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This issue of the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer and its accompanying Statistical Annex include an analysis of preliminary results for international tourism for the period January-April 2014, based on arrivals and receipts data reported by destinations around the world. Furthermore, it includes an outlook for the period May-August based on the UNWTO Panel of Experts and air transport bookings data from business intelligence tool ForwardKeys.

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

Strong peak season anticipated for international tourism

Demand for international tourism remained strong in the first four months of 2014 according to the results reported by destinations around the world included in this issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*. International tourist arrivals worldwide grew by 5%, the same rate as during the full year 2013. Prospects for the current peak tourism season remain very positive with over 460 million tourists expected to travel abroad in the May-August 2014 period.

Destinations worldwide received some 317 million international tourists (overnight visitors) between January and April 2014, 14 million more than in the same period of 2013. This 5% growth consolidates the already strong increase registered in 2013 (+5%) and is well above the long-term trend projected by UNWTO for the period 2010-2020 (+3.8%).

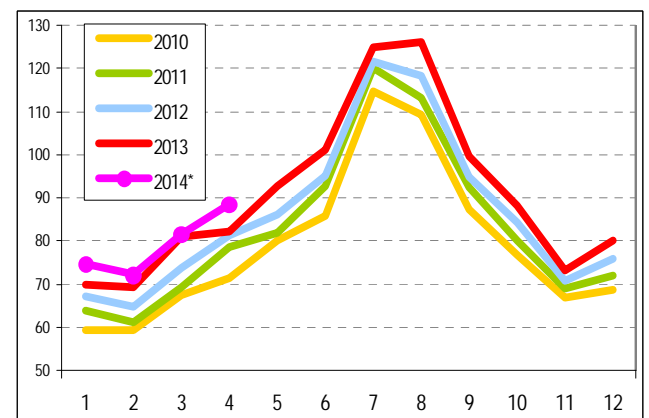
Growth has been spread fairly widely with virtually all subregions recording increases in international arrivals of 4% or higher. By region, the strongest growth was registered in Asia and the Pacific and the Americas (both +6%), followed closely by Europe and Africa (both at +5%). By subregion, Northern Europe, Southern and Mediterranean Europe, North Africa and South Asia (all +8%) were the star performers.

"The encouraging start to 2014 and the overall positive sentiment in the sector raise high expectations for the current peak tourism season, benefiting destinations from both advanced and emerging economies," said UNWTO Secretary-General, Taleb Rifai. "The 5% growth in the number of international tourists crossing borders in the first months of 2014 further reflects the impact of the increase in public support to the sector as well as the immense capacity of tourism companies to adapt to changing markets," he added.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

World

(million)

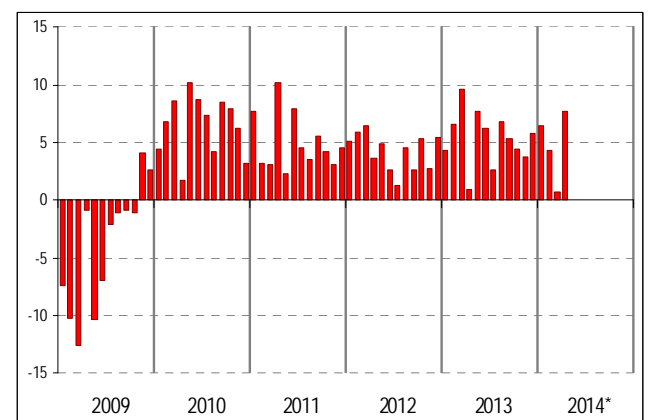


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

World

(% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Most destinations share in growth

Asia and the Pacific (+6%) consolidated its growth of recent years, with South Asia (+8%) and North-East Asia (+7%) in the lead.

Growth picked up in the Americas (+6%), with all four subregions showing significant improvement over 2013.

Europe, the most visited region in the world, maintained the strength showed in 2013 with international tourist arrivals

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.

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The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is scheduled to be published September 2014.

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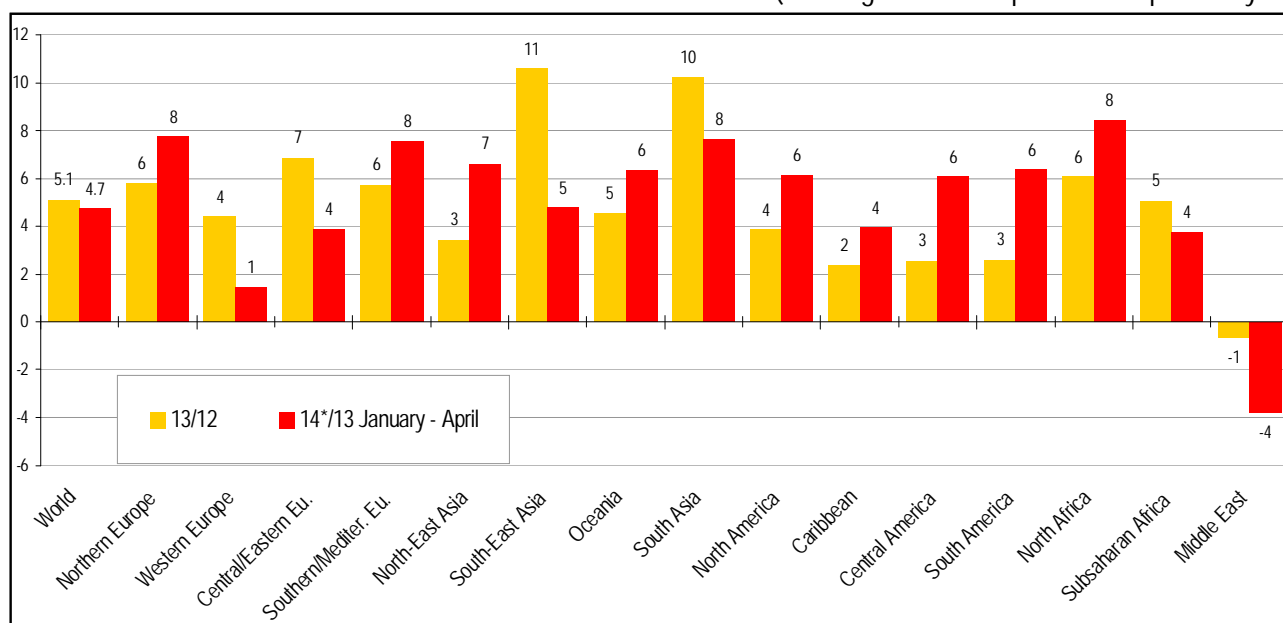
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International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

growing by 5% through April. Northern Europe and Southern Mediterranean Europe (+8% each) led growth.

Africa's international tourist numbers grew by 5% as the recovery was consolidated further in North Africa (+8%).

International tourist arrivals in the Middle East are estimated to be down by 4%, though this figure should be taken with caution as it is based on limited available data for the period from the region.

With regard to source markets, international tourism expenditure data for the first part of 2014 indicates that the growth in demand continues to be strong out of emerging markets, in particular from China, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia and India. Moreover, demand from advanced markets is strengthening as the economic situation gradually improves, with encouraging growth registered in expenditure from Italy, Australia, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

Over 460 million international tourist arrivals expected worldwide in the current May-August peak season

Various indicators point to a strong Northern Hemisphere summer peak season. Over 460 million tourists are expected to travel abroad during the four months May to August, which account on average for 41% of all international tourist arrivals registered in one year. The sound results of the Easter month of April as well as the growth of destinations in the Mediterranean and the Caribbean, including Mexico, indicate strong demand for leisure travel. The pace of growth might moderate slightly, as shoulder seasons tend to show faster growth than the peak season.

According to the UNWTO Confidence Index, prospects remain very positive for the period May-August 2014. Confidence has picked up, particularly among the private sector, and improved further in Europe, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific and the Middle East.

Data on international air travel reservations from business intelligence tool Forwardkeys support this outlook with bookings for May-August up by 8% compared to the same period last year, with intraregional and interregional travel equally strong. The highest growth in bookings was recorded in international flight reservations from Asian source markets, followed by the Americas (+8%).

For the full year 2014, international tourist arrivals are expected to increase by 4% to 4.5%, somewhat above UNWTO's long-term forecast of 3.8% per year for the period 2010 to 2020.

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of tourism information prepared by the UNWTO

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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	2013*		2013*	11/10	12/11	13*/12	2014*	2014*					2013				
	(million)							(%)			(%)	YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
World	676	807	948	995	1,035	1,087	100	4.9	4.0	5.1	4.7	3.6	6.5	4.3	0.7	7.7	6.9	5.1	4.8	4.7		
Advanced economies ¹	419	459	506	531	551	581	53.4	4.9	3.8	5.5	5.7	2.9	4.6	3.9	0.3	6.6	5.3	4.8	6.5	6.4		
Emerging economies ¹	256	348	442	464	484	507	46.6	4.9	4.3	4.7	3.8	2.9	4.6	3.9	0.3	6.6	8.1	5.7	2.9	3.6		
By UNWTO regions:																						
Europe	387.1	448.9	484.4	515.6	534.1	563.8	51.8	6.4	3.6	5.6	4.7	3.5	6.8	3.7	0.5	7.7	6.6	5.4	6.0	6.1		
Northern Europe	45.5	60.4	62.7	64.5	65.1	68.9	6.3	2.9	0.9	5.8	7.7	8.2	11.2	10.0	4.2	6.6	4.7	4.2	6.5	7.6		
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	154.4	161.5	167.2	174.5	16.1	4.6	3.5	4.4	1.4	-0.1	5.2	-0.1	-4.0	5.6	4.9	4.3	6.3	5.9		
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	94.1	102.7	111.4	119.1	10.9	9.2	8.4	6.9	3.9	4.0	5.0	4.1	2.9	3.7	11.8	7.4	6.8	3.7		
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	132.6	156.4	173.3	186.9	190.4	201.4	18.5	7.9	1.9	5.7	7.6	5.0	8.3	5.3	2.4	12.6	5.4	5.7	5.2	7.4		
- of which EU-28	331.2	363.8	379.6	400.8	411.7	432.6	39.8	5.6	2.7	5.1	5.1	3.6	7.7	3.7	0.3	8.5	4.5	4.4	6.2	6.5		
Asia and the Pacific	110.1	153.5	204.9	218.5	233.5	248.7	22.9	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.0	8.4	5.3	1.7	8.8	7.9	5.8	7.3	5.2		
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	111.5	115.8	122.8	127.0	11.7	3.8	6.0	3.4	6.6	5.2	7.1	6.7	2.2	10.7	3.7	1.6	4.4	4.1		
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	70.0	77.5	84.2	93.1	8.6	10.7	8.7	10.6	4.8	4.6	9.9	3.3	0.7	5.5	13.9	11.4	11.1	6.4		
Oceania	9.6	10.9	11.4	11.5	11.9	12.5	1.1	0.7	4.1	4.5	6.3	4.7	11.1	4.4	-0.7	12.5	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.8		
South Asia	6.1	8.1	12.0	13.8	14.6	16.1	1.5	14.5	6.2	10.2	7.6	6.9	7.2	7.7	5.7	10.4	9.6	12.0	15.1	6.5		
Americas	128.2	133.3	150.6	156.1	162.7	168.2	15.5	3.6	4.3	3.4	5.8	4.5	6.7	5.8	1.4	10.1	3.0	2.0	3.9	4.4		
North America	91.5	89.9	99.5	102.2	106.4	110.5	10.2	2.7	4.1	3.9	6.1	5.1	7.4	5.8	2.7	8.9	4.4	2.9	4.3	3.8		
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.1	20.7	21.2	2.0	3.0	3.1	2.4	4.0	3.1	6.7	4.6	-1.1	7.0	1.0	-0.3	1.7	6.3		
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.9	8.3	8.9	9.1	0.8	4.4	7.3	2.6	6.1	3.7	4.2	7.2	0.2	14.2	3.2	0.6	2.2	3.9		
South America	15.3	18.3	23.6	25.5	26.7	27.4	2.5	7.8	5.0	2.6	6.4	4.0	5.7	6.0	-0.4	16.8	0.5	0.5	3.8	5.8		
Africa	26.2	34.8	49.9	49.7	53.0	55.9	5.1	-0.3	6.5	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.8	6.6	2.5	6.6	5.2	2.7	5.0	5.4		
North Africa	10.2	13.9	18.8	17.1	18.5	19.6	1.8	-9.1	8.2	6.1	8.4	8.2	13.7	16.5	-2.7	9.1	0.1	0.7	7.1	4.8		
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	31.2	32.7	34.5	36.3	3.3	4.9	5.6	5.1	3.8	3.2	1.8	3.1	4.8	5.4	7.2	3.9	3.5	5.7		
Middle East	24.1	36.3	58.2	54.7	51.1	50.8	4.7	-5.9	-6.6	-0.6	-3.8	-4.1	-3.4	-2.7	-6.0	-2.7	19.3	10.1	-21.8	-8.6		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

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

Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals

Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals								
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average	2014*
	real, change						a year	projection
	full year				Jan.-April		2005-2013	between
World	-3.8%	6.5%	4.9%	4.0%	5.1%	4.7%	3.8%	+4% and +4.5%
Europe	-4.9%	3.1%	6.4%	3.6%	5.6%	4.7%	2.9%	+3% and +4%
Asia and the Pacific	-1.6%	13.2%	6.6%	6.9%	6.5%	6.0%	6.2%	+5% and +6%
Americas	-4.7%	6.5%	3.6%	4.3%	3.4%	5.8%	3.0%	+3% and +4%
Africa	3.4%	9.3%	-0.3%	6.5%	5.4%	5.1%	6.1%	+4% and +6%
Middle East	-4.9%	11.5%	-5.9%	-6.6%	-0.6%	-3.8%	4.3%	+0% and +5%

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

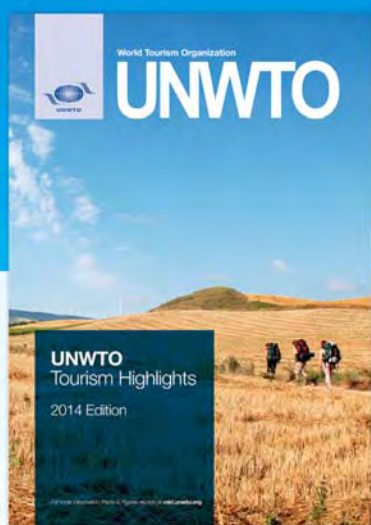
(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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.

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UNWTO Tourism Highlights 2014 Edition

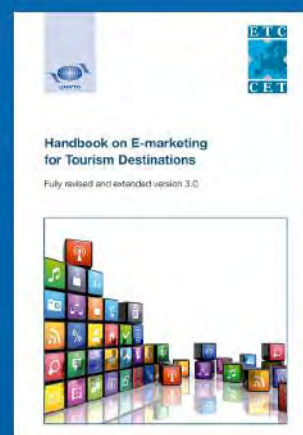
UNWTO has just released its *UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2014 Edition*, presenting a concise overview of international tourism in the world based on the results for the year 2013.

UNWTO Tourism Highlights aims to provide a consolidated set of key figures and trends for international tourism in the year prior to its date of publication. *The 2014 Edition* presents in 16 pages a snapshot of international tourism in the world for 2013 based on the latest available information collected from national sources. Trends and results are analysed for the world, regions and major regional destinations, with statistics included on international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts. Furthermore, it provides the ranking of top tourism destinations by arrivals and receipts, as well as information on outbound tourism generating regions and a list of top source markets in terms of spending.

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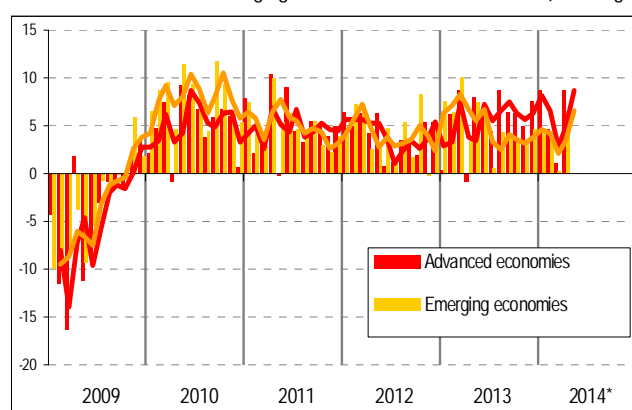
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Inbound tourism: short-term trends 2014

International arrivals continue robust growth in first four months of 2014

- A total of 132 countries and territories have so far reported data on international tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) for one or more months of 2014 (out of 220). Of these, 104 countries (79%) have reported an increase in tourist arrivals, with 31 (23%) reporting double-digit growth, while 28 countries (21%) posted a decrease.
- 94 countries have reported results for at least the first four months of 2014. Based on this sample of destinations that reported data, it is estimated that destinations worldwide recorded 314 million international tourist arrivals between January and April 2014, some 14 million more than the 303 million recorded in the same period of 2013.
- This increase in tourist arrivals is equivalent to 5% globally, compared to the same four-month period last year, revealing a generally robust tourism sector despite on-going economic challenges in some parts of the world.
- Advanced economies (+6%) grew faster than emerging economies (+4%), as symptoms of the global economic crisis start to recede in a number of European and North American source markets.

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



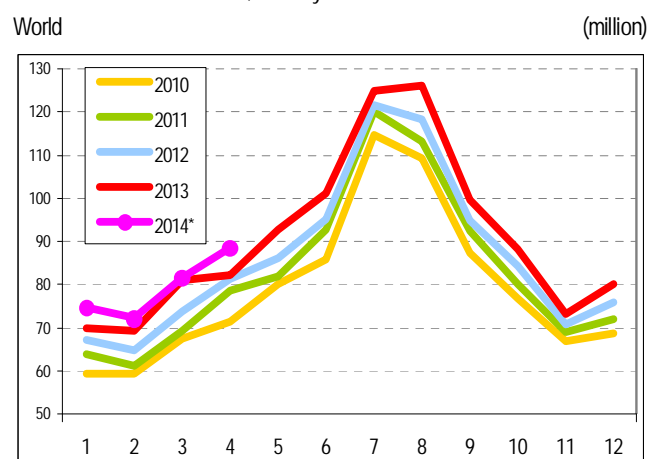
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- Growth was robust across all UNWTO regions this four-month period except for the Middle East, which saw a 4% decline in arrivals (based on limited available information to date). Asia and the Pacific and the Americas recorded the highest relative growth (both +6%), closely followed by Europe and Africa (both +5%).
- As many as four subregions recorded an 8% growth: Northern Europe, Southern and Mediterranean Europe, North Africa and South Asia. Furthermore,

North-East Asia recorded 7% and North America, Central America and South America 6%.

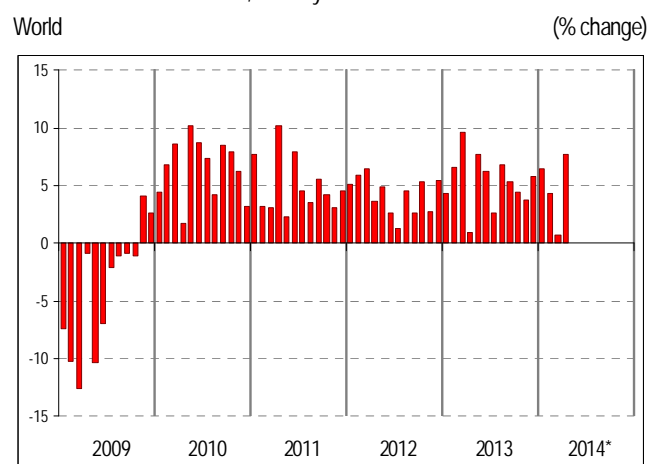
- Boosted by a late Easter holiday, the highest growth was recorded in April, when tourist arrivals grew an estimated 8% worldwide, compared to the same month last year. January and February 2014 were also strong in tourist activity (+6% and +4% respectively), while March was quite weaker (+1%), mainly due to the Easter holiday date shift from late March in 2013 to mid April in 2014.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Growth to continue in the May-August peak season

- As the summer season gets underway in the Northern Hemisphere, the short-term outlook for international tourism remains positive.
- The sound results of the Easter month of April as well as the growth of destinations in the Mediterranean and the Caribbean, including Mexico, indicate a strong appetite for leisure travel. The 70 countries that have already reported data up to May or June indicate that growth is continuing at healthy rate. The pace of growth might moderate slightly, though, as shoulder seasons tend to show faster growth than the peak season.

- Experts surveyed for the UNWTO Panel of Experts remain very positive about prospects for the period May-August 2014. Confidence has picked up, particularly among the private sector, and improved further in Europe, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific and the Middle East.
- UNWTO expects over 460 million tourists to travel internationally between May and August, the peak season in most of the world's leading outbound markets and tourism destinations. In past years these four months have represented 41% of the yearly total.
- Prospects are confirmed by air transport bookings data from business intelligence tool ForwardKeys, which shows that reservations for international air travel worldwide for the period May-August are 8% higher than in the same period last year. Flight reservations within the same region are just as strong as those between regions. Air transport is an important tourism indicator as it represents around half of all international travel worldwide, according to UNWTO destinations' data.
- According to UNWTO's forecasts for 2014 published in the January edition of the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, international tourist arrivals are expected to increase 4% to 4.5% in the full year. The expected pace of growth is only slightly below the 2013 level (5.0%) and above UNWTO's long-term forecast of 3.8% per year for the period 2010 to 2020.

Regional results

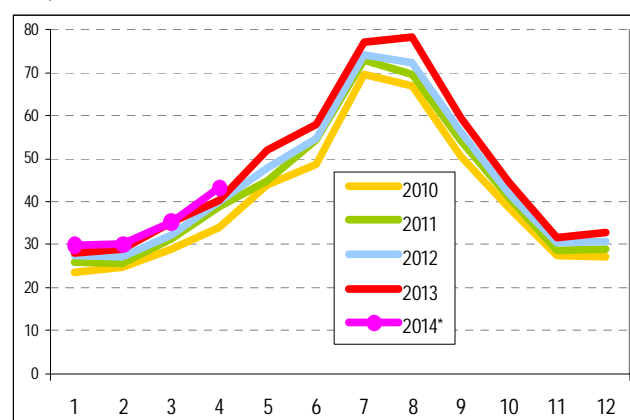
Europe

Europe (+5%) continued to show solid growth in the first four months of 2014 following an already strong 2013, as a result of buoyant intraregional demand. Growth was driven by the exceptional performance of Northern Europe and Southern and Mediterranean Europe (both +8%).

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Europe

(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

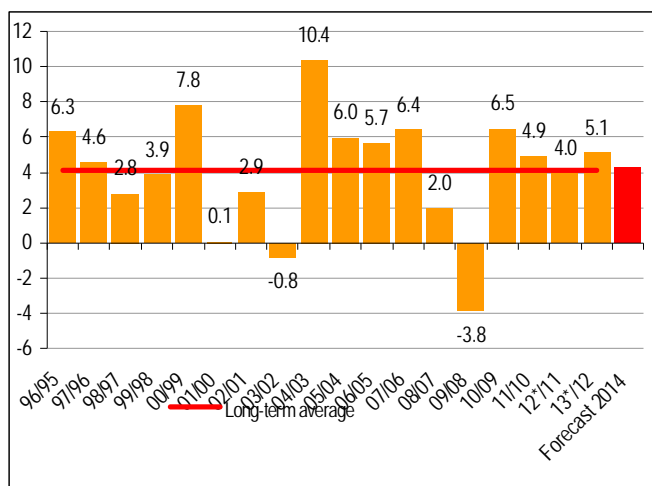
Sound results were recorded across both emerging and established destinations in Southern Europe. Spain, the world's third largest tourism destination by international arrivals, recorded 8% growth in international arrivals through May, a record 21 million international arrivals in the first five months of 2014. Other traditional Mediterranean destinations such as Greece (+17%), Portugal (+12%) and Malta (+9%) also experienced significant growth, while arrivals in Italy were up by a more modest 2%. Arrivals continued to grow at a sustained pace in Turkey (+5%), the fourth most visited destination in Europe. Albania (+28%), Israel (+18%) and Serbia (+11%) posted a double-digit increase in arrivals, and positive results were also recorded in Andorra (+7%), Slovenia (+6%), Cyprus (+6%) and Croatia (+5%).

In Northern Europe (+8%), Iceland (+25%) achieved the highest relative increase in Northern Europe following several years with double-digit growth, yet from a comparatively low base. Larger destinations in Northern Europe, such as Sweden (+10%), Norway, Ireland (both +9%) and the United Kingdom (+7%), also grew above the region's average.

In contrast, Central and Eastern Europe (+4%) grew at a slower pace in the first four months of 2014. Growth was strong in the Baltic destinations Lithuania, Latvia (both +17%) and Estonia (+6%), as well as in Armenia (+20%), Poland (+13%), Hungary (+11%) and Romania (+10%). On the other hand, the subregion's largest destination Russia (-1%) reported a slight decline in arrivals.

International Tourist Arrivals, World

(% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Growth in Western Europe (+1%) slowed significantly after last year's good performance. In spite of the positive results of the Netherlands (+9%), Germany (+5%) and Switzerland (+3%), the decreases in other large destinations in the subregion such as France and Austria could not be fully compensated.

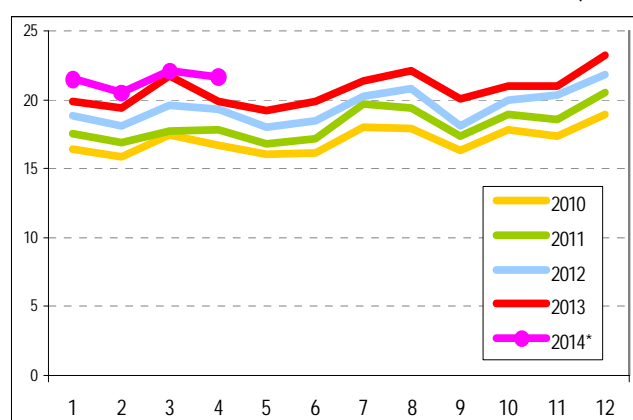
Asia and the Pacific

Asia and the Pacific saw a 6% increase in tourist arrivals, driven by the robust performance of South Asia (+8%) and North-East Asia (+7%). Most destinations with data available posted double-digit growth in both subregions, consolidating an already strong 2013.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Asia and the Pacific

(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

In South Asia, Sri Lanka (+25%) and the Maldives (+12%) made a strong start of the year. India, the largest destination in the subregion recorded a sound 7% increase. In North-East Asia, Japan (+28%) remains the star-performer, followed by Taiwan (pr. of China) (+27%), Republic of Korea (+20%) and Hong Kong (China) (+12%). However, the major destination in the region China (-3%) recorded fewer arrivals than in the same period last year.

Oceania (+6%) posted positive results in line with the region's average, with heavyweights Australia and New Zealand growing by 10% and 5% respectively. Among the smaller islands in the subregion, French Polynesia (+16%) and Palau (+7%) recorded the highest growth.

Despite turning in a good overall performance, South-East Asia (+5%) posted results below the region's average, dragged down by a slowdown in arrivals in Thailand. The largest destination in the subregion Thailand (-10%) suffered a decline in arrivals in the first half of 2014 after enjoying three years of bumper growth. On the other hand, double-digit growth was recorded by Myanmar (+27%), Vietnam (+26%), Indonesia and Malaysia (both +10%). Lao PDR (+8%) and Cambodia (+6%) also posted results above the subregion's average.



Save the date!!

The 8th UNWTO/PATA Forum on

Tourism Trends and Outlook Enhancing Connectivity in Tourism

13-15 October, 2014
Guilin, China

This 8th edition of the Forum is jointly organised by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), hosted by Guilin Municipal People's Government and in collaboration with Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

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

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

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

The Forum is aimed at participants from the following areas:

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

More information will be available shortly on:

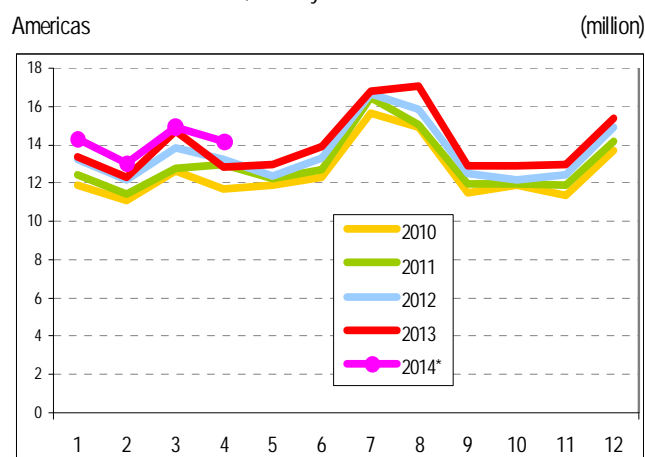
<http://asiapacific.unwto.org/event/8th-unwtopatata-forum>



The Americas

Growth picked up in the Americas (+6%), with all four subregions showing significant improvement over 2013. North America's growth was around the region's average, with Mexico reporting double-digit growth (+19%) in international arrivals, while the United States and Canada (both +2%) posted comparatively more modest results.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

All destinations in Central America (+6%) saw positive results, with the subregion's largest destination Costa Rica reporting a 6% increase in arrivals. Belize took the lead in terms of relative growth (+13%), followed by Guatemala (+11%), Nicaragua (+8%), El Salvador (+4%), Panama and Honduras (both +3%).

Arrivals in South America grew by a sound 6% the first four months of 2014 over a weak start of 2013, with varying results across destinations. Argentina continued to recover from two consecutive years of stagnation achieving a robust 17% increase in arrivals, helped by the depreciation of its currency. Ecuador (+16%) also posted a double-digit increase and was followed by Colombia (+6%), Paraguay (+5%), Peru (+3%) and a modest 1% in Chile. No 2014 arrivals data is yet available for Brazil, but receipts figures (expressed in US dollars) indicate a negative trend through May.

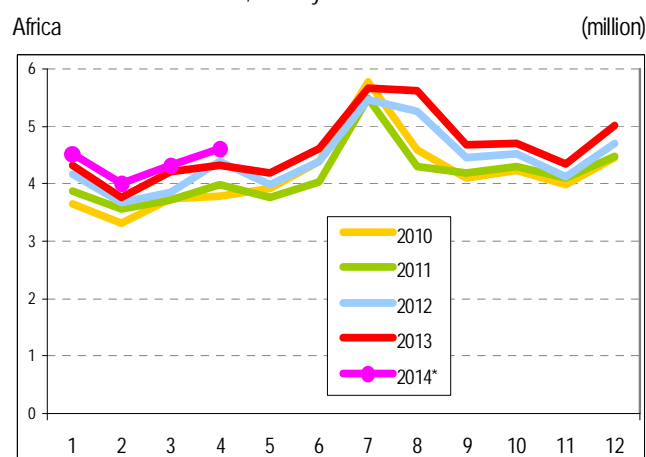
Arrivals in the Caribbean were up by a solid 4%, led by the strong growth posted by the larger island destinations: the Dominican Republic (+8%), Puerto Rico and Cuba (both +5%). Among the smaller islands, Montserrat (+25%), British Virgin Islands (+11%), Cayman Islands (+10%) and Saint Lucia (+6%) stood out.

Africa and the Middle East

Tourist flows in Africa increased by 5% in line with the world average, led by North Africa (+8%). Morocco recorded 9% growth while recovery consolidated further in Tunisia (+1%). Arrivals in Subsaharan Africa grew an estimated 4%, although many countries, including major destination South Africa, still have to report data. Destinations with 2014 data such as Swaziland (+7%), Mauritius (+4%) and Madagascar (+3%) showed encouraging growth in the first months of 2014.

