel patterns, a detailed, country-specific analysis and a comparative evaluation of current and future potential tourism generating countries.

Available in English

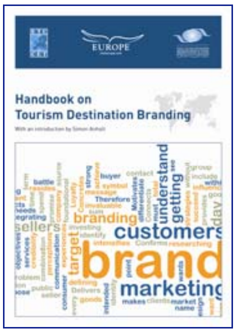
Handbook on Tourism Product Development



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

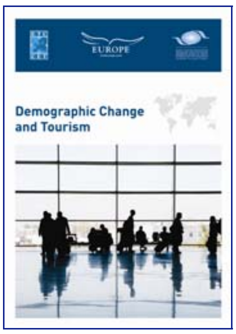
Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding



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

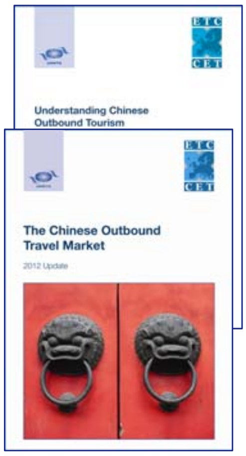
Demographic Change and Tourism



The UNWTO/ETC report on Demographic Change and Tourism aims to be a reference for destinations and the industry, a means to achieve a better understanding of current and future demographic changes (e.g. population growth and ageing, migration and family diversification) and how these will impact upon tourism, how to anticipate and react upon them in the most competitive way.

Available in English

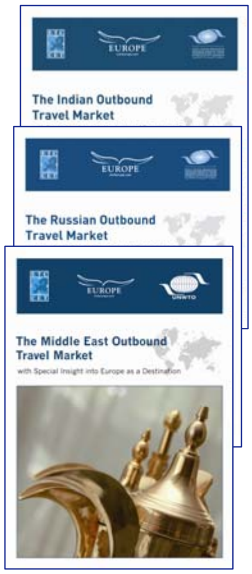
The Chinese Outbound Travel Market and Understanding Chinese Outbound Tourism



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. The 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 statistical 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 2013 edition presents data for 205 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 data related to inbound tourism (total arrivals and overnight stays), broken down by country of origin. The 2013 edition presents data for 199 countries and territories from 2007 to 2011, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.

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Subscribers issue - April 2013

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer
Volume 11 • April 2013 – Statistical Annex

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

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)

Q1: January, February, March
Q2: April, May, June
Q3: July, August, September
Q4: October, November, December

T1: From January to April
T2: From May to August
T3: From September to 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.

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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 is a specialized agency of the United Nations and the leading international organization in the field of tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism know-how. Its membership includes 164 countries and territories and over 400 Affiliate Members representing local governments, tourism associations and private sector companies including airlines, hotel groups and tour operators.

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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*				2011			
					(million)	(%)			(%)	YTD	Jan	Feb	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
World	678	809	950	996	1,035	100	6.4	4.8	4.0	3.6	2.3	4.9	5.9	3.8	2.7	4.7	4.1	7.1	5.5	4.1
Advanced economies[1]	*422*	*461*	*507*	*531*	*550*	*53.2*	*5.2*	*4.7*	*3.7*	*3.2*	*0.6*	*5.9*	*6.5*	*3.7*	*2.7*	*3.9*	*3.6*	*7.3*	*6.3*	*5.2*
Emerging economies[1]	*256*	*348*	*443*	*465*	*485*	*46.8*	*7.8*	*5.0*	*4.3*	*3.9*	*3.8*	*4.0*	*5.4*	*3.8*	*2.7*	*5.5*	*4.6*	*6.9*	*4.5*	*2.9*
By UNWTO regions:																				
Europe	*389.4*	*450.9*	*486.6*	*516.9*	*534.4*	*51.6*	*3.0*	*6.2*	*3.4*	*4.2*	*1.9*	*6.6*	*4.7*	*3.2*	*3.0*	*4.6*	*5.9*	*9.5*	*6.8*	*5.7*
Northern Europe	47.8	62.4	63.8	64.8	65.1	6.3	1.8	1.6	0.5	4.6	-0.6	10.4	4.2	1.5	-2.7	4.8	10.6	16.4	12.2	5.6
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	154.3	161.1	166.5	16.1	3.9	4.4	3.3	1.0	-1.7	3.5	5.7	3.3	1.8	4.4	4.0	5.5	3.4	5.4
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	95.0	103.9	111.6	10.8	3.1	9.4	7.4	9.2	8.4	10.0	8.7	8.9	8.5	9.2	7.4	9.5	6.6	8.0
Southern/Mediter. Eu.	132.6	156.4	173.5	187.0	191.2	18.5	2.5	7.8	2.2	3.8	1.6	5.9	1.1	0.7	3.2	1.6	5.2	10.6	8.3	4.6
- of which EU-27	328.1	358.1	372.0	391.4	400.3	38.7	2.6	5.2	2.3	2.3	-0.1	4.8	4.6	2.2	1.7	3.4	5.3	9.1	6.7	5.3
Asia and the Pacific	*110.1*	*153.6*	*205.1*	*218.2*	*233.6*	*22.6*	*13.2*	*6.4*	*7.0*	*5.3*	*4.1*	*6.5*	*8.8*	*7.6*	*4.6*	*7.4*	*4.8*	*6.0*	*8.1*	*6.9*
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	111.5	115.8	122.8	11.9	13.8	3.8	6.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	8.4	8.6	5.4	2.3	2.1	0.7	5.1	7.3
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	70.0	77.3	84.6	8.2	12.5	10.4	9.4	10.6	8.5	12.8	10.1	7.3	3.6	16.7	7.7	14.1	14.1	6.3
Oceania	9.6	11.0	11.6	11.7	12.1	1.2	6.1	0.9	4.1	3.3	-1.5	8.0	4.5	5.2	3.0	4.0	-0.4	0.7	0.2	2.9
South Asia	6.1	8.1	12.0	13.5	14.1	1.4	19.5	12.6	4.2	3.2	1.4	5.1	8.8	2.4	3.8	2.5	16.0	17.9	10.2	10.4
Americas	*128.2*	*133.3*	*150.4*	*156.5*	*163.0*	*15.7*	*6.4*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*1.1*	*1.3*	*0.9*	*7.1*	*3.0*	*3.5*	*3.0*	*2.9*	*6.1*	*3.7*	*3.2*
North America	91.5	89.9	99.3	102.1	105.9	10.2	6.7	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	7.6	1.8	3.3	2.8	0.6	5.1	3.4	1.8
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.1	21.0	2.0	1.6	3.0	4.4	-2.2	-0.8	-3.5	5.3	5.8	3.8	2.8	2.5	3.5	1.4	4.3
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.9	8.3	8.9	0.9	4.0	4.4	7.5	-1.3	-3.5	1.2	7.0	6.9	5.1	7.2	2.7	4.2	2.8	4.7
South America	15.3	18.3	23.6	26.0	27.2	2.6	10.2	10.0	4.7	-0.2	0.2	-0.7	7.3	4.7	3.7	2.7	10.1	15.3	7.8	7.0
Africa	*26.2*	*34.8*	*49.9*	*49.4*	*52.6*	*5.1*	*8.8*	*-1.0*	*6.4*	*-2.1*	*-2.6*	*-1.6*	*4.9*	*6.9*	*6.3*	*3.7*	*4.2*	*-3.0*	*-2.6*	*3.9*
North Africa	10.2	13.9	18.8	17.1	18.5	1.8	6.7	-9.1	8.7	-2.4	-1.6	-3.2	9.5	11.8	8.9	4.5	-11.1	-8.6	-11.9	-3.4
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	31.1	32.4	34.0	3.3	10.1	3.9	5.2	-2.0	-2.9	-1.1	3.2	4.1	4.5	3.4	11.2	0.4	5.3	7.5
Middle East	*24.1*	*36.3*	*58.2*	*54.9*	*52.0*	*5.0*	*11.6*	*-5.6*	*-5.4*	*4.6*	*4.1*	*5.0*	*-0.8*	*-5.1*	*-14.0*	*-0.1*	*-5.7*	*1.4*	*-5.4*	*-13.0*

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

[1] Classication 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*
	real				projection
	full year, change				between
World	-3.9%	6.4%	4.8%	4.0%	+3% and +4%
Europe	-5.0%	3.0%	6.2%	3.6%	+2% and +3%
Asia and the Pacific	-1.6%	13.2%	6.4%	7.1%	+5% and +6%
Americas	-4.7%	6.4%	4.1%	4.1%	+3% and +4%
Africa	3.4%	8.8%	-1.0%	5.4%	+4% and +6%
Middle East	-5.2%	11.6%	-5.6%	-5.3%	+0% and +5%

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

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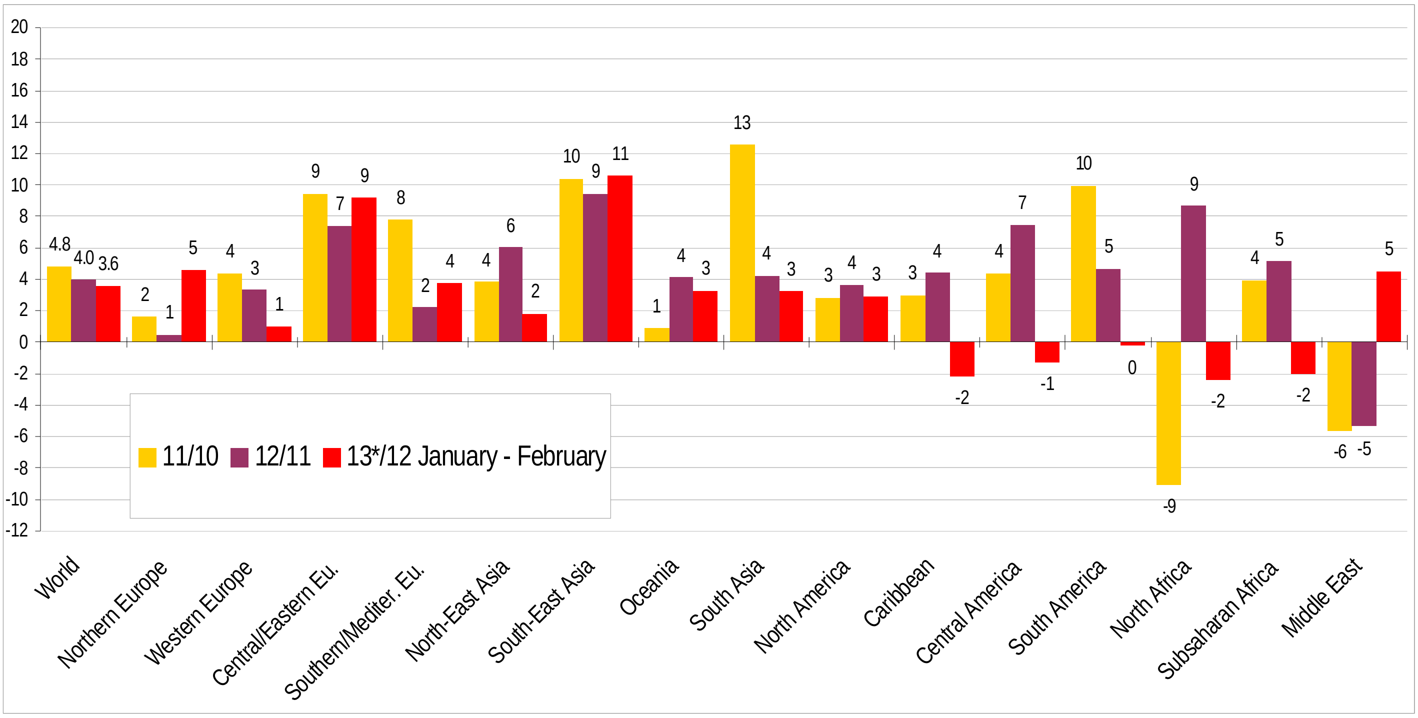
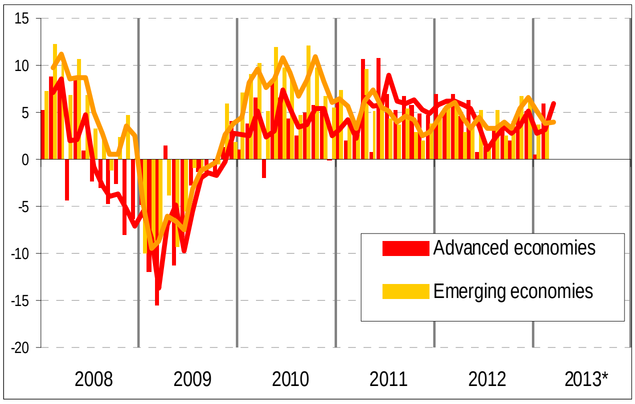
International Tourist Arrivals (% change over same period of the previous year)



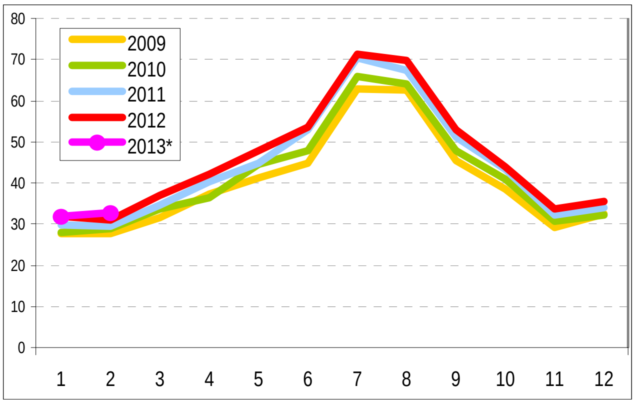
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution
Advanced economies & Emerging economies (% change)



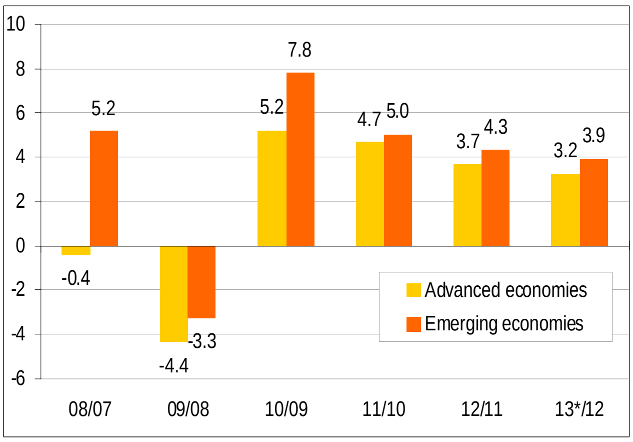
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution
Advanced economies (million)



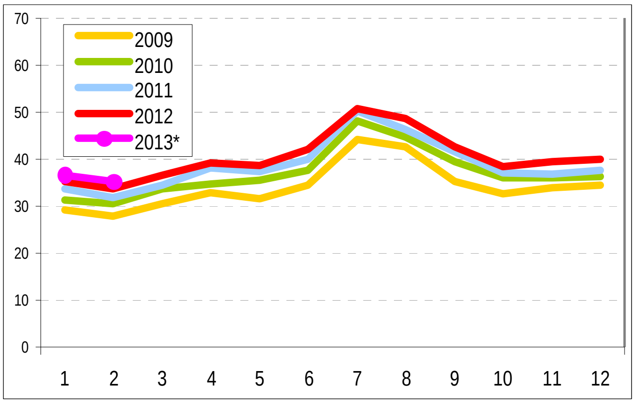
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution
Emerging economies (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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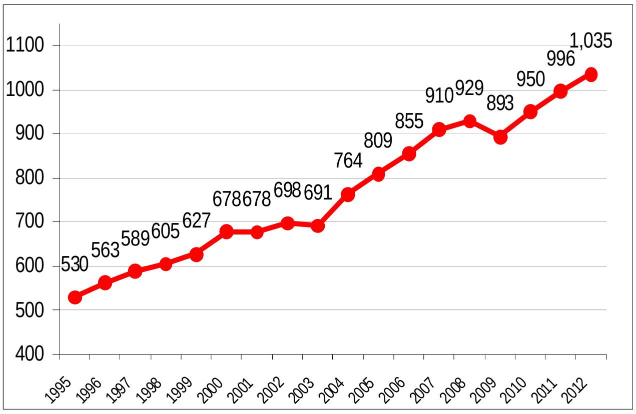
World: Inbound Tourism

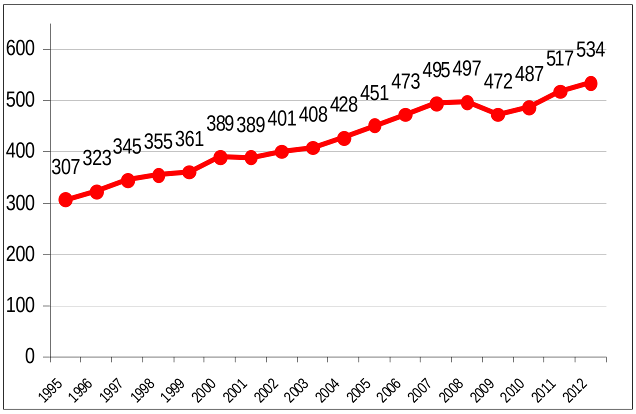
International Tourist Arrivals (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Europe: Inbound Tourism

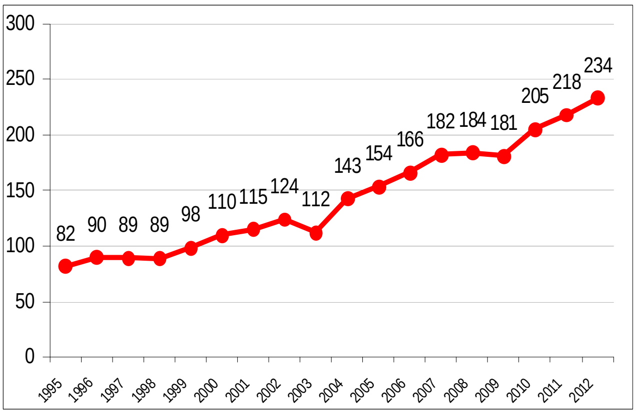
International Tourist Arrivals (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Asia and the Pacific: Inbound Tourism

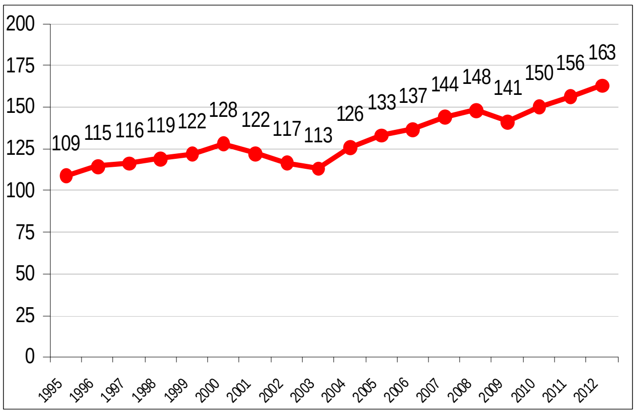
International Tourist Arrivals (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Americas: Inbound Tourism

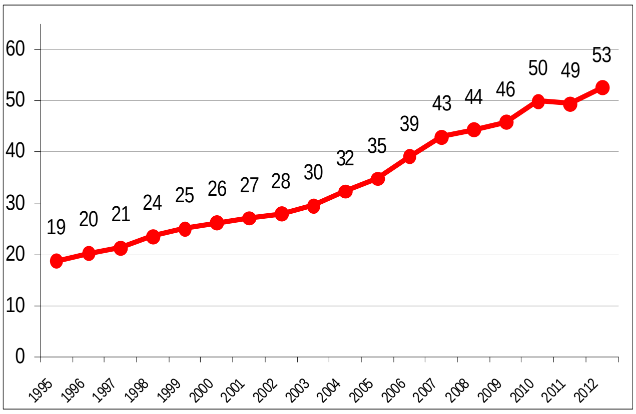
International Tourist Arrivals (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Africa: Inbound Tourism

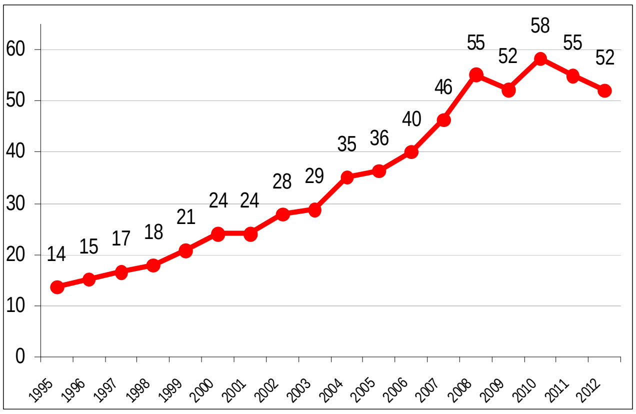
International Tourist Arrivals (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Middle East: Inbound Tourism

International Tourist Arrivals (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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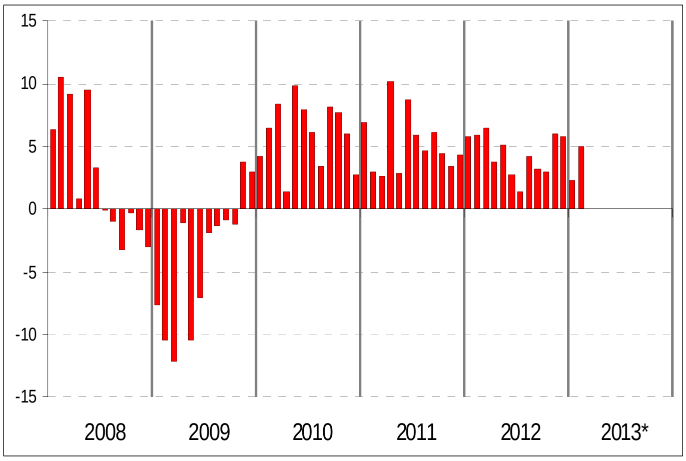
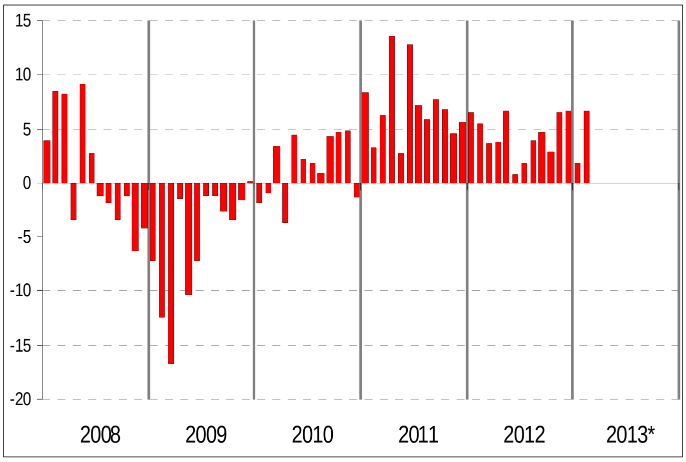
International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution
World (% change)



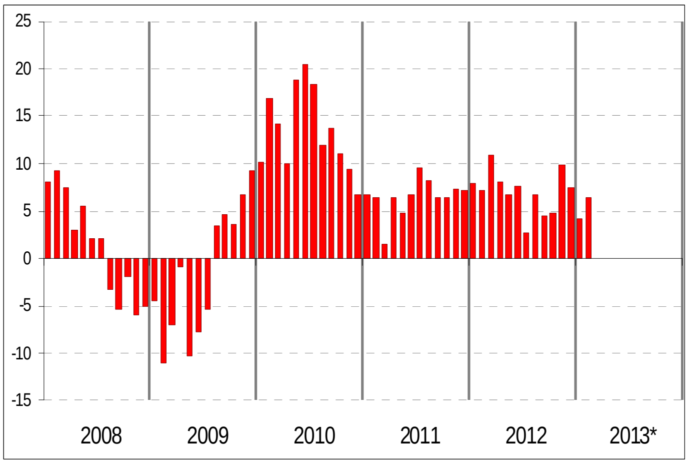
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution
Europe (% change)



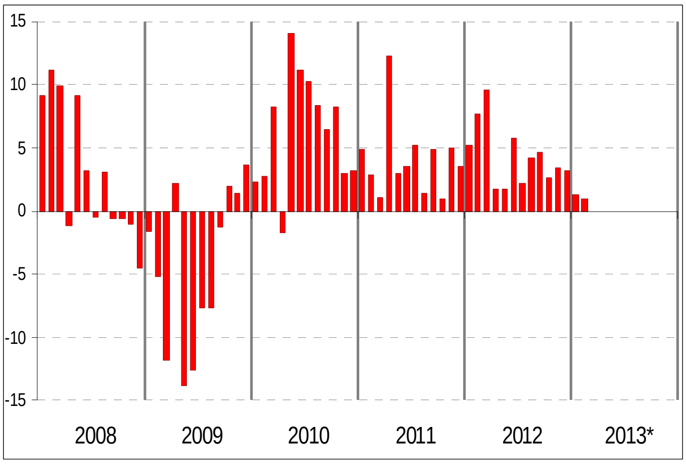
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution
Asia and the Pacific (% change)



