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This issue and the accompanying *Statistical Annex* of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* include an analysis of preliminary results for international tourism for the period January-April and an outlook for the period May-August 2012.

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.

415 million tourists expected worldwide in the May-August peak season

Despite continuing economic uncertainties in some of the major outbound markets, a total of 285 million international tourists travelled worldwide between January and April 2012, 5.4% more than in the same period last year. Growth was positive in all regions. By subregion, growth was strongest in North Africa (+11%) followed by South Asia (+10%) and Central and Eastern Europe (+8%).

Prospects remain positive for the period May-August, the Northern Hemisphere's summer peak season, with around 415 million tourists expected to travel abroad.

Quick overview of key trends

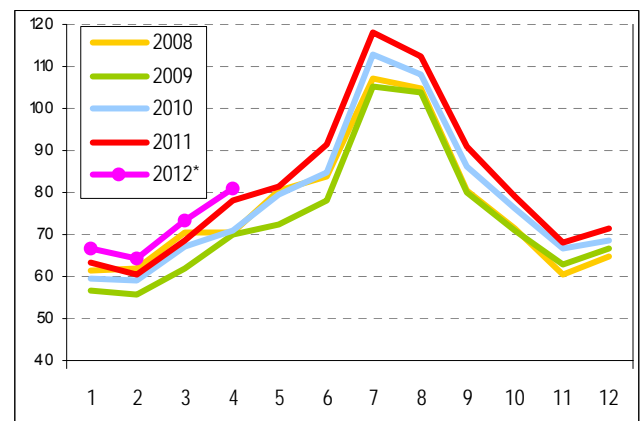
International tourist arrivals grew 5% in January-April 2012 compared to the same period last year

- A total of 127 countries and territories have so far reported data on international tourist arrivals for one or more months of 2012 (out of 220). Of these, 106 countries (83%) have reported an increase in tourist arrivals, with 43 (34%) reporting double-digit growth. Only 21 countries (17%) have posted a decrease.

- 84 countries have reported results for at least the first four months of 2012. Based on this sample of destinations, it is estimated that destinations worldwide recorded 285 million international tourists between January and April 2012, some 15 million more than the 270 million recorded in the same period in 2011.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

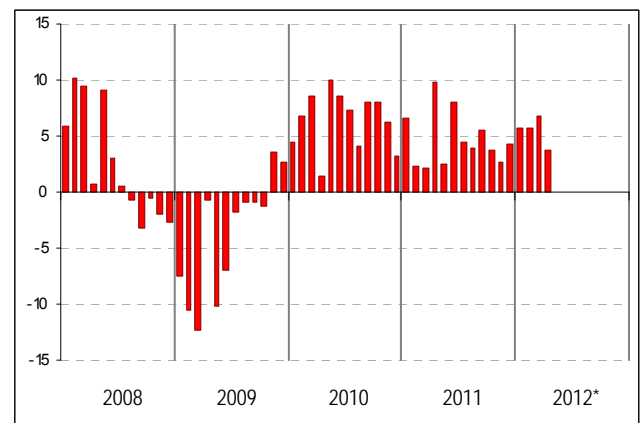
World (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

World (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- The best figures were recorded in March, when tourist arrivals grew an estimated 7% compared to the same month last year. January and February 2012 were also strong in tourist activity (both up 6%). April was somewhat weaker (+4%), but this was partly due the Easter holiday date shift from late April in 2011 to early April in 2012, resulting in a share of Easter holiday arrivals taking place in March..
- In January-April 2012, international arrivals worldwide grew by 5.4% compared to the same period of 2011. As 2012 is a leap year, there was one extra day in February. If this additional day is factored out of the calculations, the growth would have been slightly below 5% in the first four months.

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

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

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

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

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



The World Tourism Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations and the leading international organization in the field of tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism know-how. Its membership includes 162 countries and territories and over 400 Affiliate Members representing local governments, tourism associations and private sector companies including airlines, hotel groups and tour operators.

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Data collection for this issue was closed in early July 2012.

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is scheduled to be published early September 2012.

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

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

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Japan, Egypt and Tunisia show clear signs of recovery

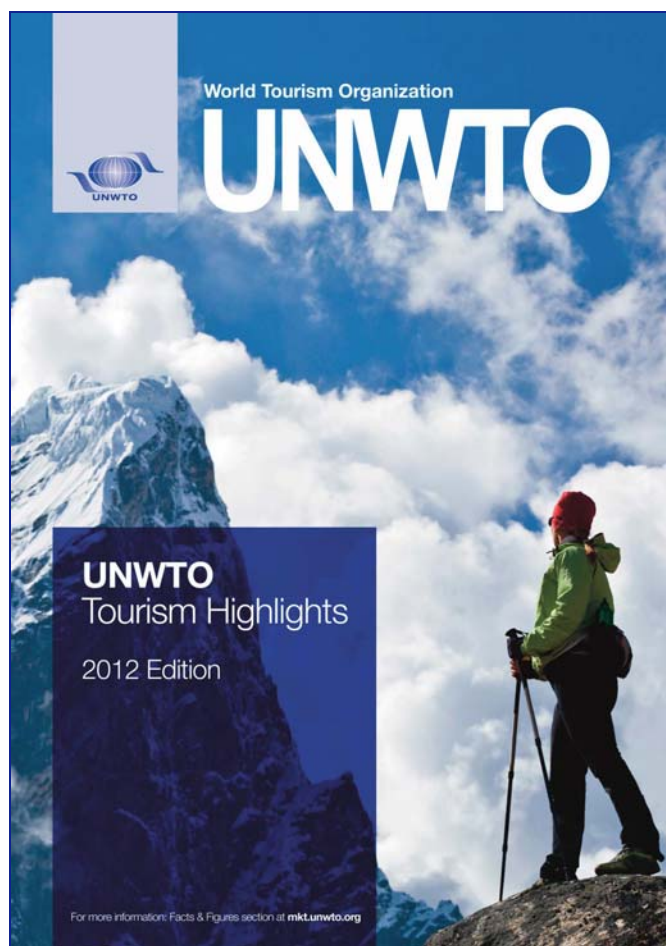
- Asia and the Pacific together with Africa (both +8%) show the best results among the different world regions in the first four months of the year. Both regions saw a clear rebound in some of the destinations experiencing declines in 2011. In Asia and the Pacific, Japan's inbound and outbound travel is clearly on the mend, with arrivals to the country up by 40% in the first five months of 2012. In Africa, North Africa (+11%) returned to positive growth thanks to the results of Tunisia (+48% between January and May).
- The Middle East is also showing signs of recovery with arrivals up by 1% between January and April 2012, and particularly promising results for Egypt (+29% between January and May).
- The Americas (+6%) recorded growth slightly above the world average, with solid results across almost all destinations. Central and South America saw the highest growth in arrivals (both +7%), while the United States (+10%) and Canada (+5%) boosted North America's performance (+6%).
- Europe (+4%) consolidated its record growth of 2011, despite continuing economic volatility in the Eurozone. Central and Eastern Europe (+8%) led growth thanks to double-digit increases by emerging destinations. Major destinations in Northern and Western Europe (both +5%) such as the United Kingdom, France (both +6%) and Germany (+10%) posted sound results. Growth slowed in Southern Europe (+0.2) between January and April 2012, but this contrasts with strong growth in the same period last year.

Around 415 million tourists expected to travel abroad between May and August

- As the summer season gets underway in the Northern Hemisphere, the short-term outlook for international tourism remains positive. The UNWTO Confidence Index for May-August 2012 has improved compared to previous periods, particularly among experts in advanced economies.
- UNWTO expects some 415 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 represented 41% of the yearly total.
- Prospects are confirmed by data on air transport bookings from business intelligence tool ForwardKeys – featured for the first time in the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* – which shows that reservations for international air travel worldwide for the period May-August are 5% higher than in the same period last year. Flight reservations within the same region (+7%) are stronger than those between regions (+4%). In general terms, growth is somewhat more moderate than in the first four months of 2012 (+7% globally). Air transport is an important tourism indicator as it represents around half of all international travel worldwide according to UNWTO destinations' data.

UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2012 Edition

UNWTO has just released its *UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2012 Edition*, presenting a concise overview of international tourism in the world based on the results for the year 2011.

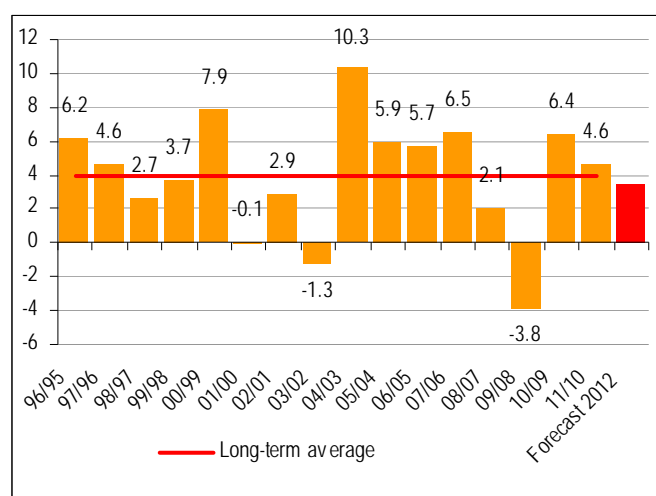


UNWTO Tourism Highlights aims to provide a consolidated set of key figures and trends for international tourism in the year prior to its date of publication. The *2012 Edition* presents in 16 pages a snapshot of international tourism in the world for 2012 based on the latest available information collected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

Electronic copies can be downloaded free of charge from the Facts & Figures section of the UNWTO website <www.unwto.org/facts>.

- UNWTO forecasts international tourism to increase by 3% to 4% for the full year 2012. While the pace of growth is slowing somewhat, international overnight visitors remain firmly on track to hit the milestone of one billion arrivals expected this year.

International Tourist Arrivals, World (% Change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Tourism recognized as a major driver of economic growth and development

- The continued strength of tourism is particularly important in the context of the current economic uncertainty, and reinforces the need for increased political commitment and support to the sector. "The capacity of tourism to drive growth and create jobs needs to be accompanied by strong supportive public policies," according to UNWTO Secretary-General Taleb Rifai.

- For the first time, tourism was identified by the G20 meeting last month in Mexico as one of the sectors that can spur global economic recovery. The G20 underscored the role of tourism in the economy and committed to work on advancing travel facilitation as a means to stimulate demand and spending, and thus promote job creation. Sustainable tourism was further included in the Outcome Document of the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development and identified as a sector that, if well-designed and managed, "can make a significant contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development, create decent jobs, and generate trade opportunities". (See further <http://media.unwto.org/en/press-release/2012-06-20/g20-recognizes-travel-tourism-driver-economic-growth-first-time-and-commits>).
- "UNWTO is confident that the growing political commitment in support of the sector will result in overall positive outcomes for tourism and contribute to global growth, employment and a sustainable economic transformation," added Mr Rifai.

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

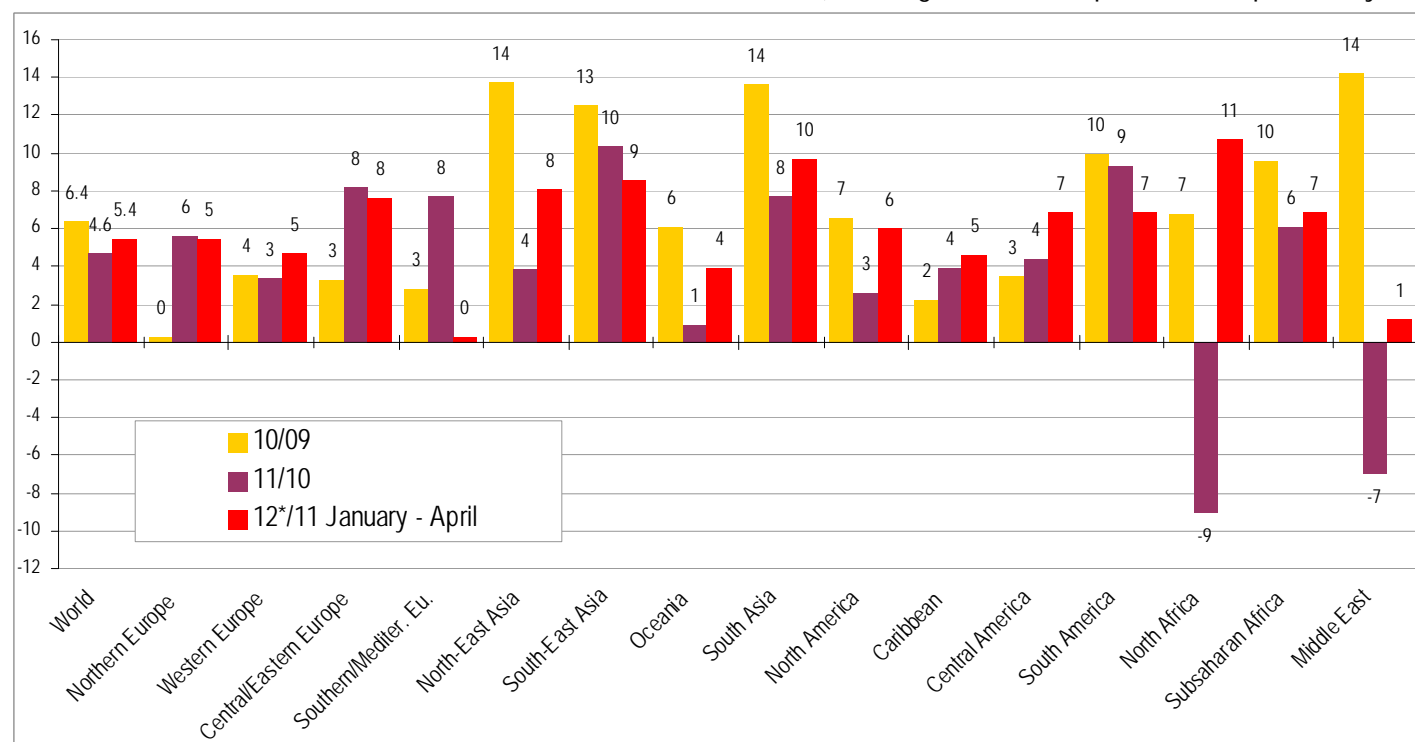
The full document is available in electronic format for sale and free of charge for UNWTO members and subscribed institutions through the UNWTO elibrary at www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37.

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

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International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	Full year					Share	Change		Monthly/quarterly data series															
							(percentage change over same period of the previous year)																	
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011		2011	09/08	10/09	11/10	2012*					2011				2010				
					(million)		(%)			(%)	YTD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
World	674	799	883	940	983	100	-3.8	6.4	4.6	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.8	3.8	3.6	6.7	4.6	3.5	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.2		
Advanced economies ¹	417	455	475	499	523	53.2	-4.5	4.9	4.9	6.0	6.9	5.5	7.5	4.3	2.9	6.4	5.0	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.1	4.3		
Emerging economies ¹	256	344	407	441	460	46.8	-3.0	8.2	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.9	6.0	3.3	4.4	7.1	4.0	2.6	9.1	9.3	9.1	8.0		
By UNWTO regions:																								
Europe	385.0	440.7	461.7	474.8	504.0	51.3	-5.1	2.8	6.2	4.0	6.1	5.1	3.8	1.9	5.1	8.8	5.3	5.2	1.4	2.3	3.7	4.5		
Northern Europe	43.4	56.1	56.0	56.1	59.3	6.0	-5.6	0.2	5.6	5.4	6.9	5.1	4.4	5.3	5.3	11.3	4.0	1.8	-4.8	-2.5	3.0	3.3		
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	148.5	153.8	159.0	16.2	-3.0	3.6	3.4	4.6	3.9	8.0	5.6	1.8	3.2	4.4	2.3	4.5	2.3	4.1	4.2	2.6		
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	92.6	95.7	103.5	10.5	-10.3	3.3	8.1	7.6	9.8	8.4	9.3	4.3	8.4	11.2	5.3	8.9	0.1	3.4	4.7	9.6		
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	132.6	152.5	164.5	169.1	182.2	18.5	-3.6	2.8	7.7	0.2	5.1	-0.6	-1.5	-0.8	4.9	10.4	8.4	4.5	4.0	1.8	2.8	3.3		
- of which EU-27	323.7	352.4	356.8	364.9	385.0	39.2	-4.7	2.3	5.5	3.7	5.5	5.3	3.6	1.7	4.1	7.9	5.1	4.3	1.0	1.5	3.0	3.0		
Asia and the Pacific	110.1	153.6	181.1	204.4	216.9	22.1	-1.6	12.9	6.1	8.1	8.0	5.8	10.7	7.8	4.4	5.7	7.5	6.9	13.5	15.8	14.3	8.7		
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	98.0	111.5	115.8	11.8	-2.9	13.8	3.8	8.1	6.7	5.3	10.8	9.2	2.1	0.7	5.1	7.3	11.4	21.1	15.6	7.9		
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	62.1	69.9	77.1	7.8	0.5	12.5	10.4	8.5	9.7	7.3	10.1	7.0	7.9	14.5	12.8	6.9	16.8	10.1	13.6	9.8		
Oceania	9.6	11.0	10.9	11.6	11.7	1.2	-1.8	6.1	0.9	3.9	4.1	-0.2	10.3	1.6	-0.5	0.6	0.2	3.1	6.7	4.1	8.5	4.8		
South Asia	6.1	8.1	10.1	11.5	12.4	1.3	-1.5	13.6	7.7	9.7	12.0	7.4	14.0	4.7	8.4	11.2	8.3	6.7	20.9	10.7	11.0	13.6		
Americas	128.2	133.3	141.7	150.7	156.6	15.9	-4.5	6.3	3.9	6.0	4.9	7.6	8.9	2.7	3.0	6.1	3.6	2.8	4.3	7.6	8.4	4.7		
North America	91.5	89.9	93.0	99.2	101.7	10.3	-5.1	6.6	2.6	6.0	4.4	7.1	11.9	1.0	0.7	4.7	3.0	1.4	3.9	9.8	7.8	4.4		
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.6	20.0	20.8	2.1	-2.7	2.2	3.9	4.6	2.4	5.6	6.5	3.6	3.5	5.1	3.3	4.0	5.1	0.7	2.1	-0.3		
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.6	7.9	8.3	0.8	-7.4	3.5	4.4	6.9	6.0	6.5	9.1	5.8	2.7	4.2	2.9	4.7	2.9	3.1	5.8	2.3		
South America	15.3	18.3	21.4	23.6	25.8	2.6	-2.3	10.0	9.3	6.9	7.4	10.8	1.2	8.0	9.5	14.9	7.3	6.7	5.1	6.0	18.9	10.4		
Africa	26.2	34.8	45.9	49.7	49.9	5.1	3.4	8.5	0.4	7.9	8.4	6.2	10.8	6.3	4.5	-1.3	-1.7	-0.5	11.9	11.0	5.3	10.5		
North Africa	10.2	13.9	17.6	18.8	17.1	1.7	2.5	6.7	-9.1	10.7	10.4	5.6	12.6	13.3	-9.8	-10.1	-11.9	-6.2	10.8	4.7	4.4	9.8		
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	28.3	31.0	32.9	3.3	3.9	9.6	6.1	6.8	7.7	6.4	10.1	3.0	11.1	4.1	7.0	2.3	12.4	15.3	6.1	10.8		
Middle East	24.1	36.3	52.4	59.9	55.7	5.7	-4.3	14.2	-7.0	1.2	-4.7	2.4	1.5	5.0	-6.9	0.7	-4.8	-12.5	21.5	20.8	18.4	7.8		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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



The 6th UNWTO/PATA Forum on **Tourism Trends and Outlook**

11-13 October, 2012
Guilin, China

This 6th 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 analyze 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 and views on the inbound and outbound tourism trends with examples or best practices from a selected group of destinations and source markets in Asia and the Pacific. They will include the perspectives of both the public and private sectors.
- 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 long-term prospects and strategies for future tourism development in the Asia Pacific will also be discussed.

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

For more information:

www.unwto.org/asia/guilinform/en/guilin.php



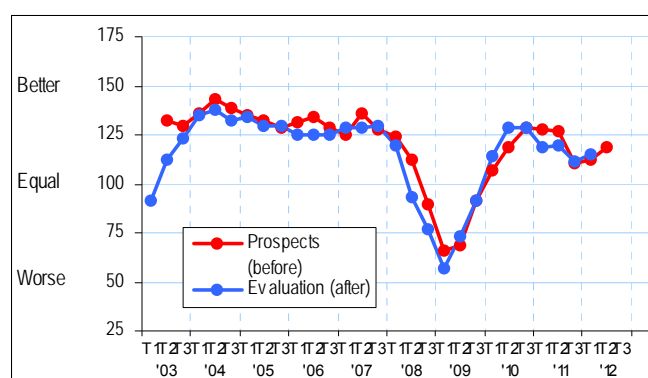
UNWTO's Panel of Tourism Experts

Confidence on the rise again

The UNWTO Confidence Index overall confirms the positive results of the first four months of 2012. The evaluation of tourism performance in January-April by the more than 320 participants in the latest UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts' survey slightly exceeded (115) their expectations expressed at the beginning of the year (112). Though the level is still below previous record levels, confidence remains positive and is on the rise again.

The UNWTO Confidence Index for May-August 2012 also improved compared to previous periods, with prospects going up by six points to 118, from 112 for the period January-April. The improvement was particularly significant among experts in advanced economies (up to 107 from 96), while for experts in emerging economies prospects were already high (up to 132 from 131).

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Four-month evaluation January-April 2012

The 320-plus experts from some 100 countries and territories who responded to the latest UNWTO survey on the current situation and prospects of international tourism, evaluated the period January-April with an average score of 115 on a scale ranging from: much worse [0]; worse [50], equal [100]; to better [150]; and much better [200]. An average value above 100 means that the participants who evaluate the situation as “better” or “much better” outnumber those who reply “worse” or “much worse”. The rating was 3 points higher than that for prospects expressed at the beginning of the period four months ago (112).

As usual, these global averages mask sharply different scores across sectors and regions. The public sector is, for example, far more positive than the private sector, with the former rating the January-April period at 126 – as against only a 109 score from industry experts. An even wider divergence is seen in the scores between experts from emerging (127) and advanced economies (106). The

different perceptions are not surprising given the ongoing euro-crisis and the uncertain political and social environment in much of the developed world.

Asia and the Pacific was the region where the evaluation (129) most exceeded prospects in January (122). Experts in the Americas turned in the most positive evaluation, at 133 points, exceeding by 3 points their already high 129 rating for prospects in January. By contrast, European experts gave a score of just 100 at the beginning of the January-April period, and rated it at the end of the period as only slightly better than expected (103). The Middle East, while improving on its forecast rating (111) of January, scored just above average (117). And the earlier bullish projections from experts in Africa proved excessively optimistic as the region's actual performance in the first four months of the year turned out to be less impressive (104) in their eyes. Global Operators, meanwhile – those operating across two or more world regions – rated the four-month period with a low pass at 105.

In terms of the Panel of Experts' evaluation by activity, Destinations were by far the most positive (127), followed by experts from Consultancy, Research & Media (117) and Transportation companies (115). Below-average ratings were given by Tour Operators & Travel Agencies (111), General Industry Bodies & Other (109). Experts from the Accommodation & Catering sector were the only ones with a negative evaluation (86).

Four-month prospects May-August 2012

For the current four-month period, May-August 2012 – the peak tourism season for the world's leading regions in the northern hemisphere – short-term prospects are seen as reasonably bright, especially in view of the economic situation in Europe and other parts of the developed world.