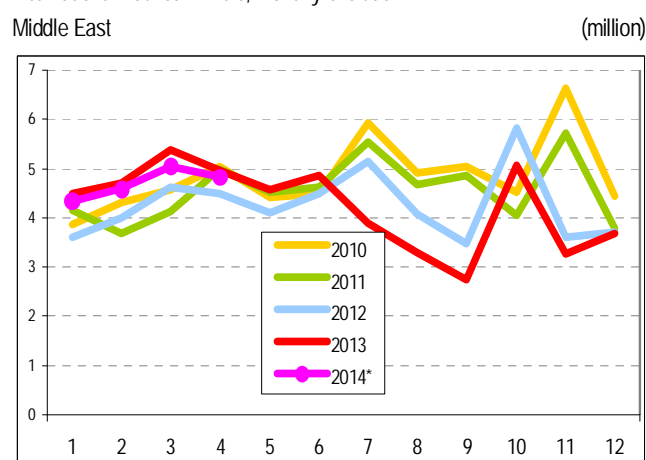
With comparatively limited available data, international tourist arrivals in the Middle East are estimated to be down by 4%. Data is still pending from major destinations Saudi Arabia and Dubai (the United Arab Emirates). Egypt (-26%) and Lebanon (-9%), two of the five destinations with information available, continue to report decreases in arrivals. On the positive side, Oman (+28%) and Palestine (+26%) recorded double-digit growth, while Jordan reported a 3% increase.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©



UNWTO Regional Seminar on Tourism Branding and the image of Africa

Accra, Ghana, on 9-11 September 2014

SAVE THE DATE!

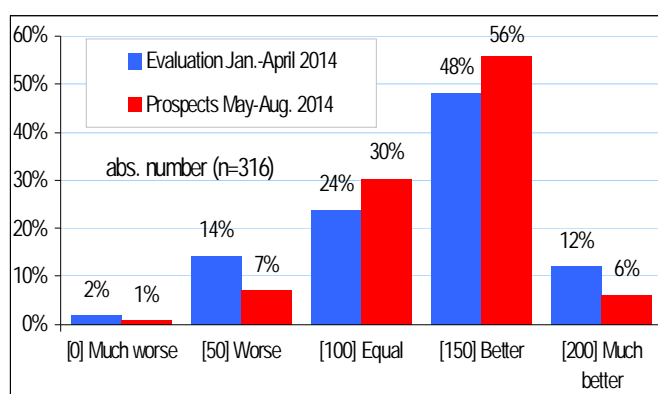
Accra, Ghana
(9-11 Sept 2014)

Evaluation and outlook by UNWTO's Panel of Tourism Experts

Confidence remains high and is still rising in most regions and sectors

The results of the latest UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts survey show that overall business confidence with regard to global tourism remains high and is even still rising. Respondents to the latest survey seem to be even more positive about tourism performance in the first four months of 2014 than they were about the last four months of 2013, and are more bullish still about the current four months May-August.

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts



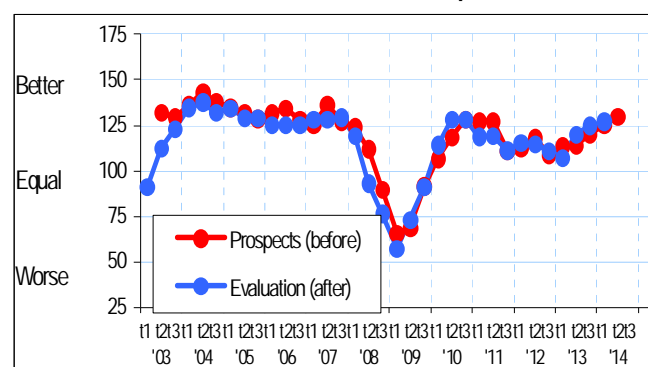
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

The overall rating for global tourism in the first four months of 2014 was 127 – two points above that given in January for prospects for the same period. More significantly, UNWTO's Panel of Experts remains very confident as to the outlook for the current four months May-August – the period that includes the peak tourism season for the majority of the world's major tourism regions – rating its prospects at 130, up 3 points compared to the January-April prospects. At this level prospects are higher than at any time since the May-August period of pre-crisis year 2007.

In spite of contrasting trends in some parts of the world, regional and sectoral variations are comparatively limited, with clearly positive scores all across the board. The most positive scores for the January to April evaluation came from experts in Asia and the Pacific (136), while Africa-based respondents rated the period at 119, a few points below the score given by experts in the Middle East (122). In terms of prospects for the current four-month period (May to August), survey participants from the Middle East were, somewhat surprisingly, the most optimistic (138), while global operators – those operating in more than one region of the world – rated the same four months at 122.

The World Tourism Barometer, set up by UNWTO to track global tourism performance and business sentiment regarding the short-term outlook, is now in its 11th year and the number of regular respondents to the Barometer surveys three times a year stands at over 300.

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Evaluation of the four-month period January-April 2014

The 300 plus experts from over 100 countries and territories who responded to the June survey evaluated the period January-April 2014 with an average score of 127 on a scale ranging: much worse [0]; worse [50], equal [100]; better [150], much better [200]. An average value above 100 means that the number of participants who evaluate the situation as "better" or "much better" outnumber those who reply "worse" or "much worse". The evaluation of 127 was 2 points above that for prospects expressed at the beginning of the four-month period (125) and higher than the evaluation given for any period since September-December 2010.

One of the most interesting trends to be seen from the latest Barometer survey is that, contrary to previous surveys – and indeed contrary to general perceptions as well – the private sector is just as positive as the public sector about tourism's recent performance. In contrast, there is a marked difference in the scores of experts from emerging and advanced economies (120 and 133), with the advanced economies' evaluation of the first four months lifted by the upbeat sentiment in Northern, Western and Southern Europe. But the emerging economies' evaluation was dragged down by the less positive sentiment reigning in parts of Africa and the Middle East. The trend clearly reflects the impact of continuing political unrest and economic uncertainties in parts of these regions, notably Syria and Egypt.

The 136 rating given by experts in Asia and the Pacific to the January-April period was as much as 9 points above their score for prospects given four months earlier, reflecting the increasingly positive sentiment across the region. Experts from Europe rated the period at an average 127, 5 points higher than for the prospects score given at the start of the year, but at the same level as the score given for the last four months of 2013 in the previous survey. Experts from the Americas rated January-April at 125, 2 points below the 127 for prospects in January. The strong

score of 134 from global operators suggests that those whose businesses stretch over more than one region of the world have benefited from an improved operating environment.

In terms of the Panel of Experts' evaluation by activity, General Industry Bodies & Other were the most positive (133), ahead of experts from Consultancy, Research & Media (128), Transportation companies and Destinations (both 127), and the Accommodation sector (126) – with scores fairly closed bunched together. Tour Operators & Travel Agencies (120) were comparatively less buoyant, though still clearly positive.

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

The UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index

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

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

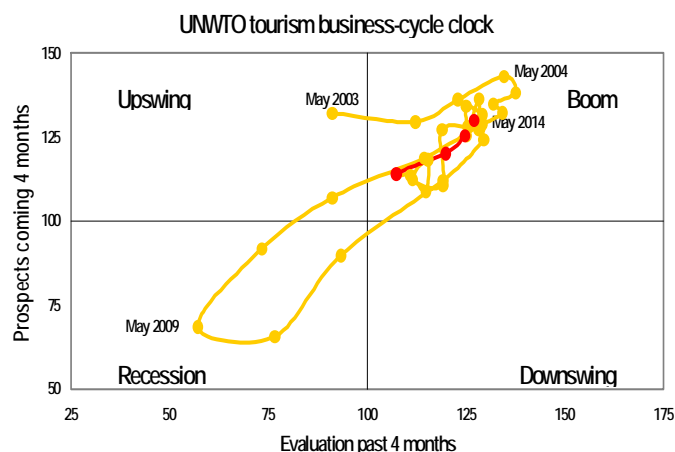
How to read this data

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

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

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

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



Outlook for the four-month period May-August 2014

Given the global average of 130, the short-term outlook for the peak tourism season in the world's leading northern hemisphere regions looks very bright. Of course, the average masks a difference in both actual ratings and trends for the five regions, but the divergence in sentiment is less marked than for their evaluation of past performance. The private sector is slightly more cautious than the public sector about the outlook for May-August, rating it at 129 as against 132.

Experts in emerging markets gave a score of 129 to the May-August period as against 131 for advanced economies. By region, it is the Middle East that stands out – with prospects rated at 138 compared with their much more modest 122 for the first four months. Second is Asia and the Pacific with 133, followed by Europe and the Americas at 130, and with Africa trailing at 127. In contrast, Global operators are considerably less bullish than they were four months ago, rating the current period at 122 – compared with a prospects score for the January-April period of 131 at the start of the year.

By activity, the ratings are more spread out, ranging from a high 139 from General Industry Bodies & Other to a low of 118 for the Accommodation sector and 122 for Tour Operators & Travel Agencies. Transportation companies (135), Destinations (133) and representatives of Consultancy, Research & Media (131) complete the ratings.

Air transport booking trends



Strong increase in reservations for international air travel worldwide from January to April 2014

In this contribution based on air transport booking data from business intelligence tool Forwardkeys, air passenger travel is evaluated for the first four months of 2014 and travel trends for May to August 2014 are analysed based on flight reservations.

The analysis reflects data available in the ForwardKeys database as at 30 April 2014, covering departures taking place in January – April 2014 and bookings with a scheduled departure date from 1 May – 31 August 2014. Bookings for May-August 2014 are compared with bookings for the same period of 2013 available in the database at the same point a year ago.

The booking trend provides an insight into how bookings are developing, although this does not necessarily indicate the exact number of trips that will be taken as booking behaviour can vary over time, with lead times decreasing or increasing depending on external factors, price development and promotion.

The database covers air travel reservations through the major Global Distribution Systems (GDS), but only partially includes direct bookings with airlines (such as low-cost carriers) or charter flights.

General Trend

Strong growth in international departures in the first four months

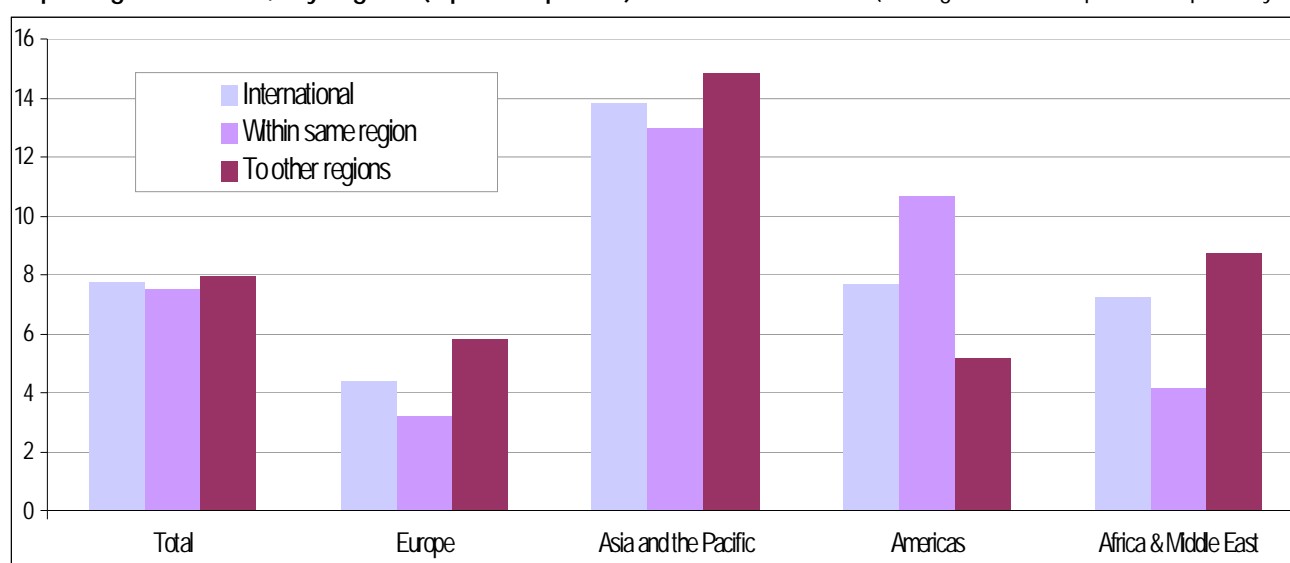
- International air departures worldwide increased by 6% from January to April 2014 compared to the same period last year. Air travel between regions (+7%) was slightly stronger than air travel within the same region (+6%).
- International departures from Asia and the Pacific (+10%) saw the fastest growth, followed by Africa and the Middle East (+7%).
- Overall, global air traffic grew by +4% as domestic traffic was rather flat (0%).

Positive outlook for May-August 2014

- Bookings for the May-August period – the peak tourism season in the world's leading regions in the Northern Hemisphere – are positive overall (+7%), thanks to continued robust growth in international air travel (+8%).
- Demand for domestic travel (+3%) is picking up but it is still lagging behind demand for international air travel. Domestic travel from Asia and the Pacific remains negative (-2%) whereas in Europe, it is on par with international demand (+4%).
- Reservations for international trips, both within the same region and between different regions (+8% each), show strong growth. Bookings for international air travel from May to August are in line with the positive prospects reflected in the UNWTO Panel of Experts for the same period.
- Reservations for international departures from markets in Asia and the Pacific (+14%) are strongest, followed by the Americas (+8%) and Africa and the Middle East (+7%).

Air passenger travel trends, May-Aug 2014 (expected departures)

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



Source: ForwardKeys® for UNWTO

- Africa and the Middle East is the major beneficiary of interregional source markets, with reservations from Asia and the Pacific to Africa and the Middle East up by an astonishing 29%, and bookings from Europe and the Americas up 7%.

Regional Trends

Africa & Middle East

- After seeing fast growth in 2012 and 2013, international departures from Africa and the Middle East continued to increase by a solid 7% in the first four months of 2014. Intraregional and interregional traffic was equally strong (+7%). Domestic departures showed a decline (-5%).
- Africa and the Middle East saw solid growth in departures in May-August overall (+7%), fuelled by international travel (+7%). International air travel to the Americas and Asia and the Pacific will perform robustly (+9%), followed by air travel to Europe (+8%). However, domestic departures (+2%) are expected to grow at a slower rate.

Europe

- International departures from Europe increased by 4% in the first four months, with traffic within the region (+3%) and to other regions (+4%) growing at a similar rate. Domestic traffic (-1%) continues to reflect the negative trend which started in the May-August period last year (the volume is rather low, though, in Europe).
- Reservations for travel from Europe in the coming May-August period show reasonable prospects. Current bookings suggest European departures will grow by 4%. Intraregional travel (+3%) will be growing at a slower pace than travel to other regions (+6%).

Asia & the Pacific

- International departures from Asia and the Pacific recorded a 10% increase in the first four months of 2014. The trend in domestic departures (-6%) has been negative since 2012, dragged down by the performance of the Indian market. Overall, this translates into a 6% increase in air travel from January to April 2014 owing to strong demand for international air travel.
- The current booking situation suggests that international departures (+14%) are continuing to grow at a vigorous pace in the current period, May-August. Reservations for domestic travel are still down (-2%) compared to the same period last year.

The Americas

- International departures from the Americas increased by 6% in January-April 2014, with the strongest growth in departures to destinations within the region (+7%). Domestic departures increased by 2%.
- According to reservations made for travel in May to August 2014, international departures from the

Americas are expected to show a solid 8% growth. Reservations for travel within the region increased by a robust 11%, boosted by South American markets. Departures from the Americas to European destinations (+6%) are also expected to be strong. Domestic departures will see a 4% increase. Overall, total air traffic from American markets should increase by a solid 6%.

Air transport booking data

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

ForwardKeys® is a business intelligence tool designed to help decision-makers in hotel chains, Destination Management Organizations and other industry professionals. The ForwardKeys.com database is fed daily with Air reservation information (GDS) processed by 180.000 online and off-line Travel agencies worldwide, for a total of approximately 5 billion transactions in 2013.

The database does not include some direct bookings with airlines (such as Low Cost Carriers) or charter flights.

Methodological Note

Figures are based on full journey from the original city of departure to final destination (not intermediate stops or connections).

Transit passengers, those returning to their point of departure have been excluded from this analysis.

Figures have been reviewed versus previous collaborations due to the incorporation of a new GDS to ForwardKeys database particularly impacting departures from Asia Pacific region. Figures have been normalized in order to isolate GDS-perimeter changes; periodic revisions of past figures will be carried in order to guarantee stability of the GDS perimeter

Actual Departures: Air reservations from all source markets to all destinations with effective travel date until 30 April 2014.

Expected Departures: Accumulated reservations until 30th April with travel between 1 May and 31 August 2014.

For further details see:

www.forwardkeys.com/unwto/MethodologyJun2014.html

For more information on ForwardKeys® please visit:

www.forwardkeys.com

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

		2013	2014	
		Actual departures		Expected departures
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug
	Total	1.7	3.8	6.6
	to: Domestic (same country)	-1.9	-0.1	3.3
	International	4.0	6.4	7.7
	Within same region	4.5	6.1	7.5
	Other regions	3.3	6.9	8.0
	Africa & Middle East	2.6	13.6	12.9
	Europe	6.1	5.7	7.7
	Asia and the Pacific	2.4	5.5	4.9
	Americas	1.9	4.0	8.4
from:	Africa & Middle East	6.4	4.6	6.7
	to: Domestic (same country)	1.6	-4.7	2.4
	International	7.6	7.0	7.2
	Within same region	8.7	7.3	4.2
	Other regions	6.8	6.8	8.8
	Europe	11.5	6.9	8.1
	Asia and the Pacific	4.5	7.4	9.2
	Americas	2.9	2.3	9.2
from:	Europe	1.8	2.6	4.4
	to: Domestic (same country)	-0.9	-0.9	4.3
	International	2.6	3.6	4.4
	Within same region	2.4	3.4	3.3
	Other regions	2.8	3.8	5.9
	Africa & Middle East	4.9	5.0	6.7
	Asia and the Pacific	2.8	4.6	3.9
	Americas	1.5	2.3	6.7
from:	Asia and the Pacific	1.9	5.6	11.3
	to: Domestic (same country)	-5.3	-5.8	-2.0
	International	4.5	9.7	13.8
	Within same region	5.3	7.8	13.0
	Other regions	3.0	13.9	14.8
	Africa & Middle East	0.2	24.5	29.2
	Europe	6.2	6.3	11.2
	Americas	2.6	7.8	12.3
from:	Americas	0.3	3.5	6.0
	to: Domestic (same country)	-1.5	2.0	4.2
	International	3.6	6.2	7.7
	Within same region	5.1	6.9	10.7
	Other regions	1.6	5.0	5.2
	Africa & Middle East	1.5	8.1	7.1
	Europe	3.3	4.5	5.7
	Asia and the Pacific	-0.5	4.9	3.7

Source: ForwardKeys® for UNWTO



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.

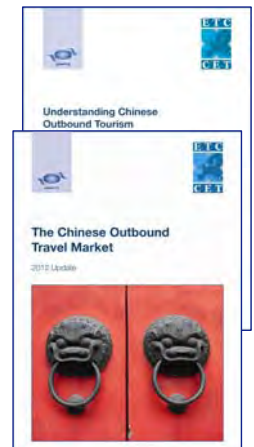
Available in English, French, Spanish and Russian



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.

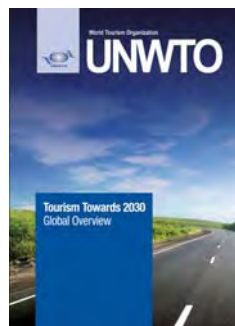
Available in English



Tourism Towards 2030

UNWTO Tourism Towards 2030 is UNWTO's long-term outlook and assessment of future tourism trends from 2010 to 2030. It is a broad research project building on UNWTO's on-going work in the field of long-term forecasting, initiated in the 1990s. Key outputs of the study are quantitative projections for international tourism flows up until 2030, based on data series on international tourist arrivals by subregion of destination, region of origin and mode of transport for the period 1980-2010.

Available in English



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

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

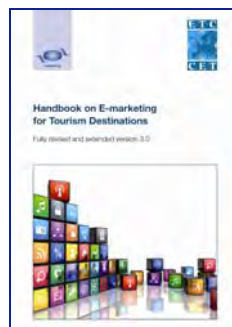
Available in English



Handbook on E-Marketing for Tourism Destinations (revised version)

This UNWTO/ETC fully revised and extended version 3.0 covers all essential aspects of an e-marketing strategy including strategic planning, branding measures, content-building, search engine optimization, e-commerce and email marketing. It also provides practical information on latest trends and developments in mobile marketing and social media, as well as detailed insight into the measurement of effective e-marketing strategies using the latest technologies.

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



Compendium of Tourism Statistics, 2014 Edition, Data 2008–2012

The Compendium of Tourism Statistics provides data and indicators on inbound, outbound and domestic tourism, as well as on the number and types of tourism industries, the number of employees by tourism industries, and macroeconomic indicators related to international tourism. The 2014 edition presents data for 203 countries from 2008 to 2012, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.

Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, 2014 Edition, Data 2008–2012

The Yearbook of Tourism Statistics focuses on inbound tourism-related data (total arrivals and overnight stays), broken down by country of origin. The 2014 edition presents data for 197 countries from 2008 to 2012, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.



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www.unwto.org/pub



Statistical Annex

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

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

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

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

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

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

Russian version: www.e-unwto.org/content/j62835

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Explanation of abbreviations and signs used

* = provisional figure or data	= change of series
.. = figure or data not (yet) available	n/a = not applicable

mn = million (1,000,000)

bn = billion (1,000,000,000) [note in Spanish 'miles de millones']

tn = trillion (1,000,000,000,000) [note in Spanish 'billones']

Q1: January, February, March

T1: From January to April

Q2: April, May, June

T2: From May to August

Q3: July, August, September

T3: From September to December

Q4: October, November, December

H1: From January to June

H2: From July to December

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

Series International Tourist Arrivals

TF: International tourist arrivals at frontiers (excluding same-day visitors);

VF: International visitor arrivals at frontiers (tourists and same-day visitors);

THS: International tourist arrivals at hotels and similar establishments;

TCE: International tourist arrivals at collective tourism establishments;

NHS: Nights of international tourists in hotels and similar establishments;

NCE: Nights of international tourists in collective tourism establishments.

Series International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

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

For main concepts, definitions and classifications for the measurement of tourism, please see the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008) at <statistics.unwto.org/content/irts-2008>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is scheduled to be published September 2014.

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	2013*	2013*	11/10	12/11	13*/12	2014*												
	(million)						(%)			(%)	YTD	2014*	2014*	2014*	2014*	2014*	2014*	2014*	2014*	2014*	2014*	2014*	2014*
												Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
World	676	807	948	995	1,035	1,087	100	4.9	4.0	5.1	4.7	3.6	6.5	4.3	0.7	7.7	6.9	5.1	4.8	4.7			
Advanced economies ¹	419	459	506	531	551	581	53.4	4.9	3.8	5.5	5.7	2.9	4.6	3.9	0.3	6.6	5.3	4.8	6.5	6.4			
Emerging economies ¹	256	348	442	464	484	507	46.6	4.9	4.3	4.7	3.8	2.9	4.6	3.9	0.3	6.6	8.1	5.7	2.9	3.6			
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																							
Europe	387.1	448.9	484.4	515.6	534.1	563.8	51.8	6.4	3.6	5.6	4.7	3.5	6.8	3.7	0.5	7.7	6.6	5.4	6.0	6.1			
Northern Europe	45.5	60.4	62.7	64.5	65.1	68.9	6.3	2.9	0.9	5.8	7.7	8.2	11.2	10.0	4.2	6.6	4.7	4.2	6.5	7.6			
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	154.4	161.5	167.2	174.5	16.1	4.6	3.5	4.4	1.4	-0.1	5.2	-0.1	-4.0	5.6	4.9	4.3	6.3	5.9			
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	94.1	102.7	111.4	119.1	10.9	9.2	8.4	6.9	3.9	4.0	5.0	4.1	2.9	3.7	11.8	7.4	6.8	3.7			
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	132.6	156.4	173.3	186.9	190.4	201.4	18.5	7.9	1.9	5.7	7.6	5.0	8.3	5.3	2.4	12.6	5.4	5.7	5.2	7.4			
- of which EU-28	331.2	363.8	379.6	400.8	411.7	432.6	39.8	5.6	2.7	5.1	5.1	3.6	7.7	3.7	0.3	8.5	4.5	4.4	6.2	6.5			
Asia and the Pacific	110.1	153.5	204.9	218.5	233.5	248.7	22.9	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.0	8.4	5.3	1.7	8.8	7.9	5.8	7.3	5.2			
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	111.5	115.8	122.8	127.0	11.7	3.8	6.0	3.4	6.6	5.2	7.1	6.7	2.2	10.7	3.7	1.6	4.4	4.1			
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	70.0	77.5	84.2	93.1	8.6	10.7	8.7	10.6	4.8	4.6	9.9	3.3	0.7	5.5	13.9	11.4	11.1	6.4			
Oceania	9.6	10.9	11.4	11.5	11.9	12.5	1.1	0.7	4.1	4.5	6.3	4.7	11.1	4.4	-0.7	12.5	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.8			
South Asia	6.1	8.1	12.0	13.8	14.6	16.1	1.5	14.5	6.2	10.2	7.6	6.9	7.2	7.7	5.7	10.4	9.6	12.0	15.1	6.5			
Americas	128.2	133.3	150.6	156.1	162.7	168.2	15.5	3.6	4.3	3.4	5.8	4.5	6.7	5.8	1.4	10.1	3.0	2.0	3.9	4.4			
North America	91.5	89.9	99.5	102.2	106.4	110.5	10.2	2.7	4.1	3.9	6.1	5.1	7.4	5.8	2.7	8.9	4.4	2.9	4.3	3.8			
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.1	20.7	21.2	2.0	3.0	3.1	2.4	4.0	3.1	6.7	4.6	-1.1	7.0	1.0	-0.3	1.7	6.3			
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.9	8.3	8.9	9.1	0.8	4.4	7.3	2.6	6.1	3.7	4.2	7.2	0.2	14.2	3.2	0.6	2.2	3.9			
South America	15.3	18.3	23.6	25.5	26.7	27.4	2.5	7.8	5.0	2.6	6.4	4.0	5.7	6.0	-0.4	16.8	0.5	0.5	3.8	5.8			
Africa	26.2	34.8	49.9	49.7	53.0	55.9	5.1	-0.3	6.5	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.8	6.6	2.5	6.6	5.2	2.7	5.0	5.4			
North Africa	10.2	13.9	18.8	17.1	18.5	19.6	1.8	-9.1	8.2	6.1	8.4	8.2	13.7	16.5	-2.7	9.1	0.1	0.7	7.1	4.8			
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	31.2	32.7	34.5	36.3	3.3	4.9	5.6	5.1	3.8	3.2	1.8	3.1	4.8	5.4	7.2	3.9	3.5	5.7			
Middle East	24.1	36.3	58.2	54.7	51.1	50.8	4.7	-5.9	-6.6	-0.6	-3.8	-4.1	-3.4	-2.7	-6.0	-2.7	19.3	10.1	-21.8	-8.6			

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

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

Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals

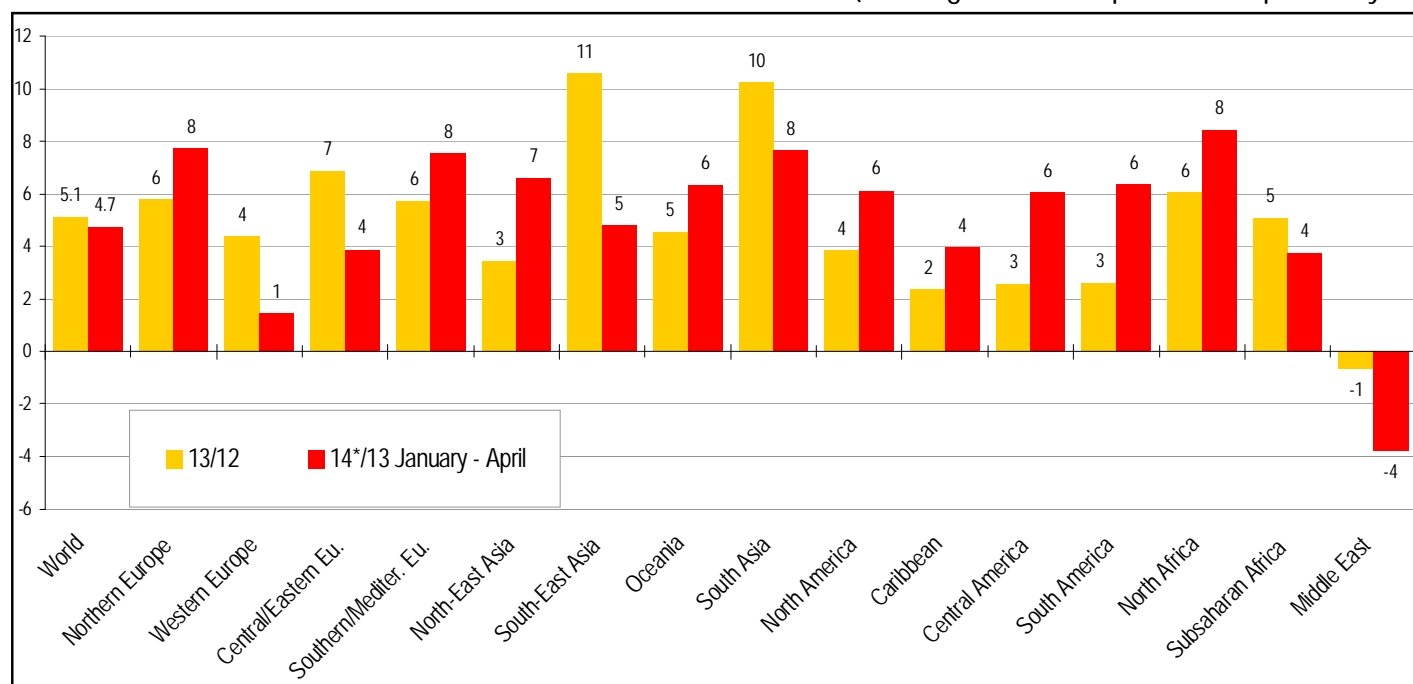
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average	2014*
	real, change						a year	projection
	full year				Jan.-April		2005-2013	between
World	-3.8%	6.5%	4.9%	4.0%	5.1%	4.7%	3.8%	+4% and +4.5%
Europe	-4.9%	3.1%	6.4%	3.6%	5.6%	4.7%	2.9%	+3% and +4%
Asia and the Pacific	-1.6%	13.2%	6.6%	6.9%	6.5%	6.0%	6.2%	+5% and +6%
Americas	-4.7%	6.5%	3.6%	4.3%	3.4%	5.8%	3.0%	+3% and +4%
Africa	3.4%	9.3%	-0.3%	6.5%	5.4%	5.1%	6.1%	+4% and +6%
Middle East	-4.9%	11.5%	-5.9%	-6.6%	-0.6%	-3.8%	4.3%	+0% and +5%

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)

