



Contents

Quick overview of key trends	1
International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure	5
Regional results	6
UNWTO's Panel of Tourism Experts	8
Air transport booking trends	10
Statistical Annex	Annex-1 to Annex-27

This issue and the accompanying *Statistical Annex* of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* include an analysis of preliminary results for international tourist arrivals as reported by destinations around the world for the first eight months of 2012. This analysis is complemented by data on receipts from and expenditure on international tourism for the first part of 2012. Furthermore, it includes an evaluation by the UNWTO Panel of Experts of the period May-August and an outlook for the period September-December. Finally, it presents an overview of air transport booking trends until the end of the year.

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.

Robust demand for international tourism despite uncertain economy

In the period January to August 2012 the number of international tourists hit a record 705 million worldwide, a growth of 4% compared to the same period in 2011, or 28 million more tourists. With this data, UNWTO is confident that a total of one billion tourists will have travelled internationally by the end of the year. The comparative strength of tourism in a period of continued economic uncertainty is further confirmed by the positive data on tourism earnings and expenditure.

Quick overview of key trends

International tourism up by 4% through August

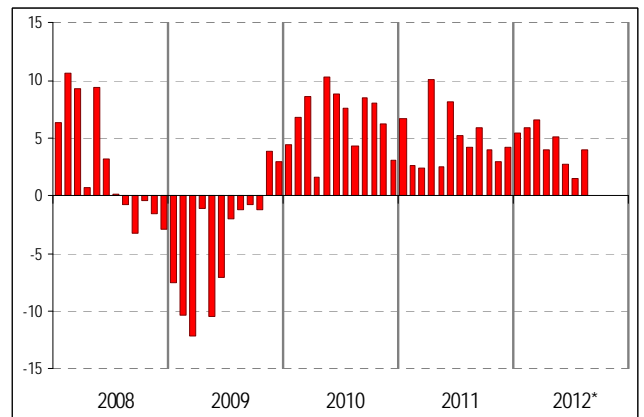
- A total of 143 countries have now reported data on international arrivals for the first 6 to 9 months of 2012: 118 (83%) have seen arrivals increase, of which 49 (34%) with double-digit figures, while 25 (17%) have reported a decline. Over 90 countries have reported data at least up to August 2012.

- Based on this sample of reporting destinations, international arrivals are estimated to have increased by 4% from January to August 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.
- All world regions recorded growth in international arrivals except the Middle East. Growth was stronger in Asia and the Pacific (+7%) and Africa (+6%), followed by the Americas (+4%) and Europe (+3%). The Middle East (-1%) continues to show signs of recovery, with particularly promising results in Egypt.
- Emerging economies (+5%) have regained the lead over advanced ones (+4%) due to strong results in sub-regions as varied as North Africa (+11%), Central and Eastern Europe (+9%), South Asia (+8%), South-East Asia (+8%), North-East Asia (+7%), Central America (+7%) and South America (+6%).

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

World

(% change)

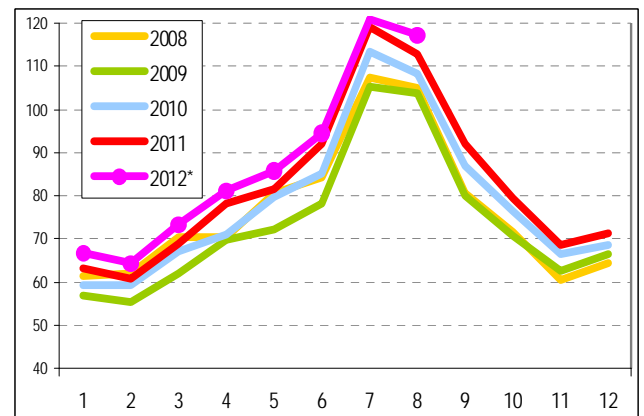


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

World

(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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.

Copyright © 2012 World Tourism Organization
Calle Capitán Haya, 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer
ISSN: 1728-9246

Published and printed by the World Tourism Organization, Madrid, Spain - First printing: 2012 (version 13/11/12)
All rights reserved

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

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

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

World Tourism Organization

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

www.unwto.org

Data collection for this issue was closed end of October 2012.

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is scheduled to be published end of January 2013 by the occasion of the Spanish tourism fair Fitur.

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

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

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



4 easy ways to order:

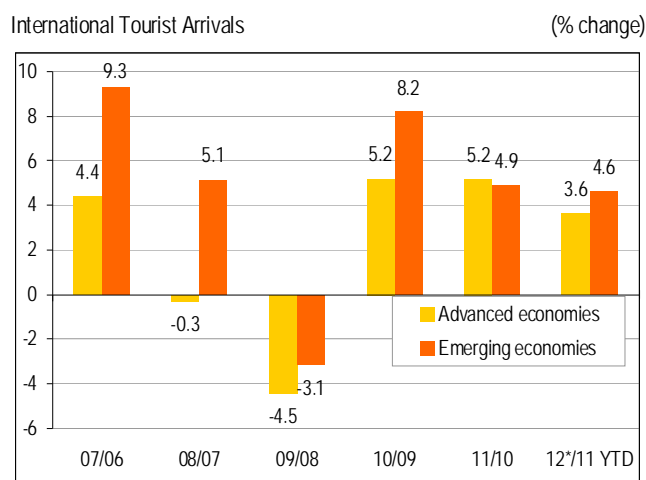
 infoshop@unwto.org

 (+34) 91 567 81 07

 (+34) 91 571 37 33

www.unwto.org/pub

- Among the world's ten top tourism destinations, Germany (8th in ranking) recorded the highest growth, with 7% more international arrivals in January-August 2012 than in the same period last year, followed by the United States (2nd) with +6%, and Spain (4th) with +4%.



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

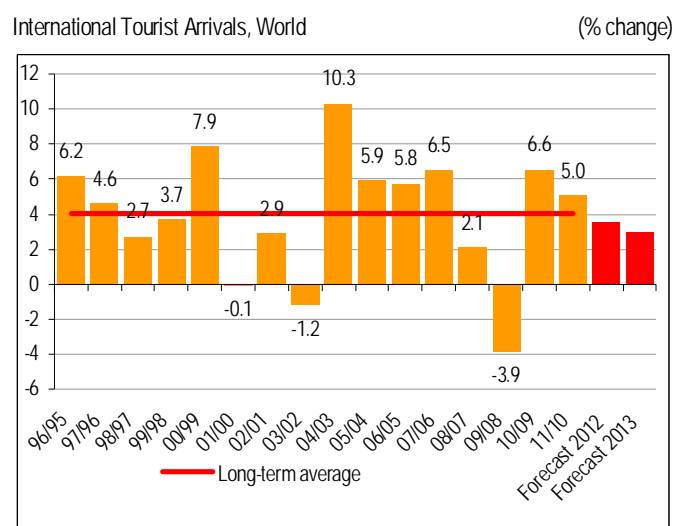
International tourism demand remains resilient amidst economic uncertainty

- In absolute numbers, international tourist arrivals worldwide reached 705 million in the period January-August 2012, up 28 million from the same period last year (677 million).
- Tourism growth slowed in June (+3%) and July (+1%) compared with the first five months of the year (average of +5%), yet strengthened in August (+4%). This is positive news as August accounts for the highest volume of international tourist arrivals in the year.
- The almost 50 countries that have already reported data up to September indicate that growth is continuing at a moderate rate.
- Globally, international tourism results have so far not been seriously affected by the economic volatility, with growth continuing above the average of 3.8% a year projected for the decade 2010-2020 according to UNWTO's long-term forecast *Tourism Towards 2030*.
- According to the latest survey of the UNWTO Panel of Experts, prospects for international tourism expansion are weakening, but remain positive. Tourism performance in the period May-August 2012 (score of 115) was evaluated as to have been weaker than expected four months ago (score of 118). The outlook for the September-December period (score of 109) reflects confidence fading further. Experts from emerging economies are rather more optimistic about this period (score of 123) than those from advanced economies (score of 97).
- Analysis of air passenger travel trends for the last four months of 2012 as well as for the full year 2012 based on air transport booking data from business intelligence tool Forwardkeys indicates that international air travel worldwide is expected to grow by 5% in 2012, while domestic air travel declines slightly.

- For the full year 2012, UNWTO is maintaining its early year forecast, announced in January, of a 3% to 4% growth in international tourist arrivals.
- "This growth is a very positive result in view of the global economic situation. We must remain cautious, however, as we have also observed some weaker months during the year, a trend that might return in the remainder of the year," said UNWTO Secretary-General, Taleb Rifai.

One Billion Tourists: One billion Opportunities

- In 2011, international tourist arrivals reached 990 million (revised due to updated data). With the expected growth of 3% to 4% in 2012, UNWTO remains confident that a record of one billion tourists will be reached for the first time by December 2012.
- The date of 13 December has been designated to symbolically mark the arrival of the one billionth tourist. In order to celebrate this historic milestone UNWTO launched the campaign *One Billion Tourists: One billion Opportunities* calling on one billion tourists to make their actions count, for more information see <http://1billiontourists.unwto.org>.
- For 2013 growth is expected to continue but at a more moderate rate in the range of 2% to 4%. A comprehensive forecast by region will be included in the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* of January 2013.
- In 2011, receipts from international tourism, including international passenger transport, (exports from tourism) totalled US\$ 1.2 trillion or 30% of exports of services and close to 6% of the world's exports of goods and services. For more information on tourism in 2011 see *UNWTO Tourism Highlights*: <http://mkt.unwto.org/en/content/tourism-highlights>.



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©



1 BILLION TOURISTS BILLION OPPORTUNITIES



On 13 December 2012, the one-billionth tourist will arrive somewhere in the world.

Through simple actions, from buying locally to using their towels for more than a day, this tourist can make a real difference to the people and places they visit.

Now imagine if every one of the one billion tourists did the same. **One billion small actions, one very big impact.**

Join the UNWTO campaign at <http://1billiontourists.unwto.org/> and help us turn one billion tourists into one billion opportunities.

GET INVOLVED

1 VOTE

Vote for the travel tip you'll commit to on your next trip to make it an opportunity for good.

2 SHOUT

Shout with us on 13 December when we'll reveal the most popular tip to the world.

3 JOIN

Join the Faces of the One Billion by sending us a photo from one of your trips.



1BILLIONTOURISTS.UNWTO.ORG

 [facebook.com/worldtourismorganization](https://www.facebook.com/worldtourismorganization)

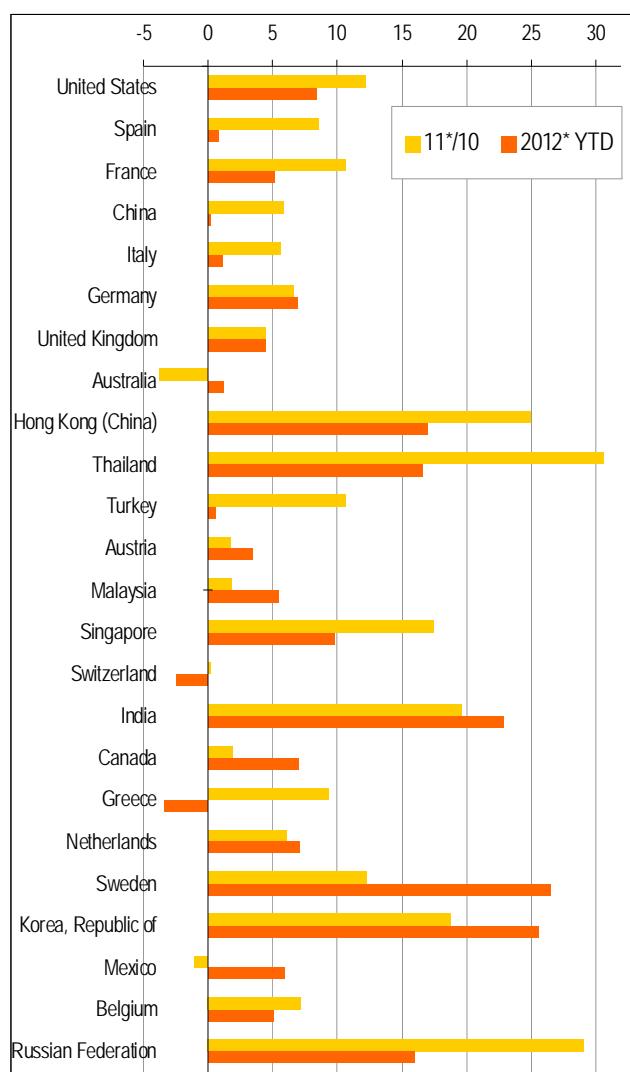
 @UNWTO - #1billtourists

International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

Arrivals growth confirmed by results in receipts

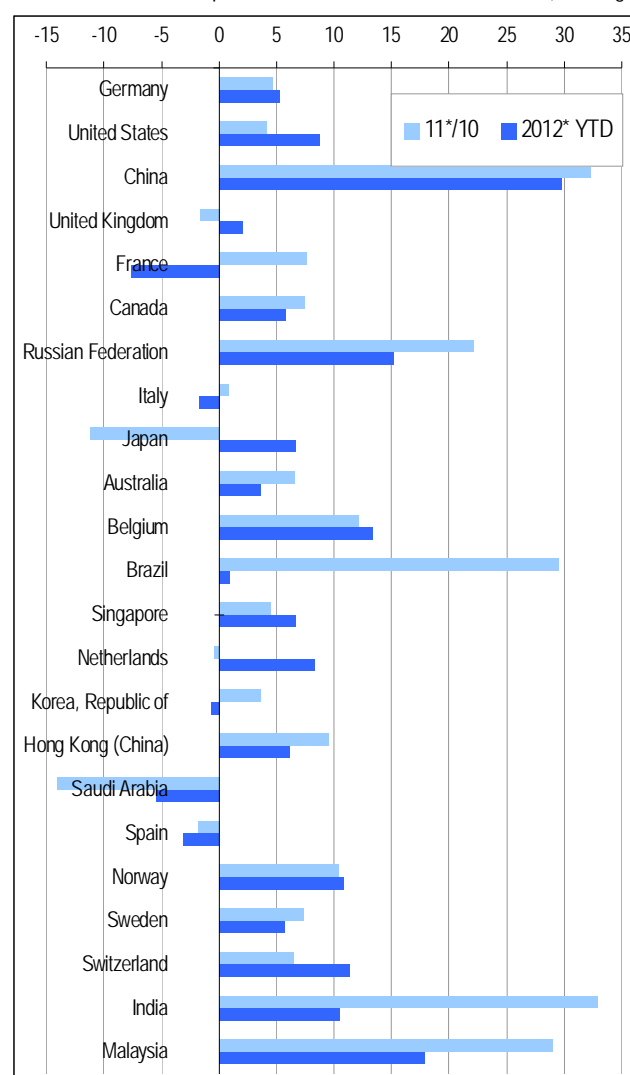
- Of 111 destinations reporting tourism receipt data for the first part of 2012, 99 countries (89%) saw growth in earnings, of which 47 in double digits (42%), while 12 (11%) saw declines.
- Among the 10 largest international tourism earners, receipts grew significantly in Hong Kong (China) (+17%), United States (+8%), Germany (+7%), France (+5%) and the United Kingdom (+4%) in the first six to nine months of the year.
- A number of other major destinations reported double-digit growth in receipts, such as Japan (+48%), Sweden (+26%), South Africa (+26%), the Republic of Korea (+26%), India (+23%), Poland (+19%), Thailand (+17%), the Russian Federation (+16%), Egypt (+13%), the Czech Republic (+13%), Taiwan (pr. of China) (+11), Singapore (+10%) and Croatia (+10%).

International Tourism Receipts (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourism Expenditure (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

China and the Russian Federation see highest growth in tourism expenditure

- In terms of expenditure abroad on tourism, demand from both emerging and advanced economy source markets during the first six to nine months of 2012 remained steady.
- So far 45 of the 50 largest outbound markets reported data on tourism expenditure abroad for the first part of 2012. Of these 33 (73%) saw expenditure grow, with among them 13 in double digits (29%), while 12 (27%) saw declines.
- Among the top 10 international markets by expenditure on travel abroad, growth was significant in China (+30%), Russian Federation (+15%), United States (+9%), Canada (+6%), Germany (+5%), and Australia (+4%) as well as in Japan, where a 7% increase confirms the recovery of this important market. Following a decline in recent years, the UK recorded a modest 2% growth in tourism expenditure, while both Italy and France showed declines in expenditure on travel abroad.
- Other major advanced economy outbound markets that reported significant growth were Austria (+16%), Belgium

(+13%), Switzerland (+11%), Norway (+11%), the Netherlands (+8%), Singapore (+7%), Czech Republic (+7%), Hong Kong (China) (+6%), Finland (+6%) and Sweden (+6%).

- Among the emerging economies, in addition to China and Russian Federation, double-digit growth in expenditure was posted by Venezuela (+31%), Poland (+22%), Malaysia (+18%), Argentina (+16%), Philippines (+14%), India (+11%) and Indonesia (+10%).