The sustained confidence shown by the Panel of Experts in the market's short-term outlook is reassuring, especially since the average is positive in all regions, with exception of the Global Operators at 95. Asia and the Pacific (138), the Americas (131) and Africa (126) lead the way. Experts in the Middle East (120) are slightly less bullish about the outlook for their region, and Europeans, unsurprisingly, are more cautious, rating the region's peak summer months at just 105 – but 5 points up on the score for the first four months.

Public sector representatives (129) are more optimistic than private industry players (111), and experts from emerging economies are much more optimistic (132) than those from advanced economies (107).

By activity, the ratings are less spread out, with the exception of the Accommodation & Catering sector (97), with their representatives' rating of the May-August period

just below the neutral 100. The most bullish are again Destinations (129) and General Industry Bodies & Other (124) – usually the most confident sectors – while the scores given by representatives of Consultancy, Research & Media (114), Transport (115) and Tour Operators & Travel Agencies (120) are closer to the global average.

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.



Austrian National Tourist Office
TourMIS



Save the Date

8th TourMIS Users' Workshop & International Seminar on Key Performance Indicators for Destination Marketing 13-14 September 2012 • Vienna, Austria

We are happy to announce the 8th annual TourMIS Users' Workshop & International Seminar on Key Performance Indicators for Destination Marketing taking place on September 13-14, 2012 at MODUL University Vienna. The seminar is jointly organized by the [European Travel Commission](#), the [World Tourism Organization](#), [European Cities Marketing](#) & [MODUL University Vienna](#)

The 8th TourMIS Workshop (day 1) offers training on how to use TourMIS (www.tourmis.info), the marketing information-system for tourism managers, and provides participants with information on relevant methodologies to analyze tourism. The workshop mainly addresses analysts and marketers from tourism organizations.

The International Seminar on Key Performance Indicators for Destination Marketing (day 2) will be organized by the European Travel Commission and the World Tourism Organization. Besides the official release of the latest ETC-UNWTO Handbook on Performance Indicators for NTO Marketing Activity, there will be a number of presentations in relation to this hot topic.

We invite you to visit www.modul.ac.at/tourmis to keep up to date with event-related news. Conference registration will be opened mid June. We recommend making use of the early bird sign-up (before July 1) to save on your hotel rate and secure your spot at seminar. The participation in the seminar is free; however, travel, accommodation and dinners need to be covered by each participant.

We sincerely thank the [Austrian National Tourist Office \(ANTO\)](#) and the [Vienna Tourist Board](#) for sponsoring the event. We look forward to welcoming you in Vienna!

Air transport booking



Reservations for international air travel worldwide 5% higher for the May-August period

This edition of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* features for the first time data on air transport booking from business intelligence tool Forwardkeys. This new partnership aims at supplementing the data on actual traffic flows with data on expected flows through the analysis on reservations for air travel from the Global Distributions Systems. Air transport is an important tourism indicator as it represents around half of all international travel worldwide according to UNWTO destinations' data.

Air transport booking data provided by ForwardKeys shows that reservations for international air travel worldwide for the period May-August 2012 are 5% higher than in the same period last year. Reservations for air travel within the same region (+7%) are stronger than for air travel between regions (4%).

Growth is strongest for reservations for international travel from source markets in Asia and the Pacific (+10%), with travel within the region (+12%) stronger than travel to destinations outside the region (+8%). International air travel from Africa and the Middle East is expected to record 8% growth in the May-August period, a rebound from the negative scenario last year following the social and political changes. In particular demand for intra-regional travel is strong at +13%, versus +4% for travel to other regions. In Europe and the Americas reservations for international air travel are at the moment 4% higher than last year, with travel within the region here also stronger than to other regions.

In general terms, growth is somewhat more moderate than in the first four months of 2012 (+7% globally). These air transport booking trends are in line with the positive prospects expressed by the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts for the period May-August 2012.

See table on page 22 of Statistical Annex

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 Organisations and other industry professionals. The ForwardKeys® database is fed daily with air reservation information (GDS) processed by 153.000 online and off-line travel agencies worldwide, for a total of around 1.1 billion reservations. The database does not include some direct bookings with airlines (such as low-cost carriers) or charter flights.

Methodological Note

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

Departures: Air reservations from all source markets to all destinations with effective travel date prior to 30 April 2012.

Expected Departures: Aggregate of (1) Air reservations from all source markets to all destinations with effective travel date May 2012, and (2) total reservations made until 1st of June 2012 with actual travel between 1 June and 31 August 2012.

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



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.

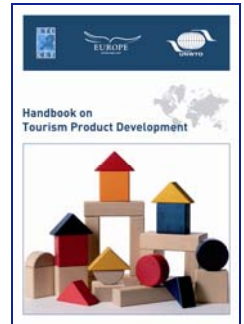
Available in English, French, Spanish and Russian



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



The Middle East Outbound Travel Market

The Middle East region is one of the fastest growing tourist generating regions in the world. Outbound travel from the Middle East has more than quadrupled from 8 million in 1990 to 36 million in 2010. Published jointly by ETC and UNWTO, The Middle East Outbound Market, provides an in depth analysis of the structure and trends of this market, helping destinations and commercial operators plan ahead with greater foresight.

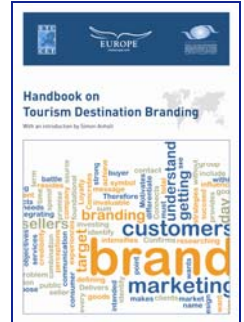
Available in English



Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding

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

Available in English and Spanish



The Chinese Outbound Travel Market, The Indian Outbound Travel Market and The Russian Outbound Travel Market

The Indian, the Chinese and the Russian Outbound Travel Markets are some of the fastest growing, and consequently increasingly important markets in the world. The UNWTO and ETC have jointly published detailed studies on each unique market, which aim to provide the necessary information to better understand the structure and trends of these growing markets. Topics covered include: destination choice, purpose of travel, spending, holiday activities and market segmentation, as well as the use of the internet and social media.

Available in English



Handbook on E-marketing for Tourism Destinations

This handbook is a practical 'how-to' manual designed to help staff in national, regional and city tourism organisations, to improve their e-marketing skills. It covers all the basics such as web design, search engine optimisation, social networking and e-commerce, and advises how to build better content, assure distribution, use CRM, succeed with online PR and get into mobile marketing.

Available in English and Spanish



Compendium of Tourism Statistics, 2012 Edition

The Compendium of Tourism Statistics provides data and indicators on inbound, outbound and domestic tourism, as well as on the number and types of tourism industries, the number of employees by tourism industries, and macroeconomic indicators related to international tourism. The 2012 edition presents data for 209 countries from 2006 to 2010, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.

Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, 2012 Edition

The Yearbook of Tourism Statistics focuses on inbound tourism related data (total arrivals and overnight stays), broken down by country of origin. The 2012 Edition presents data for 199 countries from 2006 to 2010, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.



Global Report on LGBT Tourism

As the global visibility of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community increases, there has been a steady increase in interest in this community as a consumer group, a trend which is particularly evident in the travel industry. With the knowledge and support of the International Gay and Lesbian Travel Association, as well as the UNWTO Affiliate Members, this report examines LGBT tourism from a social, political and economic perspective.

The Power of Youth Travel

With outbound travel from the world's emerging economies being boosted by new, affluent travellers and the age bracket for youth travel expanding across the world, young people are quickly becoming a consumer group to take seriously. The Power of Youth Travel features commentary from specialists, UNWTO Affiliate Members and other selected organizations on the importance of Youth Travel for economic development, global development and young travellers themselves.

Available in English



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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 accommodation.

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

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Explanation of abbreviations and signs used

*	= provisional figure or data
..	= figure or data not (yet) available
|	= change of series
n/a	= not applicable
mn	= million (1,000,000)
bn	= billion (1,000,000,000)

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

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

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

Series International Tourist Arrivals

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

Series International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The World Tourism Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations and the leading international organization in the field of tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism know-how. Its membership includes 162 countries and territories and over 400 Affiliate Members representing local governments, tourism associations and private sector companies including airlines, hotel groups and tour operators.

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Data collection for this issue was closed early July 2012.

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is scheduled to be published early September 2012.

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	2009	2010	2011	2011	09/08	10/09	11/10	2012*					2011				2010				
	(million)					(%)			(%)	YTD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
World	674	799	883	940	983	100	-3.8	6.4	4.6	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.8	3.8	3.6	6.7	4.6	3.5	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.2	
Advanced economies ¹	417	455	475	499	523	53.2	-4.5	4.9	4.9	6.0	6.9	5.5	7.5	4.3	2.9	6.4	5.0	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.1	4.3	
Emerging economies ¹	256	344	407	441	460	46.8	-3.0	8.2	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.9	6.0	3.3	4.4	7.1	4.0	2.6	9.1	9.3	9.1	8.0	
By UNWTO regions:																							
Europe	385.0	440.7	461.7	474.8	504.0	51.3	-5.1	2.8	6.2	4.0	6.1	5.1	3.8	1.9	5.1	8.8	5.3	5.2	1.4	2.3	3.7	4.5	
Northern Europe	43.4	56.1	56.0	56.1	59.3	6.0	-5.6	0.2	5.6	5.4	6.9	5.1	4.4	5.3	5.3	11.3	4.0	1.8	-4.8	-2.5	3.0	3.3	
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	148.5	153.8	159.0	16.2	-3.0	3.6	3.4	4.6	3.9	8.0	5.6	1.8	3.2	4.4	2.3	4.5	2.3	4.1	4.2	2.6	
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	92.6	95.7	103.5	10.5	-10.3	3.3	8.1	7.6	9.8	8.4	9.3	4.3	8.4	11.2	5.3	8.9	0.1	3.4	4.7	9.6	
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	132.6	152.5	164.5	169.1	182.2	18.5	-3.6	2.8	7.7	0.2	5.1	-0.6	-1.5	-0.8	4.9	10.4	8.4	4.5	4.0	1.8	2.8	3.3	
- of which EU-27	323.7	352.4	356.8	364.9	385.0	39.2	-4.7	2.3	5.5	3.7	5.5	5.3	3.6	1.7	4.1	7.9	5.1	4.3	1.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	
Asia and the Pacific	110.1	153.6	181.1	204.4	216.9	22.1	-1.6	12.9	6.1	8.1	8.0	5.8	10.7	7.8	4.4	5.7	7.5	6.9	13.5	15.8	14.3	8.7	
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	98.0	111.5	115.8	11.8	-2.9	13.8	3.8	8.1	6.7	5.3	10.8	9.2	2.1	0.7	5.1	7.3	11.4	21.1	15.6	7.9	
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	62.1	69.9	77.1	7.8	0.5	12.5	10.4	8.5	9.7	7.3	10.1	7.0	7.9	14.5	12.8	6.9	16.8	10.1	13.6	9.8	
Oceania	9.6	11.0	10.9	11.6	11.7	1.2	-1.8	6.1	0.9	3.9	4.1	-0.2	10.3	1.6	-0.5	0.6	0.2	3.1	6.7	4.1	8.5	4.8	
South Asia	6.1	8.1	10.1	11.5	12.4	1.3	-1.5	13.6	7.7	9.7	12.0	7.4	14.0	4.7	8.4	11.2	8.3	6.7	20.9	10.7	11.0	13.6	
Americas	128.2	133.3	141.7	150.7	156.6	15.9	-4.5	6.3	3.9	6.0	4.9	7.6	8.9	2.7	3.0	6.1	3.6	2.8	4.3	7.6	8.4	4.7	
North America	91.5	89.9	93.0	99.2	101.7	10.3	-5.1	6.6	2.6	6.0	4.4	7.1	11.9	1.0	0.7	4.7	3.0	1.4	3.9	9.8	7.8	4.4	
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.6	20.0	20.8	2.1	-2.7	2.2	3.9	4.6	2.4	5.6	6.5	3.6	3.5	5.1	3.3	4.0	5.1	0.7	2.1	-0.3	
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.6	7.9	8.3	0.8	-7.4	3.5	4.4	6.9	6.0	6.5	9.1	5.8	2.7	4.2	2.9	4.7	2.9	3.1	5.8	2.3	
South America	15.3	18.3	21.4	23.6	25.8	2.6	-2.3	10.0	9.3	6.9	7.4	10.8	1.2	8.0	9.5	14.9	7.3	6.7	5.1	6.0	18.9	10.4	
Africa	26.2	34.8	45.9	49.7	49.9	5.1	3.4	8.5	0.4	7.9	8.4	6.2	10.8	6.3	4.5	-1.3	-1.7	-0.5	11.9	11.0	5.3	10.5	
North Africa	10.2	13.9	17.6	18.8	17.1	1.7	2.5	6.7	-9.1	10.7	10.4	5.6	12.6	13.3	-9.8	-10.1	-11.9	-6.2	10.8	4.7	4.4	9.8	
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	28.3	31.0	32.9	3.3	3.9	9.6	6.1	6.8	7.7	6.4	10.1	3.0	11.1	4.1	7.0	2.3	12.4	15.3	6.1	10.8	
Middle East	24.1	36.3	52.4	59.9	55.7	5.7	-4.3	14.2	-7.0	1.2	-4.7	2.4	1.5	5.0	-6.9	0.7	-4.8	-12.5	21.5	20.8	18.4	7.8	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

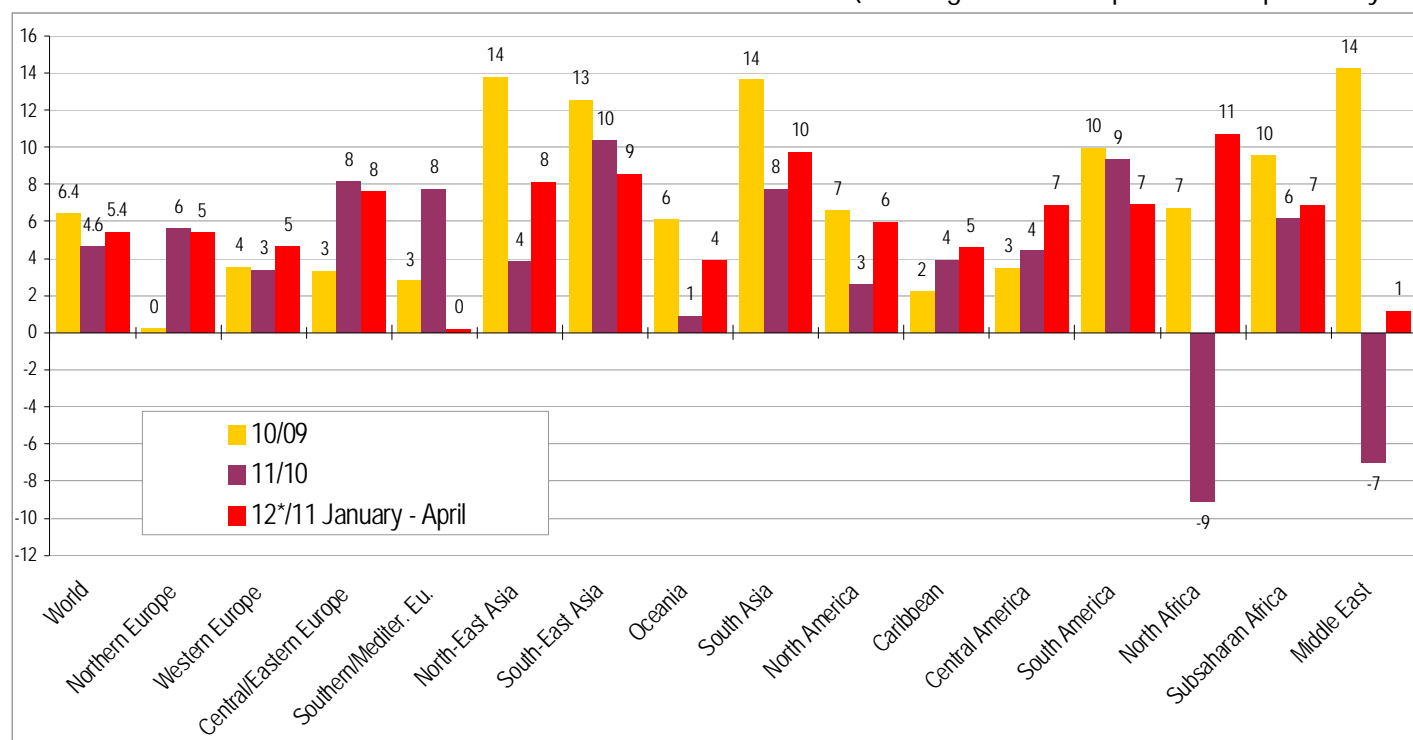
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
	real				projection
	full year, change				between
World	2.1%	-3.8%	6.4%	4.6%	+3% and +4%
Europe	0.4%	-5.1%	2.8%	6.2%	+2% and +4%
Asia and the Pacific	1.1%	-1.6%	12.9%	6.1%	+4% and +6%
Americas	2.8%	-4.5%	6.3%	3.9%	+2% and +4%
Africa	3.1%	3.4%	8.5%	0.4%	+4% and +6%
Middle East	20.2%	-4.3%	14.2%	-7.0%	+0% and +5%

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)

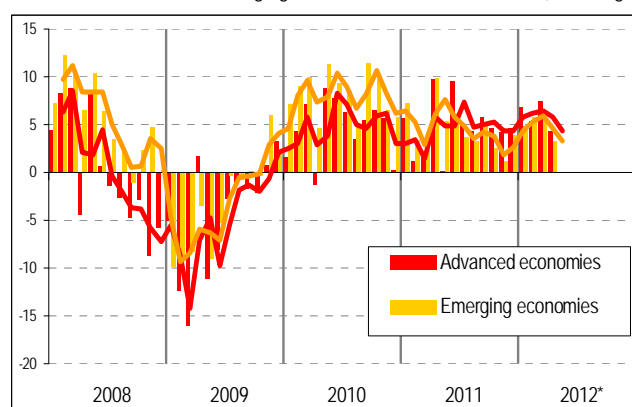


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Advanced economies & Emerging economies

(% Change)

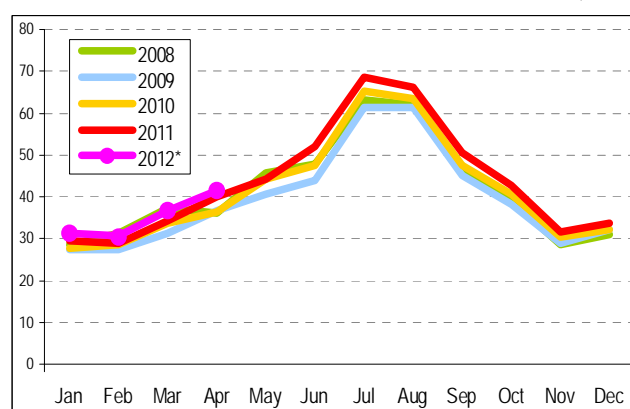


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Advanced economies

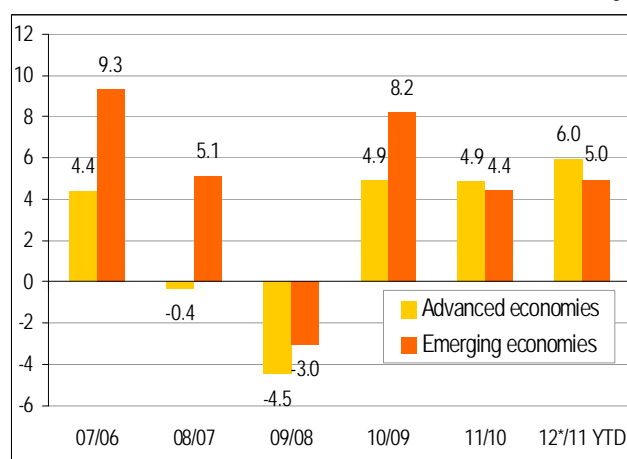
(million)



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International Tourist Arrivals

(% change)

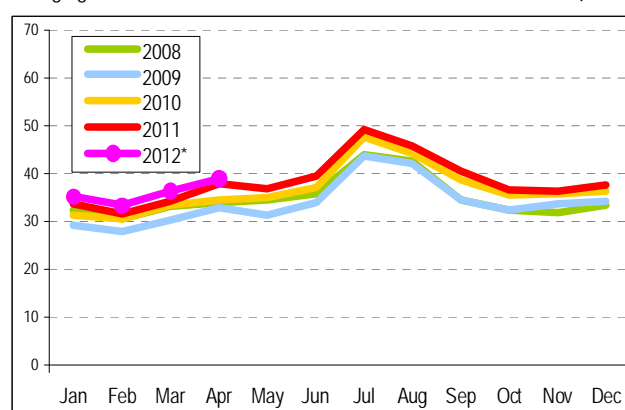


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Emerging economies

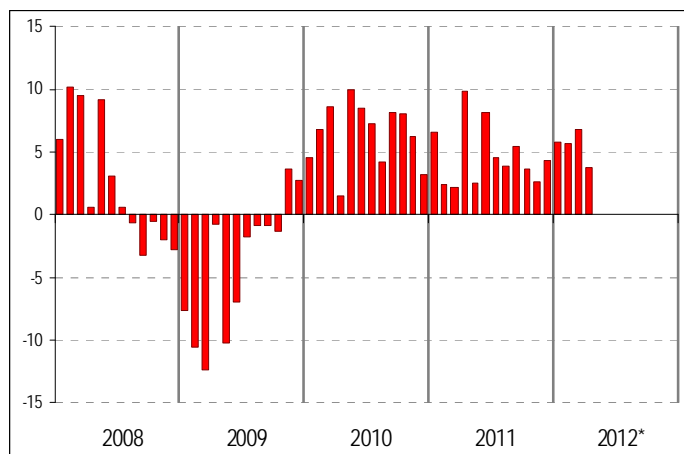
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

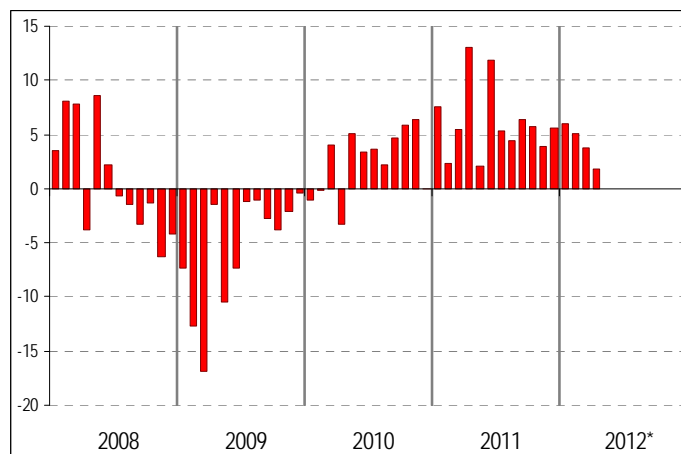
World (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

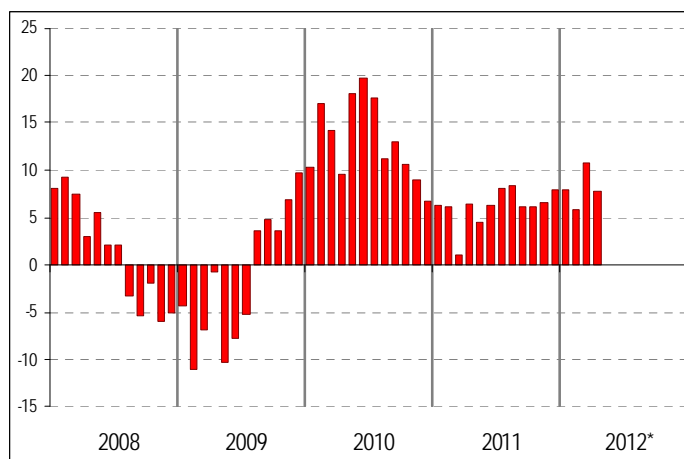
Europe (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