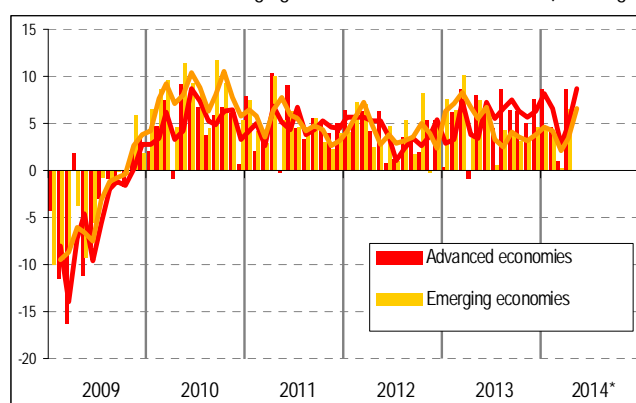


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Advanced economies & Emerging economies

(% change)

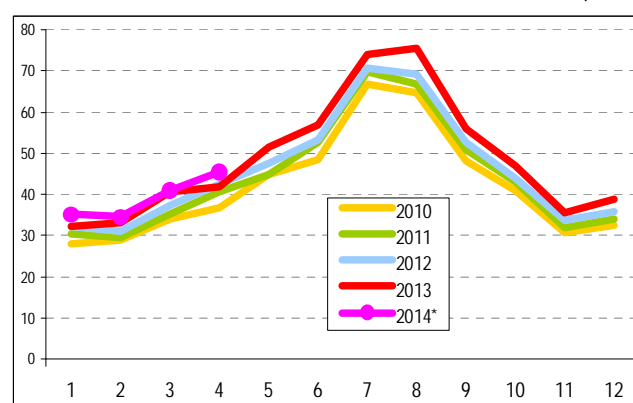


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Advanced economies

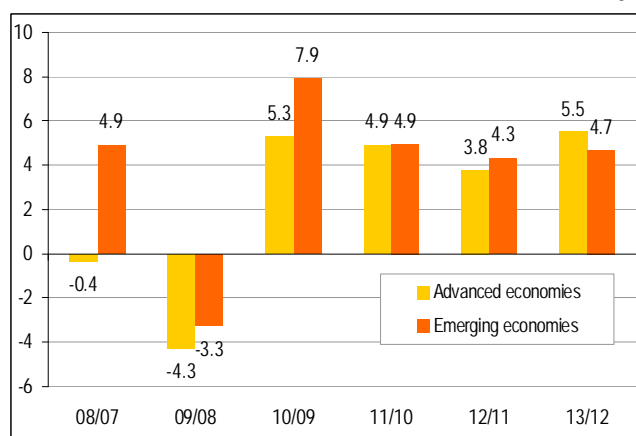
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change)

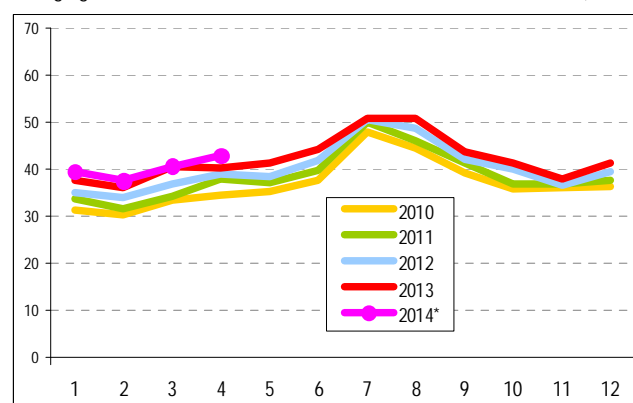


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Emerging economies

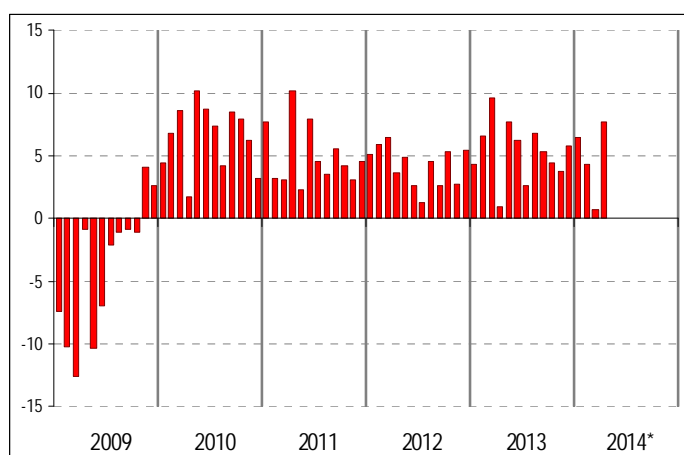
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

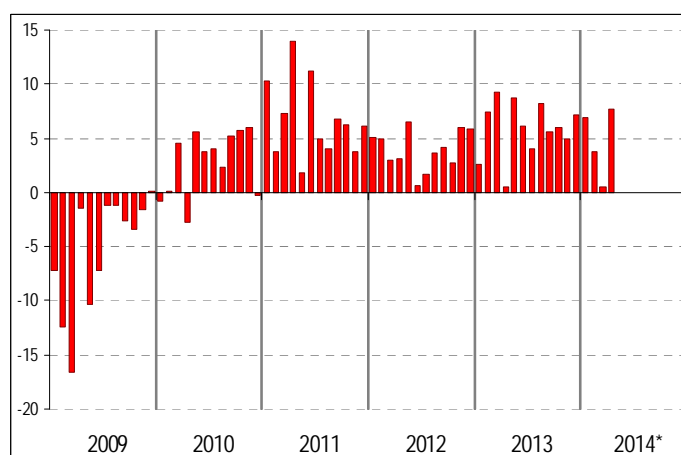
World (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

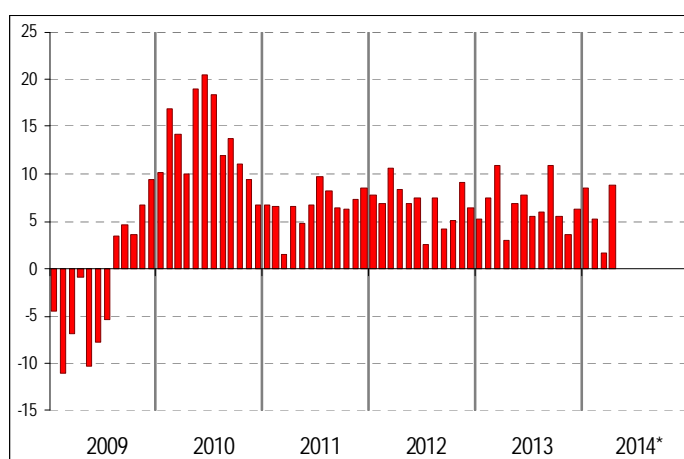
Europe (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

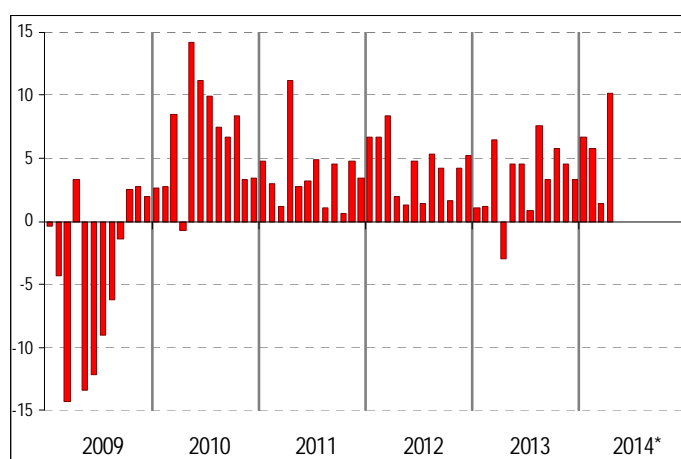
Asia and the Pacific (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

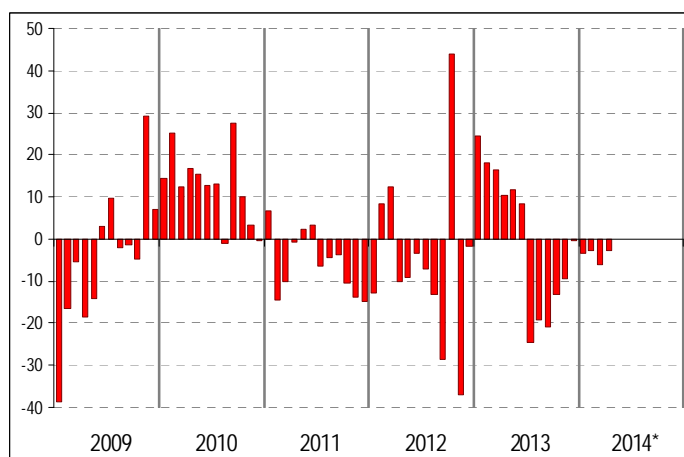
Americas (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

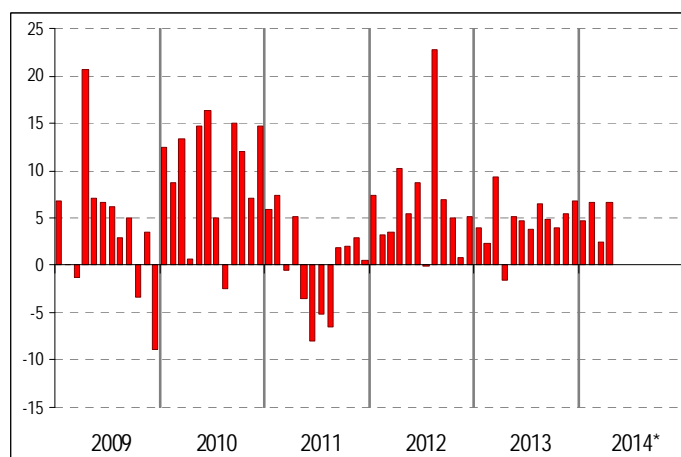
Middle East (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

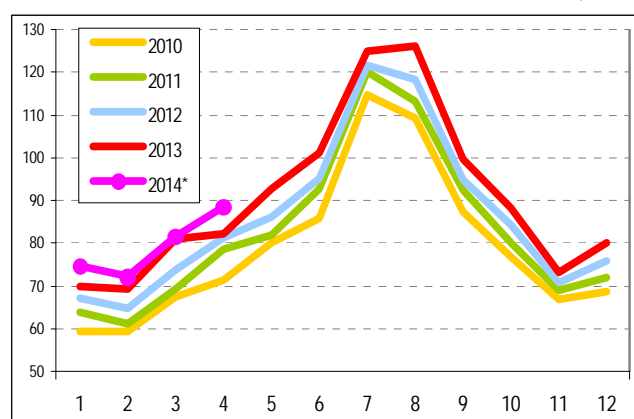
Africa (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

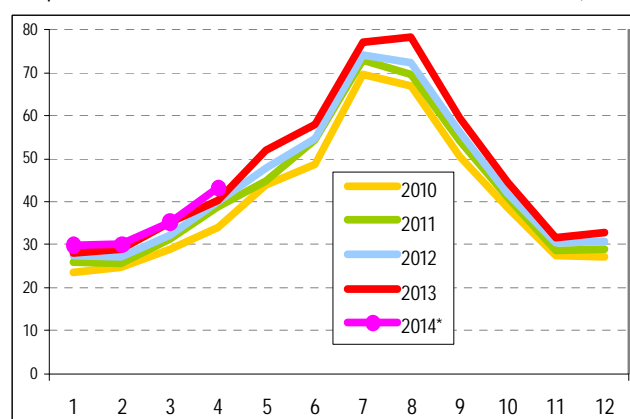
World (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

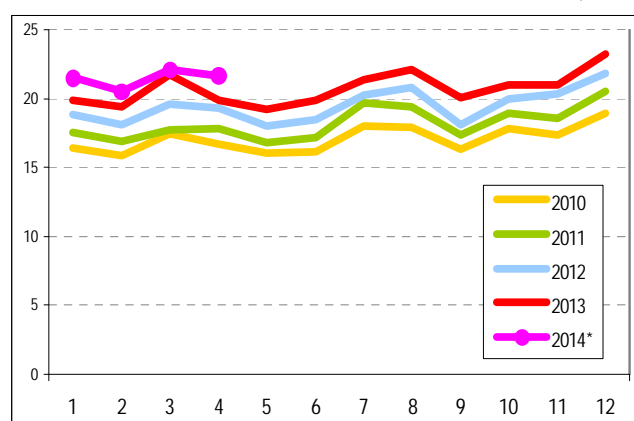
Europe (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

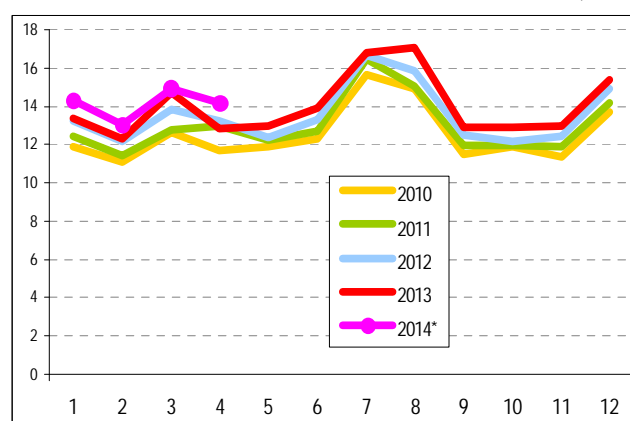
Asia and the Pacific (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

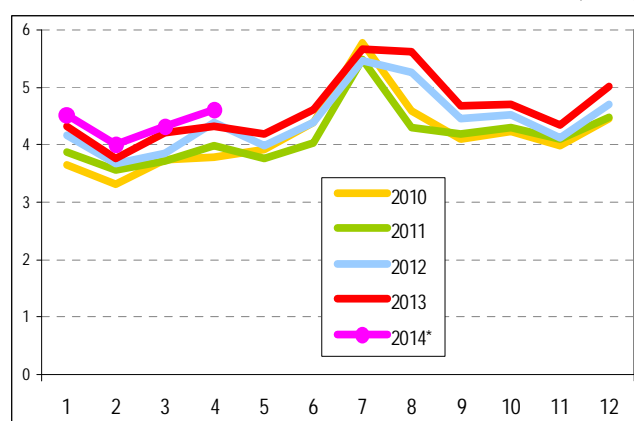
Americas (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

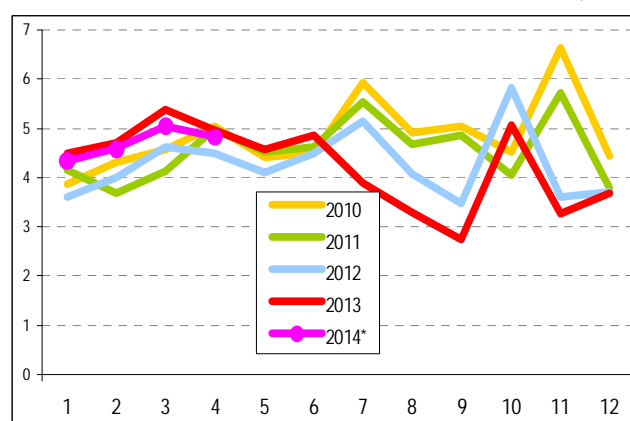
Africa (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Middle East (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

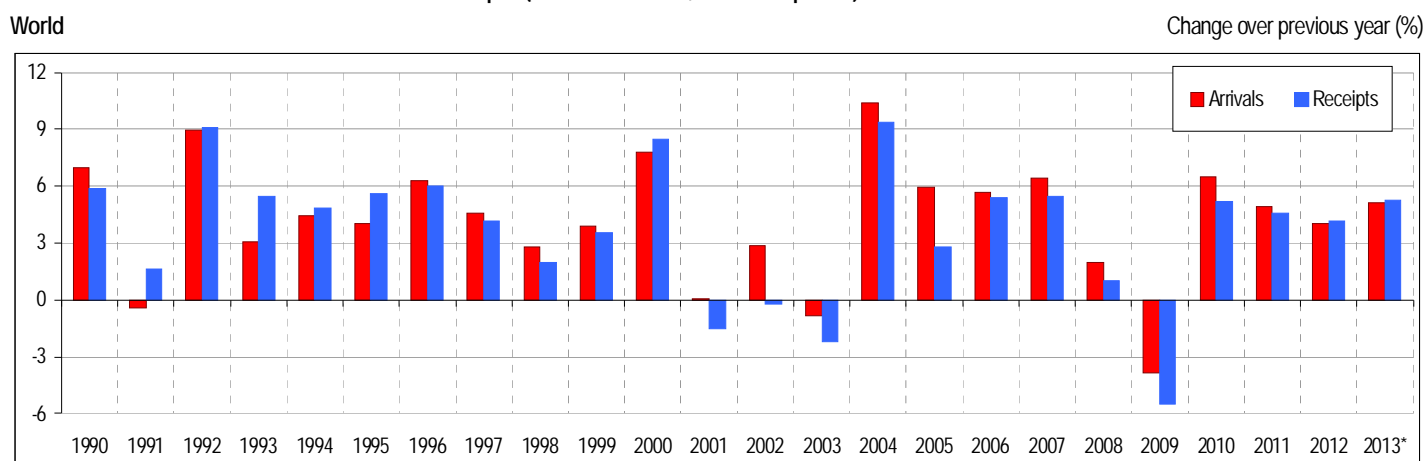
International Tourism, World

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	09/08	10/09	11/10	12/11	13*/12	09/08	10/09	11/10	12/11	13*/12
International Tourist Arrivals (overnight visitors) (million)																						
	435	528	676	807	853	908	926	890	948	995	1,035	1,087						-3.8	6.5	4.9	4.0	5.1
Index (2008=100)																						
							100	96	102	107	112	117										
International Tourism Receipts (billion)													Change, current prices (%)					Change, constant prices (%)				
Local currencies													-4.0	8.2	8.7	7.4	7.8	-5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	5.3
Index (2008=100) (constant prices)																						
							100	94	99	104	108	114										
US\$	262	403	476	681	747	861	944	856	930	1,043	1,078	1,159	-9.3	8.7	12.0	3.4	7.5	-9.0	7.0	8.6	1.3	6.0
Euro	206	308	515	548	595	629	642	613	702	749	839	873	-4.4	14.4	6.7	12.0	4.0	-4.7	12.6	3.9	9.3	2.6

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

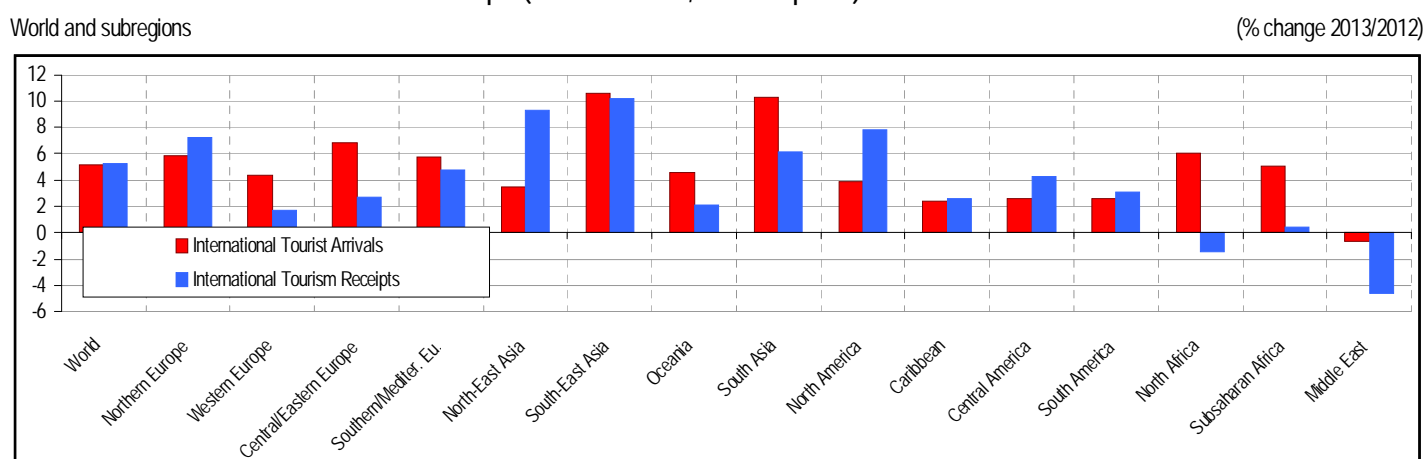
(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourism by (Sub)region

	International Tourism Receipts									International Tourist Arrivals						
	Change			US\$		euro			Share	abs.		Change			Share	
	Local currencies,			(billion)	per arrival	(billion)	per arrival	(%)	(million)	(%)			(%)			
	constant prices (%)															
	11/10	12/11	13*/12													
	2012	2013*	2013*	2012	2013*	2013*	2012	2013*	2013*	2012	2013*	2013*	2012	2013*	2013*	
World	4.6	4.2	5.3	1,078	1,159	1,070	839	873	800	100	1,035	1,087	4.9	4.0	5.1	100
Advanced economies ¹	5.9	3.9	6.1	688	746	1,280	535	562	970	64.4	551	581	4.9	3.8	5.5	53.4
Emerging economies ¹	2.2	4.5	3.7	390	413	810	304	311	610	35.6	484	507	4.9	4.3	4.7	46.6
Europe	4.8	1.9	3.8	453.9	489.3	870	353.3	368.5	650	42.2	534.1	563.8	6.4	3.6	5.6	51.8
Northern Europe	2.5	3.1	7.2	67.6	74.3	1,080	52.6	55.9	810	6.4	65.1	68.9	2.9	0.9	5.8	6.3
Western Europe	3.9	2.7	1.7	157.9	167.9	960	122.9	126.4	720	14.5	167.2	174.5	4.6	3.5	4.4	16.1
Central/Eastern Europe	6.5	4.5	3.0	56.3	59.8	500	43.8	45.0	380	5.2	111.4	119.1	9.2	8.4	6.9	10.9
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	6.1	-0.1	4.7	172.0	187.4	930	133.9	141.1	700	16.2	190.4	201.4	7.9	1.9	5.7	18.5
- of which EU-28	4.1	1.6	3.5	374.1	403.3	930	291.2	303.7	700	34.8	411.7	432.6	5.6	2.7	5.1	39.8
Asia and the Pacific	8.3	6.7	8.4	329.0	359.5	1,450	256.1	270.7	1,090	31.0	233.5	248.7	6.6	6.9	6.5	22.9
North-East Asia	9.2	7.9	9.3	167.2	184.7	1,450	130.1	139.0	1,090	15.9	122.8	127.0	3.8	6.0	3.4	11.7
South-East Asia	12.9	10.5	10.2	95.9	107.8	1,160	74.7	81.1	870	9.3	84.2	93.1	10.7	8.7	10.6	8.6
Oceania	-4.1	-1.3	2.1	42.9	42.6	3,410	33.4	32.1	2,570	3.7	11.9	12.5	0.7	4.1	4.5	1.1
South Asia	11.6	-0.6	6.2	22.9	24.5	1,520	17.8	18.4	1,140	2.1	14.6	16.1	14.5	6.2	10.2	1.5
Americas	5.0	5.7	6.6	212.7	229.3	1,360	165.6	172.6	1,030	19.8	162.7	168.2	3.6	4.3	3.4	15.5
North America	5.9	6.7	7.8	156.4	171.2	1,550	121.7	128.9	1,170	14.8	106.4	110.5	2.7	4.1	3.9	10.2
Caribbean	-1.5	1.1	2.6	24.2	24.9	1,170	18.8	18.7	880	2.1	20.7	21.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.0
Central America	9.7	7.5	4.2	8.7	9.5	1,040	6.8	7.1	780	0.8	8.9	9.1	4.4	7.3	2.6	0.8
South America	5.2	3.1	3.1	23.5	23.7	870	18.3	17.9	650	2.0	26.7	27.4	7.8	5.0	2.6	2.5
Africa	1.8	7.2	-0.1	34.4	34.2	610	26.8	25.8	460	3.0	53.0	55.9	-0.3	6.5	5.4	5.1
North Africa	-5.5	9.1	-1.4	10.0	10.2	520	7.8	7.7	390	0.9	18.5	19.6	-9.1	8.2	6.1	1.8
Subsaharan Africa	5.3	6.4	0.4	24.4	24.0	660	19.0	18.1	500	2.1	34.5	36.3	4.9	5.6	5.1	3.3
Middle East	-16.2	1.8	-4.6	48.0	46.5	910	37.3	35.0	690	4.0	51.1	50.8	-5.9	-6.6	-0.6	4.7

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

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

Export earnings by category

Rank	US\$ billion								Market share (%)				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013*	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013*
World													
Total export of goods and services	4,321	6,390	7,978	13,079	19,192	22,691	22,863	23,485	100	100	100	100	100
Total merchandise trade	3,490	5,168	6,457	10,508	15,300	18,327	18,404	18,784	80.8	80.9	79.7	80.5	80.0
Commercial services (excl. government services)	831	1,222	1,521	2,571	3,892	4,364	4,459	4,701	19.2	19.1	20.3	19.5	20.0
among which:													
1 Fuels	363	376	661	1,457	2,346	3,224	3,375		8.4	8.3	12.2	14.8	..
2 Chemicals	296	486	586	1,105	1,708	2,003	1,957		6.9	7.3	8.9	8.6	..
3 Food	316	453	431	686	1,122	1,360	1,375		7.3	5.4	5.8	6.0	..
4 Automotive products	319	459	576	920	1,092	1,284	1,295		7.4	7.2	5.7	5.7	..
5 International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	320	486	574	813	1,103	1,242	1,285	1,375	7.4	7.2	5.7	5.6	5.9
- International Tourism Receipts	262	403	476	681	930	1,043	1,078	1,159	6.1	6.0	4.8	4.7	4.9
- International Passenger Transport	57	83	97	132	173	200	207	216	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
6 Mining products other than fuels	126	169	194	356	676	853	802		2.9	2.4	3.5	3.5	..
7 Textiles and clothing	212	311	353	481	605	711	708		4.9	4.4	3.2	3.1	..
8 Telecommunications equipment	..	..	287	459	583	636	635		..	3.6	3.0	2.8	..
9 Computer and office equipment	..	..	371	467	546	554	554		..	4.7	2.8	2.4	..
10 Iron and steel	106	155	143	317	424	529	486		2.4	1.8	2.2	2.1	..
Advanced Economies													
Total export of goods and services	3,467	5,103	6,075	9,176	12,339	14,219	14,015	14,416	80	76	64	61	61
Total merchandise trade	2,761	4,090	4,829	7,136	9,380	10,908	10,682	10,913	63.9	60.5	48.9	46.7	46.5
Commercial services (excl. government services)	706	1,012	1,246	2,040	2,959	3,311	3,334	3,503	16.3	15.6	15.4	14.6	14.9
among which:													
1 Chemicals	270	436	516	947	1,375	1,565	1,516		6.2	6.5	7.2	6.6	..
2 Fuels	62	129	221	462	752	1,033	1,082		1.4	2.8	3.9	4.7	..
3 Automotive products	305	430	517	795	871	1,018	1,017		7.1	6.5	4.5	4.4	..
4 International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	255	368	415	556	714	814	830	893	5.9	5.2	3.7	3.6	3.8
- International Tourism Receipts	208	300	337	457	590	672	688	746	4.8	4.2	3.1	3.0	3.2
- International Passenger Transport	48	69	78	99	124	142	142	146	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 Food	230	319	295	438	648	762	763		5.3	3.7	3.4	3.3	..
6 Mining products other than fuels	138	67	118	203	370	469	416		3.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	..
7 Integrated circuits and electronic components	..	..	264	296	420	423	408		..	3.3	2.2	1.8	..
8 Telecommunications equipment	..	..	237	331	342	367	361		..	3.0	1.8	1.6	..
9 Electronic data processing and office equipment	..	..	308	325	299	310	301		..	3.9	1.6	1.3	..
10 Iron and steel	88	119	105	210	266	324	291		2.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	..
Emerging Economies													
Total export of goods and services	854	1,288	1,904	3,903	6,853	8,472	8,847	9,068	20	24	36	39	39
Total merchandise trade	729	1,078	1,628	3,372	5,920	7,419	7,722	7,871	16.9	20.4	30.8	33.8	33.5
Commercial services (excl. government services)	125	210	275	531	932	1,053	1,125	1,198	2.9	3.4	4.9	4.9	5.1
among which:													
1 Fuels	300	247	440	995	1,593	2,191	2,293		6.9	5.5	8.3	10.0	..
2 Food	86	134	136	248	474	598	613		2.0	1.7	2.5	2.7	..
3 International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	64	118	158	257	390	428	455	482	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
- International Tourism Receipts	55	104	139	224	341	371	390	413	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
- International Passenger Transport	10	14	19	33	49	58	65	69	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
4 Textiles and clothing	48	95	137	235	358	434	450		1.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	..
5 Chemicals	26	49	70	157	333	438	440		0.6	0.9	1.7	1.9	..
6 Mining products other than fuels	..	103	76	153	305	383	386		..	1.0	1.6	1.7	..
7 Automotive products	14	29	60	126	221	267	278		0.3	0.7	1.2	1.2	..
8 Telecommunications equipment	..	..	50	128	242	269	274		..	0.6	1.3	1.2	..
9 Computer and office equipment	..	..	64	143	246	244	252		..	0.8	1.3	1.1	..
10 Iron and steel	18	36	38	107	158	206	195		0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	..