Regional results

Central & Eastern Europe leads European tourism

- **Europe** saw a 3% growth in international tourist arrivals in January-August 2012 compared to the same period last year. Northern Europe saw a very modest 0.2% increase in arrivals due to negative figures in Ireland, Norway and Sweden, and zero growth in the UK. This contrasts with Central & Eastern Europe which recorded a 9% advance due to strong growth in most destinations including the larger ones, especially the Russian Federation (+12%), Hungary (+8%) and Poland (+7%).
- Western Europe posted a 4% increase in arrivals with solid growth in Germany (+8%), Austria and the Netherlands (both +5%). Southern & Mediterranean Europe recorded a modest 1%, but on top of a very strong 2011, and partly due to the recovery of destinations in North Africa and the Middle East. Results across its larger destinations were mixed: Spain (+4%), Croatia (+3%), Portugal (+3%) and Turkey (+2%) saw growth in arrivals, while Greece (-6%) and Italy (-2%) recorded a decline.

Asia & the Pacific fastest growing region

- International tourist arrivals between January and August put **Asia & the Pacific** at the top of world regions in terms of growth; with 7% more inbound tourists than in the same period last year. South and South-East Asia both recorded an 8% increase in arrivals fuelled by countries such as Thailand (1.2 million more tourists or +9%), Cambodia (0.5 million more or +25%), Vietnam (0.4 million or +10%) and the Philippines (0.3 million or +10%).
- North Asia also recorded high growth (+7%) due to excellent arrival figures in Japan (1.7 million more tourists, or +41%) which is recovering from the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and is well on track to returning to the 8 million tourist mark. Korea also saw outstanding growth (+1.3 million tourists or +21%), as well as Hong Kong (China) which received 1 million more international tourists or +7%, and Taiwan (pr of China) which saw nearly 1 million more arrivals, an impressive growth of 24%.

South and Central America drive growth in the Americas

- **The Americas** saw a 4% growth in tourist arrivals in January through August 2012 compared to the same period last year, with Central and South America (7% and 6% respectively) driving demand. The Caribbean sub-region also reported a solid 5% increase in arrivals, while North America posted a growth of 3%.
- Central America's largest destination, Costa Rica (2.2 million tourists in 2011) recorded a 7% increase in arrivals this year up to August, while Nicaragua (+12%), El Salvador (+7%), Panama (+6%), and Guatemala (+5%), all receiving over 1 million tourists in 2011, also performed well.
- Among the top destinations in South America, Chile saw a remarkable 16% increase in international arrivals compared to the same period last year, followed by Ecuador (+14%) and Peru (+11%), while Argentina posted a modest 1% increase, and Uruguay a decline of 6%. Among other destinations, it is worth mentioning Venezuela, which saw a 22% increase in overnight visitors, and Paraguay, 15%.

North Africa and the Middle East recover some lost ground

- In **Africa** (+6%), the recovery of Tunisia (+30%) has contributed to the good results of North Africa (+10%) while available information from countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (+4%) reflects a consolidation of growth seen in previous years. South Africa (the largest destination in the sub-region with 8 million arrivals in 2011) posted 11% growth.
- Despite some very mixed performances, the **Middle East** (-1%) is recording improved results compared to 2011. Egypt is experiencing a major rebound (+20%) after last year's 32% decline, while the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Jordan all recorded approximately 10% growth. Lebanon (-15%) is still suffering the conflict in neighbouring Syria, while Saudi Arabia reported a 21% decline in tourist arrivals following last year's bumper increase.

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

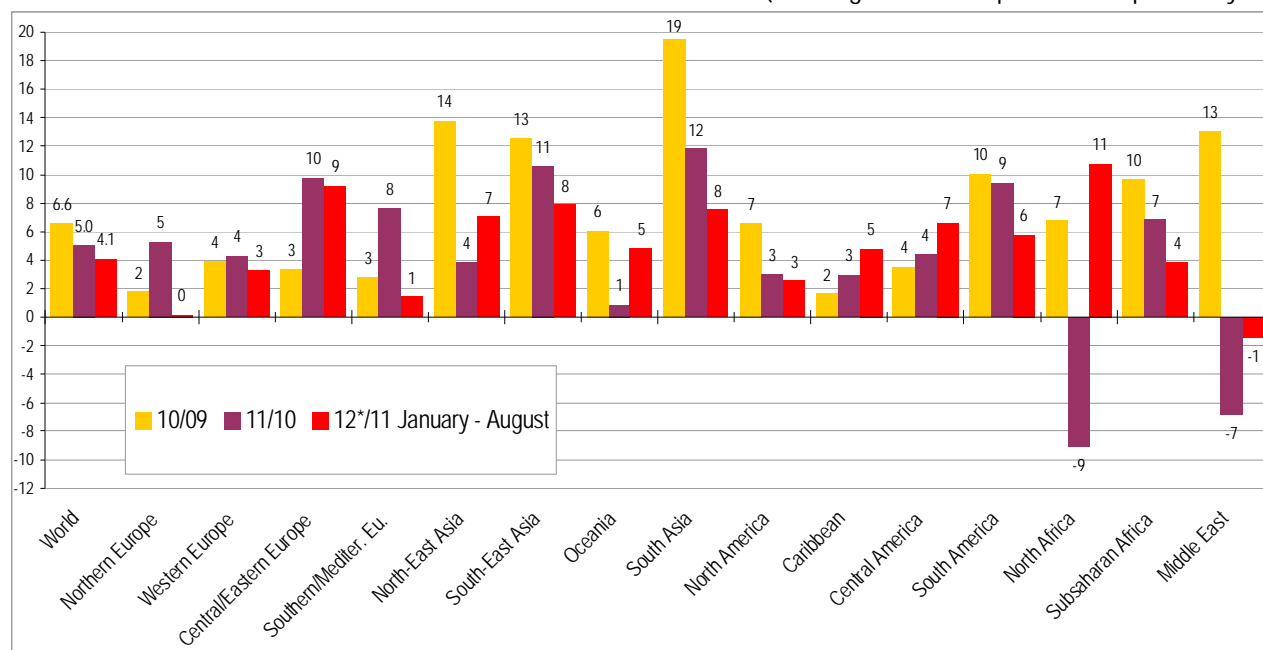
The full document is available in electronic format for sale and free of charge for UNWTO members and subscribed institutions through the UNWTO elibrary at www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37.

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

Copyright © 2012 World Tourism Organization

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*															
	(million)	(%)	(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	2011	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4									
World	674	799	884	942	990	100	-3.9	6.6	5.0	4.1	6.0	3.9	6.6	3.9	5.1	2.7	1.5	4.0	3.8	6.8	5.0	3.7				
Advanced economies ¹	417	455	476	501	527	53.3	-4.5	5.2	5.2	3.6	6.5	3.6	7.2	4.6	6.3	0.4	1.1	2.4	3.1	6.7	5.3	4.8				
Emerging economies ¹	256	344	408	441	462	46.7	-3.1	8.2	4.9	4.6	5.5	4.3	6.0	3.2	3.8	5.8	2.1	6.3	4.5	7.0	4.6	2.6				
By UNWTO regions:																										
Europe	384.9	441.4	462.7	477.2	509.1	51.4	-5.1	3.1	6.7	3.4	4.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	6.6	1.1	1.6	3.0	5.3	8.7	5.8	5.2				
Northern Europe	43.3	56.8	57.1	58.1	61.1	6.2	-5.5	1.8	5.3	0.2	4.0	1.8	1.3	5.8	5.7	-4.0	-3.7	-4.0	5.4	10.5	3.7	1.4				
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	148.5	154.3	161.0	16.3	-3.0	3.9	4.3	3.3	5.9	3.4	5.8	2.3	9.8	-0.8	0.4	2.8	3.9	5.4	3.3	5.3				
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	92.6	95.7	105.0	10.6	-10.3	3.3	9.8	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.8	7.7	9.8	6.9	8.3				
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	132.6	152.5	164.5	169.1	182.0	18.4	-3.6	2.8	7.6	1.4	0.9	1.2	-1.5	0.4	2.8	0.4	0.9	2.7	5.0	10.5	8.0	4.6				
- of which EU-27	323.7	352.4	356.8	366.0	387.6	39.2	-4.7	2.6	5.9	2.4	4.5	2.3	3.2	2.6	6.3	-1.2	0.8	1.6	4.5	8.3	5.5	4.6				
Asia and the Pacific	110.1	153.6	181.1	205.0	218.1	22.0	-1.6	13.2	6.4	7.3	8.5	7.6	10.8	8.4	6.7	7.6	4.0	6.4	4.9	6.0	8.2	6.8				
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	98.0	111.5	115.8	11.7	-2.9	13.8	3.8	7.0	7.7	7.9	10.8	9.2	7.1	7.2	3.8	6.4	2.1	0.7	5.1	7.3				
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	62.1	69.9	77.3	7.8	0.5	12.5	10.6	7.9	9.8	7.5	10.3	8.3	6.6	7.6	4.6	7.0	8.0	14.3	14.2	6.4				
Oceania	9.6	11.0	10.9	11.6	11.7	1.2	-1.8	6.1	0.9	4.8	4.6	6.3	10.5	3.6	4.1	11.7	1.5	5.2	-0.5	0.6	0.2	3.1				
South Asia	6.1	8.1	10.0	12.0	13.4	1.4	-2.1	19.5	11.8	7.5	11.1	6.0	14.0	4.7	5.6	7.7	3.7	3.5	16.9	16.5	11.7	8.8				
Americas	128.2	133.3	141.3	150.2	156.3	15.8	-4.7	6.3	4.1	3.6	7.2	2.2	9.1	2.0	1.2	3.3	0.1	2.1	2.9	6.2	3.8	3.2				
North America	91.5	89.9	93.0	99.2	102.1	10.3	-5.1	6.6	3.0	2.5	8.1	0.5	12.0	0.4	-0.7	1.8	-1.4	0.8	0.8	5.2	3.5	1.9				
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.2	19.5	20.1	2.0	-4.5	1.6	2.9	4.8	5.2	5.4	6.8	3.5	5.8	7.3	2.1	4.7	2.4	3.5	1.4	4.2				
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.6	7.9	8.3	0.8	-7.0	3.5	4.4	6.6	7.0	6.9	8.3	2.8	7.0	11.4	5.1	6.2	2.7	4.2	2.8	4.7				
South America	15.3	18.3	21.4	23.6	25.8	2.6	-2.3	10.0	9.4	5.8	6.6	5.3	2.2	7.0	4.7	4.1	4.5	5.3	9.7	15.3	7.7	7.0				
Africa	26.2	34.8	45.9	49.8	50.2	5.1	3.4	8.5	0.8	6.2	6.1	7.0	8.1	7.8	6.3	6.8	-2.1	15.2	4.3	-1.0	-2.7	0.3				
North Africa	10.2	13.9	17.6	18.8	17.1	1.7	2.5	6.7	-9.1	10.8	9.5	11.8	11.7	12.7	14.7	8.9	-5.1	37.1	-11.1	-8.6	-11.9	-3.4				
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	28.3	31.0	33.1	3.3	3.9	9.7	6.8	3.8	4.8	4.3	6.7	5.5	2.3	5.4	0.8	2.6	11.4	3.7	5.1	2.1				
Middle East	24.1	36.3	53.0	59.9	55.9	5.6	-4.3	13.0	-6.8	-1.4	-0.3	-4.6	1.8	-7.3	-5.3	-1.1	-0.2	3.9	-6.4	1.2	-3.6	-12.1				

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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

UNWTO's Panel of Tourism Experts

Confidence weakening but still positive in most regions

The latest survey among UNWTO's Panel of Experts received over 320 responses from some 100 countries and territories, and faithfully reflects the weakening in international tourism demand observed over the past months. On a scale of 0 to 200, on which 100 implies "equal" or "no change", tourism experts from around the world evaluated tourism performance in the four-month period of May through August with an average score of 115 –somewhat below their outlook for the same period (118) given four months ago, but the same as their evaluation at the time for January through April (115).

About the current four months, September through December, the Panel members are now rather less optimistic (109) than they were about the preceding period four months ago (118). This overall outlook is still positive, however, only thanks to the Panel members from emerging economies (124), as experts from advanced economies have entered in the territory of negative expectations (97).

four-month period (T1) four months ago, but rather below the 138 they anticipated four months ago for T2.

In the Americas, experts rated T2 at 120 – well above neutral but considerably weaker than their rating for T1 (133) and their expectation for T2 (131) four months ago. This was to be expected given the region's performance, as growth was slower than in T1.

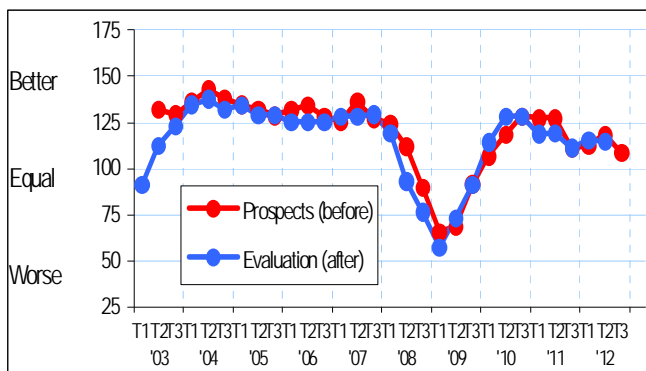
The Africans have been consistently optimistic in recent surveys, but this optimism has not always been borne out in recent experience. Their evaluation of T2 (118) is better than their evaluation of T1 (105), but not as good as they had predicted four months ago (126).

The Middle East continues to be politically troubled, but the local experts' evaluation of recent months is slightly better than neutral (106) for the second consecutive survey period – a regional average that disguises a very poor evaluation for Syria, Lebanon and some neighbouring countries, a modest recovery in Egypt, and a good evaluation for some of the Gulf destinations.

Global Operators –industry experts with business interests in more than one region– are the least positive about the past four months compared with local experts in the world's five specific regions, although their rating of 103 is eight points better than their prospects for that same period back in June (95 points).

By activity, the odd one out is the category of Accommodation & Catering providers (88), the only group of experts in negative territory for the second survey in a row. Destinations (121), Tour Operators & Travel Agencies (120), Transportation companies (117), Consultancy, Research & Media (116) and General Industry Bodies & Others (114) were all quite more optimistic.

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Evaluation: May-August 2012

Though still above average, the evaluation by experts from emerging economies (as defined by the International Monetary Fund) of the period May-August (122) fell rather short of expectations expressed four months ago (132) and was also down on the evaluation of the preceding January-April period (127). Evaluation of May-August by Experts from Advanced economies was much lower at 109, but was a slight improvement on their evaluation of the January-April period (106) and in line with their expectations expressed four months ago (107).

By geographic origin, the Panel members for Europe gave a score of 109 to the period May-August 2012 – somewhat better than their expectation for this period four months ago (105).

Experts for Asia and the Pacific rated these four months at 129 –the same score as they gave to the first

Prospects: September-December 2012

With few exceptions, experts in most regions and activities are less confident about the next four months T3 (109, collectively) than they were four months ago about the preceding period T2 (118). Experts in emerging economies are looking forward far more optimistically to the September-December period than those in advanced economies (124 against 97).

By region, scores are low in Europe (93) and the Middle East (100), while those in Asia and the Pacific, the Americas and Africa (respectively rating prospects at 123, 125 and 126) are more optimistic. It should be noted that in all regions except Africa, the score for prospects is significantly lower than the ratings given last June to prospects for the previous four-month period (T2).

In terms of analysis by activity, Transport companies have joined the Accommodation & Catering operators (both 96) in their pessimistic outlook. All other activities remain optimistic, rating the current September-December

period well above neutral, with Consultancy, Research & Media at 105 and all other activities with scores between 113 and 119. Tour Operators & Travel Agencies (119) have given T3 the highest rating of all.

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:

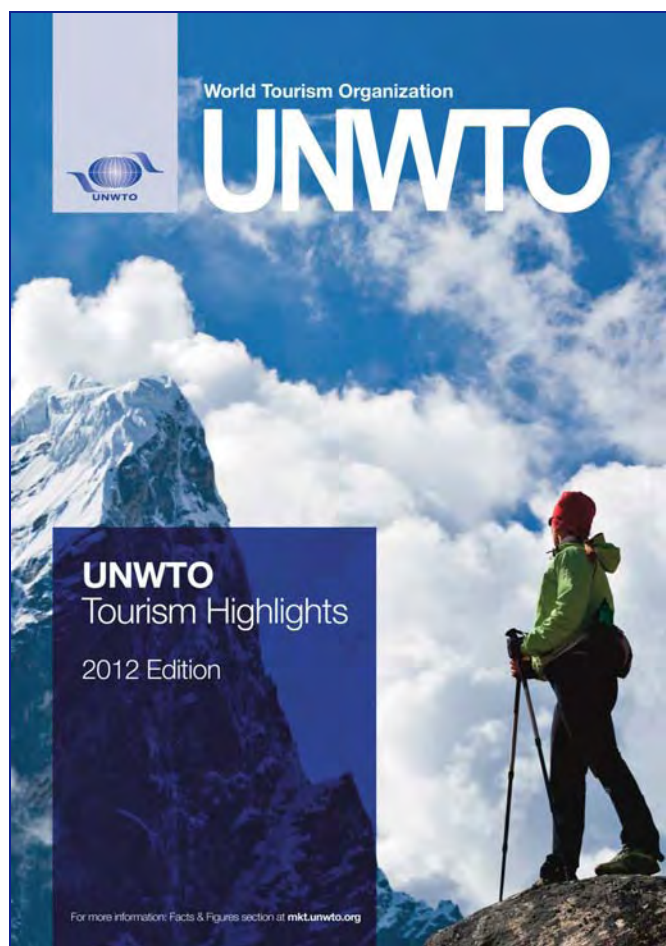
- *What is your assessment of tourism performance in your destination or business for the four months just ended (or about to end) as against what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?*
- *What are the tourism prospects of your destination or business in the coming four months compared with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

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.