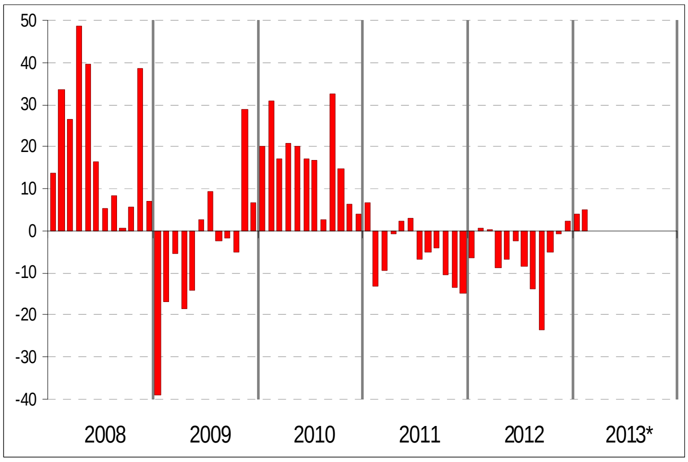
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution
Americas (% change)



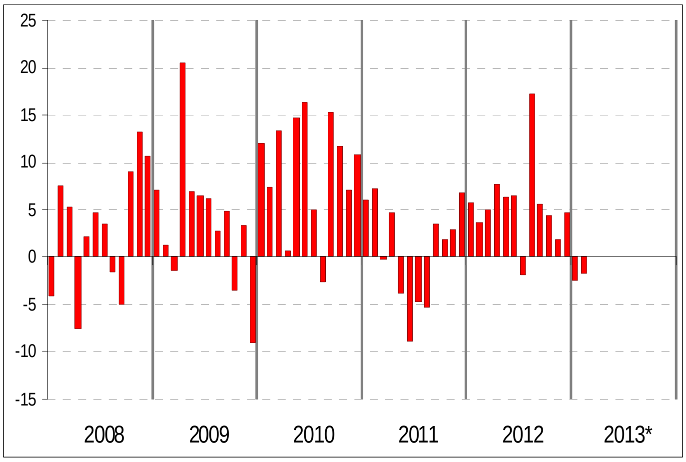
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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) ©

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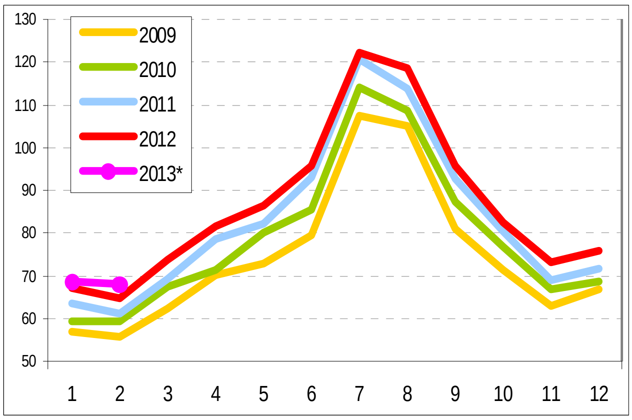
International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

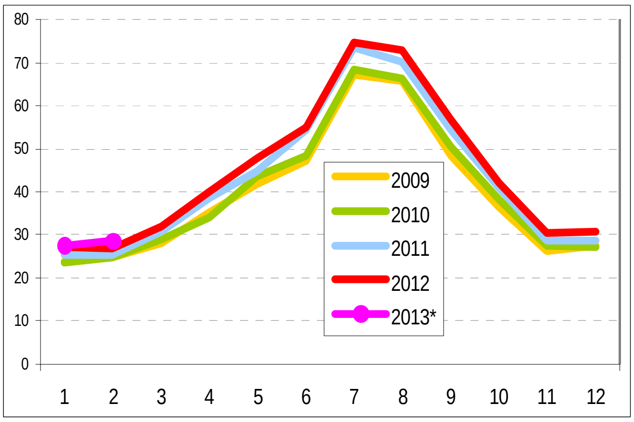
World (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

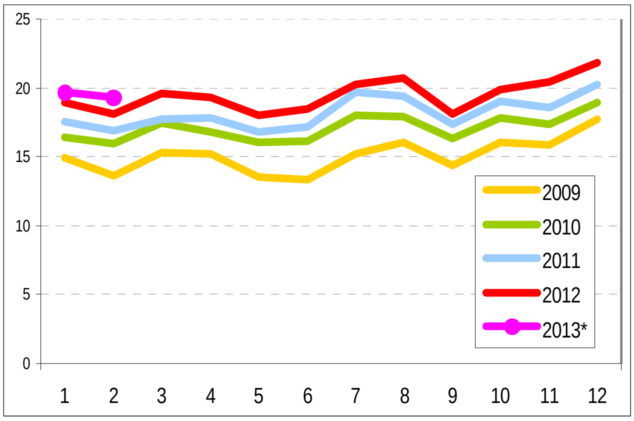
Europe (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

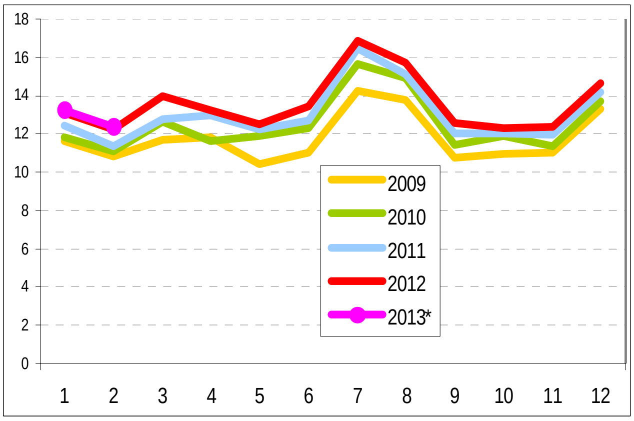
Asia and the Pacific (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

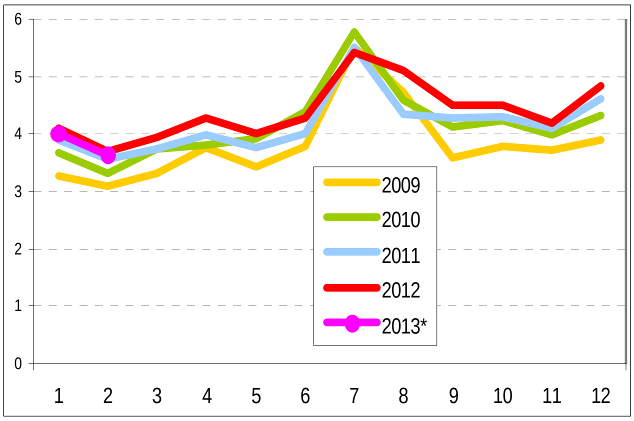
Americas (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

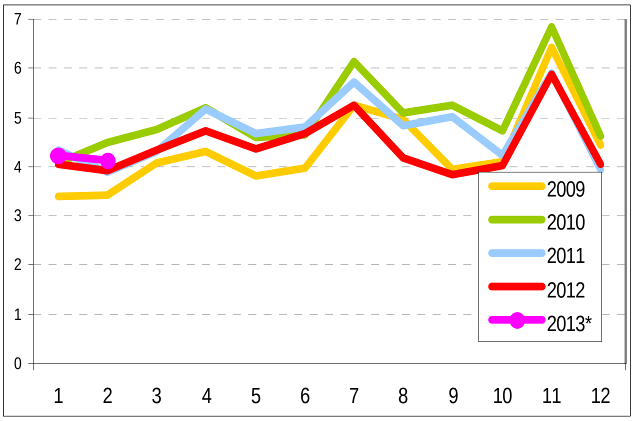
Africa (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Middle East (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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International Tourism Receipts, World

	International Tourism Receipts (billion)											Change current prices (%)					Change constant prices (%)				
	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												6.4	-4.0	8.2	8.7	7.1	1.8	-5.5	5.5	4.8	4.1
US$	262	403	475	680	745	860	944	855	930	1,042	1,075	9.8	-9.4	8.8	12.1	3.2	5.7	-9.1	7.0	8.7	1.1
Euro	206	308	515	547	593	627	642	613	702	749	837	2.3	-4.4	14.4	6.7	11.8	-1.0	-4.7	12.6	3.9	9.0

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

International Tourism by (Sub)region

	International Tourism Receipts										International Tourist Arrivals					
	Change Local currencies, constant prices (%)			US$ (billion)		Receipts per arrival	euro (billion)		Receipts per arrival	Share (%)	abs. (million)		Change (%)			Share (%)
	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2011	2012*	2012	2011	2012*	2012	2012*	2011	2012	10/09	11/10	12/11	2012
World	5.5	4.8	4.1	1,042	1,075	1,040	749	837	810	100	996	1,035	6.4	4.8	4.0	100
Advanced economies[1]	5.9	6.0	4.3	672	690	1,250	483	537	980	64.1	531	550	5.2	4.7	3.7	53.2
Emerging economies[1]	5.0	2.6	3.6	371	386	800	266	300	620	35.9	465	485	7.8	5.0	4.3	46.8
Europe	*0.1*	*5.2*	*2.3*	*466.3*	*457.4*	*860*	*335.0*	*356.0*	*670*	*42.5*	*516.9*	*534.4*	*3.0*	*6.2*	*3.4*	*51.6*
Northern Europe	3.3	3.4	5.0	69.8	72.3	1,110	50.1	56.3	860	6.7	64.8	65.1	1.8	1.6	0.5	6.3
Western Europe	1.3	4.3	3.0	161.6	157.0	940	116.1	122.2	730	14.6	161.1	166.5	3.9	4.4	3.3	16.1
Central/Eastern Europe	-2.9	7.8	5.3	56.0	57.0	510	40.2	44.4	400	5.3	103.9	111.6	3.1	9.4	7.4	10.8
Southern/Mediter. Eu.	-1.2	6.0	-0.3	178.9	171.1	890	128.5	133.2	700	15.9	187.0	191.2	2.5	7.8	2.2	18.5
- of which EU-27	0.9	4.3	1.9	378.3	367.7	920	271.8	286.2	710	34.2	391.4	400.3	2.6	5.2	2.3	38.7
Asia and the Pacific	*15.5*	*7.9*	*5.8*	*298.7*	*322.8*	*1,380*	*214.6*	*251.2*	*1,080*	*30.0*	*218.2*	*233.6*	*13.2*	*6.4*	*7.0*	*22.6*
North-East Asia	21.4	8.8	7.4	149.6	165.5	1,350	107.5	128.8	1,050	15.4	115.8	122.8	13.8	3.8	6.0	11.9
South-East Asia	15.4	12.5	6.4	84.4	91.4	1,080	60.6	71.2	840	8.5	77.3	84.6	12.5	10.4	9.4	8.2
Oceania	-2.9	-5.5	-0.7	41.0	41.7	3,430	29.4	32.4	2,670	3.9	11.7	12.1	6.1	0.9	4.1	1.2
South Asia	16.3	12.1	5.2	23.7	24.2	1,720	17.0	18.8	1,340	2.2	13.5	14.1	19.5	12.6	4.2	1.4
Americas	*4.4*	*5.2*	*6.8*	*198.4*	*214.8*	*1,320*	*142.5*	*167.2*	*1,030*	*20.0*	*156.5*	*163.0*	*6.4*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*15.7*
North America	6.0	6.3	7.9	144.8	158.6	1,500	104.0	123.5	1,170	14.8	102.1	105.9	6.7	2.8	3.7	10.2
Caribbean	1.6	-0.9	2.4	23.5	24.6	1,170	16.9	19.1	910	2.3	20.1	21.0	1.6	3.0	4.4	2.0
Central America	1.1	0.7	8.9	7.1	8.0	900	5.1	6.2	700	0.7	8.3	8.9	4.0	4.4	7.5	0.9
South America	-1.6	6.2	3.6	23.0	23.6	870	16.5	18.4	680	2.2	26.0	27.2	10.2	10.0	4.7	2.6
Africa	*2.2*	*2.1*	*5.2*	*32.9*	*33.6*	*640*	*23.7*	*26.2*	*500*	*3.1*	*49.4*	*52.6*	*8.8*	*-1.0*	*6.4*	*5.1*
North Africa	0.2	-5.5	2.4	9.6	9.4	510	6.9	7.3	390	0.9	17.1	18.5	6.7	-9.1	8.7	1.8
Subsaharan Africa	3.3	5.6	6.4	23.3	24.3	710	16.8	18.9	560	2.3	32.4	34.0	10.1	3.9	5.2	3.3
Middle East	*17.2*	*-14.4*	*-2.2*	*46.2*	*46.7*	*900*	*33.2*	*36.3*	*700*	*4.3*	*54.9*	*52.0*	*11.6*	*-5.6*	*-5.4*	*5.0*

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

[1] Classication 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

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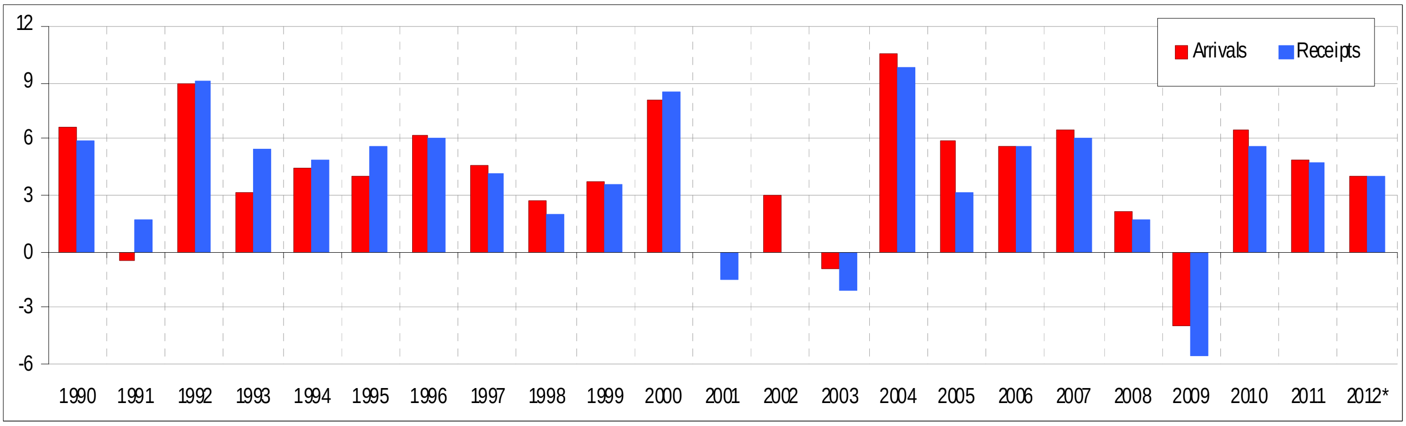
International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts (local currencies, constant prices)

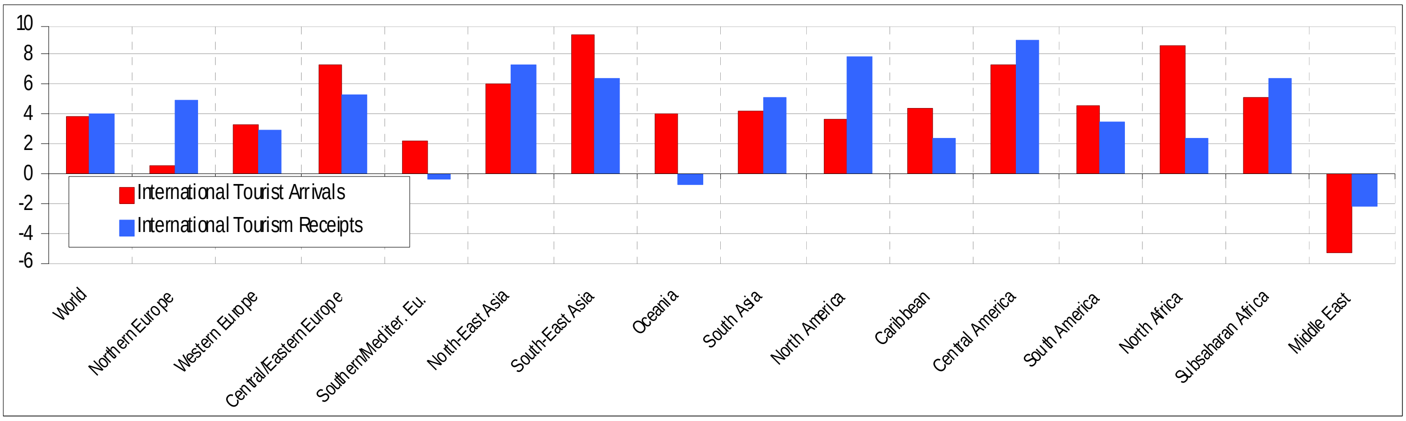
World (% change over previous year)



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) ©

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International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

Rank '12	Rank '11		Series	Full year 2000	2005	2010	2011	2012* (million)	Change 11/10	12/11 (%)	Series	2013* YTD	2013* Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		World		678	809	950	996	1,035	4.8	4.0		3.6		2.3	4.9		5.9	3.8	2.7	4.7	4.1	7.1	5.5	4.1
1	1	France	TF	77.2	75.0	77.6	81.6	83.0	5.0	1.8	TCE	-1.8		-1.8			6.1	2.0	0.0	3.9	2.5	1.8	1.2	4.0
2	2	United States	TF	51.2	49.2	59.8	62.7	..	4.9	..	TF						9.7	3.4	6.8		1.4	7.3	6.7	4.1
3	3	China	TF	31.2	46.8	55.7	57.6	57.7	3.4	0.3	TF	-1.4	-1.4	3.0	-10.6	2.8	4.7	0.4	-1.3	-2.3	2.5	3.4	2.7	5.1
4	4	Spain	TF	46.4	55.9	52.7	56.2	57.7	6.6	2.7	TF	2.1	2.1	-2.6	-0.4	7.7	3.0	3.1	4.8	-1.8	1.6	8.7	7.7	6.1
5	5	Italy	TF	41.2	36.5	43.6	46.1	46.4	5.7	0.5	TF	2.3		2.3			0.7	-2.3	0.7	4.4	2.4	7.8	8.2	1.3
6	6	Turkey	TF	9.6	24.2	31.4	34.7	35.7	10.5	3.0	TF	21.6	21.6	11.1	26.6	25.2	-5.3	-0.8	3.8	4.6	14.6	11.6	7.1	4.0
7	8	Germany	TCE	19.0	21.5	26.9	28.4	30.4	5.5	7.3	TCE	4.3		4.3	4.2		8.9	7.6	7.0	6.0	9.0	6.9	2.7	5.6
8	7	United Kingdom	TF	23.2	28.0	28.3	29.3	29.3	3.6	-0.1	VF	2.6	2.6	-0.8	13.9	-2.7	1.9	1.9	-2.9	4.8	3.5	7.1	2.1	0.6
9	12	Russian Federation	TF	19.2	19.9	20.3	22.7	25.7	11.9	13.4	VF						13.7	15.4	10.8	12.7	13.0	14.5	9.3	11.6
10	9	Malaysia	TF	10.2	16.4	24.6	24.7	25.0	0.6	1.3	TF						0.4	4.3	-2.2	2.9	-3.7	-4.8	4.7	5.4
11	11	Austria	TCE	18.0	20.0	22.0	23.0	24.2	4.6	4.9	TCE	4.2	4.2	-6.3	5.0	14.6	5.2	5.7	4.0	5.5	1.2	7.3	5.4	6.0
12	13	Hong Kong (China)	TF	8.8	14.8	20.1	22.3	23.8	11.1	6.5	TF	7.4	7.4	-1.2	16.4	8.8	8.6	5.0	6.9	5.6	5.7	11.4	14.8	12.1
13	10	Mexico	TF	20.6	21.9	23.3	23.4	23.1	0.5	-1.2	TF	-1.1	-1.1	-0.1	0.0	-2.9	3.5	-3.2	-4.7	-0.9	1.3	2.4	0.8	-2.2
14	14	Ukraine	TF	6.4	17.6	21.2	21.4	23.0	1.0	7.5	TF						-1.6	5.7	12.3	7.9	-1.8	0.2	3.9	-0.8
15	15	Thailand	TF	9.6	11.6	15.9	19.2	22.4	20.7	16.2	TF	18.9	18.9	12.5	25.6	19.2	8.1	9.8	8.6	40.4	14.0	53.3	31.1	-1.6
16	18	Canada	TF	19.6	18.8	16.2	16.0	16.3	-1.3	1.8	TF	0.2		1.1	-0.6		6.5	2.7	0.2	0.9	-4.5	1.7	-2.4	-0.5
17	17	Greece	TF	13.1	14.8	15.0	16.4	15.5	9.5	-5.5	TF	6.9		3.8	11.1		-11.7	-8.3	-3.0	-7.4	13.1	14.2	8.3	3.9
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	8.2	7.8	4.8	8.4
19	16	Saudi Arabia	TF	6.6	8.0	10.9	17.5	13.7	61.3	-21.9	TF						-16.9	-23	-34.6	-6.1	36.5	120	67.2	27.2
20	20	Macao (China)	TF	5.2	9.0	11.9	12.9	13.6	8.4	5.0	TF	7.6	7.6	2.4	11.9	8.8	8.5	2.7	3.6	5.8	-0.7	6.7	16.2	11.0
21	21	Netherlands	TCE	10.0	10.0	10.9	11.3	11.7	3.8	3.4	TCE						6.3	3.2	2.9	1.9	0.0	7.7	2.1	4.4
22	27	Egypt	TF	5.1	8.2	14.1	9.5	11.2	-32.4	17.9	VF	11.1		10.2	12.1		32.0	22.4	10.3	10.0	-45.3	-35.4	-24.0	-29.2
23	26	Korea, Republic of	VF	5.3	6.0	8.8	9.8	11.1	11.3	13.7	VF	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.5	10.3	22.0	24.5	12.1	0.1	2.8	5.3	17.5	18.0
24	22	Sweden	TF	3.8	4.9	5.0	10.8	..	n/a	..	TCE(3)	1.3		3.1	-0.2		6.0	-2.0	-3.9	0.2	-1.0	9.6	-2.9	2.7
25	23	Singapore	TF	6.1	7.1	9.2	10.4	..	13.4	..	VF						14.7	8.3	3.1	10.9	15.7	14.1	14.7	8.4
26	25	Croatia	TCE	5.3	7.7	9.1	9.9	10.4	9.0	4.5	TCE	1.3		-11.7	13.7		13.8	6.0	3.3	7.6	-0.1	13.5	7.5	10.6
27	24	Hungary	TF	3.0	10.0	9.5	10.3	10.4	7.8	1.0	TF						2.8	2.8	-1.6	1.6	7.3	7.7	9.6	5.4
28	28	Morocco	TF	4.3	5.8	9.3	9.3	9.4	0.6	0.3	TF	3.4	3.4	3.4	-3.3	9.5	-4.8	0.8	2.5	1.2	6.5	6.2	-4.0	-3.1
29	31	South Africa	TF	5.9	7.4	8.1	8.3	9.2	3.3	10.2	TF	-4.1		-4.1			10.5	10.5	11.0	8.9	7.1	-1.3	2.2	5.2
30	32	Untd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	3.1	5.8	7.4	8.1	9.0	9.4	10.4	THS(2)						10.2	11.5	8.7	11.2	10.8	4.9	13.6	8.9
31	29	Czech Rep	TF	4.8	9.4	8.6	9.0	8.9	4.5	-1.2	TCE	3.0	3.0	-3.9	4.3	7.2	13.8	3.1	6.8	5.9	2.5	12.1	4.0	4.4
32	30	Switzerland	THS	7.8	7.2	8.6	8.5	8.6	-1.1	0.4	THS	1.5	1.5	-3.4	3.6	3.8	-3.6	-1.2	0.5	6.7	0.5	3.2	-4.5	-2.2
33	40	Japan	VF	4.8	6.7	8.6	6.2	8.4	-27.8	34.6	VF	18.0	18.0	-2.4	33.1	26.3	9.5	96.4	38.4	17.5	-13.3	-50.3	-31.4	-13.5
34	33	Indonesia	TF	5.1	5.0	7.0	7.6	8.0	9.2	5.2	TF	6.0	6.0	-5.9	14.5	10.1	11.0	4.8	0.1	5.6	6.4	6.4	11.7	12.0
35	36	Portugal	TCE	5.7	6.0	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.5	3.8	TCE	6.3		3.1	9.3		3.6	3.4	2.9	6.6	1.2	16.4	9.9	0.5
36	34	Ireland	TF	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.6	..	7.0	..	TF*	7.4	7.4	-14.0	18.3	14.9	-1.2	0.7	-2.6	5.0	8.7	17.1	7.8	-3.2
37	35	Belgium	TCE	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.5	4.3	0.1	TCE						3.3	-0.2	-0.9	-0.5	3.8	8.1	2.0	3.2
38	37	Denmark	TF	3.5	9.2	8.7	7.4	..	-15.8	..	TCE(1)	7.9		9.1	6.7		9.0	2.3	0.3	6.9	11.1	16.8	4.4	2.9
39	41	Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	2.6	3.4	5.6	6.1	7.3	9.3	20.1	VF	10.7	10.7	14.6	8.9	9.5	22.3	28.0	22.1	10.4	9.8	0.0	11.2	16.4
40	42	Vietnam	VF	2.1	3.5	5.0	6.0	6.8	19.1	13.9	VF	-6.2	-6.2	0.8	-19.0	1.6	27.6	-0.2	11.1	15.9	11.4	25.0	9.6	30.6
41	39	India	TF	2.6	3.9	5.8	6.3	6.6	9.2	5.4	TF	2.3	2.3	2.6	1.6	2.7	10.9	1.7	5.6	2.5	9.4	13.5	5.0	9.5
42	38	Bulgaria	TF	2.8	4.8	6.0	6.3	..	4.6	..	VF	7.5	7.5	4.3	14.5	4.7	0.2	-2.1	3.7	3.2	8.1	7.1	1.5	4.8
43	43	Australia	VF	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	-0.2	4.6	VF	5.4	5.4	-1.5	9.1	8.1	4.1	3.5	4.6	5.8	-0.3	2.2	-2.5	0.3
44	48	Tunisia	TF	5.1	6.4	6.9	4.8	6.0	-30.7	24.4	TF	-1.6	-1.6	-10.1	-2.9	6.5	52.8	35.6	19.2	7.1	-44.1	-36.2	-29.0	-16.6
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	-4.5	17.6	5.2	10.4
46	44	Argentina	TF	2.9	3.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	7.1	-1.9	TF						2.3	-1.4	-4.7	-4.3	10.9	11.3	7.7	-0.2
47	47	Norway	TF	3.1	3.8	4.8	5.0	..	4.1	..	THS	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.2	5.9	9.1	0.4	-7.8	9.5	9.6	9.2	10.0	5.6
48	49	Dominican Rp	TF	3.0	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.9	TF	-0.6	-0.6	-1.5	-5.3	4.5	7.9	7.4	6.5	1.6	2.9	4.7	3.2	7.4
49	51	Kazakhstan	TF	1.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	4.4	20.6	8.4	VF						21.6	11.4	1.0	6.3	20.8	45.8	27.5	56.3
50	53	Philippines	TF	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.9	4.3	11.3	9.1	TF	10.8	10.8	6.1	15.5	11.3	16.0	7.0	3.9	9.0	13.0	11.0	12.0	9.2