Source: World Tourism Organization, World Trade Organization

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

Rank		Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
		Series	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013*	12/11	13*/12	Series	2014*												2013*			
			(million)						(%)			YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
'13 '12																										
World			676	807	948	1035	1087	4.0	5.1		4.7	3.6		6.5	4.3	0.7	7.7			6.9	5.1	4.8	4.7			
1	1 France	TF	77.2	75.0	77.6	83.0	..	1.8	..	TCE	-1.5	-1.5		7.6	0.3	-8.9			7.0	7.7	7.7	7.2				
2	2 United States	TF	51.2	49.2	60.0	66.7	69.8	6.1	4.7	TF	2.3	2.3		5.7	2.8	-0.8			6.4	4.1	3.9	4.6				
3	4 Spain	TF	46.4	55.9	52.7	57.5	60.7	2.3	5.6	TF	8.2	7.2		12.3	11.2	0.7	13.2	5.7	2.2	5.4	4.9	9.9				
4	3 China	TF	31.2	46.8	55.7	57.7	55.7	0.3	-3.5	TF	-2.6	-5.7		-3.9	-1.6	-10.4	2.3	1.2	-1.5	-6.5	-5.1	-0.8				
5	5 Italy	TF	41.2	36.5	43.6	46.4	47.7	0.5	2.9	TF	2.3	0.3		2.9	-7.2	4.1	6.8		3.1	2.1	4.0	1.9				
6	6 Turkey	TF	9.6	24.2	31.4	35.7	37.8	3.0	5.9	TF	5.2	4.1		4.5	7.0	1.9	10.1	3.4	21.6	12.2	6.7	8.5				
7	7 Germany	TCE	19.0	21.5	26.9	30.4	31.5	7.3	3.7	TCE	5.2	4.0		4.3	3.9	3.8	4.3	8.4	3.4	2.6	3.7	5.4				
8	8 United Kingdom	TF	23.2	28.0	28.3	29.3	31.2	-0.1	6.4	VF	7.5	11.7		11.1	12.1	12.1	2.1	3.7	1.3	4.9	11.3	3.1				
9	9 Russian Federation	TF	19.2	19.9	20.3	25.7	28.4	13.5	10.2	VF	-0.7	-0.7							16.7	7.6	9.1	5.3				
10	15 Thailand	TF	9.6	11.6	15.9	22.4	26.5	16.2	18.8	TF	-9.9	-7.8	-12.3	0.0	-11.3	-12.2	-1.7	-10.7	-24.4	22.1	24.3	21.4	9.3			
11	10 Malaysia	TF	10.2	16.4	24.6	25.0	25.7	1.3	2.7	TF	9.9	10.0		18.2	5.8	6.3	9.6		15.9	0.6	-4.9	1.2				
12	12 Hong Kong (China)	TF	8.8	14.8	20.1	23.8	25.7	6.5	8.0	TF	11.6	13.5		15.7	11.0	13.7	8.8	8.9	7.4	9.9	9.6	5.1				
13	11 Austria	TCE	18.0	20.0	22.0	24.2	24.8	4.9	2.7	TCE	-1.5	-4.8		0.6	-7.9	-6.3	29.4	-7.3	4.3	-3.7	3.6	5.4				
14	14 Ukraine	TF	6.4	17.6	21.2	23.0	24.7	7.5	7.2	TF									11.6	10.7	6.5	1.3				
15	13 Mexico	TF	20.6	21.9	23.3	23.4	24.2	0.0	3.2	TF	19.2	15.3		12.9	15.5	17.2	25.3	26.4	0.2	2.2	8.3	2.5				
16	17 Greece	TF	13.1	14.8	15.0	15.5	17.9	-5.5	15.5	TF	17.0	15.9		10.6	10.2	26.0	30.6	12.6	4.6	14.2	16.8	17.3				
17	16 Canada	TF	19.6	18.8	16.2	16.3	16.6	2.0	1.5	TF	1.8	-3.8		3.2	-1.8	-10.7	11.8	4.7	3.3	-0.7	2.2	1.8				
18	18 Poland	TF	17.4	15.2	12.5	14.8	15.8	11.2	6.5	TF	13.0	13.0							8.8	3.6	9.9	3.2				
19	20 Macao (China)	TF	5.2	9.0	11.9	13.6	14.3	5.0	5.1	TF	4.6	4.9		3.8	5.8	5.3	4.4	3.7	7.6	7.0	5.3	0.9				
20	19 Saudi Arabia	TF	6.6	8.0	10.9	14.3	13.2	-18.4	-7.4	TF									23.8	1.9	-42.2	-14.4				
21	21 Netherlands	TCE	10.0	10.0	10.9	12.2	12.8	n/a	4.7	TCE	9.1	9.1		10.1	14.4	4.7			4.4	1.1	7.4	6.3				
22	23 Korea, Republic of	VF	5.3	6.0	8.8	11.1	12.2	13.7	9.3	VF	19.7	10.9		11.8	8.7	12.0	28.7	34.8	4.0	3.3	20.1	8.2				
23	24 Singapore	TF	6.1	7.1	9.2	11.1	11.9	6.8	7.2	VF	-0.6	0.0		4.2	1.4	-5.2	-2.3		8.6	9.8	11.8	-0.3				
24	26 Croatia	TCE	5.3	7.7	9.1	10.4	11.0	4.5	5.7	TCE	4.5	-0.1		19.7	12.2	-10.7	19.1	-1.2	11.7	6.4	4.6	10.9				
25	25 Sweden	TF	3.8	4.9	5.0	10.9	..	9.6	..	TCE	9.6	6.3		7.2	6.3	5.6	23.2	7.0	2.4	-2.0	-3.3	10.1				
26	27 Hungary	TF	3.0	10.0	9.5	10.4	10.7	1.0	3.1	TF	10.9	10.9							4.6	4.4	-1.7	7.7				
27	33 Japan	VF	4.8	6.7	8.6	8.4	10.4	34.4	24.0	VF	28.4	27.5		41.2	20.6	22.6	33.4	25.3	18.4	26.8	21.8	28.8				
28	28 Morocco	TF	4.3	5.8	9.3	9.4	10.0	0.4	7.2	TF	8.8	8.4		9.6	13.4	3.4	13.4	5.3	3.4	-0.3	14.1	8.3				
29	30 Untd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	3.1	5.8	7.4	9.0	10.0	10.4	11.3	THS(2)									13.8	14.7	9.4	7.4				
30	29 South Africa	TF	5.9	7.4	8.1	9.2	9.6	10.2	4.7	TF									8.6	1.5	2.9	5.5				
31	22 Egypt	TF	5.1	8.2	14.1	11.2	9.2	17.9	-18.1	VF	-26.2	-29.7		-28.9	-27.0	-32.4	-21.9	-20.7	14.6	11.6	-46.4	-41.1				
32	31 Czech Rep	TF	4.8	9.4	8.2	8.9	9.0	4.7	1.1	TCE	1.6	1.6		7.3	6.4	-5.4			2.5	1.0	2.3	5.4				
33	32 Switzerland	THS	7.8	7.2	8.6	8.6	9.0	0.4	4.7	THS	2.6	2.6		5.4	1.1	1.7	4.3	1.4	1.5	5.1	7.1	3.3				
34	35 Indonesia	TF	5.1	5.0	7.0	8.0	8.8	5.2	9.4	TF	10.0	10.1		22.6	3.6	5.6	12.4	7.4	6.0	8.3	11.9	11.1				
35	36 Portugal	TCE	5.7	6.0	6.8	7.7	8.3	3.7	8.3	TCE	12.5	7.3		11.8	9.7	3.2	19.0	14.4	10.9	6.7	7.5	10.4				
36	34 Denmark	TF	3.5	9.2	8.7	8.1	..	2.6	..	TCE(1)	1.7	-5.6		15.6	5.2	-23.5	16.8		19.5	6.9	8.4	15.1				
37	39 Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	2.6	3.4	5.6	7.3	8.0	20.1	9.6	VF	26.6	23.8		26.6	31.5	16.0	29.0	32.3	10.7	2.6	14.0	11.6				
38	38 Ireland	TF	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.6	..	-1.0	..	TF*	9.2	7.3		13.1	13.5	-0.9	11.6	10.7	7.4	4.2	7.8	9.9				
39	37 Belgium	TCE	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.6	1.3	0.7	TCE	1.9	1.9		4.8	3.9	-1.5			1.4	-2.4	2.6	1.3				
40	40 Vietnam	VF	2.1	3.5	5.0	6.8	7.6	9.5	10.6	VF	26.1	29.3		20.8	47.6	20.8	21.5	20.7	-6.2	13.5	26.3	12.5				
41	42 Bulgaria	TF	2.8	4.8	6.0	6.5	6.9	3.4	5.5	VF	4.4	2.4		4.7	0.1	2.4	3.7	8.2	7.5	3.8	2.9	3.2				
42	41 India	TF	2.6	3.9	5.8	6.6	6.8	4.3	4.1	TF	6.9	4.9	10.1	3.0	7.3	4.5	11.5	9.6	9.1	3.0	2.5	6.8	4.4			
43	43 Australia	VF	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.4	4.5	5.8	VF	10.2	7.3		15.5	5.2	2.6	16.5	15.3	5.4	3.6	6.3	7.2				
44	44 Tunisia	TF	5.1	6.4	6.9	6.0	6.3	24.4	5.3	TF	1.3	7.1	-1.9	22.0	23.3	-13.6	1.6	-2.9	-3.2	-1.6	8.6	5.1	6.8			
45	45 Brazil	TF	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.7	..	4.5	..	TF																
46	46 Argentina	TF	2.9	3.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	-2.1	-0.3	TF	17.2	13.7		12.4	18.8	10.0	32.2		-6.9	-3.9	2.5	8.2				
47	48 Kazakhstan	TF	1.5	3.1	3.4	4.4	4.9	8.4	11.0	VF	-6.1	-6.1							24.3	20.7	21.4	-12.6				
48	53 Iran	TF/VF	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.8	4.8	14.3	24.4	VF									32.7	29.6	27.3	11.2				
49	49 Norway	TCE	3.1	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.7	n/a	8.2	THS	8.9	15.0		17.7	13.1	14.8	-11.5	10.9	6.3	5.9	6.4	24.0				
50	47 Dominican Rp	TF	3.0	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.7	5.9	2.8	TF	8.5	3.7	14.3	6.0	5.6	0.1	14.5	17.1	11.7	-0.6	1.4	2.8	8.6			

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

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 2013, the US dollar (and pegged currencies such as from some destinations in the Caribbean or the Middle East) depreciated against the euro and a range of other currencies. Versus the euro the depreciation was 3% on average for the year (see table below), so expressed in US dollar terms values in euro were some 3% higher 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
2013	0.7530	-3.3	1.3281	3.4

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 Receipts (US\$ billion)

Rank '13 '12	Full year						Monthly/quarterly data series															
	US\$						Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)															
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013*	Series	12/11	13*/12	2014*	2014*											2013*
	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
World	476	681	930	1,043	1,078	1,159																
1 1 United States	82.9	82.2	103.5	115.6	126.2	139.6	sa	9.2	10.6	6.4	6.4		7.4	6.0	5.9				12.1	10.4	9.6	10.3
2 2 Spain	30.0	48.0	52.5	60.0	56.3	60.4		1.5	3.9	6.1	4.7		7.6	6.0	1.0	10.2			2.0	3.9	3.6	6.1
3 3 France	33.0	44.0	47.0	54.8	53.6	56.1		6.0	1.3	0.7	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1			-4.6	4.8	4.2	-4.3
4 4 China	16.2	29.3	45.8	48.5	50.0	51.7	\$	3.2	3.3	-2.3	-4.6		-6.5	4.7	-9.8	-1.1	3.0		3.9	-2.6	-5.4	2.2
5 5 Macao (China)	3.2	7.9	27.8	38.5	43.7	51.6		13.2	18.1	17.6	17.6								8.4	11.0	12.7	43.1
6 6 Italy	27.5	35.4	38.8	43.0	41.2	43.9		3.8	3.1	5.2	4.9		9.0	-4.5	9.2	5.8			-2.6	4.7	4.9	2.2
7 9 Thailand	7.5	9.6	20.1	27.2	33.8	42.1		26.7	23.1	-4.2	-4.2								22.8	27.9	32.6	12.7
8 7 Germany	18.7	29.2	34.7	38.9	38.1	41.2		6.3	4.5	3.2	2.2		2.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	6.4		5.2	4.2	3.1	6.1
9 8 United Kingdom	21.9	30.7	32.4	35.1	36.2	40.6	sa	4.8	13.2	6.2	6.2								19.5	15.0	8.1	10.8
10 10 Hong Kong (China)	5.9	10.3	22.2	28.5	33.1	38.9		15.8	17.7	7.0	7.0								20.2	28.4	15.5	9.4
11 11 Australia	9.4	16.7	28.4	31.3	31.7	31.1		0.9	5.0	8.7	8.9		8.9	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.6		3.9	2.3	4.6	9.0
12 12 Turkey	7.6	19.2	22.6	25.1	25.3	28.0	\$	1.2	10.5	4.2	3.6		4.9	4.5	2.0	5.7	3.9		31.1	18.3	4.1	3.2
13 13 Malaysia	5.0	8.8	18.1	19.7	20.2	21.5		4.0	8.3	9.2	9.2								21.9	6.2	0.5	6.5
14 15 Austria	9.8	16.1	18.6	19.9	18.9	20.1		3.1	2.9	-5.3	-5.3								5.6	-4.6	3.8	2.8
15 14 Singapore	5.1	6.2	14.2	18.1	18.9	19.1		4.0	0.8	-2.6	-2.6								-4.0	4.1	8.6	-4.8
16 16 India	3.5	7.5	14.5	17.7	18.0	18.4		21.8	12.1	13.4	8.4	20.9	7.0	10.8	7.4	22.8	21.5	18.3	21.2	9.1	10.1	7.7
17 17 Canada	10.8	13.7	15.8	16.8	17.4	17.7		4.6	4.7	3.0	3.0								6.3	2.8	4.0	6.4
18 18 Switzerland	6.6	10.0	14.7	17.1	16.0	16.6		-1.3	2.4	0.2	0.2								0.7	2.3	4.0	2.3
19 22 Greece	9.2	13.3	12.7	14.6	13.4	16.1		-0.6	16.4	10.6	17.3		19.7	11.5	19.9	35.8	0.8		-2.6	20.7	14.7	23.1
20 20 Netherlands	7.2	10.5	12.9	14.3	13.7	15.6		3.8	9.7	-4.4	-4.4								15.4	3.2	12.7	8.8
21 19 Japan	3.4	6.6	13.2	11.0	14.6	15.1		32.9	27.0	29.4	29.3		38.5	23.8	26.6	31.4	27.8		11.1	22.8	29.6	44.5
22 21 Korea, Republic of	6.8	5.8	10.3	12.5	13.4	14.3	\$	7.6	6.3	23.9	22.3		15.9	27.2	24.0	23.7	28.5		-3.3	-8.7	12.0	28.6
23 24 Mexico	8.3	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.7	13.9	\$	7.3	9.5	16.7	13.9		12.9	13.7	15.0	21.0	22.9		7.8	8.2	12.1	10.3
24 23 Belgium	6.6	9.9	12.1	13.1	13.0	13.5		7.5	0.5	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.2	-0.3				1.3	5.3	-2.0	-2.0
25 25 Taiwan (pr. of China)	3.7	5.0	8.7	11.1	11.8	12.7	\$	6.4	7.7	13.0	13.0								4.5	10.3	21.7	-3.7
26 26 Portugal	5.2	7.7	10.1	11.3	11.1	12.3		5.6	7.5	9.4	5.9		10.6	7.6	0.6	17.3			7.3	8.9	6.4	8.0
27 29 Russian Federation	3.4	5.9	8.8	11.3	10.8	12.0	\$	-5.0	11.4	0.8	0.8								18.4	16.4	10.1	2.4
28 30 Untd Arab Emirates	1.1	3.2	8.6	9.2	10.4	11.6		12.8	11.4													
29 28 Sweden	4.1	6.8	8.7	10.5	10.8	11.5		7.0	2.5	9.7	9.7								5.8	-1.0	-1.2	9.0
30 27 Poland	5.7	6.3	9.5	10.7	10.9	10.9		13.4	1.1	0.6	0.6								-1.9	1.4	-0.8	6.4
31 33 Croatia	2.8	7.4	8.3	9.2	8.8	9.6	€	3.7	5.0	-1.5	-1.5								6.2	4.9	4.8	6.9
32 31 South Africa	2.7	7.5	9.1	9.5	10.0	9.2	sa	18.4	8.7	14.1	14.1								7.9	5.4	7.1	14.4
33 34 Indonesia	5.0	4.5	7.0	8.0	8.3	9.1	\$	4.1	9.5	10.7	10.7								5.9	9.9	12.9	9.6
34 35 Saudi Arabia	..	4.6	6.7	8.5	7.4	7.7		-12.1	2.9	8.4	8.4								19.9	3.0	3.0	-6.8
35 38 Vietnam	..	2.3	4.5	5.7	6.8	7.5	\$	19.6	9.9													
36 36 New Zealand	2.9	6.5	6.5	7.3	7.1	7.5		-5.3	3.6	10.4	10.4								1.4	1.5	6.9	5.7
37 37 Czech Rep	3.0	4.8	7.1	7.6	7.0	7.1		1.5	0.1	0.9	0.9								1.0	0.8	-3.9	2.5
38 41 Denmark	3.7	5.3	5.9	6.8	6.6	7.0		4.5	2.9	-0.2	-0.2								6.6	0.9	1.9	4.3
39 39 Morocco	2.0	4.6	6.7	7.3	6.7	6.9		-1.8	-0.4	3.5	4.2		-0.3	-5.6	19.4	10.7	-5.2		-1.8	2.6	2.7	-6.9
40 40 Brazil	1.8	3.9	5.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	\$	1.4	1.0	-5.9	-7.8		-7.6	-5.2	-10.7	-6.5	1.8		0.0	0.6	2.2	1.5
41 32 Egypt	4.3	6.9	12.5	8.7	9.9	6.0	\$	14.2	-39.2	-37.0	-37.0								23.3	-28.4	-64.7	-67.8
42 42 Lebanon	..	5.5	8.0	7.2	6.5	..	\$	-9.2	..										10.1	-15.7		
43 44 Norway	2.2	3.5	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.7		6.4	5.2	8.6	8.6								2.1	3.4	6.0	8.8
44 43 Israel	4.1	2.9	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.7	\$	2.6	4.1	14.8	15.0		21.9	12.1	11.1	14.2			-4.0	3.8	2.3	13.3
45 45 Hungary	3.8	4.1	5.4	5.6	4.8	5.3		-2.8	8.5	12.7	12.7								2.3	16.4	5.0	10.2
46 46 Ukraine	0.4	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.1	\$	12.8	5.0	-17.6	-17.6								-1.4	2.5	8.9	1.3
47 47 Dominican Rp	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	\$	6.7	8.1	9.0	9.0								-1.5	8.4	13.9	14.7
48 48 Luxembourg	1.8	3.6	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.8		3.5	1.0	2.4	2.4								2.2	0.4	-2.2	3.7
49 50 Philippines	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.2	4.1	4.7	\$	27.3	15.3	1.3	1.3		3.8	-10.6	12.1				16.1	14.5	28.7	4.9
50 51 Ireland	2.6	4.8	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.5		0.4	11.5	-1.4	-1.4								11.9	6.2	19.0	6.5

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

International Tourism Receipts (euro billion)

Rank '13 '12	Full year						Monthly/quarterly data series																
	euro						Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013*	Series	12/11	13*/12	2014*	2014*											2013*	
	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
World	515	548	702	749	839	873																	
1 1 United States	89.7	66.0	78.0	83.0	98.2	105.1	sa	9.2	10.6	6.4	6.4		7.4	6.0	5.9				12.1	10.4	9.6	10.3	
2 2 Spain	32.4	38.6	39.6	43.1	43.8	45.5		1.5	3.9	6.1	4.7		7.6	6.0	1.0	10.2			2.0	3.9	3.6	6.1	
3 3 France	35.7	35.4	35.5	39.3	41.7	42.2		6.0	1.3	0.7	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1			-4.6	4.8	4.2	-4.3	
4 4 China	17.6	23.5	34.6	34.8	38.9	38.9	\$	3.2	3.3	-2.3	-4.6		-6.5	4.7	-9.8	-1.1	3.0		3.9	-2.6	-5.4	2.2	
5 5 Macao (China)	3.5	6.4	21.0	27.6	34.0	38.9		13.2	18.1	17.6	17.6								8.4	11.0	12.7	43.1	
6 6 Italy	29.8	28.5	29.3	30.9	32.1	33.1		3.8	3.1	5.2	4.9		9.0	-4.5	9.2	5.8			-2.6	4.7	4.9	2.2	
7 9 Thailand	8.1	7.7	15.2	19.5	26.3	31.7		26.7	23.1	-4.2	-4.2								22.8	27.9	32.6	12.7	
8 7 Germany	20.2	23.4	26.2	27.9	29.7	31.0		6.3	4.5	3.2	2.2		2.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	6.4		5.2	4.2	3.1	6.1	
9 8 United Kingdom	23.7	24.7	24.4	25.2	28.2	30.6	sa	4.8	13.2	6.2	6.2								19.5	15.0	8.1	10.8	
10 10 Hong Kong (China)	6.4	8.3	16.7	20.4	25.7	29.3		15.8	17.7	7.0	7.0								20.2	28.4	15.5	9.4	
11 11 Australia	10.1	13.5	21.4	22.5	24.7	23.4		0.9	5.0	8.7	8.9		8.9	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.6		3.9	2.3	4.6	9.0	
12 12 Turkey	8.3	15.4	17.0	18.0	19.7	21.1	\$	1.2	10.5	4.2	3.6		4.9	4.5	2.0	5.7	3.9		31.1	18.3	4.1	3.2	
13 13 Malaysia	5.4	7.1	13.7	14.1	15.8	16.2		4.0	8.3	9.2	9.2								21.9	6.2	0.5	6.5	
14 15 Austria	10.6	12.9	14.0	14.3	14.7	15.1		3.1	2.9	-5.3	-5.3								5.6	-4.6	3.8	2.8	
15 14 Singapore	5.6	5.0	10.7	13.0	14.7	14.3		4.0	0.8	-2.6	-2.6								-4.0	4.1	8.6	-4.8	
16 16 India	3.7	6.0	10.9	12.7	14.0	13.9		21.8	12.1	13.4	8.4	20.9	7.0	10.8	7.4	22.8	21.5	18.3	21.2	9.1	10.1	7.7	
17 17 Canada	11.7	11.0	11.9	12.1	13.5	13.3		4.6	4.7	3.0	3.0								6.3	2.8	4.0	6.4	
18 18 Switzerland	7.2	8.1	11.1	12.3	12.4	12.5		-1.3	2.4	0.2	0.2								0.7	2.3	4.0	2.3	
19 22 Greece	10.0	10.7	9.6	10.5	10.4	12.2		-0.6	16.4	10.6	17.3		19.7	11.5	19.9	35.8	0.8		-2.6	20.7	14.7	23.1	
20 20 Netherlands	7.8	8.4	9.7	10.3	10.7	11.7		3.8	9.7	-4.4	-4.4								15.4	3.2	12.7	8.8	
21 19 Japan	3.7	5.3	10.0	7.9	11.3	11.4		32.9	27.0	29.4	29.3		38.5	23.8	26.6	31.4	27.8		11.1	22.8	29.6	44.5	
22 21 Korea, Republic of	7.4	4.7	7.8	9.0	10.5	10.7	\$	7.6	6.3	23.9	22.3		15.9	27.2	24.0	23.7	28.5		-3.3	-8.7	12.0	28.6	
23 24 Mexico	9.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	9.9	10.5	\$	7.3	9.5	16.7	13.9		12.9	13.7	15.0	21.0	22.9		7.8	8.2	12.1	10.3	
24 23 Belgium	7.1	7.9	9.2	9.4	10.1	10.2		7.5	0.5	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.2	-0.3				1.3	5.3	-2.0	-2.0	
25 25 Taiwan (pr. of China)	4.0	4.0	6.6	7.9	9.2	9.5	\$	6.4	7.7	13.0	13.0								4.5	10.3	21.7	-3.7	
26 26 Portugal	5.7	6.2	7.6	8.1	8.6	9.2		5.6	7.5	9.4	5.9		10.6	7.6	0.6	17.3			7.3	8.9	6.4	8.0	
27 29 Russian Federation	3.7	4.7	6.7	8.1	8.4	9.0	\$	-5.0	11.4	0.8	0.8								18.4	16.4	10.1	2.4	
28 30 Untd Arab Emirates	1.2	2.6	6.5	6.6	8.1	8.7		12.8	11.4														
29 28 Sweden	4.4	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.4	8.6		7.0	2.5	9.7	9.7								5.8	-1.0	-1.2	9.0	
30 27 Poland	6.1	5.0	7.2	7.7	8.5	8.2		13.4	1.1	0.6	0.6								-1.9	1.4	-0.8	6.4	
31 33 Croatia	3.0	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.2	€	3.7	5.0	-1.5	-1.5								6.2	4.9	4.8	6.9	
32 31 South Africa	2.9	6.0	6.8	6.9	7.8	7.0	sa	18.4	8.7	14.1	14.1								7.9	5.4	7.1	14.4	
33 34 Indonesia	5.4	3.6	5.2	5.7	6.5	6.9	\$	4.1	9.5	10.7	10.7								5.9	9.9	12.9	9.6	
34 35 Saudi Arabia	..	3.7	5.1	6.1	5.8	5.8		-12.1	2.9	8.4	8.4								19.9	3.0	3.0	-6.8	
35 38 Vietnam	..	1.8	3.4	4.1	5.3	5.6	\$	19.6	9.9														
36 36 New Zealand	3.1	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.6		-5.3	3.6	10.4	10.4								1.4	1.5	6.9	5.7	
37 37 Czech Rep	3.2	3.9	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3		1.5	0.1	0.9	0.9								1.0	0.8	-3.9	2.5	
38 41 Denmark	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.2		4.5	2.9	-0.2	-0.2								6.6	0.9	1.9	4.3	
39 39 Morocco	2.2	3.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2		-1.8	-0.4	3.5	4.2		-0.3	-5.6	19.4	10.7	-5.2		-1.8	2.6	2.7	-6.9	
40 40 Brazil	2.0	3.1	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.1	\$	1.4	1.0	-5.9	-7.8		-7.6	-5.2	-10.7	-6.5	1.8		0.0	0.6	2.2	1.5	
41 32 Egypt	4.7	5.5	9.4	6.3	7.7	4.6	\$	14.2	-39.2	-37.0	-37.0								23.3	-28.4	-64.7	-67.8	
42 42 Lebanon	..	4.4	6.0	5.2	5.1	..	\$	-9.2	..										10.1	-15.7			
43 44 Norway	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.3		6.4	5.2	8.6	8.6								2.1	3.4	6.0	8.8	
44 43 Israel	4.5	2.3	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.3	\$	2.6	4.1	14.8	15.0		21.9	12.1	11.1	14.2			-4.0	3.8	2.3	13.3	
45 45 Hungary	4.1	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0		-2.8	8.5	12.7	12.7								2.3	16.4	5.0	10.2	
46 46 Ukraine	0.4	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.8	\$	12.8	5.0	-17.6	-17.6								-1.4	2.5	8.9	1.3	
47 47 Dominican Rp	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.8	\$	6.7	8.1	9.0	9.0								-1.5	8.4	13.9	14.7	
48 48 Luxembourg	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.6		3.5	1.0	2.4	2.4								2.2	0.4	-2.2	3.7	
49 50 Philippines	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	3.2	3.5		27.3	15.3	1.3	1.3		3.8	-10.6	12.1				16.1	14.5	28.7	4.9	
50 51 Ireland	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.4		0.4	11.5	-1.4	-1.4								11.9	6.2	19.0	6.5	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

International Tourism Expenditure (US\$ billion)

Rank '13 '12	Full year						Monthly/quarterly data series																	
	US\$						Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013*	Series																	
	(billion)							12/11	13*/12	2014*	2014*											2013*	2013*	
										YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
World	476	681	930	1,043	1,078	1,159																		
1 1 China	13.1	21.8	54.9	72.6	102.0	128.6	\$	40.5	26.1	20.4	20.4										39.6	21.2	25.5	20.3
2 2 United States	65.4	69.9	75.5	78.2	83.5	86.2	sa	6.7	3.3	2.8	2.8		5.1	2.8	0.5						0.7	1.8	3.9	7.1
3 3 Germany	53.0	74.4	78.1	85.9	81.3	85.9		2.5	2.3	-0.2	0.0		-1.8	-1.3	2.4	3.1	-3.0				3.1	3.4	2.3	0.2
4 5 Russian Federation	8.8	17.0	26.7	32.9	42.8	53.5	\$	30.1	24.9	9.7	9.7										24.8	34.2	26.7	13.2
5 4 United Kingdom	38.4	59.6	50.0	51.0	51.3	52.6	sa	2.1	3.5	-3.8	-3.8										0.5	3.1	4.2	6.3
6 6 France	22.6	31.8	38.8	44.9	39.1	42.4		-5.8	4.9	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2					5.2	0.6	7.7	5.7
7 7 Canada	12.4	18.0	29.7	33.4	35.0	35.2		6.2	3.2	4.1	4.1										4.2	2.7	2.7	3.3
8 8 Australia	6.4	11.8	22.5	27.3	28.0	28.4		2.1	8.8	10.1	9.1		13.0	11.4	2.0	12.0	10.9				1.1	8.8	13.8	10.6
9 10 Italy	15.7	22.4	27.1	28.7	26.4	27.0		-0.3	-1.0	9.6	8.7		4.5	8.3	13.6	11.8					-3.6	1.4	-1.5	-0.2
10 12 Brazil	3.9	4.7	16.4	21.3	22.2	25.1	\$	4.6	12.9	1.8	-1.8		-7.0	4.0	-1.3	11.9	2.0				11.2	17.0	16.2	7.6
11 11 Singapore	4.5	10.1	18.7	21.5	23.6	24.6		9.3	4.1	0.4	0.4										6.6	3.5	5.0	1.7
12 9 Japan	31.9	27.3	27.9	27.2	27.9	21.8		2.4	-4.2	-1.6	-3.7		-7.0	-1.5	-2.8	0.6	3.4				-4.3	-8.9	-4.4	0.8
13 13 Korea, Republic of	7.1	15.4	18.8	19.9	20.6	21.7	\$	3.6	5.0	9.0	4.6		1.0	7.5	6.3	22.1	9.7				2.6	5.7	7.0	4.5
14 14 Belgium	9.4	15.0	18.9	20.5	20.2	21.7		6.5	3.8	4.8	4.8		6.1	-6.3	13.2						7.5	9.0	0.8	-0.2
15 16 Hong Kong (China)	12.5	13.3	17.4	19.0	20.1	21.2		5.2	5.7	-1.5	-1.5										6.2	0.7	4.2	11.6
16 15 Netherlands	12.2	16.2	19.6	20.5	20.2	20.5		6.5	-1.8	6.9	6.9										-1.4	-1.2	-5.1	3.6
17 18 Norway	4.6	9.7	13.5	15.8	16.5	18.4		8.9	12.3	17.5	17.5										6.5	8.4	14.5	19.8
18 21 Untd Arab Emirates	3.0	6.2	11.8	13.2	15.1	17.7		14.1	17.4															
19 17 Saudi Arabia	..	9.1	21.1	17.3	17.0	17.7		-1.4	3.7	46.4	46.4										-3.4	-20.7	8.1	38.3
20 19 Sweden	8.0	10.5	13.1	15.3	15.8	17.6		7.5	7.0	11.3	11.3										3.4	8.1	4.2	12.6
21 20 Spain	6.0	15.1	16.8	17.2	15.3	16.3		-3.5	2.8	7.3	5.5		6.5	6.3	3.8	12.9					-3.7	-1.0	5.1	8.6
22 22 Switzerland	5.4	8.8	11.2	13.7	13.8	14.9		6.7	6.7	4.2	4.2										7.7	5.3	6.7	7.4
23 25 Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.1	8.7	9.4	10.1	10.6	12.3	\$	5.1	15.7	1.9	1.9										10.9	18.0	17.5	16.3
24 24 Malaysia	2.1	3.7	8.3	10.2	12.2	12.2		21.0	1.5	2.2	2.2										0.5	1.5	2.9	1.3
25 23 India	2.7	6.2	10.5	13.7	12.3	11.6		2.9	3.0	24.2	24.2										-9.5	0.0	16.9	4.6
26 28 Kuwait	2.5	4.5	6.4	8.4	9.0	10.4		9.2	17.6												6.3	26.7	23.7	15.6
27 26 Austria	6.3	9.3	10.2	10.5	10.1	10.3		3.9	-1.1	4.5	4.5										-6.0	-3.0	-2.5	11.2
28 27 Denmark	4.7	6.9	9.0	10.0	9.6	10.2		3.5	3.3	0.6	0.6										4.1	3.3	2.5	3.4
29 30 Mexico	5.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	8.4	9.1	\$	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.1		12.8	6.8	1.1	5.2	11.4				8.2	3.6	10.3	9.3
30 29 Poland	3.3	5.5	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.7		14.5	0.9	2.2	2.2										-4.0	-1.6	2.6	6.0
31 31 Indonesia	3.2	3.6	6.4	6.3	6.8	7.7	\$	8.2	13.3	-1.0	-1.0										23.2	20.0	16.6	0.0
32 34 Thailand	2.8	3.8	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.7		10.9	5.7	6.1	6.1										8.7	0.8	7.0	6.6
33 38 Qatar	0.3	1.8	0.5	1.8	5.6	6.6		213	17.1	63.3	63.3										1.7	14.0	27.7	23.9
34 32 Iran	0.7	3.7	9.7	9.8	6.6	..	\$	-33.0	..															
35 33 Philippines	1.6	1.3	3.4	5.4	6.5	6.5	\$	22.0	-0.5	44.2	44.2		71.9	44.9	22.4						-15.2	-21.4	3.4	29.1
36 36 Ireland	2.5	6.1	7.1	6.7	5.9	6.2		-4.3	1.3	-9.5	-9.5										0.7	4.1	-0.4	1.7
37 35 Nigeria	0.6	0.2	5.6	6.7	6.2	5.9	\$	-7.0	-4.4												-40.7	-17.5	25.1	38.4
38 39 Ukraine	0.5	2.8	3.7	4.5	5.1	5.8	\$	14.4	12.9	1.6	1.6										16.1	10.9	10.8	15.2
39 37 Argentina	4.4	2.8	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.6	\$	6.5	-5.5	1.5	1.5										-7.7	-10.9	-3.1	2.0
40 40 Finland	1.9	3.1	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.3		8.6	4.7	6.3	6.3										6.0	5.0	4.0	4.1
41 43 Turkey	1.7	3.1	5.2	4.9	4.1	4.8	\$	-16.2	17.7	12.9	13.8		15.7	17.9	8.5	4.3	18.5				47.4	4.7	17.8	11.3
42 41 Czech Rep	1.3	2.4	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.6		4.4	6.9	13.8	13.8										-0.9	7.5	13.5	6.6
43 42 Lebanon	..	2.9	4.9	4.2	4.2	..	\$	-0.9	..												32.2	-3.8		
44 45 Portugal	2.2	3.1	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.1		-0.9	5.9	6.8	4.3		4.9	6.4	2.2	12.9					3.2	6.8	7.0	6.3
45 46 Israel	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	\$	-2.2	5.6	-0.9	-0.9										13.4	3.9	2.6	6.8
46 47 New Zealand	1.2	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9		5.2	2.9	7.2	7.2										-0.9	3.5	4.9	3.3
47 48 Luxembourg	1.3	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.8		2.2	2.8	2.0	2.0										4.2	-0.4	2.3	5.7
48 44 South Africa	2.1	3.4	5.6	5.2	4.1	3.4	sa	-12.2	-0.9	3.3	3.3										-4.2	8.0	-4.5	-1.9
49 50 Egypt	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.0	\$	18.9	15.1	11.8	11.8										11.9	41.0	17.3	-5.7
50 49 Colombia	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	\$	17.1	13.9												15.9	22.0	19.6	0.9