Air transport booking trends



International air travel worldwide expected to grow by 5% in 2012, while domestic air travel declines slightly

In this contribution air passenger travel trends are analysed for the last four months of 2012 as well as for the full year 2012, based on air transport booking data from business intelligence tool ForwardKeys. Reporting reflects data available in the ForwardKeys database at 27 October 2012, covering departures up to 27 October and bookings with a scheduled departure date from 28 October to 31 December.

General Trend

Global air traffic is expected to grow by 1.3% in September-December 2012, and by 2.7% in the full year

- Although worldwide air travel saw rapid growth in the first four months of 2012 (+5.8%), departures slowed in the May-August period (+1.1%) and are expected to continue growing slowly in the last four months of the year (+1.3%), putting the annual growth rate in the order of +3%.
- However, these comparatively weak results are almost exclusively due to a negative trend in domestic traffic, with reservations down at -3.7% for the September-December period and at -0.7% for the full year. With the exception of Africa and the Middle East where domestic traffic still increased strongly (+15% Sep-Dec., +12% full year), this pattern of negative growth in domestic traffic is visible across all other regions: Asia

and the Pacific (-14.5% Sep-Dec., -9.6% full year), Europe (-6.6% Sep-Dec., -2.6% full year), and the Americas (-1.3% Sep-Dec., +1.4% full year). For a proper appraisal of this data it needs to be understood that domestic travel by air is very much concentrated in a relatively small number of large countries and island states, such as the United States, Canada, Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Greece and Indonesia, and that for most countries the share of air transport in domestic travel is low.

Sustained growth in international air traffic offsets the decline in domestic traffic

- International departures worldwide have also slowed since May, but still showed growth at a respectable +4.6% for the September-December period, with the year as a whole expected at +5.3%. Departures to international destinations within the same region (+6.7% full year) are the faster-growing category, as growth is 3 percentage points higher than for departures between regions (+3.6% full year). Africa and the Middle East are experiencing the largest increase in air arrivals from other regions (+7.5% for the full year), consolidating the recovery after last year's depressed performance (-5.6%) due to the political transitions in the Middle East and North Africa.

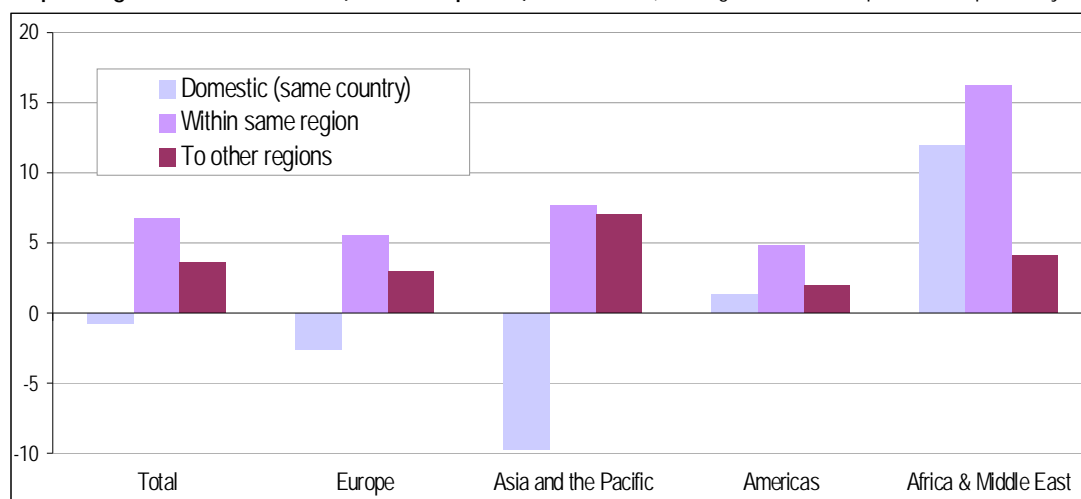
Regional Trends

Europe

- Current bookings suggest European departures will grow 2.0% in the last four months of 2012 compared to the same period last year, a similar growth rate to that in May-August. This increase would be mostly driven by international departures to destinations within the region (+6.1%). Domestic traffic continues to reflect the negative trend (-6.6%) which started in the May-August period. For the full year 2012, air travel from Europe is expected to grow almost 3%, somewhat less than in 2011 (4.0%), fuelled by international departures (4.5%).

Air passenger travel trends, 2012 (actual & expected)

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



Source: ForwardKeys® for UNWTO

Asia & the Pacific

- Asia & the Pacific is expected to see the highest growth in international departures in the September-December period (+6.2%). Domestic departures are continuing the negative trend (-14.5%) seen in the previous four months as they are heavily affected by a drop in the Indian market. Overall this translates into a 1.6% decline in total air travel for the last four months of 2012, and practically zero growth for the entire year.

The Americas

- International departures from the Americas are expected to show a solid 3.9% growth in the September-December period and a 3.5% increase for the full year. Domestic departures, however, will see a 1.3% decline in that period, and a discreet 1.4% growth in the full year. Total air traffic from the American source markets will have grown by 2.1% in the full year.

Africa & the Middle East

- Africa and the Middle East could see the highest growth in departures in the last four months of the year (+6.7%) as well as the full year (+9.5%). After a decline in domestic air travel last year (-5%), Africa & the Middle East has seen a strong recovery in 2012 with domestic departures expected to grow 15% in the September-December 2012 period, and 12% in the full year 2012. International air travel to destinations within the region also picked up strongly after last year's weak results with growth for the full year expected at 16%, compared to 3.2% in 2011.

For detailed data 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 Organizations and other industry professionals. The ForwardKeys® database is fed daily with air reservation information (GDS) processed by over 160.000 online and off-line travel agencies worldwide, for more than 1.3 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 full journey from original city of departure to final destination (not intermediate stops or connections). Transit passengers and those returning to their point of departure have been excluded from this analysis.

Actual Departures: Air reservations from all source markets to all destinations with effective travel date prior to 31st August 2012.

Expected Departures: Aggregate of (1) Air reservations from all source markets to all destinations with effective travel date 1st Sep-27th Oct 2012, and (2) total reservations made until 27th October 2012 with travelling date between 28th October and 31st December 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



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.

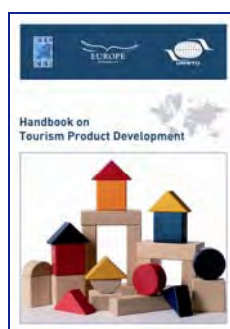
Available in English



Handbook on Tourism 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.

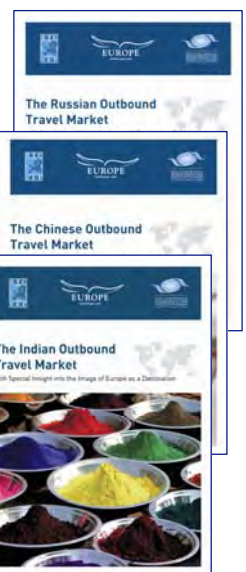
Available in English



The 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 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



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.

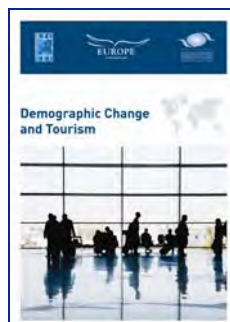
Available in English and Spanish



Demographic Change and Tourism

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

Available in English



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



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



Statistical Annex

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

Contents

• International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region	A-3
• Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals	A-3
• International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution	A-5
• International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination (Top 50)	A-7
• International Tourism Receipts in US\$ (Top 50)	A-8
• International Tourism Receipts in euros (Top 50)	A-9
• International Tourism Expenditure in US\$ (Top 50)	A-11
• International Tourism Expenditure in euros (Top 50)	A-12
• Detailed tables by UNWTO regions and subregions:	
- Europe: International Tourist Arrivals	A-13
- Europe: Tourism Receipts	A-14
- Asia and the Pacific: International Tourist Arrivals	A-15
- Asia and the Pacific: Tourism Receipts	A-16
- Americas: International Tourist Arrivals	A-17
- Americas: Tourism Receipts	A-18
- Africa: International Tourist Arrivals	A-19
- Africa: Tourism Receipts	A-20
- Middle East: International Tourist Arrivals & Tourism Receipts	A-21
• Air passenger travel trends	A-22
• UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts	A-23
• Overview of economic growth projections by IMF	A-25

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.



4 easy ways to order:



infoshop@unwto.org



(+34) 91 567 81 07



(+34) 91 571 37 33

www.unwto.org/pub

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The World Tourism Organization 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.

Copyright © 2012 World Tourism Organization
Calle Capitán Haya, 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer
ISSN: 1728-9246

Published and printed by the World Tourism Organization, Madrid, Spain - First printing: 2012 (version 13/11/12)
All rights reserved

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

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

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

World Tourism Organization

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

www.unwto.org

Data collection for this issue was closed end of October 2012.

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is scheduled to be published end of January 2013 by the occasion of the Spanish tourism fair Fitur.

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				
	(million)						(%)			(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
World	674	799	884	942	990	100	-3.9	6.6	5.0	4.1	6.0	3.9	6.6	3.9	5.1	2.7	1.5	4.0	3.8	6.8	5.0	3.7		
Advanced economies ¹	417	455	476	501	527	53.3	-4.5	5.2	5.2	3.6	6.5	3.6	7.2	4.6	6.3	0.4	1.1	2.4	3.1	6.7	5.3	4.8		
Emerging economies ¹	256	344	408	441	462	46.7	-3.1	8.2	4.9	4.6	5.5	4.3	6.0	3.2	3.8	5.8	2.1	6.3	4.5	7.0	4.6	2.6		
By UNWTO regions:																								
Europe	384.9	441.4	462.7	477.2	509.1	51.4	-5.1	3.1	6.7	3.4	4.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	6.6	1.1	1.6	3.0	5.3	8.7	5.8	5.2		
Northern Europe	43.3	56.8	57.1	58.1	61.1	6.2	-5.5	1.8	5.3	0.2	4.0	1.8	1.3	5.8	5.7	-4.0	-3.7	-4.0	5.4	10.5	3.7	1.4		
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	148.5	154.3	161.0	16.3	-3.0	3.9	4.3	3.3	5.9	3.4	5.8	2.3	9.8	-0.8	0.4	2.8	3.9	5.4	3.3	5.3		
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	92.6	95.7	105.0	10.6	-10.3	3.3	9.8	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.8	7.7	9.8	6.9	8.3		
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	132.6	152.5	164.5	169.1	182.0	18.4	-3.6	2.8	7.6	1.4	0.9	1.2	-1.5	0.4	2.8	0.4	0.9	2.7	5.0	10.5	8.0	4.6		
of which EU-27	323.7	352.4	356.8	366.0	387.6	39.2	-4.7	2.6	5.9	2.4	4.5	2.3	3.2	2.6	6.3	-1.2	0.8	1.6	4.5	8.3	5.5	4.6		
Asia and the Pacific	110.1	153.6	181.1	205.0	218.1	22.0	-1.6	13.2	6.4	7.3	8.5	7.6	10.8	8.4	6.7	7.6	4.0	6.4	4.9	6.0	8.2	6.8		
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	98.0	111.5	115.8	11.7	-2.9	13.8	3.8	7.0	7.7	7.9	10.8	9.2	7.1	7.2	3.8	6.4	2.1	0.7	5.1	7.3		
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	62.1	69.9	77.3	7.8	0.5	12.5	10.6	7.9	9.8	7.5	10.3	8.3	6.6	7.6	4.6	7.0	8.0	14.3	14.2	6.4		
Oceania	9.6	11.0	10.9	11.6	11.7	1.2	-1.8	6.1	0.9	4.8	4.6	6.3	10.5	3.6	4.1	11.7	1.5	5.2	-0.5	0.6	0.2	3.1		
South Asia	6.1	8.1	10.0	12.0	13.4	1.4	-2.1	19.5	11.8	7.5	11.1	6.0	14.0	4.7	5.6	7.7	3.7	3.5	16.9	16.5	11.7	8.8		
Americas	128.2	133.3	141.3	150.2	156.3	15.8	-4.7	6.3	4.1	3.6	7.2	2.2	9.1	2.0	1.2	3.3	0.1	2.1	2.9	6.2	3.8	3.2		
North America	91.5	89.9	93.0	99.2	102.1	10.3	-5.1	6.6	3.0	2.5	8.1	0.5	12.0	0.4	-0.7	1.8	-1.4	0.8	0.8	5.2	3.5	1.9		
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.2	19.5	20.1	2.0	-4.5	1.6	2.9	4.8	5.2	5.4	6.8	3.5	5.8	7.3	2.1	4.7	2.4	3.5	1.4	4.2		
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.6	7.9	8.3	0.8	-7.0	3.5	4.4	6.6	7.0	6.9	8.3	2.8	7.0	11.4	5.1	6.2	2.7	4.2	2.8	4.7		
South America	15.3	18.3	21.4	23.6	25.8	2.6	-2.3	10.0	9.4	5.8	6.6	5.3	2.2	7.0	4.7	4.1	4.5	5.3	9.7	15.3	7.7	7.0		
Africa	26.2	34.8	45.9	49.8	50.2	5.1	3.4	8.5	0.8	6.2	6.1	7.0	8.1	7.8	6.3	6.8	-2.1	15.2	4.3	-1.0	-2.7	0.3		
North Africa	10.2	13.9	17.6	18.8	17.1	1.7	2.5	6.7	-9.1	10.8	9.5	11.8	11.7	12.7	14.7	8.9	-5.1	37.1	-11.1	-8.6	-11.9	-3.4		
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	28.3	31.0	33.1	3.3	3.9	9.7	6.8	3.8	4.8	4.3	6.7	5.5	2.3	5.4	0.8	2.6	11.4	3.7	5.1	2.1		
Middle East	24.1	36.3	53.0	59.9	55.9	5.6	-4.3	13.0	-6.8	-1.4	-0.3	-4.6	1.8	-7.3	-5.3	-1.1	-0.2	3.9	-6.4	1.2	-3.6	-12.1		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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

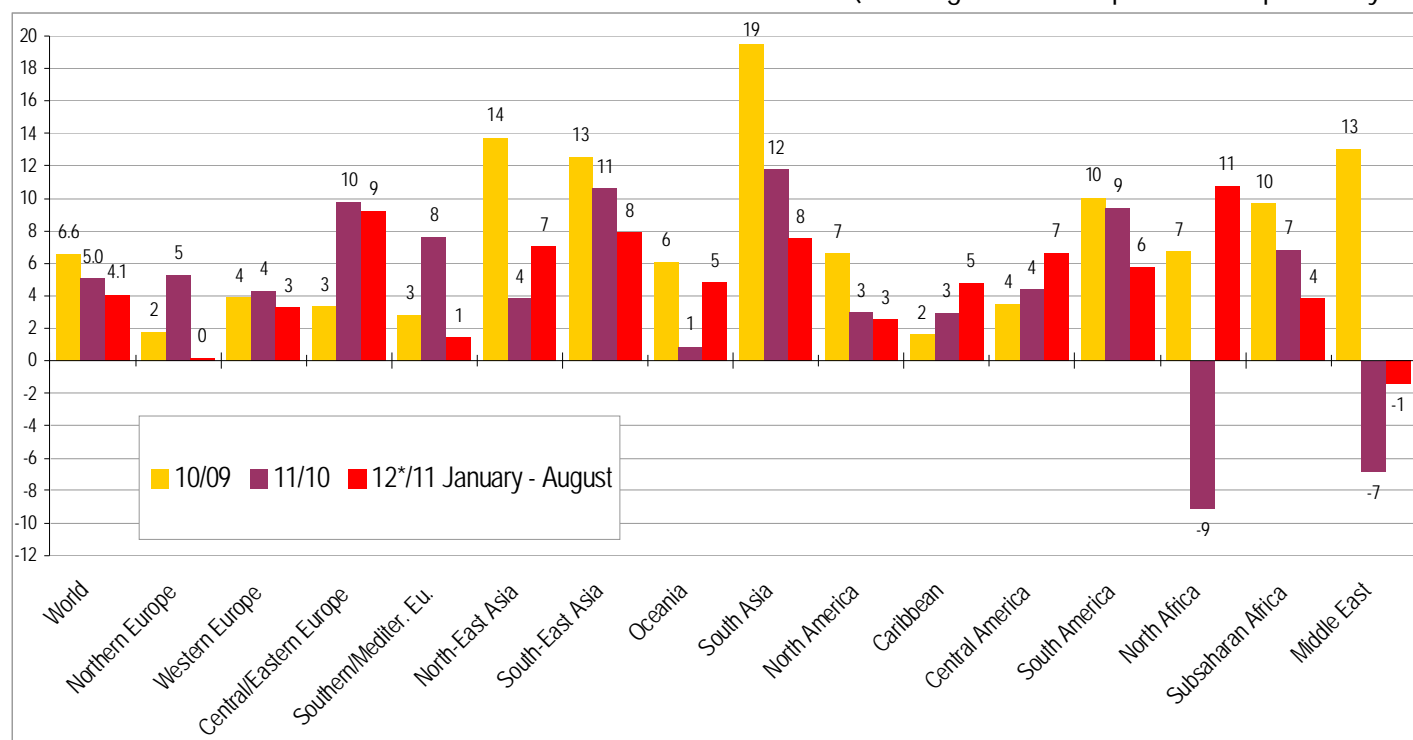
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012*	2013*
	real				YTD	projection	
	full year, change				(Jan-Aug)	between	
World	2.1%	-3.9%	6.6%	5.0%	4.1%	+3% and +4%	+2% and +4%
Europe	0.5%	-5.1%	3.1%	6.7%	3.4%	+2% and +4%	
Asia and the Pacific	1.1%	-1.6%	13.2%	6.4%	7.3%	+4% and +6%	
Americas	2.8%	-4.7%	6.3%	4.1%	3.6%	+2% and +4%	
Africa	3.1%	3.4%	8.5%	0.8%	6.2%	+4% and +6%	
Middle East	20.0%	-4.3%	13.0%	-6.8%	-1.4%	+0% and +5%	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 2012)