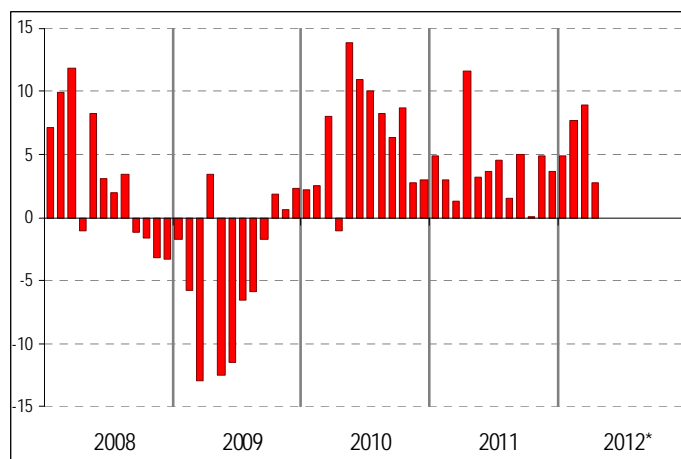
Asia and the Pacific (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

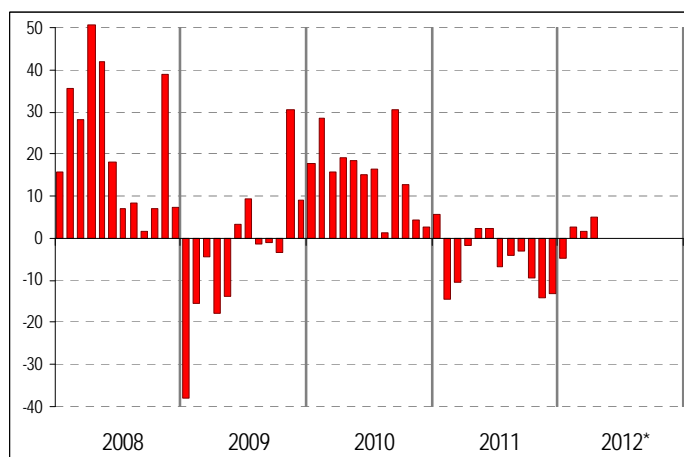
Americas (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

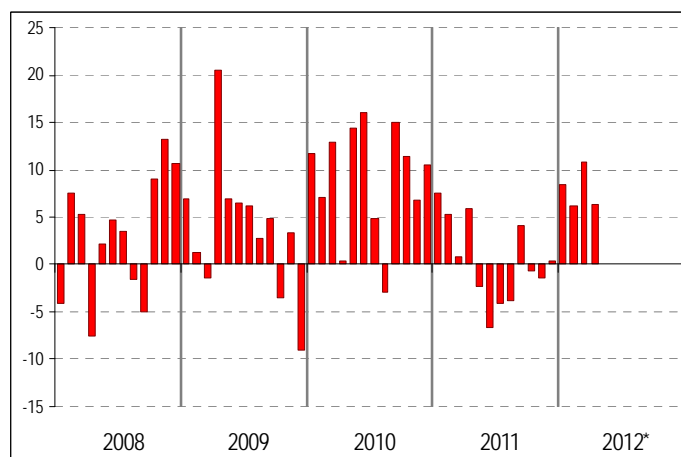
Middle East (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Africa (% change)

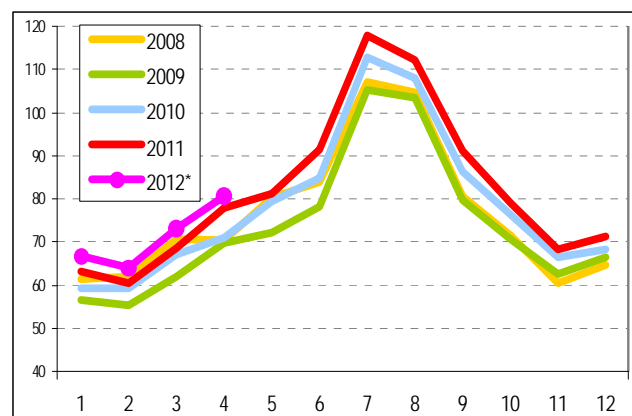


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

World

(million)

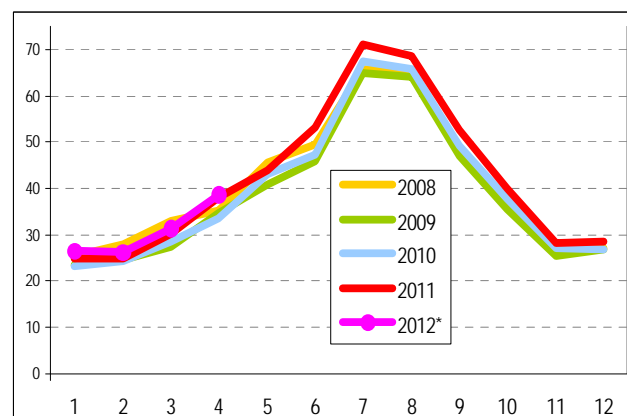


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Europe

(million)

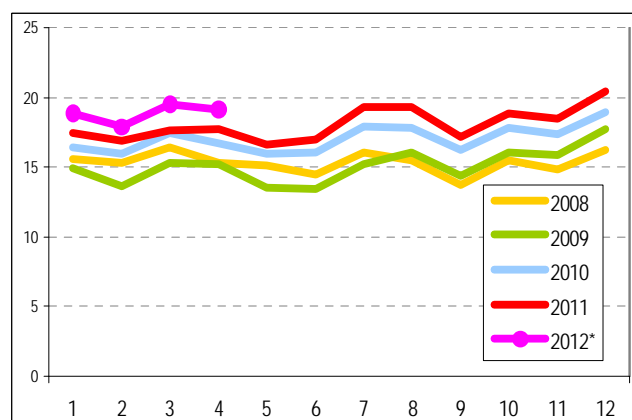


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Asia and the Pacific

(million)

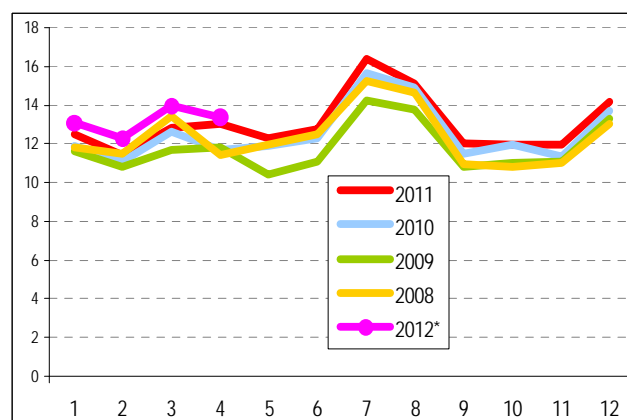


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Americas

(million)

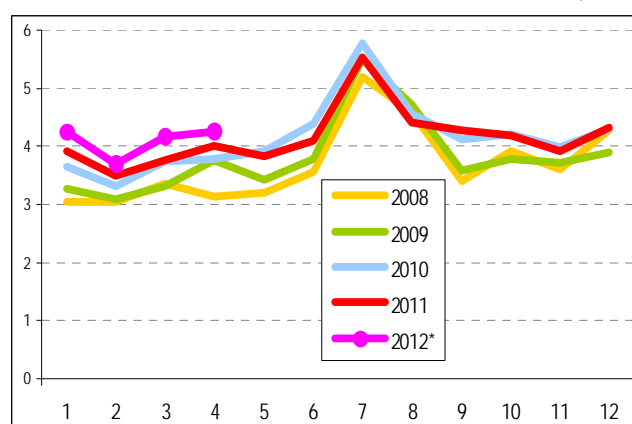


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Africa

(million)

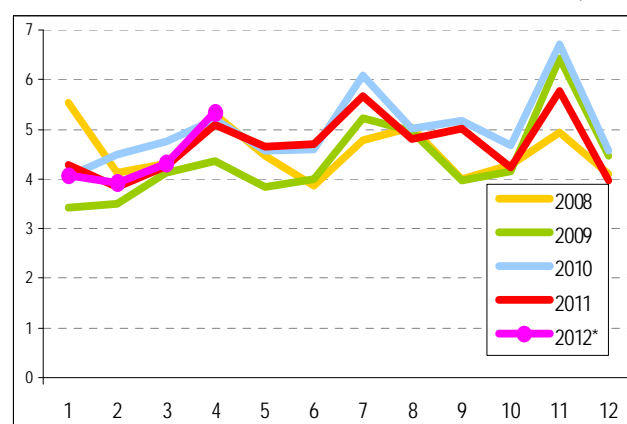


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Middle East

(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

		Full year					Change			Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)														
Rank		Series	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	09/08	10/09	11/10	Series	2012*									2011			
'11	'10		(million)							(%)		YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
		World	674	799	883	940	983	-3.8	6.4	4.6		5.4	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.8	3.8		3.6	6.7	4.6	3.5		
1	1	France	TF	77.2	75.0	76.8	77.1	79.5	-3.1	0.5	3.0	TCE	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.8	4.7		2.5	1.8	1.2	4.0		
2	2	United States	TF	51.2	49.2	55.0	59.8	62.3	-5.1	8.8	4.2	TF	10.2	10.2	7.3	8.8	14.0		1.2	6.2	5.5	3.1		
3	3	China	TF	31.2	46.8	50.9	55.7	57.6	-4.1	9.4	3.4	TF	1.3	3.2	-0.2	7.5	2.8	-1.6	2.5	3.4	2.7	5.1		
4	4	Spain	TF	46.4	55.9	52.2	52.7	56.7	-8.8	1.0	7.6	TF	2.4	2.6	4.6	0.8	2.5	-1.7	1.6	8.7	8.5	6.1		
5	5	Italy	TF	41.2	36.5	43.2	43.6	46.1	1.2	0.9	5.7	TF	-0.1	-0.1	5.5	2.1	-6.1		2.4	7.8	8.2	1.3		
6	7	Turkey	TF	9.6	20.3	25.5	27.0	29.3	2.0	5.9	8.7	TF	-3.8	-5.3	1.3	-6.7	-8.3	-4.1	14.6	11.6	7.1	4.0		
7	6	United Kingdom	TF	23.2	28.0	28.2	28.3	29.2	-6.4	0.4	3.2	VF	6.0	4.1	10.6	2.8	-0.7	10.3	2.8	7.3	1.2	0.5		
8	8	Germany	TCE	19.0	21.5	24.2	26.9	28.4	-2.7	10.9	5.5	TCE	9.5	9.3	9.5	6.0	12.2	9.8	9.0	6.9	2.7	5.6		
9	9	Malaysia	TF	10.2	16.4	23.6	24.6	24.7	7.2	3.9	0.6	TF							-3.7	-4.8	4.7	5.4		
10	10	Mexico	TF	20.6	21.9	22.3	23.3	23.4	-2.5	4.2	0.5	TF	1.2	3.5	-0.8	3.1	8.2	-5.7	1.3	2.4	0.8	-2.2		
11	11	Austria	TCE	18.0	20.0	21.4	22.0	23.0	-2.6	3.0	4.6	TCE	6.7	5.2	-2.2	13.9	4.5	2.4	1.2	7.3	5.4	6.0		
12	13	Russian Federation	TF	19.2	19.9	19.4	20.3	22.7	-10.0	4.4	11.9	VF	13.7	13.7					13.0	14.5	9.3	11.6		
13	14	Hong Kong (China)	TF	8.8	14.8	16.9	20.1	22.3	-2.3	18.7	11.1	TF	6.6	8.6	14.3	3.5	7.5	4.7	5.7	11.4	14.8	12.1		
14	12	Ukraine	TF	6.4	17.6	20.8	21.2	21.4	-18.3	1.9	1.0	TF							-1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6		
15	16	Thailand	TF	9.6	11.6	14.1	15.9	19.1	-3.0	12.6	19.8	TF	7.3	7.1	7.7	2.0	12.0	6.9	14.0	53.3	25.7	0.0		
16	22	Saudi Arabia	TF	6.6	8.0	10.9	10.9	17.5	-26.2	-0.4	61.3	TF	-16.9	-16.9	30.2	-29.1	-29		36.5	120	67.2	27.2		
17	17	Greece	TF	13.1	14.8	14.9	15.0	16.4	-6.4	0.6	9.5	TF	-9.7	-11.7	-2.8	-20.1	-12.7	-6.5	13.1	14.2	8.3	3.9		
18	15	Canada	TF	19.6	18.8	15.7	16.1	16.0	-8.2	2.3	-0.5	TF	5.4	6.8	1.9	8.6	9.3	2.3	-3.5	2.4	-1.8	0.4		
19	19	Poland	TF	17.4	15.2	11.9	12.5	13.4	-8.3	4.9	7.1	TF	12.1	12.1					8.2	7.8	4.8	8.4		
20	20	Macao (China)	TF	5.2	9.0	10.4	11.9	12.9	-2.0	14.7	8.4	TF	6.1	8.5	15.4	1.2	9.3	5.4	-0.7	6.7	16.2	11.0		
21	21	Netherlands	TCE	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.9	11.3	-1.8	9.7	3.8	TCE	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.0		0.0	7.7	2.1	4.4		
22	25	Singapore	TF	6.1	7.1	7.5	9.2	10.4	-3.7	22.3	13.4	VF	13.2	14.7	13.5	14.6	16.0	8.9	15.7	14.1	14.7	8.4		
23	23	Hungary	TF	3.0	10.0	9.1	9.5	10.3	2.8	5.0	7.8	TF	2.8	2.8					7.3	7.7	9.6	5.4		
24	26	Croatia	TCE	5.3	7.7	8.7	9.1	9.9	0.3	4.8	9.0	TCE	5.6	13.8	15.8	-6.3	24.0	1.5	-0.1	13.5	7.5	10.6		
25	27	Korea, Republic of	VF	5.3	6.0	7.8	8.8	9.8	13.4	12.5	11.3	VF	24.3	22.0	28.6	21.6	17.3	28.3	2.8	5.3	17.5	18.0		
26	18	Egypt	TF	5.1	8.2	11.9	14.1	9.5	-3.1	17.9	-32.4	VF	29.1	32.0	-28.6	257.1	73.2	30.8	-45.3	-35.4	-24.0	-29.2		
27	24	Morocco	TF	4.3	5.8	8.3	9.3	9.3	5.9	11.4	0.6	TF	-3.7	-4.8	-9.1	-4.7	-1.0	-1.3	6.5	6.2	-4.0	-3.1		
28	29	Czech Rep	TF	4.8	9.4	8.8	8.6	8.8	-12.6	-2.5	1.7	TCE	14.4	14.4	14.7	11.7	16.0		2.5	12.1	4.0	4.4		
29	28	Denmark	TF	3.5	9.2	8.5	8.7	..	-5.2	2.3	..	TCE(1)	4.9	6.7	4.7	0.6	12.3	2.1	11.1	16.8	4.4	2.9		
30	30	Switzerland	THS	7.8	7.2	8.3	8.6	8.5	-3.7	4.0	-1.1	THS	-3.6	-3.7	-3.8	-5.1	-2.5	-3.1	0.5	3.2	-4.5	-2.2		
31	33	South Africa	TF	5.9	7.4	7.0	8.1	8.3	n.a.	15.1	3.3	TF	10.5	10.5	11.4	8.6	11.4		7.1	-1.3	2.2	5.2		
32	34	Untd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	3.1	5.8	6.8	7.4	8.1	-4.0	9.1	9.4	THS(2)	10.2	10.2	11.1	1.8	18.2		10.8	4.9	13.6	8.9		
33	36	Indonesia	TF	5.1	5.0	6.3	7.0	7.6	1.4	10.7	9.2	TF	8.8	11.0	18.9	4.3	10.1	3.0	6.4	6.4	11.7	12.0		
34	35	Belgium	TCE	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.5	-4.9	5.5	3.8	TCE	4.1		6.6	2.1			3.2	7.3	1.9	2.5		
35	38	Portugal	TCE	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.8	7.4	-8.9	5.4	8.8	TCE	3.3	3.1	3.2	-0.6	5.7	3.5	2.0	16.8	9.5	1.4		
36	39	Ireland	TF	6.6	7.3	7.2	6.5	..	-10.4	-9.4	..	TF*	-3.2	-1.2	-16.7	0.2	9.1	-8.2	8.7	17.1	7.8	-3.2		
37	40	Bulgaria	TF	2.8	4.8	5.7	6.0	6.3	-0.7	5.4	4.6	VF	-4.8	0.2	4.0	-4.1	0.4	-14.0	8.1	7.1	1.5	4.8		
38	42	India	TF	2.6	3.9	5.2	5.8	6.3	-2.2	11.8	8.9	TF	7.8	9.5	9.2	6.5	13.3	3.2	10.8	10.7	8.1	6.7		
39	31	Japan	VF	4.8	6.7	6.8	8.6	6.2	-18.7	26.8	-27.8	VF	40.1	9.5	-4.1	-19.3	92.5	164	-13.3	-50.3	-31.4	-13.5		
40	43	Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	2.6	3.4	4.4	5.6	6.1	14.3	26.7	9.3	VF	24.1	22.3	14.8	15.8	33.8	25.6	9.8	0.0	11.2	16.4		
41	46	Vietnam	VF	2.1	3.5	3.7	5.0	6.0	-11.5	34.8	19.1	VF	17.5	24.5	24.8	29.4	18.7	17.5	11.4	28.2	6.3	30.8		
42	41	Australia	VF	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	0.0	5.4	-0.2	VF	3.4	4.1	4.8	-0.5	8.6	0.9	-0.3	2.2	-2.5	0.3		
43	44	Argentina	TF	2.9	3.8	4.3	5.3	5.7	-8.4	23.6	6.3	TF							10.3	10.1	6.8	-0.8		
44	45	Brazil	TF	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.4	-4.9	7.5	5.3	TF							-4.5	17.6	5.2	10.4		
45	32	Syria	TF	2.1	3.6	6.1	8.5	5.1	12.2	40.3	-40.7	VF							-5.4	-45.9	-51.5	-52.4		
46	47	Sweden	TCE	3.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	2.7	2.0	1.6	TCE(3)	3.2	4.7	0.6	7.9	5.2	-0.6	0.1	10.4	-2.5	2.1		
47	37	Tunisia	TF	5.1	6.4	6.9	6.9	4.8	-2.1	0.0	-30.7	TF	48.4	52.8	74.6	39.0	47.4	49.9	-44.1	-36.2	-29.0	-16.6		
48	49	Dominican Rp	TF	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.3	0.3	3.3	4.4	TF	7.2	7.9	5.0	9.5	9.0	5.6	2.9	4.7	3.2	7.4		
49	51	Finland	TF	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.2	-4.5	7.2	14.2	TCE(2)	13.8	15.7	13.1	21.6	13.8	6.9	11.9	17.1	11.8	12.1		
50	53	Kazakhstan	TF	1.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	4.1	-9.5	8.8	20.6	VF							22.3	61.0	-25.0	36.6		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

International Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion)