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

International Tourism Expenditure (euro billion)

Rank		Full year						Monthly/quarterly data series																
		euro						Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013*	Series	12/11	13*/12	2014*	2014*											2013*	
'13 '12		(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	World	515	548	702	749	839	873																	
1	1 China	14.2	17.5	41.4	52.1	79.4	96.8	\$	40.5	26.1	20.4	20.4								39.6	21.2	25.5	20.3	
2	2 United States	70.8	56.2	57.0	56.2	65.0	64.9	sa	6.7	3.3	2.8	2.8		5.1	2.8	0.5				0.7	1.8	3.9	7.1	
3	3 Germany	57.4	59.8	58.9	61.7	63.2	64.7		2.5	2.3	-0.2	0.0		-1.8	-1.3	2.4	3.1	-3.0		3.1	3.4	2.3	0.2	
4	5 Russian Federation	9.6	13.6	20.1	23.6	33.3	40.2	\$	30.1	24.9	9.7	9.7								24.8	34.2	26.7	13.2	
5	4 United Kingdom	41.6	47.9	37.7	36.6	40.0	39.6	sa	2.1	3.5	-3.8	-3.8								0.5	3.1	4.2	6.3	
6	6 France	24.5	25.6	29.2	32.3	30.4	31.9		-5.8	4.9	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2			5.2	0.6	7.7	5.7	
7	7 Canada	13.5	14.5	22.4	24.0	27.3	26.5		6.2	3.2	4.1	4.1								4.2	2.7	2.7	3.3	
8	8 Australia	6.9	9.4	17.0	19.6	21.8	21.4		2.1	8.8	10.1	9.1		13.0	11.4	2.0	12.0	10.9		1.1	8.8	13.8	10.6	
9	10 Italy	17.0	18.0	20.4	20.6	20.5	20.3		-0.3	-1.0	9.6	8.7		4.5	8.3	13.6	11.8			-3.6	1.4	-1.5	-0.2	
10	12 Brazil	4.2	3.8	12.4	15.3	17.3	18.9	\$	4.6	12.9	1.8	-1.8		-7.0	4.0	-1.3	11.9	2.0		11.2	17.0	16.2	7.6	
11	11 Singapore	4.9	8.1	14.1	15.4	18.4	18.5		9.3	4.1	0.4	0.4								6.6	3.5	5.0	1.7	
12	9 Japan	34.5	22.0	21.0	19.5	21.7	16.4		2.4	-4.2	-1.6	-3.7		-7.0	-1.5	-2.8	0.6	3.4		-4.3	-8.9	-4.4	0.8	
13	13 Korea, Republic of	7.7	12.4	14.2	14.3	16.1	16.3	\$	3.6	5.0	9.0	4.6		1.0	7.5	6.3	22.1	9.7		2.6	5.7	7.0	4.5	
14	14 Belgium	10.2	12.0	14.3	14.8	15.7	16.3		6.5	3.8	4.8	4.8		6.1	-6.3	13.2				7.5	9.0	0.8	-0.2	
15	16 Hong Kong (China)	13.5	10.7	13.1	13.7	15.6	16.0		5.2	5.7	-1.5	-1.5								6.2	0.7	4.2	11.6	
16	15 Netherlands	13.2	13.0	14.8	14.7	15.7	15.4		6.5	-1.8	6.9	6.9								-1.4	-1.2	-5.1	3.6	
17	18 Norway	5.0	7.8	10.2	11.3	12.9	13.9		8.9	12.3	17.5	17.5								6.5	8.4	14.5	19.8	
18	21 Untd Arab Emirates	3.3	5.0	8.9	9.5	11.7	13.3		14.1	17.4														
19	17 Saudi Arabia	..	7.3	15.9	12.4	13.2	13.3		-1.4	3.7	46.4	46.4								-3.4	-20.7	8.1	38.3	
20	19 Sweden	8.7	8.5	9.8	11.0	12.3	13.2		7.5	7.0	11.3	11.3								3.4	8.1	4.2	12.6	
21	20 Spain	6.5	12.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	12.2		-3.5	2.8	7.3	5.5		6.5	6.3	3.8	12.9			-3.7	-1.0	5.1	8.6	
22	22 Switzerland	5.9	7.1	8.4	9.8	10.7	11.2		6.7	6.7	4.2	4.2								7.7	5.3	6.7	7.4	
23	25 Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	8.3	9.3	\$	5.1	15.7	1.9	1.9								10.9	18.0	17.5	16.3	
24	24 Malaysia	2.2	3.0	6.3	7.3	9.5	9.2		21.0	1.5	2.2	2.2								0.5	1.5	2.9	1.3	
25	23 India	2.9	5.0	7.9	9.8	9.6	8.7		2.9	3.0	24.2	24.2								-9.5	0.0	16.9	4.6	
26	28 Kuwait	2.7	3.6	4.9	6.0	7.0	7.9		9.2	17.6										6.3	26.7	23.7	15.6	
27	26 Austria	6.8	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.7		3.9	-1.1	4.5	4.5								-6.0	-3.0	-2.5	11.2	
28	27 Denmark	5.1	5.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.7		3.5	3.3	0.6	0.6								4.1	3.3	2.5	3.4	
29	30 Mexico	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.6	6.6	6.9	\$	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.1		12.8	6.8	1.1	5.2	11.4		8.2	3.6	10.3	9.3	
30	29 Poland	3.6	4.5	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.5		14.5	0.9	2.2	2.2								-4.0	-1.6	2.6	6.0	
31	31 Indonesia	3.5	2.9	4.8	4.5	5.3	5.8	\$	8.2	13.3	-1.0	-1.0								23.2	20.0	16.6	0.0	
32	34 Thailand	3.0	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.8	5.0		10.9	5.7	6.1	6.1								8.7	0.8	7.0	6.6	
33	38 Qatar	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.3	4.4	5.0		213	17	63.3	63.3								1.7	14.0	27.7	23.9	
34	32 Iran	0.7	3.0	7.3	7.0	5.1	..	\$	-33.0	..														
35	33 Philippines	1.8	1.0	2.6	3.9	5.1	4.9	\$	22.0	-0.5	44.2	44.2		71.9	44.9	22.4				-15.2	-21.4	3.4	29.1	
36	36 Ireland	2.8	4.9	5.4	4.8	4.6	4.7		-4.3	1.3	-9.5	-9.5								0.7	4.1	-0.4	1.7	
37	35 Nigeria	0.6	0.2	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.5	\$	-7.0	-4.4										-40.7	-17.5	25.1	38.4	
38	39 Ukraine	0.5	2.3	2.8	3.2	4.0	4.3	\$	14.4	12.9	1.6	1.6								16.1	10.9	10.8	15.2	
39	37 Argentina	4.8	2.2	3.7	4.0	4.6	4.2	\$	6.5	-5.5	1.5	1.5								-7.7	-10.9	-3.1	2.0	
40	40 Finland	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0		8.6	4.7	6.3	6.3								6.0	5.0	4.0	4.1	
41	43 Turkey	1.9	2.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.6	\$	-16.2	17.7	12.9	13.8		15.7	17.9	8.5	4.3	18.5		47.4	4.7	17.8	11.3	
42	41 Czech Rep	1.4	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5		4.4	6.9	13.8	13.8								-0.9	7.5	13.5	6.6	
43	42 Lebanon	..	2.3	3.7	3.0	3.2	..	\$	-0.9	..										32.2	-3.8			
44	45 Portugal	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1		-0.9	5.9	6.8	4.3		4.9	6.4	2.2	12.9			3.2	6.8	7.0	6.3	
45	46 Israel	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	\$	-2.2	5.6	-0.9	-0.9								13.4	3.9	2.6	6.8	
46	47 New Zealand	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.9		5.2	2.9	7.2	7.2								-0.9	3.5	4.9	3.3	
47	48 Luxembourg	1.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9		2.2	2.8	2.0	2.0								4.2	-0.4	2.3	5.7	
48	44 South Africa	2.3	2.7	4.2	3.8	3.2	2.6	sa	-12.2	-0.9	3.3	3.3								-4.2	8.0	-4.5	-1.9	
49	50 Egypt	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.3	\$	18.9	15.1	11.8	11.8								11.9	41.0	17.3	-5.7	
50	49 Colombia	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.3	\$	17.1	13.9										15.9	22.0	19.6	0.9	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

Countries by major surplus on the travel balance

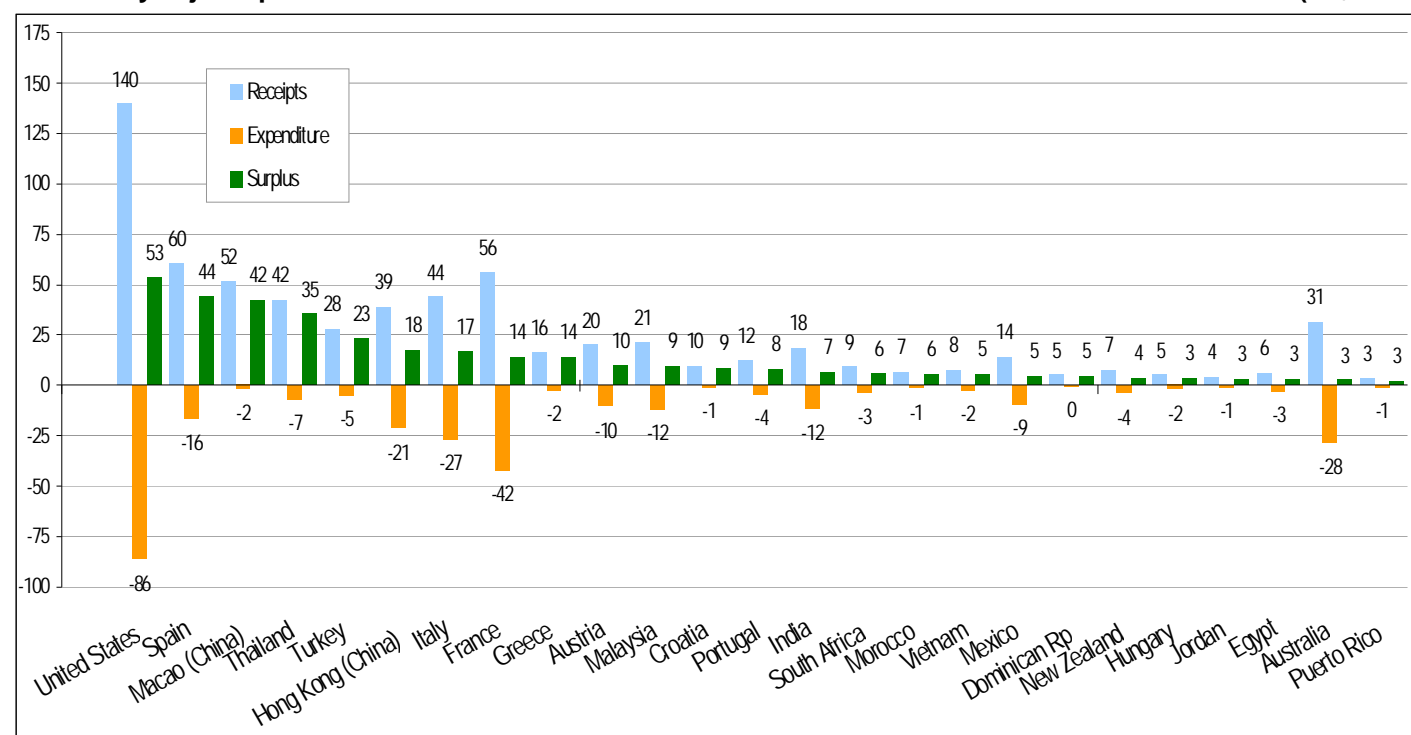
Rank '13 '12	International Tourism Receipts					International Tourism Expenditure					Balance			
				share per capita					share per capita				per capita	
	(US\$ billion)			(%)	(US\$)	(US\$ billion)			(%)	(US\$)	(US\$ billion)		(US\$)	
	2011	2012	2013*	2013*	2013*	2011	2012	2013*	2013*	2013*	2011	2012	2013*	2013*
World	1,043	1,078	1,159	100	163	1,043	1,078	1,159	100	163	0	0	0	0
1 1 United States	115.6	126.2	139.6	12.0	441	78.2	83.5	86.2	7.4	273	37.3	42.8	53.3	169
2 2 Macao (China)	38.5	43.7	51.6	4.5	103,241	1.4	1.6	..	..	..	37.1	42.1	..	..
3 3 Spain	60.0	56.3	60.4	5.2	1,297	17.2	15.3	16.3	1.4	349	42.8	41.0	44.2	948
4 4 Thailand	27.2	33.8	42.1	3.6	617	5.7	6.2	6.7	0.6	98	21.5	27.6	35.4	519
5 5 Turkey	25.1	25.3	28.0	2.4	366	4.9	4.1	4.8	0.4	63	20.2	21.3	23.2	303
6 8 Hong Kong (China)	28.5	33.1	38.9	3.4	5,375	19.0	20.1	21.2	1.8	2,929	9.4	13.0	17.7	2,446
7 6 Italy	43.0	41.2	43.9	3.8	736	28.7	26.4	27.0	2.3	452	14.3	14.8	16.9	284
8 7 France	54.8	53.6	56.1	4.8	881	44.9	39.1	42.4	3.7	665	9.8	14.5	13.7	216
9 9 Greece	14.6	13.4	16.1	1.4	1,459	3.2	2.4	2.4	0.2	220	11.5	11.0	13.7	1,239
10 10 Austria	19.9	18.9	20.1	1.7	2,370	10.5	10.1	10.3	0.9	1,211	9.4	8.8	9.8	1,159
11 11 Malaysia	19.7	20.2	21.5	1.9	726	10.2	12.2	12.2	1.0	410	9.5	8.0	9.3	315
12 12 Croatia	9.2	8.8	9.6	0.8	2,235	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.1	211	8.3	7.9	8.7	2,024
13 14 Portugal	11.3	11.1	12.3	1.1	1,157	4.1	3.8	4.1	0.4	390	7.2	7.3	8.1	767
14 16 India	17.7	18.0	18.4	1.6	15	13.7	12.3	11.6	1.0	9	4.0	5.6	6.8	5
15 15 South Africa	9.5	10.0	9.2	0.8	174	5.2	4.1	3.4	0.3	65	4.3	5.9	5.8	110
16 17 Morocco	7.3	6.7	6.9	0.6	209	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	40	6.0	5.4	5.5	168
17 18 Vietnam	5.7	6.8	7.5	0.6	84	1.7	1.9	2.0	0.2	23	4.0	5.0	5.5	61
18 19 Mexico	11.9	12.7	13.9	1.2	118	7.8	8.4	9.1	0.8	77	4.0	4.3	4.8	41
19 20 Dominican Rp	4.4	4.7	5.1	0.4	486	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	36	4.0	4.3	4.7	450
20 22 New Zealand	7.3	7.1	7.5	0.6	1,668	3.4	3.7	3.9	0.3	864	3.9	3.4	3.6	805
21 24 Hungary	5.6	4.8	5.3	0.5	536	2.5	2.0	1.9	0.2	191	3.1	2.9	3.4	345
22 23 Jordan	3.4	4.1	4.1	0.4	629	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	165	2.3	2.9	3.0	464
23 13 Egypt	8.7	9.9	6.0	0.5	72	2.2	2.6	3.0	0.3	36	6.5	7.3	3.0	36
24 21 Australia	31.3	31.7	31.1	2.7	1,338	27.3	28.0	28.4	2.4	1,223	4.1	3.8	2.7	115
25 28 Puerto Rico	3.1	3.2	3.3	0.3	809	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	190	2.3	2.4	2.6	619

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

Countries by major surplus on the travel balance

(US\$ billion)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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	2012	2013*	12/11	13*/12	Series	2014*								2013				
					(1000)		(%)			YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Europe		448,943	484,398	534,112	563,808	3.6	5.6		4.7	3.5		6.8	3.7	0.5	7.7			6.6	5.4	6.0	6.1
- of which EU-28		363,828	379,568	411,674	432,583	2.7	5.1		5.1	3.6		7.7	3.7	0.3	8.5			4.5	4.4	6.2	6.5
Northern Europe		60,437	62,654	65,088	68,859	0.9	5.8		7.7	8.2		11.2	10.0	4.2	6.6			4.7	4.2	6.5	7.6
Denmark	TF	9,178	8,744	8,068	..	2.6	..	TCE(1)	1.7	-5.6		15.6	5.2	-23.5	16.8			19.5	6.9	8.4	15.1
Finland	TF	3,140	3,670	4,226	..	0.8	..	TCE	-0.9	0.5		3.9	-1.3	-1.7	-4.9	-2.0		0.7	-0.4	-0.5	3.8
Iceland	TF	374	489	673	807	19.0	20.0	THS(2)	24.6	30.4		53.8	23.4	23.6	22.3	14.1		36.6	15.6	9.1	26.9
Ireland	TF	7,333	7,134	7,550	..	-1.0	..	TF*	9.2	7.3		13.1	13.5	-0.9	11.6	10.7		7.4	4.2	7.8	9.9
Norway	TCE	3,824	4,767	4,375	4,734	n/a	8.2	THS	8.9	15.0		17.7	13.1	14.8	-11.5	10.9		6.3	5.9	6.4	24.0
Sweden	TF	4,883	4,951	10,914	..	9.6	..	TCE	9.6	6.3		7.2	6.3	5.6	23.2	7.0		2.4	-2.0	-3.3	10.1
United Kingdom	TF	28,039	28,296	29,282	31,169	-0.1	6.4	VF	7.5	11.7		11.1	12.1	12.1	2.1	3.7		1.3	4.9	11.3	3.1
Western Europe		141,670	154,374	167,193	174,538	3.5	4.4		1.4	-0.1		5.2	-0.1	-4.0	5.6			4.9	4.3	6.3	5.9
Austria	TCE	19,952	22,004	24,151	24,813	4.9	2.7	TCE	-1.5	-4.8		0.6	-7.9	-6.3	29.4	-7.3		4.3	-3.7	3.6	5.4
Belgium	TCE	6,742	7,186	7,591	7,642	1.3	0.7	TCE	1.9	1.9		4.8	3.9	-1.5				1.4	-2.4	2.6	1.3
France	TF	74,988	77,648	83,013	..	1.8	..	TCE	-1.5	-1.5		7.6	0.3	-8.9				7.0	7.7	7.7	7.2
Germany	TCE	21,499	26,875	30,407	31,545	7.3	3.7	TCE	5.2	4.0		4.3	3.9	3.8	4.3	8.4		3.4	2.6	3.7	5.4
Liechtenstein	TCE	50	64	62	60	-6.9	-4.4	TCE	1.3	1.3		0.2	4.4	-0.4				-3.6	-7.8	-4.7	-0.5
Luxembourg	TCE	913	805	905	944	3.7	4.3	TCE										3.5	-0.3	5.2	10.2
Monaco	THS	286	279	292	..	-1.0	..	THS													
Netherlands	TCE	10,012	10,883	12,205	12,782	n/a	4.7	TCE	9.1	9.1		10.1	14.4	4.7				4.4	1.1	7.4	6.3
Switzerland	THS	7,229	8,628	8,566	8,967	0.4	4.7	THS	2.6	2.6		5.4	1.1	1.7	4.3	1.4		1.5	5.1	7.1	3.3
Central/Eastern Eu.		90,419	94,053	111,390	119,056	8.4	6.9		3.9	4.0		5.0	4.1	2.9	3.7			11.8	7.4	6.8	3.7
Armenia	TF	319	687	843	957	11.3	13.5	TF	20.5	20.5								22.9	9.3	10.7	16.3
Azerbaijan	TF	693	1,280	1,986	2,130	27.1	7.2	VF										9.9	9.9	-6.0	-6.0
Belarus	TF	91	120	119	137	2.3	15.2	TF													
Bulgaria	TF	4,837	6,047	6,541	6,897	3.4	5.5	VF	4.4	2.4		4.7	0.1	2.4	3.7	8.2		7.5	3.8	2.9	3.2
Czech Rep	TF	9,404	8,185	8,908	9,004	4.7	1.1	TCE	1.6	1.6		7.3	6.4	-5.4				2.5	1.0	2.3	5.4
Estonia	TF	1,917	2,372	2,744	2,868	3.0	4.5	TCE	6.1	6.9		11.6	11.1	-0.1	10.8	1.7		5.8	0.2	3.9	5.9
Georgia	TF	..	1,067	1,790	2,065	35.7	15.4	VF	4.9	7.6		14.1	0.8	8.0	7.1	-3.1		38.1	24.1	21.3	11.0
Hungary	TF	9,979	9,510	10,353	10,675	1.0	3.1	TF	10.9	10.9								4.6	4.4	-1.7	7.7
Kazakhstan	TF	3,143	3,393	4,438	4,926	8.4	11.0	VF	-6.1	-6.1								24.3	20.7	21.4	-12.6
Kyrgyzstan	VF	319	855	2,406	..	6	..	..											
Latvia	TF	1,116	1,373	1,435	1,536	-3.9	7.0	TCE	17.3	17.3		19.5	18.7	14.0				9.3	12.3	18.1	12.7
Lithuania	TF	2,000	1,507	1,900	..	7.0	..	TCE	17.0	17.0		20.1	15.1	15.5				6.3	8.9	6.0	20.6
Poland	TF	15,200	12,470	14,840	15,800	11.2	6.5	TF	13.0	13.0								8.8	3.6	9.9	3.2
Rep Moldova	TCE	67	64	89	96	18.6	7.5	TCE	1.1	1.1								5.7	6.6	12.6	4.5
Romania	TCE	1,430	1,343	1,653	1,715	9.1	3.7	TCE	10.2	9.6		5.7	9.8	12.4	6.8	13.9		4.3	0.7	5.6	4.3
Russian Federation	TF	19,940	20,262	25,727	28,356	13.5	10.2	VF	-0.7	-0.7								16.7	7.6	9.1	5.3
Slovakia	TCE	1,515	1,327	1,528	1,653	4.6	8.2	TCE	-15.1	-12.9		-9.1	-9.8	-19.1	-21.1			19.6	13.6	3.2	6.1
Ukraine	TF	17,631	21,203	23,013	24,671	7.5	7.2	TF										11.6	10.7	6.5	1.3
Uzbekistan	TF	242	975	..	..	..	..	TF													
Southern/Medit. Eu.		156,417	173,317	190,441	201,356	1.9	5.7		7.6	5.0		8.3	5.3	2.4	12.6			5.4	5.7	5.2	7.4
Albania	TF	628	2,191	3,156	..	27.9	..	TF*	28.4	28.4								18.9	14.0	-14.6	29.1
Andorra	TF	2,418	1,808	2,238	2,329	-0.2	4.1	TF	7.3	1.3		16.1	17.3	-22.5	42.9	14.1		10.4	-9.6	5.9	3.8
Bosnia & Herzg	TCE	217	365	439	529	11.9	20.5	TCE	-2.0	-5.7		5.2	-11.6	-8.5	4.0			15.7	23.2	20.2	20.5
Croatia	TCE	7,743	9,111	10,369	10,955	4.5	5.7	TCE	4.5	-0.1		19.7	12.2	-10.7	19.1	-1.2		11.7	6.4	4.6	10.9
Cyprus	TF	2,470	2,173	2,465	2,405	3.0	-2.4	TF	6.0	-7.8	9.3	-3.8	6.9	-16.3	11.4	6.1	11.0	-10.2	-6.2	0.1	2.3
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	TCE	197	262	351	400	7.3	13.8	TCE	4.8	0.0		-0.2	4.1	-2.7	1.1	13.0		5.9	14.6	14.0	17.8
Greece	TF	14,765	15,007	15,518	17,920	-5.5	15.5	TF	17.0	15.9		10.6	10.2	26.0	30.6	12.6		4.6	14.2	16.8	17.3
Israel	TF	1,903	2,803	2,886	2,962	2.3	2.6	TF	18.4	17.1	19.4	19.4	20.5	13.0	13.8	22.2	23.1	-5.5	2.2	-3.7	16.7
Italy	TF	36,513	43,626	46,360	47,704	0.5	2.9	TF	2.3	0.3		2.9	-7.2	4.1	6.8			3.1	2.1	4.0	1.9
Malta	TF	1,171	1,339	1,443	1,582	2.0	9.6	TF	8.6	7.9		7.1	6.3	9.5	11.3	7.2		6.1	11.7	7.3	13.4
Montenegro	TCE		1,088	1,264	1,324	5.3	4.8	TCE	5.9	2.7		2.8	14.6	-4.9	11.7	5.5		14.3	7.1	3.0	18.6
Portugal	TCE	5,956	6,832	7,685	8,324	3.7	8.3	TCE	12.5	7.3		11.8	9.7	3.2	19.0	14.4		10.9	6.7	7.5	10.4
San Marino	THS	50	120	139	..	-10.9	..	THS													
Serbia	TCE		683	810	922	6.0	13.8	TCE	11.5	12.4		16.3	14.0	8.5	19.6	4.2		3.3	10.8	17.2	20.6
Slovenia	TCE	1,555	1,869	2,156	2,259	5.8	4.8	TCE*	5.9	3.2		10.6	5.8	-4.5	16.6	2.6		0.2	3.8	5.5	6.0
Spain	TF	55,914	52,677	57,464	60,661	2.3	5.6	TF	8.2	7.2		12.3	11.2	0.7	13.2	5.7		2.2	5.4	4.9	9.9
Turkey	TF	24,193	31,364	35,698	37,795	3.0	5.9	TF*	5.2	4.1		4.5	7.0	1.9	10.1	3.4		21.6	12.2	6.7	8.5