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)

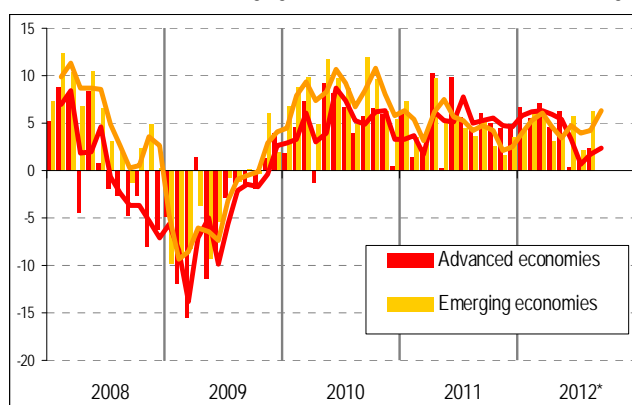


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Advanced economies & Emerging economies

(% change)

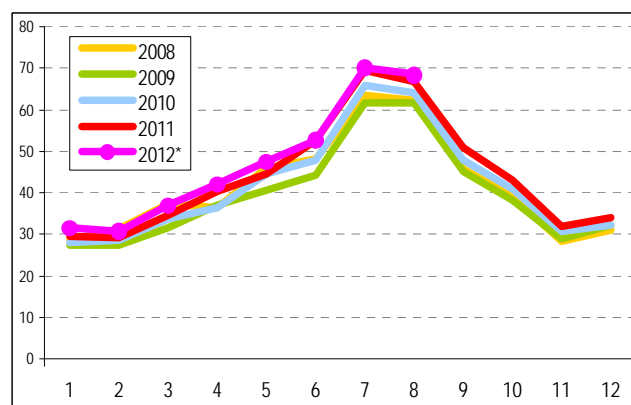


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Advanced economies

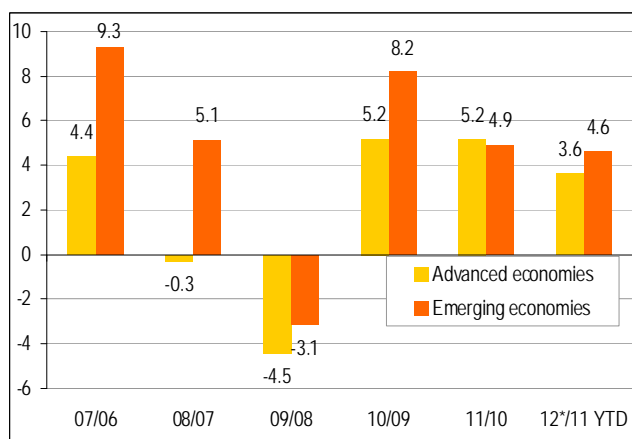
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change)

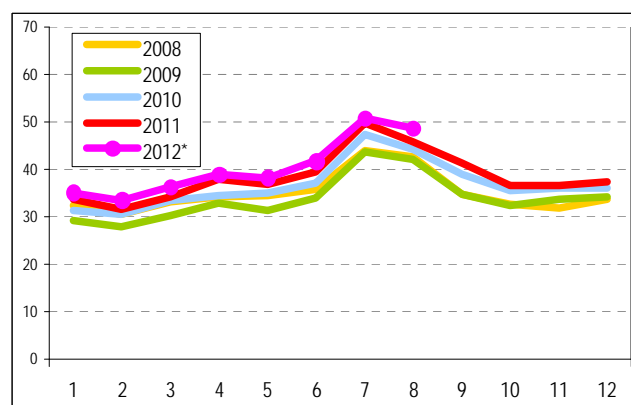


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Emerging economies

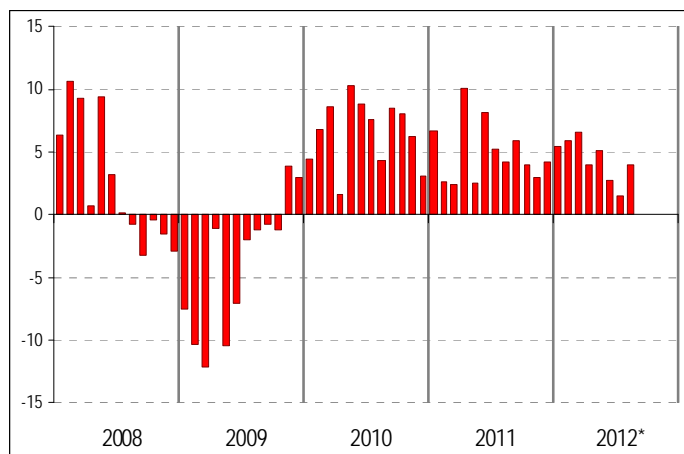
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

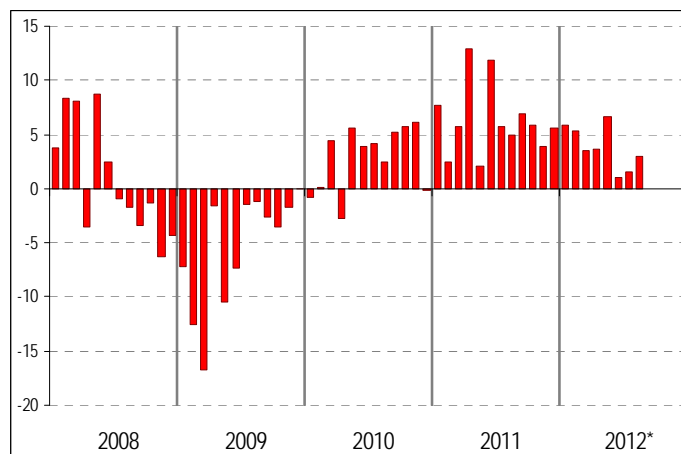
World (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

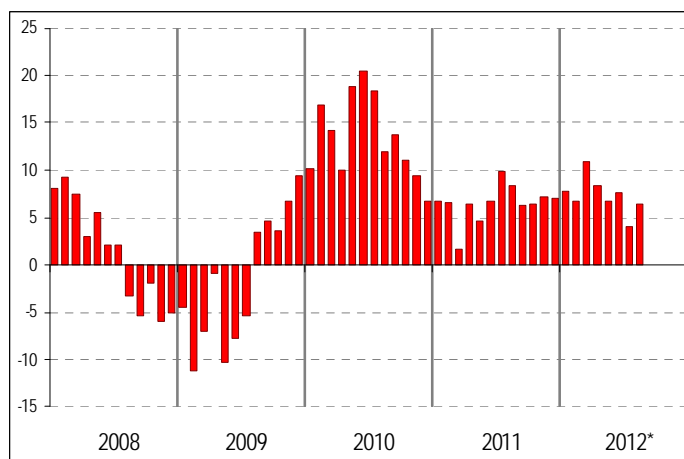
Europe (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

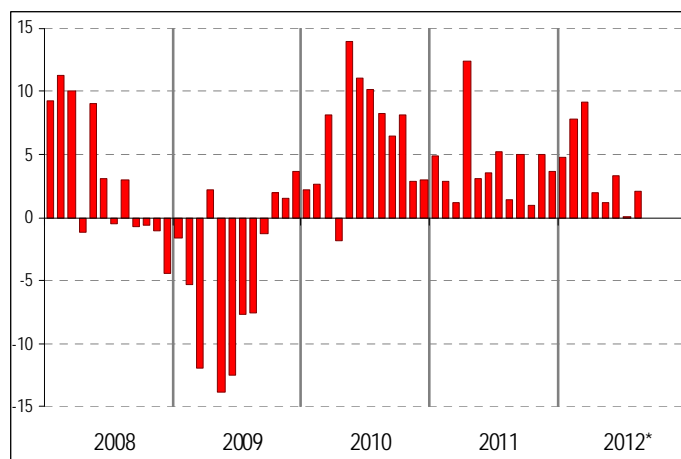
Asia and the Pacific (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

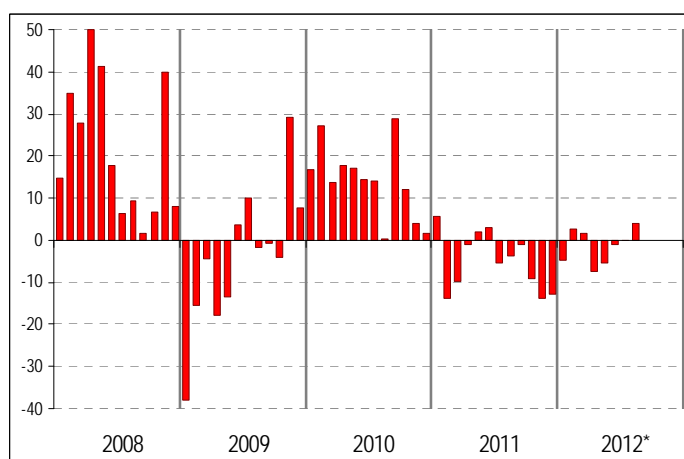
Americas (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

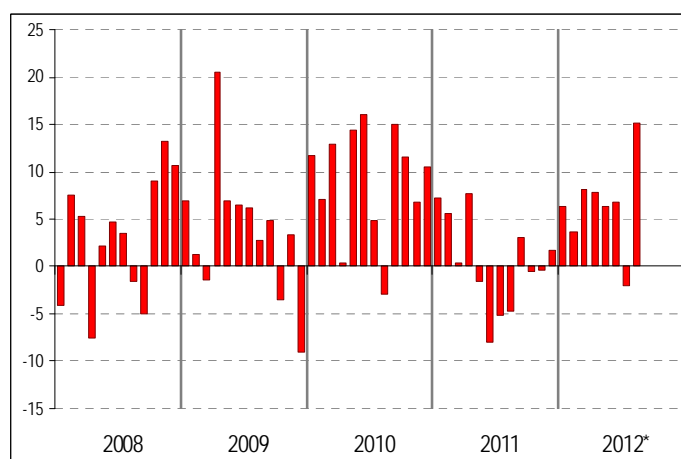
Middle East (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Africa (% change)

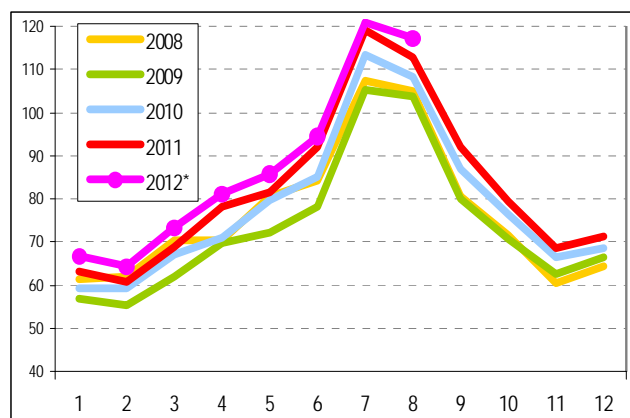


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

World

(million)

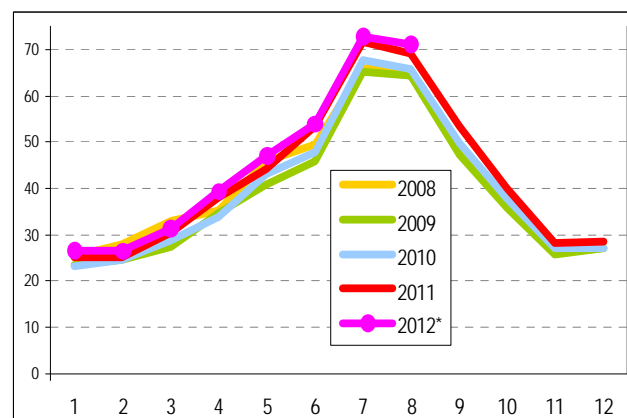


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Europe

(million)

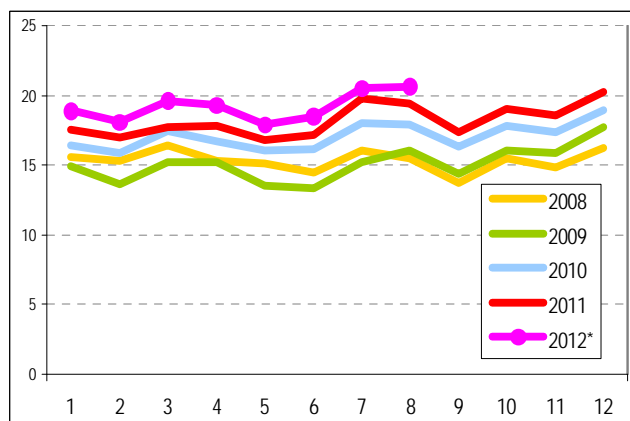


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Asia and the Pacific

(million)

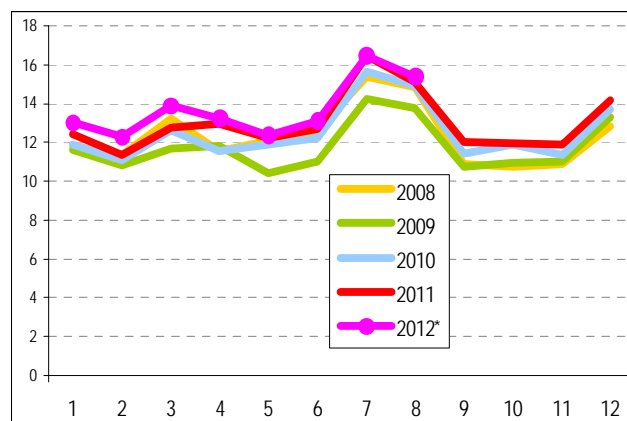


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Americas

(million)

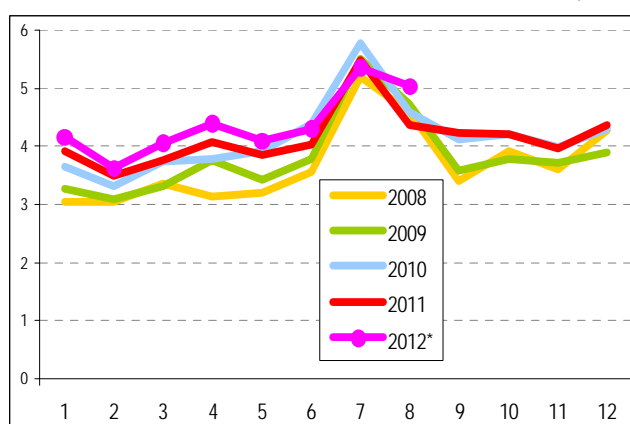


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Africa

(million)