Rank		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series															
		US\$					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)															
		2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11*/10	2012*								2011*			
'11	'10	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		World	475	679	853	928	1,032															
1	1	United States	82.9	82.2	94.2	103.5	116.1	sa	-14.7	9.9	12.2	12.4	12.7	7.0	15.6	15.5	11.4		8.6	15.5	15.3	9.4
2	2	Spain	30.0	48.0	53.2	52.5	59.9		-9.0	3.9	8.6	-0.7	0.5	3.3	0.0	-1.7	-4.1		6.7	12.2	8.8	5.7
3	3	France	33.0	44.0	49.5	46.9	54.5		-7.7	-0.3	10.7	6.8	15.4	16.4	13.9	15.5	-8.9		9.2	9.4	8.8	19.4
4	4	China	16.2	29.3	39.7	45.8	48.5	\$	-2.9	15.5	5.8	2.9	4.8	-0.3	10.7	4.4	0.6	0.1	4.3	5.8	5.3	7.6
5	5	Italy	27.5	35.4	40.2	38.8	43.0		-7.2	1.4	5.6	-1.8	-1.8	1.4	3.2	-7.7			4.9	4.3	8.9	1.6
6	6	Germany	18.7	29.2	34.6	34.7	38.8		-8.5	5.3	6.7	8.2	10.2	11.1	9.9	9.6	3.0		7.3	5.4	5.7	8.7
7	7	United Kingdom	21.9	30.7	30.1	32.4	35.1	sa	-1.3	8.4	4.4	9.7	9.7						8.7	0.5	12.3	-2.1
8	8	Australia	9.3	16.8	25.4	29.8	31.4		10.3	-0.2	-6.2	3.0	2.2	0.2	-1.7	8.0	5.5		-8.9	-6.3	-6.2	-3.0
9	9	Macao (China)	3.2	7.6	18.1	27.8	..		6.6	53.5	..											
10	10	Hong Kong (China)	5.9	10.3	16.4	22.2	27.7		6.7	35.6	25.0	25.1	25.1						18.7	25.0	23.0	32.1
11	12	Thailand	7.5	9.6	16.1	20.1	26.3		-9.0	15.7	28.3	9.7	9.7						18.4	77.7	45.6	-1.0
12	11	Turkey	7.6	18.2	21.3	20.8	23.0	\$	-3.2	-2.1	10.6	-7.0	-9.6	-3.5	-9.4	-14.4	-0.8		28.5	17.8	8.9	-1.0
13	13	Austria	9.8	16.1	19.4	18.6	19.9		-5.3	0.9	1.7								0.2	3.9	2.9	1.5
14	14	Malaysia	5.0	8.8	15.6	18.3	19.6		7.9	7.0	1.9	8.9	8.9						-1.9	-3.2	5.8	6.3
15	18	Singapore	5.1	6.2	9.4	14.1	18.0		-10.1	41.4	17.4	11.7	11.7						41.7	13.9	11.9	8.8
16	16	Switzerland	6.6	10.0	14.1	15.0	17.6		-1.4	1.5	-0.1	-3.8	-3.8						0.3	2.6	-1.9	-1.3
17	17	India	3.5	7.5	11.1	14.2	17.5		8.3	18.1	19.6	25.4	31.7	49.3	11.1	42.0	17.8	10.2	6.8	19.0	26.2	26.9
18	15	Canada	10.8	13.8	13.7	15.7	16.7		-6.0	4.2	1.9	9.9	9.9						-2.0	4.0	0.0	6.1
19	21	Greece	9.2	13.3	14.5	12.7	14.6		-10.6	-7.6	9.3	-12.2	-15.1	-9.4	-26.1	-11.2	-8.4		-2.1	10.4	10.5	5.6
20	20	Netherlands	7.2	10.5	12.4	12.9	14.4		-2.3	9.6	6.8	8.8	8.8						0.2	11.5	5.0	9.3
21	24	Sweden	4.1	6.8	10.3	11.1	13.9		6.3	1.7	13.0	33.8	33.8						1.2	7.6	13.2	29.4
22	26	Korea, Republic of	6.8	5.8	9.8	10.4	12.3	\$	0.5	5.5	18.8	38.5	21.3	20.9	15.2	27.6	72.4	61.1	23.4	-11.4	38.8	28.3
23	23	Mexico	8.3	11.8	11.5	12.0	11.9	\$	-13.9	4.2	-1.0	5.3	6.9	1.3	11.5	8.0	-0.1		-7.2	1.4	-0.4	3.6
24	25	Belgium	6.6	9.9	10.2	10.4	11.6		-8.2	6.4	6.9	-3.5	-3.5	-2.0	-3.4	-4.7			7.2	2.7	3.6	14.6
25	30	Russian Federation	3.4	5.9	9.4	8.8	11.4	\$	-20.9	-5.7	29.1								25.8	30.9	23.2	38.3
26	27	Portugal	5.2	7.7	9.6	10.1	11.3		-7.2	10.0	7.2	5.9	7.2	9.6	10.9	2.5	3.2		6.9	10.1	7.3	4.1
27	31	Taiwan (pr. of China)	3.7	5.0	6.8	8.7	11.0	\$	14.8	27.9	26.6	15.7	15.7						31.5	24.9	25.0	25.8
28	19	Japan	3.4	6.6	10.3	13.2	11.0		-13.8	20.2	-24.5	25.6	10.2	-1.1	-11.5	65.8	111		-11.3	-46.7	-28.5	-8.8
29	28	Poland	5.7	6.3	9.0	9.5	10.7		-1.0	3.8	9.1	22.8	22.8						26.4	4.0	11.4	1.1
30	29	South Africa	2.7	7.5	7.5	9.1	9.5	sa	-2.4	3.9	4.4	26.0	26.0						2.4	-13.7	10.7	21.9
31	32	Untd Arab Emirates	1.1	3.2	7.4	8.6	9.2		2.7	16.7	7.3											
32	33	Croatia	2.8	7.5	8.9	8.3	9.2	€	-14.5	-2.3	5.9	19.2	19.2						-15.4	9.1	7.8	-2.9
33	22	Egypt	4.3	6.9	10.8	12.5	8.7	\$	-2.1	16.5	-30.5	18.9	23.6	-23.6	64.4	120.5	14.2	9.6	-34.0	-35.4	-26.0	-25.6
34	37	Saudi Arabia	..	4.6	6.0	6.7	8.5		1.4	12.0	26.0								29.0	54.3	43.4	1.2
35	36	Indonesia	5.0	4.5	5.6	7.0	8.0	\$	-24.1	24.3	14.7	10.5	10.5						13.6	11.8	15.7	17.2
36	34	Lebanon	..	5.5	6.8	8.0	..	\$	16.4	18.3	..											
37	35	Czech Rep	3.0	4.8	7.0	7.1	7.6		-0.4	2.5	-0.7	14.9	14.9						-5.3	-11.0	5.6	7.6
38	38	Morocco	2.0	4.6	6.6	6.7	7.3		-4.9	6.8	4.8	1.0	-0.7	-1.6	10.5	-8.7	5.6		16.9	8.9	-1.1	0.5
39	41	Brazil	1.8	3.9	5.3	5.7	6.6	\$	-8.3	7.5	15.0	7.4	9.8	14.4	12.1	3.4	5.8	0.9	9.1	23.7	18.3	11.2
40	39	Syria	1.1	1.9	3.8	6.2	..		19.3	64.8	..											
41	40	Denmark	3.7	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.2		-6.0	6.5	4.4	4.5	4.5						3.1	7.6	3.8	2.4
42	47	Vietnam	..	2.3	3.1	4.5	5.6	\$	-22.4	45.9	26.3											
43	42	Hungary	3.8	4.1	5.6	5.4	5.6		11.5	-1.8	0.3	7.4	7.4						-4.8	0.7	-4.6	11.6
44	44	New Zealand	2.3	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.5		2.4	-7.2	2.8	-6.4	-6.4						2.6	-4.6	4.3	8.5
45	43	Argentina	2.9	2.7	4.0	4.9	5.3	\$	-14.8	24.8	8.2	-2.4	-2.4						6.1	24.9	16.3	-5.8
46	46	Norway	2.2	3.5	4.2	4.7	5.3		-2.9	8.9	4.4	9.7	9.7						1.3	3.1	4.9	7.9
47	45	Israel	4.1	2.9	3.7	4.8	4.8	\$	-12.6	27.5	1.7	6.8	4.8	0.0	7.6	7.2	12.0		7.7	1.6	5.4	-2.3
48	50	Ireland	2.6	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.6		-18.2	-12.3	8.5								3.0	18.0	10.6	-2.8
49	49	Luxembourg	1.8	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.5		-1.9	3.9	4.9	0.1	0.1						14.4	2.5	-1.5	6.4
50	48	Dominican Rp	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.4	\$	-2.8	4.0	3.4								2.9	4.6	1.7	4.8

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

International Tourism Receipts (euro billion)

Rank		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series															
		euro					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)															
		2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11*/10	2012*								2011*			
'11	'10	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		World	515	546	611	700	741															
1	1	United States	89.7	66.0	67.5	78.1	83.4	sa	-14.7	9.9	12.2	12.4	12.7	7.0	15.6	15.5	11.4		8.6	15.5	15.3	9.4
2	2	Spain	32.4	38.6	38.1	39.6	43.0		-9.0	3.9	8.6	-0.7	0.5	3.3	0.0	-1.7	-4.1		6.7	12.2	8.8	5.7
3	3	France	35.7	35.4	35.5	35.4	39.2		-7.7	-0.3	10.7	6.8	15.4	16.4	13.9	15.5	-8.9		9.2	9.4	8.8	19.4
4	4	China	17.6	23.5	28.4	34.6	34.8	\$	-2.9	15.5	5.8	2.9	4.8	-0.3	10.7	4.4	0.6	0.1	4.3	5.8	5.3	7.6
5	5	Italy	29.8	28.5	28.9	29.3	30.9		-7.2	1.4	5.6	-1.8	-1.8	1.4	3.2	-7.7			4.9	4.3	8.9	1.6
6	6	Germany	20.2	23.4	24.8	26.2	27.9		-8.5	5.3	6.7	8.2	10.2	11.1	9.9	9.6	3.0		7.3	5.4	5.7	8.7
7	7	United Kingdom	23.7	24.7	21.6	24.4	25.2	sa	-1.3	8.4	4.4	9.7	9.7						8.7	0.5	12.3	-2.1
8	8	Australia	10.0	13.5	18.2	22.5	22.6		10.3	-0.2	-6.2	3.0	2.2	0.2	-1.7	8.0	5.5		-8.9	-6.3	-6.2	-3.0
9	9	Macao (China)	3.5	6.1	13.0	21.0	..		6.6	53.5	..											
10	10	Hong Kong (China)	6.4	8.3	11.8	16.7	19.9		6.7	35.6	25.0	25.1	25.1						18.7	25.0	23.0	32.1
11	12	Thailand	8.1	7.7	11.5	15.2	18.9		-9.0	15.7	28.3	9.7	9.7						18.4	77.7	45.6	-1.0
12	11	Turkey	8.3	14.6	15.2	15.7	16.5	\$	-3.2	-2.1	10.6	-7.0	-9.6	-3.5	-9.4	-14.4	-0.8		28.5	17.8	8.9	-1.0
13	13	Austria	10.6	12.9	13.9	14.0	14.3		-5.3	0.9	1.7								0.2	3.9	2.9	1.5
14	14	Malaysia	5.4	7.1	11.2	13.8	14.1		7.9	7.0	1.9	8.9	8.9						-1.9	-3.2	5.8	6.3
15	18	Singapore	5.6	5.0	6.7	10.7	12.9		-10.1	41.4	17.4	11.7	11.7						41.7	13.9	11.9	8.8
16	16	Switzerland	7.2	8.1	10.1	11.3	12.6		-1.4	1.5	-0.1	-3.8	-3.8						0.3	2.6	-1.9	-1.3
17	17	India	3.7	6.0	8.0	10.7	12.6		8.3	18.1	19.6	25.4	31.7	49.3	11.1	42.0	17.8	10.2	6.8	19.0	26.2	26.9
18	15	Canada	11.7	11.1	9.8	11.9	12.0		-6.0	4.2	1.9	9.9	9.9						-2.0	4.0	0.0	6.1
19	21	Greece	10.0	10.7	10.4	9.6	10.5		-10.6	-7.6	9.3	-12.2	-15.1	-9.4	-26.1	-11.2	-8.4		-2.1	10.4	10.5	5.6
20	20	Netherlands	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.7	10.4		-2.3	9.6	6.8	8.8	8.8						0.2	11.5	5.0	9.3
21	24	Sweden	4.4	5.5	7.4	8.4	10.0		6.3	1.7	13.0											29.4
22	26	Korea, Republic of	7.4	4.7	7.0	7.8	8.8	\$	0.5	5.5	18.8	38.5	21.3	20.9	15.2	27.6	72.4	61.1	23.4	-11.4	38.8	28.3
23	23	Mexico	9.0	9.5	8.3	9.0	8.5	\$	-13.9	4.2	-1.0	5.3	6.9	1.3	11.5	8.0	-0.1		-7.2	1.4	-0.4	3.6
24	25	Belgium	7.1	7.9	7.3	7.8	8.4		-8.2	6.4	6.9	-3.5	-3.5	-2.0	-3.4	-4.7			7.2	2.7	3.6	14.6
25	30	Russian Federation	3.7	4.7	6.7	6.7	8.2	\$	-20.9	-5.7	29.1								25.8	30.9	23.2	38.3
26	27	Portugal	5.7	6.2	6.9	7.6	8.1		-7.2	10.0	7.2	5.9	7.2	9.6	10.9	2.5	3.2		6.9	10.1	7.3	4.1
27	31	Taiwan (pr. of China)	4.0	4.0	4.9	6.6	7.9	\$	14.8	27.9	26.6	15.7	15.7						31.5	24.9	25.0	25.8
28	19	Japan	3.7	5.3	7.4	10.0	7.9		-13.8	20.2	-24.5	25.6	10.2	-1.1	-11.5	65.8	111		-11.3	-46.7	-28.5	-8.8
29	28	Poland	6.1	5.0	6.5	7.2	7.7		-1.0	3.8	9.1	22.8	22.8						26.4	4.0	11.4	1.1
30	29	South Africa	2.9	6.0	5.4	6.8	6.9	sa	-2.4	3.9	4.4	26.0	26.0						2.4	-13.7	10.7	21.9
31	32	Untd Arab Emirates	1.2	2.6	5.3	6.5	6.6		2.7	16.7	7.3											
32	33	Croatia	3.0	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.6	€	-14.5	-2.3	5.9	19.2	19.2						-15.4	9.1	7.8	-2.9
33	22	Egypt	4.7	5.5	7.7	9.4	6.3	\$	-2.1	16.5	-30.5	18.9	23.6	-23.6	64.4	120.5	14.2	9.6	-34.0	-35.4	-26.0	-25.6
34	37	Saudi Arabia	..	3.7	4.3	5.1	6.1		1.4	12.0	26.0								29.0	54.3	43.4	1.2
35	36	Indonesia	5.4	3.6	4.0	5.2	5.7	\$	-24.1	24.3	14.7	10.5	10.5						13.6	11.8	15.7	17.2
36	34	Lebanon	..	4.4	4.9	6.0	..	\$	16.4	18.3	..											
37	35	Czech Rep	3.2	3.9	5.0	5.4	5.5		-0.4	2.5	-0.7	14.9	14.9						-5.3	-11.0	5.6	7.6
38	38	Morocco	2.2	3.7	4.7	5.1	5.2		-4.9	6.8	4.8	1.0	-0.7	-1.6	10.5	-8.7	5.6		16.9	8.9	-1.1	0.5
39	41	Brazil	2.0	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.7	\$	-8.3	7.5	15.0	7.4	9.8	14.4	12.1	3.4	5.8	0.9	9.1	23.7	18.3	11.2
40	39	Syria	1.2	1.6	2.7	4.7	..		19.3	64.8	..											
41	40	Denmark	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.5		-6.0	6.5	4.4	4.5	4.5						3.1	7.6	3.8	2.4
42	47	Vietnam	..	1.8	2.2	3.4	4.0	\$	-22.4	45.9	26.3											
43	42	Hungary	4.1	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.0		11.5	-1.8	0.3	7.4	7.4						-4.8	0.7	-4.6	11.6
44	44	New Zealand	2.5	4.2	3.3	3.7	4.0		2.4	-7.2	2.8	-6.4	-6.4						2.6	-4.6	4.3	8.5
45	43	Argentina	3.1	2.2	2.8	3.7	3.8	\$	-14.8	24.8	8.2	-2.4	-2.4						6.1	24.9	16.3	-5.8
46	46	Norway	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	3.8		-2.9	8.9	4.4	9.7	9.7						1.3	3.1	4.9	7.9
47	45	Israel	4.5	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.5	\$	-12.6	27.5	1.7	6.8	4.8	0.0	7.6	7.2	12.0		7.7	1.6	5.4	-2.3
48	50	Ireland	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.3		-18.2	-12.3	8.5								3.0	18.0	10.6	-2.8
49	49	Luxembourg	2.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3		-1.9	3.9	4.9	0.1	0.1						14.4	2.5	-1.5	6.4
50	48	Dominican Rp	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1	\$	-2.8	4.0	3.4								2.9	4.6	1.7	4.8

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

About receipts and expenditure data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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International Tourism Expenditure (US\$ billion)

Rank		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series															
		US\$					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)															
		2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11*/10	2012*					2011*						
'11	'10	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	World	475	679	853	928	1,032																
1	1 Germany	53.0	74.4	81.2	78.1	84.3		-5.9	1.3	2.8	11.8	9.5	4.0	13.8	10.9	18.9		1.1	-0.6	6.1	2.8	
2	2 United States	65.4	69.9	74.1	75.5	78.7	sa	-7.9	1.9	4.2	9.0	8.9	5.3	11.0	10.6	9.3		1.5	8.0	4.2	3.1	
3	3 China	13.1	21.8	43.7	54.9	72.6	\$	20.9	25.6	32.2	25.0	25.0						30.2	30.3	51.8	17.2	
4	4 United Kingdom	38.4	59.6	50.1	50.0	51.0	sa	-13.6	0.5	-1.6	1.5	1.5						-2.9	-0.5	-3.6	0.6	
5	5 France	22.6	31.8	38.4	39.0	44.1		-1.5	7.1	7.6	-18.3	-14.3	-8.8	-13.5	-18.6	-26.1		17.4	13.7	9.5	-7.8	
6	6 Canada	12.4	18.0	24.2	29.6	33.1		-3.3	10.0	7.5	7.1	7.1						4.6	9.5	11.3	4.7	
7	9 Russian Federation	8.8	17.3	20.9	26.6	32.5	\$	-12.1	27.2	22.1								21.4	24.7	21.8	20.5	
8	8 Italy	15.7	22.4	27.9	27.1	28.7		-4.3	2.0	0.8	-4.7	-4.7	-5.8	-6.9	-1.6			8.0	-0.5	-1.5	-0.3	
9	7 Japan	31.9	27.3	25.1	27.9	27.2		-18.4	4.0	-11.2	7.1	2.1	-5.1	1.9	8.7	27.7		-5.2	-19.8	-11.7	-8.7	
10	10 Australia	6.4	11.3	17.6	22.2	26.9		2.5	7.3	8.0	8.4	8.8	3.1	9.3	16.7	7.1		8.3	10.4	7.5	5.9	
11	13 Belgium	9.4	15.0	20.4	18.9	22.2		9.0	-2.6	12.0	-21.6	-21.6	-22.6	-18.6	-22.8			6.2	13.3	11.3	17.2	
12	18 Brazil	3.9	4.7	10.9	16.4	21.3	\$	-0.6	50.7	29.5	7.7	13.2	12.7	31.7	-1.1	-7.6	9.7	42.3	48.1	34.5	2.6	
13	15 Singapore	4.5	10.1	15.8	18.6	21.1		-0.4	10.2	4.5	7.9	7.9						3.9	5.4	4.9	3.8	
14	12 Netherlands	12.2	16.2	20.7	19.6	20.5		0.4	-0.2	-0.4	4.8	4.8						-2.6	-0.7	1.2	-1.1	
15	14 Korea, Republic of	7.1	15.4	15.0	18.8	19.5	\$	-21.1	24.9	3.6	-2.4	-0.5	-8.7	11.1	-0.7	-6.7	-3.8	9.0	12.7	2.6	-8.4	
16	16 Hong Kong (China)	12.5	13.3	15.7	17.5	19.1		-3.1	12.0	9.6	7.2	7.2						9.4	13.1	9.1	6.9	
17	11 Saudi Arabia	..	9.1	20.4	21.1	18.2		35.0	3.5	-14.1								-2.0	-30.1	-0.1	-19.6	
18	17 Spain	6.0	15.1	16.9	16.8	17.3		-12.6	4.8	-1.9	-3.9	-5.3	-6.8	-4.7	-4.5	0.7		0.1	-4.4	-2.4	-0.8	
19	20 Norway	4.6	9.7	12.0	13.7	16.3		-2.6	9.1	10.4	7.1	7.1						9.8	15.5	8.1	8.4	
20	21 Sweden	8.0	10.5	11.9	13.3	15.8		-6.1	4.8	7.5	6.7	6.7						5.4	18.5	4.2	3.1	
21	19 Iran	0.7	3.7	9.1	14.2	..	\$	19.2	55.8	..												
22	24 India	2.7	6.2	9.3	10.6	13.7		8.8	6.9	32.9	12.4	12.4						19.5	46.8	26.7	40.5	
23	22 Untd Arab Emirates	3.0	6.2	10.3	11.8	13.2		-22.1	14.2	11.8												
24	23 Switzerland	5.4	8.8	10.9	11.1	12.5		0.6	-1.9	-4.4	2.4	2.4						-3.5	-6.5	-6.9	0.9	
25	29 Malaysia	2.1	3.7	6.5	7.9	10.8		1.7	11.9	29.0	17.6	17.6						23.7	20.8	27.9	42.7	
26	25 Austria	6.3	9.3	10.8	10.2	10.5		0.3	-0.3	-2.4								-16.2	0.4	-3.8	12.3	
27	26 Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.1	8.7	7.8	9.4	10.1	\$	-14.4	20.0	8.1	2.8	2.8						11.2	10.2	15.0	-4.0	
28	27 Denmark	4.7	6.9	9.0	9.1	9.9		-2.8	6.2	4.0	1.4	1.4						4.0	6.8	2.6	2.7	
29	32 Kuwait	2.5	4.5	6.2	6.4	8.1		-12.5	3.4	21.8												
30	28 Poland	3.3	5.5	7.4	8.6	8.0		-2.2	14.7	-8.9	36.0	36.0						-7.3	-15.0	-13.8	5.3	
31	31 Mexico	5.5	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.8	\$	-15.9	0.7	8.0	2.7	5.2	-1.4	1.8	15.3	-3.5		3.0	12.8	11.1	5.0	
32	30 Ireland	2.5	6.1	8.8	7.7	7.7		-10.8	-7.3	-4.9								-13.0	4.7	-8.2	-1.4	
33	34 Nigeria	0.6	0.2	5.1	5.6	6.7	\$	-48.5	11.2	18.1								-20.6	-20.6	50.4	50.4	
34	33 Indonesia	3.2	3.6	5.3	6.4	6.2	\$	-4.3	20.3	-3.3	12.2	12.2						-4.1	-1.8	-7.5	-0.6	
35	36 Thailand	2.8	3.8	4.4	5.5	5.7		-9.0	15.0	-2.2	3.0	3.0						0.7	-11.0	2.7	-0.7	
36	37 Argentina	4.4	2.8	4.5	4.9	5.5	\$	-1.5	8.6	13.0	13.0	13.0						13.2	7.1	9.6	21.7	
37	35 South Africa	2.1	3.4	4.1	5.6	5.2	sa	-3.7	18.1	-6.9	-13.3	-13.3						4.0	6.5	-12.2	-21.3	
38	38 Turkey	1.7	2.9	4.1	4.8	5.0	\$	18.3	16.4	3.1	-30.9	-36.5	-34.8	-39.4	-35.6	-14.8		20.8	13.3	-20.0	3.6	
39	39 Lebanon	..	2.9	4.0	4.7	..	\$	12.6	18.0	..												
40	40 Finland	1.9	3.1	4.4	4.2	4.8		2.7	2.1	7.2	14.1	14.1						-2.8	17.1	9.0	4.5	
41	41 Czech Rep	1.3	2.4	4.1	4.1	4.6		-1.9	0.6	3.8	10.3	10.3						11.1	13.6	-3.1	-3.2	
42	43 Ukraine	0.5	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.5	\$	-17.2	12.4	19.2	4.0	4.0						18.9	21.5	23.3	11.4	
43	42 Portugal	2.2	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.1		-7.7	8.9	0.7	-1.7	0.4	4.1	0.6	-2.7	-6.9		2.4	1.6	-1.7	0.8	
44	44 Luxembourg	1.3	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.8		0.7	3.1	1.5	2.3	2.3						0.4	3.0	0.7	2.2	
45	45 Philippines	1.6	1.3	2.7	3.4	3.6	\$	31.2	26.6	6.7	7.2	7.2	16.8	-5.9	14.0			2.3	9.9	4.8	9.7	
46	46 Israel	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.5	\$	-15.4	17.4	3.7	10.1	10.1						-15.9	18.4	-0.4	15.3	
47	47 New Zealand	1.2	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4		-4.7	4.3	3.5	9.1	9.1						4.4	6.2	3.3	0.6	
48	48 Greece	4.6	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.2		-9.5	-11.1	5.1	-24.1	-19.9	-19.0	-35.7	-4.8	-35.7		3.3	-5.3	26.4	-5.7	
49	49 Hungary	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.5		1.9	-8.9	-1.3	-6.6	-6.6						1.5	-7.3	-5.3	8.9	
50	52 Venezuela	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.4	\$	-10.0	-1.4	32.7												