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

(1) Including holiday dwellings; (2) Hotels 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)																			
	2005	2010	2012	2013*	Series	11/10	12/11	13*/12	2014*											2013				
				(million)				(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
Europe	350,464	411,240	453,931	489,344																				
- of which EU-28	301,726	343,360	374,084	403,324																				
<i>Northern Europe</i>	<i>53,643</i>	<i>59,353</i>	<i>67,631</i>	<i>74,290</i>																				
Denmark	5,278	5,853	6,566	6,967		10.6	4.5	2.9	-0.2	-0.2								6.6	0.9	1.9	4.3			
Finland	2,186	3,051	3,881	4,041		19.3	10.1	0.7	-11.5	-11.5								0.4	0.7	-0.6	3.0			
Iceland	413	561	863	1,055		26.9	24.2	19.3	25.4	25.4								40.0	15.3	15.2	21.3			
Ireland	4,806	4,118	3,883	4,476		-3.1	0.4	11.5	-1.4	-1.4								11.9	6.2	19.0	6.5			
Norway	3,495	4,707	5,442	5,671		4.6	6.4	5.2	8.6	8.6								2.1	3.4	6.0	8.8			
Sweden	6,790	8,663	10,768	11,485		9.1	7.0	2.5	9.7	9.7								5.8	-1.0	-1.2	9.0			
United Kingdom	30,675	32,401	36,228	40,597	sa	4.4	4.8	13.2	6.2	6.2								19.5	15.0	8.1	10.8			
<i>Western Europe</i>	<i>123,224</i>	<i>144,159</i>	<i>157,934</i>	<i>167,891</i>																				
Austria	16,054	18,596	18,894	20,106		1.7	3.1	2.9	-5.3	-5.3								5.6	-4.6	3.8	2.8			
Belgium	9,868	12,146	13,014	13,521		2.8	7.5	0.5	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.2	-0.3			1.3	5.3	-2.0	-2.0			
France	44,021	47,013	53,550	56,098		10.9	6.0	1.3	0.7	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1		-4.6	4.8	4.2	-4.3			
Germany	29,173	34,679	38,136	41,211		6.8	6.3	4.5	3.2	2.2			2.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	6.4	5.2	4.2	3.1	6.1			
Luxembourg	3,613	4,119	4,617	4,819		11.7	3.5	1.0	2.4	2.4								2.2	0.4	-2.2	3.7			
Netherlands	10,475	12,883	13,743	15,580		6.1	3.8	9.7	-4.4	-4.4								15.4	3.2	12.7	8.8			
Switzerland	10,020	14,724	15,979	16,555		-1.1	-1.3	2.4	0.2	0.2								0.7	2.3	4.0	2.3			
<i>Central/Eastern Eu.</i>	<i>32,809</i>	<i>47,961</i>	<i>56,334</i>	<i>59,770</i>																				
Armenia	223	411	454	458	\$	9.1	1.3	0.9										-0.6	-0.2	2.0	1.2			
Azerbaijan	78	657	2,433	2,365	\$	96	89	-3	-21.9	-21.9								66.6	-19.7	1.0	-31.5			
Belarus	253	440	685	722	\$	10.5	40.7	5.5	1.0	1.0								7.9	0.8	4.0	10.3			
Bulgaria	2,412	3,637	3,748	4,059		3.8	2.2	4.9	5.3	2.8			4.6	1.2	2.3	6.8	8.5	6.4	7.0	3.6	5.4			
Czech Rep	4,813	7,121	7,035	7,050		-0.2	1.5	0.1	0.9	0.9								1.0	0.8	-3.9	2.5			
Estonia	975	1,073	1,226	1,393		10.9	6.3	9.9	2.7	2.7								17.3	8.4	9.8	6.7			
Georgia	241	659	1,411	1,720	\$	44.8	47.8	21.9	4.1	4.1								28.4	28.9	23.9	8.3			
Hungary	4,101	5,381	4,845	5,291		0.3	-2.8	8.5	12.7	12.7								2.3	16.4	5.0	10.2			
Kazakhstan	701	1,005	1,347	1,460	\$	20.3	11.4	8.4	-4.2	-4.2								14.8	11.6	4.0	5.2			
Kyrgyzstan	73	160	434	530	\$	123	22.0	21.9										6	64.9	15.9	9.2			
Latvia	343	642	747	864	€	14.0	5.3	11.9	14.3	12.6			13.5	12.9	11.6	10.8	22.0	5.4	5.7	15.9	18.0			
Lithuania	921	958	1,317	1,467		29.3	9.1	7.5	17.0	17.0								-3.3	6.5	5.1	20.6			
Poland	6,274	9,526	10,938	10,938		9.1	13.4	1.1	0.6	0.6								-1.9	1.4	-0.8	6.4			
Rep Moldova	103	173	213	226	\$	12.9	9.0	6.4	7.0	7.0								10.7	6.6	2.8	7.1			
Romania	1,061	1,140	1,468	1,438	€	18.5	12.1	-5.2	26.8	26.7			11.0	30.4	41.0	25.2	28.7	-6.3	-15.1	1.6	-2.2			
Russian Federation	5,870	8,831	10,759	11,988	\$	28.3	-5.0	11.4	0.8	0.8								18.4	16.4	10.1	2.4			
Slovakia	1,210	2,233	2,299	2,556		3.6	2.5	7.6	3.4	3.3			3.6	2.4	4.0	3.7		6.3	3.6	14.5	4.8			
Ukraine	3,125	3,788	4,842	5,083	\$	13.4	12.8	5.0	-17.6	-17.6								-1.4	2.5	8.9	1.3			
Uzbekistan	28	121	..	..		..	..	..										
<i>Southern/Mediterr. Eu.</i>	<i>140,788</i>	<i>159,767</i>	<i>172,032</i>	<i>187,393</i>																				
Albania	860	1,626	1,471	1,470	€	-4.7	-2.1	-3.4										-7.5	-7.7	-18.8	29.0			
Bosnia & Herzg	521	594	622	689		1.2	6.6	7.3	-6.2	-6.2								8.0	8.9	6.0	7.4			
Croatia	7,370	8,259	8,812	9,566	€	6.2	3.7	5.0	-1.5	-1.5								6.2	4.9	4.8	6.9			
Cyprus	2,318	2,108	2,599	2,917		16.1	9.5	8.6	6.7	-5.3			-0.5	10.7	-14.5	20.4		0.3	-1.9	15.3	8.7			
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	89	197	234	267	€	14.5	6.7	9.9	10.1	12.3			-1.2	19.5	23.4	4.9		8.7	12.7	8.5	10.6			
Greece	13,349	12,742	13,416	16,140		9.3	-0.6	16.4	10.6	17.3			19.7	11.5	19.9	35.8	0.8	-2.6	20.7	14.7	23.1			
Israel	2,866	5,106	5,445	5,666	\$	3.9	2.6	4.1	14.8	15.0			21.9	12.1	11.1	14.2		-4.0	3.8	2.3	13.3			
Italy	35,398	38,786	41,185	43,912		5.6	3.8	3.1	5.2	4.9			9.0	-4.5	9.2	5.8		-2.6	4.7	4.9	2.2			
Malta	755	1,079	1,270	1,404		11.9	8.5	6.9	8.0	8.0								7.0	9.5	5.3	7.2			
Montenegro	276	732	826	884		12.2	3.8	3.5	13.1	13.1								-0.2	4.9	2.6	23.0			
Portugal	7,712	10,077	11,056	12,284		7.2	5.6	7.5	9.4	5.9			10.6	7.6	0.6	17.3		7.3	8.9	6.4	8.0			
Serbia	308	798	906	1,053	€	17.4	-0.3	11.9	8.4	6.7			-1.4	6.9	17.3	12.8		8.0	8.6	14.9	13.8			
Slovenia	1,805	2,552	2,580	2,709		2.6	1.7	1.6	4.6	2.3			3.9	3.2	0.2	7.0	7.7	-3.8	0.8	3.7	3.7			
Spain	47,970	52,525	56,263	60,435		8.8	1.5	3.9	6.1	4.7			7.6	6.0	1.0	10.2		2.0	3.9	3.6	6.1			
Turkey	19,191	22,585	25,345	27,997	\$	10.9	1.2	10.5	4.2	3.6			4.9	4.5	2.0	5.7	3.9	31.1	18.3	4.1	3.2			

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

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

	Full year				Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)															
	Series	2005	2010	2012	2013*	12/11	13*/12	Series	2014*										2013			
					(1000)		(%)			YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asia and the Pacific		153,532	204,907	233,544	248,723	6.9	6.5		6.0	5.0		8.4	5.3	1.7	8.8		7.9	5.8	7.3	5.2		
North-East Asia		85,932	111,508	122,758	126,989	6.0	3.4		6.6	5.2		7.1	6.7	2.2	10.7		3.7	1.6	4.4	4.1		
China	TF	46,809	55,665	57,725	55,686	0.3	-3.5	TF	-2.6	-5.7		-3.9	-1.6	-10.4	2.3	1.2	-1.5	-6.5	-5.1	-0.8		
Hong Kong (China)	TF	14,773	20,085	23,770	25,661	6.5	8.0	TF	11.6	13.5		15.7	11.0	13.7	8.8	8.9	7.4	9.9	9.6	5.1		
Japan	VF	6,728	8,611	8,358	10,364	34.4	24.0	VF	28.4	27.5		41.2	20.6	22.6	33.4	25.3	18.4	26.8	21.8	28.8		
Korea, Republic of	VF	6,023	8,798	11,140	12,176	13.7	9.3	VF	19.7	10.9		11.8	8.7	12.0	28.7	34.8	4.0	3.3	20.1	8.2		
Macao (China)	TF	9,014	11,926	13,577	14,268	5.0	5.1	TF	4.6	4.9		3.8	5.8	5.3	4.4	3.7	7.6	7.0	5.3	0.9		
Mongolia	TF	339	456	476	418	3.4	-12.2	TF	-0.8	-0.8							-19.8	-12.3	-8.9	-12.6		
Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	3,378	5,567	7,311	8,016	20.1	9.6	VF	26.6	23.8		26.6	31.5	16.0	29.0	32.3	10.7	2.6	14.0	11.6		
South-East Asia		48,543	69,996	84,231	93,140	8.7	10.6		4.8	4.6		9.9	3.3	0.7	5.5		13.9	11.4	11.1	6.4		
Brunei Darussalam	TF	126	214	209	225	-13.6	7.6	TF									15.2	12.2	-0.3	2.6		
Cambodia	TF	1,333	2,508	3,584	4,210	24.4	17.5	TF	6.1	8.2		9.4	10.4	4.7	1.7	2.8	17.8	20.9	17.5	14.5		
Indonesia	TF	5,002	7,003	8,044	8,802	5.2	9.4	TF	10.0	10.1		22.6	3.6	5.6	12.4	7.4	6.0	8.3	11.9	11.1		
Lao P.D.R.	TF	672	1,670	2,140	2,510	19.8	17.3	VF	8.3	8.3		-0.7	9.8	16.8			15.8	3.8	30.1	8.2		
Malaysia	TF	16,431	24,577	25,033	25,715	1.3	2.7	TF	9.9	10.0		18.2	5.8	6.3	9.6		15.9	0.6	-4.9	1.2		
Myanmar	TF	232	311	593	900	51.7	51.7	TF	27.3	27.3		24.0	30.0	27.8			61.3	69.0	55.5	34.1		
Philippines	TF	2,623	3,520	4,273	4,681	9.1	9.6	TF	2.5	3.0		5.8	1.1	2.0	2.3	0.7	10.8	11.4	12.1	4.4		
Singapore	TF	7,079	9,161	11,098	11,899	6.8	7.2	VF	-0.6	0.0		4.2	1.4	-5.2	-2.3		8.6	9.8	11.8	-0.3		
Thailand	TF	11,567	15,936	22,354	26,547	16.2	18.8	TF	-9.9	-7.8	-12.3	0.0	-11.3	-12.2	-1.7	-10.7	-24.4	22.1	24.3	21.4	9.3	
Timor-Leste	TF	..	45	55	78	9.6	41.5	VF	5.3	5.3							5.0	3.1	73.6	77.8		
Vietnam	VF	3,478	5,050	6,848	7,572	9.5	10.6	VF	26.1	29.3		20.8	47.6	20.8	21.5	20.7	-6.2	13.5	26.3	12.5		
Oceania		10,911	11,389	11,936	12,478	4.1	4.5		6.3	4.7		11.1	4.4	-0.7	12.5		4.9	4.0	4.2	4.8		
American Samoa	TF	24	23	22	..	-1.5	..	TF														
Australia	VF	5,463	5,790	6,032	6,381	4.5	5.8	VF	10.2	7.3		15.5	5.2	2.6	16.5	15.3	5.4	3.6	6.3	7.2		
Cook Is	TF	88	104	122	121	8.2	-1.0	TF	4.2	3.9		4.4	-0.8	6.8	3.7	5.4	-0.4	-4.5	-0.2	1.0		
Fiji	TF	545	632	661	658	-2.1	-0.4	TF	3.6	3.0		3.0	9.5	-1.7	7.0	1.8	-5.0	8.3	-2.4	-2.4		
French Polynesia	TF	208	154	169	164	3.8	-2.7	TF	16.0	11.0		11.2	11.0	10.9	31.0		4.1	-3.1	-5.7	-4.4		
Guam	TF	1,228	1,197	1,308	1,334	12.8	2.0	TF	-0.6	-2.7		0.4	-4.1	-4.0	8.0		5.7	4.3	-0.6	-1.0		
Kiribati	TF	5	5	5	6	-6.8	19.6	VF									38.5	7.8	14.0	18.2		
Marshall Is	TF	9	5	5	..	0.7	..	TF*														
N.Mariana Is	TF	498	375	..	..	..	..	VF	2.5	4.4		5.8	7.7	-0.1	-1.5	-0.4	7.0	12.1	14.0	5.0
New Caledonia	TF	101	99	112	108	0.3	-4.0	TF	-4.6	-4.5		0.4	-13.5	-0.7	-0.2	-10.6	-5.6	-3.9	-1.2	-5.2		
New Zealand	TF	2,353	2,435	2,473	..	-1.5	..	VF	5.2	4.3	6.7	12.2	7.1	-6.3	11.8	5.4	6.1	5.2	6.2	6.1		
Niue	TF	3	6	5	7	-17.2	39.6	TF	-7.4	-7.4		53.1	-12.4	-36.3			20.9	44.3	43.5	39.2		
Palau	TF	81	86	119	105	8.9	-11.5	TF	7.1	4.3		4.5	0.4	8.2	18.7		0.6	-21.1	-15.2	-12.0		
Papua New Guinea	TF	69	147	164	171	0.6	4.0	TF	-16.5	-16.5		-11.1	-19.5	-18.9			9.0	17.5	-6.1	-1.6		
Samoa	TF	102	122	126	116	4.1	-8.0	VF	6.0	6.7		11.6	10.1	-1.5	-0.7	11.0	-8.0	-15.3	-1.2	-5.3		
Solomon Is	TF	9	21	24	24	4.2	2.1	TF														
Tonga	TF	42	47	47	..	2.9	..	TF														
Tuvalu	TF	1	2	..	..	..	..	TF												
Vanuatu	TF	62	97	108	110	15.1	1.8	TF	0.5	0.5		9.1	-1.6	-7.3			-1.4	8.8	-0.3	0.4		
South Asia		8,147	12,014	14,618	16,116	6.2	10.2		7.6	6.9		7.2	7.7	5.7	10.4		9.6	12.0	15.1	6.5		
Bangladesh	TF	208	303	..	..	..	..	TF												
Bhutan	TF	14	41	105	116	59.1	10.5	TF*	-0.8	21.3		26.3	-5.1	33.5	-38.4		17.0	-6.4	-6.9	2.4		
India	TF	3,919	5,776	6,578	6,848	4.3	4.1	TF	6.9	4.9	10.1	3.0	7.3	4.5	11.5	9.6	3.0	2.5	6.8	4.4		
Iran	VF	1,889	2,938	3,834	4,769	14.3	24.4	VF									32.7	29.6	27.3	11.2		
Maldives	TF	395	792	958	1,125	2.9	17.4	TF	11.9	9.7		18.5	5.7	6.1	16.2	14.9	14.6	21.9	19.3	15.2		
Nepal	TF	375	603	803	798	9.1	-0.7	VF(1)									-3.8	-4.1	6.0	0.3		
Pakistan	TF	798	907	966	..	-16.8	..	TF														
Sri Lanka	TF	549	654	1,006	1,275	17.5	26.7	TF	24.6	24.8	24.4	32.6	24.5	17.5	39.5	20.3	14.3	29.6	27.8	33.1	18.8	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

(1) Air arrivals only

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

	Full year (US\$)				Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
	2005	2010	2012	2013*	Series	11/10	12/11	13*/12	2014*								2013				
				(million)		(%)			YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asia and the Pacific	136,820	255,866	328,976	359,548																	
North-East Asia	65,280	128,493	167,206	184,669																	
China	29,296	45,814	50,028	51,664	\$	5.8	3.2	3.3	-2.3	-4.6		-6.5	4.7	-9.8	-1.1	3.0		3.9	-2.6	-5.4	2.2
Hong Kong (China)	10,294	22,200	33,074	38,934		28.4	15.8	17.7	7.0	7.0								20.2	28.4	15.5	9.4
Japan	6,630	13,199	14,576	15,131		-24.5	32.9	27.0	29.4	29.3		38.5	23.8	26.6	31.4	27.8		11.1	22.8	29.6	44.5
Korea, Republic of	5,806	10,328	13,429	14,272	\$	20.8	7.6	6.3	23.9	22.3		15.9	27.2	24.0	23.7	28.5		-3.3	-8.7	12.0	28.6
Macao (China)	7,933	27,802	43,702	51,617		38.6	13.2	18.1	17.6	17.6								8.4	11.0	12.7	43.1
Mongolia	177	244	442	189	\$	-10.6	102.7	-57.2	11.2	31.7		35.8	27.1	31.7	20.9	-20.1		-72.3	-59.7	-44.3	-68.3
Taiwan (pr. of China)	4,977	8,721	11,770	12,677	\$	26.9	6.4	7.7	13.0	13.0								4.5	10.3	21.7	-3.7
South-East Asia	34,980	68,777	95,924	107,775																	
Brunei Darussalam	191	..	..	..		..	..	..						
Cambodia	840	1,519	2,463	2,660	\$	37.2	18.2	8.0										36.7	41.9	48.5	61.7
Indonesia	4,522	6,957	8,325	9,119	\$	15.0	4.1	9.5	10.7	10.7								5.9	9.9	12.9	9.6
Lao P.D.R.	147	382	451	..	\$	6.4	11.0	..													
Malaysia	8,847	18,115	20,250	21,496		3.1	4.0	8.3	9.2	9.2								21.9	6.2	0.5	6.5
Myanmar	67	72	..	..	\$	290	..	..											
Philippines	2,265	2,630	4,061	4,683	\$	21.3	27.3	15.3	1.3	1.3		3.8	-10.6	12.1				16.1	14.5	28.7	4.9
Singapore	6,209	14,178	18,934	19,057		17.7	4.0	0.8	-2.6	-2.6								-4.0	4.1	8.6	-4.8
Thailand	9,576	20,104	33,826	42,080		30.5	26.7	23.1	-4.2	-4.2								22.8	27.9	32.6	12.7
Timor-Leste	..	26	21	..		-18	0	..													
Vietnam	2,300	4,450	6,830	7,503	\$	28.3	19.6	9.9													
Oceania	26,606	38,559	42,927	42,602																	
Australia	16,748	28,422	31,731	31,058		-2.0	0.9	5.0	8.7	8.9		8.9	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.6		3.9	2.3	4.6	9.0
Cook Is	91	110	..	..		..	..	..							
Fiji	485	635	726	716		6.6	0.1	1.4	5.0	5.0								-3.3	12.4	-2.0	0.2
French Polynesia	530	406	438	..		8.1	3.0	..													
Marshall Is	3	4	4	..		11.1	-4.6	..													
Micronesia (Fed.St.of)	16	24	23	..		-10.3	3.0	..													
New Caledonia	149	129	152	..		13.7	6.9	..													
New Zealand	6,473	6,522	7,128	7,472		2.7	-5.3	3.6	10.4	10.4								1.4	1.5	6.9	5.7
Niue	1	2	..	..	\$	26.8	15.6	..													
Palau	76	91	133	..	\$	26.8	15.6	..													
Papua New Guinea	4	2	2	..		85.5	-60.0	..													
Samoa	73	123	148	136		1.6	9.0	-7.1	6.9	4.9		9.9	9.2	-4.2	0.9	18.5		-6.2	-17.7	1.0	-3.3
Solomon Is	2	54	67	69		25.0	-9.3	2.6										28.7	-12.2	6.1	-3.3
Tonga	15	27	41	..		-4.8	44.1	..													
Vanuatu	85	217	261	..		-3.8	19.6	..													
South Asia	9,954	20,036	22,919	24,502																	
Afghanistan	..	55	56	..		29.9	-14.1	..													
Bangladesh	70	81	108	..		13.5	37.6	..										5.9	-0.1		
Bhutan	19	35	63	63	\$	36.2	31.4	1.1	11.4	-12.7		44.4	-10.7	-19.8	36.9	31.4		17.8	-6.1	-8.4	3.6
India	7,493	14,490	17,971	18,397		19.6	21.8	12.1	13.4	8.4	20.9	7.0	10.8	7.4	22.8	21.5	18.3	21.2	9.1	10.1	7.7
Iran	791	2,438	1,114	..	\$	-2.3	-53.2	..													
Maldives	826	1,713	1,877	2,031	\$	9.0	0.5	8.2													
Nepal	132	344	352	436		13.7	4.8	36.1	35.0	35.0								24.5	39.7	39.7	38.7
Pakistan	182	305	339	288	\$	22.3	-9.1	-15.0	-1.6	-10.0		7.7	-32.3	0.0	16.7	9.1		-23.8	-19.5	-9.3	-3.9
Sri Lanka	429	576	1,039	1,715		40.9	44.5	67.0										26.9	25.0	71.1	54.2

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

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

	Full year				Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)															
	Series	2005	2010	2012	2013*	12/11	13*/12	Series	2014*										2013			
					(1000)		(%)		YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Americas		133,317	150,581	162,722	168,240	4.3	3.4		5.8	4.5		6.7	5.8	1.4	10.1			3.0	2.0	3.9	4.4	
North America		89,891	99,520	106,404	110,507	4.1	3.9		6.1	5.1		7.4	5.8	2.7	8.9			4.4	2.9	4.3	3.8	
Canada	TF	18,771	16,219	16,344	16,588	2.0	1.5	TF	1.8	-3.8		3.2	-1.8	-10.7	11.8	4.7		3.3	-0.7	2.2	1.8	
Mexico	TF	21,915	23,290	23,403	24,151	0.0	3.2	TF	19.2	15.3		12.9	15.5	17.2	25.3	26.4		0.2	2.2	8.3	2.5	
United States	TF	49,206	60,010	66,657	69,768	6.1	4.7	TF	2.3	2.3		5.7	2.8	-0.8				6.4	4.1	3.9	4.6	
Caribbean		18,803	19,539	20,731	21,220	3.1	2.4		4.0	3.1		6.7	4.6	-1.1	7.0			1.0	-0.3	1.7	6.3	
Anguilla	TF	62	62	65	69	-1.6	6.8	TF	4.8	0.2		4.6	3.2	-5.7	20.5			4.2	8.2	6.5	8.9	
Antigua,Barb	TF	245	230	247	244	2.3	-1.2	TF(1)	7.7	4.3		8.2	11.2	-5.0	11.5	19.2		-1.3	-10.2	5.5	2.2	
Aruba	TF	733	825	904	979	4.0	8.3	TF	4.8	2.2		9.4	6.7	-7.5	10.6	7.3		6.7	4.2	6.4	15.9	
Bahamas	TF	1,608	1,370	1,422	1,363	5.6	-4.1	TF	-5.7	-4.4		3.3	3.4	-13.6	-9.4			-3.0	-7.2	-5.2	0.4	
Barbados	TF	548	532	536	509	-5.5	-5.2	TF	-0.4	-1.2		3.8	-1.5	-5.6	2.4			-6.5	-7.1	-5.0	-2.0	
Bermuda	TF	270	232	232	236	-1.7	1.8	TF	4.5	-1.1		-2.3	1.4	-1.9	14.8			-1.0	-0.2	2.4	6.3	
Br.Virgin Is	TF	337	330	351	356	4.0	1.2	TF	10.7			13.3	8.2					4.5	2.9	3.6	-7.4	
Cayman Islands	TF	168	288	322	345	4.1	7.4	TF	9.9	5.2		9.3	5.7	2.0	22.9	14.0		8.2	4.1	7.2	10.2	
Cuba	TF	2,261	2,507	2,815	..	4.7	..	VF	4.6	5.0		9.3	5.2	1.3	4.8	2.4		-0.5	-3.6	0.7	5.9	
Curaçao	TF	222	342	421	440	7.9	4.6	TF	-3.8	-4.3		4.1	-5.1	-11.0	-3.1	-2.7		7.2	6.4	0.5	5.5	
Dominica	TF	79	77	78	78	3.4	0.2	TF	4.7	0.5		9.4	-3.6	-2.7	41.8	-9.9		3.7	-8.3	-5.0	10.7	
Dominican Rp	TF	3,691	4,125	4,563	4,690	5.9	2.8	TF	8.5	3.7	14.3	6.0	5.6	0.1	14.5	17.1	11.7	-0.6	1.4	2.8	8.6	
Grenada	TF	99	110	112	116	-5.1	3.7	TF	-5.5	-5.5		0.9	-3.1	-15.2				9.5	-5.6	2.2	6.7	
Guadeloupe	TCE	372	392	..	..	..	..	THS													
Haiti	TF	112	255	349	420	0.1	20.2	TF	6.4			6.4						20.2	4.2	29.6	26.3	
Jamaica	TF	1,479	1,922	1,986	2,008	1.8	1.1	TF	1.4	0.1		4.8	2.0	-4.9	5.2			-2.5	0.3	0.7	7.2	
Martinique	TF	484	476	487	490	-1.6	0.5	TF	5.1	5.1		6.9	2.5	5.9				0.2	-0.9	-5.1	10.0	
Montserrat	TF	10	6	7	7	35.5	-1.5	TF	24.9	24.9		10.8	17.7	40.4				23.9	37.8	54.8	-42.6	
Puerto Rico	TF	3,686	3,186	3,069	3,200	0.7	4.3	THS	5.3	5.3		9.4	5.7	1.8				3.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	
Saint Lucia	TF	318	306	307	319	-1.8	3.9	TF	6.1	5.4		6.7	8.2	2.1	10.7	3.7		2.5	7.8	0.5	4.8	
St.Kitts-Nev	TF	141	98	104	107	2.5	2.6	TF	-1.6	-1.6		-5.0	1.0	-0.2				9.7	0.7	-2.3	-0.1	
St.Maarten	TF	468	443	457	467	7.6	2.3	TF(1)										2.5	0.0	0.9	5.5	
St.Vincent,Grenadines	TF	96	72	74	72	0.7	-3.5	TF	2.6	2.6		2.4	2.9	2.5				-6.7	-7.6	0.2	0.8	
Trinidad Tbg	TF	463	388	..	..	..	..	TF													
Turks,Caicos	TF	176	281	292	291	-17.6	-0.4	TF										-15.1	1.9	13.8	6.2	
US.Virgin Is	TF	594	590	580	..	9.1	..	VF(1)	-0.6	-2.2		-0.8	-4.6	-1.5	3.6	1.0		-1.4	-8.6	-8.8	-0.7	
Central America		6,301	7,908	8,860	9,087	7.3	2.6		6.1	3.7		4.2	7.2	0.2	14.2			3.2	0.6	2.2	3.9	
Belize	TF	237	242	277	294	10.7	6.1	TF	12.7	9.7		9.6	11.6	8.1	23.0	14.7		13.0	4.1	4.0	1.7	
Costa Rica	TF	1,679	2,100	2,343	2,428	6.9	3.6	TF	6.3	5.7		7.0	7.2	3.0	8.3			2.4	3.1	3.5	5.9	
El Salvador	TF	1,127	1,150	1,255	1,283	5.9	2.2	TF	4.4	-2.7		-9.9	3.8	-1.4	27.3			3.6	-2.5	4.4	3.3	
Guatemala	TF	..	1,219	1,305	1,331	6.5	2.0	TF	11.0	6.9		10.6	12.8	-1.4	24.6			5.3	2.4	2.0	-1.3	
Honduras	TF	673	863	895	863	2.7	-3.5	TF	3.1	3.0		0.4	8.5	1.0	-1.7	10.5		-3.8	-6.1	-3.3	-0.3	
Nicaragua	TF	712	1,011	1,180	1,229	11.3	4.2	TF	7.8	2.7		7.0	8.4	-5.8	25.5			6.5	2.2	3.0	4.9	
Panama	TF	702	1,324	1,606	1,658	9.1	3.2	VF	3.5	2.5		3.4	3.7	0.3	6.0	4.9		5.3	2.1	3.7	10.1	
South America		18,322	23,614	26,727	27,426	5.0	2.6		6.4	4.0		5.7	6.0	-0.4	16.8			0.5	0.5	3.8	5.8	
Argentina	TF	3,823	5,325	5,585	5,571	-2.1	-0.3	TF	17.2	13.7		12.4	18.8	10.0	32.2			-6.9	-3.9	2.5	8.2	
Bolivia	TF	524	807	1,114	..	17.0	..	THS														
Brazil	TF	5,358	5,161	5,677	..	4.5	..	TF														
Chile	TF	2,027	2,801	3,554	3,576	13.3	0.6	TF	0.5	-1.0		1.3	1.1	-6.3	0.8	8.5		1.1	-4.3	-0.2	4.2	
Colombia	TF	933	2,385	2,175	2,288	6.5	5.2	VF(2)	5.9			11.5	0.7					5.1	9.6	8.0	10.3	
Ecuador	VF	860	1,047	1,272	1,366	11.5	7.4	VF	16.3	12.4		16.6	20.1	0.6	35.6	13.0		7.5	1.3	7.7	12.1	
Guyana	TF	117	152	177	..	12.6	..	TF										37.7	0.9	2.1		
Paraguay	TF	341	465	579	610	10.6	5.3	TF	4.8	5.1		9.5	2.1	2.9	3.9			8.7	4.0	4.9	3.7	
Peru	TF	1,571	2,299	2,846	3,164	9.5	11.2	TF	3.4	3.7		4.0	1.9	5.3	2.3			7.8	14.4	11.0	11.8	
Suriname	TF	160	204	240	249	8.9	3.8	TF	-8.3			-8.3						10.7	-0.4	5.9	-0.8	
Uruguay	TF	1,808	2,349	2,695	2,684	-5.7	-0.4	TF	-3.5	-10.3		-4.0	-7.5	-22.8	33.9	1.3		-0.7	-10.8	5.1	3.6	
Venezuela	TF	706	526	710	..	19.3	..	VF										-4.9	-2.6	-4.3		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

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

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

	Full year (US\$)				Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																		
	2005	2010	2012	2013*	Series	11/10	12/11	13*/12	2014*											2013			
										YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
				(million)		(%)																	
Americas	145,414	180,816	212,707	229,281																			
North America	107,614	131,284	156,360	171,174																			
Canada	13,651	15,829	17,407	17,656		1.9	4.6	4.7	3.0	3.0									6.3	2.8	4.0	6.4	
Mexico	11,803	11,992	12,739	13,949	\$	-1.0	7.3	9.5	16.7	13.9			12.9	13.7	15.0	21.0	22.9		7.8	8.2	12.1	10.3	
United States	82,160	103,463	126,214	139,569	sa	11.7	9.2	10.6	6.4	6.4			7.4	6.0	5.9				12.1	10.4	9.6	10.3	
Caribbean	20,914	22,718	24,150	24,887																			
Anguilla	86	99	113	122		12.4	0.9	7.9	3.3	3.3									5.5	9.7	8.1	9.5	
Antigua,Barb	313	298	319	299		4.7	2.3	-6.4	2.5	2.5			4.4	8.9	-4.9				-2.2	-9.7	-6.0	2.3	
Aruba	1,097	1,251	1,402	1,503		8.0	3.8	7.2	2.9	2.9									6.3	7.1	3.0	11.8	
Bahamas	2,069	2,163	2,311	2,162		-1.0	7.9	-6.5											-4.4	-11.8	-8.1	-3.5	
Barbados	896	1,034	907	912		-6.8	-5.8	0.5											-2.2	-2.7	-1.6	9.1	
Bermuda	429	442	454	437		6.3	-3.4	-3.7											-4.3	-7.7	-4.6	6.4	
Br. Virgin Is	437	389	397	..		..	..	..										
Cayman Islands	356	485	480	..		-5.5	4.8	..															
Cuba	2,322	2,187	2,326	..		-3.4	1.9	..	6.2	6.2									-3.8	5.7	-0.6	10.4	
Curaçao	244	385	543	583		17.7	19.8	7.4											11.8	-0.7	8.3	9.1	
Dominica	57	94	76	82		13.1	-28.1	7.7	8.2	8.2			16.1	6.7	3.0				1.7	-2.9	6.0	25.0	
Dominican Rp	3,518	4,163	4,687	5,065	\$	5.5	6.7	8.1	9.0	9.0									-1.5	8.4	13.9	14.7	
Grenada	71	112	122	120		4.6	4.1	-1.2	-5.4	-5.4			-7.8	-1.7	-5.9				5.2	-19.9	7.4	-3.7	
Guadeloupe	306	510	..	..		8.8	..	..													
Haiti	80	169	170	..		-2.4	8.6	..															
Jamaica	1,545	2,001	2,046	2,074	\$	0.6	1.7	1.4															
Martinique	280	472	462	..		4.1	-3.0	..															
Montserrat	9	6	7	8		-11.8	35.5	8.0	23.3	23.3			13.0	15.6	36.4				21.7	40.5	64.2	-47.6	
Puerto Rico	3,239	3,211	3,193	3,334	\$	-2.1	1.6	4.4															
Saint Lucia	382	309	337	354		3.8	5.2	5.0	7.8	7.8			7.4	9.5	6.7				6.1	10.7	2.8	0.3	
St.Kitts-Nev	121	90	95	101		5.1	1.0	6.4	4.8	4.8			3.5	6.9	4.4				5.6	5.5	3.2	10.8	
St.Maarten	659	674	842	857		6.6	17.0	1.9											2.8	-3.0	1.9	4.9	
St.Vincent, Grenadines	104	86	94	92		6.4	2.7	-1.9	5.5	5.5			-0.1	8.2	7.7				0.0	-7.6	-1.0	0.3	
Trinidad Tbg	453	450	..	..	\$	4.9	..	..													
US.Virgin Is	1,432	1,013	..	..		..	..	..									
Central America	4,486	6,626	8,723	9,470																			
Belize	214	249	298	351		-0.5	20.3	17.9											23.9	14.8	17.5	13.9	
Costa Rica	1,671	1,999	2,299	2,586	\$	7.7	6.8	12.5	8.5	8.5									12.7	13.8	10.8	12.3	
El Salvador	361	390	558	621	\$	6.4	34.5	11.3	41.4	41.4									15.7	-2.8	5.9	23.2	
Guatemala	791	1,378	1,419	1,481	\$	-2.0	5.1	4.4	10.3	6.3			10.9	11.1	-2.3	24.6			8.3	3.9	1.8	3.5	
Honduras	463	625	661	698	\$	1.8	3.8	5.6	0.5	0.5									4.2	3.8	7.3	7.3	
Nicaragua	206	309	422	417	\$	22.6	11.5	-1.0	7.0	7.0									-4.2	-10.0	-3.9	13.9	
Panama	780	1,676	3,067	3,316		55.4	17.7	8.1	5.8	5.1			6.7	8.3	1.1	7.7			5.8	9.1	7.6	10.4	
South America	12,400	20,189	23,474	23,750																			
Argentina	2,729	4,942	4,887	4,322	\$	8.3	-8.7	-11.6	6.5	6.5									-16.2	-14.3	-21.6	6.3	
Bolivia	239	379	594	573	\$	27.1	23.5	-3.6											-6.3	-15.5	4.5	1.1	
Brazil	3,861	5,702	6,645	6,711	\$	15.0	1.4	1.0	-5.9	-7.8			-7.6	-5.2	-10.7	-6.5	1.8		0.0	0.6	2.2	1.5	
Chile	1,109	1,645	2,150	2,219	\$	14.9	13.8	3.2	2.5	2.5									3.5	4.7	0.5	3.8	
Colombia	1,222	2,083	2,354	2,491	\$	5.7	6.9	5.8											0.7	8.9	2.2	12.0	
Ecuador	486	781	1,033	1,246	\$	7.9	22.4	20.7											18.8	11.1	23.1	29.2	
Guyana	35	80	64	..		19	-33	..															
Paraguay	78	217	265	273	\$	10.7	9.9	3.1	3.8	3.8			6.7	0.3	4.0				5.3	1.6	3.2	2.2	
Peru	1,308	2,008	2,443	3,009	\$	12.6	8.0	23.2	3.4	3.4									19.8	25.2	25.6	22.0	
Suriname	45	61	71	84	\$	0.0	16.1	19.1															
Uruguay	594	1,509	2,076	1,920	\$	46.0	-5.8	-7.5	-11.8	-13.9			-0.9	-23.1	-25.0	16.3	-18.0		-11.8	-22.5	0.5	8.9	
Venezuela	650	740	844	..	\$	-0.1	14.2	..															