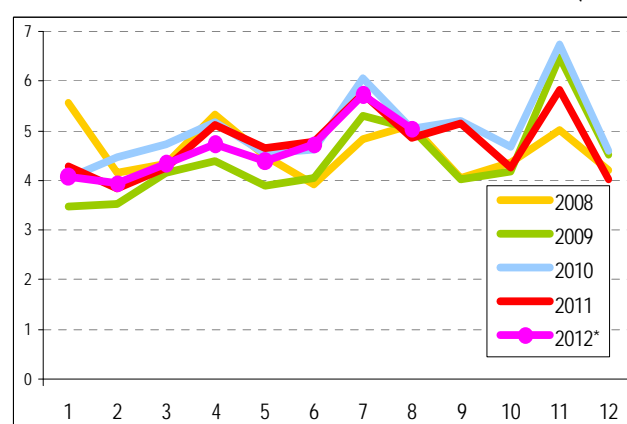


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Middle East

(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International 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	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		World	674	799	884	942	990	-3.9	6.6	5.0		4.1	6.0	3.9		2.7	1.5	4.0		3.8	6.8	5.0	3.7	
1	1	France	TF	77.2	75.0	76.8	77.6	81.4	-3.1	1.2	4.8	TCE	2.0	6.1	2.0		-1.4	-1.0			2.5	1.8	1.2	4.0
2	2	United States	TF	51.2	49.2	55.0	59.8	62.7	-5.1	8.8	4.9	TF	6.3	10.4							1.4	7.2	6.5	4.0
3	3	China	TF	31.2	46.8	50.9	55.7	57.6	-4.1	9.4	3.4	TF	-0.3	3.2	-1.1	-2.7	-1.0	-4.9	-1.3	-1.8	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	4.0	2.6	3.1	5.3	4.7	4.4	5.0	6.8	1.6	8.7	7.3	6.1
5	5	Italy	TF	41.2	36.5	43.2	43.6	46.1	1.2	0.9	5.7	TF	-1.6	-0.1	-2.3		-10.3	-2.0			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	1.8	-5.3	2.0	3.8	9.0	-1.0	10.7	2.2	14.6	11.6	7.1	4.0
7	6	United Kingdom	TF	23.2	28.0	28.2	28.3	29.3	-6.4	0.4	3.6	VF	-0.4	1.9	1.9		-9.5	-5.4	-5.5		3.5	7.1	2.1	0.6
8	8	Germany	TCE	19.0	21.5	24.2	26.9	28.4	-2.7	10.9	5.5	TCE	7.7	9.2	7.6		5.5	5.9	7.7		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	2.4	0.4	4.3		7.6				-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	-1.5	3.5	-3.2		2.6	-5.7	-7.2		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	4.8	5.2	5.7	3.9	-1.2	1.1	5.0	6.2	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	14.7	13.7	15.4						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	6.8	8.6	5.0	6.9	8.0	3.6	10.9	5.7	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	2.8	-1.6	5.7						-1.8	0.2	3.9	-0.8
15	16	Thailand	TF	9.6	11.6	14.1	15.9	19.2	-3.0	12.6	20.7	TF	8.7	8.1	9.8	8.4	10.8	5.6	11.5	7.9	14.0	53.3	31.1	-1.6
16	22	Saudi Arabia	TF	6.6	8.0	10.9	10.9	17.5	-26.2	-0.4	61.3	TF	-21.2	-16.9	-23		-13.8				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	-5.9	-11.7	-8.3		-6.4	-4.1	-2.5		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	2.9	6.8	3.0		4.1	-4.4	7.4		-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	12.6	12.1	13.0						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	4.8	8.5	2.7	3.6	2.5	1.7	3.8	5.7	-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	4.2	7.4	3.4		-6.0	1.5			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	11.4	14.7	8.3		7.2				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	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	3.2	13.8	6.0		0.5	0.4	2.5		-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	18.9	22.0	24.5	12.1	18.9	14.4	12.9	8.8	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	20.2	32.0	22.4	10.3	16.1	8.3	14.4	8.3	-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	0.1	-4.8	0.8	2.5	1.2	-17.1	42.2	1.7	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	6.7	14.4	2.6		0.2	5.5			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)	2.1	6.7	2.3		-4.0	0.4	0.4		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	-1.3	-3.7	-1.4	0.2	-3.0	-3.8	3.7	1.3	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	10.5		9.0	10.4			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)	10.8	10.2	11.5		17.7				10.8	4.9	13.6	8.9
33	37	Indonesia	TF	5.1	5.0	6.3	7.0	7.6	1.4	10.7	9.2	TF	5.0	11.0	4.8	0.1	3.1	-5.9	2.1	5.2	6.4	6.4	11.7	12.0
34	36	Ireland	TF	6.6	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.6	-10.4	-0.8	7.0	TF*	-1.1	-1.2	0.7	-2.6	2.6	-6.6	-1.3	0.8	8.7	17.1	7.8	-3.2
35	35	Belgium	TCE	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.5	-4.9	5.5	3.8	TCE	1.8	4.1	1.1		-6.1	-0.3			3.2	7.3	1.9	2.5
36	39	Portugal	TCE	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.8	7.4	-8.9	5.4	8.5	TCE	3.1	3.6	3.4		3.8	5.7	-0.3		1.2	16.4	9.9	0.5
37	40	Bulgaria	TF	2.8	4.8	5.7	6.0	6.3	-0.7	5.4	4.6	VF	1.5	0.2	-2.1	3.7	5.5	4.5	3.3	3.2	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	5.9	9.5	4.2	2.6	4.8	2.1	2.6	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	41.3	9.5	96.4	38.7	57.8	50.8	42.0	22.6	-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	24.2	22.3	28.0	22.1	31.4	27.2	19.8	19.5	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	13.0	24.5	3.0	11.1	-6.0	-2.5	-2.7	61.6	11.4	25.0	9.6	30.6
42	41	Australia	VF	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	0.0	5.4	-0.2	VF	3.5	4.1	3.5		7.9	-1.1	6.2		-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	7.1	TF	0.6	2.1	-1.6						10.9	11.3	7.7	-0.2
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	1.1	TCE(3)	-1.6	6.0	-2.0		-3.2	-3.5	-4.3		-1.0	9.6	-2.9	2.7
47	48	Norway	TF	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.0	0.0	9.7	4.1	THS	-3.4	9.1	0.4		0.3	-8.0	-11.7		9.6	9.2	10.0	5.6
48	38	Tunisia	TF	5.1	6.4	6.9	6.9	4.8	-2.1	0.0	-30.7	TF	30.2	52.8	35.6	19.2	23.4	13.5	44.1	5.4	-44.1	-36.2	-29.0	-16.6
49	50	Dominican Rp	TF	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.3	0.3	3.3	4.4	TF	7.3	7.9	7.4	6.5	10.3	4.8	7.7	8.0	2.9	4.7	3.2	7.4
50	51	Finland	TF	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.2	-4.5	7.2	14.2	TCE(2)	7.0	15.6	7.8		6.1	0.9	-0.8		11.9	17.0	11.8	12.2

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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)

		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																
		US\$					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
Rank		2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11*/10	2012*								2011*				
'11	'10	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	World	475	679	853	928	1,035																	
1	1 United States	82.9	82.2	94.2	103.5	116.1	sa	-14.7	9.9	12.2	8.4	12.7	6.8		5.4	4.3	5.3		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	0.8	0.5	-0.1		1.9	2.3	1.4		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	5.2	15.4	5.0		4.2	0.0	0.0		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	0.2	4.8	-0.2	-3.4	-1.4	-4.8	-1.8	-3.6	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	1.1	-1.8	3.3		0.8	0.3			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	6.9	10.2	6.4		5.3	6.7	2.0		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	4.4	5.9	3.0						9.6	0.1	12.5	-2.6	
8	8 Australia	9.3	16.8	24.8	29.1	31.5		9.2	-0.2	-3.8	1.2	1.2	0.9		1.8	1.2	2.3		-7.6	-4.9	-2.9	0.3	
9	9 Macao (China)	3.2	7.6	18.1	27.8	..		6.6	53.6	..													
10	10 Hong Kong (China)	5.9	10.3	16.4	22.2	27.7		6.7	35.6	25.0	17.0	18.7	15.3						18.7	25.0	23.0	32.1	
11	12 Thailand	7.5	9.6	16.1	20.1	27.2		-9.0	15.6	30.5	16.6	19.4	12.9						18.1	76.8	42.0	10.2	
12	11 Turkey	7.6	18.2	21.3	20.8	23.0	\$	-3.2	-2.1	10.6	0.5	-9.6	3.8		6.2	0.2	5.3		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	3.4	2.3	6.1						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	5.4	8.9	2.1						-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	9.8	10.3	9.3						41.7	13.9	11.9	8.8	
16	16 Switzerland	6.6	10.0	14.1	14.9	17.5		-1.4	1.1	0.2	-2.5	-3.8	-1.1						0.0	1.9	-1.9	1.2	
17	17 India	3.5	7.5	11.1	14.2	17.5		8.3	18.1	19.6	22.9	31.7	15.9	19.9	19.2	17.9	26.6	15.7	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	7.1	10.2	4.7						-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	-3.4	-12.7	-7.9		-5.4	-2.8	2.9		-2.1	10.4	10.5	5.6	
20	20 Netherlands	7.2	10.5	12.4	12.9	14.3		-2.3	9.6	6.1	7.1	8.8	5.8						0.0	10.8	4.9	7.6	
21	24 Sweden	4.1	6.8	10.3	11.0	13.8		6.3	1.3	12.3	26.5	33.1	21.5						1.1	6.5	13.1	28.0	
22	26 Korea, Republic of	6.8	5.8	9.8	10.4	12.3	\$	0.5	5.5	18.8	25.6	21.3	55.2	6.8	33.8	34.6	4.6	-10.8	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	5.9	6.9	5.3		9.3	7.0	2.3		-7.2	1.4	-0.4	3.6	
24	25 Belgium	6.6	9.9	10.2	10.4	11.7		-8.2	6.4	7.2	5.0	6.5	3.8		0.8				7.2	2.7	3.6	16.0	
25	30 Russian Federation	3.4	5.9	9.4	8.8	11.4	\$	-20.9	-5.7	29.1	16.0	13.6	17.6						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	4.1		3.8	8.3	5.5		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	10.5	15.7	5.8						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	48.3	13.9	97.2		60.6	53.0	49.9		-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	18.7	23.1	15.6						26.1	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	26.4	26.0	26.7						2.4	-13.7	10.7	21.9	
31	33 Croatia	2.8	7.4	9.0	8.1	9.4	€	-15.9	-5.9	10.8	10.3	17.2	9.1						-15.4	9.4	8.1	-2.9	
32	32 Untd Arab Emirates	1.1	3.2	7.4	8.6	9.2		2.7	16.7	7.3													
33	22 Egypt	4.3	6.9	10.8	12.5	8.7	\$	-2.1	16.5	-30.5	13.3	23.6	25.9	-2.3	6.5	11.2	13.5	-22.0	-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	8.8	8.8							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	15.0	6.8	9.5	3.7						14.5	11.8	15.7	17.2	
36	35 Czech Rep	3.0	4.8	7.0	7.1	7.6		-0.4	2.5	-0.7	12.7	16.5	9.5						-5.3	-11.0	5.6	7.6	
37	38 Morocco	2.0	4.6	6.6	6.7	7.3		-4.9	6.8	4.8	-4.8	-1.2	-2.6		-7.0	-22.7	6.2		16.9	8.9	-1.1	0.5	
38	34 Lebanon	..	5.5	6.8	8.0	6.8	\$	16.4	18.4	-14.9													
39	41 Brazil	1.8	3.9	5.3	5.7	6.6	\$	-8.3	7.5	15.0	3.4	9.8	1.7	-2.1	-2.0	14.7	-7.5	-11.9	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	3.4	4.5	2.8						3.2	7.6	3.9	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	-0.4	7.4	-5.6						-4.8	0.7	-4.6	11.6	
44	44 New Zealand	2.3	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.6		2.4	-7.2	3.7	-3.0	-5.0	0.2						2.8	-3.8	5.8	10.2	
45	43 Argentina	2.9	2.7	4.0	4.9	5.4	\$	-14.8	24.8	8.4	-3.6	-2.1	-5.8						6.1	25.1	16.6	-5.7	
46	46 Norway	2.2	3.5	4.2	4.7	5.3		-2.9	8.9	4.4	7.5	9.7	6.1						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	7.4	4.7	11.2		9.4	5.9	4.6		7.7	1.6	5.4	-2.3	
48	50 Luxembourg	1.8	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.8		-1.9	3.7	11.5	-0.5	-1.4	0.4						20.8	9.1	6.1	11.7	
49	49 Ireland	2.6	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.6		-17.1	-12.6	5.6	0.2	1.0	-0.2						4.0	18.1	5.6	-6.8	
50	48 Dominican Rp	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.4	\$	-2.8	4.0	3.4	6.3	5.8	7.1						2.9	4.7	1.6	4.8	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
World		515	546	612	700	743																	
1	1 United States	89.7	66.0	67.5	78.1	83.4	sa	-14.7	9.9	12.2	8.4	12.7	6.8		5.4	4.3	5.3		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	0.8	0.5	-0.1		1.9	2.3	1.4		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	5.2	15.4	5.0		4.2	0.0	0.0		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	0.2	4.8	-0.2	-3.4	-1.4	-4.8	-1.8	-3.6	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	1.1	-1.8	3.3		0.8	0.3			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	6.9	10.2	6.4		5.3	6.7	2.0		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	4.4	5.9	3.0						9.6	0.1	12.5	-2.6	
8	8 Australia	10.0	13.5	17.8	22.0	22.6		9.2	-0.2	-3.8	1.2	1.2	0.9		1.8	1.2	2.3		-7.6	-4.9	-2.9	0.3	
9	9 Macao (China)	3.5	6.1	13.0	21.0	..		6.6	53.6	..													
10	10 Hong Kong (China)	6.4	8.3	11.8	16.7	19.9		6.7	35.6	25.0	17.0	18.7	15.3						18.7	25.0	23.0	32.1	
11	12 Thailand	8.1	7.7	11.5	15.2	19.5		-9.0	15.6	30.5	16.6	19.4	12.9						18.1	76.8	42.0	10.2	
12	11 Turkey	8.3	14.6	15.2	15.7	16.5	\$	-3.2	-2.1	10.6	0.5	-9.6	3.8		6.2	0.2	5.3		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	3.4	2.3	6.1						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	5.4	8.9	2.1						-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	9.8	10.3	9.3						41.7	13.9	11.9	8.8	
16	16 Switzerland	7.2	8.1	10.1	11.2	12.6		-1.4	1.1	0.2	-2.5	-3.8	-1.1						0.0	1.9	-1.9	1.2	
17	17 India	3.7	6.0	8.0	10.7	12.6		8.3	18.1	19.6	22.9	31.7	15.9	19.9	19.2	17.9	26.6	15.7	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	7.1	10.2	4.7						-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	-3.4	-12.7	-7.9		-5.4	-2.8	2.9		-2.1	10.4	10.5	5.6	
20	20 Netherlands	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.7	10.3		-2.3	9.6	6.1	7.1	8.8	5.8						0.0	10.8	4.9	7.6	
21	24 Sweden	4.4	5.5	7.4	8.3	9.9		6.3	1.3	12.3												28.0	
22	26 Korea, Republic of	7.4	4.7	7.0	7.8	8.8	\$	0.5	5.5	18.8	25.6	21.3	55.2	6.8	33.8	34.6	4.6	-10.8	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	5.9	6.9	5.3		9.3	7.0	2.3		-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	7.2	5.0	6.5	3.8		0.8				7.2	2.7	3.6	16.0	
25	30 Russian Federation	3.7	4.7	6.7	6.7	8.2	\$	-20.9	-5.7	29.1	16.0	13.6	17.6						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	4.1		3.8	8.3	5.5		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	10.5	15.7	5.8						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	48.3	13.9	97.2		60.6	53.0	49.9		-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	18.7	23.1	15.6						26.1	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	26.4	26.0	26.7						2.4	-13.7	10.7	21.9	
31	33 Croatia	3.0	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.7	€	-15.9	-5.9	10.8	10.3	17.2	9.1						-15.4	9.4	8.1	-2.9	
32	32 Untd Arab Emirates	1.2	2.6	5.3	6.5	6.6		2.7	16.7	7.3													
33	22 Egypt	4.7	5.5	7.7	9.4	6.3	\$	-2.1	16.5	-30.5	13.3	23.6	25.9	-2.3	6.5	11.2	13.5	-22.0	-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	8.8	8.8							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	15.0	6.8	9.5	3.7						14.5	11.8	15.7	17.2	
36	35 Czech Rep	3.2	3.9	5.0	5.4	5.5		-0.4	2.5	-0.7	12.7	16.5	9.5						-5.3	-11.0	5.6	7.6	
37	38 Morocco	2.2	3.7	4.7	5.1	5.2		-4.9	6.8	4.8	-4.8	-1.2	-2.6		-7.0	-22.7	6.2		16.9	8.9	-1.1	0.5	
38	34 Lebanon	..	4.4	4.9	6.0	4.9	\$	16.4	18.4	-14.9													
39	41 Brazil	2.0	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.7	\$	-8.3	7.5	15.0	3.4	9.8	1.7	-2.1	-2.0	14.7	-7.5	-11.9	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	3.4	4.5	2.8						3.2	7.6	3.9	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	-0.4	7.4	-5.6						-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	3.7	-3.0	-5.0	0.2						2.8	-3.8	5.8	10.2	
45	43 Argentina	3.1	2.2	2.8	3.7	3.8	\$	-14.8	24.8	8.4	-3.6	-2.1	-5.8						6.1	25.1	16.6	-5.7	
46	46 Norway	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	3.8		-2.9	8.9	4.4	7.5	9.7	6.1						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	7.4	4.7	11.2		9.4	5.9	4.6		7.7	1.6	5.4	-2.3	
48	50 Luxembourg	2.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.5		-1.9	3.7	11.5	-0.5	-1.4	0.4						20.8	9.1	6.1	11.7	
49	49 Ireland	2.9	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.3		-17.1	-12.6	5.6	0.2	1.0	-0.2						4.0	18.1	5.6	-6.8	
50	48 Dominican Rp	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1	\$	-2.8	4.0	3.4	6.3	5.8	7.1						2.9	4.7	1.6	4.8	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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.