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11*/10	2012*						2011*					
'11	'10	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		World	515	546	611	700	741															
1	1	Germany	57.4	59.8	58.2	58.9	60.6		-5.9	1.3	2.8	11.8	9.5	4.0	13.8	10.9	18.9		1.1	-0.6	6.1	2.8
2	2	United States	70.8	56.2	53.1	57.0	56.5	sa	-7.9	1.9	4.2	9.0	8.9	5.3	11.0	10.6	9.3		1.5	8.0	4.2	3.1
3	3	China	14.2	17.5	31.3	41.4	52.2	\$	20.9	25.6	32.2	25.0	25.0						30.2	30.3	51.8	17.2
4	4	United Kingdom	41.6	47.9	36.0	37.7	36.6	sa	-13.6	0.5	-1.6	1.5	1.5						-2.9	-0.5	-3.6	0.6
5	5	France	24.5	25.6	27.5	29.4	31.7		-1.5	7.1	7.6	-18.3	-14.3	-8.8	-13.5	-18.6	-26.1		17.4	13.7	9.5	-7.8
6	6	Canada	13.5	14.5	17.3	22.3	23.8		-3.3	10.0	7.5	7.1	7.1						4.6	9.5	11.3	4.7
7	9	Russian Federation	9.6	13.9	15.0	20.1	23.3	\$	-12.1	27.2	22.1								21.4	24.7	21.8	20.5
8	8	Italy	17.0	18.0	20.0	20.4	20.6		-4.3	2.0	0.8	-4.7	-4.7	-5.8	-6.9	-1.6			8.0	-0.5	-1.5	-0.3
9	7	Japan	34.5	22.0	18.0	21.0	19.5		-18.4	4.0	-11.2	7.1	2.1	-5.1	1.9	8.7	27.7		-5.2	-19.8	-11.7	-8.7
10	10	Australia	6.9	9.0	12.6	16.7	19.3		2.5	7.3	8.0	8.4	8.8	3.1	9.3	16.7	7.1		8.3	10.4	7.5	5.9
11	13	Belgium	10.2	12.0	14.6	14.3	16.0		9.0	-2.6	12.0	-21.6	-21.6	-22.6	-18.6	-22.8			6.2	13.3	11.3	17.2
12	18	Brazil	4.2	3.8	7.8	12.4	15.3	\$	-0.6	50.7	29.5	7.7	13.2	12.7	31.7	-1.1	-7.6	9.7	42.3	48.1	34.5	2.6
13	15	Singapore	4.9	8.1	11.4	14.1	15.2		-0.4	10.2	4.5	7.9	7.9						3.9	5.4	4.9	3.8
14	12	Netherlands	13.2	13.0	14.8	14.8	14.7		0.4	-0.2	-0.4	4.8	4.8						-2.6	-0.7	1.2	-1.1
15	14	Korea, Republic of	7.7	12.4	10.8	14.2	14.0	\$	-21.1	24.9	3.6	-2.4	-0.5	-8.7	11.1	-0.7	-6.7	-3.8	9.0	12.7	2.6	-8.4
16	16	Hong Kong (China)	13.5	10.7	11.2	13.2	13.7		-3.1	12.0	9.6	7.2	7.2						9.4	13.1	9.1	6.9
17	11	Saudi Arabia	..	7.3	14.6	15.9	13.0		35.0	3.5	-14.1								-2.0	-30.1	-0.1	-19.6
18	17	Spain	6.5	12.1	12.1	12.7	12.4		-12.6	4.8	-1.9	-3.9	-5.3	-6.8	-4.7	-4.5	0.7		0.1	-4.4	-2.4	-0.8
19	20	Norway	5.0	7.8	8.6	10.3	11.7		-2.6	9.1	10.4	7.1	7.1						9.8	15.5	8.1	8.4
20	21	Sweden	8.7	8.5	8.5	10.0	11.4		-6.1	4.8	7.5	6.7	6.7						5.4	18.5	4.2	3.1
21	19	Iran	0.7	3.0	6.5	10.7	..	\$	19.2	55.8	..											
22	24	India	2.9	5.0	6.7	8.0	9.9		8.8	6.9	32.9	12.4	12.4						19.5	46.8	26.7	40.5
23	22	Untd Arab Emirates	3.3	5.0	7.4	8.9	9.5		-22.1	14.2	11.8											
24	23	Switzerland	5.9	7.1	7.8	8.4	9.0		0.6	-1.9	-4.4	2.4	2.4						-3.5	-6.5	-6.9	0.9
25	29	Malaysia	2.2	3.0	4.6	6.0	7.7		1.7	11.9	29.0	17.6	17.6						23.7	20.8	27.9	42.7
26	25	Austria	6.8	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.5		0.3	-0.3	-2.4								-16.2	0.4	-3.8	12.3
27	26	Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.8	7.0	5.6	7.1	7.3	\$	-14.4	20.0	8.1	2.8	2.8						11.2	10.2	15.0	-4.0
28	27	Denmark	5.1	5.5	6.4	6.9	7.1		-2.8	6.2	4.0	1.4	1.4						4.0	6.8	2.6	2.7
29	32	Kuwait	2.7	3.6	4.4	4.8	5.8		-12.5	3.4	21.8											
30	28	Poland	3.6	4.5	5.3	6.5	5.8		-2.2	14.7	-8.9	36.0	36.0						-7.3	-15.0	-13.8	5.3
31	31	Mexico	6.0	6.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	\$	-15.9	0.7	8.0	2.7	5.2	-1.4	1.8	15.3	-3.5		3.0	12.8	11.1	5.0
32	30	Ireland	2.8	4.9	6.3	5.8	5.5		-10.8	-7.3	-4.9								-13.0	4.7	-8.2	-1.4
33	34	Nigeria	0.6	0.2	3.6	4.2	4.8	\$	-48.5	11.2	18.1								-20.6	-20.6	50.4	50.4
34	33	Indonesia	3.5	2.9	3.8	4.8	4.4	\$	-4.3	20.3	-3.3	12.2	12.2						-4.1	-1.8	-7.5	-0.6
35	36	Thailand	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.2	4.1		-9.0	15.0	-2.2	3.0	3.0						0.7	-11.0	2.7	-0.7
36	37	Argentina	4.8	2.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	\$	-1.5	8.6	13.0	13.0	13.0						13.2	7.1	9.6	21.7
37	35	South Africa	2.3	2.7	2.9	4.2	3.8	sa	-3.7	18.1	-6.9	-13.3	-13.3						4.0	6.5	-12.2	-21.3
38	38	Turkey	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.6	\$	18.3	16.4	3.1	-30.9	-36.5	-34.8	-39.4	-35.6	-14.8		20.8	13.3	-20.0	3.6
39	39	Lebanon	..	2.3	2.9	3.6	..	\$	12.6	18.0	..											
40	40	Finland	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.4		2.7	2.1	7.2	14.1	14.1						-2.8	17.1	9.0	4.5
41	41	Czech Rep	1.4	1.9	2.9	3.1	3.3		-1.9	0.6	3.8	10.3	10.3						11.1	13.6	-3.1	-3.2
42	43	Ukraine	0.5	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2	\$	-17.2	12.4	19.2	4.0	4.0						18.9	21.5	23.3	11.4
43	42	Portugal	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0		-7.7	8.9	0.7	-1.7	0.4	4.1	0.6	-2.7	-6.9		2.4	1.6	-1.7	0.8
44	44	Luxembourg	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7		0.7	3.1	1.5	2.3	2.3						0.4	3.0	0.7	2.2
45	45	Philippines	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.6	2.6	\$	31.2	26.6	6.7	7.2	7.2	16.8	-5.9	14.0			2.3	9.9	4.8	9.7
46	46	Israel	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	\$	-15.4	17.4	3.7	10.1	10.1						-15.9	18.4	-0.4	15.3
47	47	New Zealand	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.5		-4.7	4.3	3.5	9.1	9.1						4.4	6.2	3.3	0.6
48	48	Greece	4.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3		-9.5	-11.1	5.1	-24.1	-19.9	-19.0	-35.7	-4.8	-35.7		3.3	-5.3	26.4	-5.7
49	49	Hungary	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8		1.9	-8.9	-1.3	-6.6	-6.6						1.5	-7.3	-5.3	8.9
50	50	Venezuela	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7		-10.0	-1.4	32.7											

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

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

	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)													
	Series	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	10/09	11/10	Series	2012*								2011			
		(1000)						(%)			YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Europe		384,953	440,686	461,662	474,755	503,963	2.8	6.2			4.0	4.9	6.1	5.1	3.8	1.9		5.1	8.8	5.3	5.2
- of which EU-27		323,704	352,420	356,769	364,916	384,996	2.3	5.5			3.7	4.7	5.5	5.3	3.6	1.7		4.1	7.9	5.1	4.3
Northern Europe		43,356	56,100	55,997	56,125	59,284	0.2	5.6			5.4	5.5	6.9	5.1	4.4	5.3		5.3	11.3	4.0	1.8
Denmark	TF	3,535	9,178	8,547	8,744	..	2.3	..	TCE(1)	4.9	6.7	4.7	0.6	12.3	2.1		11.1	16.8	4.4	2.9	
Finland	TF	2,714	3,140	3,423	3,670	4,192	7.2	14.2	TCE	13.8	15.7	13.1	21.6	13.8	6.9		11.9	17.1	11.8	12.1	
Iceland	TCE	634	871	1,280	1,223	1,418	-4.4	16.0	THS(2)	27.9	39.0	32.4	36.4	45.0	6.5		3.6	17.2	18.8	21.7	
Ireland	TF	6,646	7,333	7,189	6,515	..	-9.4	..	TF*	-3.2	-1.2	-16.7	0.2	9.1	-8.2	-2.4	8.7	17.1	7.8	-3.2	
Norway	THS	2,787	2,656	2,503	2,723	2,973	8.8	9.2	THS	5.0	9.1	13.9	13.0	2.1	-2.1	2.1	9.6	9.2	10.0	5.6	
Sweden	TCE	3,828	4,883	4,855	4,951	5,029	2.0	1.6	TCE	3.2	4.7	0.6	7.9	5.2	-0.6		0.1	10.4	-2.5	2.1	
United Kingdom	TF	23,212	28,039	28,199	28,299	29,192	0.4	3.2	VF	6.0	4.1	10.6	2.8	-0.7	10.3		2.8	7.3	1.2	0.5	
Western Europe		139,658	141,670	148,536	153,847	159,045	3.6	3.4		4.6	5.8	3.9	8.0	5.6	1.8		3.2	4.4	2.3	4.5	
Austria	TCE	17,982	19,952	21,355	22,004	23,012	3.0	4.6	TCE	6.7	5.2	-2.2	13.9	4.5	2.4	19.4	1.2	7.3	5.4	6.0	
Belgium	TCE	6,457	6,742	6,814	7,186	7,456	5.5	3.8	TCE	4.1		6.6	2.1				3.2	7.3	1.9	2.5	
France	TF	77,190	74,988	76,764	77,148	79,500	0.5	3.0	TCE	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.8	4.7			2.5	1.8	1.2	4.0	
Germany	TCE	18,992	21,499	24,223	26,875	28,352	10.9	5.5	TCE	9.5	9.3	9.5	6.0	12.2	9.8		9.0	6.9	2.7	5.6	
Liechtenstein	THS	62	50	52	50	53	-4.8	7.1	THS	-14.2		-20.8	-7.6				9.5	19.8	-2.3	5.7	
Luxembourg	TCE	852	913	849	793	543	-6.5	-31.6	TCE		52.5						-40.2	-35.6	-19.8	-39.7	
Monaco	THS	300	286	265	279	295	5.5	5.6	THS	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1			8.4	1.5	9.0	3.9	
Netherlands	TCE	10,003	10,012	9,921	10,883	11,300	9.7	3.8	TCE	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.0			0.0	7.7	2.1	4.4	
Switzerland	THS	7,821	7,229	8,294	8,628	8,534	4.0	-1.1	THS	-3.6	-3.7	-3.8	-5.1	-2.5	-3.1		0.5	3.2	-4.5	-2.2	
Central/Eastern Europe		69,345	90,419	92,619	95,676	103,457	3.3	8.1		7.6	9.2	9.8	8.4	9.3	4.3		8.4	11.2	5.3	8.9	
Armenia	TF	45	319	575	684	758	18.9	10.8	TF	-9.0	-9.0						23.4	10.4	10.8	5.2	
Azerbaijan	TF		693	1,005	1,280	1,562	27.4	22.0	VF								14.8	14.8	13.5	13.5	
Bulgaria	TF	2,785	4,837	5,739	6,047	6,324	5.4	4.6	VF	-4.8	0.2	4.0	-4.1	0.4	-14.0	-4.6	8.1	7.1	1.5	4.8	
Czech Rep	TF	4,773	9,404	8,848	8,629	8,775	-2.5	1.7	TCE	14.4	14.4	14.7	11.7	16.0			2.5	12.1	4.0	4.4	
Estonia	TF	1,220	1,917	1,900	2,120	2,460	11.6	16.0	TCE	9.6	11.0	7.2	6.0	19.2	7.0		16.6	17.2	14.0	15.6	
Georgia	VF	387	560	1,500	2,032	2,820	35.4	38.8	VF	48.2	39.4	41.3	35.1	40.9	61.0	57.3	41.3	47.5	40.9	28.7	
Hungary	TF	..	9,979	9,058	9,510	10,250	5.0	7.8	TF	2.8	2.8						7.3	7.7	9.6	5.4	
Kazakhstan	TF	1,471	3,143	3,118	3,393	4,093	8.8	20.6	VF								22.3	61.0	-25.0	36.6	
Kyrgyzstan	TF	59	319	2,147	1,316	..	-38.7	..	TF												
Latvia	TF	509	1,116	1,323	1,373	1,493	3.8	8.7	TCE	10.5	14.9	14.6	28.1	5.3	1.0		29.5	31.2	11.7	22.3	
Lithuania	TF	1,083	2,000	1,341	1,507	..	12.4	..	TCE	13.3	13.3	19.6	6.9	12.8			39.8	18.7	14.7	16.9	
Poland	TF	17,400	15,200	11,890	12,470	13,350	4.9	7.1	TF	12.1	12.1						8.2	7.8	4.8	8.4	
Rep Moldova	TCE	18	67	60	64	75	6.8	17.9	TCE	27.0	27.0						14.0	16.8	18.2	21.4	
Romania	TCE	867	1,430	1,276	1,343	1,515	5.3	12.8	TCE	10.2	9.8	10.4	3.3	14.4	11.1		10.2	10.9	15.2	13.4	
Russian Federation	TF	19,198	19,940	19,420	20,271	22,686	4.4	11.9	VF	13.7	13.7						13.0	14.5	9.3	11.6	
Slovakia	TCE	1,053	1,515	1,298	1,327	1,460	2.2	10.1	TCE	2.7	1.7	8.8	1.3	-4.0	5.2		7.0	15.3	8.7	10.0	
Ukraine	TF	6,431	17,631	20,798	21,203	21,415	1.9	1.0	TF								-1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Uzbekistan	TF	302	242	1,215	975	..	-19.8	..	TF												
Southern/Medit. Eu.		132,593	152,496	164,511	169,107	182,178	2.8	7.7		0.2	0.7	5.1	-0.6	-1.5	-0.8		4.9	10.4	8.4	4.5	
Albania	TF		628	1,792	2,347	..	31.0	..	VF								40.4	38.6	8.4	29.7	
Andorra	TF	2,946	2,418	1,830	1,808	1,948	-1.2	7.7	TF								-5.4	1.0	16.4	18.4	
Bosnia & Herzg	TCE	171	217	311	365	392	17.5	7.2	TCE	10.2	3.3	11.9	-17.1	12.9	23.4		5.8	5.6	11.1	4.4	
Croatia	TCE	5,338	7,743	8,694	9,111	9,927	4.8	9.0	TCE	5.6	13.8	15.8	-6.3	24.0	1.5		-0.1	13.5	7.5	10.6	
Cyprus	TF	2,686	2,470	2,141	2,173	2,392	1.5	10.1	TF			7.1	-11.0		-5.1	3.5	0.3	14.1	11.2	5.7	
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	TCE	224	197	259	262	327	1.0	25.1	TCE	8.5	5.7	27.3	-5.8	-1.0	14.4		20.9	21.7	31.8	22.3	
Greece	TF	13,096	14,765	14,915	15,007	16,427	0.6	9.5	TF	-9.7	-11.7	-2.8	-20.1	-12.7	-6.5		13.1	14.2	8.3	3.9	
Israel	TF	2,417	1,903	2,321	2,803	2,820	20.8	0.6	TF	2.9	-0.4	-1.1	1.3	-1.1	13.5	0.6	6.4	2.7	2.0	-6.9	
Italy	TF	41,181	36,513	43,239	43,626	46,119	0.9	5.7	TF	-0.1	-0.1	5.5	2.1	-6.1			2.4	7.8	8.2	1.3	
Malta	TF	1,216	1,171	1,182	1,336	1,412	13.0	5.6	TF	-6.6	-10.9	-4.0	-5.8	-18.8	1.6		23.5	6.3	0.3	2.0	
Montenegro	TCE		..	1,044	1,088	1,201	4.2	10.4	TCE	-0.4	5.2	16.0	-23.8	22.6	0.8	-4.0	-1.1	9.6	10.7	18.2	
Portugal	TCE	5,725	5,956	6,479	6,832	7,432	5.4	8.8	TCE*	3.3	3.1	3.2	-0.6	5.7	3.5		2.0	16.8	9.5	1.4	
San Marino	THS	43	50	151	120	156	-20.9	30.3	THS	-15.0	-15.0	-19.5	-36.8	3.7			69.5	18.3	35.9	11.6	
Serbia	TCE		..	645	683	764	5.8	11.9	TCE	13.8	16.2	39.4	-8.1	18.8	8.9		10.8	19.4	8.2	9.5	
Slovenia	TCE	1,090	1,555	1,824	1,869	2,037	2.5	9.0	TCE*	9.2	4.5	5.5	3.5	4.2	9.3	17.9	7.1	9.7	10.1	5.9	
Spain	TF	46,403	55,914	52,178	52,677	56,694	1.0	7.6	TF	2.4	2.6	4.6	0.8	2.5	-1.7	5.8	1.6	8.7	8.5	6.1	
Turkey	TF	9,586	20,273	25,506	27,000	29,343	5.9	8.7	TF	-3.8	-5.3	1.3	-6.7	-8.3	-4.1	-1.7	14.6	11.6	7.1	4.0	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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)															
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11/10	2012*					2011*						
										YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	(million)																				
Europe	231,666	349,503	412,257	409,652	463,835																
- of which EU-27	201,448	294,353	339,008	335,381	377,945																
<i>Northern Europe</i>	<i>36,054</i>	<i>53,645</i>	<i>58,438</i>	<i>61,425</i>	<i>69,703</i>																
Denmark	3,696	5,278	5,617	5,704	6,237		-6.0	6.5	4.4	4.5	4.5						3.1	7.6	3.8	2.4	
Finland	1,412	2,186	2,820	2,902	3,853		-7.3	8.3	26.5	40.6	40.6						26.2	21.6	26.4	32.0	
Iceland	229	413	548	556	707		26.0	0.4	20.5	23.3	23.3						6.4	24.2	24.1	16.6	
Ireland	2,633	4,806	4,890	4,077	4,644		-18.2	-12.3	8.5								3.0	18.0	10.6	-2.8	
Norway	2,163	3,495	4,154	4,707	5,301		-2.9	8.9	4.4	9.7	9.7						1.3	3.1	4.9	7.9	
Sweden	4,064	6,792	10,260	11,080	13,892		6.3	1.7	13.0	33.8	33.8						1.2	7.6	13.2	29.4	
United Kingdom	21,857	30,675	30,149	32,401	35,069	sa	-1.3	8.4	4.4	9.7	9.7						8.7	0.5	12.3	-2.1	
<i>Western Europe</i>	<i>83,716</i>	<i>123,224</i>	<i>144,471</i>	<i>142,508</i>	<i>161,369</i>																
Austria	9,784	16,054	19,382	18,596	19,860		-5.3	0.9	1.7								0.2	3.9	2.9	1.5	
Belgium	6,592	9,868	10,243	10,359	11,623		-8.2	6.4	6.9	-3.5	-3.5	-2.0	-3.4	-4.7			7.2	2.7	3.6	14.6	
France	32,978	44,021	49,528	46,915	54,512		-7.7	-0.3	10.7	6.8	15.4	16.4	13.9	15.5	-8.9		9.2	9.4	8.8	19.4	
Germany	18,693	29,173	34,650	34,675	38,842		-8.5	5.3	6.7	8.2	10.2	11.1	9.9	9.6	3.0		7.3	5.4	5.7	8.7	
Luxembourg	1,806	3,613	4,169	4,116	4,535		-1.9	3.9	4.9	0.1	0.1						14.4	2.5	-1.5	6.4	
Netherlands	7,217	10,475	12,368	12,883	14,445		-2.3	9.6	6.8	8.8	8.8						0.2	11.5	5.0	9.3	
Switzerland	6,645	10,020	14,131	14,965	17,553		-1.4	1.5	-0.1	-3.8	-3.8						0.3	2.6	-1.9	-1.3	
<i>Central/Eastern Europe</i>	<i>20,343</i>	<i>32,801</i>	<i>47,948</i>	<i>48,094</i>	<i>56,089</i>																
Armenia	38	220	334	408	445	\$	1.1	22.2	9.0								21.5	10.1	7.8	3.8	
Azerbaijan	63	78	353	621	1,287	\$	85.4	75.9	107	144	144						55.8	171	63.9	146	
Belarus	93	253	370	437	459	\$	1.9	18.1	5.1								10.5	14.2	2.2	-5.0	
Bulgaria	1,074	2,412	3,728	3,637	3,967		-6.7	2.5	3.8	-3.9	-1.2	0.2	-3.8	-0.5	-10.1		7.7	6.2	1.9	4.8	
Czech Rep	2,973	4,813	7,013	7,121	7,628		-0.4	2.5	-0.7	14.9	14.9						-5.3	-11.0	5.6	7.6	
Estonia	508	972	1,090	1,063	1,249		-3.4	3.7	10.9	5.5	5.5						6.5	17.2	10.6	6.5	
Georgia	97	241	476	659	936	\$	6.6	38.5	42.0								59.9	58.4	38.6	24.8	
Hungary	3,753	4,101	5,631	5,381	5,580		11.5	-1.8	0.3	7.4	7.4						-4.8	0.7	-4.6	11.6	
Kazakhstan	356	701	963	1,005	1,209	\$	-4.8	4.4	20.3								22.6	28.1	22.9	8.0	
Kyrgyzstan	15	73	459	284	640	\$	-10.8	-38.2	126								-26.4	219	243	141	
Latvia	131	341	723	640	771		-5.4	-6.4	14.0	15.4	15.4						6.1	18.4	14.1	15.9	
Lithuania	391	921	1,011	1,021	1,353		-14.0	7.6	24.3	4.5	4.5						31.8	19.2	24.9	25.9	
Poland	5,677	6,274	9,011	9,526	10,687		-1.0	3.8	9.1	22.8	22.8						26.4	4.0	11.4	1.1	
Rep Moldova	39	103	173	174	194	\$	-20.3	0.7	11.9	7.1	7.1						20.9	4.1	14.2	10.9	
Romania	359	1,061	1,234	1,140	1,417	€	-34.8	-2.8	18.4	9.8	7.1	22.4	1.5	-1.3	17.1		30.2	8.4	19.4	18.6	
Russian Federation	3,429	5,870	9,366	8,830	11,398	\$	-20.9	-5.7	29.1								25.8	30.9	23.2	38.3	
Slovakia	433	1,210	2,336	2,233	2,429		-4.9	0.6	3.6	0.1		0.4	-0.2				4.2	6.7	4.5	-1.0	
Ukraine	394	3,125	3,576	3,788	4,294	\$	-38.0	5.9	13.4	6.3	6.3						11.3	15.2	15.7	4.8	
Uzbekistan	27	28	99	121												
<i>Southern/Medit. Eu.</i>	<i>91,553</i>	<i>139,833</i>	<i>161,400</i>	<i>157,624</i>	<i>176,675</i>																
Albania	389	860	1,816	1,626	1,628	€	11.3	-5.8	-4.7	5.9	5.9	6.6	5.1	5.9			8.3	-9.4	-12.0	7.0	
Bosnia & Herzg	233	521	671	594	628		-13.8	-7.1	0.7								-5.1	-5.5	9.5	-2.5	
Croatia	2,782	7,463	8,898	8,259	9,187	€	-14.5	-2.3	5.9	19.2	19.2						-15.4	9.1	7.8	-2.9	
Cyprus	1,941	2,318	2,180	2,153	2,520		-17.0	3.9	11.5	-6.4	-6.4	0.7	-12.4	-6.2			3.1	21.1	12.2	5.9	
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	38	89	218	197	239	€	0.8	-4.3	14.5	1.2	1.2	4.5	6.7	-7.1			19.2	5.7	25.9	3.7	
Greece	9,219	13,349	14,506	12,742	14,623		-10.6	-7.6	9.3	-12.2	-15.1	-9.4	-26.1	-11.2	-8.4		-2.1	10.4	10.5	5.6	
Israel	4,114	2,866	3,741	4,768	4,849	\$	-12.6	27.5	1.7	6.8	4.8	0.0	7.6	7.2	12.0		7.7	1.6	5.4	-2.3	
Italy	27,493	35,398	40,249	38,786	43,000		-7.2	1.4	5.6	-1.8	-1.8	1.4	3.2	-7.7			4.9	4.3	8.9	1.6	
Malta	587	755	892	1,079	1,265		-12.3	27.2	11.7								16.3	22.8	5.3	10.5	
Montenegro	..	268	662	660	777		-7.9	4.9	12.1	19.7	19.7						-11.6	11.1	13.0	10.4	
Portugal	5,243	7,712	9,635	10,077	11,339		-7.2	10.0	7.2	5.9	7.2	9.6	10.9	2.5	3.2		6.9	10.1	7.3	4.1	
Serbia	..	308	989	798	992	€	-3.9	-2.0	17.4	7.9	14.8	23.7	16.8	5.6	-7.6		6.4	19.2	22.5	16.9	
Slovenia	965	1,805	2,516	2,552	2,717		-1.2	6.7	1.4	6.0	4.8	7.4	0.2	6.0	8.7		-0.4	-0.2	1.9	4.0	
Spain	29,967	47,970	53,177	52,525	59,892		-9.0	3.9	8.6	-0.7	0.5	3.3	0.0	-1.7	-4.1		6.7	12.2	8.8	5.7	
Turkey	7,636	18,152	21,250	20,807	23,020	\$	-3.2	-2.1	10.6	-7.0	-9.6	-3.5	-9.4	-14.4	-0.8		28.5	17.8	8.9	-1.0	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