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

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

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International Tourism Receipts (US$ billion)

Rank '12	Rank '11		Full year US$ 2000	2005	2010	2011	2012* (billion)	Series	Monthly/quarterly data series, Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year) 11/10	12*/11	2013* YTD	2013* Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012* Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		World	475	680	930	1,042	1,075																
1	1	United States	82.9	82.2	103.5	116.1	128.6	sa	12.2	10.7	5.7	5.7	9.5	5.3	2.6	13.0	10.6	8.2	11.3	8.6	15.5	15.3	9.4
2	2	Spain	30.0	48.0	52.5	59.9	55.9		8.6	1.2	-0.4		-1.5	0.9		1.0	0.4	3.0	-1.1	6.7	12.2	8.8	5.7
3	3	France	33.0	44.0	46.9	54.5	53.7		10.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	5.0	-0.3	18.7	9.2	9.4	8.8	19.4
4	4	China	16.2	29.3	45.8	48.5	50.0	$	5.8	3.2	0.6	0.6	9.3	-12.4	4.8	4.8	-0.2	-3.4	-2.5	4.3	5.8	5.3	7.6
5	5	Italy	27.5	35.4	38.8	43.0	41.2		5.6	3.8	-2.6		-2.6			-0.3	3.3	4.1	7.6	4.9	4.3	8.9	1.6
6	7	Macao (China)	3.2	7.9	27.8	38.5	..		38.6	..													
7	6	Germany	18.7	29.2	34.7	38.9	38.1		6.7	6.2	4.9	4.9	9.3	3.2	2.4	10.5	7.5	5.5	2.5	7.3	5.4	5.8	8.7
8	8	United Kingdom	21.9	30.7	32.4	35.1	36.4	sa	4.4	5.2						5.4	4.1	9.3	2.1	10.1	-0.1	12.1	-2.5
9	10	Hong Kong (China)	5.9	10.3	22.2	27.7	31.7		24.9	14.1						17.4	19.5	9.7	11.4	18.7	25.0	23.0	31.8
10	9	Australia	9.3	16.8	29.1	31.5	31.5		-3.8	-0.2	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.6	4.0	0.7	0.3	-1.2	-0.5	-7.6	-4.9	-2.9	0.3
11	11	Thailand	7.5	9.6	20.1	27.2	30.1		30.5	25.3						19.4	22.1	14.1	45.6	18.1	76.8	42.0	10.2
12	12	Turkey	7.6	19.2	22.6	25.1	25.7	$	10.9	2.4	38.5	38.5	35.1	40.8	39.5	-8.6	4.4	-3.7	17.4	27.8	18.1	9.6	-0.6
13	14	Malaysia	5.0	8.8	18.3	19.6	19.7		1.9	1.5						8.9	2.1	-8.3	4.6	-1.9	-3.2	5.8	6.3
14	15	Singapore	5.1	6.2	14.2	18.1	19.3		17.7	5.8						11.5	4.2	1.3	6.9	43.5	15.0	13.1	7.5
15	13	Austria	9.8	16.1	18.6	19.9	18.9		1.7	3.1						2.3	6.1	1.9	3.7	0.2	3.9	2.9	1.5
16	16	India	3.5	7.5	14.5	17.7	18.0		19.6	21.8						31.7	15.9	19.9	19.3	6.8	19.0	26.2	26.9
17	18	Canada	10.8	13.8	15.8	16.8	17.4		2.4	4.4						10.7	4.0	0.4	5.6	-1.6	4.6	0.3	7.1
18	17	Switzerland	6.6	10.0	14.9	17.5	16.6		0.2	-0.2						-3.5	-0.9	-0.5	4.9	0.0	1.9	-1.9	1.2
19	21	Sweden	4.1	6.8	11.0	13.8	15.4		12.3	17.0						33.6	21.6	9.6	9.9	0.7	6.5	13.1	28.4
20	28	Japan	3.4	6.6	13.2	11.0	14.6		-24.5	32.9	12.7	12.7	-3.4	27.2	17.0	13.9	97.2	33.4	9.9	-11.3	-46.7	-28.5	-8.8
21	22	Korea, Republic of	6.8	5.8	10.4	12.5	14.2	$	20.9	13.6	-3.8	-3.8	1.7	-10.3	-2.6	33.5	46.3	-0.4	-9.1	12.1	-6.0	48.8	30.8
22	20	Netherlands	7.2	10.5	12.9	14.3	13.9		6.1	4.9						8.8	5.3	0.2	6.2	0.0	10.8	4.9	7.6
23	19	Greece	9.2	13.3	12.7	14.6	12.9		9.3	-4.6	2.9		-4.2	11.5		-12.7	-7.9	-0.6	-15.2	-2.1	10.4	10.5	5.6
24	23	Mexico	8.3	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.7	$	-1.0	7.2	7.7	7.7	12.4	4.0	7.0	6.9	5.3	6.3	10.0	-7.2	1.4	-0.4	3.6
25	27	Taiwan (pr. of China)	3.7	5.0	8.7	11.1	11.7	$	26.9	5.8						15.5	5.6	3.5	0.3	31.8	25.2	25.2	26.1
26	24	Belgium	6.6	9.9	10.4	11.7	11.4		7.0	5.8						3.4	4.7	10.9	3.8	7.6	3.0	3.4	14.9
27	26	Russian Federation	3.4	5.9	8.8	11.3	11.2	$	28.3	-1.2						12.5	-7.9	-4.8	0.6	24.9	30.2	22.7	37.0
28	25	Portugal	5.2	7.7	10.1	11.3	11.1		7.2	5.6	4.4		5.9	3.0		7.2	4.1	5.8	5.8	6.9	10.1	7.3	4.1
29	29	Poland	5.7	6.3	9.5	10.7	10.9		9.1	13.4						23.1	15.6	12.6	4.3	26.1	4.0	11.4	1.1
30	30	South Africa	2.7	7.5	9.1	9.5	10.0	sa	4.4	18.4						25.8	26.5	15.2	8.2	2.4	-13.7	10.7	21.9
31	32	Untd Arab Emirates	1.1	3.2	8.6	9.2	..		7.3	..													
32	33	Egypt	4.3	6.9	12.5	8.7	9.9	$	-30.5	14.2	23.7		20.2	28.2		12.9	25.9	-2.3	27.2	-34.0	-35.4	-26.0	-25.6
33	31	Croatia	2.8	7.4	8.3	9.2	8.8	€	6.2	3.2						7.3	3.5	2.9	2.3	-15.4	9.4	8.1	-2.9
34	35	Indonesia	5.0	4.5	7.0	8.0	8.3	$	15.0	4.3						9.5	3.7	-1.2	5.4	14.5	11.8	15.7	17.2
35	34	Saudi Arabia	..	4.6	6.7	8.5	7.4		26.0	-12.1						8.8	-14.7	-33.5	-3.1	29.0	54.3	43.4	1.2
36	36	Czech Rep	3.0	4.8	7.1	7.6	7.0		-0.7	2.1						16.5	1.1	0.8	-6.3	-5.3	-11.0	5.6	7.6
37	37	Morocco	2.0	4.6	6.7	7.3	6.7		4.4	-1.7	-0.7	-0.7	6.3	-3.3	-5.4	-1.6	-3.3	-6.2	6.3	16.5	8.8	-1.5	0.0
38	38	Lebanon	..	5.5	8.1	6.9	..	$	-14.8	..													
39	40	Brazil	1.8	3.9	5.7	6.6	6.6	$	15.0	1.4	-0.2	-0.2	4.4	-0.3	-4.9	9.8	1.7	-2.1	-4.4	9.1	23.7	18.3	11.2
40	41	Vietnam	..	2.3	4.5	5.6	6.6	$	26.3	18.0													
41	39	Denmark	3.7	5.3	5.9	6.6	6.2		7.3	1.0	1.0	1.0				5.9	0.6	-1.7	2.8	4.9	10.3	7.9	4.5
42	43	New Zealand	2.3	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.5		3.7	-4.7						-5.0	0.2	-2.9	-9.5	2.8	-3.8	5.8	10.2
43	45	Norway	2.2	3.5	4.7	5.2	5.3		3.1	5.1						9.7	6.1	-0.2	6.6	1.3	3.1	4.9	2.4
44	46	Israel	4.1	2.9	4.7	4.9	5.1	$	2.8	5.6	-4.8		-4.4	-5.3		4.8	11.2	5.8	1.2	7.6	1.6	5.4	-2.3
45	44	Argentina	2.9	2.7	4.9	5.4	4.9	$	8.3	-8.6						-2.2	-5.8	-12.1	-14.7	6.1	25.1	16.5	-5.7
46	42	Hungary	3.8	4.1	5.4	5.6	4.8		0.3	-2.8						7.4	-5.6	0.7	-11.7	-4.8	0.7	-4.6	11.6
47	49	Ukraine	0.4	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.8	$	13.4	12.8						12.7	11.5	13.5	12.4	11.3	15.2	15.7	4.8
48	48	Dominican Rp	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.5	$	3.4	4.5						5.8	6.8	4.0	1.3	2.9	4.7	1.6	4.8
49	47	Luxembourg	1.8	3.6	4.1	4.8	4.5		11.5	1.1						-0.8	0.9	2.6	1.3	20.8	9.1	6.1	11.7
50	51	Finland	1.4	2.2	3.1	3.8	4.1		19.3	16.4						39.2	13.5	14.1	0.0	27.8	5.7	26.3	16.1

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

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

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International Tourism Receipts (euro billion)

Rank '12	'11		Full year euro 2000	2005	2010	2011	2012* (billion)	Series	Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year) 11/10	12*/11	2013* YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	2012* Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		World	515	547	702	749	837																
1	1	United States	89.7	66.0	78.1	83.4	100.1	sa	12.2	10.7	5.7	5.7	9.5	5.3	2.6	13.0	10.6	8.2	11.3	8.6	15.5	15.3	9.4
2	2	Spain	32.4	38.6	39.6	43.0	43.5		8.6	1.2	-0.4		-1.5	0.9		1.0	0.4	3.0	-1.1	6.7	12.2	8.8	5.7
3	3	France	35.7	35.4	35.4	39.2	41.8		10.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	5.0	-0.3	18.7	9.2	9.4	8.8	19.4
4	4	China	17.6	23.5	34.6	34.8	38.9	$	5.8	3.2	0.6	0.6	9.3	-12.4	4.8	4.8	-0.2	-3.4	-2.5	4.3	5.8	5.3	7.6
5	5	Italy	29.8	28.5	29.3	30.9	32.1		5.6	3.8	-2.6		-2.6			-0.3	3.3	4.1	7.6	4.9	4.3	8.9	1.6
6	7	Macao (China)	3.5	6.4	21.0	27.6	..		38.6	..													
7	6	Germany	20.2	23.4	26.2	27.9	29.7		6.7	6.2	4.9	4.9	9.3	3.2	2.4	10.5	7.5	5.5	2.5	7.3	5.4	5.8	8.7
8	8	United Kingdom	23.7	24.7	24.4	25.2	28.3	sa	4.4	5.2						5.4	4.1	9.3	2.1	10.1	-0.1	12.1	-2.5
9	10	Hong Kong (China)	6.4	8.3	16.7	19.9	24.7		24.9	14.1						17.4	19.5	9.7	11.4	18.7	25.0	23.0	31.8
10	9	Australia	10.0	13.5	22.0	22.6	24.5		-3.8	-0.2	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.6	4.0	0.7	0.3	-1.2	-0.5	-7.6	-4.9	-2.9	0.3
11	11	Thailand	8.1	7.7	15.2	19.5	23.4		30.5	25.3						19.4	22.1	14.1	45.6	18.1	76.8	42.0	10.2
12	12	Turkey	8.3	15.4	17.0	18.0	20.0	$	10.9	2.4	38.5	38.5	35.1	40.8	39.5	-8.6	4.4	-3.7	17.4	27.8	18.1	9.6	-0.6
13	14	Malaysia	5.4	7.1	13.8	14.1	15.3		1.9	1.5						8.9	2.1	-8.3	4.6	-1.9	-3.2	5.8	6.3
14	15	Singapore	5.6	5.0	10.7	13.0	15.0		17.7	5.8						11.5	4.2	1.3	6.9	43.5	15.0	13.1	7.5
15	13	Austria	10.6	12.9	14.0	14.3	14.7		1.7	3.1						2.3	6.1	1.9	3.7	0.2	3.9	2.9	1.5
16	16	India	3.7	6.0	10.9	12.7	14.0		19.6	21.8						31.7	15.9	19.9	19.3	6.8	19.0	26.2	26.9
17	18	Canada	11.7	11.1	11.9	12.1	13.5		2.4	4.4						10.7	4.0	0.4	5.6	-1.6	4.6	0.3	7.1
18	17	Switzerland	7.2	8.1	11.2	12.6	12.9		0.2	-0.2						-3.5	-0.9	-0.5	4.9	0.0	1.9	-1.9	1.2
19	21	Sweden	4.4	5.5	8.3	9.9	12.0		12.3	17.0						33.6	21.6	9.6	9.9	0.7	6.5	13.1	28.4
20	28	Japan	3.7	5.3	10.0	7.9	11.3		-24.5	32.9	12.7	12.7	-3.4	27.2	17.0	13.9	97.2	33.4	9.9	-11.3	-46.7	-28.5	-8.8
21	22	Korea, Republic of	7.4	4.7	7.8	9.0	11.1	$	20.9	13.6	-3.8	-3.8	1.7	-10.3	-2.6	33.5	46.3	-0.4	-9.1	12.1	-6.0	48.8	30.8
22	20	Netherlands	7.8	8.4	9.7	10.3	10.8		6.1	4.9						8.8	5.3	0.2	6.2	0.0	10.8	4.9	7.6
23	19	Greece	10.0	10.7	9.6	10.5	10.0		9.3	-4.6	2.9		-4.2	11.5		-12.7	-7.9	-0.6	-15.2	-2.1	10.4	10.5	5.6
24	23	Mexico	9.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	9.9	$	-1.0	7.2	7.7	7.7	12.4	4.0	7.0	6.9	5.3	6.3	10.0	-7.2	1.4	-0.4	3.6
25	27	Taiwan (pr. of China)	4.0	4.0	6.6	7.9	9.1	$	26.9	5.8						15.5	5.6	3.5	0.3	31.8	25.2	25.2	26.1
26	24	Belgium	7.1	7.9	7.8	8.4	8.9		7.0	5.8						3.4	4.7	10.9	3.8	7.6	3.0	3.4	14.9
27	26	Russian Federation	3.7	4.7	6.7	8.1	8.7	$	28.3	-1.2						12.5	-7.9	-4.8	0.6	24.9	30.2	22.7	37.0
28	25	Portugal	5.7	6.2	7.6	8.1	8.6		7.2	5.6	4.4		5.9	3.0		7.2	4.1	5.8	5.8	6.9	10.1	7.3	4.1
29	29	Poland	6.1	5.0	7.2	7.7	8.5		9.1	13.4						23.1	15.6	12.6	4.3	26.1	4.0	11.4	1.1
30	30	South Africa	2.9	6.0	6.8	6.9	7.8	sa	4.4	18.4						25.8	26.5	15.2	8.2	2.4	-13.7	10.7	21.9
31	32	Untd Arab Emirates	1.2	2.6	6.5	6.6	..		7.3	..													
32	33	Egypt	4.7	5.5	9.4	6.3	7.7	$	-30.5	14.2	23.7		20.2	28.2		12.9	25.9	-2.3	27.2	-34.0	-35.4	-26.0	-25.6
33	31	Croatia	3.0	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.8	€	6.2	3.2						7.3	3.5	2.9	2.3	-15.4	9.4	8.1	-2.9
34	35	Indonesia	5.4	3.6	5.2	5.7	6.5	$	15.0	4.3						9.5	3.7	-1.2	5.4	14.5	11.8	15.7	17.2
35	34	Saudi Arabia	..	3.7	5.1	6.1	5.8		26.0	-12.1						8.8	-14.7	-33.5	-3.1	29.0	54.3	43.4	1.2
36	36	Czech Rep	3.2	3.9	5.4	5.5	5.5		-0.7	2.1						16.5	1.1	0.8	-6.3	-5.3	-11.0	5.6	7.6
37	37	Morocco	2.2	3.7	5.1	5.2	5.2		4.4	-1.7	-0.7	-0.7	6.3	-3.3	-5.4	-1.6	-3.3	-6.2	6.3	16.5	8.8	-1.5	0.0
38	38	Lebanon	..	4.4	6.1	4.9	..	$	-14.8	..													
39	40	Brazil	2.0	3.1	4.3	4.7	5.2	$	15.0	1.4	-0.2	-0.2	4.4	-0.3	-4.9	9.8	1.7	-2.1	-4.4	9.1	23.7	18.3	11.2
40	41	Vietnam	..	1.8	3.4	4.0	5.2	$	26.3	18.0													
41	39	Denmark	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.8		7.3	1.0	1.0	1.0				5.9	0.6	-1.7	2.8	4.9	10.3	7.9	4.5
42	43	New Zealand	2.5	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.2		3.7	-4.7						-5.0	0.2	-2.9	-9.5	2.8	-3.8	5.8	10.2
43	45	Norway	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.1		3.1	5.1						9.7	6.1	-0.2	6.6	1.3	3.1	4.9	2.4
44	46	Israel	4.5	2.3	3.6	3.5	4.0	$	2.8	5.6	-4.8		-4.4	-5.3		4.8	11.2	5.8	1.2	7.6	1.6	5.4	-2.3
45	44	Argentina	3.1	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	$	8.3	-8.6						-2.2	-5.8	-12.1	-14.7	6.1	25.1	16.5	-5.7
46	42	Hungary	4.1	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.8		0.3	-2.8						7.4	-5.6	0.7	-11.7	-4.8	0.7	-4.6	11.6
47	49	Ukraine	0.4	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.8	$	13.4	12.8						12.7	11.5	13.5	12.4	11.3	15.2	15.7	4.8
48	48	Dominican Rp	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.5	$	3.4	4.5						5.8	6.8	4.0	1.3	2.9	4.7	1.6	4.8
49	47	Luxembourg	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.5		11.5	1.1						-0.8	0.9	2.6	1.3	20.8	9.1	6.1	11.7
50	51	Finland	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.2		19.3	16.4						39.2	13.5	14.1	0.0	27.8	5.7	26.3	16.1

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

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

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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 fairly 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 amount of US dollars reported from year to year. When the dollar depreciates against for instance the euro, worldwide receipts expressed in dollars relatively increases, and vice versa in the case of appreciation of the dollar. On average for the year, in 2011 the US dollar (and pegged currencies such as from some destinations in the Caribbean or the Middle East) depreciated some 5% against the euro, while in both 2010 and 2009 the US dollar appreciated some 5%, in 2008 the dollar depreciated 7% and in 2007 8%. Over the two years 2005 and 2006, the US dollar and the euro maintained a fairly steady exchange rate, although both currencies did fluctuate against a range of other currencies.

On average for the year, in 2011 one euro exchanged at US$ 1.3920, in 2010 at US$ 1.3257, in 2009 at US$ 1.3948, in 2008 at US$ 1.4708, in 2007 at 1.3705, in 2006 at 1.2556 and in 2005 at 1.2441 (or 1 US$ to 0.7184 euro on average for 2011, 0.7543 euro in 2010, 0.7169 euro in 2009, 0.6799 euro in 2008, 0.7297 euro in 2007, 0.7964 euro in 2006 and 0.8038 euro in 2005).

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.