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

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



www.platma.org

Elibrary

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

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

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



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

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

International Tourism Expenditure (US\$ billion)

		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series															
		US\$					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)															
Rank		2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11*/10	2012*								2011*			
'11	'10	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	World	475	679	853	928	1,035																
1	1 Germany	53.0	74.4	81.2	78.1	85.9		-5.9	1.3	4.7	5.4	8.8	2.9		-8.6	9.4	1.8		1.8	0.5	8.6	5.4
2	2 United States	65.4	69.9	74.1	75.5	78.7	sa	-7.9	1.9	4.2	8.7	10.2	9.0		8.3	5.1	7.1		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	32.3	29.8	25.0	34.8						30.2	30.8	51.8	17.5
4	4 United Kingdom	38.4	59.6	50.1	50.0	51.0	sa	-13.6	0.5	-1.6	2.1	1.7	2.5						-2.2	-1.6	-3.5	0.9
5	5 France	22.6	31.8	38.4	39.0	44.1		-1.5	7.1	7.6	-7.7	-14.3	-9.8		-9.9	0.0	0.0		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	5.8	8.5	3.3						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	15.2	17.9	13.3						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	-1.8	-4.7	-0.7		-10.4	1.5			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	6.7	-2.5	15.0		10.2	10.6	10.6		-5.2	-19.8	-11.7	-8.7
10	10 Australia	6.4	11.3	17.6	22.2	26.6		2.5	7.3	6.5	3.6	4.5	3.0		8.9	2.8	4.2		8.1	10.3	5.5	2.8
11	13 Belgium	9.4	15.0	20.4	18.9	22.3		9.0	-2.6	12.1	13.4	12.0	14.6		11.1				6.2	13.3	11.2	17.9
12	18 Brazil	3.9	4.7	10.9	16.4	21.3	\$	-0.6	50.7	29.5	1.0	13.2	-3.1	-5.1	-9.8	-10.1	0.5	-4.9	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	6.7	7.9	5.5						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	8.3	4.8	10.8						-2.6	-0.6	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	-0.7	-0.5	-5.4	3.3	-5.6	1.9	3.5	4.7	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	6.1	8.6	3.8						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	-5.5	-5.5							-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	-3.1	-5.3	2.0		1.2	-4.8	-7.0		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	10.8	13.4	8.6						9.8	15.5	8.1	8.4
20	21 Sweden	8.0	10.5	11.9	13.2	15.8		-6.1	4.7	7.4	5.8	8.1	3.7						5.2	17.9	4.2	3.3
21	19 Iran	0.7	3.7	9.1	14.2	..	\$	19.2	55.8	..												
22	23 Switzerland	5.4	8.8	10.9	11.2	14.0		0.6	-1.7	6.4	11.3	9.2	12.6						1.3	5.3	7.2	10.6
23	24 India	2.7	6.2	9.3	10.6	13.7		8.8	6.9	32.9	10.5	12.4	8.7						19.5	46.8	26.7	40.5
24	22 Untd Arab Emirates	3.0	6.2	10.3	11.8	13.2		-22.1	14.2	11.8												
25	29 Malaysia	2.1	3.7	6.5	7.9	10.8		1.7	11.9	29.0	17.8	17.6	18.0						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	16.4	27.2	10.4						-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	3.8	2.8	4.8						11.2	10.2	15.0	-4.0
28	27 Denmark	4.7	6.9	9.0	9.1	9.8		-2.8	6.2	3.3	2.0	2.2	1.8						3.2	6.1	2.0	1.9
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	-3.9	22.5	30.4	16.6						-4.3	-7.2	-9.1	8.8
31	30 Mexico	5.5	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.8	\$	-15.9	0.7	8.0	5.4	5.2	1.1		3.5	13.6	9.3		3.0	12.8	11.1	5.0
32	31 Ireland	2.5	6.1	7.8	7.1	7.0		-20.5	-4.4	-6.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.3						4.0	-1.2	-17.2	-0.5
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	6.3	\$	-4.3	20.3	-2.2	10.0	11.4	8.8						-3.4	-1.3	-6.1	0.9
35	35 Thailand	2.8	3.8	4.4	5.6	5.7		-9.0	17.3	-2.1	4.2	2.5	6.1						2.2	-6.9	2.1	-5.4
36	38 Argentina	4.4	2.8	4.5	4.9	5.5	\$	-1.5	8.6	13.6	16.1	15.1	17.8						15.2	7.5	9.4	21.4
37	36 South Africa	2.1	3.4	4.1	5.6	5.2	sa	-3.7	18.1	-6.9	-18.6	-13.3	-23.7						4.0	6.5	-12.2	-21.3
38	39 Turkey	1.7	2.9	4.1	4.8	5.0	\$	18.3	16.4	3.1	-20.6	-36.5	-14.9		-10.5	-10.5	2.2		20.8	13.3	-20.0	3.6
39	40 Finland	1.9	3.1	4.4	4.2	4.8		2.7	2.1	7.2	6.0	14.1	0.0						-2.8	17.1	9.0	4.5
40	41 Czech Rep	1.3	2.4	4.1	4.1	4.6		-1.9	0.6	3.8	6.6	12.2	1.8						11.1	13.6	-3.1	-3.2
41	43 Ukraine	0.5	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.5	\$	-17.2	12.4	19.2	5.6	4.0	6.9						18.9	21.5	23.3	11.4
42	37 Lebanon	..	2.9	4.0	4.9	4.2	\$	12.6	22.4	-14.5												
43	42 Portugal	2.2	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.1		-7.7	8.9	0.7	-1.9	0.4	-3.7		-5.8	0.3	-4.0		2.4	1.6	-1.7	0.8
44	44 Luxembourg	1.3	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.8		0.7	3.0	2.0	3.2	4.0	2.5						0.5	2.9	1.0	4.5
45	45 Philippines	1.6	1.3	2.7	3.4	3.6	\$	31.2	26.6	6.7	14.5	7.2	21.1		27.8				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	-1.8	10.3	-9.1						-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	5.5	9.1	2.4						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	-19.8	-21.9	-5.7		10.8	-11.9	-44.2		3.4	-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	-4.8	-6.6	-3.2						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	31.3	19.5	37.4	33.2					10.7	48.4	8.1	16.3

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 2012)

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

International Tourism Expenditure (euro billion)