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

	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	Series	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	10/09	11/10	Series	2012*									2011			
		(1000)						(%)			YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Asia and the Pacific		110,143	153,598	181,120	204,432	216,944	12.9	6.1		8.1	8.2	8.0	5.8	10.7	7.8		4.4	5.7	7.5	6.9		
North-East Asia		58,349	85,932	98,017	111,508	115,779	13.8	3.8		8.1	7.7	6.7	5.3	10.8	9.2		2.1	0.7	5.1	7.3		
China	TF	31,229	46,809	50,875	55,665	57,581	9.4	3.4	TF	1.3	3.2	-0.2	7.5	2.8	-1.6	-0.6	2.5	3.4	2.7	5.1		
Hong Kong (China)	TF	8,814	14,773	16,926	20,085	22,316	18.7	11.1	TF	6.6	8.6	14.3	3.5	7.5	4.7	2.5	5.7	11.4	14.8	12.1		
Japan	VF	4,757	6,728	6,790	8,611	6,219	26.8	-27.8	VF	40.1	9.5	-4.1	-19.3	92.5	164	87.0	-13.3	-50.3	-31.4	-13.5		
Korea, Republic of	VF	5,322	6,023	7,818	8,798	9,795	12.5	11.3	VF	24.3	22.0	28.6	21.6	17.3	28.3	26.8	2.8	5.3	17.5	18.0		
Macao (China)	TF	5,197	9,014	10,402	11,926	12,925	14.7	8.4	TF	6.1	8.5	15.4	1.2	9.3	5.4	0.0	-0.7	6.7	16.2	11.0		
Mongolia	TF	137	339	411	456	456	10.8	0.0	TF	-4.0	-4.0						149.2	-18.7	0.7	-17.0		
Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	2,624	3,378	4,395	5,567	6,087	26.7	9.3	VF	24.1	22.3	14.8	15.8	33.8	25.6	27.3	9.8	0.0	11.2	16.4		
South-East Asia		36,076	48,543	62,103	69,886	77,135	12.5	10.4		8.5	9.0	9.7	7.3	10.1	7.0		7.9	14.5	12.8	6.9		
Brunei Darussalam	TF		126	157	214	242	36.1	13.0	TF													
Cambodia	TF		1,333	2,046	2,399	2,882	17.3	20.1	TF	27.1	27.8	27.6	26.0	30.0	24.3		20.7	18.9	25.0	16.6		
Indonesia	TF	5,064	5,002	6,324	7,003	7,650	10.7	9.2	TF	8.8	11.0	18.9	4.3	10.1	3.0	8.4	6.4	6.4	11.7	12.0		
Lao P.D.R.	TF	191	672	1,239	1,670	1,786	34.8	6.9	VF								19.5	26.5	16.1	-22.0		
Malaysia	TF	10,222	16,431	23,646	24,577	24,714	3.9	0.6	TF								-3.7	-4.8	4.7	5.4		
Myanmar	TF	208	232	243	311	391	27.7	25.9	TF	29.9		29.9					30.4	27.1	17.9	26.5		
Philippines	TF	1,992	2,623	3,017	3,520	3,917	16.7	11.3	TF	14.6	16.0	17.5	13.5	16.9	10.2		13.0	11.0	12.0	9.2		
Singapore	TF	6,062	7,079	7,488	9,161	10,390	22.3	13.4	VF	13.2	14.7	13.5	14.6	16.0	8.9		15.7	14.1	14.7	8.4		
Thailand	TF	9,579	11,567	14,150	15,936	19,098	12.6	19.8	TF	7.3	7.1	7.7	2.0	12.0	6.9	8.3	14.0	53.3	25.7	0.0		
Timor-Leste	TF		..	44	45	50	0.9	12.8	VF								6.6	2.2	15.0	29.3		
Vietnam	VF	2,140	3,478	3,747	5,050	6,014	34.8	19.1	VF	17.5	24.5	24.8	29.4	18.7	17.5	-4.5	11.4	28.2	6.3	30.8		
Oceania		9,632	10,976	10,897	11,559	11,662	6.1	0.9		3.9	4.6	4.1	-0.2	10.3	1.6		-0.5	0.6	0.2	3.1		
Australia	VF	4,931	5,499	5,584	5,885	5,875	5.4	-0.2	VF	3.4	4.1	4.8	-0.5	8.6	0.9		-0.3	2.2	-2.5	0.3		
Cook Is	TF	73	88	101	104	112	3.0	7.9	TF	5.2	5.2	-6.2	6.1	14.6			5.5	13.2	6.2	7.6		
Fiji	TF	294	545	542	632	675	16.5	6.8	TF	3.4		3.4					4.3	12.9	5.4	4.9		
French Polynesia	TF	252	208	160	154	163	-4.1	5.8	TF	0.4	0.4	-10.0	4.4	6.3			18.5	17.1	-2.9	-2.3		
Guam	TF	1,287	1,228	1,053	1,197	1,160	13.7	-3.1	TF	8.1	8.1	6.9	1.2	16.3			1.9	-15.5	-4.9	4.5		
Kiribati	TF	5	5	4	5	5	19.2	12.0	VF								36.3	43.3	-15.9	-0.7		
Marshall Is	TF	5	9	5	5	5	-15.1	-0.1	TF*								10.2	-2.7	-0.9	-7.4		
N.Mariana Is	TF	517	498	345	375	336	8.4	-10.3	VF	9.1		10.1	7.9				-10.0	-15.9	-16.5	3.4		
New Caledonia	TF	110	101	99	99	112	-0.8	13.5	TF	15.0	21.2	16.2	22.8	25.3	-0.8		7.4	6.4	25.4	11.7		
New Zealand	VF	1,789	2,383	2,458	2,525	2,601	2.7	3.0	VF	1.3	2.2	0.5	-3.4	11.3	-1.1	0.1	-2.4	-1.1	8.9	7.0		
Niue	TF	2	3	5	6	6	33.3	-1.9	TF								-17.0	-0.7	12.3	2.7		
Palau	TF	58	81	72	86	109	19.1	27.4	TF	18.8	23.0	19.9	18.8	31.9	5.3		11.9	47.3	28.4	28.6		
Papua New Guinea	TF	58	69	124	147	163	18.5	11.1	TF								0.3	13.7	5.3	25.7		
Samoa	TF	88	102	122	122	121	0.0	-0.8	VF	0.5	0.5	-1.1	-0.4	3.1			-1.4	-0.2	0.0	-4.0		
Solomon Is	TF	5	9	18	21	23	12.4	11.8	TF								21.6	15.8	-0.3	14.7		
Tonga	TF	35	42	51	45	45	-10.3	-0.6	TF								-17.4	2.3				
Tuvalu	TF	1	1	2	2	1	4.9	-27.6	TF													
Vanuatu	TF	58	62	101	97	94	-3.5	-3.5	TF	15.2	19.3	31.2	1.6	19.6	5.9		-16.6	3.1	1.3	-4.2		
South Asia		6,085	8,147	10,103	11,479	12,368	13.6	7.7		9.7	11.1	12.0	7.4	14.0	4.7		8.4	11.2	8.3	6.7		
Bangladesh	TF	199	208	267	303	..	13.4	..	TF													
Bhutan	TF	8	14	23	27	37	14.7	39.2	TF	30.5	22.3	90.3	13.0	12.3	43.1		9.4	40.0	48.2	50.5		
India	TF	2,649	3,919	5,168	5,776	6,290	11.8	8.9	TF	7.8	9.5	9.2	6.5	13.3	3.2	4.7	10.8	10.7	8.1	6.7		
Iran	TF	1,342	1,889	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Maldives	TF	467	395	656	792	931	20.7	17.6	TF	1.7	3.3	20.9	-4.7	-5.3	-0.8	-1.4	12.8	22.8	18.9	17.4		
Nepal	TF	464	375	510	603	736	18.3	22.1	VF(1)	23.1	27.0	27.7	13.7	37.2	14.3		12.5	39.0	18.5	18.8		
Pakistan	TF	557	798	855	907	..	6.1	..	TF													
Sri Lanka	TF	400	549	448	654	856	46.1	30.8	TF	18.2	21.1	15.7	27.0	21.3	9.0	17.5	34.1	40.7	30.0	23.3		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

(1) Air arrivals only

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11/10	2012*						2011*				
	(million)									YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asia and the Pacific	85,328	135,283	203,988	255,256	290,794															
North-East Asia	39,427	64,964	101,627	128,579	143,051															
China	16,231	29,296	39,675	45,814	48,464	\$	-2.9	15.5	5.8	2.9	4.8	-0.3	10.7	4.4	0.6	0.1	4.3	5.8	5.3	7.6
Hong Kong (China)	5,907	10,294	16,408	22,200	27,686		6.7	35.6	25.0	25.1	25.1						18.7	25.0	23.0	32.1
Japan	3,373	6,630	10,305	13,199	10,966		-13.8	20.2	-24.5	25.6	10.2	-1.1	-11.5	65.8	111		-11.3	-46.7	-28.5	-8.8
Korea, Republic of	6,834	5,806	9,819	10,359	12,304	\$	0.5	5.5	18.8	38.5	21.3	20.9	15.2	27.6	72.4	61.1	23.4	-11.4	38.8	28.3
Macao (China)	3,208	7,618	18,142	27,790	..		6.6	53.5	..											
Mongolia	36	177	235	244	218	\$	-4.7	3.7	-10.6	-13.9	-7.7	-16.1	25.2	-21.3	-24.8		13.7	-8.7	-12.2	-23.8
Taiwan (pr. of China)	3,738	4,977	6,816	8,721	11,044	\$	14.8	27.9	26.6	15.7	15.7						31.5	24.9	25.0	25.8
South-East Asia	26,838	34,982	53,678	68,586	83,190															
Brunei Darussalam	..	191	254	..	..		7.7	..	..									
Cambodia	304	840	1,082	1,180	1,616	\$	-1.8	9.1	37.0	60.8	60.8						9.7	32.9	44.4	60.5
Indonesia	4,975	4,522	5,598	6,957	7,982	\$	-24.1	24.3	14.7	10.5	10.5						13.6	11.8	15.7	17.2
Lao P.D.R.	114	147	268	382	406	\$	-2.8	42.6	6.4											
Malaysia	5,011	8,847	15,604	18,276	19,599		7.9	7.0	1.9	8.9	8.9						-1.9	-3.2	5.8	6.3
Myanmar	162	68	56	73	..	\$	-18.8	30.4	..											
Philippines	2,156	2,265	2,330	2,630	3,152	\$	-6.8	12.9	19.8	12.5	12.5	8.6	16.1	13.6			6.2	19.6	20.4	35.3
Singapore	5,142	6,211	9,368	14,133	17,990		-10.1	41.4	17.4	11.7	11.7						41.7	13.9	11.9	8.8
Thailand	7,489	9,576	16,056	20,115	26,256		-9.0	15.7	28.3	9.7	9.7						18.4	77.7	45.6	-1.0
Timor-Leste	..	..	13	21	..		-6.0	62	..											
Vietnam	..	2,300	3,050	4,450	5,620	\$	-22.4	45.9	26.3											
Oceania	14,265	25,930	33,783	39,159	41,577															
Australia	9,274	16,848	25,385	29,798	31,443		10.3	-0.2	-6.2	3.0	2.2	0.2	-1.7	8.0	5.5		-8.9	-6.3	-6.2	-3.0
Cook Is	36	91	103	110	..		10.3	-7.4	..											
Fiji	189	485	422	523	..		-5.3	21.6	..								5.1			
French Polynesia	..	530	440	403	..		-11.1	-3.6	..											
Marshall Is	3	6	4	3	..		16.7	-5.7	..											
Micronesia (Fed.St.of)	..	17	24	25	..		8.6	5.0	..											
New Caledonia	111	149	141	132	..		-2.2	-1.6	..											
New Zealand	2,272	5,203	4,586	4,906	5,527		2.4	-7.2	2.8	-6.4	-6.4						2.6	-4.6	4.3	8.5
Niue	..	1	2	2	..		-4.4	12.2	..											
Palau	53	97	113	124	..	\$	-3.4	9.7	..											
Papua New Guinea	6	2	1	2	2		-43.1	60.6	-9.4								54.5	0.0	-12.5	-81.8
Samoa	41	79	116	124	..		7.0	-2.7	..	4.8	4.8	5.9	0.7	7.1			15.2	2.6	1.1	3.7
Solomon Is	4	2	44	54	73		23.9	22.4	28.3								23.9	22.4	30.2	20.0
Tonga	7	15	16	31	..		-12.0	84.5	..											
South Asia	4,797	9,407	14,900	18,932	22,976															
Bangladesh	50	70	70	81	..		-5.9	17.7	..								25.2	2.8		
Bhutan	10	19	32	35	48	\$	-18.0	10.0	36.2	49.5	35.8	89.7	17.6	34.6	68.0		3.7	31.6	61.1	44.5
India	3,460	7,493	11,136	14,160	17,518		8.3	18.1	19.6	25.4	31.7	49.3	11.1	42.0	17.8	10.2	6.8	19.0	26.2	26.9
Iran	467	791	2,012	2,707	..	\$	5.1	34.5	..											
Maldives	321	287	608	714	..	\$	-8.3	17.3	..											
Nepal	158	132	412	344	386		36.3	-21.3	13.7								-16.2	8.5	29.8	29.3
Pakistan	81	182	272	305	358	\$	-13.9	12.1	17.4	3.1	12.0	0.0	72.0	-18.4	-21.1	6.9	19.5	45.6	11.8	-2.4
Sri Lanka	248	429	350	576	830		8.6	61.9	40.9								43.1	49.9	37.9	37.9

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

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

	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	Series	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	10/09	11/10	Series	2012*									2011			
		(1000)						(%)			YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Americas		128,189	133,317	141,697	150,674	156,566	6.3	3.9		6.0	7.1	4.9	7.6	8.9	2.7		3.0	6.1	3.6	2.8		
North America		91,505	89,891	93,042	99,183	101,743	6.6	2.6		6.0	8.0	4.4	7.1	11.9	1.0		0.7	4.7	3.0	1.4		
Canada	TF	19,627	18,771	15,737	16,097	16,014	2.3	-0.5	TF	5.4	6.8	1.9	8.6	9.3	2.3		-3.5	2.4	-1.8	0.4		
Mexico	TF	20,641	21,915	22,346	23,290	23,403	4.2	0.5	TF	1.2	3.5	-0.8	3.1	8.2	-5.7		1.3	2.4	0.8	-2.2		
United States	TF	51,237	49,206	54,958	59,796	62,325	8.8	4.2	TF	10.2	10.2	7.3	8.8	14.0			1.2	6.2	5.5	3.1		
Caribbean		17,082	18,803	19,590	20,024	20,813	2.2	3.9		4.6	4.9	2.4	5.6	6.5	3.6		3.5	5.1	3.3	4.0		
Anguilla	TF	44	62	58	62	66	7.1	6.1	TF	0.9	5.7	11.1	4.6	2.5	-12.2		8.1	19.5	-4.1	-1.4		
Antigua, Barb	TF	207	245	234	230	241	-1.9	5.0	TF(1)	4.2	6.8	1.8	7.2	11.3	0.1	-1.3	2.6	9.5	6.3	2.3		
Aruba	TF	721	733	813	825	871	1.5	5.7	TF	1.0	2.0	-4.5	5.7	5.1	-1.8	1.2	1.9	9.9	8.6	2.7		
Bahamas	TF	1,544	1,608	1,327	1,370	1,343	3.3	-2.0	TF	3.8	3.8	9.3	6.4	-0.9			-3.2	-1.3	-3.3	0.3		
Barbados	TF	545	548	519	532	568	2.6	6.7	TF	-1.5	2.3	0.8	4.4	1.7	-6.7	-9.0	5.9	6.7	11.3	3.4		
Bermuda	TF	332	270	236	232	236	-1.5	1.6	TF	2.6	2.6	1.9	3.9	2.1			6.8	3.8	1.4	-4.8		
Br. Virgin Is	TF	272	337	309	330	338	7.0	2.2	TF	1.9	3.3	2.2	4.0	3.5	-2.2		4.0	-2.2	-2.2	9.5		
Cayman Islands	TF	354	168	272	288	309	6.0	7.2	TF	2.2	2.5	-0.4	3.9	3.5	-2.6	7.5	6.8	9.4	6.1	6.3		
Cuba	TF	1,741	2,261	2,405	2,507	2,688	4.2	7.2	VF	5.5	5.3	-0.9	5.6	11.0	4.8	7.1	11.5	9.4	2.5	3.9		
Curaçao	TF	191	222	367	342	390	-6.9	14.2	TF	8.7	11.1	14.0	11.7	7.9	2.2		11.6	20.6	15.4	10.5		
Dominica	TF	70	79	75	77	76	2.1	-1.3	TF	-0.3	-3.0	-5.2	43.1	-32.9	7.6		-4.6	-5.4	5.8	-1.3		
Dominican Rp	TF	2,978	3,691	3,992	4,125	4,306	3.3	4.4	TF	7.2	7.9	5.0	9.5	9.0	5.6	6.2	2.9	4.7	3.2	7.4		
Grenada	TF	127	99	109	105	112	-4.3	7.1	TF								1.1	22.0	5.7	3.7		
Guadeloupe	TCE	603	372	347	392	..	13.1	..	THS													
Haiti	TF	140	112	387	255	..	-34.1	..	TF													
Jamaica	TF	1,323	1,479	1,831	1,922	1,952	4.9	1.6	TF	1.0	0.6	-2.8	2.2	2.0	2.2		4.4	2.4	-1.1	0.0		
Martinique	TF	526	484	442	476	495	7.9	3.9	TF	10.9		6.3	15.6				-2.4	11.6	4.7	4.0		
Puerto Rico	TF	3,341	3,686	3,551	3,679	..	3.6	..	THS	4.8	4.8	5.7	0.8	7.7			3.3	7.6	6.3	4.7		
Saba	TF	9	11	12	12	..	3.1	..	TF													
Saint Lucia	TF	270	318	278	306	290	9.9	-5.3	TF								-1.1	-5.8	-12.6	-1.0		
St. Eustatius	TF	9	10	12	11	..	-5.5	..	TF													
St. Kitts-Nev	TF	73	141	93	99	98	6.0	-0.7	TF								-7.1	5.2	3.2	-2.7		
St. Maarten	TF	432	468	440	443	424	0.7	-4.2	TF(1)								-2.9	-9.0	-7.4	1.5		
St. Vincent, Grenadines	TF	73	96	75	72	74	-3.9	1.9	TF	5.7	12.2	6.3	10.4	19.6	-10.6		-5.0	15.8	-2.8	1.3		
Trinidad Tbg	TF	399	463	419	386	..	-8.0	..	TF													
Turks, Caicos	TF	152	176	351	281	354	-20.0	26.0	TF								11.8	24.5	69.9	14.2		
US. Virgin Is	TF	546	594	563	590	536	4.8	-9.2	VF(1)	11.6	10.0	4.9	13.4	11.7	16.9		-3.7	-7.8	-3.0	9.2		
Central America		4,346	6,301	7,640	7,907	8,256	3.5	4.4		6.9	7.2	6.0	6.5	9.1	5.8		2.7	4.2	2.9	4.7		
Belize	TF	196	237	232	241	250	3.6	4.0	TF	8.1	8.1	2.8	8.1	12.6			0.4	6.9	3.3	6.5		
Costa Rica	TF	1,088	1,679	1,923	2,100	2,192	9.2	4.4	TF	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	7.4			7.8	4.8	-0.7	4.6		
El Salvador	TF	795	1,127	1,091	1,150	1,184	5.4	3.0	TF	6.4	6.4	5.5	6.9	7.0			1.5	-5.6	5.5	10.6		
Guatemala	TF		..	1,392	1,219	1,225	-12.4	0.5	TF	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.8			-3.2	0.8	2.7	1.5		
Honduras	TF	471	673	870	863	871	-0.8	1.0	TF	4.5	3.3	-4.0	1.2	14.4	7.3	6.3	-4.3	7.9	5.7	-4.0		
Nicaragua	TF	486	712	932	1,011	1,060	8.5	4.8	TF	11.5	15.7	12.6	12.9	21.6	1.4	10.3	-2.2	10.9	2.7	8.7		
Panama	TF	484	702	1,200	1,324	1,473	10.3	11.2	VF	6.3		6.3					17.0	18.8	14.9	14.2		
South America		15,256	18,322	21,426	23,561	25,755	10.0	9.3		6.9	6.6	7.4	10.8	1.2	8.0		9.5	14.9	7.3	6.7		
Argentina	TF	2,909	3,823	4,308	5,325	5,663	23.6	6.3	TF								10.3	10.1	6.8	-0.8		
Bolivia	TF	319	524	671	807	..	20.2	..	THS													
Brazil	TF	5,313	5,358	4,802	5,161	5,433	7.5	5.3	TF								-4.5	17.6	5.2	10.4		
Chile	TF	1,742	2,027	2,750	2,766	3,070	0.6	11.0	TF	15.9	14.2	13.1	26.4	3.0	20.9	19.7	9.3	19.8	9.8	8.6		
Colombia	TF	557	933	2,303	2,385	..	3.6	..	VF(2)	5.3	5.8	5.9	10.9	1.0	3.5		15.3	13.3	2.8	-0.3		
Ecuador	VF	627	860	968	1,047	1,141	8.1	9.0	VF	15.8	15.8	20.4	15.2	10.8			4.1	12.7	7.0	12.6		
Guyana	TF	105	117	141	150	157	6.4	4.5	TF	18.7		13.3	24.2				-4.9	8.9	0.5	13.1		
Paraguay	TF	289	341	439	465	524	5.9	12.6	TF	34.0	33.9	34.5	32.9	34.3	34.5		7.7	5.9	9.1	24.9		
Peru	TF	828	1,571	2,140	2,299	2,598	7.4	13.0	TF								16.7	12.4	12.7	10.4		
Suriname	TF	57	160	150	204	220	35.9	7.9	TF	5.8	5.8	7.9	20.5	-8.7			4.4	18.5	5.8	4.7		
Uruguay	TF	1,968	1,808	2,055	2,349	2,857	14.3	21.6	TF	-2.3	-4.0	-3.3	10.7	-21.2	6.5	-3.1	39.0	28.0	11.0	7.9		
Venezuela	TF	469	706	615	510	551	-17.1	8.2	VF	49.5	56.5	85.5	50.7	32.3	20.7		10.3	12.4	11.5	33.2		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