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International Tourism Expenditure (US$ billion)

Rank '12	Rank '11		Full year US$ 2000	2005	2010	2011	2012* (billion)	Series	Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year) 11/10	12*/11	2013* YTD	2013* Q1	2013* Jan	2013* Feb	2013* Mar	2012* Q1	2012* Q2	2012* Q3	2012* Q4	2011 Q1	2011 Q2	2011 Q3	2011 Q4
		World	475	680	930	1,042	1,075																
1	3	China	13.1	21.8	54.9	72.6	102.0	$	32.3	40.5						25.0	54.3	45.9	36.3	30.2	30.8	51.8	17.5
2	1	Germany	53.0	74.4	78.1	85.9	83.8		4.7	5.8	-0.2	-0.2	4.9	-2.5	-2.6	9.4	4.9	5.5	4.3	1.8	0.5	8.6	5.4
3	2	United States	65.4	69.9	75.5	78.7	83.7	sa	4.2	6.4	-1.5	-1.5	-0.2	-1.9	-2.2	10.3	9.0	4.5	1.8	1.5	8.0	4.2	3.1
4	4	United Kingdom	38.4	59.6	50.0	51.0	52.3	sa	-1.6	4.1						1.6	4.7	6.1	3.9	-2.0	-1.4	-3.8	0.7
5	7	Russian Federation	8.8	17.3	26.7	32.9	42.8	$	23.3	30.1						36.0	25.5	28.9	32.3	22.1	25.7	23.0	22.0
6	5	France	22.6	31.8	39.0	44.1	37.2		7.6	-8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-14.3	-9.8	-3.1	-10.7	17.4	13.7	9.5	-7.8
7	6	Canada	12.4	18.0	29.6	33.3	35.2		8.2	6.7						8.0	9.2	3.0	6.4	5.0	10.3	12.2	5.4
8	9	Japan	31.9	27.3	27.9	27.2	27.9		-11.2	2.4	-0.3	-0.3	6.3	-5.2	-1.1	-2.5	15.0	2.2	-2.5	-5.2	-19.8	-11.7	-8.7
9	10	Australia	6.4	11.3	22.2	26.7	27.6		7.0	2.9	-4.1	-4.1	-2.1	-6.6	-4.5	6.5	5.0	0.2	0.5	8.1	10.3	6.4	3.8
10	8	Italy	15.7	22.4	27.1	28.7	26.2		0.8	-1.0	-3.7		-3.7			-4.7	-0.7	-0.3	1.2	8.0	-0.5	-1.5	-0.3
11	12	Singapore	4.5	10.1	18.7	21.4	22.4		5.7	3.9						4.6	2.4	3.5	5.0	5.5	7.0	6.6	5.4
12	13	Brazil	3.9	4.7	16.4	21.3	22.2	$	29.5	4.6	11.9	11.9	14.6	6.0	15.0	13.2	-3.1	-5.1	15.9	42.3	48.1	34.5	2.6
13	11	Belgium	9.4	15.0	18.9	22.1	21.7		11.1	6.6						5.4	8.0	8.6	3.1	4.9	11.7	10.7	17.1
14	16	Hong Kong (China)	12.5	13.3	17.5	19.2	20.5		9.7	6.7						8.9	6.0	6.4	5.9	9.9	13.6	9.0	6.9
15	14	Netherlands	12.2	16.2	19.6	20.5	20.2		-0.4	6.5						4.8	10.8	7.4	1.1	-2.6	-0.6	1.2	-1.1
16	15	Korea, Republic of	7.1	15.4	18.8	19.9	20.1	$	6.1	0.8	5.7	5.7	11.1	-1.6	7.0	-0.9	-8.1	0.0	13.7	9.4	16.1	6.0	-5.7
17	17	Saudi Arabia	..	9.1	21.1	17.3	17.0		-18.3	-1.4						17.3	12.2	-17.7	-12.0	-21.1	-30.1	-0.1	-19.6
18	19	Norway	4.6	9.7	13.5	16.1	16.9		10.4	8.9						10.7	6.3	10.9	7.6	9.8	15.5	8.1	8.4
19	20	Sweden	8.0	10.5	13.2	15.8	16.1		7.4	6.3						8.4	3.7	5.0	8.6	5.2	17.9	4.2	3.6
20	18	Spain	6.0	15.1	16.8	17.2	15.3		-2.5	-3.5	-2.3		-4.1	-0.6		-5.6	3.3	-4.6	-6.0	-2.5	-6.3	-1.0	-1.0
21	21	Switzerland	5.4	8.8	11.2	14.0	14.4		6.4	9.1						8.7	9.3	11.8	5.6	1.3	5.3	7.2	10.6
22	23	Untd Arab Emirates	3.0	6.2	11.8	13.2	..		11.8	..													
23	22	India	2.7	6.2	10.5	13.7	12.3		33.4	2.9						13.3	8.4	2.2	-9.3	18.6	48.2	27.5	41.4
24	24	Malaysia	2.1	3.7	7.9	10.8	12.0		29.0	12.4						17.6	18.0	10.0	5.8	23.7	20.8	27.9	42.7
25	26	Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.1	8.7	9.4	10.1	10.6	$	8.1	5.1						2.8	4.7	-1.1	15.7	11.2	10.2	15.0	-4.0
26	25	Austria	6.3	9.3	10.2	10.5	10.1		-2.4	4.6						27.2	10.4	-3.0	-3.5	-16.2	0.4	-3.8	12.3
27	28	Iran	0.7	3.7	9.7	9.8	..	$	1.3	..													
28	27	Denmark	4.7	6.9	9.0	9.8	9.4		3.7	3.3	-0.4	-0.4				5.6	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.4	5.4	3.1	3.4
29	30	Kuwait	2.5	4.5	6.4	8.4	9.0		25.2	9.1													
30	29	Poland	3.3	5.5	8.6	8.5	8.7		-3.9	13.5						30.4	16.6	16.4	-6.4	-4.3	-7.2	-9.1	8.8
31	31	Mexico	5.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	8.4	$	8.0	7.1	10.4	10.4	12.5	2.3	15.5	5.2	1.1	9.3	11.8	3.0	12.8	11.1	5.0
32	34	Indonesia	3.2	3.6	6.4	6.3	6.8	$	-2.2	8.2						9.4	8.7	7.5	7.7	-3.4	-1.3	-6.1	0.9
33	32	Ireland	2.5	6.1	7.1	7.0	6.4		-6.1	-0.9						-1.1	-1.3	-2.5	2.6	4.0	-1.2	-17.2	-0.5
34	37	Philippines	1.6	1.3	3.4	5.4	6.2	$	57.1	16.4						-15.6	33.9	34.6	16.8	78.0	47.5	51.5	52.6
35	33	Nigeria	0.6	0.2	5.6	6.7	6.2	$	18.1	-6.2						105	44.8	-35.2	-48.9	-26.7	-7.1	14.0	99.4
36	35	Thailand	2.8	3.8	5.6	5.7	6.1		-2.1	9.0						2.5	12.9	7.4	13.6	2.2	-6.9	2.1	-5.4
37	36	Argentina	4.4	2.8	4.9	5.5	5.9	$	13.6	6.1						14.7	17.7	0.1	-10.4	15.2	7.5	9.4	21.4
38	55	Qatar	0.3	1.8	0.5	1.8	5.6		236	213						601	167	207	136				
39	42	Ukraine	0.5	2.8	3.7	4.5	5.1	$	19.2	14.4						16.7	16.1	8.6	18.8	18.9	21.5	23.3	11.4
40	40	Finland	1.9	3.1	4.3	4.9	4.7		7.7	5.1						4.0	4.5	11.7	0.0	5.7	15.7	1.0	9.1
41	41	Czech Rep	1.3	2.4	4.1	4.6	4.3		3.8	4.4						12.2	-3.0	-0.5	11.3	11.1	13.6	-3.1	-3.2
42	43	Lebanon	..	2.9	4.9	4.2	..	$	-14.4	..													
43	39	Turkey	1.7	3.1	5.2	4.9	4.1	$	-6.0	-16.2	47.4	47.4	33.5	71.8	39.9	-36.7	-16.3	-12.2	0.2	20.4	13.0	-20.0	-24.4
44	38	South Africa	2.1	3.4	5.6	5.2	4.1	sa	-6.9	-12.2						-13.7	-24.1	-7.4	-2.6	4.0	6.5	-12.2	-21.3
45	44	Portugal	2.2	3.1	3.9	4.1	3.8		0.7	-0.9	3.0		5.1	0.8		0.4	-3.7	-2.2	2.4	2.4	1.6	-1.7	0.8
46	47	New Zealand	1.2	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.7		3.5	5.2						9.1	2.4	4.0	6.3	4.4	6.2	3.3	0.6
47	45	Luxembourg	1.3	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.6		2.0	2.9						4.4	2.8	1.8	3.1	0.5	2.9	1.0	4.5
48	46	Israel	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	$	3.7	-2.9						10.2	-9.1	-2.3	-6.5	-15.9	18.4	-0.4	15.3
49	52	Egypt	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.6	$	-1.7	18.9						51.5	18.9	15.5	3.4	-15.2	-10.3	-0.9	16.0
50	50	Colombia	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.6	$	22.8	16.3						32.1	9.3	20.0	7.5	8.5	14.1	21.3	43.9

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

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

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International Tourism Expenditure (euro billion)

Rank			Full year euro					Monthly/quarterly data series Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
			2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	Series	11/10	12*/11	2013*					2012*				2011				
'12	'11						(billion)				YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		World	515	547	702	749	837																
1	3	China	14.2	17.5	41.4	52.1	79.4	$	32.3	40.5						25.0	54.3	45.9	36.3	30.2	30.8	51.8	17.5
2	1	Germany	57.4	59.8	58.9	61.7	65.2		4.7	5.8	-0.2	-0.2	4.9	-2.5	-2.6	9.4	4.9	5.5	4.3	1.8	0.5	8.6	5.4
3	2	United States	70.8	56.2	57.0	56.5	65.1	sa	4.2	6.4	-1.5	-1.5	-0.2	-1.9	-2.2	10.3	9.0	4.5	1.8	1.5	8.0	4.2	3.1
4	4	United Kingdom	41.6	47.9	37.7	36.6	40.7	sa	-1.6	4.1						1.6	4.7	6.1	3.9	-2.0	-1.4	-3.8	0.7
5	7	Russian Federation	9.6	13.9	20.1	23.6	33.3	$	23.3	30.1						36.0	25.5	28.9	32.3	22.1	25.7	23.0	22.0
6	5	France	24.5	25.6	29.4	31.7	28.9		7.6	-8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-14.3	-9.8	-3.1	-10.7	17.4	13.7	9.5	-7.8
7	6	Canada	13.5	14.5	22.3	23.9	27.4		8.2	6.7						8.0	9.2	3.0	6.4	5.0	10.3	12.2	5.4
8	9	Japan	34.5	22.0	21.0	19.5	21.7		-11.2	2.4	-0.3	-0.3	6.3	-5.2	-1.1	-2.5	15.0	2.2	-2.5	-5.2	-19.8	-11.7	-8.7
9	10	Australia	6.9	9.0	16.7	19.2	21.4		7.0	2.9	-4.1	-4.1	-2.1	-6.6	-4.5	6.5	5.0	0.2	0.5	8.1	10.3	6.4	3.8
10	8	Italy	17.0	18.0	20.4	20.6	20.4		0.8	-1.0	-3.7		-3.7			-4.7	-0.7	-0.3	1.2	8.0	-0.5	-1.5	-0.3
11	12	Singapore	4.9	8.1	14.1	15.4	17.4		5.7	3.9						4.6	2.4	3.5	5.0	5.5	7.0	6.6	5.4
12	13	Brazil	4.2	3.8	12.4	15.3	17.3	$	29.5	4.6	11.9	11.9	14.6	6.0	15.0	13.2	-3.1	-5.1	15.9	42.3	48.1	34.5	2.6
13	11	Belgium	10.2	12.0	14.3	15.9	16.9		11.1	6.6						5.4	8.0	8.6	3.1	4.9	11.7	10.7	17.1
14	16	Hong Kong (China)	13.5	10.7	13.2	13.8	16.0		9.7	6.7						8.9	6.0	6.4	5.9	9.9	13.6	9.0	6.9
15	14	Netherlands	13.2	13.0	14.8	14.7	15.7		-0.4	6.5						4.8	10.8	7.4	1.1	-2.6	-0.6	1.2	-1.1
16	15	Korea, Republic of	7.7	12.4	14.2	14.3	15.6	$	6.1	0.8	5.7	5.7	11.1	-1.6	7.0	-0.9	-8.1	0.0	13.7	9.4	16.1	6.0	-5.7
17	17	Saudi Arabia	..	7.3	15.9	12.4	13.2		-18.3	-1.4						17.3	12.2	-17.7	-12.0	-21.1	-30.1	-0.1	-19.6
18	19	Norway	5.0	7.8	10.2	11.5	13.1		10.4	8.9						10.7	6.3	10.9	7.6	9.8	15.5	8.1	8.4
19	20	Sweden	8.7	8.5	10.0	11.3	12.5		7.4	6.3						8.4	3.7	5.0	8.6	5.2	17.9	4.2	3.6
20	18	Spain	6.5	12.1	12.7	12.3	11.9		-2.5	-3.5	-2.3		-4.1	-0.6		-5.6	3.3	-4.6	-6.0	-2.5	-6.3	-1.0	-1.0
21	21	Switzerland	5.9	7.1	8.4	10.0	11.2		6.4	9.1						8.7	9.3	11.8	5.6	1.3	5.3	7.2	10.6
22	23	Untd Arab Emirates	3.3	5.0	8.9	9.5	..		11.8	..													
23	22	India	2.9	5.0	7.9	9.8	9.6		33.4	2.9						13.3	8.4	2.2	-9.3	18.6	48.2	27.5	41.4
24	24	Malaysia	2.2	3.0	6.0	7.7	9.3		29.0	12.4						17.6	18.0	10.0	5.8	23.7	20.8	27.9	42.7
25	26	Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	8.3	$	8.1	5.1						2.8	4.7	-1.1	15.7	11.2	10.2	15.0	-4.0
26	25	Austria	6.8	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.9		-2.4	4.6						27.2	10.4	-3.0	-3.5	-16.2	0.4	-3.8	12.3
27	28	Iran	0.7	3.0	7.3	7.0	..	$	1.3	..													
28	27	Denmark	5.1	5.5	6.8	7.0	7.3		3.7	3.3	-0.4	-0.4				5.6	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.4	5.4	3.1	3.4
29	30	Kuwait	2.7	3.6	4.9	6.0	7.0		25.2	9.1													
30	29	Poland	3.6	4.5	6.5	6.1	6.8		-3.9	13.5						30.4	16.6	16.4	-6.4	-4.3	-7.2	-9.1	8.8
31	31	Mexico	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.6	6.5	$	8.0	7.1	10.4	10.4	12.5	2.3	15.5	5.2	1.1	9.3	11.8	3.0	12.8	11.1	5.0
32	34	Indonesia	3.5	2.9	4.8	4.5	5.3	$	-2.2	8.2						9.4	8.7	7.5	7.7	-3.4	-1.3	-6.1	0.9
33	32	Ireland	2.8	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.0		-6.1	-0.9						-1.1	-1.3	-2.5	2.6	4.0	-1.2	-17.2	-0.5
34	37	Philippines	1.8	1.0	2.6	3.9	4.9	$	57.1	16.4						-15.6	33.9	34.6	16.8	78.0	47.5	51.5	52.6
35	33	Nigeria	0.6	0.2	4.2	4.8	4.9	$	18.1	-6.2						105	44.8	-35.2	-48.9	-26.7	-7.1	14.0	99.4
36	35	Thailand	3.0	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.8		-2.1	9.0						2.5	12.9	7.4	13.6	2.2	-6.9	2.1	-5.4
37	36	Argentina	4.8	2.2	3.7	4.0	4.6	$	13.6	6.1						14.7	17.7	0.1	-10.4	15.2	7.5	9.4	21.4
38	55	Qatar	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.3	4.4		236	213						601	167	207	136				
39	42	Ukraine	0.5	2.3	2.8	3.2	4.0	$	19.2	14.4						16.7	16.1	8.6	18.8	18.9	21.5	23.3	11.4
40	40	Finland	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.7		7.7	5.1						4.0	4.5	11.7	0.0	5.7	15.7	1.0	9.1
41	41	Czech Rep	1.4	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.3		3.8	4.4						12.2	-3.0	-0.5	11.3	11.1	13.6	-3.1	-3.2
42	43	Lebanon	..	2.3	3.7	3.0	..	$	-14.4	..													
43	39	Turkey	1.9	2.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	$	-6.0	-16.2	47.4	47.4	33.5	71.8	39.9	-36.7	-16.3	-12.2	0.2	20.4	13.0	-20.0	-24.4
44	38	South Africa	2.3	2.7	4.2	3.8	3.2	sa	-6.9	-12.2						-13.7	-24.1	-7.4	-2.6	4.0	6.5	-12.2	-21.3
45	44	Portugal	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.9		0.7	-0.9	3.0		5.1	0.8		0.4	-3.7	-2.2	2.4	2.4	1.6	-1.7	0.8
46	47	New Zealand	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.9		3.5	5.2						9.1	2.4	4.0	6.3	4.4	6.2	3.3	0.6
47	45	Luxembourg	1.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8		2.0	2.9						4.4	2.8	1.8	3.1	0.5	2.9	1.0	4.5
48	46	Israel	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	$	3.7	-2.9						10.2	-9.1	-2.3	-6.5	-15.9	18.4	-0.4	15.3
49	52	Egypt	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.0	$	-1.7	18.9						51.5	18.9	15.5	3.4	-15.2	-10.3	-0.9	16.0
50	50	Colombia	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.0	$	22.8	16.3						32.1	9.3	20.0	7.5	8.5	14.1	21.3	43.9

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

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

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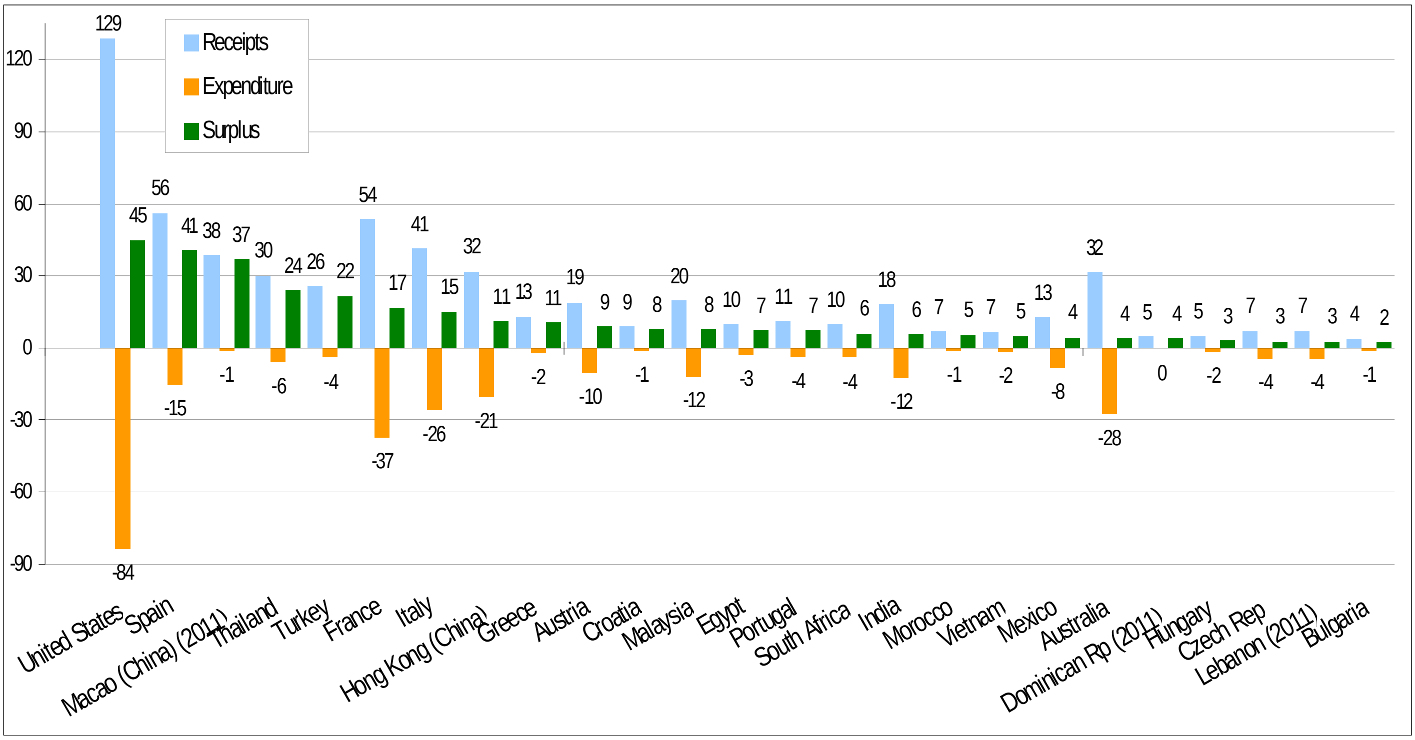
Countries by major surplus on the travel balance

Rank '12	Rank '11		International Tourism Receipts (US$ billion) 2010	2011	2012*	share (%) 2012*	per capita (US$) 2012*	International Tourism Expenditure (US$ billion) 2010	2011	2012*	share (%) 2012*	per capita (US$) 2012*	Balance (US$ billion) 2010	2011	2012*	per capita (US$) 2012*
		World	930	1,042	1,075	100.0	153	930	1,042	1,075	100	153	0	0	0	0
1	2	United States	103.5	116.1	128.6	12.0	409	75.5	78.7	83.7	7.8	266	28.0	37.5	44.9	143
2	1	Spain	52.5	59.9	55.9	5.2	1,211	16.8	17.2	15.3	1.4	332	35.7	42.7	40.6	880
3	3	Macao (China) (2011)	27.8	38.5	..	..	..	1.2	1.4	..	..	..	26.6	37.1	..	..
4	4	Thailand	20.1	27.2	30.1	2.8	467	5.6	5.7	6.1	0.6	95	14.5	21.5	24.0	372
5	5	Turkey	22.6	25.1	25.7	2.4	343	5.2	4.9	4.1	0.4	55	17.4	20.2	21.6	288
6	8	France	46.9	54.5	53.7	5.0	847	39.0	44.1	37.2	3.5	586	7.9	10.4	16.5	261
7	6	Italy	38.8	43.0	41.2	3.8	677	27.1	28.7	26.2	2.4	430	11.7	14.3	15.0	247
8	11	Hong Kong (China)	22.2	27.7	31.7	2.9	4,417	17.5	19.2	20.5	1.9	2,863	4.7	8.5	11.1	1,553
9	7	Greece	12.7	14.6	12.9	1.2	1,140	2.9	3.2	2.4	0.2	210	9.9	11.5	10.5	930
10	9	Austria	18.6	19.9	18.9	1.8	2,232	10.2	10.5	10.1	0.9	1,196	8.4	9.4	8.8	1,036
11	12	Croatia	8.3	9.2	8.8	0.8	1,993	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	210	7.4	8.3	7.9	1,783
12	10	Malaysia	18.3	19.6	19.7	1.8	669	7.9	10.8	12.0	1.1	407	10.3	8.8	7.7	262
13	14	Egypt	12.5	8.7	9.9	0.9	120	2.2	2.2	2.6	0.2	32	10.3	6.5	7.3	89
14	13	Portugal	10.1	11.3	11.1	1.0	1,049	3.9	4.1	3.8	0.4	359	6.2	7.2	7.3	690
15	17	South Africa	9.1	9.5	10.0	0.9	195	5.6	5.2	4.1	0.4	79	3.5	4.3	5.9	116
16	19	India	14.5	17.7	18.0	1.7	15	10.5	13.7	12.3	1.1	10	4.0	4.0	5.6	5
17	15	Morocco	6.7	7.3	6.7	0.6	206	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.1	39	5.5	6.0	5.5	168
18	21	Vietnam	4.5	5.6	6.6	0.6	73	1.5	1.7	1.9	0.2	21	3.0	3.9	4.8	53
19	18	Mexico	12.0	11.9	12.7	1.2	111	7.3	7.8	8.4	0.8	73	4.7	4.0	4.3	38
20	16	Australia	29.1	31.5	31.5	2.9	1,385	22.2	26.7	27.6	2.6	1,210	6.9	4.8	4.0	175
21	20	Dominican Rp (2011)	4.2	4.4	4.5	0.4	444	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	3.8	3.9	..	..
22	23	Hungary	5.4	5.6	4.8	0.5	486	2.4	2.5	2.0	0.2	198	3.0	3.1	2.9	288
23	24	Czech Rep	7.1	7.6	7.0	0.7	667	4.1	4.6	4.3	0.4	407	3.1	3.1	2.7	260
24	25	Lebanon (2011)	8.1	6.9	..	..	..	4.9	4.2	..	..	..	3.1	2.7	..	..
25	26	Bulgaria	3.6	4.0	3.7	0.3	517	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.1	180	2.4	2.6	2.4	337