		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																
		euro					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
Rank		2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	09/08	10/09	11*/10	2012*								2011*				
'11	'10	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	World	515	546	612	700	743																	
1	1 Germany	57.4	59.8	58.2	58.9	61.7		-5.9	1.3	4.7	5.4	8.8	2.9		-8.6	9.4	1.8		1.8	0.5	8.6	5.4	
2	2 United States	70.8	56.2	53.1	57.0	56.5	sa	-7.9	1.9	4.2	8.7	10.2	9.0		8.3	5.1	7.1		1.5	8.0	4.2	3.1	
3	3 China	14.2	17.5	31.3	41.4	52.1	\$	20.9	25.6	32.3	29.8	25.0	34.8						30.2	30.8	51.8	17.5	
4	4 United Kingdom	41.6	47.9	36.0	37.7	36.6	sa	-13.6	0.5	-1.6	2.1	1.7	2.5						-2.2	-1.6	-3.5	0.9	
5	5 France	24.5	25.6	27.5	29.4	31.7		-1.5	7.1	7.6	-7.7	-14.3	-9.8		-9.9	0.0	0.0		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	5.8	8.5	3.3						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	15.2	17.9	13.3						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	-1.8	-4.7	-0.7		-10.4	1.5			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	6.7	-2.5	15.0		10.2	10.6	10.6		-5.2	-19.8	-11.7	-8.7	
10	10 Australia	6.9	9.0	12.6	16.7	19.1		2.5	7.3	6.5	3.6	4.5	3.0		8.9	2.8	4.2		8.1	10.3	5.5	2.8	
11	13 Belgium	10.2	12.0	14.6	14.3	16.0		9.0	-2.6	12.1	13.4	12.0	14.6		11.1				6.2	13.3	11.2	17.9	
12	18 Brazil	4.2	3.8	7.8	12.4	15.3	\$	-0.6	50.7	29.5	1.0	13.2	-3.1	-5.1	-9.8	-10.1	0.5	-4.9	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	6.7	7.9	5.5						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	8.3	4.8	10.8						-2.6	-0.6	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	-0.7	-0.5	-5.4	3.3	-5.6	1.9	3.5	4.7	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	6.1	8.6	3.8						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	-5.5	-5.5							-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	-3.1	-5.3	2.0		1.2	-4.8	-7.0		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	10.8	13.4	8.6						9.8	15.5	8.1	8.4	
20	21 Sweden	8.7	8.5	8.5	10.0	11.3		-6.1	4.7	7.4	5.8	8.1	3.7						5.2	17.9	4.2	3.3	
21	19 Iran	0.7	3.0	6.5	10.7	..	\$	19.2	55.8	..													
22	23 Switzerland	5.9	7.1	7.8	8.4	10.0		0.6	-1.7	6.4	11.3	9.2	12.6						1.3	5.3	7.2	10.6	
23	24 India	2.9	5.0	6.7	8.0	9.9		8.8	6.9	32.9	10.5	12.4	8.7						19.5	46.8	26.7	40.5	
24	22 Untd Arab Emirates	3.3	5.0	7.4	8.9	9.5		-22.1	14.2	11.8													
25	29 Malaysia	2.2	3.0	4.6	6.0	7.7		1.7	11.9	29.0	17.8	17.6	18.0						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	16.4	27.2	10.4						-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	3.8	2.8	4.8						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	3.3	2.0	2.2	1.8						3.2	6.1	2.0	1.9	
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	-3.9	22.5	30.4	16.6						-4.3	-7.2	-9.1	8.8	
31	30 Mexico	6.0	6.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	\$	-15.9	0.7	8.0	5.4	5.2	1.1		3.5	13.6	9.3		3.0	12.8	11.1	5.0	
32	31 Ireland	2.8	4.9	5.6	5.4	5.0		-20.5	-4.4	-6.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.3						4.0	-1.2	-17.2	-0.5	
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	4.5	\$	-4.3	20.3	-2.2	10.0	11.4	8.8						-3.4	-1.3	-6.1	0.9	
35	35 Thailand	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.2	4.1		-9.0	17.3	-2.1	4.2	2.5	6.1						2.2	-6.9	2.1	-5.4	
36	38 Argentina	4.8	2.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	\$	-1.5	8.6	13.6	16.1	15.1	17.8						15.2	7.5	9.4	21.4	
37	36 South Africa	2.3	2.7	2.9	4.2	3.8	sa	-3.7	18.1	-6.9	-18.6	-13.3	-23.7						4.0	6.5	-12.2	-21.3	
38	39 Turkey	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.6	\$	18.3	16.4	3.1	-20.6	-36.5	-14.9		-10.5	-10.5	2.2		20.8	13.3	-20.0	3.6	
39	40 Finland	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.4		2.7	2.1	7.2	6.0	14.1	0.0						-2.8	17.1	9.0	4.5	
40	41 Czech Rep	1.4	1.9	2.9	3.1	3.3		-1.9	0.6	3.8	6.6	12.2	1.8						11.1	13.6	-3.1	-3.2	
41	43 Ukraine	0.5	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2	\$	-17.2	12.4	19.2	5.6	4.0	6.9						18.9	21.5	23.3	11.4	
42	37 Lebanon	..	2.3	2.9	3.7	3.0	\$	12.6	22.4	-14.5													
43	42 Portugal	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0		-7.7	8.9	0.7	-1.9	0.4	-3.7		-5.8	0.3	-4.0		2.4	1.6	-1.7	0.8	
44	44 Luxembourg	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7		0.7	3.0	2.0	3.2	4.0	2.5						0.5	2.9	1.0	4.5	
45	45 Philippines	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.6	2.6	\$	31.2	26.6	6.7	14.5	7.2	21.1		27.8				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	-1.8	10.3	-9.1						-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	5.5	9.1	2.4						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	-19.8	-21.9	-5.7		10.8	-11.9	-44.2		3.4	-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	-4.8	-6.6	-3.2						1.5	-7.3	-5.3	8.9	
50	52 Venezuela	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7		-10.0	-1.4	32.7	31.3	19.5	37.4	33.2					10.7	48.4	8.1	16.3	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Europe			384,939	441,357	462,719	477,189	509,138	3.1	6.7		3.4	4.8	3.6		1.6	3.0		5.3	8.7	5.8	5.2	
- of which EU-27			323,704	352,420	356,769	366,035	387,565	2.6	5.9		2.4	4.5	2.3		0.8	1.6		4.5	8.3	5.5	4.6	
Northern Europe			43,342	56,771	57,053	58,055	61,121	1.8	5.3		0.2	4.0	1.8		-3.7	-4.0		5.4	10.5	3.7	1.4	
Denmark	TF		3,535	9,178	8,547	8,744	..	2.3	..	TCE(1)	2.1	6.7	2.3		0.4	0.4		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	7.0	15.6	7.8		0.9	-0.8		11.9	17.0	11.8	12.2	
Iceland	TF		303	374	494	489	566	-1.0	15.7	THS(2)	15.1	38.6	11.2		12.5	9.8		3.6	17.2	18.8	21.7	
Ireland	TF		6,646	7,333	7,189	7,134	7,630	-0.8	7.0	TF*	-1.1	-1.2	0.7	-2.6	-6.6	-1.3	0.8	8.7	17.1	7.8	-3.2	
Norway	TF		3,104	3,824	4,346	4,767	4,963	9.7	4.1	THS	-3.4	9.1	0.4		-8.0	-11.7		9.6	9.2	10.0	5.6	
Sweden	TCE		3,828	4,883	4,855	4,951	5,006	2.0	1.1	TCE	-1.6	6.0	-2.0		-3.5	-4.3		-1.0	9.6	-2.9	2.7	
United Kingdom	TF		23,212	28,039	28,199	28,299	29,306	0.4	3.6	VF	-0.4	1.9	1.9		-5.4	-5.5		3.5	7.1	2.1	0.6	
Western Europe			139,658	141,670	148,536	154,347	160,956	3.9	4.3		3.3	5.9	3.4		0.4	2.8		3.9	5.4	3.3	5.3	
Austria	TCE		17,982	19,952	21,355	22,004	23,012	3.0	4.6	TCE	4.8	5.2	5.7	3.9	1.1	5.0	6.2	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	1.8	4.1	1.1		-0.3			3.2	7.3	1.9	2.5	
France	TF		77,190	74,988	76,764	77,648	81,411	1.2	4.8	TCE	2.0	6.1	2.0		-1.0			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	7.7	9.2	7.6		5.9	7.7		9.0	6.9	2.7	5.6	
Liechtenstein	THS		62	50	52	50	53	-4.8	7.1	THS	-14.2							9.5	19.8	-2.3	5.7	
Luxembourg	TCE		852	913	849	793	543	-6.5	-31.6	TCE								-40.2	-35.6	-19.8	-39.7	
Monaco	THS		300	286	265	279	295	5.5	5.6	THS	2.5	-3.1	6.5					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	4.2	7.4	3.4		1.5			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	-1.3	-3.7	-1.4	0.2	-3.8	3.7	1.3	0.5	3.2	-4.5	-2.2	
Central/Eastern Europe			69,345	90,419	92,619	95,680	105,036	3.3	9.8		9.2	9.2	9.5		9.0	8.8		7.7	9.8	6.9	8.3	
Armenia	TF		45	319	575	687	758	19.5	10.3	TF	9.4	-9.0	15.7	13.5				23.4	11.3	10.1	3.7	
Azerbaijan	TF			693	1,005	1,280	1,562	27.4	22.0	VF	7.1	7.1	7.1					14.8	14.8	13.5	13.5	
Belarus	TF		60	91	95	120	116	26.3	-3.3	TF												
Bulgaria	TF		2,785	4,837	5,739	6,047	6,328	5.4	4.6	VF	1.5	0.2	-2.1	3.7	4.5	3.3	3.2	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	6.7	14.4	2.6		5.5			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	4.0	11.0	3.7		2.4	-1.4		16.6	17.2	14.0	15.6	
Georgia	VF		387	560	1,500	2,032	2,822	35.4	38.9	VF	56.2	39.4	63.6	59.8	56.1	61.8	61.7	41.3	47.5	41.3	28.6	
Hungary	TF		..	9,979	9,058	9,510	10,250	5.0	7.8	TF	2.8	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	15.3	21.6	11.4					20.8	45.8	27.5	56.3	
Kyrgyzstan	TF		59	319	2,147	1,316	3,114	-38.7	137	TF												
Latvia	TF		509	1,116	1,323	1,373	1,493	3.8	8.7	TCE	2.3	14.9	1.7		-2.7	-4.6		29.5	31.2	11.7	22.3	
Lithuania	TF		1,083	2,000	1,341	1,507	1,775	12.4	17.8	TCE	11.8	13.3	11.0					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	12.6	12.1	13.0					8.2	7.8	4.8	8.4	
Rep Moldova	TCE		18	67	60	64	75	6.8	17.9	TCE	24.6	27.0	23.1					14.0	16.8	18.2	21.4	
Romania	TCE		867	1,430	1,276	1,343	1,515	5.3	12.8	TCE	11.1	9.8	13.8		13.0	4.9		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	14.7	13.7	15.4					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	0.3		4.9	6.8		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	2.8	-1.6	5.7					-1.8	0.2	3.9	-0.8	
Uzbekistan	TF		302	242	1,215	975	..	-19.8	..	TF												
Southern/Medit. Eu.			132,593	152,496	164,511	169,107	182,025	2.8	7.6		1.4	0.9	1.2		0.9	2.7		5.0	10.5	8.0	4.6	
Albania	TF			628	1,792	2,347	..	31.0	..	TF	21.6	16.1	24.4					37.3	33.2	1.3	26.2	
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	12.0	4.5	14.8		7.6	19.8		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	3.2	13.8	6.0		0.4	2.5		-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	4.6	-4.1	3.7	7.0	3.4	7.9	10.2	0.3	14.1	11.2	5.7	
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	TCE		224	197	259	262	327	1.0	25.1	TCE	9.3	5.7	13.7		9.2	3.9		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	-5.9	-11.7	-8.3		-4.1	-2.5		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	3.9	-0.4	6.6	4.9	1.8	10.0	3.0	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	-1.6	-0.1	-2.3		-2.0			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	0.8	-11.7	3.7		7.2	4.4		23.5	6.2	0.3	2.0	
Montenegro	TCE				1,044	1,088	1,201	4.2	10.4	TCE	4.6	5.2	10.7		0.8	4.3		-1.1	9.6	10.7	18.2	
Portugal	TCE		5,725	5,956	6,479	6,832	7,412	5.4	8.5	TCE	3.1	3.6	3.4		5.7	-0.3		1.2	16.4	9.9	0.5	
San Marino	THS		43	50	151	120	156	-20.9	30.3	THS	-1.8	-15.0	8.1					69.5	18.3	35.9	11.6	
Serbia	TCE				645	683	764	5.8	11.9	TCE	6.1	16.2	3.1		-1.5	7.5		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*	6.1	4.5	6.1	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.9	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	4.0	2.6	3.1	5.3	4.4	5.0	6.8	1.6	8.7	7.3	6.1	
Turkey	TF		9,586	20,273	25,506	27,000	29,343	5.9	8.7	TF	1.8	-5.3	2.0	3.8	-1.0	10.7	2.2	14.6	11.6	7.1	4.0	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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	10/09	11/10	2012*								2011*				
									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	(million)																				
Europe	231,642	349,410	412,471	409,377	464,258																
- of which EU-27	201,448	294,353	339,092	335,327	377,982																
<i>Northern Europe</i>	<i>36,054</i>	<i>53,645</i>	<i>58,508</i>	<i>61,427</i>	<i>69,539</i>																
Denmark	3,696	5,278	5,617	5,704	6,239		6.5	4.4	3.4	4.5	2.8						3.2	7.6	3.9	2.4	
Finland	1,412	2,186	2,820	2,902	3,853		8.3	26.5	20.4	40.6	0.0						26.2	21.6	26.4	32.0	
Iceland	229	413	550	559	748		0.6	26.9	18.9	20.8	18.0						13.8	28.4	30.9	24.5	
Ireland	2,633	4,806	4,959	4,118	4,567		-12.6	5.6	0.2	1.0	-0.2						4.0	18.1	5.6	-6.8	
Norway	2,163	3,495	4,154	4,707	5,301		8.9	4.4	7.5	9.7	6.1						1.3	3.1	4.9	7.9	
Sweden	4,064	6,792	10,260	11,037	13,761		1.3	12.3	26.5	33.1	21.5						1.1	6.5	13.1	28.0	
United Kingdom	21,857	30,675	30,149	32,401	35,069	sa	8.4	4.4	4.4	5.9	3.0						9.6	0.1	12.5	-2.6	
<i>Western Europe</i>	<i>83,716</i>	<i>123,224</i>	<i>144,471</i>	<i>142,446</i>	<i>161,573</i>																
Austria	9,784	16,054	19,382	18,596	19,860		0.9	1.7	3.4	2.3	6.1						0.2	3.9	2.9	1.5	
Belgium	6,592	9,868	10,243	10,359	11,662		6.4	7.2	5.0	6.5	3.8		0.8				7.2	2.7	3.6	16.0	
France	32,978	44,021	49,528	46,915	54,512		-0.3	10.7	5.2	15.4	5.0		4.2	0.0	0.0		9.2	9.4	8.8	19.4	
Germany	18,693	29,173	34,650	34,675	38,842		5.3	6.7	6.9	10.2	6.4		5.3	6.7	2.0		7.3	5.4	5.7	8.7	
Luxembourg	1,806	3,613	4,169	4,108	4,809		3.7	11.5	-0.5	-1.4	0.4						20.8	9.1	6.1	11.7	
Netherlands	7,217	10,475	12,368	12,883	14,348		9.6	6.1	7.1	8.8	5.8						0.0	10.8	4.9	7.6	
Switzerland	6,645	10,020	14,131	14,911	17,540		1.1	0.2	-2.5	-3.8	-1.1						0.0	1.9	-1.9	1.2	
<i>Central/Eastern Europe</i>	<i>20,343</i>	<i>32,801</i>	<i>47,975</i>	<i>48,133</i>	<i>56,271</i>																
Armenia	38	220	334	408	446	\$	22.2	9.2	2.8	1.2	4.0						21.8	10.2	7.9	4.0	
Azerbaijan	63	78	379	657	1,287	\$	73.4	96	94	144	65.0						55.8	171	63.9	146	
Belarus	93	253	370	440	642	\$	19.1	45.8	89	75	103						73.0	37.8	17.3	68.3	
Bulgaria	1,074	2,412	3,728	3,637	3,967		2.5	3.8	2.1	-1.2	1.3		8.5	4.9	2.1		7.7	6.2	1.9	4.8	
Czech Rep	2,973	4,813	7,013	7,121	7,628		2.5	-0.7	12.7	16.5	9.5						-5.3	-11.0	5.6	7.6	
Estonia	508	972	1,090	1,063	1,249		3.7	10.9	9.2	5.5	11.3						6.5	17.2	10.6	6.5	
Georgia	97	241	476	659	945	\$	38.5	43.4	48.5	46.1	50.3						60.4	61.1	39.7	26.1	
Hungary	3,753	4,101	5,631	5,381	5,580		-1.8	0.3	-0.4	7.4	-5.6						-4.8	0.7	-4.6	11.6	
Kazakhstan	356	701	963	1,005	1,209	\$	4.4	20.3	21.5	21.6	21.4						22.6	28.1	22.9	8.0	
Kyrgyzstan	15	73	459	284	640	\$	-38.2	126	89	88.9							-26.4	219	243	141	
Latvia	131	341	723	640	771		-6.4	14.0	3.3	15.6	4.9		0.1	-10.4	-5.1		6.1	18.5	14.2	15.9	
Lithuania	391	921	1,011	1,021	1,353		4.8	29.3	3.8	13.7	-0.1						16.1	37.4	30.4	25.2	
Poland	5,677	6,274	9,011	9,526	10,687		3.8	9.1	18.7	23.1	15.6						26.1	4.0	11.4	1.1	
Rep Moldova	39	103	173	173	195	\$	0.1	12.9	8.4	10.0	7.1						20.3	3.9	15.9	13.3	
Romania	359	1,061	1,234	1,140	1,418	€	-2.8	18.5	12.0	7.4	17.6		10.1	18.0	3.7		29.7	8.4	19.9	18.8	
Russian Federation	3,429	5,870	9,366	8,830	11,398	\$	-5.7	29.1	16.0	13.6	17.6						25.8	30.9	23.2	38.3	
Slovakia	433	1,210	2,336	2,233	2,429		0.6	3.6	2.0	-0.2	3.8		7.2				4.2	6.7	4.5	-1.0	
Ukraine	394	3,125	3,576	3,788	4,294	\$	5.9	13.4	7.7	6.3	8.4						11.3	15.2	15.7	4.8	
Uzbekistan	27	28	99	121	..		..	..									
<i>Southern/Medit. Eu.</i>	<i>91,529</i>	<i>139,740</i>	<i>161,516</i>	<i>157,371</i>	<i>176,876</i>																
Albania	389	860	1,816	1,626	1,628	€	-5.8	-4.7	4.0	5.9	2.6		3.7				8.3	-9.4	-12.0	7.0	
Bosnia & Herzg	233	521	671	594	628		-7.1	0.7	4.3	3.1	5.0						-5.1	-5.5	9.5	-2.5	
Croatia	2,758	7,370	9,000	8,051	9,364	€	-5.9	10.8	10.3	17.2	9.1						-15.4	9.4	8.1	-2.9	
Cyprus	1,941	2,318	2,195	2,108	2,543		1.0	14.9	8.5	-6.2	7.3		15.7	9.9	16.9		3.1	21.1	12.2	5.9	
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	38	89	218	197	239	€	-4.3	14.5	6.0	1.2	4.6		6.1	20.6	2.3		19.2	5.7	25.9	3.7	
Greece	9,219	13,349	14,506	12,742	14,623		-7.6	9.3	-3.4	-12.7	-7.9		-5.4	-2.8	2.9		-2.1	10.4	10.5	5.6	
Israel	4,114	2,866	3,741	4,768	4,849	\$	27.5	1.7	7.4	4.7	11.2		9.4	5.9	4.6		7.7	1.6	5.4	-2.3	
Italy	27,493	35,398	40,249	38,786	43,000		1.4	5.6	1.1	-1.8	3.3		0.8	0.3			4.9	4.3	8.9	1.6	
Malta	587	755	892	1,079	1,266		27.2	11.7	4.7	-2.1	8.1						16.6	23.1	5.3	10.5	
Montenegro	..	268	662	660	777		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		10.0	7.2	5.9	7.2	4.1		3.8	8.3	5.5		6.9	10.1	7.3	4.1	
Serbia	..	308	989	798	992	€	-2.0	17.4	7.9	14.8							6.4	19.2	22.5	16.9	
Slovenia	965	1,805	2,516	2,552	2,717		6.7	1.4	3.2	4.8	3.5		-0.4	1.8	1.4		-0.4	-0.2	1.9	4.0	
Spain	29,967	47,970	53,177	52,525	59,892		3.9	8.6	0.8	0.5	-0.1		1.9	2.3	1.4		6.7	12.2	8.8	5.7	
Turkey	7,636	18,152	21,250	20,807	23,020	\$	-2.1	10.6	0.5	-9.6	3.8		6.2	0.2	5.3		28.5	17.8	8.9	-1.0	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asia and the Pacific		110,143	153,598	181,059	204,953	218,122	13.2	6.4		7.3	8.5	7.6		4.0	6.4		4.9	6.0	8.2	6.8	