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

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)															
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11/10	2012*								2011*			
										YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	(million)																				
Americas	131,356	145,478	166,093	180,706	198,499																
North America	101,964	107,731	119,432	131,183	144,663																
Canada	10,778	13,768	13,733	15,711	16,680		-6.0	4.2	1.9	9.9	9.9							-2.0	4.0	0.0	6.1
Mexico	8,294	11,803	11,513	11,992	11,869	\$	-13.9	4.2	-1.0	5.3	6.9	1.3	11.5	8.0	-0.1			-7.2	1.4	-0.4	3.6
United States	82,892	82,160	94,187	103,481	116,115	sa	-14.7	9.9	12.2	12.4	12.7	7.0	15.6	15.5	11.4			8.6	15.5	15.3	9.4
Caribbean	17,217	20,858	22,183	22,735	23,800																
Anguilla	56	86	89	96	105		-18.5	7.8	9.6									8.9	21.8	5.5	3.8
Antigua,Barb	291	309	293	298	313		-12.3	1.6	5.0									2.6	10.2	6.1	2.4
Aruba	814	1,097	1,218	1,245	1,352		-9.3	2.2	8.6									7.2	12.9	11.6	3.7
Bahamas	1,734	2,069	2,014	2,147	2,147		-19.5	6.6	0.0									-4.1	5.6	7.2	12.5
Barbados	785	896	1,068	1,034	974		-10.6	-3.2	-5.8	0.8	0.8							-13.7	2.9	-11.2	2.8
Bermuda	431	429	366	442	466		-15.1	20.8	5.2									18.6	0.0	7.8	3.8
Bonaire	59	87	106	..	..		-12.1	..	..										
Br.Virgin Is	345	437	369	389	..		-17.3	5.5	..												
Cayman Islands	559	356	535	385	..		..	..	..							
Cuba	1,737	2,322	2,051	2,187	..		..	..	..	8.7	8.7							14.5	9.0	9.2	13.6
Curaçao	189	244	361	385	453		-4.5	6.5	17.7									17.9	33.2	15.1	8.8
Dominica	48	57	84	89	80		3.0	5.5	-10.3									-6.7	-16.2	-8.3	-10.8
Dominican Rp	2,860	3,518	4,049	4,209	4,353	\$	-2.8	4.0	3.4									2.9	4.6	1.7	4.8
Grenada	93	71	99	96	104		-8.8	-2.8	8.5									4.3	24.7	7.4	3.0
Haiti	128	80	312	167	..		19.1	-48.3	..												
Jamaica	1,333	1,545	1,926	2,001	2,013	\$	-2.5	3.9	0.6									2.7	3.3	-1.8	0.2
Martinique	302	280	420	472	..		-4.3	18.2	..												
Montserrat	9	9	6	6	6		-13.9	-3.1	2.7									18.1	-5.8	6.8	-6.5
Puerto Rico	2,388	3,239	3,473	3,598	..	\$	-1.8	3.6	..												
Saint Lucia	281	369	296	329	296		-4.8	11.0	-9.9									-7.8	-10.0	-16.6	-6.0
St.Kitts-Nev	58	121	83	86	92		-24.1	2.9	7.2									4.5	14.3	1.5	9.4
St.Maarten	512	659	616	674	719		-7.2	9.5	6.6									10.2	1.1	-7.6	18.4
St.Vincent,Grenadines	82	77	88	86	92		-8.9	-1.5	6.8									1.6	20.4	9.8	-0.6
Trinidad Tbg	213	453	367	393	..	\$	-7.6	7.2	..												
US.Virgin Is	1,206	1,432	1,021	1,013	..		-11.8	-0.8	..												
Central America	2,958	4,485	6,003	6,637	7,116																
Belize	111	214	256	249	254		-8.0	-3.0	2.1									-2.7	7.5	-1.1	5.8
Costa Rica	1,302	1,671	1,815	2,009	2,156	\$	-20.5	10.7	7.3									1.5	6.4	6.2	18.5
El Salvador	217	361	319	390	415	\$	-24.8	22.1	6.4									-20.8	-13.4	24.9	30.1
Guatemala	482	791	1,179	1,378	1,350	\$	10.3	16.9	-2.0	2.8	2.8	3.9	1.5	2.6				-5.3	3.8	-1.2	-4.0
Honduras	260	463	616	627	639	\$	-0.5	1.8	1.8	4.1	2.7	-5.0	0.9	14.0	7.4	5.8		-3.5	8.8	6.5	-3.3
Nicaragua	129	206	334	309	377	\$	11.1	-7.7	22.2	19.2	19.2							27.0	18.3	8.0	38.2
Panama	458	780	1,483	1,676	1,926		5.4	13.0	14.9	21.4	21.4	17.7	24.7	22.3				9.6	12.0	20.4	17.5
South America	9,217	12,403	18,475	20,150	22,920																
Argentina	2,904	2,729	3,960	4,942	5,349	\$	-14.8	24.8	8.2	-2.4	-2.4							6.1	24.9	16.3	-5.8
Bolivia	68	239	279	379	380	\$	1.5	35.7	0.2									5.1	-19.2	39.5	-16.3
Brazil	1,811	3,864	5,305	5,702	6,555	\$	-8.3	7.5	15.0	7.4	9.8	14.4	12.1	3.4	5.8	0.9		9.1	23.7	18.3	11.2
Chile	819	1,109	1,604	1,620	1,831	\$	-3.2	1.0	13.0	26.2	26.2							9.4	26.6	14.8	7.9
Colombia	1,030	1,222	1,999	2,083	2,201	\$	8.4	4.2	5.6									18.0	7.5	7.2	-8.1
Ecuador	402	486	670	781	837	\$	-9.7	16.6	7.2									6.0	2.6	7.8	12.0
Guyana	75	35	35	80	..		-40.6	128	..												
Paraguay	73	78	205	217	241	\$	87.8	6.2	10.7	25.6	25.6	27.1	25.5	23.9	25.5			6.9	5.6	8.3	20.6
Peru	837	1,308	2,014	2,008	2,360	\$	1.2	-0.3	17.5	12.3	12.3							22.0	17.5	15.8	15.4
Suriname	16	45	64	61	..		-16.9	-4.7	..												
Uruguay	713	594	1,312	1,496	2,187	\$	24.8	14.0	46.1	-0.9	-6.8	-16.8	8.3	-6.0	26.6	37.0		58.7	30.1	53.4	32.1
Venezuela	423	650	990	739	777	\$	-3.8	-25.4	5.1												

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)												
	Series	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	10/09	11/10	Series	2012*							2011			
						(1000)		(%)		YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Africa		26,236	34,837	45,850	49,738	49,942	8.5	0.4		7.9	8.5	8.4	6.2	10.8	6.3		4.5	-1.3	-1.7	-0.5
North Africa		10,240	13,911	17,574	18,756	17,055	6.7	-9.1		10.7	9.6	10.4	5.6	12.6	13.3		-9.8	-10.1	-11.9	-6.2
Algeria	VF	866	1,443	1,912	2,070	2,395	8.3	15.7	VF											
Morocco	TF	4,278	5,843	8,341	9,288	9,342	11.4	0.6	TF	-3.7	-4.8	-9.1	-4.7	-1.0	-1.3		6.5	6.2	-4.0	-3.1
Sudan	TF	38	246	420	495	536	17.8	8.3	TF											
Tunisia	TF	5,058	6,378	6,901	6,902	4,782	0.0	-30.7	TF	48.4	52.8	74.6	39.0	47.4	49.9	39.5	-44.1	-36.2	-29.0	-16.6
Subsaharan Africa		15,996	20,926	28,276	30,982	32,887	9.6	6.1		6.8	8.1	7.7	6.4	10.1	3.0		11.1	4.1	7.0	2.3
Angola	TF	51	210	366	425	..	16.2	..	TF											
Benin	TF	96	176	190	199	..	4.7	..	TF											
Botswana	TF	1,104	1,474	2,103	2,145	..	2.0	..	TF											
Burkina Faso	THS	126	245	269	274	..	1.8	..	THS											
Burundi	TF	29	148	212	142	..	-33.0	..	TF											
Cameroon	THS	277	176	498	573	..	15.1	..	TF											
Cape Verde	THS	115	198	287	336	428	17.0	27.4	THS	28.4	28.4						20.4	37.5	20.2	32.2
Cent.Afr.Rep.	TF	11	12	52	54	..	2.7	..	TF											
Chad	THS	43	29	70	71	..	1.4	..	THS											
Comoros	TF	24	26	11	15	..	35.4	..	TF											
Congo	THS	19	35	94	101	..	7.4	..	THS											
Dem.R.Congo	TF	103	61	53	81	..	52.8	..	TF											
Eritrea	VF	70	83	79	84	107	5.8	27.5	VF											
Ethiopia	TF	136	227	427	468	..	9.6	..	TF											
Gambia	TF	79	108	142	91	..	-35.7	..	TF											
Ghana	TF	399	429	803	931	..	16.0	..	TF								25.3	4.1		
Kenya	TF	898	1,399	1,392	1,470	..	5.6	..	VF(1)	0.6	-0.3	-2.9	4.6	-2.2	4.0		15.1	11.5	22.1	11.4
Lesotho	TF		..	320	414	..	29.5	..	VF											
Madagascar	TF	160	277	163	196	225	20.5	14.8	TF	7.1	7.1	5.5	11.7	5.1			13.2	18.		

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11/10	2012*						2011*				
	(million)									YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Africa	10,328	21,996	28,375	30,379	32,406															
North Africa	3,822	7,037	9,896	9,661	9,468															
Algeria	96	184	267	219	..	\$	-17.6	-18.0	..											
Morocco	2,039	4,621	6,557	6,703	7,307		-4.9	6.8	4.8	1.0	-0.7	-1.6	10.5	-8.7	5.6		16.9	8.9	-1.1	0.5
Sudan	5	89	299	94	..	\$	-9.7	-68.4	..								-9.4	15.2	0.0	
Tunisia	1,682	2,143	2,773	2,645	1,805		2.9	1.1	-32.9	32.8	32.8						-28.3	-65.4	-25.1	-15.8
Subsaharan Africa	6,506	14,959	18,479	20,717	22,938															
Angola	18	88	534	719	..	\$	87.4	34.6	..											
Benin	77	103	131	133	..		-41.4	6.3	..											
Botswana	222	562	228	218	..		-56.8	-9.2	..											
Burkina Faso	19	45	64	72	..		8.7	18.5	..											
Burundi	1	2	2	2	..		19.7	20.1	..											
Cameroon	57	175	270	159	..		82.5	-38.2	..											
Cape Verde	41	123	285	278	369		-14.0	2.2	26.5	25.4	25.4						18.3	13.7	38.8	33.3
Cent.Afr.Rep.	5	5	5	6	..		-47.3	28.2	..											
Comoros	15	24	32	35	..		-10.0	15.7	..											
Côte d'Ivoire	49	83	151	201	..		37.8	39.5	..											
Djibouti	8	7	16	18	..		104	12.6	..											
Ethiopia	57	168	329	522	..	\$	-12.7	58.7	..								100	104	10.6	
Gambia	48	68	63	32	..	\$	-21.3	-49.2	..											
Ghana	335	836	768	620	..	\$	-16.4	-19.3	..											
Guinea	2	..	3	2	..		94.8	-14.8	..											
Guinea-Bissau	..	2	12	13	..		-66.9	16.0	..											
Kenya	283	579	690	800	884	\$	-8.3	15.9	10.5	0.0	0.0						32.7	19.9	46.3	-26.7
Lesotho	18	27	30	34	..		1.5	-0.6	..											
Liberia	..	67	123	12	..		-15.9	-89.8	..											
Madagascar	121	183	308	321	..		-44.2	20.5	..								13.2	18.6		
Malawi	25	24	44	47	..		1.7	14.4	..											
Mali	40	148	192	205	..		-26.5	12.0	..											
Mauritius	542	871	1,117	1,282	1,493		-13.4	10.5	8.6	23.9		34.4	12.1				8.4	6.4	5.8	12.5
Mozambique	74	130	196	197	231	\$	2.9	0.9	17.1								8.5	-2.2	36.2	23.5
Namibia	160	348	398	438	517		8.1	-5.0	17.0								20.4	19.5	16.4	12.4
Niger	23	43	66	79	..		-11.5	25.6	..											
Nigeria	101	54	608	576	628	\$	6.3	-5.3	9.1								4.1	4.1	14.1	14.1
Reunion	255	384	425	392	434	€	0.0	-3.0	5.4											
Rwanda	4	49	174	202	252	\$	-6.2	-2.1	..											
Sao Tome Prn	10	7	10	9	..	\$	23.1	-2.1	..											
Senegal	144	248	463	453	..		-10.2	2.7	..											
Seychelles	139	192	257	274	291		16.6	16.5	8.8								2.6	13.9	8.5	9.2
Sierra Leone	10	64	25	26	..		-16.5	22.2	..											
South Africa	2,675	7,508	7,543	9,070	9,547	sa	-2.4	3.9	4.4	26.0	26.0						2.4	-13.7	10.7	21.9
Swaziland	21	77	40	51	..		57.8	10.2	..											
Tanzania	377	824	1,160	1,255	1,457	\$	-10.0	8.2	16.1	11.5	11.5						19.2	18.4	15.8	12.5
Togo	8	20	68	66	..		82.3	0.6	..											
Uganda	165	380	667	784	959	\$	33.9	17.5	22.3								6.3	18.9	72.4	8.8
Zambia	67	98	98	125	..		-10.8	21.3	..											
Zimbabwe	125	99	523	634	662	\$	77.9	21.2	4.4											

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

International Tourist Arrivals by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination																				
Full year						Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)												
Series	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	10/09	11/10	Series	2012*								2011			
	(1000)					10/09 11/10			YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Middle East		24,090	36,271	52,446	59,914	55,733	14.2	-7.0		1.2	-0.3	-4.7	2.4	1.5	5.0		-6.9	0.7	-4.8	-12.5
Bahrain	TF	2,420	3,914	..	..	..	..	..	VF								-26.7	-38.8		
Egypt	TF	5,116	8,244	11,914	14,051	9,497	17.9	-32.4	VF	29.1	32.0	-28.6	257	73.2	30.8	19.3	-45.3	-35.4	-24.0	-29.2
Iraq	VF	78	..	1,262	1,518	..	20.3	..	VF											
Jordan	TF	1,580	2,987	3,789	4,557	3,975	20.3	-12.8	TF	8.1	5.5	7.4	2.8	6.0	5.4	19.5	-1.9	-18.2	-23.6	-10.8
Kuwait	THS	78	104	297	207	..	-30.3	..	THS											
Lebanon	TF	742	1,140	1,844	2,168	1,655	17.6	-23.7	TF	-6.7	-7.9	-2.1	-8.9	-11.2	-8.8	-0.9	-13.4	-24.1	-31.3	-19.9
Oman	TF	571	896	1,524	..	..	..	..	THS*	15.9	14.1	16.6	-0.1	28.2	21.9		-8.9	38.0	23.0	-13.4
Palestine	THS	310	88	396	522	446	31.9	-14.5	THS	-12.3	-12.3	-12.3	-12.3	-12.3			4.5	-11.8	-25.8	-21.5
Qatar	TF	378	913	1,659	1,519	2,527	n/a	66.4	THS								88.8	78.5	67.4	39.3
Saudi Arabia	TF	6,585	8,037	10,897	10,850	17,498	-0.4	61.3	TF	-16.9	-16.9	30.2	-29.1	-29.1			36.5	119.7	67.2	27.2
Syria	TF	2,100	3,571	6,092	8,546	5,070	40.3	-40.7	VF								-5.4	-45.9	-51.5	-52.4
Untd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	3,131	5,833	6,812	7,432	8,129	9.1	9.4	THS	10.2	10.2	11.1	1.8	18.2			10.8	4.9	13.6	8.9
Yemen	THS	73	336	434	536	..	23.5	..	TF											

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

(2) Dubai only

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11/10	2012*								2011*				
	(million)									YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Middle East	16,754	26,599	42,185	51,655	46,374																	
Bahrain	573	920	1,118	1,362	..		-4.1	21.8	..													
Egypt	4,345	6,851	10,755	12,528	8,707	\$	-2.1	16.5	-30.5	18.9	23.6	-23.6	64.4	120	14.2	9.6	-34.0	-35.4	-26.0	-25.6		
Iraq	2	168	..	..	..	\$	..	..	..							
Jordan	723	1,441	2,911	3,585	3,000		-1.0	23.2	-16.3								2.6	-22.5	-25.9	-12.3		
Kuwait	98	164	354	241	199		47.8	-32.4	-20.3													
Lebanon	..	5,532	6,774	8,012	..	\$	16.4	18.3	..													
Libya	75	250	50	60	..		-30.8	21.3	..													
Oman	221	429	689	770	926		-13.4	11.7	20.3													
Palestine	283	119	410	667	..	\$	52.5	62.5	..													
Qatar	128	760	179	584	1,170		22.9	227	100													
Saudi Arabia	..	4,622	5,995	6,712	8,459		1.4	12.0	26.0								29.0	54.3	43.4	1.2		
Syria	1,082	1,944	3,757	6,190	..		19.3	64.8	..													
Untd Arab Emirates	1,063	3,218	7,352	8,577	9,204		2.7	16.7	7.3													
Yemen	73	181	486	622	..	\$	7.3	28.0	..													

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO July 2012)

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

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

		2011				2012	
		Departures				Expected Departures	
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug
from	World	3.1%	2.0%	3.9%	3.3%	5.8%	3.0%
to:	Domestic (same country)	2.5%	0.3%	3.5%	3.3%	4.3%	-1.1%
	International	3.7%	3.4%	4.2%	3.3%	7.0%	5.4%
	Within same region	5.4%	4.6%	6.2%	5.4%	8.1%	6.7%
	Other regions	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%	0.9%	5.8%	3.9%
	Africa & Middle East	-4.8%	-4.7%	-6.9%	-2.8%	9.2%	10.1%
	Europe	5.7%	5.3%	7.2%	4.1%	7.2%	2.2%
	Asia & Pacific	1.5%	3.0%	1.9%	0.0%	4.0%	4.3%
	The Americas	2.8%	3.7%	2.5%	2.2%	4.0%	1.9%
from	Africa & Middle East	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%	3.1%	12.5%	8.3%
to:	Domestic (same country)	-4.7%	-2.3%	-12.4%	1.1%	7.2%	12.3%
	International	3.3%	1.9%	4.3%	3.6%	14.0%	7.6%
	Within same region	3.0%	-0.5%	2.3%	6.8%	25.5%	13.3%
	Other regions	3.5%	3.5%	5.6%	1.4%	6.3%	4.4%
	Europe	4.2%	2.7%	4.3%	5.5%	10.6%	4.9%
	Asia & Pacific	3.0%	4.2%	7.0%	-1.4%	3.9%	3.5%
	The Americas	3.6%	2.6%	3.8%	4.3%	5.7%	6.8%
from	Europe	3.9%	3.7%	4.3%	3.7%	4.8%	2.8%
to:	Domestic (same country)	3.4%	2.0%	4.3%	3.6%	1.7%	-3.1%
	International	4.1%	4.3%	4.4%	3.8%	5.8%	4.3%
	Within same region	7.5%	7.8%	8.4%	6.3%	6.3%	5.4%
	Other regions	-0.3%	0.3%	-1.5%	0.4%	5.2%	2.7%
	Africa & Middle East	-6.0%	-5.3%	-9.0%	-3.4%	6.7%	6.2%
	Asia & Pacific	2.0%	3.0%	1.4%	1.5%	4.5%	4.6%
	The Americas	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.2%	4.9%	-0.3%
from	Asia & Pacific	5.6%	4.4%	7.4%	4.8%	4.7%	3.5%
to:	Domestic (same country)	7.0%	3.9%	10.3%	6.6%	0.9%	-9.1%
	International	4.5%	4.9%	5.3%	3.3%	7.8%	9.9%
	Within same region	4.1%	4.2%	5.6%	2.7%	7.1%	11.5%
	Other regions	4.9%	5.8%	4.8%	4.1%	8.7%	8.4%
	Africa & Middle East	-2.1%	-2.9%	-2.6%	-0.8%	14.3%	18.1%
	Europe	11.6%	12.9%	11.3%	11.1%	9.1%	3.9%
	The Americas	5.5%	10.8%	4.8%	1.7%	0.8%	7.6%
from	The Americas	1.9%	0.0%	2.9%	2.5%	5.5%	1.8%
to:	Domestic (same country)	1.6%	-0.9%	2.8%	2.5%	5.8%	0.5%
	International	2.5%	1.7%	3.1%	2.5%	5.0%	3.7%
	Within same region	3.5%	1.8%	3.8%	5.0%	5.5%	4.7%
	Other regions	1.2%	1.6%	2.3%	-0.5%	4.3%	2.7%
	Africa & Middle East	-6.0%	-6.5%	-7.1%	-4.4%	8.0%	10.9%
	Europe	3.9%	3.3%	6.9%	0.3%	4.4%	0.6%
	Asia & Pacific	-0.7%	1.8%	-2.9%	-0.7%	3.3%	4.6%

Source: ForwardKeys®

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 Organisations and other industry professionals. The ForwardKeys® database is fed daily with air reservation information (GDS) processed by 153.000 online and off-line travel agencies worldwide, for a total of around 1.1 billion reservations. The database does not include some direct bookings with airlines (such as low-cost carriers) or charter flights.

Methodological Note

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

Departures: Air reservations from all source markets to all destinations with effective travel date prior to 30 April 2012.

Expected Departures: Aggregate of (1) Air reservations from all source markets to all destinations with effective travel date May 2012, and (2) total reservations made until 1st of June 2012 with actual travel between 1 June and 31 August 2012.