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

Countries by major surplus on the travel balance **(US$ billion)**



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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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	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12*/11	Series	2013*					2012				2011			
					(1000)	(%)	(%)		YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Europe		450,913	486,562	516,914	534,392	6.2	3.4		4.2		1.9	6.6		4.7	3.2	3.0	4.6	5.9	9.5	6.8	5.7
- of which EU-27		358,056	372,009	391,372	400,334	5.2	2.3		2.3		-0.1	4.8		4.6	2.2	1.7	3.4	5.3	9.1	6.7	5.3
Northern Europe		*62,407*	*63,765*	*64,804*	*65,131*	*1.6*	*0.5*		*4.6*		*-0.6*	*10.4*		*4.2*	*1.5*	*-2.7*	*4.8*	*10.6*	*16.4*	*12.2*	*5.6*
Denmark	TF	9,178	8,744	7,363	..	-15.8	..	TCE(1)	7.9		9.1	6.7		9.0	2.3	0.3	6.9	11.1	16.8	4.4	2.9
Finland	TF	3,140	3,670	4,192	..	14.2	..	TCE	0.3		-1.0	1.9		15.7	7.4	0.4	4.5	11.9	17.1	11.8	12.1
Iceland	TF	374	489	566	..	15.7	..	THS(2)	33.2	33.2	35.2	36.2	29.7	38.5	13.1	15.1	33.6	3.6	17.2	18.8	21.7
Ireland	TF	7,333	7,134	7,630	..	7.0	..	TF*	7.4	7.4	-14.0	18.3	14.9	-1.2	0.7	-2.6	5.0	8.7	17.1	7.8	-3.2
Norway	TF	3,824	4,767	4,963	..	4.1	..	THS	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.2	5.9	9.1	0.4	-7.8	9.5	9.6	9.2	10.0	5.6
Sweden	TF	4,883	4,951	10,784	..	n/a	..	TCE	1.3		3.1	-0.2		6.0	-2.0	-3.9	0.2	-1.0	9.6	-2.9	2.7
United Kingdom	TF	28,039	28,296	29,306	29,282	3.6	-0.1	VF	2.6	2.6	-0.8	13.9	-2.7	1.9	1.9	-2.9	4.8	3.5	7.1	2.1	0.6
Western Europe		*141,670*	*154,347*	*161,135*	*166,453*	*4.4*	*3.3*		*1.0*		*-1.7*	*3.5*		*5.7*	*3.3*	*1.8*	*4.4*	*4.0*	*5.5*	*3.4*	*5.4*
Austria	TCE	19,952	22,004	23,012	24,151	4.6	4.9	TCE	4.2	4.2	-6.3	5.0	14.6	5.2	5.7	4.0	5.5	1.2	7.3	5.4	6.0
Belgium	TCE	6,742	7,186	7,494	7,505	4.3	0.1	TCE						3.3	-0.2	-0.9	-0.5	3.8	8.1	2.0	3.2
France	TF	74,988	77,648	81,552	83,018	5.0	1.8	TCE	-1.8		-1.8			6.1	2.0	0.0	3.9	2.5	1.8	1.2	4.0
Germany	TCE	21,499	26,875	28,352	30,408	5.5	7.3	TCE	4.3		4.3	4.2		8.9	7.6	7.0	6.0	9.0	6.9	2.7	5.6
Liechtenstein	THS	50	50	53	54	7.1	0.5	THS						-3.5	-3.5	8.7	-2.4	9.5	19.9	-2.3	5.7
Luxembourg	TCE	913	793	543	..	-31.6	..	TCE										-40.2	-35.6	-19.8	-39.7
Monaco	THS	286	279	295	..	5.6	..	THS						-3.1	6.5			8.4	1.5	9.0	3.9
Netherlands	TCE	10,012	10,883	11,300	11,680	3.8	3.4	TCE						6.3	3.2	2.9	1.9	0.0	7.7	2.1	4.4
Switzerland	THS	7,229	8,628	8,534	8,566	-1.1	0.4	THS	1.5	1.5	-3.4	3.6	3.8	-3.6	-1.2	0.5	6.7	0.5	3.2	-4.5	-2.2
Central/Eastern Eu.		*90,419*	*94,968*	*103,932*	*111,618*	*9.4*	*7.4*		*9.2*		*8.4*	*10.0*		*8.7*	*8.9*	*8.5*	*9.2*	*7.4*	*9.5*	*6.6*	*8.0*
Armenia	TF	319	687	758	843	10.3	11.3	TF	22.9	22.9				-9.0	15.7	13.5	16.2	23.4	11.3	10.1	3.7
Azerbaijan	TF	693	1,280	1,562	1,986	22.0	27.1	VF						7.1	7.1	14.1	14.1	14.8	14.8	13.5	13.5
Belarus	TF	91	120	116	119	-3.3	2.3	TF													
Bulgaria	TF	4,837	6,047	6,328	..	4.6	..	VF	7.5	7.5	4.3	14.5	4.7	0.2	-2.1	3.7	3.2	8.1	7.1	1.5	4.8
Czech Rep	TF	9,404	8,629	9,019	8,908	4.5	-1.2	TCE	3.0	3.0	-3.9	4.3	7.2	13.8	3.1	6.8	5.9	2.5	12.1	4.0	4.4
Estonia	TF	1,917	2,372	2,665	..	12.4	..	TCE	5.2	5.2	2.0	7.2	6.3	11.0	3.7	1.2	2.7	16.6	17.2	14.0	15.6
Georgia	TF	..	1,067	1,319	1,790	23.6	35.7	VF	37.2	37.2	22.0	55.9	37.0	39.4	63.6	59.8	53.8	41.3	47.5	41.3	28.6
Hungary	TF	9,979	9,510	10,250	10,353	7.8	1.0	TF						2.8	2.8	-1.6	1.6	7.3	7.7	9.6	5.4
Kazakhstan	TF	3,143	3,393	4,093	4,438	20.6	8.4	VF						21.6	11.4	1.0	6.3	20.8	45.8	27.5	56.3
Kyrgyzstan	TF	319	1,316	3,114	..	137	..	TF													
Latvia	TF	1,116	1,373	1,493	1,435	8.7	-3.9	TCE	7.0		12.5	0.8		14.9	1.7	-1.2	4.5	29.5	31.2	11.7	22.3
Lithuania	TF	2,000	1,507	1,775	..	17.8	..	TCE						13.3	10.9	12.2	12.7	39.8	18.7	14.7	16.9
Poland	TF	15,200	12,470	13,350	14,840	7.1	11.2	TF						12.1	13.0	9.2	11.1	8.2	7.8	4.8	8.4
Rep Moldova	TCE	67	64	75	89	17.9	18.6	TCE						27.0	23.1	18.7	9.0	14.0	16.8	18.2	21.4
Romania	TCE	1,430	1,343	1,515	1,653	12.8	9.1	TCE	4.3	4.3	4.5	11.7	-1.3	9.8	13.8	6.6	6.9	10.2	10.9	15.2	13.4
Russian Federation	TF	19,940	20,271	22,686	25,736	11.9	13.4	VF						13.7	15.4	10.8	12.7	13.0	14.5	9.3	11.6
Slovakia	TCE	1,515	1,327	1,460	1,511	10.1	3.4	TCE	16.7		13.7	19.7		1.7	0.3	7.7	6.3	7.0	15.3	8.7	10.0
Ukraine	TF	17,631	21,203	21,415	23,013	1.0	7.5	TF						-1.6	5.7	12.3	7.9	-1.8	0.2	3.9	-0.8
Uzbekistan	TF	242	975	..	..	..	..	TF													
Southern/Mediter. Eu.		*156,417*	*173,482*	*187,044*	*191,189*	*7.8*	*2.2*		*3.8*		*1.6*	*5.9*		*1.1*	*0.7*	*3.2*	*1.6*	*5.2*	*10.6*	*8.3*	*4.6*
Albania	TF	628	2,347	2,865	..	22.1	..	TF						16.1	24.4	32.8	18.2	37.3	33.2	1.3	26.2
Andorra	TF	2,418	1,808	1,948	2,238	7.7	14.9	TF	10.4	10.4	11.0	-6.7	26.5	43.0	13.0	5.4	0.7	-5.4	1.0	16.4	18.4
Bosnia & Herzg	TCE	217	365	392	439	7.2	11.9	TCE	16.3		-0.3	37.4		4.5	14.8	15.2	7.7	5.8	5.6	11.1	4.4
Croatia	TCE	7,743	9,111	9,927	10,369	9.0	4.5	TCE	1.3		-11.7	13.7		13.8	6.0	3.3	7.6	-0.1	13.5	7.5	10.6
Cyprus	TF	2,470	2,173	2,392	2,465	10.1	3.0	TF	-10.2	-10.2	-11.2	-23.6	-1.8	-4.1	3.7	7.0	-4.1	0.3	14.1	11.2	5.7
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	TCE	197	262	327	351	25.1	7.3	TCE	-1.5		-8.5	7.2		5.7	13.7	7.0	0.6	20.9	21.7	31.8	22.3
Greece	TF	14,765	15,007	16,427	15,518	9.5	-5.5	TF	6.9		3.8	11.1		-11.7	-8.3	-3.0	-7.4	13.1	14.2	8.3	3.9
Israel	TF	1,903	2,803	2,820	2,886	0.6	2.3	TF	-5.5	-5.5	-11.4	-8.0	1.1	-0.4	6.7	4.9	-2.2	6.4	2.7	2.0	-6.9
Italy	TF	36,513	43,626	46,119	46,360	5.7	0.5	TF	2.3		2.3			0.7	-2.3	0.7	4.4	2.4	7.8	8.2	1.3
Malta	TF	1,171	1,348	1,425	1,454	5.8	2.0	TF	2.6		5.8	-0.6		-11.4	3.7	5.8	5.2	23.1	6.2	0.3	2.0
Montenegro	TCE		1,088	1,201	1,264	10.4	5.2	TCE	14.3	14.3	-0.8	34.3	13.8	5.2	10.7	3.8	7.5	-1.1	9.6	10.7	18.2
Portugal	TCE	5,956	6,832	7,412	7,696	8.5	3.8	TCE	6.3		3.1	9.3		3.6	3.4	2.9	6.6	1.2	16.4	9.9	0.5
San Marino	THS	50	120	156	139	30.3	-10.9	THS						-15.0	8.1	-22.6	-4.8	69.5	18.3	35.9	11.6
Serbia	TCE		683	764	810	11.9	6.0	TCE	3.3	3.3	-12.9	20.6	6.4	16.2	3.1	4.2	5.3	10.8	19.4	8.2	9.5
Slovenia	TCE	1,555	1,869	2,037	2,156	9.0	5.8	TCE*	0.4	0.4	-10.8	2.9	9.5	4.5	6.1	6.7	3.8	7.1	9.7	10.1	5.9
Spain	TF	55,914	52,677	56,177	57,701	6.6	2.7	TF	2.1	2.1	-2.6	-0.4	7.7	3.0	3.1	4.8	-1.8	1.6	8.7	7.7	6.1
Turkey	TF	24,193	31,364	34,654	35,698	10.5	3.0	TF	21.6	21.6	11.1	26.6	25.2	-5.3	-0.8	3.8	4.6	14.6	11.6	7.1	4.0

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

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

(1) Including holiday dwellings; (2) Hotels only

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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*				2011*			
					(million)				YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Europe	231,689	350,461	411,665	466,282	457,449																
- of which EU-27	201,450	294,356	335,585	378,300	367,694																
Northern Europe	*36,054*	*53,645*	*61,726*	*69,777*	*72,290*																
Denmark	3,696	5,278	5,853	6,580	6,162		7.3	1.0	1.0	1.0				5.9	0.6	-1.7	2.8	4.9	10.3	7.9	4.5
Finland	1,412	2,186	3,051	3,820	4,106		19.3	16.4						39.2	13.5	14.1	0.0	27.8	5.7	26.3	16.1
Iceland	229	413	559	748	845		26.9	21.9						20.0	23.4	15.9	39.6	13.8	28.4	30.9	24.5
Ireland	2,633	4,806	4,118	4,567	4,078		5.6	-3.3						1.0	-0.2	-11	6.0	4.0	18.1	5.6	-6.8
Norway	2,163	3,495	4,707	5,232	5,297		3.1	5.1						9.7	6.1	-0.2	6.6	1.3	3.1	4.9	2.4
Sweden	4,064	6,792	11,037	13,760	15,429		12.3	17.0						33.6	21.6	9.6	9.9	0.7	6.5	13.1	28.4
United Kingdom	21,857	30,675	32,401	35,069	36,373	sa	4.4	5.2						5.4	4.1	9.3	2.1	10.1	-0.1	12.1	-2.5
Western Europe	*83,716*	*123,224*	*142,458*	*161,590*	*157,040*																
Austria	9,784	16,054	18,596	19,860	18,894		1.7	3.1						2.3	6.1	1.9	3.7	0.2	3.9	2.9	1.5
Belgium	6,592	9,868	10,367	11,651	11,381		7.0	5.8						3.4	4.7	10.9	3.8	7.6	3.0	3.4	14.9
France	32,978	44,021	46,915	54,512	53,697		10.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	5.0	-0.3	18.7	9.2	9.4	8.8	19.4
Germany	18,693	29,173	34,679	38,869	38,114		6.7	6.2	4.9	4.9	9.3	3.2	2.4	10.5	7.5	5.5	2.5	7.3	5.4	5.8	8.7
Luxembourg	1,806	3,613	4,108	4,809	4,486		11.5	1.1						-0.8	0.9	2.6	1.3	20.8	9.1	6.1	11.7
Netherlands	7,217	10,475	12,883	14,348	13,887		6.1	4.9						8.8	5.3	0.2	6.2	0.0	10.8	4.9	7.6
Switzerland	6,645	10,020	14,911	17,540	16,581		0.2	-0.2						-3.5	-0.9	-0.5	4.9	0.0	1.9	-1.9	1.2
Central/Eastern Eu.	*20,390*	*32,804*	*48,080*	*56,007*	*57,027*																
Armenia	38	220	408	446	451	$	9.2	1.1						1.2	4.0	-0.6	1.3	21.8	10.2	7.9	4.0
Azerbaijan	63	78	657	1,287	2,433	$	96	89						144	65.0	72.9	94	55.8	171	63.9	146
Belarus	93	253	440	487	664	$	10.5	36.4						37	36	38.2	33.6	15.6	14.5	4.7	9.9
Bulgaria	1,074	2,412	3,637	3,967	3,748		3.8	2.2	7.2		2.4	13.3		-1.2	1.3	2.9	4.0	7.7	6.2	1.9	4.8
Czech Rep	2,973	4,813	7,121	7,628	7,035		-0.7	2.1						16.5	1.1	0.8	-6.3	-5.3	-11	5.6	7.6
Estonia	510	975	1,073	1,249	1,220		10.9	5.8						5.5	10.9	1.7	5.6	6.5	17.2	10.6	6.5
Georgia	141	241	659	955	1,411	$	44.8	47.8						43.9	48.9	49.3	47.2	62.9	62.7	40.8	27.4
Hungary	3,753	4,101	5,381	5,580	4,845		0.3	-2.8						7.4	-5.6	0.7	-12	-4.8	0.7	-4.6	11.6
Kazakhstan	356	701	1,005	1,209	1,347	$	20.3	11.4						16.6	21.4	2.0	10.4	22.6	28.1	22.9	8.0
Kyrgyzstan	15	73	284	640	..	$	126	..						88.9	24	-15		-26	219	243	141
Latvia	131	341	640	771	745		14.0	5.3	7.9		4.0	12.2		15.6	4.9	3.4	0.8	6.1	18.5	14.2	15.9
Lithuania	391	921	958	1,323	1,313		29.3	8.9						13.7	-0.1	13.1	12.7	16.1	37.4	30.4	25.2
Poland	5,677	6,274	9,526	10,683	10,938		9.1	13.4						23.1	15.6	12.6	4.3	26.1	4.0	11.4	1.1
Rep Moldova	39	103	173	195	213	$	12.9	9.0						13.8	10.2	1.7	13.3	20.3	3.9	15.9	13.3
Romania	359	1,061	1,140	1,418	1,467	€	18.5	12.1	12.7		11.4	14.2		7.4	19.3	8.0	13.9	29.7	8.4	19.9	18.8
Russian Federation	3,429	5,870	8,830	11,328	11,187	$	28.3	-1.2						12.5	-7.9	-4.8	0.6	24.9	30.2	22.7	37.0
Slovakia	433	1,210	2,233	2,429	2,299		3.6	2.5	8.5		6.4	10.8		-0.2	3.8	3.0	3.0	4.2	6.7	4.5	-1.0
Ukraine	394	3,125	3,788	4,294	4,842	$	13.4	12.8						12.7	11.5	13.5	12.4	11.3	15.2	15.7	4.8
Uzbekistan	27	28	121	..	..		..	..													
Southern/Mediter. Eu.	*91,529*	*140,788*	*159,401*	*178,908*	*171,091*																
Albania	389	860	1,626	1,628	1,471	€	-4.7	-2.1						5.9	2.6	-5.1	-5.9	8.3	-9.4	-12	7.0
Bosnia & Herzg	233	521	594	643	603		3.2	1.3						2.2	3.5	2.3	-3.7	-5.1	-5.5	6.9	15.7
Croatia	2,758	7,370	8,259	9,211	8,774	€	6.2	3.2						7.3	3.5	2.9	2.3	-15	9.4	8.1	-2.9
Cyprus	1,941	2,318	2,108	2,570	2,600		16.1	9.6						-6.2	7.3	16.2	7.0	3.1	21.1	12.2	5.9
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	38	89	197	239	233	€	14.5	6.7	9.3		10.2	8.0		1.2	4.6	9.4	9.0	19.2	5.7	25.9	3.7
Greece	9,219	13,349	12,742	14,623	12,879		9.3	-4.6	2.9		-4.2	11.5		-13	-7.9	-0.6	-15	-2.1	10.4	10.5	5.6
Israel	4,114	2,866	4,741	4,872	5,146	$	2.8	5.6	-4.8		-4.4	-5.3		4.8	11.2	5.8	1.2	7.6	1.6	5.4	-2.3
Italy	27,493	35,398	38,786	43,000	41,185		5.6	3.8	-2.6		-2.6			-0.3	3.3	4.1	7.6	4.9	4.3	8.9	1.6
Malta	587	755	1,079	1,267	1,265		11.8	8.2						-2.1	8.1	10.5	10.0	16.6	23.1	5.4	10.7
Montenegro	..	276	732	862	826		12.2	3.8						19.6	6.9	2.7	10.6	-12	11.0	13.1	10.8
Portugal	5,243	7,712	10,077	11,339	11,056		7.2	5.6	4.4		5.9	3.0		7.2	4.1	5.8	5.8	6.9	10.1	7.3	4.1
Serbia	..	308	798	992	906	€	17.4	-0.3						14.8	-4.8	-3.0	-2.0	6.4	19.2	22.5	16.9
Slovenia	965	1,805	2,552	2,717	2,577		1.4	2.8	-6.3		-9.8	-1.5		4.8	3.5	2.7	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	1.9	4.0
Spain	29,967	47,970	52,525	59,892	55,916		8.6	1.2	-0.4		-1.5	0.9		1.0	0.4	3.0	-1.1	6.7	12.2	8.8	5.7
Turkey	7,636	19,191	22,585	25,054	25,653	$	10.9	2.4	38.5	38.5	35.1	40.8	39.5	-8.6	4.4	-3.7	17.4	27.8	18.1	9.6	-0.6

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

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

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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	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12*/11	Series	2013*					2012				2011			
					(1000)	(%)	(%)		YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asia and the Pacific		153,598	205,060	218,214	233,552	6.4	7.0		5.3		4.1	6.5		8.8	7.6	4.6	7.4	4.8	6.0	8.1	6.9
North-East Asia		*85,932*	*111,508*	*115,783*	*122,768*	*3.8*	*6.0*		*1.8*		*1.9*	*1.7*		*8.4*	*8.6*	*5.4*	*2.3*	*2.1*	*0.7*	*5.1*	*7.3*
China	TF	46,809	55,665	57,581	57,725	3.4	0.3	TF	-1.4	-1.4	3.0	-10.6	2.8	4.7	0.4	-1.3	-2.3	2.5	3.4	2.7	5.1
Hong Kong (China)	TF	14,773	20,085	22,316	23,770	11.1	6.5	TF	7.4	7.4	-1.2	16.4	8.8	8.6	5.0	6.9	5.6	5.7	11.4	14.8	12.1
Japan	VF	6,728	8,611	6,219	8,368	-27.8	34.6	VF	18.0	18.0	-2.4	33.1	26.3	9.5	96.4	38.4	17.5	-13.3	-50.3	-31.4	-13.5
Korea, Republic of	VF	6,023	8,798	9,795	11,140	11.3	13.7	VF	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.5	10.3	22.0	24.5	12.1	0.1	2.8	5.3	17.5	18.0
Macao (China)	TF	9,014	11,926	12,925	13,577	8.4	5.0	TF	7.6	7.6	2.4	11.9	8.8	8.5	2.7	3.6	5.8	-0.7	6.7	16.2	11.0
Mongolia	TF	339	456	460	476	0.9	3.4	TF	-19.8	-19.8				-4.0	-1.3	6.4	10.7	149	-18.7	0.7	-12.7
Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	3,378	5,567	6,087	7,311	9.3	20.1	VF	10.7	10.7	14.6	8.9	9.5	22.3	28.0	22.1	10.4	9.8	0.0	11.2	16.4
South-East Asia		*48,543*	*69,996*	*77,268*	*84,568*	*10.4*	*9.4*		*10.6*		*8.5*	*12.8*		*10.1*	*7.3*	*3.6*	*16.7*	*7.7*	*14.1*	*14.1*	*6.3*
Brunei Darussalam	TF	126	214	242	..	13.0	..	TF										23.7	33.4	21.1	-15.9
Cambodia	TF	1,333	2,508	2,882	3,584	14.9	24.4	TF	17.5		15.4	19.8		27.8	25.5	17.3	26.3	13.9	12.9	20.2	13.0
Indonesia	TF	5,002	7,003	7,650	8,044	9.2	5.2	TF	6.0	6.0	-5.9	14.5	10.1	11.0	4.8	0.1	5.6	6.4	6.4	11.7	12.0
Lao P.D.R.	TF	672	1,670	1,786	..	6.9	..	VF						14.1	19.8	1.2	61.5	19.5	26.5	16.1	-22.0
Malaysia	TF	16,431	24,577	24,714	25,033	0.6	1.3	TF						0.4	4.3	-2.2	2.9	-3.7	-4.8	4.7	5.4
Myanmar	TF	232	311	391	593	25.9	51.7	TF	47.1	47.1	52.2	47.4	41.9	33.2	40.5	58.8	71.2	30.4	27.1	17.9	26.5
Philippines	TF	2,623	3,520	3,917	4,273	11.3	9.1	TF	10.8	10.8	6.1	15.5	11.3	16.0	7.0	3.9	9.0	13.0	11.0	12.0	9.2
Singapore	TF	7,079	9,161	10,390	..	13.4	..	VF						14.7	8.3	3.1	10.9	15.7	14.1	14.7	8.4
Thailand	TF	11,567	15,936	19,230	22,354	20.7	16.2	TF	18.9	18.9	12.5	25.6	19.2	8.1	9.8	8.6	40.4	14.0	53.3	31.1	-1.6
Timor-Leste	TF	..	45	50	55	12.8	9.6	VF						0.0	22.0	11.5	5.5	6.6	2.2	15.0	29.3
Vietnam	VF	3,478	5,050	6,014	6,848	19.1	13.9	VF	-6.2	-6.2	0.8	-19.0	1.6	27.6	-0.2	11.1	15.9	11.4	25.0	9.6	30.6
Oceania		*10,977*	*11,556*	*11,657*	*12,138*	*0.9*	*4.1*		*3.3*		*-1.5*	*8.0*		*4.5*	*5.2*	*3.0*	*4.0*	*-0.4*	*0.7*	*0.2*	*2.9*
American Samoa	TF	24	23	22	..	-3.1	..	TF										4.9	-6.9	-2.2	-7.5
Australia	VF	5,499	5,885	5,875	6,146	-0.2	4.6	VF	5.4	5.4	-1.5	9.1	8.1	4.1	3.5	4.6	5.8	-0.3	2.2	-2.5	0.3
Cook Is	TF	88	104	113	122	8.5	7.6	TF	0.2	0.2	9.1	-2.9	-3.9	5.7	8.6	6.2	9.8	5.5	13.9	7.1	7.2
Fiji	TF	545	632	675	661	6.8	-2.1	TF	-7.9		-7.9			3.9	-10.0	-0.3	-1.1	4.3	12.9	5.4	4.9
French Polynesia	TF	208	154	163	169	5.8	3.8	TF	2.7		9.1	-3.0		0.4	5.7	4.9	3.7	18.5	17.1	-2.9	-2.3
Guam	TF	1,228	1,197	1,160	1,308	-3.1	12.8	TF	5.7	5.7	0.0	8.9	8.2	8.1	22.3	11.1	12.9	1.9	-15.5	-4.9	4.5
Kiribati	TF	5	5	5	5	12.0	-6.8	VF						-16.1	-10.0	-5.6	6.1	36.3	43.3	-15.9	-0.7
Marshall Is	TF	9	5	5	5	-0.1	0.7	TF*						-23.9	-11.4	-25.8	120.6	10.2	-2.7	19.5	-32.0
N.Mariana Is	TF	498	375	336	..	-10.3	..	VF	2.9		2.9			12.0	28.5	19.8	13.2	-10.0	-15.9	-16.5	3.4
New Caledonia	TF	101	99	112	112	13.5	0.3	TF	-7.5		-13.7	-0.4		21.2	2.8	-12.8	-1.2	7.4	6.4	25.4	11.7
New Zealand	VF	2,383	2,525	2,601	2,565	3.0	-1.4	VF	6.1	6.1	-2.3	8.5	12.8	2.2	3.8	-7.1	-3.7	-2.4	-1.1	8.9	7.0
Niue	TF	3	6	6	5	-1.9	-17.2	TF						-62.2	20.4	-4.9	-6.1	-17.0	-0.7	12.3	2.7
Palau	TF	81	86	109	119	27.4	8.9	TF	0.6	0.6	-9.1	4.3	7.5	23.0	13.6	-3.6	7.1	11.9	47.3	28.4	28.6
Papua New Guinea	TF	69	147	163	164	11.1	0.6	TF						3.6	-13.7	6.0	6.5	5.7	21.0	6.4	12.2
Samoa	TF	102	122	121	126	-0.9	4.0	VF	-9.9		-8.2	-12.2		0.7	20.2	3.8	-2.1	-1.4	-0.1	0.0	-4.0
Solomon Is	TF	9	21	23	..	11.8	..	TF						-9.1	25.9			21.6	15.8	-0.3	14.7
Tonga	TF	42	47	46	..	-2.3	..	TF						3.8	-2.1	6.8		-12.1	4.2	-2.7	-1.0
Tuvalu	TF	1	2	1	..	-27.6	..	TF										-30.0	7.0	-43.5	-33.7
Vanuatu	TF	62	97	94	108	-3.3	15.1	TF						19.3	14.1	14.9	13.5	-16.6	3.1	1.3	-3.7
South Asia		*8,147*	*12,000*	*13,506*	*14,079*	*12.6*	*4.2*		*3.2*		*1.4*	*5.1*		*8.8*	*2.4*	*3.8*	*2.5*	*16.0*	*17.9*	*10.2*	*10.4*
Bangladesh	TF	208	303	..	..	..	..	TF													
Bhutan	TF	14	27	37	44	39.2	17.2	TF	17.0	17.0	-30.3	46.4	21.1	22.3	40.1	17.8	3.4	9.4	40.0	48.2	50.5
India	TF	3,919	5,776	6,309	6,649	9.2	5.4	TF	2.3	2.3	2.6	1.6	2.7	10.9	1.7	5.6	2.5	9.4	13.5	5.0	9.5
Iran	VF	1,889	2,938	3,354	..	14.2	..	VF										31.9	15.7	10.3	4.3
Maldives	TF	395	792	931	958	17.6	2.9	TF	14.6	14.6	-7.6	25.8	30.1	3.3	0.9	5.6	1.6	12.8	22.8	18.9	17.4
Nepal	TF	375	603	736	..	22.1	..	VF(1)	-3.8	-3.8	-15.9	5.6	-2.1	27.0	13.3	6.1	-1.7	12.5	39.0	18.5	18.8
Pakistan	TF	798	907	1,000	..	10.3	..	TF													
Sri Lanka	TF	549	654	856	1,006	30.8	17.5	TF	10.9	10.9	13.4	11.6	7.7	21.1	15.6	11.3	20.9	34.1	40.7	30.0	23.3