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

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

	Full year				Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)															
	Series	2005	2010	2012	2013*	12/11	13*/12	Series	2014*										2013			
					(1000)		(%)			YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Africa		34,780	49,913	52,982	55,851	6.5	5.4		5.1	4.6		4.8	6.6	2.5	6.6			5.2	2.7	5.0	5.4	
North Africa		13,911	18,756	18,464	19,582	8.2	6.1		8.4	8.2		13.7	16.5	-2.7	9.1			0.1	0.7	7.1	4.8	
Algeria	VF	1,443	2,070	2,634	2,733	10.0	3.7	VF														
Morocco	TF	5,843	9,288	9,375	10,046	0.4	7.2	TF	8.8	8.4		9.6	13.4	3.4	13.4	5.3		3.4	-0.3	14.1	8.3	
Sudan	TF	246	495	..	..	..	..	TF													
Tunisia	TF	6,378	6,902	5,950	6,269	24.4	5.3	TF	1.3	7.1	-1.9	22.0	23.3	-13.6	1.6	-2.9	-3.2	-1.6	8.6	5.1	6.8	
Subsaharan Africa		20,869	31,157	34,518	36,268	5.6	5.1		3.8	3.2		1.8	3.1	4.8	5.4			7.2	3.9	3.5	5.7	
Angola	TF	210	425	528	..	9.8	..	TF														
Benin	TF	176	199	220	..	5.3	..	TF														
Botswana	TF	1,474	2,145	..	..	..	..	TF													
Burkina Faso	THS	245	274	..	..	..	..	THS													
Burundi	TF	148	142	..	..	..	..	TF													
Cameroon	VF	..	573	817	..	35.3	..	THS														
Cabo Verde	THS	198	336	482	503	12.6	4.3	THS	1.2	1.2								17.6	-3.0	-0.8	1.5	
Cent.Afr.Rep.	TF	12	54	..	..	..	..	TF													
Chad	THS	29	71	86	..	11.7	..	THS														
Comoros	TF	26	15	..	..	..	..	TF													
Congo	THS	35	194	256	..	17.4	..	THS														
Côte d'Ivoire	VF	..	252	289	..	7.0	..	TF														
Dem.R.Congo	TF	61	81	167	188	-10	13	TF														
Eritrea	VF	83	84	..	..	..	..	VF													
Ethiopia	TF	227	468	596	..	14.0	..	TF														
Gabon	TF	151	..	..	..	..	..	TF													
Gambia	TF	108	91	157	171	48.4	8.8	TF														
Ghana	TF	429	931	..	..	..	..	TF													
Guinea	TF	45	12	96	..	-26.7	..	TF														
Kenya	TF	1,399	1,470	1,619	..	-7.5	..	VF(1)	0.4	0.4		-14.5	-6.0	30.9				-18.4	-4.7	-21.2	2.0	
Lesotho	TF	..	414	421	..	5.9	..	VF										19.3	3.4	9.5	-15.1	
Madagascar	TF	277	196	256	196	13.7	-23.3	TF	3.0			-8.3	20.4					-12.5	-29.8	-27.2	-21.2	
Malawi	TF	438	746	..	..	..	..	TF													
Mali	TF	143	169	134	142	-16.3	6.0	THS														
Mauritius	TF	761	935	965	993	0.1	2.9	TF	4.0	-1.0	10.5	3.7	-2.7	-4.1	16.0	5.3	9.9	1.5	0.3	6.9	3.0	
Mozambique	TF	578	1,718	2,113	..	11.1	..	THS														
Namibia	TF	778	984	..	..	..	..	TF													
Niger	TF	58	74	81	..	-1.2	..	TF														
Nigeria	TF	1,010	1,555	..	..	..	..	TF													
Reunion	TF	409	421	447	416	-5.3	-6.8	TF										-9.9	-9.9	-4.1	-4.1	
Rwanda	TF	..	504	815	..	18.5	..	VF										20.7	7.0			
Sao Tome Prn	TF	16	8	..	..	..	..	TF													
Senegal	TF	769	900	..	..	..	..	TF*													
Seychelles	TF	129	175	208	230	7.0	10.7	TF	-1.5	-2.7	-0.1	4.7	5.2	-14.1	9.9	-9.0	-3.9	19.2	9.4	9.2	5.9	
Sierra Leone	TF	40	39	60	81	13.9	36.0	TF	-20.5	-20.5		-17.5	-30.2	-13.0				37.6	18.7	59.6	35.7	
South Africa	TF	7,369	8,074	9,188	9,617	10.2	4.7	TF										8.6	1.5	2.9	5.5	
Swaziland	TF	837	1,078	1,093	..	24.2	..	VF	7.0	4.4		0.0	10.4	4.4	13.8	7.7		0.3	3.0	7.2	-3.5	
Tanzania	TF	590	754	1,043	..	23.7	..	VF														
Togo	THS	81	202	235	..	-21.7	..	THS														
Uganda	TF	468	946	1,197	1,206	3.9	0.8	TF										-8.2	0.3	0.3	11.9	
Zambia	TF	669	815	859	..	-6.7	..	TF														
Zimbabwe	VF	1,559	2,239	1,794	1,833	-26.0	2.1	VF										13.4	2.5	-1.6	-2.5	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

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

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

	Full year (US\$)				Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																				
	2005	2010	2012	2013*	Series	11/10	12/11	13*/12	2014*													2013			
										YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
				(million)				(%)																	
Africa	21,987	30,406	34,381	34,217																					
North Africa	7,037	9,661	10,018	10,235																					
Algeria	184	219	217	..	\$	-4.6	3.8	..																	
Morocco	4,621	6,703	6,703	6,850		4.4	-1.8	-0.4	3.5	4.2			-0.3	-5.6	19.4	10.7	-5.2		-1.8	2.6	2.7	-6.9			
Sudan	89	94	872	933	\$	96.1	371.4	7.1											3.4	3.2	25.6	-3.3			
Tunisia	2,143	2,645	2,227	2,210		-28.8	29.1	3.3	3.2	3.2									9.3	-3.7	1.5	8.5			
Subsaharan Africa	14,950	20,744	24,363	23,983																					
Angola	88	719	706	..	\$	-10.1	9.3	..																	
Benin	103	149	189	..		19.4	9.4	..																	
Botswana	562	78	34	..		-57.5	14.6	..																	
Burkina Faso	45	72	..	..		75.7	..	..															
Burundi	1	2	2	..		45.3	-31.3	..																	
Cameroon	175	159	349	..		145	-7.7	..																	
Cabo Verde	123	278	414	462		26.5	21.6	7.9	-7.1	-7.1									15.8	7.3	-1.8	11.3			
Cent.Afr.Rep.	5	6	..	..		..	..	..											
Comoros	24	35	39	..		18.9	-4.6	..																	
Côte d'Ivoire	83	201	..	..		-33.0	..	..															
Dem.R.Congo	3	11	7	..	\$	6.5	-39.5	..																	
Djibouti	7	18	21	..		6.7	6.8	..																	
Ethiopia	168	522	607	416	\$	47.5	-21.1	-31.5											-35.5	-24.0	-3.4	-60.9			
Gambia	58	74	88	..	\$	12	6	..																	
Ghana	836	620	914	..	\$	11.9	31.7	..																	
Guinea	..	2	1	..		22.1	..	..															
Guinea-Bissau	2	13	..	..		-34.6	..	..															
Kenya	579	800	935	..	\$	15.7	1.0	..																	
Lesotho	27	25	46	..		15.0	79.3	..																	
Liberia	67	12	..	..		1856	..	..															
Madagascar	183	321	..	..		15.0	13.7	40.6	160				131	204					-12.4	-29.8	83.7	98.6	
Malawi	29	33	34	..		6.4	59.8	..																	
Mali	148	205	..	..		-2.4	..	..															
Mauritius	871	1,282	1,477	1,321		8.3	3.9	-8.6	-3.5	-4.5			-10.9	7.7	-7.9	-0.3			-12.4	2.2	-16.1	-7.8			
Mozambique	130	197	250	..	\$	17.1	8.1	..																	
Namibia	348	438	485	409		17.0	6.1	-0.9	-29.0	-29.0									9.0	11.0	6.9	-28.8			
Niger	43	105	..	..		-12.9	..	..															
Nigeria	54	576	559	543	\$	9.1	-11.0	-2.8											-1.1	-3.3	-6.7	0.0			
Reunion	384	392	404	403	€	16.4	-8.6	-3.5																	
Rwanda	49	202	282	..	\$	40.0	-7.9	..											1.4	23.7					
Sao Tome Prn	7	11	14	..	\$	40.0	-7.9	..																	
Senegal	248	453	..	..		-1.5	..	..															
Seychelles	192	274	310	344	\$	6.1	6.5	10.8											9.3	11.2	11.1	11.5			
Sierra Leone	64	26	42	59	\$	71.7	-5.9	41.2											-36.7						
South Africa	7,508	9,070	9,994	9,238	sa	4.4	18.4	8.7	14.1	14.1									7.9	5.4	7.1	14.4			
Swaziland	77	50	30	..		-58.3	62.3	..																	
Tanzania	824	1,255	1,713	1,880	\$	7.9	26.6	9.8	12.6	12.6									6.4	6.4	1.8	25.7			
Togo	20	66	..	..		14.9	..	..															
Uganda	380	784	1,135	1,184	\$	22.4	18.3	4.2	43.5	43.5									-4.0	-7.8	12.6	12.3			
Zambia	98	125	155	..		18.3	12.4	..																	
Zimbabwe	99	634	749	851	\$	4.4	13.1	13.6																	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

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

	Series	Full year				Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)													
		2005	2010	2012	2013*	12/11	13*/12	Series	2014*								2013				
					(1000)		(%)		YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Middle East		36,339	58,173	51,143	50,816	-6.6	-0.6		-3.8	-4.1		-3.4	-2.7	-6.0	-2.7		19.3	10.1	-21.8	-8.6	
Bahrain	TF	3,914	..	..	..	..	..	VF												
Egypt	TF	8,244	14,051	11,196	9,174	17.9	-18.1	VF	-26.2	-29.7		-28.9	-27.0	-32.4	-21.9	-20.7	14.6	11.6	-46.4	-41.1	
Iraq	VF	..	1,518	1,111	892	-26.4	-19.7	VF													
Jordan	TF	2,987	4,207	4,162	3,945	5.1	-5.2	TF	3.1	3.1		6.5	3.4	-0.3			-0.6	-6.9	-10.4	-0.9	
Kuwait	THS	104	207	300	..	11.6	..	THS													
Lebanon	TF	1,140	2,168	1,366	1,274	-17.5	-6.7	TF	-9.1	-16.5		-8.7	-17.8	-21.5	0.5	0.3	-12.5	-12.9	-4.9	6.2	
Oman	TF	896	1,442	1,438	1,551	41.3	7.9	THS*	28.0	27.9		26.4	33.8	24.0	28.2		3.5	5.8	0.9	19.8	
Palestine	THS	88	522	490	545	9.3	11.3	THS	26.4	26.4		25.9	40.8	15.7			3.2	5.7	3.4	30.0	
Qatar	TF	913	1,519	1,170	..	n/a	..	THS													
Saudi Arabia	TF	8,037	10,850	14,276	13,213	-18.4	-7.4	TF									23.8	1.9	-42.2	-14.4	
Syria	TF	3,571	8,546	..	..	..	..	VF												
Untd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	5,833	7,432	8,977	9,990	10.4	11.3	THS									13.8	14.7	9.4	7.4	
Yemen	TF	336	1,025	874	..	5.4	..	TF													

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

	Series	Full year (US\$)				Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)												2013			
		2005	2010	2012	2013*	11/10	12/11	13*/12	2014*									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
					(million)			(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun				
Middle East		26,599	52,147	47,953	46,491																
Bahrain		920	1,362	1,051	..	-24.0	1.5	..													
Egypt		6,851	12,528	9,940	6,044	\$ -30.5	14.2	-39.2	-37.0	-37.0								23.3	-28.4	-64.7	-67.8
Iraq		168	1,660	1,634	..	\$ -7.0	5.9	..													
Jordan		1,441	3,585	4,061	4,117	-4.5	18.6	1.4	11.2	11.2								4.8	-0.1	-4.8	7.6
Kuwait		164	290	425	298	6.0	35.3	-29.1										-23.5	-27.6	-33.0	-31.5
Lebanon		5,532	7,992	6,515	..	\$ -10.2	-9.2	..										10.1	-15.7		
Libya		250	60	..	..	..	..	..								
Oman		429	780	1,095	1,222	27.7	9.9	11.6													
Palestine		119	667	755	..	\$ 19.2	-5.0	..													
Qatar		760	584	2,857	3,456	100	144	21.0	54.9	54.9								57.2	21.1	17.3	3.3
Saudi Arabia		4,622	6,712	7,432	7,651	26.0	-12.1	2.9	8.4	8.4								19.9	3.0	3.0	-6.8
Syria		1,944	6,190	..	..	-71.7	..	..											
Untd Arab Emirates		3,218	8,577	10,380	11,564	7.3	12.8	11.4													
Yemen		181	1,161	849	940	\$ -32.8	8.8	10.7													

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2014)

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

System-wide global commercial airlines (current prices)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013E	2014F
Traffic volumes											
Flights, million	23.8	24.9	25.5	26.7	26.5	25.9	27.8	30.1	31.2	32.6	34.3
Sched. passenger numbers, millions	2,067	2,214	2,338	2,543	2,581	2,479	2,681	2,845	2,977	3,129	3,304
Passenger growth, rpk, %	13.7	8.1	6.2	7.5	2.6	-2.4	8.8	6.9	4.9	5.3	5.8
Freight tonnes, millions	36.8	37.7	40.1	42.5	41.1	40.8	48.6	49.7	49.2	49.8	51.7
Cargo growth, ftk, %	10.3	2.5	6.4	4.7	-0.7	-8.8	19.4	0.4	-1.0	1.4	4.0
Revenues, US\$ billion	379	413	465	510	570	476	564	618	679	708	745
% change	17.7	9.1	12.5	9.6	11.7	-16.5	18.4	9.7	9.8	4.3	5.3
Passenger, US\$ billion	294	323	365	399	444	374	445	500	539	567	598
Cargo, US\$ billion	47	48	53	59	63	48	66	67	64	61	63
World economic growth, %	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.3	1.8	-1.7	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.9
Passenger yield, %	3.7	1.7	6.6	1.7	8.2	-13.7	9.6	5.0	2.9	-0.2	-0.3
Cargo yield %	5.1	0.3	4.4	5.6	7.0	-15.2	14.4	0.8	-4.1	-4.9	-1.5
Expenses, US\$ billion	376	409	450	490	571	474	536	604	667	686	713
% change (current prices)	16.2	8.9	10.1	8.8	16.5	-16.9	13.1	12.7	10.4	2.9	3.9
Fuel, US\$ billion	65	91	116	133	187	123	138	174	208	210	213
% of expenses	17.0	22.0	26.0	27.0	33.0	26.0	26.0	29.0	31.0	31.0	30.0
Crude oil price, Brent, US\$/b	38	55	65	73	99	62	79	111	112	109	108
Jet kerosene price, US\$/b	50	71	82	90	127	71	91	128	130	125	125
Fuel consumption, billion gallons	65	67	68	70	69	66	69	71	72	73	76
CO2 emissions, million tonnes	619	643	648	665	661	626	655	673	682	697	721
Non-fuel, US\$ billion	311	318	335	357	384	351	398	430	459	477	501
Cents per atk (non-fuel unit cost)	39	38	38	38	40	38	42	43	44	44	44
% change	1.4	-3.0	0.4	-0.1	4.9	-4.6	9.3	1.9	3.8	0.0	0.0
Capacity growth, atk, %	9.7	5.7	4.8	6.6	2.7	-4.2	3.7	6.0	2.9	3.8	5.0
Break-even weight load factor, %	60.6	60.8	60.3	59.9	61.8	61.4	63.2	64.3	64.8	64.2	63.6
Weight load factor achieved, %	61.1	61.5	62.3	62.4	61.7	61.6	66.4	65.8	66.0	66.2	66.4
Passenger load factor achieved, %	73.5	74.9	76.0	77.0	76.0	76.1	78.6	78.4	79.3	79.6	80.2
Operating profit, US\$ billion	3.3	4.4	15.0	19.9	-1.1	1.9	27.6	14.0	12.1	21.5	32.0
% margin	0.9	1.1	3.2	3.9	-0.2	0.4	4.9	2.3	1.8	3.0	4.3
Net profit, US\$ billion	-5.6	-4.1	5.0	14.7	-26.1	-4.6	17.3	7.5	6.1	12.9	18.7
% margin	-1.5	-1.0	1.1	2.9	-4.6	-1.0	3.1	1.2	0.9	1.8	2.5
Per departing passenger, US\$	-2.7	-1.9	2.1	5.8	-10.1	-1.9	6.5	2.6	2.1	4.1	5.7
Return on invested capital, %	2.9	3.0	4.6	5.5	1.4	2.0	6.3	4.7	3.6	4.5	5.4

Source: Compiled by UNWTO based on IATA with ICAO data to 2009-12 (note revisions to 2009 and 2011 data). IATA estimate for 2013 and forecast for 2014. Passenger and freight numbers are global system-wide collected by IATA, including some non-ICAO states. Bankruptcy reorganization charges excluded.

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



		2013				2014
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Expected departures
Jan-Apr						
Total						
	International	33	16	29	52	10.2
	Within same region	36	21	31	54	11.0
	Other regions	28	09	25	50	9.4
	Africa & Middle East	20	13	-1.6	66	14.6
	Europe	55	23	66	67	11.5
	Asia and the Pacific	22	05	1.7	43	7.5
	Americas	1.6	-0.2	20	27	7.4
from:	Africa & Middle East					
	International	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.8	9.1
	Within same region	8.6	10.8	7.9	7.3	9.2
	Other regions	6.7	4.9	6.9	8.1	9.1
	Europe	11.5	12.8	11.2	10.8	9.8
	Asia and the Pacific	4.4	1.2	4.6	7.1	9.0
	Americas	2.6	1.0	3.2	3.3	7.3
from:	Europe					
	International	2.5	1.2	2.4	3.9	7.9
	Within same region	2.4	0.9	2.3	3.8	8.0
	Other regions	2.7	1.5	2.5	4.0	7.8
	Africa & Middle East	4.8	5.0	3.8	5.6	9.2
	Asia and the Pacific	2.6	1.5	2.3	3.9	6.5
	Americas	1.5	-0.8	1.8	3.1	8.7
from:	Asia and the Pacific					
	International	2.0	0.0	0.5	5.6	8.9
	Within same region	2.4	0.2	1.1	5.8	8.2
	Other regions	1.3	-0.4	-0.3	5.2	10.2
	Africa & Middle East	-1.4	-2.8	-8.5	8.6	26.2
	Europe	4.2	1.9	5.3	4.7	4.4
	Americas	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.6	3.8
from:	Americas					
	International	3.5	1.0	3.7	5.7	15.4
	Within same region	5.1	3.0	5.2	7.0	17.3
	Other regions	1.5	-2.1	2.1	3.9	12.5
	Africa & Middle East	1.5	1.9	-1.2	4.4	12.5
	Europe	3.2	-3.0	5.2	5.5	17.1
	Asia and the Pacific	-0.8	-1.9	-2.6	1.9	8.8

Source: ForwardKeys® for UNWTO

Air transport booking data

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

ForwardKeys® is a business intelligence tool designed to help decision-makers in hotel chains, Destination Management Organizations and other industry professionals. The ForwardKeys.com database is fed daily with Air reservation information (GDS) processed by 180,000 online and off-line Travel agencies worldwide, for a total of aprox. 5 billion transactions in 2013. The database does not include some direct bookings with airlines (such as Low Cost Carriers) or charter flights.

Methodological Note

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

Figures have been reviewed vs. previous collaborations due to the incorporation of a new GDS to ForwardKeys database impacting specially departures from Asia Pacific region. Figures have been normalized in order to isolate GDS-perimeter changes; periodic revisions of past figures will be carried in order to guarantee stability of GDS perimeter.

Actual Departures: Air reservations from all source markets to all destinations with effective travel date prior to 31 December 2013.

Expected Departures: Accumulated reservations until 31st December 2013 with travelling date between 1 January-30 April 2014.

For further detail see: www.forwardkeys.com/unwto/MethodologyJan2014.html

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

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

The UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index

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

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

How to read this data

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

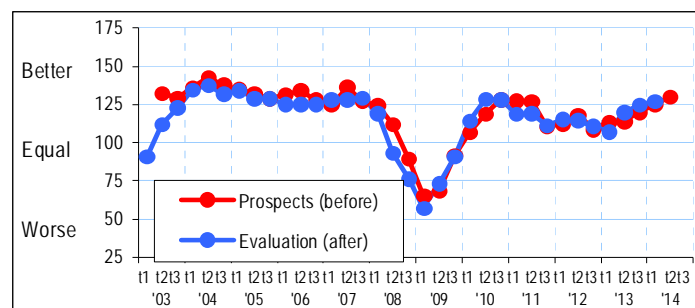
- *What is your assessment of tourism performance in your destination or business for the four months just ended (or about to end) as against what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?*
- *What are the tourism prospects of your destination or business in the coming four months compared with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

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

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

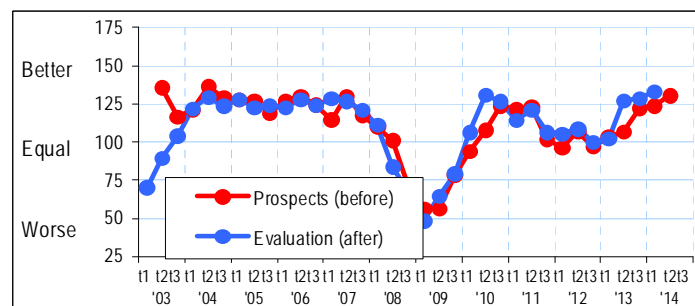
For this edition responses have been received from experts based in Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba,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

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: World



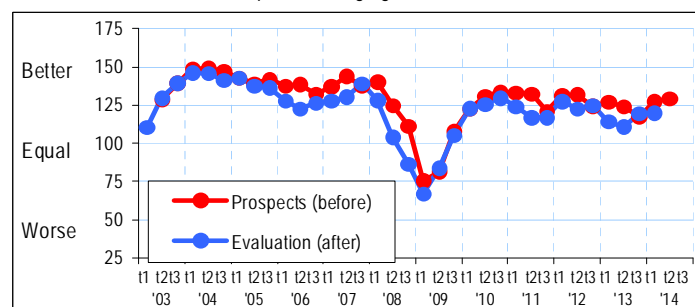
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Advanced economies



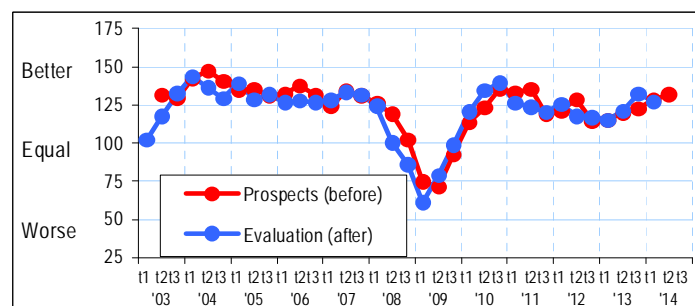
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Emerging economies



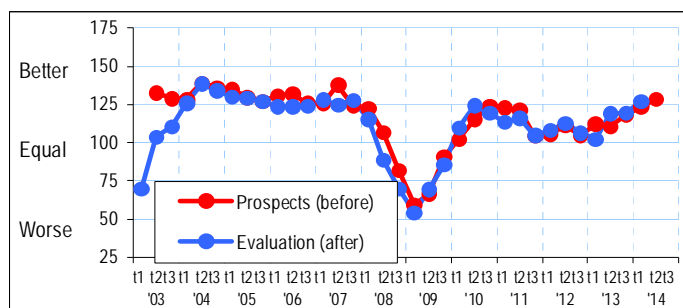
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Public



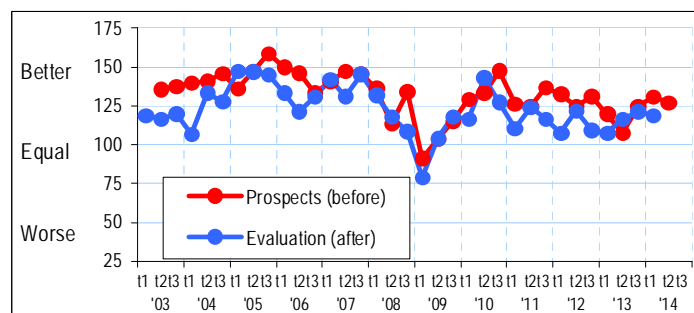
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Private



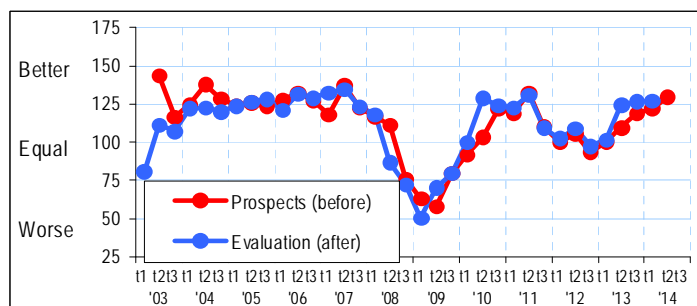
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Africa



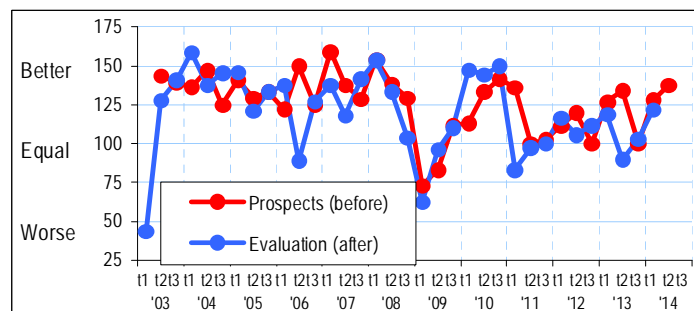
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Europe



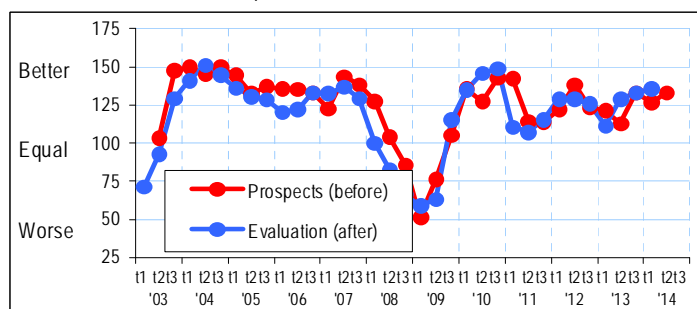
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Middle East



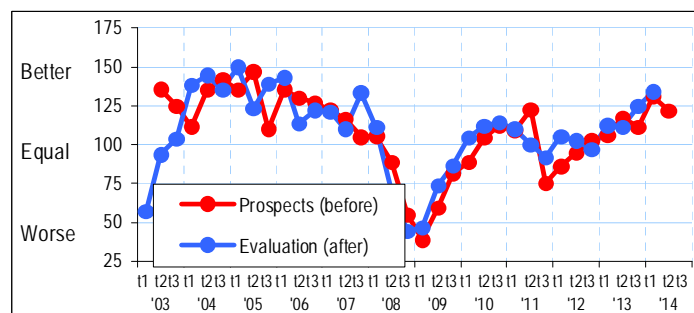
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Asia and the Pacific



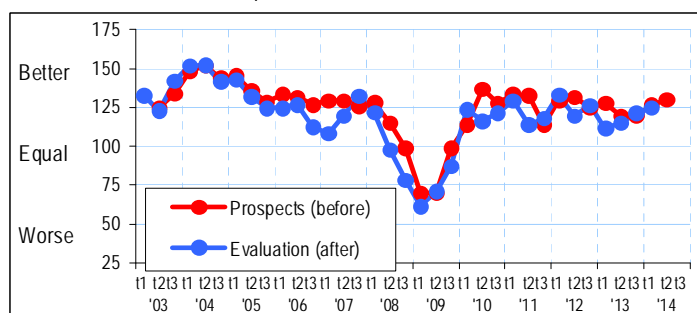
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Global Operators



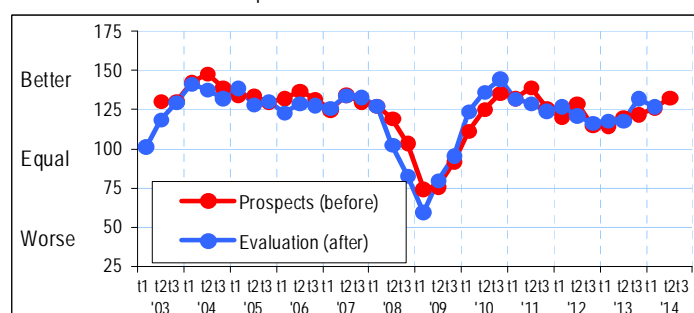
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Americas