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:

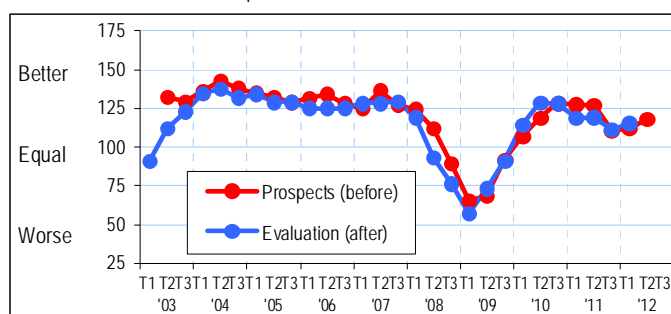
- What is your assessment of tourism performance in your destination or business for the four months just ended (or about to end) as against what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?
- What are the tourism prospects of your destination or business in the coming four months compared with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

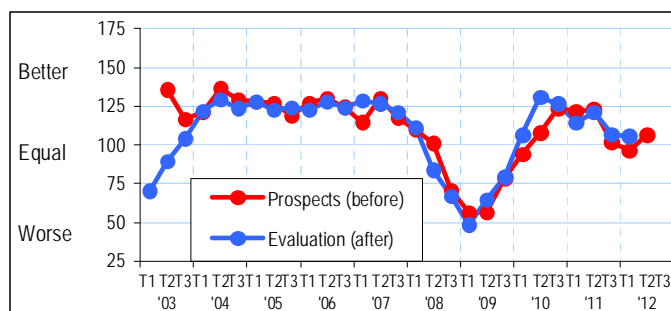
For this edition responses have been received from experts based in Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic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

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: World



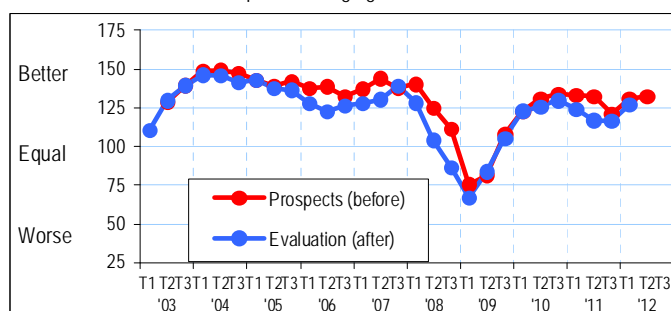
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Advanced economies



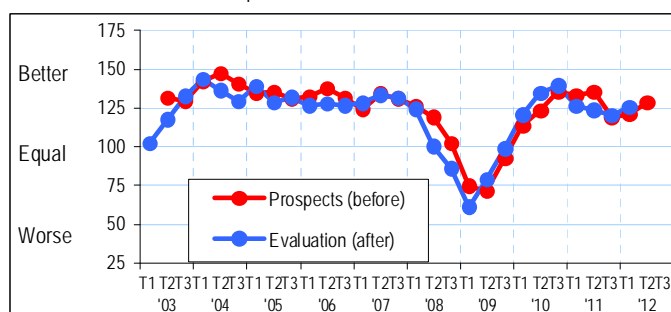
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Emerging economies



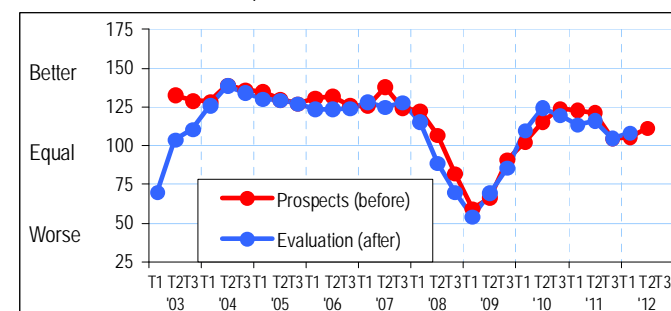
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Public



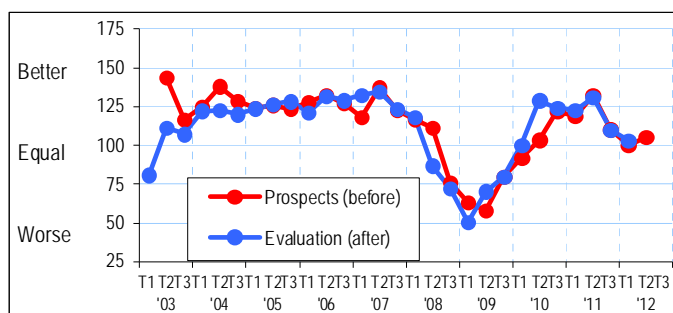
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Private



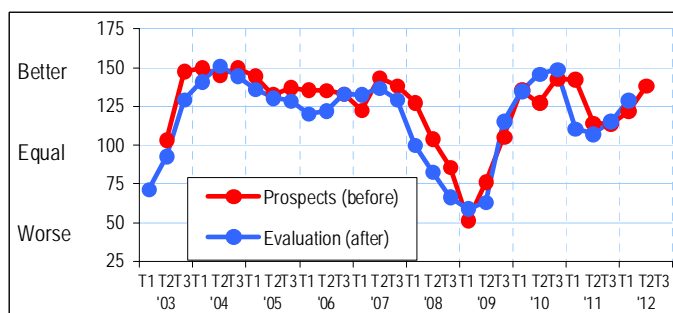
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Europe



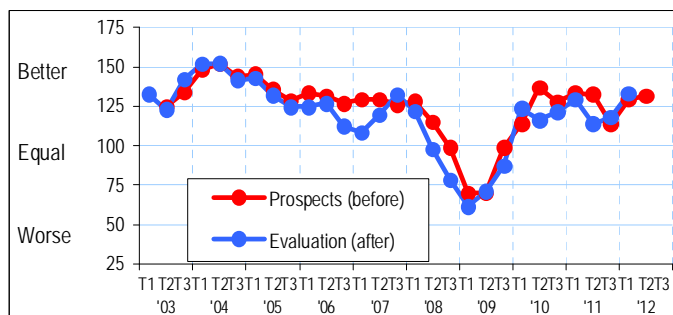
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Asia and the Pacific



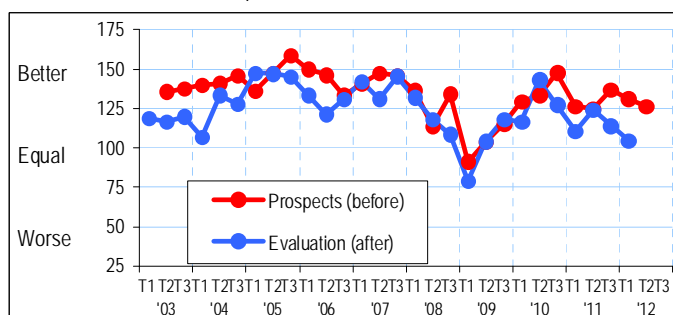
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Americas



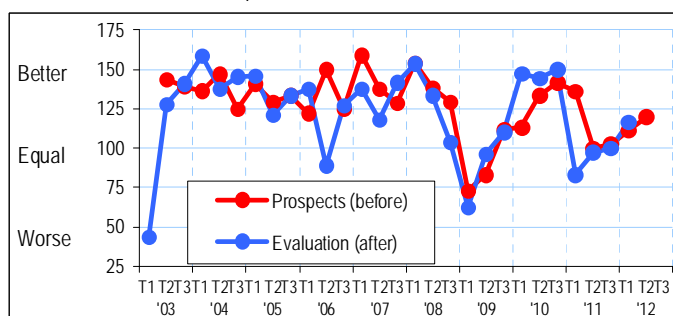
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Africa



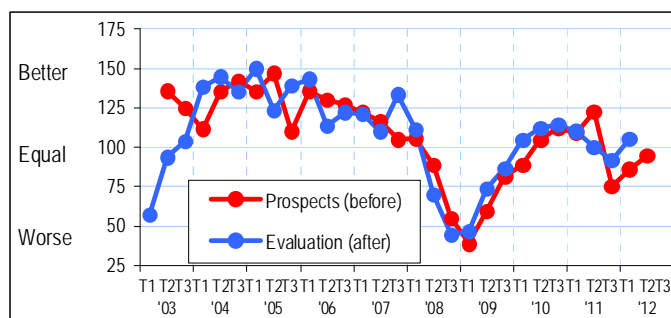
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Middle East



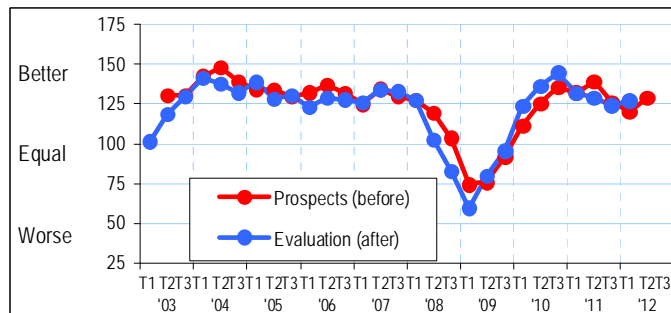
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Global Operators



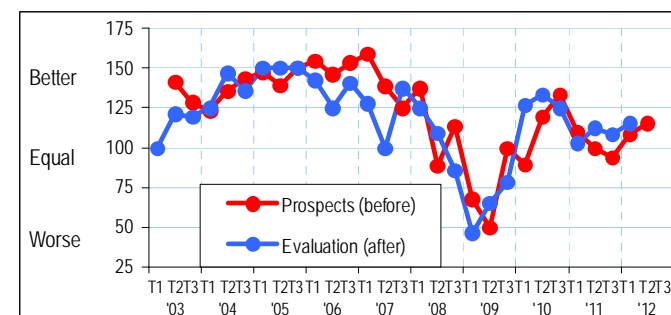
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Destinations



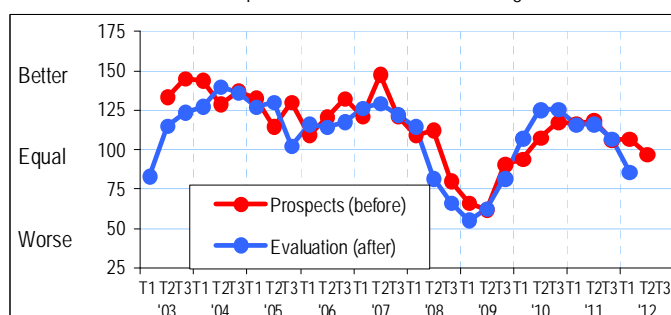
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Transport



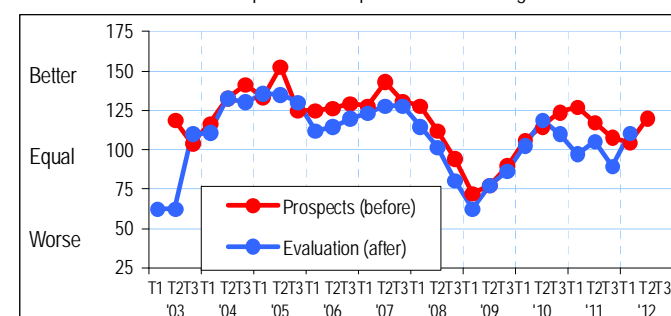
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Accommodation & Catering



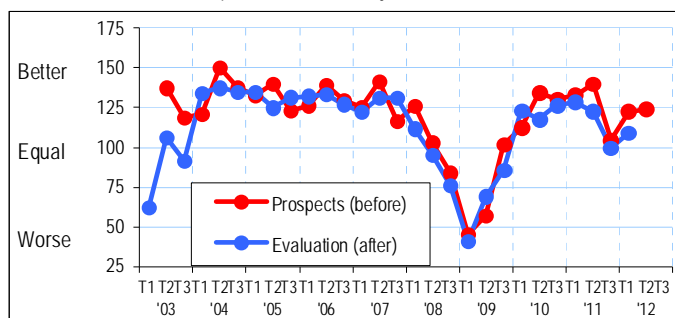
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Tour Operators & Travel Agencies



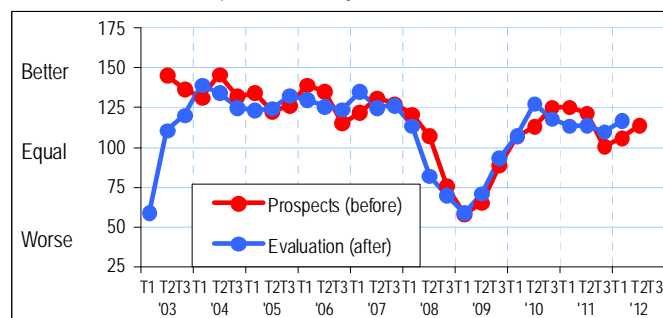
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: General Industry Bodies & Other



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Consultancy, Research & Media



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

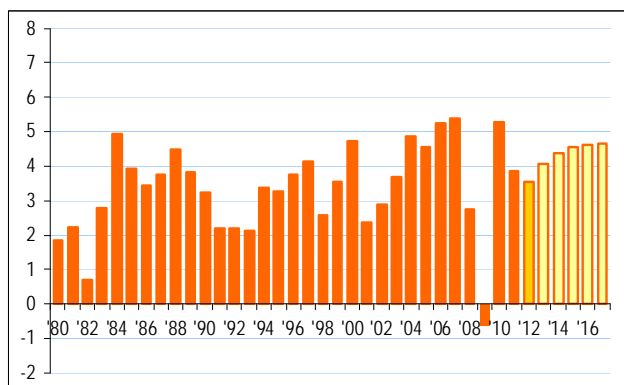
Overview of the economic growth projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, September 2011

	GDP US\$ bn	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices													
		Change over previous year (%)					Current projections							Trend ¹	
		2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	11-10	Average (%)
World (PPP ² weighted)	69,660		5.4	2.8	-0.6	5.3	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	- -	3.9
Memorandum: at market exchange rates			4.0	1.4	-2.2	4.2	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	0.0	- -	2.9
of which:															
Advanced economies	44,423		2.8	0.0	-3.6	3.2	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	- -	2.4
Emerging market and developing countries	25,237		8.7	6.0	2.8	7.5	6.2	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	- -	6.1

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

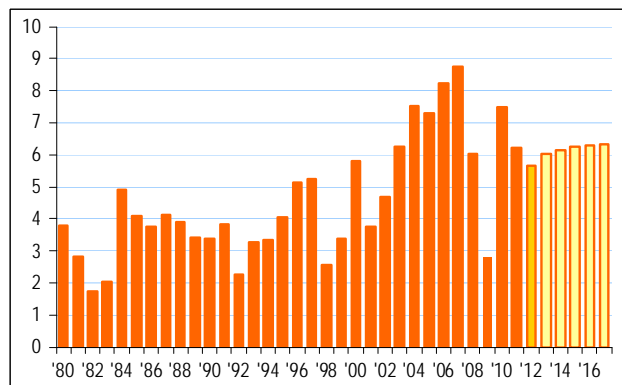
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Emerging market and developing countries

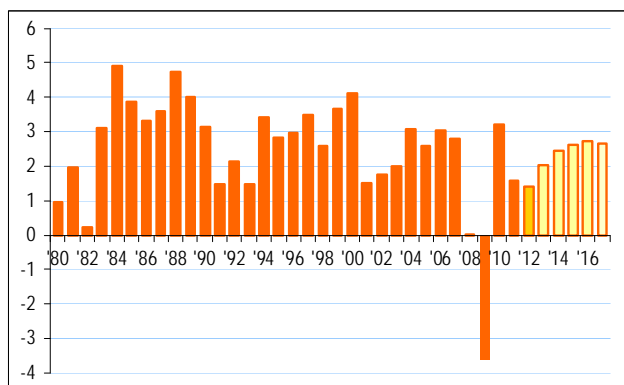
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Advanced economies

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



Source: International Monetary Fund

Overview of the economic growth projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, September 2011

	GDP	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices														
	US\$ bn	Change over previous year (%)					Current projections						Trend ¹			Average (%)
		2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	11-10	12*-11	13*-12*	1995-2010
By UNWTO regions:																
Europe	22,313	4.3	1.4	-4.4	2.8	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	-	--	++	2.6
European Union (27)	17,578	3.4	0.5	-4.2	2.0	1.6	0.0	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	-	--	++	2.1
Euro area	13,115	3.0	0.4	-4.3	1.9	1.4	-0.3	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	-	--	++	1.8
Germany	3,577	3.4	0.8	-5.1	3.6	3.1	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	--	+	1.3
France	2,776	2.2	-0.2	-2.6	1.4	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	+	--	+	1.8
Italy	2,199	1.7	-1.2	-5.5	1.8	0.4	-1.9	-0.3	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	--	--	++	0.9
Spain	1,494	3.5	0.9	-3.7	-0.1	0.7	-1.8	0.1	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	+	--	++	2.9
Netherlands	840	3.9	1.8	-3.5	1.6	1.3	-0.5	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	-	--	++	2.4
Belgium	513	2.9	1.0	-2.8	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	-	--	+	2.0
Austria	419	3.7	1.4	-3.8	2.3	3.1	0.9	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.8	+	--	+	2.2
Greece	303	3.0	-0.1	-3.3	-3.5	-6.9	-4.7	0.0	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.9	--	++	++	2.7
Finland	267	5.3	0.3	-8.4	3.7	2.9	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	--	++	3.0
Portugal	239	2.4	0.0	-2.9	1.4	-1.5	-3.3	0.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.5	--	--	++	1.9
Ireland	218	5.2	-3.0	-7.0	-0.4	0.7	0.5	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	++	=	++	4.9
United Kingdom	2,418	3.5	-1.1	-4.4	2.1	0.7	0.8	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	--	=	++	2.5
Sweden	538	3.4	-0.8	-4.8	5.8	4.0	0.9	2.3	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.4	--	--	++	2.8
Denmark	333	1.6	-0.8	-5.8	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	-	-	+	1.4
Poland	514	6.8	5.1	1.6	3.9	4.4	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	+	--	+	4.7
Switzerland	636	3.6	2.1	-1.9	2.7	1.9	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	--	+	1.9
Norway	484	2.7	0.0	-1.7	0.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	++	=	+	2.4
Russian Federation	1,850	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	=	-	=	4.0
Turkey	778	4.7	0.7	-4.8	9.0	8.5	2.3	3.2	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.6	-	--	+	4.2
Americas	22,444	3.0	1.0	-2.9	3.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	--	=	+	2.9
United States	15,094	1.9	-0.3	-3.5	3.0	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.3	--	+	+	2.6
Canada	1,737	2.2	0.7	-2.8	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	-	=	2.8
Latin America and Caribbean	5,614	5.8	4.2	-1.6	6.2	4.5	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	--	-	+	3.5
Brazil	2,493	6.1	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7	3.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	--	+	++	3.3
Mexico	1,155	3.2	1.2	-6.3	5.5	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	--	-	=	3.1
Argentina	448	8.7	6.8	0.9	9.2	8.9	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	-	--	-	4.0
Venezuela	316	8.8	5.3	-3.2	-1.5	4.2	4.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	++	+	--	2.5
Colombia	328	6.9	3.5	1.7	4.0	5.9	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	++	--	-	3.2
Chile	248	5.2	3.0	-0.9	6.1	5.9	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	-	--	+	4.4
Peru	174	8.9	9.8	0.9	8.8	6.9	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	--	--	+	4.9
Asia and the Pacific	21,411	8.5	5.0	3.8	8.3	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	--	=	+	5.9
Japan	5,869	2.2	-1.0	-5.5	4.4	-0.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	--	++	-	0.8
Australia	1,488	4.7	2.5	1.4	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	+	+	3.7
New Zealand	162	2.8	-0.1	-2.1	1.2	1.4	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	+	+	+	2.6
Newly Industrialized Asian Economies	2,086	5.9	1.8	-0.7	8.5	4.0	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	--	-	+	4.8
Korea, Republic of	1,116	5.1	2.3	0.3	6.3	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	--	=	+	4.8
Taiwan (pr. of China)	467	6.0	0.7	-1.8	10.7	4.0	3.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	--	-	++	4.6
Hong Kong (China)	243	6.4	2.3	-2.6	7.0	5.0	2.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	--	--	++	3.8
Singapore	260	8.9	1.7	-1.0	14.8	4.9	2.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	--	--	++	6.1
Developing Asia	11,315	11.4	7.8	7.1	9.7	7.8	7.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	--	-	+	8.3
China	7,298	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.2	8.2	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	--	-	+	10.6
India	1,676	10.0	6.2	6.6	10.6	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.1	--	-	+	7.5
Pakistan	211	6.8	3.7	1.7	3.8	2.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	--	+	=	4.8
Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand	1,683	6.1	4.6	1.3	7.0	4.3	5.4	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	--	++	+	4.1
Iran	482	6.4	0.6	4.0	5.9	2.0	0.4	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	--	--	+	5.3
Africa	1,608	6.5	5.1	2.9	4.9	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	-	+	=	5.2
South Africa	408	5.5	3.6	-1.5	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	+	-	+	3.5
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia,	336	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.4	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.3	-	+	+	4.4
Nigeria	239	7.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	-	=	-	7.5
Middle East	1,876	5.5	6.6	2.1	4.8	4.7	6.5	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.2	=	++	--	4.9
Saudi Arabia	578	2.0	4.2	0.1	4.6	6.8	6.0	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	++	-	--	3.3
Untd Arab Emirates	360	6.6	5.3	-3.3	0.9	4.9	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	++	--	+	6.0
Egypt	236	7.1	7.2	4.7	5.1	1.8	1.5	3.3	5.0	6.2	6.5	6.5	--	-	++	5.7
Kuwait	177	4.5	5.0	-5.2	3.4	8.2	6.6	1.8	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	++	--	--	4.2

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



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



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



The Middle East Outbound Travel Market

The Middle East region is one of the fastest growing tourist generating regions in the world. Outbound travel from the Middle East has more than quadrupled from 8 million in 1990 to 36 million in 2010. Published jointly by ETC and UNWTO, The Middle East Outbound Market, provides an in depth analysis of the structure and trends of this market, helping destinations and commercial operators plan ahead with greater foresight.

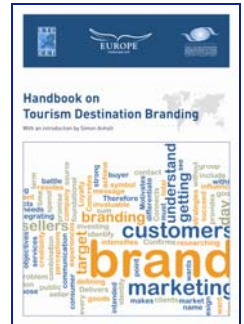
Available in English



Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding

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

Available in English and Spanish



The Chinese Outbound Travel Market, The Indian Outbound Travel Market and The Russian Outbound Travel Market

The Indian, the Chinese and the Russian Outbound Travel Markets are some of the fastest growing, and consequently increasingly important markets in the world. The UNWTO and ETC have jointly published detailed studies on each unique market, which aim to provide the necessary information to better understand the structure and trends of these growing markets. Topics covered include: destination choice, purpose of travel, spending, holiday activities and market segmentation, as well as the use of the internet and social media.

Available in English



Handbook on E-marketing for Tourism Destinations

This handbook is a practical 'how-to' manual designed to help staff in national, regional and city tourism organisations, to improve their e-marketing skills. It covers all the basics such as web design, search engine optimisation, social networking and e-commerce, and advises how to build better content, assure distribution, use CRM, succeed with online PR and get into mobile marketing.

Available in English and Spanish



Compendium of Tourism Statistics, 2012 Edition

The Compendium of Tourism Statistics provides data and indicators on inbound, outbound and domestic tourism, as well as on the number and types of tourism industries, the number of employees by tourism industries, and macroeconomic indicators related to international tourism. The 2012 edition presents data for 209 countries from 2006 to 2010, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.

Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, 2012 Edition

The Yearbook of Tourism Statistics focuses on inbound tourism related data (total arrivals and overnight stays), broken down by country of origin. The 2012 Edition presents data for 199 countries from 2006 to 2010, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.



Global Report on LGBT Tourism

As the global visibility of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community increases, there has been a steady increase in interest in this community as a consumer group, a trend which is particularly evident in the travel industry. With the knowledge and support of the International Gay and Lesbian Travel Association, as well as the UNWTO Affiliate Members, this report examines LGBT tourism from a social, political and economic perspective.

The Power of Youth Travel

With outbound travel from the world's emerging economies being boosted by new, affluent travellers and the age bracket for youth travel expanding across the world, young people are quickly becoming a consumer group to take seriously. The Power of Youth Travel features commentary from specialists, UNWTO Affiliate Members and other selected organizations on the importance of Youth Travel for economic development, global development and young travellers themselves.

Available in English



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