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

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

(1) Air arrivals only

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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*				2011*			
					(million)				YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asia and the Pacific	85,273	135,705	254,999	298,689	322,777																
North-East Asia	*39,427*	*65,280*	*128,578*	*149,611*	*165,536*																
China	16,231	29,296	45,814	48,464	50,028	$	5.8	3.2	0.6	0.6	9.3	-12.4	4.8	4.8	-0.2	-3.4	-2.5	4.3	5.8	5.3	7.6
Hong Kong (China)	5,907	10,294	22,200	27,665	31,680		24.9	14.1						17.4	19.5	9.7	11.4	18.7	25.0	23.0	31.8
Japan	3,373	6,630	13,199	10,966	14,576		-24.5	32.9	12.7	12.7	-3.4	27.2	17.0	13.9	97.2	33.4	9.9	-11	-47	-28	-8.8
Korea, Republic of	6,834	5,806	10,359	12,525	14,231	$	20.9	13.6	-3.8	-3.8	1.7	-10.3	-2.6	33.5	46.3	-0.4	-9.1	12.1	-6.0	48.8	30.8
Macao (China)	3,208	7,933	27,802	38,453	..		38.6	..													
Mongolia	36	177	244	218	233	$	-10.6	6.9	-10.4	-10.4	-11.7	-34.6	12.9	-7.7	0.5	7.0	28.2	13.7	-8.7	-12	-24
Taiwan (pr. of China)	3,738	4,977	8,721	11,065	11,707	$	26.9	5.8						15.5	5.6	3.5	0.3	31.8	25.2	25.2	26.1
South-East Asia	*26,838*	*34,980*	*68,599*	*84,387*	*91,436*																
Brunei Darussalam	..	191	..	..	..		..	..													
Cambodia	304	840	1,180	1,616	1,800	$	37.0	11.3						51.9	18.8	3.4	-14	9.7	32.9	44.4	60.5
Indonesia	4,975	4,522	6,957	7,997	8,342	$	15.0	4.3						9.5	3.7	-1.2	5.4	14.5	11.8	15.7	17.2
Lao P.D.R.	114	147	382	406	..	$	6.4	..													
Malaysia	5,011	8,847	18,276	19,599	19,703		1.9	1.5						8.9	2.1	-8.3	4.6	-1.9	-3.2	5.8	6.3
Myanmar	162	67	72	281	..	$	290	..													
Philippines	2,156	2,265	2,630	3,190	4,014	$	21.3	25.8						51.7	24.3	3.3	24.9	7.4	22.0	21.3	36.8
Singapore	5,142	6,209	14,178	18,082	19,261		17.7	5.8						11.5	4.2	1.3	6.9	43.5	15.0	13.1	7.5
Thailand	7,489	9,576	20,104	27,184	30,092		30.5	25.3						19.4	22.1	14.1	45.6	18.1	76.8	42.0	10.2
Timor-Leste	..	..	26	21	..		-18	..													
Vietnam	..	2,300	4,450	5,620	6,632	$	26.3	18.0													
Oceania	*14,206*	*25,491*	*37,787*	*40,962*	*41,652*																
Australia	9,274	16,848	29,107	31,473	31,534		-3.8	-0.2	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.6	4.0	0.7	0.3	-1.2	-0.5	-7.6	-4.9	-2.9	0.3
Cook Is	36	91	110	..	..		..	..													
Fiji	189	485	623	717	728		7.7	1.3						7.4	-4.8	0.6	2.9	6.8	9.6	7.6	6.9
French Polynesia	..	530	406	385	..		-9.6	..													
Marshall Is	3	6	3	3	..		6.1	..													
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	5,454		3.7	-4.7						-5.0	0.2	-2.9	-9.5	2.8	-3.8	5.8	10.2
Niue	..	1	2	2	..	$	..	..													
Palau	53	97	124	..	..	$	..	..													
Papua New Guinea	7	4	2	3	..		6.1	..						-35	-67	-83		54.5	0.0	-63	-45
Samoa	41	79	123	134	148		1.6	9.1	-5.0		-6.1	-3.6		4.3	29.7	8.4	-4.5	15.2	2.6	1.1	3.7
Solomon Is	4	2	54	73	..		28.3	..						-20	-2.2	-2.6		23.9	22.4	30.2	23.1
Tonga	7	15	31	28	..		-19.1	..						18.7				3.3	-19	-18	-33
Vanuatu	56	85	217	226	..		-3.8	..													
South Asia	*4,801*	*9,954*	*20,034*	*23,728*	*24,154*																
Afghanistan	..	..	53	..	..		..	..													
Bangladesh	50	70	81	87	..		14.2	..								40.2	40.2	25.2	2.8	13.1	13.1
Bhutan	10	19	35	48	63	$	36.2	31.4	17.8	17.8	-30.2	40.0	20.4	35.8	57.4	34.3	17.0	3.7	31.6	61.1	44.5
India	3,460	7,493	14,490	17,707	17,971		19.6	21.8						31.7	15.9	19.9	19.3	6.8	19.0	26.2	26.9
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						27.2	12.0	7.8	-13	-16	8.5	29.8	29.3
Pakistan	81	182	305	358	341	$	17.4	-4.7	-22.9	-22.9	-10.3	-25.6	-30.3	14.1	-15	-12	-6.1	19.5	45.6	11.8	-2.4
Sri Lanka	248	429	576	830	1,039		40.9	44.5						37.4	41.5	44.2	51.1	43.1	49.9	39.5	36.6

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

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

ISSN 1728-9246

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	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12*/11	Series	2013*					2012				2011			
					(1000)	(%)	(%)		YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Americas		133,317	150,364	156,479	162,951	4.1	4.1		1.1		1.3	0.9		7.1	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.9	6.1	3.7	3.2
North America		*89,891*	*99,305*	*102,130*	*105,881*	*2.8*	*3.7*		*2.9*		*3.0*	*2.8*		*7.6*	*1.8*	*3.3*	*2.8*	*0.6*	*5.1*	*3.4*	*1.8*
Canada	TF	18,771	16,219	16,016	16,311	-1.3	1.8	TF	0.2		1.1	-0.6		6.5	2.7	0.2	0.9	-4.5	1.7	-2.4	-0.5
Mexico	TF	21,915	23,290	23,403	23,113	0.5	-1.2	TF	-1.1	-1.1	-0.1	0.0	-2.9	3.5	-3.2	-4.7	-0.9	1.3	2.4	0.8	-2.2
United States	TF	49,206	59,796	62,711	..	4.9	..	TF						9.7	3.4	6.8		1.4	7.3	6.7	4.1
Caribbean		*18,803*	*19,537*	*20,122*	*21,012*	*3.0*	*4.4*		*-2.2*		*-0.8*	*-3.5*		*5.3*	*5.8*	*3.8*	*2.8*	*2.5*	*3.5*	*1.4*	*4.3*
Anguilla	TF	62	62	66	65	6.1	-1.6	TF	4.2	4.2	0.1	0.7	10.7	5.7	-11.6	1.9	-1.7	8.1	19.5	-4.1	-1.4
Antigua,Barb	TF	245	230	241	247	5.0	2.3	TF(1)	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-5.5	2.5	6.8	0.0	-3.7	4.4	2.6	9.5	6.3	2.3
Aruba	TF	733	824	869	904	5.4	4.0	TF	6.7	6.7	5.7	2.3	11.4	2.1	2.0	4.4	7.7	1.8	9.7	8.3	2.3
Bahamas	TF	1,608	1,370	1,346	1,419	-1.7	5.4	TF						7.9	4.7	7.3	1.3	-3.1	-1.1	-3.1	0.7
Barbados	TF	548	532	568	536	6.7	-5.5	TF	-6.5	-6.5	-8.2	-9.6	-1.6	2.3	-6.9	-11.4	-7.3	5.9	6.7	11.3	3.4
Bermuda	TF	270	232	236	..	1.6	..	TF						2.6	-6.6	1.2	-1.0	6.8	3.8	1.4	-4.8
Br.Virgin Is	TF	337	330	338	..	2.2	..	TF						3.4	1.6	-10.5		4.0	-2.2	-2.2	9.5
Cayman Islands	TF	168	288	309	322	7.2	4.1	TF	8.2	8.2	9.1	2.9	11.8	2.5	4.6	5.1	4.6	6.8	9.4	6.1	6.3
Cuba	TF	2,261	2,507	2,688	..	7.2	..	VF	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-2.9	1.3	5.3	6.4	3.3	2.4	11.5	9.4	2.5	3.9
Curaçao	TF	222	342	390	420	14.2	7.6	TF	4.5		4.3	4.7		11.5	6.1	7.2	5.7	11.4	20.6	15.2	10.5
Dominica	TF	79	77	76	78	-1.3	3.4	TF						4.7	9.1	2.4	-1.7	-4.6	-5.4	5.8	-1.3
Dominican Rp	TF	3,691	4,125	4,306	4,563	4.4	5.9	TF	-0.6	-0.6	-1.5	-5.3	4.5	7.9	7.4	6.5	1.6	2.9	4.7	3.2	7.4
Grenada	TF	99	110	118	112	7.1	-5.1	TF	-1.0		-1.4	-0.6		-1.6	-9.6	-1.6	-8.8	-0.1	18.5	6.0	7.9
Guadeloupe	TCE	372	392	418	..	6.5	..	THS													
Haiti	TF	112	255	349	..	36.9	..	TF										70.2	12.0	-13.9	210
Jamaica	TF	1,479	1,922	1,952	1,986	1.6	1.8	TF	-3.2	-3.2	-4.7	-8.1	2.3	0.2	5.1	3.5	-1.8	4.4	2.4	-1.1	0.0
Martinique	TF	484	476	495	487	3.9	-1.6	TF	-2.1		-1.8	-2.5		10.0	-3.4	-5.2	-10.1	-2.4	11.6	4.7	4.0
Montserrat	TF	10	6	5	5	-9.8	-0.7	TF						-4.9	-18.3	3.1	15.5	10.1	-4.9	-8.3	-28.6
Puerto Rico	TF	3,686	3,186	3,048	..	-4.3	..	THS						4.8	12.5	7.3		3.3	7.6	6.3	4.7
Saba	TF	11	12	..	..	..	..	TF													
Saint Lucia	TF	318	306	312	307	2.1	-1.8	TF	2.5	2.5	1.1	-3.8	9.6	3.3	-4.6	-5.3	-1.0	-1.0	-3.8	-3.8	21.6
St.Eustatius	TF	10	11	..	..	..	..	TF													
St.Kitts-Nev	TF	141	98	102	103	3.4	0.9	TF	3.7		3.7			5.5	4.3	-6.2	-1.4	1.9	6.1	4.9	1.3
St.Maarten	TF	468	443	424	457	-4.2	7.6	TF(1)						9.4	12.5	7.5	1.2	-2.9	-9.0	-7.4	1.5
St.Vincent,Grenadines	TF	96	72	74	74	1.9	0.7	TF	-8.5		-5.9	-11.0		12.2	-6.7	-0.7	-2.1	-5.0	15.8	-2.8	1.3
Trinidad Tbg	TF	463	386	..	..	..	..	TF													
Turks,Caicos	TF	176	281	354	..	26.0	..	TF										11.8	24.5	69.9	14.2
US.Virgin Is	TF	594	590	536	..	-9.2	..	VF(1)	-1.4	-1.4	0.1	-3.8	-0.5	10.0	19.4	6.9	-2.8	-3.7	-7.8	-3.0	9.2
Central America		*6,301*	*7,908*	*8,256*	*8,872*	*4.4*	*7.5*		*-1.3*		*-3.5*	*1.2*		*7.0*	*6.9*	*5.1*	*7.2*	*2.7*	*4.2*	*2.8*	*4.7*
Belize	TF	237	242	250	277	3.5	10.7	TF	13.0	13.0	17.2	11.6	11.0	8.1	9.0	10.6	16.3	0.3	6.9	0.9	6.5
Costa Rica	TF	1,679	2,100	2,192	2,343	4.4	6.9	TF	-18.3		-18.3			8.0	6.6	5.9	6.7	7.8	4.8	-0.7	4.6
El Salvador	TF	1,127	1,150	1,184	1,255	3.0	5.9	TF	2.6		2.6			6.4	9.5	2.5	5.6	1.5	-5.6	5.5	10.6
Guatemala	TF	..	1,219	1,225	1,305	0.5	6.5	TF	0.5		-0.1	1.4		5.3	3.9	1.8	15.8	-3.2	0.8	2.7	1.5
Honduras	TF	673	863	871	906	1.0	4.0	TF	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.3	5.4	-1.2	9.9	-4.3	7.9	5.7	-4.0
Nicaragua	TF	712	1,011	1,060	1,180	4.8	11.3	TF	3.4		4.2	2.5		15.7	8.7	8.4	12.4	-2.2	10.9	2.7	8.7
Panama	TF	702	1,324	1,473	1,606	11.2	9.1	VF	3.0		3.0			3.9	7.0	11.1	-3.0	17.0	18.8	14.9	14.2
South America		*18,322*	*23,614*	*25,971*	*27,185*	*10.0*	*4.7*		*-0.2*		*0.2*	*-0.7*		*7.3*	*4.7*	*3.7*	*2.7*	*10.1*	*15.3*	*7.8*	*7.0*
Argentina	TF	3,823	5,325	5,705	5,599	7.1	-1.9	TF						2.3	-1.4	-4.7	-4.3	10.9	11.3	7.7	-0.2
Bolivia	TF	524	807	946	..	17.2	..	THS													
Brazil	TF	5,358	5,161	5,433	5,677	5.3	4.5	TF						7.7	1.4	6.2	1.5	-4.5	17.6	5.2	10.4
Chile	TF	2,027	2,801	3,137	3,554	12.0	13.3	TF	1.2	1.2	-1.2	-9.4	18.8	14.2	16.2	17.9	6.9	11.9	20.1	10.0	8.7
Colombia	TF	933	2,385	..	..	..	..	VF(2)	7.0		3.9	10.2		5.8	1.9	9.4	10.5	15.3	13.3	2.8	-0.3
Ecuador	VF	860	1,047	1,141	1,272	9.0	11.5	VF	7.5	7.5	2.9	4.2	16.9	15.8	12.3	8.8	9.3	4.1	12.7	7.0	12.6
Guyana	TF	117	152	157	..	3.3	..	TF						25.3	12.4	19.6		-10.2	8.9	0.5	13.1
Paraguay	TF	341	465	524	579	12.6	10.6	TF	8.1		7.3	9.0		33.9	13.2	-8.5	12.3	7.7	5.9	9.1	24.9
Peru	TF	1,571	2,299	2,598	2,846	13.0	9.5	TF						10.9	10.3	8.1	9.1	16.7	12.4	12.7	10.4
Suriname	TF	160	204	220	..	7.9	..	TF						5.8	2.2	14.3		4.4	18.5	5.8	4.7
Uruguay	TF	1,808	2,349	2,857	2,695	21.6	-5.7	TF	-7.8		-5.9	-10.3		-4.0	-0.7	-12.7	-6.0	39.0	28.0	11.0	7.9
Venezuela	TF	706	526	595	710	13.0	19.3	TF						37.0	19.2	7.8	12.6	4.8	5.9	11.7	30.6

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO April 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)

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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*				2011*			
					(million)				YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Americas	131,355	145,486	180,830	198,356	214,847																
North America	*101,964*	*107,731*	*131,230*	*144,785*	*158,638*																
Canada	10,778	13,768	15,758	16,801	17,363		2.4	4.4						10.7	4.0	0.4	5.6	-1.6	4.6	0.3	7.1
Mexico	8,294	11,803	11,992	11,869	12,720	$	-1.0	7.2	7.7	7.7	12.4	4.0	7.0	6.9	5.3	6.3	10.0	-7.2	1.4	-0.4	3.6
United States	82,892	82,160	103,481	116,115	128,555	sa	12.2	10.7	5.7	5.7	9.5	5.3	2.6	13.0	10.6	8.2	11.3	8.6	15.5	15.3	9.4
Caribbean	*17,217*	*20,869*	*22,783*	*23,481*	*24,596*																
Anguilla	56	86	99	112	116		12.4	4.1						11.9	-8.3	1.6	-3.7	8.6	26.2	7.9	8.6
Antigua,Barb	291	309	298	312	322		4.7	3.1						8.9	-0.3	-4.1	1.6	2.9	9.5	6.1	1.6
Aruba	814	1,097	1,252	1,353	..		8.0	..						5.6	-0.1	4.4		7.1	12.0	10.5	3.1
Bahamas	1,734	2,069	2,147	2,254	..		5.0	..						9.1	6.6	1.6		-4.1	5.6	7.2	12.5
Barbados	785	896	1,034	953	915		-7.8	-4.0						0.8	-5.8	-11	-1.9	-14	-8.3	-7.5	1.9
Bermuda	431	429	435	470	441		6.3	-6.2						-8.0	-12	1.8	-9.5	16.3	2.4	8.5	5.0
Bonaire	59	87	..	..	..		..	..													
Br.Virgin Is	345	437	389	..	..		..	..													
Cayman Islands	559	356	485	491	..		1.4	..													
Cuba	1,737	2,322	2,187	2,283	..		..	..						8.7	11.3	2.0	5.5	14.5	9.2	9.3	13.3
Curaçao	189	244	385	453	..		17.7	..						24.7	14.6	16.3		17.9	33.2	15.1	8.8
Dominica	48	57	118	116	113		-1.5	-2.7						1.4	-0.6	-1.9	-9.4	-5.7	-6.5	0.5	5.9
Dominican Rp	2,860	3,518	4,209	4,352	4,549	$	3.4	4.5						5.8	6.8	4.0	1.3	2.9	4.7	1.6	4.8
Grenada	93	71	96	117	115		21.4	-1.6						-2.2	-7.3	1.3	-15	19.4	36.1	15.1	19.0
Guadeloupe	418	306	510	583	..		8.8	..													
Haiti	128	80	169	162	..		-2.4	..													
Jamaica	1,333	1,545	2,001	2,013	2,043	$	0.6	1.5						2.2	2.5	4.8	-3.7	1.0	2.9	-2.0	0.2
Martinique	302	280	472	516	..		4.1	..													
Montserrat	9	9	6	5	5		-11.8	-8.7						-5.2	-21	-1.0	20.3	18.1	-5.8	-6.7	-41
Puerto Rico	2,388	3,239	3,211	3,143	..	$	-2.1	..													
Saint Lucia	281	369	329	321	330		-2.5	3.0						8.8	-0.8	-0.9	8.6	-7.2	-7.9	-9.3	17.3
St.Kitts-Nev	58	121	90	94	96		5.1	2.4	1.7		1.7			8.0	2.4	-6.9	-7.9	3.4	8.2	6.6	3.2
St.Maarten	512	659	674	719	..		6.6	..						22.2	19.3	18.7		10.2	1.1	-7.6	18.4
St.Vincent,Grenadines	82	77	86	92	95		6.4	3.5						10.3	-1.5	-4.5	-3.8	0.5	19.7	9.5	0.2
Trinidad Tbg	213	453	450	..	..	$	..	..													
US.Virgin Is	1,206	1,432	1,013	..	..		..	..													
Central America	*2,958*	*4,485*	*6,627*	*7,110*	*8,028*																
Belize	111	214	249	248	299		-0.4	20.8						19.3	19.1	22.8	22.8	-4.8	4.9	-3.9	3.2
Costa Rica	1,302	1,671	1,999	2,152	2,425	$	7.7	12.7						16.2	11.4	10.3	10.9	9.9	12.2	-3.0	10.6
El Salvador	217	361	390	415	544	$	6.4	31.1						75.8	34.4	6.3	32.2	-21	-13	24.9	30.1
Guatemala	482	791	1,378	1,350	1,419	$	-2.0	5.1						2.8	-0.5	1.2	16.7	-5.2	3.8	-1.2	-4.0
Honduras	260	463	627	639	661	$	1.8	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.7	2.7	5.1	-1.6	9.3	-3.5	8.8	6.5	-3.3
Nicaragua	129	206	309	378	422	$	22.6	11.5						19.2	-1.7	22.4	8.3	27.0	18.3	8.0	39.7
Panama	458	780	1,676	1,928	2,259		15.0	17.2	13.0		13.0			20.8	19.8	17.9	11.0	10.1	12.0	20.4	17.5
South America	*9,216*	*12,400*	*20,189*	*22,980*	*23,585*																
Argentina	2,904	2,729	4,942	5,354	4,895	$	8.3	-8.6						-2.2	-5.8	-12	-15	6.1	25.1	16.5	-5.7
Bolivia	68	239	379	380	..	$	0.2	..						15.0	-8.6	19.5		-0.4	2.6	29.8	-19
Brazil	1,810	3,861	5,702	6,555	6,645	$	15.0	1.4	-0.2	-0.2	4.4	-0.3	-4.9	9.8	1.7	-2.1	-4.4	9.1	23.7	18.3	11.2
Chile	819	1,109	1,645	1,889	2,201	$	14.9	16.5						31.0	19.3	3.6	9.3	11.9	28.7	14.1	10.7
Colombia	1,030	1,222	2,083	2,201	2,351	$	5.7	6.8						7.0	5.4	0.4	15.5	18.0	7.5	7.2	-8.1
Ecuador	402	486	781	843	1,026	$	7.9	21.7						24.8	29.1	20.5	13.8	6.0	2.3	7.8	15.3
Guyana	75	35	80	..	..		..	..													
Paraguay	73	78	217	261	239	$	20.2	-8.5						26.5	6.2	-7.6	17.2	6.9	5.6	8.3	20.6
Peru	837	1,308	2,008	2,360	2,657	$	17.5	12.6						12.4	12.3	10.4	15.4	22.0	17.5	15.8	15.4
Suriname	16	45	61	61	..	$	0.0	..													
Uruguay	713	594	1,509	2,203	2,076	$	46.0	-5.7	-13.1		-12.9	-13.4		-6.8	31.5	-10	-22	58.7	30.1	53.4	32.1
Venezuela	423	650	740	739	844	$	-0.1	14.2						74.4	60.8	45.5	11.7	20.9	16.0	21.2	50.4