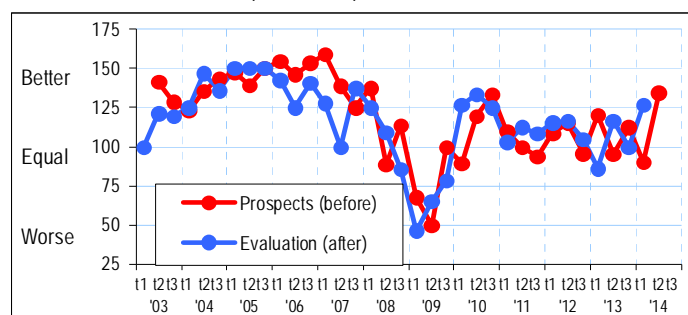
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Destinations



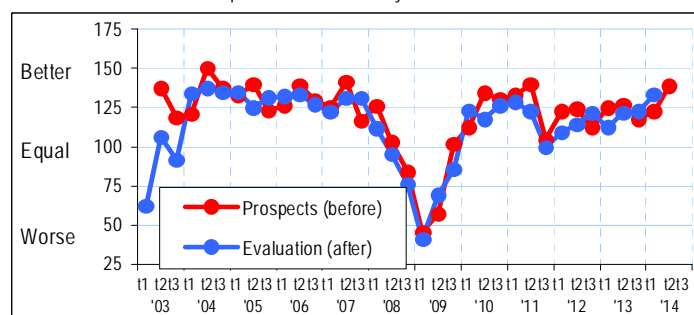
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Transport



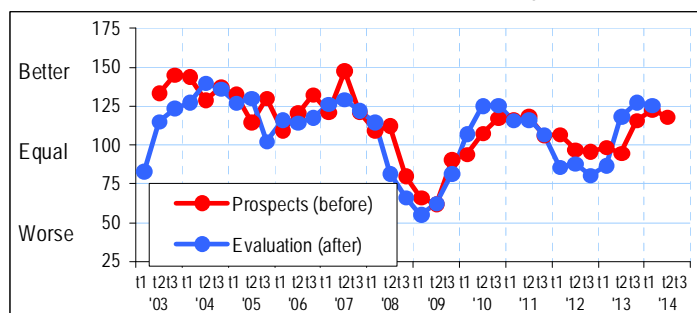
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: General Industry Bodies & Other



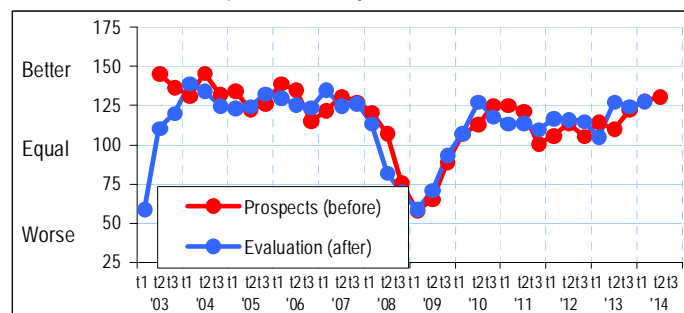
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Accommodation & Catering



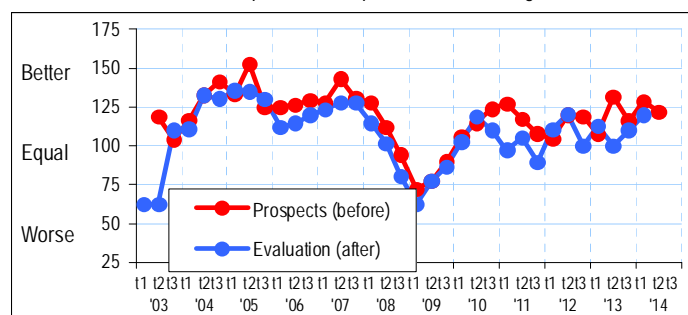
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Consultancy, Research & Media



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Tour Operators & Travel Agencies



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

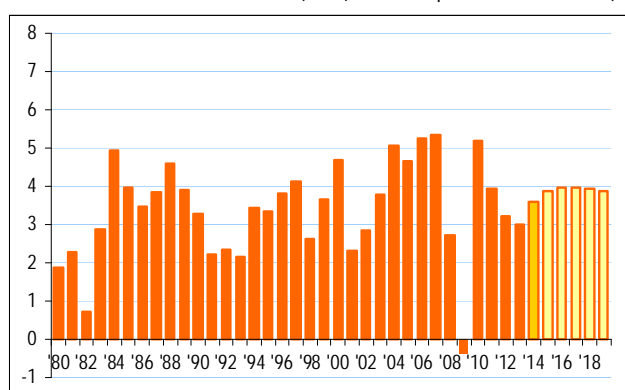
Overview of the economic growth projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, April 2014

	Population	GDP	Per capita	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)											
	million	US\$ bn	US\$	Change over previous year				Current projections				Trend ¹			Average
	2013	2013	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	2015*	2017*	2019*	13-12	14*-13	15*-14*	1995-2013
World (PPP ² weighted)	7,024	73,982	10,530	5.2	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	-	+	+	3.6
Memorandum: at market exchange rates				4.1	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	=	+	+	2.7
of which:															
Advanced economies	1,032	45,338	43,920	3.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	=	+	=	2.1
Emerging economies	5,992	28,644	4,780	7.5	6.3	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	-	+	+	5.6

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] ; ++ > 1² Purchasing power parity

World

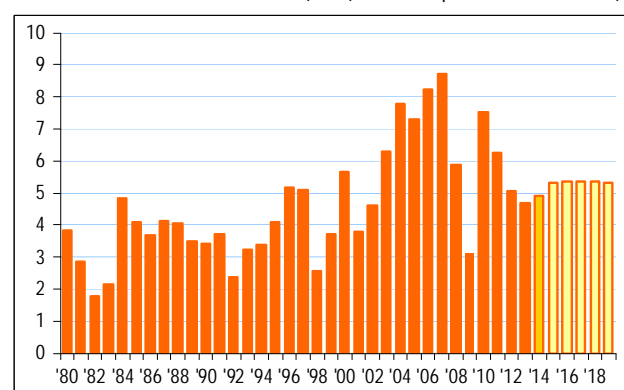
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Emerging market and developing countries

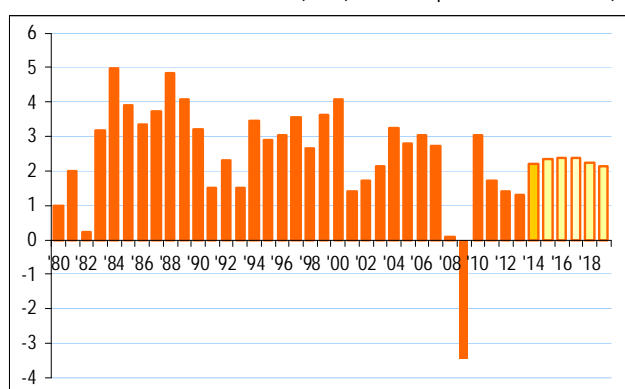
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Advanced economies

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



Source: International Monetary Fund

Crude Oil Spot Price Brent (daily)

(US\$ per barrel)



Source: US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration

Overview of the economic growth projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, April 2014

	Population	GDP	Per capita	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)											
	million	US\$ bn	US\$	Change over previous year				Current projections				Trend ¹			Average
	2013	2013	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	2015*	2017*	2019*	13-12	14*-13	15*-14*	1995-2013
By UNWTO regions:															
Europe	905	22,566	24,920	2.8	2.6	0.5	0.8	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	+	+	+	2.3
European Union (28)	506	17,372	34,350	2.0	1.7	-0.3	0.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	+	++	=	1.8
Euro area	330	12,716	38,570	2.0	1.6	-0.7	-0.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	+	++	+	1.4
Germany	81	3,636	45,000	3.9	3.4	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	-	++	=	1.3
France	64	2,737	43,000	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	+	+	+	1.5
Italy	60	2,072	34,710	1.7	0.5	-2.4	-1.9	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	+	++	+	0.5
Spain	47	1,359	29,150	-0.2	0.1	-1.6	-1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	+	++	=	2.1
Netherlands	17	800	47,630	1.5	0.9	-1.2	-0.8	0.8	1.6	1.8	2.1	+	++	+	1.8
Belgium	11	507	45,380	2.3	1.8	-0.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	+	+	=	1.7
Austria	8	415	48,960	1.8	2.8	0.9	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	-	++	=	1.9
Greece	11	242	21,860	-4.9	-7.1	-7.0	-3.9	0.6	2.9	3.5	2.8	++	++	++	1.0
Finland	5	257	47,130	3.4	2.8	-1.0	-1.4	0.4	1.1	1.6	1.8	-	++	+	2.3
Portugal	11	220	20,730	1.9	-1.3	-3.2	-1.4	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	++	++	+	1.2
Ireland	5	218	45,620	-1.1	2.2	0.2	-0.3	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	++	+	4.3
United Kingdom	64	2,536	39,570	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.8	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	++	++	-	2.1
Sweden	10	558	57,910	6.6	2.9	0.9	1.5	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	+	++	=	2.5
Denmark	6	331	59,190	1.4	1.1	-0.4	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	+	++	=	1.2
Poland	39	516	13,390	3.9	4.5	1.9	1.6	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	-	++	+	4.1
Switzerland	8	651	81,320	3.0	1.8	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	+	=	=	1.8
Norway	5	511	100,320	0.6	1.1	2.8	0.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	--	++	=	2.1
Russian Federation	143	2,118	14,820	4.5	4.3	3.4	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	--	=	+	3.6
Turkey	76	827	10,820	9.2	8.8	2.2	4.3	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.5	++	--	+	4.1
Israel	8	292	37,030	5.7	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	=	=	=	3.9
Americas	945	24,400	25,830	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.6	-	+	+	2.7
United States	316	16,800	53,100	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.2	-	+	=	2.5
Canada	35	1,825	51,990	3.4	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	+	+	=	2.5
Latin America and Caribbean	593	5,775	9,740	6.0	4.6	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.6	-	=	+	3.3
Brazil	198	2,243	11,310	7.5	2.7	1.0	2.3	1.8	2.7	3.1	3.5	++	-	+	2.9
Mexico	118	1,259	10,630	5.1	4.0	3.9	1.1	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.8	--	++	+	2.9
Argentina	41	488	11,770	9.2	8.9	1.9	4.3	0.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	++	--	+	3.9
Venezuela	30	374	12,470	-1.5	4.2	5.6	1.0	-0.5	-1.0	1.0	1.0	--	--	-	2.5
Colombia	47	382	8,100	4.0	6.6	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	=	+	=	3.3
Chile	18	277	15,780	5.7	5.7	5.5	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.5	--	-	+	4.3
Peru	31	207	6,670	8.8	6.9	6.3	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	--	+	+	4.8
Asia and the Pacific	3,976	22,929	5,770	8.2	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	=	+	=	5.5
Japan	127	4,902	38,490	4.7	-0.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	=	=	-	0.8
Australia	23	1,505	64,860	2.2	2.6	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.0	--	=	=	3.3
Korea, Republic of	50	1,222	24,330	6.3	3.7	2.0	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	+	+	=	4.2
Taiwan (pr. of China)	23	489	20,930	10.8	4.2	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.9	4.4	4.5	+	++	+	4.0
Hong Kong (China)	7	274	37,780	6.8	4.8	1.6	2.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	++	+	=	3.5
Singapore	5	296	54,780	15.1	6.0	1.9	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	++	-	=	5.4
Developing Asia	3,444	13,435	3,900	9.7	7.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	-	=	=	7.7
China	1,361	9,181	6,750	10.4	9.3	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.5	=	=	-	9.6
India	1,243	1,871	1,500	10.3	6.6	4.7	4.4	5.4	6.4	6.7	6.8	-	++	+	6.7
Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand	443	1,842	4,160	7.0	4.3	6.3	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.5	--	-	+	4.0
Iran	77	366	4,750	5.9	2.7	-5.6	-1.7	1.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	++	++	+	3.8
Pakistan	183	239	1,310	2.6	3.7	4.4	3.6	3.1	3.7	4.7	5.0	-	-	+	4.3
Africa	987	1,739	1,760	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	=	+	=	4.9
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia,	82	359	4,390	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.8	=	+	+	4.0
Subsaharan Africa	871	1,310	1,500	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	-	+	=	5.0
South Africa	53	351	6,620	3.1	3.6	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	-	+	+	3.2
Nigeria	169	286	1,690	8.0	7.4	6.6	6.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	-	+	=	6.9
Middle East	212	2,328	10,980	5.9	4.9	8.0	3.3	3.6	5.2	5.0	4.9	--	+	++	5.0
Saudi Arabia	30	745	24,850	7.4	8.6	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	--	+	=	4.5
Untd Arab Emirates	9	396	43,870	1.7	3.9	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	+	-	=	4.6
Egypt	84	271	3,230	5.1	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	=	=	++	4.7
Iraq	35	229	6,590	5.5	10.2	10.3	4.2	5.9	6.7	8.9	9.2	--	++	+	..
Qatar	2	203	100,280	16.7	13.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	7.1	7.2	6.4	=	-	++	11.7
Kuwait	4	185	47,640	-2.4	6.3	6.2	0.8	2.6	3.0	3.9	3.9	--	++	+	3.8

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

Overview of the unemployment projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, April 2014

	Employment, mn persons		Unemployment rate (%)							Current projections				Trend ¹				Average
	2013	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2014*	2015*	2017*	2019*	13-12	14*-13	15*-14*	16*-15*	1995-2013
Advanced economies	475	7.0	6.0	6.3	5.8	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.5	=	+	+	+	6.8
Europe																		
Euro area	140.0	10.7	8.8	9.2	7.7	9.7	10.2	11.4	12.1	11.9	11.6	10.6	9.9	--	+	+	+	9.6
Austria	3.5	3.9	3.6	5.2	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.4	--	=	=	=	4.3
Belgium	4.6	9.7	7.0	8.4	7.1	7.9	8.3	7.7	8.4	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.1	--	--	+	+	8.1
Cyprus	0.4	2.6	4.8	5.4	3.7	5.4	6.3	11.9	16.0	19.2	18.4	15.4	12.5	--	--	++	++	5.4
Estonia	0.6	9.7	14.6	8.0	5.5	13.5	16.7	10.0	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.0	++	+	=	+	10.3
Finland	2.5	15.4	9.8	8.4	6.4	8.2	8.4	7.7	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.4	-	=	+	+	9.5
France	25.8	10.5	9.0	9.3	7.8	9.5	9.7	10.2	10.8	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.8	--	-	+	+	9.6
Germany	40.7	8.2	8.0	11.3	7.5	7.8	7.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	+	=	=	=	8.4
Greece	3.6	9.1	11.4	9.9	7.7	9.5	12.5	24.2	27.3	26.3	24.4	19.1	14.0	--	++	++	++	12.1
Ireland	1.9	14.1	4.3	4.4	6.4	12.0	13.9	14.7	13.0	11.2	10.5	9.6	8.9	++	++	++	+	8.4
Italy	22.3	11.2	10.1	7.7	6.8	7.8	8.4	10.7	12.2	12.4	11.9	10.3	9.1	--	-	+	++	9.2
Latvia	0.9	7.0	14.4	9.0	7.5	16.9	18.7	15.0	11.9	10.7	10.1	9.3	8.9	++	++	++	+	12.6
Luxembourg	0.4	3.0	2.4	4.1	4.2	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.4	5.4	--	-	+	+	4.0
Malta	0.2	4.9	6.8	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	=	+	=	=	6.6
Netherlands	8.3	7.1	3.1	5.3	3.1	3.7	4.5	5.3	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.2	5.5	--	-	+	+	4.5
Portugal	4.5	7.2	4.0	7.6	7.6	9.5	10.8	15.7	16.3	15.7	15.1	14.0	12.9	--	++	++	++	8.0
Slovakia	2.2	13.7	18.9	16.4	9.6	12.1	14.5	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.6	12.7	11.5	-	+	+	+	14.7
Slovenia	0.9	7.0	6.7	6.5	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.9	10.1	10.4	10.0	8.9	7.8	--	-	+	++	6.8
Spain	16.8	22.9	13.9	9.2	11.3	18.0	20.1	25.0	26.4	25.5	24.9	23.4	21.8	--	++	++	++	16.1
Czech Rep	4.9	4.0	8.8	7.9	4.4	6.7	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.2	=	+	+	+	6.7
Denmark	2.7	6.8	4.3	4.8	3.5	6.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4	++	+	=	=	5.5
Israel	3.4	6.9	10.9	11.2	7.7	9.4	8.3	6.9	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	+	-	+	=	9.7
Norway	2.6	4.9	3.4	4.6	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	=	=	=	3.7
Sweden	4.7	8.8	5.6	7.6	6.2	8.3	8.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.3	6.9	=	=	+	+	7.5
Switzerland	4.8	4.2	1.8	3.8	2.6	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	-	=	+	+	3.3
United Kingdom	29.9	8.6	5.5	4.9	5.7	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.6	6.9	6.6	6.1	5.5	+	++	+	+	6.4
Americas																		
United States	143.9	5.6	4.0	5.1	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.1	7.4	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.5	++	++	+	+	6.0
Canada	17.7	9.5	6.8	6.8	6.2	8.3	8.0	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.6	+	=	=	=	7.6
Asia and the Pacific																		
Australia	11.5	8.5	6.3	5.1	4.2	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.5	-	--	=	+	6.1
New Zealand	2.3	6.5	6.2	3.8	4.1	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.1	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	++	++	+	+	5.7
Japan	63.1	3.1	4.7	4.4	4.0	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	+	=	=	=	4.4
Korea, Republic of	25.1	2.1	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	=	=	=	=	3.7
Taiwan (pr. of China)	11.0	1.8	3.0	4.1	4.1	5.9	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	=	=	=	=	3.9
Hong Kong (China)	3.8	3.2	4.9	5.6	3.5	5.2	4.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	+	=	=	=	4.7
Singapore	3.2	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	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

Overview of the unemployment projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, April 2014

	Employment, mn persons		Unemployment rate (%)							Current projections				Trend ¹				Average
	2013	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2014*	2015*	2017*	2019*	13-12	14*-13	15*-14*	16*-15*	1995-2013
Emerging economies																		
Europe																		
Poland		13.4	16.1	17.7	7.1	8.2	9.6	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.6	-	+	+	=	13.2
Russian Federation		8.5	10.6	7.6	6.3	8.4	7.3	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	=	--	=	+	8.3
Ukraine		14.8	11.5	7.2	6.4	8.8	8.1	7.5	7.4					=	++	=	=	10.0
Turkey		7.6	6.5	10.6	10.9	14.0	11.9	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.6	-	-	-	=	8.4
Americas																		
Argentina		18.9	17.1	11.6	7.9	8.7	7.8	7.2	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	=	-	=	=	17.1
Brazil		4.7	7.1	9.8	7.9	8.1	6.7	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.5	=	-	=	=	8.8
Chile		7.4	9.7	9.3	7.8	10.8	8.2	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	+	-	-	-	8.2
Colombia		5.6	13.3	11.8	11.3	12.0	11.8	10.4	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.0	++	+	+	=	11.4
Mexico		6.2	2.2	3.6	4.0	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.0	=	+	+	=	4.1
Peru		7.1	7.8	9.6	8.4	8.4	7.9	6.8	7.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	--	++	=	=	8.3
Asia and the Pacific																		
China		2.9	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	=	=	=	=	3.8
Indonesia		7.4	6.1	11.2	8.4	7.9	7.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	=	+	+	+	7.6
Malaysia		3.1	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	=	=	=	=	3.2
Thailand				1.9	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	=	=	=	=	0.9
Africa and Middle East																		
Egypt		11.2	9.0	10.5	10.9	9.2	8.7	9.2	12.1	12.3	13.0	13.1	13.4	--	-	-	=	9.1
Morocco		16.0	13.4	10.8	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.0	8.8	=	=	-	=	13.6
Tunisia		16.2	15.7	14.2	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.0	18.3	17.6	16.7	15.0	13.0	--	+	+	+	15.6
South Africa		16.7	23.3	25.5	23.9	23.3	22.5	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.0	=	=	=	=	24.4

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

Exchange rates

	Currency units per US dollar									Currency units per euro								
	Average		12/11	13/12	2013	2014		year ago	J.-A.14	Average		12/11	13/12	2013	2014		year ago	J.-A.14
	2012	2013	(%)	(%)	Apr	Jan	Apr	(%)	(%)	2012	2013	(%)	(%)	Apr	Jan	Apr	(%)	(%)
US dollar										1.28	1.33	-7.7	3.4	1.30	1.36	1.38	6.0	1.5
Canadian dollar	1.00	1.03	1.1	3.1	1.02	1.09	1.10	7.9	0.5	1.28	1.37	-6.7	6.6	1.33	1.49	1.52	14.4	2.0
Mexican peso	13.16	12.77	5.9	-2.9	12.20	13.22	13.07	7.1	-1.2	16.90	16.96	-2.2	0.4	15.89	18.00	18.05	13.6	0.3
Jamaican dollar	88	100	3.4	12.7	98.90	106.47	109.55	10.8	2.9	113.69	132.50	-4.5	16.5	128.83	144.91	151.33	17.5	4.4
Guatemalan quetzal	7.93	7.94	0.4	0.1	7.90	7.93	7.88	-0.3	-0.6	10.19	10.54	-7.3	3.5	10.29	10.79	10.88	5.7	0.9
Honduran lempira	19.34	20.11	2.3	4.0	19.43	20.04	19.14	-1.5	-4.5	24.84	26.70	-5.5	7.5	25.31	27.27	26.44	4.5	-3.0
Argentine peso	4.55	5.48	10.3	20.5	5.15	7.08	8.00	55.2	13.0	5.85	7.28	1.8	24.5	6.71	9.63	11.05	64.6	14.7
Brazilian real	1.95	2.16	16.8	10.6	2.00	2.38	2.23	11.7	-6.2	2.51	2.87	7.8	14.4	2.61	3.24	3.09	18.4	-4.8
Chilean peso	486	496	0.6	1.9	472	539	555	17.6	3.0	625	658	-7.1	5.4	615	733	767	24.7	4.6
Colombian peso	1799	1871	-2.6	4.0	1829	1965	1938	6.0	-1.4	2311	2485	-10.1	7.5	2382	2675	2677	12.4	0.1
Peruvian new sol	2.64	2.70	-4.1	2.4	2.60	2.81	2.79	7.5	-0.6	3.39	3.59	-11.5	5.9	3.39	3.83	3.86	14.0	0.9
Euro	0.78	0.75	8.3	-3.3	0.77	0.73	0.72	-5.7	-1.5									
Danish krone	5.79	5.62	8.2	-3.1	5.72	5.48	5.40	-5.6	-1.4	7.44	7.46	-0.1	0.2	7.46	7.46	7.47	0.1	0.1
Swedish krona	6.77	6.51	4.4	-3.8	6.48	6.49	6.54	0.9	0.7	8.70	8.65	-3.6	-0.6	8.44	8.83	9.03	7.0	2.3
Pound sterling	0.63	0.64	1.2	1.3	0.65	0.61	0.60	-8.5	-1.7	0.81	0.85	-6.6	4.7	0.85	0.83	0.83	-3.0	-0.2
Czech koruna	19.57	19.56	10.8	-0.1	19.84	20.19	19.87	0.2	-1.6	25.15	25.98	2.3	3.3	25.84	27.49	27.45	6.2	-0.1
Hungarian forint	225	224	12.2	-0.7	229	222	223	-3.0	0.1	289	297	3.5	2.6	299	302	307	2.9	1.6
Polish zloty	3.26	3.16	10.0	-3.0	3.18	3.07	3.03	-4.6	-1.3	4.18	4.20	1.6	0.3	4.14	4.18	4.19	1.2	0.1
Croatian kuna	5.85	5.71	9.5	-2.5	5.84	5.61	5.52	-5.5	-1.6	7.52	7.58	1.1	0.8	7.61	7.64	7.63	0.3	-0.1
Norwegian krone	5.82	5.88	3.9	1.0	5.79	6.17	5.97	3.1	-3.1	7.48	7.81	-4.1	4.4	7.54	8.39	8.25	9.4	-1.7
Swiss franc	0.94	0.93	5.9	-1.2	0.94	0.90	0.88	-5.8	-2.5	1.21	1.23	-2.2	2.1	1.22	1.23	1.22	-0.1	-1.0
Russian rouble	31.08	31.88	5.8	2.6	31.32	33.82	35.69	13.9	5.5	39.93	42.34	-2.3	6.0	40.80	46.03	49.30	20.8	7.1
Turkish lira	1.80	1.91	7.2	5.9	1.80	2.23	2.13	18.4	-4.4	2.31	2.53	-1.0	9.5	2.34	3.03	2.94	25.6	-3.0
Israeli new shekel	3.86	3.61	7.9	-6.4	3.62	3.50	3.47	-4.1	-0.6	4.95	4.79	-0.4	-3.2	4.72	4.76	4.80	1.7	0.9
UAE dirham	3.68	3.67	0.1	-0.1	3.67	3.67	3.67	0.0	0.0	4.72	4.88	-7.6	3.3	4.78	5.00	5.07	6.1	1.4
Moroccan dirham	8.63	8.41	6.7	-2.6	8.54	8.24	8.13	-4.7	-1.3	11.09	11.17	-1.5	0.7	11.12	11.22	11.23	1.0	0.2
Tunisian dinar	1.56	1.63	11.2	4.0	1.60	1.64	1.59	-0.7	-3.2	2.01	2.16	2.6	7.5	2.08	2.23	2.19	5.3	-1.8
South African rand	8.21	9.66	13.2	17.7	9.10	10.89	10.56	15.9	-3.1	10.55	12.83	4.5	21.6	11.86	14.82	14.58	23.0	-1.6
Japanese yen	80	98	0.1	22.4	98	104	103	4.7	-1.4	102	130	-7.6	26.5	128	141	142	11.0	0.1
Chinese yuan renminbi	6.31	6.15	-2.4	-2.6	6.18	6.05	6.22	0.6	2.9	8.11	8.16	-9.9	0.7	8.06	8.24	8.60	6.7	4.4
Hong Kong dollar	7.76	7.76	-0.4	0.0	7.76	7.76	7.75	-0.1	-0.1	9.97	10.30	-8.0	3.4	10.11	10.56	10.71	5.9	1.4
Taiwan dollar	29.57	29.69	0.6	0.4	29.84	30.16	30.21	1.2	0.1	38.00	39.43	-7.1	3.8	38.86	41.05	41.72	7.4	1.6
Singapore dollar	1.25	1.25	-0.5	0.1	1.24	1.27	1.26	1.5	-1.4	1.61	1.66	-8.2	3.5	1.61	1.73	1.73	7.6	0.1
Korean won	1127	1095	1.8	-2.8	1122	1068	1043	-7.0	-2.3	1448	1454	-6.1	0.4	1461	1454	1441	-1.3	-0.9
Thai baht	31.08	30.74	2.0	-1.1	29.06	32.93	32.33	11.2	-1.8	39.93	40.83	-5.9	2.3	37.86	44.82	44.66	18.0	-0.4
Malaysian ringgit	3.09	3.15	1.0	2.1	3.05	3.31	3.26	6.9	-1.5	3.97	4.19	-6.8	5.5	3.97	4.50	4.50	13.4	0.0
Indonesian rupiah	9,376	10,434	6.9	11.3	9,722	12,103	11,440	17.7	-5.5	12,046	13,858	-1.3	15.0	12,665	16,472	15,802	24.8	-4.1
Philippine peso	42.22	42.49	-2.5	0.6	41.19	45.01	44.63	8.4	-0.9	54.25	56.43	-10.0	4.0	53.65	61.26	61.65	14.9	0.6
Vietnamese dong	20,878	21,067	1	1	20,789	21,049	21,131	2	0	26,824	27,980	-6	4	27,080	28,648	29,188	8	2
Australian dollar	0.97	1.04	-0.3	7.4	0.96	1.13	1.07	11.5	-5.0	1.24	1.38	-8.0	11.0	1.25	1.54	1.48	18.3	-3.6
New-Zealand dollar	1.23	1.22	-2.3	-1.2	1.18	1.21	1.16	-1.4	-3.9	1.59	1.62	-9.8	2.1	1.53	1.65	1.60	4.6	-2.4
Fiji dollar	1.79	1.83	0.0	2.2	1.78	1.89	1.83	3.2	-2.7	2.30	2.43	-7.7	5.7	2.32	2.57	2.53	9.4	-1.3
Indian rupee	53.39	58.68	14.5	9.9	54.33	62.09	60.35	11.1	-2.8	68.60	77.93	5.7	13.6	70.77	84.51	83.36	17.8	-1.4
Pakistan rupee	93.48	101.67	8.3	8.8	98.42	105.45	97.59	-0.8	-7.5	120.10	135.03	-0.1	12.4	128.20	143.52	134.80	5.1	-6.1
Sri Lanka rupee	128	129	15.5	1.2	126	131	131	3.6	-0.1	164	172	6.6	4.6	164	178	180	9.9	1.4

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



World Tourism Organization **UNWTO** Publications

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

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

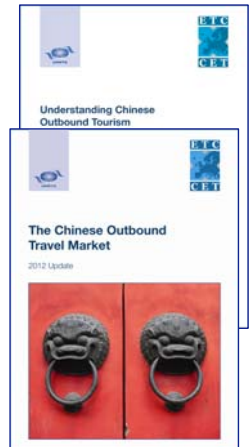
Available in English, French, Spanish and Russian



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.

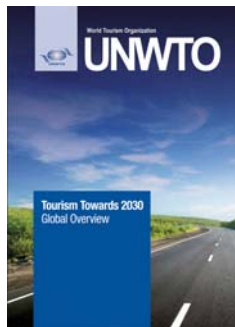
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Tourism Towards 2030

UNWTO Tourism Towards 2030 is UNWTO's long-term outlook and assessment of future tourism trends from 2010 to 2030. It is a broad research project building on UNWTO's on-going work in the field of long-term forecasting, initiated in the 1990s. Key outputs of the study are quantitative projections for international tourism flows up until 2030, based on data series on international tourist arrivals by subregion of destination, region of origin and mode of transport for the period 1980-2010.

Available in English



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

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

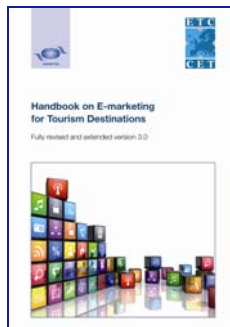
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Handbook on E-Marketing for Tourism Destinations (revised version)

This UNWTO/ETC fully revised and extended version 3.0 covers all essential aspects of an e-marketing strategy including strategic planning, branding measures, content-building, search engine optimization, e-commerce and email marketing. It also provides practical information on latest trends and developments in mobile marketing and social media, as well as detailed insight into the measurement of effective e-marketing strategies using the latest technologies.

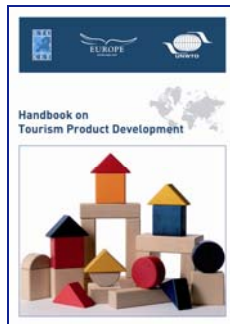
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Handbook on Tourism Product Development

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



Compendium of Tourism Statistics, 2014 Edition, Data 2008–2012

The Compendium of Tourism Statistics provides data and indicators on inbound, outbound and domestic tourism, as well as on the number and types of tourism industries, the number of employees by tourism industries, and macroeconomic indicators related to international tourism. The 2014 edition presents data for 203 countries from 2008 to 2012, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.

Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, 2014 Edition, Data 2008–2012

The Yearbook of Tourism Statistics focuses on inbound tourism-related data (total arrivals and overnight stays), broken down by country of origin. The 2014 edition presents data for 197 countries from 2008 to 2012, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.



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