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

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

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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	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12*/11	Series	2013*					2012				2011			
					(1000)	(%)	(%)		YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Africa		34,837	49,887	49,405	52,552	-1.0	6.4		-2.1		-2.6	-1.6		4.9	6.9	6.3	3.7	4.2	-3.0	-2.6	3.9
North Africa		*13,911*	*18,756*	*17,055*	*18,536*	*-9.1*	*8.7*		*-2.4*		*-1.6*	*-3.2*		*9.5*	*11.8*	*8.9*	*4.5*	*-11*	*-8.6*	*-12*	*-3.4*
Algeria	VF	1,443	2,070	2,395	..	15.7	..	VF										-2.9	23.2	7.8	39.5
Morocco	TF	5,843	9,288	9,342	9,375	0.6	0.3	TF	3.4	3.4	3.4	-3.3	9.5	-4.8	0.8	2.5	1.2	6.5	6.2	-4.0	-3.1
Sudan	TF	246	495	536	..	8.3	..	TF										11.1	8.4	18.4	-3.6
Tunisia	TF	6,378	6,902	4,782	5,950	-30.7	24.4	TF	-1.6	-1.6	-10.1	-2.9	6.5	52.8	35.6	19.2	7.1	-44.1	-36.2	-29.0	-16.6
Subsaharan Africa		*20,926*	*31,131*	*32,350*	*34,016*	*3.9*	*5.2*		*-2.0*		*-2.9*	*-1.1*		*3.2*	*4.1*	*4.5*	*3.4*	*11.2*	*0.4*	*5.3*	*7.5*
Angola	TF	210	425	481	..	13.2	..	TF										0.9	-6.6	25.4	46.3
Benin	TF	176	199	209	..	5.0	..	TF										-7.1	35.7	11.3	-3.9
Botswana	TF	1,474	2,145	..	..	..	..	TF													
Burkina Faso	THS	245	274	238	..	-13.1	..	THS										0.1	-27.8	-17.1	-10.1
Burundi	TF	148	142	..	..	..	..	TF													
Cameroon	THS	176	573	..	817	..	..	TF													
Cape Verde	THS	198	336	428	482	27.4	12.6	THS						28.4	1.3	47.1	-17.4	20.4	37.5	20.2	32.2
Cent.Afr.Rep.	TF	12	54	..	..	..	..	TF													
Chad	THS	29	71	..	..	..	..	THS													
Comoros	TF	26	15	..	..	..	..	TF													
Congo	THS	35	194	218	..	12.4	..	THS										62.9	70.8	64.8	67.3
Dem.R.Congo	TF	61	81	186	..	130	..	TF													
Eritrea	VF	83	84	107	..	27.6	..	VF										39.1	39.1	16.1	16.1
Ethiopia	TF	227	468	523	..	11.7	..	TF										16.3	21.2	0.2	11.3
Gambia	TF	108	91	106	..	16.4	..	TF										-8.1	113	20.4	32.0
Ghana	TF	429	931	..	..	..	..	TF										25.3	4.1		
Kenya	TF	1,399	1,470	1,750	..	19.1	..	VF(1)	-14.6		0.4	-30.5		-0.3	7.3	-10.7	-2.7	15.1	11.5	22.1	11.4
Lesotho	TF	..	414	398	..	-4.0	..	VF										3.1	2.8	-6.1	-18.4
Madagascar	TF	277	196	225	256	14.8	13.7	TF						7.1	18.8	16.2	12.0	13.2	18.7	15.9	11.7
Malawi	TF	438	746	767	..	2.8	..	TF										41.3	-16.6	-16.2	-3.6
Mali	TF	143	169	160	..	-5.3	..	THS													
Mauritius	TF	761	935	965	965	3.2	0.1	TF	1.5	1.5	-6.0	2.3	9.5	-0.2	1.6	-0.6	-0.1	5.1	6.8	1.1	0.7
Mozambique	TF	578	1,718	..	..	..	..	THS						-26.1	-12.9	-9.0	0.4	29.7	-8.2	-5.4	-28.8
Namibia	TF	778	984	1,027	..	4.4	..	TF										4.7	10.0	2.9	0.8
Niger	TF	58	74	82	..	10.4	..	TF										13.1	10.8	15.9	7.0
Nigeria	TF	1,010	1,555	715	..	-54.0	..	TF													
Reunion	TF	409	421	471	447	12.1	-5.3	TF						4.9	4.9	-12.8	-12.8	-5.8	9.9	23.0	23.0
Rwanda	TF	..	619	..	..	..	..	VF										25.7	25.7		
Senegal	TF	769	900	1,001	..	11.2	..	TF*						-2.5	-9.3	11.6	-2.3	11.6	-3.3	-16.2	-21.0
Seychelles	TF	129	175	194	208	11.4	7.0	TF	19.2	19.2	15.4	21.4	20.0	8.8	5.3	5.4	8.3	1.0	16.7	18.5	10.7
Sierra Leone	TF	40	39	52	60	35.8	13.9	TF						16.9	16.9	10.5	10.5	32.9	88.4	41.8	5.0
South Africa	TF	7,369	8,074	8,339	9,188	3.3	10.2	TF	-4.1		-4.1			10.5	10.5	11.0	8.9	7.1	-1.3	2.2	5.2
Swaziland	TF	837	868	879	..	1.3	..	VF	0.3	0.3	-5.3	-4.7	12.4	-4.4	-7.7	-3.8	0.5	-1.2	-0.5	-1.7	-0.8
Tanzania	TF	590	754	795	..	5.4	..	VF										11.8	18.2	7.2	8.7
Togo	THS	81	202	300	..	48.5	..	THS													
Uganda	TF	468	946	1,151	..	21.7	..	TF													
Zambia	TF	669	815	906	..	11.2	..	TF													
Zimbabwe	VF	1,559	2,239	2,423	..	8.2	..	VF										-1.5	-22.9	10.4	53.5

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 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

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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*				2011*			
					(million)				YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Africa	10,327	22,000	30,562	32,924	33,625																
North Africa	*3,822*	*7,037*	*9,661*	*9,589*	*9,366*																
Algeria	96	184	219	209	..	$	-4.6	..													
Morocco	2,039	4,621	6,703	7,281	6,711		4.4	-1.7	-0.7	-0.7	6.3	-3.3	-5.4	-1.6	-3.3	-6.2	6.3	16.5	8.8	-1.5	0.0
Sudan	5	89	94	185	..	$	96.1	..						-7.9	-40	131		-9.4	15.2	0.0	279
Tunisia	1,682	2,143	2,645	1,914	2,183		-28.8	26.5						32.8	38.3	29.5	11.9	-28	-46	-25	-18
Subsaharan Africa	*6,505*	*14,963*	*20,901*	*23,335*	*24,260*																
Angola	18	88	719	646	..	$	-10.2	..													
Benin	77	103	149	187	..		19.6	..													
Botswana	222	562	218	..	..		..	..													
Burkina Faso	19	45	72	..	..		..	..													
Burundi	1	2	2	3	..		42.3	..													
Cameroon	57	175	159	..	..		..	..													
Cape Verde	41	123	278	369	413		26.5	21.2						26.4	37.7	14.0	12.0	18.3	13.7	38.8	33.3
Cent.Afr.Rep.	5	5	6	..	..		..	..													
Comoros	15	24	35	42	..		14.2	..													
Côte d'Ivoire	49	83	201	..	..		..	..													
Dem.R.Congo	..	3	11	11	..	$	6.5	..													
Djibouti	8	7	18	19	..		6.7	..													
Ethiopia	57	168	522	758	..	$	45.2	..						-26	-19			100	104	10.6	11.0
Gambia	48	68	32	96	..	$	200	..													
Ghana	335	836	620	694	..	$	11.9	..													
Guinea	2	..	2	2	..		22.1	..													
Guinea-Bissau	..	2	13	..	..		..	..													
Kenya	283	579	800	926	901	$	15.7	-2.7						0.2	24.6	-12	-5.8	32.7	19.9	45.7	-23
Lesotho	18	27	25	26	..		3.1	..													
Liberia	..	67	12	232	..		1856	..													
Madagascar	121	183	321	..	..		15.0	13.7						7.1	18.8	16.2	12.0	13.2	18.6	17.2	11.0
Malawi	25	29	33	34	..		6.4	..													
Mali	40	148	283	267	..		-10.1	..													
Mauritius	542	871	1,282	1,488	1,477		8.3	3.9	-14.2		-14.2			15.2	4.5	-5.0	-1.1	8.4	6.4	5.8	11.3
Mozambique	74	130	197	231	..	$	17.1	..						-0.2	-12	-23		8.5	-2.2	36.2	23.5
Namibia	160	348	438	517	485		17.0	6.1						20.3	0.6	0.6	5.4	20.4	19.5	9.9	19.9
Niger	23	43	79	79	..		-4.7	..													
Nigeria	101	54	576	628	622	$	9.1	-1.0						-10	-5.1	4.8	9.2	9.1	28.9	30.9	-20
Reunion	255	384	392	434	..	€	5.4	..													
Rwanda	4	49	202	252	282	$	36.0	..													
Sao Tome Prn	10	7	11	15	..	$	36.0	..													
Senegal	144	248	453	..	..		..	..													
Seychelles	139	192	274	291	310	$	6.1	6.6						26.5	11.8	-2.8	-4.6	0.0	11.0	5.8	6.4
Sierra Leone	10	64	26	44	..	$	71.7	..													
South Africa	2,675	7,508	9,070	9,547	9,994	sa	4.4	18.4						25.8	26.5	15.2	8.2	2.4	-14	10.7	21.9
Swaziland	21	77	51	..	..		..	..													
Tanzania	377	824	1,255	1,457	1,564	$	16.1	7.3	0.0	-10.6				11.5	-9.4	13.7	8.9	19.2	2.1	6.0	32.0
Togo	8	20	66	..	..		..	..													
Uganda	165	380	784	950	1,128	$	21.2	18.8						27.6	15.8	23.0	10.4	5.3	17.6	70.9	8.0
Zambia	67	98	125	146	..		18.3	..													
Zimbabwe	125	99	634	664	..	$	4.7	..													

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

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

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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	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12*/11	Series	2013*					2012				2011			
					(1000)	(%)	(%)		YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Middle East		36,339	58,181	54,898	51,951	-5.6	-5.4		4.6		4.1	5.0		-0.8	-5.1	-14.0	-0.1	-5.7	1.4	-5.4	-13.0
Bahrain	TF	3,914	..	..	..	..	..	VF										-26.7	-38.8	-54.1	-54.1
Egypt	TF	8,244	14,051	9,497	11,196	-32.4	17.9	VF	11.1		10.2	12.1		32.0	22.4	10.3	10.0	-45.3	-35.4	-24.0	-29.2
Iraq	VF	..	1,518	..	..	..	..	VF													
Jordan	TF	2,987	4,207	3,960	4,162	-5.9	5.1	TF						5.5	14.4	1.0	0.5	9.6	-8.9	-13.3	-4.5
Kuwait	THS	104	207	269	..	30.0	..	THS										4.9	87.3	27.1	20.8
Lebanon	TF	1,140	2,168	1,655	1,365	-23.7	-17.5	TF	-12.5	-12.5	-15.4	-10.4	-11.9	-7.9	-7.6	-25.9	-26.2	-13.4	-24.1	-31.3	-19.9
Oman	TF	896	..	..	..	..	..	THS*						14.1	12.9	-3.2	2.0	-8.9	22.1	16.6	0.2
Palestine	THS	88	522	449	488	-14.1	8.8	THS						-14.5	17.7	26.1	10.2	6.2	-11.5	-25.6	-21.5
Qatar	TF	913	1,519	2,527	..	66.4	..	THS										88.8	78.5	67.4	39.3
Saudi Arabia	TF	8,037	10,850	17,498	13,664	61.3	-21.9	TF						-16.9	-23.4	-34.6	-6.1	36.5	120	67.2	27.2
Syria	TF	3,571	8,546	5,070	..	-40.7	..	VF										-5.4	-45.9	-51.5	-52.4
Untd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	5,833	7,432	8,129	8,977	9.4	10.4	THS						10.2	11.5	8.7	11.2	10.8	4.9	13.6	8.9
Yemen	TF	336	1,025	829	..	-19.1	..	TF										11.5	-32.4	-22.9	-22.2

 (Data as collected by UNWTO April 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)															
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*					2012*				2011*			
					(million)				YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Middle East	16,760	26,599	52,209	46,245	46,702																
Bahrain	573	920	1,362	1,035	..		-24.0	..													
Egypt	4,345	6,851	12,528	8,707	9,940	$	-30.5	14.2	23.7		20.2	28.2		12.9	25.9	-2.3	27.2	-34	-35	-26	-26
Iraq	2	168	1,660	1,544	..	$	-7.0	..													
Jordan	723	1,441	3,585	3,000	3,460		-16.3	15.3						6.6	30.1	16.2	8.7	2.6	-22	-26	-12
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	770	923	..		19.9	..													
Palestine	283	119	667	795	..	$	19.2	..													
Qatar	128	760	584	1,170	2,857		100	144						27.4	157	228	235				
Saudi Arabia	..	4,622	6,712	8,459	7,432		26.0	-12.1						8.8	-15	-33	-3.1	29.0	54.3	43.4	1.2
Syria	1,082	1,944	6,190	..	..		..	..													
Untd Arab Emirates	1,063	3,218	8,577	9,204	..		7.3	..													
Yemen	73	181	1,161	783	..	$	-32.6	..													

 (Data as collected by UNWTO April 2013)

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

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Passenger air transport worldwide and by region, preliminary data full year 2012

	Total				of which:			
					International		Domestic	
	Revenue Passenger-Km (RPK)		ASK	LF	Revenue Passenger-Km (RPK)		Revenue Passenger-Km (RPK)	
	change	share	change		change	share	change	share
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
World	5.5	100	4.0	78.8	6.5	100	3.9	100
North America	1.2	27	0.7	82.5	1.3	14	1.2	49
Latin America & Caribbean	8.4	5	6.1	74.6	11.7	4	5.3	7
Europe	4.9	27	2.5	79.4	5.6	39	-0.7	8
Asia and Pacific	6.9	30	5.9	76.6	5.5	27	8.8	35
Middle East	16.8	8	11.6	79.4	17.3	13	7.9	1
Africa	6.7	2	5.2	67.8	7.4	3	2.3	1

ASK: capacity in available seat-kilometres performed; LF: load factor

Source: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

World Airport Traffic by ACI Statistical Regions

	Departing & arriving passengers					
	2012	12/11	13*/12 Monthly data			
			YTD	Jan	Feb	Mar
	(million)	(%)	(% on previous year)			
Total	4,107	3.9	2.9	1.5	1.8	4.6
North America	1,212	1.6	0.8	2.3	-1.5	1.5
Latin America & Caribbean	334	6.4	3.8	1.5	-0.3	5.7
Europe	1,230	1.8	0.3	-1.3	-0.1	1.9
Asia and Pacific	1,072	7.1	6.4	1.8	6.7	9.3
Middle East	151	12.1	12.6	11.9	9.3	15.4
Africa	109	7.0	4.8	2.4	0.9	9.4
International	1,879	5.3	4.9	3.1	4.2	7.3
North America	198	3.4	3.2	3.2	0.9	5.1
Latin America & Caribbean	93	4.2	2.3	0.4	-1.0	4.8
Europe	950	2.8	2.0	0.1	1.2	4.4
Asia and Pacific	432	9.4	8.6	5.9	10.7	10.9
Middle East	133	12.1	13.5	12.6	10.1	16.4
Africa	73	11.8	8.4	5.2	4.1	14.1
Domestic	2,191	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	2.6
North America	1,011	1.3	0.3	2.2	-2.0	0.9
Latin America & Caribbean	234	8.1	5.2	2.8	0.4	6.9
Europe	273	-1.8	-5.2	-5.8	-4.0	-5.9
Asia and Pacific	638	5.7	4.7	-0.8	4.2	8.1
Africa	35	-1.4	-2.0	-3.0	-4.4	0.3

Source: compiled by UNWTO from Airports Council International (ACI) (Paxflash)

Total: international + domestic passengers + direct transit passengers counted once (when breakdown is available)

International: traffic performed between the designated airport and an airport in another country/territory

Domestic: traffic performed between two airports located in the same country/territory

Regional summaries and totals are calculated from a representative sample of the world's major airports.

The values do not represent the entire global coverage of airports.

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Preliminary Air Transport Statistics

	Revenue Passenger-Km (RPK)								Capacity			Load factor			Passengers		
	2012	10/09	11/10	12/11	13*/12 Monthly data				11/10	12/11	13*/12	2011	2012	2013*	11/10	12/11	13*/12
					YTD	Jan	Feb	Mar			YTD			YTD			YTD
	(billion)			(%)	(% on previous year)						(%)			(%)			(%)
International Air Transport Association (IATA), Monthly International Statistics (MIS) - Scheduled traffic by region of airline registration																	
Total	5,432	7.7	5.9	5.3	4.2	2.7	4.0	5.9	6.3	4.0	2.3	78.1	79.1	78.3			
Domestic	1,986	6.8	4.3	4.0	3.8	1.0	4.4	5.7	3.2	3.7	2.0	79.3	79.5	78.9			
International	3,445	8.3	6.9	6.1	4.5	3.6	3.7	6.0	8.2	4.2	2.4	77.4	78.9	78.0			
North America	490	7.4	4.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	0.3	2.4	6.1	0.4	-2.0	80.7	82.0	79.6			
Latin America	158	13.2	10.2	8.7	10.2	11.1	7.6	11.8	9.2	7.8	12.0	77.2	77.8	77.7			
Europe	1,358	5.0	9.5	5.3	2.2	1.8	0.7	3.7	10.2	3.2	-0.4	78.9	80.5	78.4			
Africa (incl. Egypt)	114	12.0	2.1	7.6	8.1	9.5	6.6	8.2	4.8	7.1	4.9	66.9	67.1	67.0			
Middle East (incl. Israel, Iran)	413	17.7	8.8	15.4	13.9	14.3	11.4	15.6	9.5	12.5	12.9	75.5	77.4	78.8			
Asia and Pacific	914	9.1	4.0	5.2	3.4	0.3	4.8	5.4	6.3	3.1	1.8	75.9	77.5	78.2			
Airlines for America (A4A) - Scheduled Passenger Traffic Statistics A4A US Member Airlines																	
Scheduled mainline service	1,136	3.3	3.2	1.8	1.4	2.2	-0.7	2.3	4.2	0.2	-0.7	78.4	79.6	81.3	2.9	2.1	1.3
Domestic (incl. USA-Canada)	753	1.5	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.6	-0.9	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.3	80.2	81.4	82.3	2.9	2.1	1.0
International	383	7.1	3.8	2.3	1.2	1.4	-0.2	2.1	8.1	0.4	-2.7	74.9	76.4	79.4	3.2	2.2	2.5
Atlantic	171	2.5	2.1	-0.2	-5.1	-4.4	-7.5	-3.9	9.5	-4.4	-8.9	69.4	72.4	75.5	2.2	0.1	-3.8
Latin	108	11.2	3.7	4.0	7.0	7.2	4.5	9.1	4.0	3.4	4.8	78.6	79.1	80.8	3.4	3.2	5.8
Pacific	104	12.2	6.3	4.0	3.0	2.6	3.6	2.8	11.2	4.6	-2.1	79.7	79.2	83.3	3.8	2.0	1.2
Asociación Latinoamericana de Transporte Aéreo (ALTA) - Member Airlines Traffic Data																	
Total	227	11.3	5.1	8.2	7.4	7.5	4.8	9.6	2.9	6.0	5.4	74.9	76.5	76.4	3.8	7.6	5.9
Latin America (dom. & int.)	157	14.0	7.0	10.0	6.6	7.4	4.2	8.0	4.9	7.3	2.5	72.6	74.3	75.6	4.6	8.2	6.5
Extra Latin America	70	6.1	1.3	4.4	9.1	7.7	6.2	13.3	-1.6	2.9	13.1	80.5	81.7	78.4	-2.7	2.6	0.9
Association of European Airlines (AEA) - Passenger Traffic of AEA Member Airlines																	
Total scheduled	867	2.8	8.2	4.1	2.1	1.4	1.0	3.7	9.1	1.8	-0.4	77.4	79.1	77.3	7.4	2.2	0.9
Domestic	49	2.1	3.2	-0.9	-5.0	-7.4	-2.9	-4.8	2.1	-1.8	-4.6	68.9	69.5	66.1	3.0	-1.6	-4.4
Total International	817	2.8	8.5	4.4	2.6	1.9	1.3	4.2	9.6	2.1	-0.1	78.0	79.8	78.0	9.0	3.5	2.8
Intra Europe (cross-border)	205	3.2	10.2	4.1	4.1	1.8	4.7	5.6	8.5	1.3	-0.6	71.8	73.8	70.2	10.2	2.8	2.4
North Africa	9	6.2	-19.8	15.2	1.1	2.0	-3.8	4.6	-15.8	8.5	1.0	67.3	71.6	68.1	-20.9	20.1	6.2
Middle East	34	3.4	5.3	2.1	5.5	4.3	2.7	8.9	7.8	-0.8	2.9	69.8	71.8	71.5	6.4	5.0	10.5
Total long-haul	569	2.5	8.7	4.5	1.9	1.8	0.2	3.5	10.9	2.5	-0.2	81.3	82.9	81.6	8.7	4.2	2.4
among which:																	
North Atlantic	211	1.5	7.8	3.4	2.2	1.8	0.6	3.8	9.6	0.8	-0.6	82.6	84.8	80.0	7.4	3.1	1.9
Mid Atlantic	59	3.8	14.1	3.6	0.7	0.7	-1.4	2.6	14.5	1.7	0.8	82.3	83.8	85.0	12.5	2.7	0.4
South Atlantic	63	6.5	10.3	7.3	-1.2	-1.6	-3.0	1.1	10.4	7.4	-1.8	84.8	84.7	85.2	9.8	5.8	-0.6
Far East/Australasia	172	2.8	8.8	5.5	2.5	3.2	1.4	2.7	13.8	3.4	0.2	79.7	81.3	81.7	10.3	5.6	3.3
Sub Saharan Africa	63	2.5	5.5	3.9	3.9	3.1	0.9	7.8	5.3	2.5	0.5	77.5	78.6	79.3	5.8	4.5	5.3
Association of Asia Pacific Airlines (AAPA) - Consolidated Passenger Traffic																	
International operations	773	10.2	3.9	5.8	4.1	0.7	6.7	5.4	6.7	3.8	2.5	76.4	77.9	78.3	4.1	7.2	5.7
Arab Air Carriers Organization (AACO) - AACO members' scheduled operations																	
Total	427	17.5	7.6	11.7	12.0	14.3	10.9	10.8	8.5	10.3	13.2	73.5	69.3	68.9	4.6	4.8	10.1

Source: compiled by UNWTO from IATA, A4A, ALTA, AEA, AAPA and AACO

[1] All IATA carriers

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Air transport data

The air transport data presented here refers to traffic on airlines of Member States of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), to IATA scheduled international passenger traffic, according to region of airline registration, as well as to the traffic of the member airlines of the major regional airline associations broken down by routes operated. For IATA and the regional associations it should be taken into account that their data reflects the majority of, but not all air traffic, as the member carriers included are mostly full-service airlines and the traffic operated by charter and low-cost airlines is only reflected to a rather limited extent.

Airline data is a particularly good indicator of short-term trends in medium- and long-haul traffic. For short-haul traffic, however, air transport is in competition with alternative modes of transport (in particular land-based, but also over water), and might be subject to shifts between different means of transport (depending on relative price, perception of safety, etc.). Furthermore, traffic is not expressed here in numbers of passengers carried, but rather measured in terms of revenue passenger-kilometres (RPK), with one RPK representing one paying passenger transported over one kilometre. This means that each long-haul passenger contributes more to total traffic measured in RPK than each short-haul passenger does.

Capacity on offer is measured in terms of Available Seat Kilometres (ASK), which is the number of seats carriers have available multiplied by the number of kilometres flown. The ratio of available seat-kilometres (ASK) to revenue passenger-kilometres (RPK) is called Passenger Load Factor, i.e. the percentage of capacity used.

The 1st UNWTO Regional Conference on Tourism Partnerships:

Future Tourism for Asia and the Pacific

31 May – 2 June 2013
Seoul, Republic of Korea

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the Korea Tourism Organization (KTO) are jointly organizing the first UNWTO Regional Conference on Tourism Partnership: Future Tourism for Asia and the Pacific, in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of the Republic of Korea. The Conference will be held on the occasion of the Korea World Travel Fair (KOTFA), one of the major travel fairs in Asia.

With special emphasis on Asia and the Pacific region, the main objective of the Conference is to create a platform for the participants in the private and public sectors to engage in dialogue and share their vision on how to advance tourism in the context of a technology-driven world using development strategies that are both ethical and sustainable. The conference will:

- Debate issues such as how **Smart Tourism** can be the driver to form strategic alliances for cooperative action among the various stakeholders
- Discuss how alliances of this nature can assist stakeholders to leverage innovation to increase their competitiveness in the global tourism markets; and
- Examine how ethical issues that underpin **Responsible Tourism** can help to make a difference in terms of brand perception and sustainability.

In the context of this event, the first signing ceremony of the **Private Sector Commitment to the UNWTO Global Code of Ethics for Tourism** in Asia will be held. This special signing ceremony will be organized for companies and associations that express an interest in the Commitment to the UNWTO Global Code of Ethics for Tourism. This Commitment constitutes a formal pledge to uphold ethical principles related to the sustainable and, above all, responsible development of tourism, enshrined in the Code.

For more information:
www2.unwto.org/en/event/AM/SeoulConference

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STR GLOBAL

Hotel performance by region

	Occupancy (%)			Average Room Rate			RevPAR		
	Full year			Full year			Full year		
	2012*	2011	Change	2012*	2011	Change	2012*	2011	Change
		(%)	(%p)		US$	(%)		US$	(%)
Americas	61.5	60.1	1.5	109	105	3.8	67	63	6.3
North America	61.4	59.9	1.5	107	103	3.9	66	62	6.5
Caribbean	66.5	62.0	4.5	176	170	3.9	117	105	11.4
Central America	57.4	60.4	-3.0	114	114	0.0	66	69	-4.9
South America	65.0	66.7	-1.6	143	141	1.0	93	94	-1.5
Asia and the Pacific	68.3	67.9	0.3	129	128	0.9	88	87	1.4
North-East Asia	67.5	67.3	0.2	114	112	1.9	77	75	2.2
South-East Asia	70.6	69.1	1.5	136	132	2.7	96	91	4.9
Australia & Oceania	73.3	72.6	0.8	176	172	2.5	129	125	3.6
Central & South Asia	59.1	60.1	-1.0	141	157	-10.2	83	94	-11.6
Africa & Middle East	60.3	56.8	3.5	162	162	-0.5	98	92	5.6
North Africa (incl. Egypt)	52.0	44.5	7.5	85	91	-6.1	44	40	9.7
Southern Africa	59.6	57.3	2.3	132	139	-5.5	78	80	-1.8
Middle East	64.3	62.1	2.3	204	199	2.6	132	124	6.4
					euro	(%)		euro	(%)
Europe	66.2	66.1	0.1	104	100	4.7	69	66	4.8
Northern Europe	70.5	70.3	0.2	100	92	8.3	70	65	8.6
Western Europe	66.4	65.9	0.5	115	113	1.9	77	75	2.7
Eastern Europe	59.7	58.1	1.6	89	84	5.8	53	49	8.6
Southern Europe	62.2	63.0	-0.8	103	101	2.3	64	63	1.1

Source: STR (North America) and STR Global. (%p: percentage points)

= up = down

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Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Europe		66.2	66.1	0.1
Northern Europe		70.5	70.3	0.2
Denmark	Copenhagen	67.2	65.9	1.2
Iceland	Reykjavik	69.9	62.4	7.5
Ireland	Dublin	75.0	71.7	3.3
Norway	Oslo	67.8	63.0	4.8
United Kingdom	London	80.5	82.1	-1.5
Western Europe		66.4	65.9	0.5
Austria	Vienna	71.8	71.7	0.1
Belgium	Brussels	67.0	67.2	-0.3
France	Paris	78.9	79.0	-0.1
Germany	Frankfurt	67.1	65.7	1.4
	Berlin	72.5	69.3	3.2
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	63.4	67.9	-4.5
Netherlands	Amsterdam	74.7	75.0	-0.4
Switzerland	Geneva	64.0	65.4	-1.4
	Zurich	71.0	71.1	-0.1
Eastern Europe		59.7	58.1	1.6
Czech Rep	Prague	68.5	66.6	1.8
Hungary	Budapest	63.7	61.8	1.9
Poland	Warsaw	68.5	68.5	0.0
Russian Federation	Moscow	66.8	63.6	3.2
Slovakia	Bratislava	51.5	46.5	5.0
Southern Europe		62.2	63.0	-0.8
Greece	Athens	53.0	59.1	-6.0
Israel	Tel Aviv	73.0	75.1	-2.1
Italy	Milan	61.0	62.9	-1.9
	Rome	66.4	66.9	-0.5
Portugal	Lisbon	62.6	65.6	-3.0
Spain	Barcelona	71.3	70.5	0.7
	Madrid	63.9	66.3	-2.4
Turkey	Istanbul	72.5	69.7	2.8

Source: STR Global

(yellow) = up; (light blue) = down

Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Asia and the Pacific		68.3	67.9	0.3
North-East Asia		67.5	67.3	0.2
China	Beijing	70.9	69.9	1.0
	Shanghai	63.7	61.1	2.6
Hong Kong (China)	Hong Kong	85.1	85.5	-0.4
Japan	Osaka	82.7	78.7	4.1
	Tokyo	82.7	74.8	7.8
Korea, Republic of	Seoul	81.3	82.6	-1.3
Taiwan (pr. of China)	Taipei	70.3	72.4	-2.1
South-East Asia		70.6	69.1	1.5
Indonesia	Bali	69.6	72.8	-3.1
	Jakarta	71.8	71.0	0.8
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	74.8	73.5	1.3
Philippines	Manila	71.5	72.7	-1.1
Singapore	Singapore	84.2	84.0	0.2
Thailand	Bangkok	70.5	63.5	7.0
	Phuket	71.8	69.8	1.9
Vietnam	Hanoi	64.6	61.5	3.1
Australia & Oceania		73.3	72.6	0.8
Australia	Sydney	81.2	82.1	-0.9
New Zealand	Auckland	75.2	76.3	-1.1
Central & South Asia		73.3	72.6	0.8
India	Bangalore	53.6	56.1	-2.5
	Delhi	61.7	61.7	0.0
	Mumbai	62.5	63.9	-1.4

Source: STR Global

(yellow) = up; (light blue) = down

Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Africa & Middle East		60.3	56.8	3.5
Middle East		64.3	62.1	2.3
Jordan	Amman	65.1	56.6	8.5
Kuwait	Kuwait	53.9	54.5	-0.6
Lebanon	Beirut	50.8	55.1	-4.3
Oman	Muscat	59.7	52.3	7.3
Qatar	Doha	56.2	60.8	-4.6
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	56.6	60.6	-4.0
Untd Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	61.1	64.7	-3.6
	Dubai	76.8	74.8	2.1
North Africa (incl. Egypt)		52.0	44.5	7.5
Egypt	Cairo	45.7	36.7	9.0
	Sharm El-Sheikh	61.1	48.5	12.5
Southern Africa		59.6	57.3	2.3
Kenya	Nairobi	62.6	68.6	-6.0
South Africa	Cape Town	60.9	57.3	3.6

Source: STR Global

(yellow) = up; (light blue) = down

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Hotel performance, selected cities (full year)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Americas		61.5	60.1	1.5
North America		61.4	59.9	1.5
Canada	Montreal	64.2	65.2	-1.0
	Toronto	67.6	67.9	-0.2
	Vancouver	66.5	66.1	0.4
Mexico	Cancun	65.2	63.5	1.8
	Mexico City	63.2	62.4	0.8
United States	Phoenix, AZ	57.7	57.9	-0.2
	Anaheim, CA	73.0	70.8	2.2
	Los Angeles, CA	75.4	71.7	3.7
	San Diego, CA	70.6	68.6	2.0
	San Francisco, CA	80.4	79.0	1.4
	Washington, DC	67.5	67.3	0.2
	Miami, FL	76.3	75.4	0.9
	Orlando, FL	68.8	67.6	1.2
	Atlanta, GA	60.9	59.0	1.8
	Oahu Island, HI	84.7	80.7	4.0
	Chicago, IL	66.8	64.2	2.6
	New Orleans, LA	67.7	64.1	3.6
	New York, NY	83.7	81.2	2.5
	Dallas, TX	61.0	59.0	2.0
	Houston, TX	65.4	59.8	5.6
Central America		57.4	60.4	-3.0
Costa Rica	San Jose	58.0	58.9	-0.9
South America		65.0	66.7	-1.6
Argentina	Buenos Aires	64.3	69.7	-5.4
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	78.7	79.4	-0.6
	Sao Paulo	65.2	68.2	-3.0
Chile	Santiago	72.1	71.4	0.6
Peru	Lima	71.5	71.2	0.3

Source: STR Global (yellow) = up; (light blue) = down

Data for North America sourced STR

Hospitality industry data

The hotel data presented in this section has been kindly provided by STR Global Ltd and Smith Travel Research, Inc.

STR Global and STR track hotel performance data from over 44,000 hotels worldwide which represent all segments of mainly branded hotel supply. Hotel performance results for the majority of capital and gateway cities across the world is available.

Occupancy = rooms sold / rooms available, i.e. the percentage of available rooms that were sold during a specified period of time. Occupancy is calculated by dividing the number of rooms sold by rooms available. Occupancy takes both account of demand and supply growth. If demand grows, but is outstripped by supply growth, occupancy will decrease.

ADR (Average Daily Rate) = room revenue / rooms sold, i.e. a measure of the average rate paid for rooms sold, calculated by dividing room revenue by rooms sold.

RevPAR (Revenue per available room) = room revenue / rooms available (or = occupancy x ADR), i.e. the total guest room revenue divided by the total number of available rooms. RevPAR differs from ADR because RevPAR is affected by the amount of unoccupied available rooms, while ADR shows only the average rate of rooms actually sold.

For methodology see further: www.strglobal.com/Resources/Glossary.aspx.

For further information on STR Global and STR please visit: www.strglobal.com.

For STR & STR Global Data News see also: www.hotelnewsnow.com/Industry_Analysis/STRDataNews.aspx.

Hotel room stock and pipeline

	rooms 2012	rooms % change over previous year	total active pipeline hotels	total active pipeline rooms	of which rooms opening projected 2013 & 2014	of which rooms opening % change if all rooms open
World	13 to 14 million	2.0%	6,357	1,039,000	500,000	3.7%
North America	Over 5 million	0.6%	3,033	364,000	Over 180,000	3.1%
Central & South America	Over 300,000	2.2%	235	36,000	Over 28,000	7.7%
Europe	Over 4 million	1.1%	818	135,000	Over 90,000	2.1%
Asia Pacific	Over 3 million	3.3%	1,788	385,000	Over 130,000	4.4%
Africa & Middle East	Over 700,000	2.8%	483	119,000	Over 70,000	10.7%

Source: STR Global (hotels with at least 10 rooms)

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

	GDP	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)														
	US$ bn	Change over previous year					Current projections						Trend¹			Average
	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*	12-11	13*-12	14*-13*	1995-2012
World (PPP² weighted)	71,707	2.8	-0.6	5.2	4.0	3.2	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	–	=	+	3.7
Memorandum: at market exchange rates		1.5	-2.2	4.1	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	–	=	+	2.7
of which:																
Advanced economies	44,417	0.1	-3.5	3.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	–	=	++	2.1
Emerging market and developing countries	27,290	6.1	2.7	7.6	6.4	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	- -	+	+	5.7

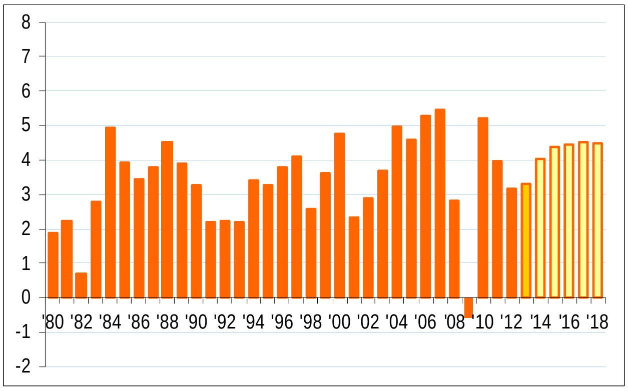
Source: Compiled by UNWTO from International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook (www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/weorepts.htm)

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

² Purchasing power parity

World

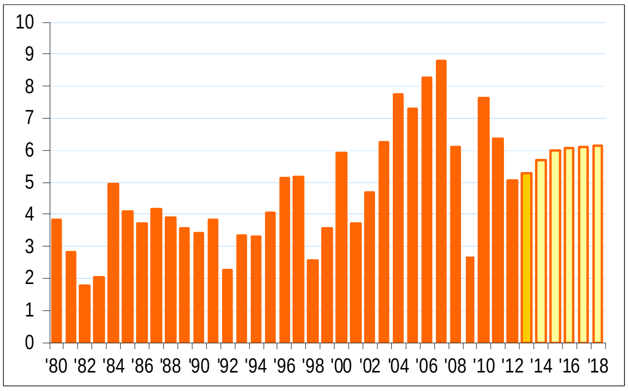
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Emerging market and developing countries

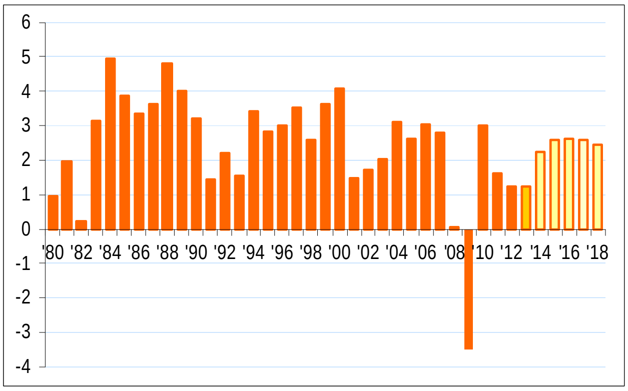
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



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

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

	GDP	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)														
	US$ bn	Change over previous year					Current projections						Trend[1]			Average
	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*	12-11	13*-12	14*-13*	1995-2012
By UNWTO regions:																
Europe	21,566	1.4	-4.4	2.8	2.5	0.6	0.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	- -	+	++	2.3
European Union (27)	16,584	0.5	-4.2	2.0	1.6	-0.2	0.0	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	- -	+	++	1.9
Euro area	12,198	0.4	-4.4	2.0	1.4	-0.6	-0.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	- -	+	++	1.5
Germany	3,401	0.8	-5.1	4.0	3.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	- -	–	+	1.3
France	2,609	-0.1	-3.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	-0.1	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	- -	=	+	1.5
Italy	2,014	-1.2	-5.5	1.7	0.4	-2.4	-1.5	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	- -	+	++	0.7
Spain	1,352	0.9	-3.7	-0.3	0.4	-1.4	-1.6	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	- -	=	++	2.3
Netherlands	773	1.8	-3.7	1.6	1.0	-0.9	-0.5	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	- -	+	++	2.0
Belgium	485	1.0	-2.8	2.4	1.8	-0.2	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	- -	+	++	1.8
Austria	399	1.4	-3.8	2.1	2.7	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	- -	=	+	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	250	0.3	-8.5	3.3	2.8	-0.2	0.5	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	- -	+	+	2.6
Portugal	213	0.0	-2.9	1.9	-1.6	-3.2	-2.3	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	- -	+	++	1.3
Ireland	210	-2.1	-5.5	-0.8	1.4	0.9	1.1	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	–	=	++	4.7
United Kingdom	2,441	-1.0	-4.0	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	–	+	+	2.1
Sweden	526	-0.8	-5.0	6.3	3.8	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	- -	=	++	2.6
Denmark	314	-0.8	-5.7	1.6	1.1	-0.6	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	- -	++	+	1.2
Poland	488	5.1	1.6	3.9	4.3	2.0	1.3	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	- -	–	+	4.3
Switzerland	632	2.2	-1.9	3.0	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	–	+	+	1.8
Norway	501	0.0	-1.4	0.2	1.3	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	++	–	–	2.2
Russian Federation	2,022	5.2	-7.8	4.5	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	–	=	+	3.8
Turkey	794	0.7	-4.8	9.2	8.5	2.6	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	- -	+	+	4.1
Americas	23,269	1.0	-2.6	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	–	=	+	2.7
United States	15,685	-0.3	-3.1	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.9	+	–	++	2.4
Canada	1,819	1.1	-2.8	3.2	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	–	–	+	2.6
Latin America and Caribbean	3,171	5.2	3.0	5.5	4.0	4.8	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	+	- -	+	5.0
Brazil	2,396	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7	0.9	3.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	- -	++	++	2.9
Mexico	1,177	1.2	-6.0	5.3	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	=	–	=	3.0
Argentina	475	6.8	0.9	9.2	8.9	1.9	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	- -	+	+	3.9
Venezuela	382	5.3	-3.2	-1.5	4.2	5.5	0.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	++	- -	++	2.6
Colombia	366	3.5	1.7	4.0	6.6	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	- -	=	+	3.3
Chile	268	3.1	-0.9	5.8	5.9	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	–	–	–	4.3
Peru	199	9.8	0.9	8.8	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	–	=	=	4.8
Asia and the Pacific	22,970	5.0	3.6	8.4	5.9	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	–	+	+	5.5
Japan	5,964	-1.0	-5.5	4.7	-0.6	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	++	–	=	0.8
Australia	1,542	2.7	1.4	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	++	–	+	3.4
New Zealand	170	-0.8	-1.6	1.8	1.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	++	=	=	2.6
Newly Industrialized Asian Economies	5,766	4.2	-1.5	6.1	4.6	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	- -	+	+	3.3
Korea, Republic of	1,156	2.3	0.3	6.3	3.6	2.0	2.8	3.9	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	3.0	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	- -	++	+	4.1
Hong Kong (China)	263	2.1	-2.5	6.8	4.9	1.4	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	2.0	5.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	- -	+	++	5.4
Developing Asia	12,325	7.9	6.9	10.0	8.1	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	- -	+	+	7.8
China	8,227	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.3	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	- -	+	=	9.7
India	1,825	6.2	5.0	11.2	7.7	4.0	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.0	- -	++	+	6.8
Pakistan	232	3.7	1.7	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	+	=	=	4.3
Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand	1,798	4.6	1.3	7.0	4.4	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	++	–	–	4.0
Iran	549	0.6	4.0	5.9	3.0	-1.9	-1.3	1.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	- -	+	++	4.4
Africa	1,678	5.1	2.8	4.9	4.4	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	=	+	+	4.9
South Africa	384	3.6	-1.5	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	–	+	+	3.3
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia,	351	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.4	2.9	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	+	+	+	4.0
Nigeria	269	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.4	6.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.7	- -	+	=	7.0
Middle East	2,206	7.4	2.5	5.8	4.9	8.0	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	++	- -	=	5.2
Saudi Arabia	727	8.4	1.8	7.4	8.5	6.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	- -	- -	–	4.6
Untd Arab Emirates	359	5.3	-4.8	1.3	5.2	3.9	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	- -	–	+	5.4
Egypt	257	7.2	4.7	5.1	1.8	2.2	2.0	3.3	5.5	6.5	7.0	6.5	+	=	++	4.9
Kuwait	173	2.5	-7.1	-2.4	6.3	5.1	1.1	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	- -	- -	++	3.9

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

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Overview of the unemployment projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, April 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	7.1	6.0	6.3	5.8	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.3	6.8	=	–	=	+	6.8
Europe																		
Euro area	142.2	10.7	8.7	9.2	7.6	9.6	10.1	10.2	11.4	12.3	12.3	11.4	10.5	- -	- -	=	+	9.4
Austria	3.4	3.9	3.6	5.2	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.0	–	–	=	+	4.3
Belgium	4.5	9.7	6.9	8.5	7.0	7.9	8.3	7.2	7.3	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.4	–	- -	–	=	8.1
Cyprus	0.4	2.6	4.8	5.5	3.8	5.6	6.4	7.9	12.1					- -	++	=	=	4.9
Estonia	0.6	9.7	13.7	7.9	5.5	13.8	17.3	11.7	9.8	7.8	6.2	5.0	5.0	++	++	++	++	10.2
Finland	2.5	15.4	9.8	8.4	6.4	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.5	=	–	=	+	9.5
France	25.7	11.2	9.1	9.3	7.8	9.5	9.7	9.6	10.2	11.2	11.6	10.9	10.4	- -	- -	–	+	9.7
Germany	41.1	8.3	8.0	11.2	7.6	7.7	7.1	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	+	–	=	=	8.5
Greece	4.1	9.1	11.4	9.9	7.7	9.4	12.5	17.5	24.2	27.0	26.0	21.0	16.2	- -	- -	++	++	11.3
Ireland	1.8	14.1	4.3	4.4	6.4	12.0	13.9	14.6	14.7	14.2	13.7	11.9	10.4	=	+	++	++	8.1
Italy	23.0	11.2	10.1	7.7	6.8	7.8	8.4	8.4	10.6	12.0	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	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.9	–	–	=	=	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	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.5	- -	- -	–	+	4.4
Portugal	4.9	7.2	4.0	7.6	7.6	9.5	10.8	12.7	15.7	18.3	18.5	17.5	16.3	- -	- -	–	+	7.6
Slovakia	2.2	13.7	18.9	16.4	9.6	12.1	14.5	13.6	14.0	14.3	14.3	12.9	11.1	–	–	=	++	14.8
Slovenia	0.9	7.0	6.7	6.5	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2	9.0	9.8	9.4	8.6	7.5	- -	- -	+	+	6.7
Spain	18.1	22.9	13.9	9.2	11.3	18.0	20.1	21.7	25.0	27.0	26.5	24.7	22.9	- -	- -	+	++	15.6
Czech Rep	4.9	4.0	8.8	7.9	4.4	6.7	7.3	6.7	7.0	8.1	8.4	5.5	6.5	–	- -	–	+	6.7
Denmark	2.4	6.8	4.3	4.8	3.5	6.1	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.4	=	=	+	+	5.4
Sweden	4.6	8.8	5.6	7.6	6.2	8.3	8.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.8	6.6	6.4	=	–	+	++	7.2
United Kingdom	29.2	8.7	5.5	4.8	5.6	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.8	6.9	6.5	=	+	=	+	6.4
Switzerland	4.7	3.7	1.7	3.4	2.6	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	=	–	=	+	3.0
Norway	2.5	4.9	3.4	4.6	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1	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	5.0	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	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	+	–	+	=	9.9
Americas																		
Canada	17.3	9.5	6.8	6.8	6.2	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.8	+	=	=	=	7.6
United States	139.9	5.6	4.0	5.1	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.7	7.5	6.3	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	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	–	=	=	=	6.1
Japan	62.9	3.1	4.7	4.4	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	+	+	=	=	4.4
New Zealand	2.2	6.5	6.2	3.8	4.2	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.5	–	+	++	+	5.6
Korea, Republic of	24.2	2.1	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	=	=	=	=	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	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	=	=	=	=	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

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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	Jan	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											
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)

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World Tourism Organization Publications

UNWTO

Subscribers issue - April 2013

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

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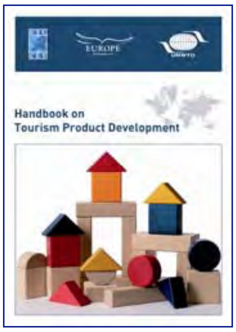
Available in English

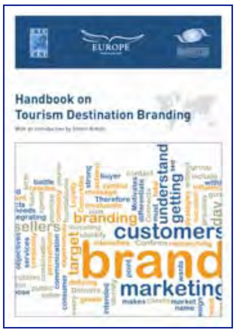
Handbook on Tourism Product Development



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

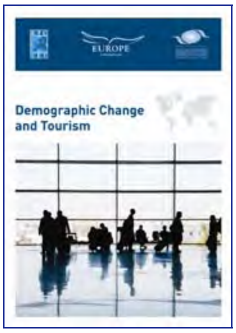
Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding



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

Demographic Change and Tourism



The UNWTO/ETC report on Demographic Change and Tourism aims to be a reference for destinations and the industry, a means to achieve a better understanding of current and future demographic changes (e.g. population growth and ageing, migration and family diversification) and how these will impact upon tourism, how to anticipate and react upon them in the most competitive way.

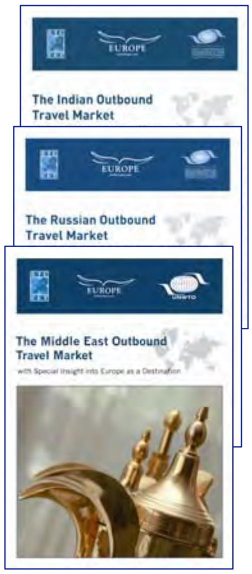
Available in English

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. The 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 statistical 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 2013 edition presents data for 205 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 data related to inbound tourism (total arrivals and overnight stays), broken down by country of origin. The 2013 edition presents data for 199 countries and territories from 2007 to 2011, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.

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