North-East Asia		58,349	85,932	98,017	111,508	115,779	13.8	3.8		7.0	7.7	7.9		3.8	6.4		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	-0.3	3.2	-1.1	-2.7	-4.9	-1.3	-1.8	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	6.8	8.6	5.0	6.9	3.6	10.9	5.7	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	41.3	9.5	96.4	38.7	50.8	42.0	22.6	-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	18.9	22.0	24.5	12.1	14.4	12.9	8.8	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	4.8	8.5	2.7	3.6	1.7	3.8	5.7	-0.7	6.7	16.2	11.0	
Mongolia	TF	137	339	411	456	456	10.8	0.0	TF	1.7	-4.0	-1.3	6.4				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	24.2	22.3	28.0	22.1	27.2	19.8	19.5	9.8	0.0	11.2	16.4	
South-East Asia		36,076	48,543	62,103	69,886	77,268	12.5	10.6		7.9	9.8	7.5		4.6	7.0		8.0	14.3	14.2	6.4	
Brunei Darussalam	TF		126	157	214	242	36.1	13.0	TF								23.7	33.4	21.1	-15.9	
Cambodia	TF		1,333	2,046	2,399	2,882	17.3	20.1	TF	23.6	27.8	25.5	17.3	18.7	17.3	15.7	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	5.0	11.0	4.8	0.1	-5.9	2.1	5.2	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	16.9	14.1	19.8					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	2.4	0.4	4.3					-3.7	-4.8	4.7	5.4	
Myanmar	TF	208	232	243	311	391	27.7	25.9	TF	42.6	33.2	40.5	58.8	47.4	63.8	66.6	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	9.1	16.0	7.0	3.9	4.5	4.5	2.7	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	11.4	14.7	8.3					15.7	14.1	14.7	8.4	
Thailand	TF	9,579	11,567	14,150	15,936	19,230	12.6	20.7	TF	8.7	8.1	9.8	8.4	5.6	11.5	7.9	14.0	53.3	31.1	-1.6	
Timor-Leste	TF		..	44	45	50	0.9	12.8	VF	10.7	0.0	22.0					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	13.0	24.5	3.0	11.1	-2.5	-2.7	61.6	11.4	25.0	9.6	30.6	
Oceania		9,632	10,976	10,897	11,559	11,661	6.1	0.9		4.8	4.6	6.3		1.5	5.2		-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	3.5	4.1	3.5		-1.1	6.2		-0.3	2.2	-2.5	0.3	
Cook Is	TF	73	88	101	104	113	3.0	8.1	TF	7.1	5.2	9.2	6.5	0.9	6.2	13.9	5.5	13.2	6.8	7.6	
Fiji	TF	294	545	542	632	675	16.5	6.8	TF	3.7	3.7						4.3	12.9	5.4	4.9	
French Polynesia	TF	252	208	160	154	163	-4.1	5.8	TF	2.7	0.4	5.7		0.7			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	12.7	8.1	22.3	11.1	12.4	9.3	11.9	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*	-23.1	-23.9	-11.4		-43.7			10.2	-2.7	12.6	-23.7	
N.Mariana Is	TF	517	498	345	375	336	8.4	-10.3	VF	18.9	12.0	28.5		19.4			-10.0	-15.9	-16.5	3.4	
New Caledonia	TF	110	101	99	99	112	-0.8	13.5	TF	1.6	21.2	2.8		4.9	-34.6		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	-0.4	2.2	3.8	-7.1	-1.4	1.4	-18.5	-2.4	-1.1	8.9	7.0	
Niue	TF	2	3	5	6	6	33.3	-1.9	TF	-30.9	-62.2	20.4					-17.0	-0.7	12.3	2.7	
Palau	TF	58	81	72	86	109	19.1	27.4	TF	16.0	23.0	13.6		4.5			11.9	47.3	28.4	28.6	
Papua New Guinea	TF	58	69	124	147	163	18.5	11.1	TF	-1.3	7.1	-8.3		-5.2			2.3	13.7	5.3	23.7	
Samoa	TF	88	102	122	122	121	0.0	-0.8	VF	7.9	0.7	20.3		5.5	-6.2		-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	-10.2	-0.5	TF								-17.2	9.5	1.1	1.1	
Tuvalu	TF	1	1	2	2	1	4.9	-27.6	TF								-30.0	7.0	-43.5	-33.7	
Vanuatu	TF	58	62	101	97	94	-3.5	-3.5	TF	13.8	19.3	14.1		9.7	8.1		-16.6	3.1	1.3	-4.2	
South Asia		6,085	8,147	10,043	12,000	13,415	19.5	11.8		7.5	11.1	6.0		3.7	3.5		16.9	16.5	11.7	8.8	
Bangladesh	TF	199	208	267	303	..	13.4	..	TF												
Bhutan	TF	8	14	23	27	37	14.7	39.2	TF	26.9	22.2	40.1	17.7	-1.4	9.3	31.1	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	5.9	9.5	4.2	2.6	2.1	2.6	3.2	10.8	10.7	8.1	6.7	
Iran	VF	1,342	1,889	2,116	2,938	3,354	38.8	14.2	VF								31.9	15.7	10.3	4.3	
Maldives	TF	467	395	656	792	931	20.7	17.6	TF	3.4	3.3	0.9	5.6	6.1	3.8	6.9	12.8	22.8	18.9	17.4	
Nepal	TF	464	375	510	603	736	18.3	22.1	VF(1)	15.2	27.0	13.3	6.1	9.2	2.5	7.2	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	16.0	21.1	15.6	11.3	7.8	9.7	18.1	34.1	40.7	30.0	23.3	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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	10/09	11/10	2012*												
									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	(million)																				
Asia and the Pacific	85,332	135,827	204,159	255,567	293,165																
North-East Asia	39,427	64,964	101,627	128,594	143,069																
China	16,231	29,296	39,675	45,814	48,464	\$	15.5	5.8	0.2	4.8	-0.2	-3.4	-1.4	-4.8	-1.8	-3.6	4.3	5.8	5.3	7.6	
Hong Kong (China)	5,907	10,294	16,408	22,200	27,686		35.6	25.0	17.0	18.7	15.3						18.7	25.0	23.0	32.1	
Japan	3,373	6,630	10,305	13,199	10,966		20.2	-24.5	48.3	13.9	97.2		60.6	53.0	49.9		-11.3	-46.7	-28.5	-8.8	
Korea, Republic of	6,834	5,806	9,819	10,359	12,304	\$	5.5	18.8	25.6	21.3	55.2	6.8	33.8	34.6	4.6	-10.8	23.4	-11.4	38.8	28.3	
Macao (China)	3,208	7,618	18,142	27,805	..		53.6	..													
Mongolia	36	177	235	244	218	\$	3.7	-10.6	-2.6	-7.7	0.5		20.6				13.7	-8.7	-12.2	-23.8	
Taiwan (pr. of China)	3,738	4,977	6,816	8,721	11,044	\$	27.9	26.6	10.5	15.7	5.8						31.5	24.9	25.0	25.8	
South-East Asia	26,838	34,982	53,678	68,576	84,132																
Brunei Darussalam	..	191	254	..	..		..	..								
Cambodia	304	840	1,082	1,180	1,616	\$	9.1	37.0	35.7	51.9	18.8						9.7	32.9	44.4	60.5	
Indonesia	4,975	4,522	5,598	6,957	7,997	\$	24.3	15.0	6.8	9.5	3.7						14.5	11.8	15.7	17.2	
Lao P.D.R.	114	147	268	382	406	\$	42.6	6.4													
Malaysia	5,011	8,847	15,604	18,276	19,599		7.0	1.9	5.4	8.9	2.1						-1.9	-3.2	5.8	6.3	
Myanmar	162	68	56	73	..	\$	30.4	..													
Philippines	2,156	2,265	2,330	2,630	3,152	\$	12.9	19.8	17.5	25.6	9.2		-4.2				6.2	19.6	20.4	35.3	
Singapore	5,142	6,211	9,368	14,133	17,990		41.4	17.4	9.8	10.3	9.3						41.7	13.9	11.9	8.8	
Thailand	7,489	9,576	16,056	20,104	27,184		15.6	30.5	16.6	19.4	12.9						18.1	76.8	42.0	10.2	
Timor-Leste	..	..	13	21	..		62	..												
Vietnam	..	2,300	3,050	4,450	5,620	\$	45.9	26.3													
Oceania	14,269	25,934	33,195	38,466	41,733																
Australia	9,274	16,848	24,807	29,107	31,473		-0.2	-3.8	1.2	1.2	0.9		1.8	1.2	2.3		-7.6	-4.9	-2.9	0.3	
Cook Is	36	91	103	110	..		-7.4	..													
Fiji	189	485	422	523	..		21.6	..									7.8	12.9	10.4	8.5	
French Polynesia	..	530	440	403	..		-3.6	..													
Marshall Is	3	6	4	3	..		-5.7	..													
Micronesia (Fed.St.of)	..	17	24	25	..		5.0	..													
New Caledonia	111	149	141	132	..		-1.6	..													
New Zealand	2,272	5,203	4,586	4,906	5,579		-7.2	3.7	-3.0	-5.0	0.2						2.8	-3.8	5.8	10.2	
Niue	..	1	2	2	..		12.2	..													
Palau	53	97	113	124	..	\$	9.7	..													
Papua New Guinea	7	4	2	2	3		8.1	6.1	-56.3	-35.3	-80.0						54.5	0.0	-62.5	-45.5	
Samoa	41	79	115	123	134		-2.7	1.6	11.7	4.3	24.8		28.5	5.7	-4.2		15.2	2.6	1.1	3.7	
Solomon Is	4	2	44	54	73		22.4	28.3	43.8	43.8							23.9	22.4	30.2	34.4	
Tonga	7	15	16	31	..		84.5	..									3.3	-18.9			
Vanuatu	56	85	190	217	226		3.7	..													
South Asia	4,797	9,947	15,658	19,931	24,230																
Bangladesh	50	70	70	81	87		17.7	14.2									25.2	2.8	13.1	13.1	
Bhutan	10	19	32	35	48	\$	10.0	36.2	39.1	35.8	57.4		92.4	-3	3.3		3.7	31.6	61.1	44.5	
India	3,460	7,493	11,136	14,160	17,518		18.1	19.6	22.9	31.7	15.9	19.9	19.2	17.9	26.6	15.7	6.8	19.0	26.2	26.9	
Iran	467	791	2,012	2,707	..	\$	34.5	..													
Maldives	321	826	1,366	1,713	1,868	\$	25.4	9.1													
Nepal	158	132	412	344	386		-21.3	13.7	27.2	27.2							-16.2	8.5	29.8	29.3	
Pakistan	81	182	272	305	358	\$	12.1	17.4	-2.3	14.1	-15.2		-28.1	-10.3			19.5	45.6	11.8	-2.4	
Sri Lanka	248	429	350	576	830		61.9	40.9	39.6	39.6							43.1	49.9	39.5	36.6	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Americas		128,189	133,317	141,334	150,207	156,296	6.3	4.1		3.6	7.2	2.2		0.1	2.1		2.9	6.2	3.8	3.2		
North America		91,505	89,891	93,046	99,183	102,129	6.6	3.0		2.5	8.1	0.5		-1.4	0.8		0.8	5.2	3.5	1.9		
Canada	TF	19,627	18,771	15,737	16,097	16,014	2.3	-0.5	TF	2.9	6.8	3.0		-4.4	7.4		-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	-1.5	3.5	-3.2		-5.7	-7.2		1.3	2.4	0.8	-2.2		
United States	TF	51,237	49,206	54,962	59,796	62,711	8.8	4.9	TF	6.3	10.4						1.4	7.2	6.5	4.0		
Caribbean		17,082	18,803	19,223	19,537	20,113	1.6	2.9		4.8	5.2	5.4		2.1	4.7		2.4	3.5	1.4	4.2		
Anguilla	TF	44	62	58	62	66	7.1	6.1	TF	-1.7	5.7	-11.6		-11.4	25.4		8.1	19.5	-4.1	-1.4		
Antigua,Barb	TF	207	245	234	230	241	-1.9	5.0	TF(1)	1.7	6.8	0.0	-3.7	-8.5	-2.1	4.6	2.6	9.5	6.3	2.3		
Aruba	TF	721	733	813	824	873	1.4	5.8	TF	2.6	1.7	1.9	4.2	-0.4	5.1	9.1	2.3	10.1	8.8	2.7		
Bahamas	TF	1,544	1,608	1,327	1,370	1,346	3.3	-1.7	TF	4.3	7.8	1.4					-3.1	-1.1	-3.1	0.7		
Barbados	TF	545	548	519	532	568	2.6	6.7	TF	-4.8	2.3	-6.9		-12.0	-13.6		5.9	6.7	11.3	3.4		
Bermuda	TF	332	270	236	232	236	-1.5	1.6	TF	-4.0	2.6	-6.6					6.8	3.8	1.4	-4.8		
Br.Virgin Is	TF	272	337	309	330	338	7.0	2.2	TF	1.7	3.4	1.6		-3.2			4.0	-2.2	-2.2	9.5		
Cayman Islands	TF	354	168	272	288	309	6.0	7.2	TF	3.7	2.5	4.6		3.7	6.3		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	5.1	5.3	6.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	4.2	11.5	9.4	2.5	3.9		
Curaçao	TF	191	222	367	342	390	-6.9	14.2	TF	8.4	11.3	6.1		7.9	7.3		11.4	20.6	15.2	10.5		
Dominica	TF	70	79	75	77	76	2.1	-1.3	TF	2.9	4.7	5.6	-0.7	-6.6	12.9	-11.9	-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	7.3	7.9	7.4	6.5	4.8	7.7	8.0	2.9	4.7	3.2	7.4		
Grenada	TF	127	99	109	110	118	0.9	7.1	TF	-5.1	-1.6	-9.6					-0.1	18.5	6.0	7.9		
Guadeloupe	TCE	603	372	347	392	..	13.1	..	THS													
Haiti	TF	140	112	387	255	349	-34.1	36.9	TF								70.2	12.0	-13.9	210.2		
Jamaica	TF	1,323	1,479	1,831	1,922	1,952	4.9	1.6	TF	2.5	0.2	5.1					4.4	2.4	-1.1	0.0		
Martinique	TF	526	484	442	476	495	7.9	3.9	TF	-1.2	8.0	-6.1		-12.3	-3.6		-2.4	11.6	4.7	4.0		
Puerto Rico	TF	3,341	3,686	3,183	3,186	3,048	0.1	-4.3	THS	8.0	4.8	12.5		5.9			3.3	7.6	6.3	4.7		
Saba	TF	9	11	12	12	..	3.1	..	TF													
Saint Lucia	TF	270	318	278	306	312	9.9	2.1	TF	-2.1	3.3	-4.6		-10.4	-2.0		-1.0	-3.8	-3.8	21.6		
St.Eustatius	TF	9	10	12	11	..	-5.5	..	TF													
St.Kitts-Nevis	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)	9.7	9.4	12.5		3.3	9.9		-2.9	-9.0	-7.4	1.5		
St.Vincent,Grenadines	TF	73	96	75	72	74	-3.9	1.9	TF	2.3	12.2	-6.7		11.1	-10.3		-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)	12.0	10.0	19.4	5.9	6.1	4.3	8.5	-3.7	-7.8	-3.0	9.2		
Central America		4,346	6,301	7,640	7,908	8,256	3.5	4.4		6.6	7.0	6.9		5.1	6.2		2.7	4.2	2.8	4.7		
Belize	TF	196	237	232	242	250	4.2	3.5	TF	8.5	8.1	9.0		7.2	10.1		0.3	6.9	0.9	6.5		
Costa Rica	TF	1,088	1,679	1,923	2,100	2,192	9.2	4.4	TF	7.4	8.0	6.6					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	6.5	6.4	9.5		6.9	-1.1		1.5	-5.6	5.5	10.6		
Guatemala	TF		..	1,392	1,219	1,225	-12.4	0.5	TF	4.6	5.3	3.9					-3.2	0.8	2.7	1.5		
Honduras	TF	471	673	870	863	871	-0.8	1.0	TF	3.0	3.3	5.4		-4.8	4.8		-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	8.7		8.0	11.9		-2.2	10.9	2.7	8.7		
Panama	TF	484	702	1,200	1,324	1,473	10.3	11.2	VF	6.0	3.9	7.0		7.0	10.5		17.0	18.8	14.9	14.2		
South America		15,256	18,322	21,426	23,579	25,799	10.0	9.4		5.8	6.6	5.3		4.5	5.3		9.7	15.3	7.7	7.0		
Argentina	TF	2,909	3,823	4,308	5,325	5,705	23.6	7.1	TF	0.6	2.1	-1.6					10.9	11.3	7.7	-0.2		
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	16.5	18.4	17.9	26.9	11.0	9.3	19.8	9.8	8.6		
Colombia	TF	557	933	2,303	2,385	..	3.6	..	VF(2)	4.9	5.8	1.9		6.3	8.9		15.3	13.3	2.8	-0.3		
Ecuador	VF	627	860	968	1,047	1,141	8.1	9.0	VF	14.1	15.8	12.3					4.1	12.7	7.0	12.6		
Guyana	TF	105	117	141	152	157	7.7	3.3	TF	17.9	25.3	12.4					-10.2	8.9	0.5	13.1		
Paraguay	TF	289	341	439	465	524	5.9	12.6	TF	15.3	33.9	13.2		-8.5	7.0		7.7	5.9	9.1	24.9		
Peru	TF	828	1,571	2,140	2,299	2,598	7.4	13.0	TF	10.6	10.9	10.3					16.7	12.4	12.7	10.4		
Suriname	TF	57	160	150	204	220	35.9	7.9	TF	6.3	5.8	2.2		16.0			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	-5.5	-4.0	-0.7	-12.7	-8.1	-19.1	-11.8	39.0	28.0	11.0	7.9		
Venezuela	TF	469	706	615	526	595	-14.5	13.0	TF	22.0	37.0	19.2	7.8	4.0	10.8	10.3	4.8	5.9	11.7	30.6		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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	10/09	11/10	2012*								2011*					
									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	(million)																					
Americas	131,356	145,478	165,733	180,480	198,027																	
North America	101,964	107,731	119,432	131,183	144,663																	
Canada	10,778	13,768	13,733	15,711	16,680			4.2	1.9	7.1	10.2	4.7						-2.0	4.0	0.0	6.1	
Mexico	8,294	11,803	11,513	11,992	11,869	\$		4.2	-1.0	5.9	6.9	5.3		9.3	7.0	2.3		-7.2	1.4	-0.4	3.6	
United States	82,892	82,160	94,187	103,481	116,115	sa		9.9	12.2	8.4	12.7	6.8		5.4	4.3	5.3		8.6	15.5	15.3	9.4	
Caribbean	17,217	20,858	21,823	22,519	23,329																	
Anguilla	56	86	89	96	105			7.8	9.6									8.9	21.8	5.5	3.8	
Antigua,Barb	291	309	293	298	313			1.6	5.0									2.6	10.2	6.1	2.4	
Aruba	814	1,097	1,218	1,245	1,352			2.2	8.6									7.2	12.9	11.6	3.7	
Bahamas	1,734	2,069	2,014	2,147	2,254			6.6	5.0	9.1	9.1							-4.1	5.6	7.2	12.5	
Barbados	785	896	1,068	1,034	974			-3.2	-5.8	0.8	0.8							-13.7	2.9	-11.2	2.8	
Bermuda	431	429	366	442	466			20.8	5.2									18.6	0.0	7.8	3.8	
Bonaire	59	87	106	..	..			..	..							
Br.Virgin Is	345	437	369	389	..			5.5	..													
Cayman Islands	559	356	471	484	..			2.8	..													
Cuba	1,737	2,322	2,051	2,187	2,283			..	..	9.7	8.7	11.3						14.5	9.2	9.0	13.6
Curaçao	189	244	361	385	453			6.5	17.7	24.7	24.7							17.9	33.2	15.1	8.8	
Dominica	48	57	84	89	80			5.5	-10.3									-6.7	-16.2	-8.3	-10.8	
Dominican Rp	2,860	3,518	4,049	4,209	4,353	\$		4.0	3.4	6.3	5.8	7.1						2.9	4.7	1.6	4.8	
Grenada	93	71	99	96	104			-2.8	8.5									4.3	24.7	7.4	3.0	
Haiti	128	80	312	167	..			-48.3	..													
Jamaica	1,333	1,545	1,926	2,001	2,013	\$		3.9	0.6	4.8	4.8							1.0	3.3	-1.8	0.2	
Martinique	302	280	420	472	516			18.2	4.1													
Montserrat	9	9	6	6	6			-3.1	2.7									18.1	-5.8	6.8	-6.5	
Puerto Rico	2,388	3,239	3,176	3,211	3,143	\$		1.1	-2.1													
Saint Lucia	281	369	296	329	296			11.0	-9.9	21.6	21.6							-7.8	-10.0	-16.6	-6.0	
St.Kitts-Nev	58	121	83	86	92			2.9	7.2									4.5	14.3	1.5	9.4	
St.Maarten	512	659	616	674	719			9.5	6.6	22.2	22.2							10.2	1.1	-7.6	18.4	
St.Vincent,Grenadines	82	77	88	86	92			-1.5	6.8									1.6	20.4	9.8	-0.6	
Trinidad Tbg	213	453	367	450	..	\$		22.7	..													
US.Virgin Is	1,206	1,432	1,021	1,013	..			-0.8	..													
Central America	2,958	4,485	6,003	6,627	7,112																	
Belize	111	214	256	249	254			-3.0	2.1									-2.7	7.5	-1.1	5.8	
Costa Rica	1,302	1,671	1,815	1,999	2,152	\$		10.1	7.7	13.9	15.6	11.5						9.8	12.2	-3.0	10.6	
El Salvador	217	361	319	390	415	\$		22.1	6.4	52.2	75.8	34.4						-20.8	-13.4	24.9	30.1	
Guatemala	482	791	1,179	1,378	1,350	\$		16.9	-2.0	1.3	2.8	-0.6		4.9				-5.3	3.8	-1.2	-4.0	
Honduras	260	463	616	627	639	\$		1.8	1.8	1.8	2.7	5.1	-2.0	2.0	-5.1	3.6	-5.0	-3.5	8.8	6.5	-3.3	
Nicaragua	129	206	334	309	377	\$		-7.7	22.2	4.7	19.2	-8.5						27.0	18.3	8.0	38.2	
Panama	458	780	1,483	1,676	1,926			13.0	14.9	19.2	21.4	19.8		18.1	12.0			9.6	12.0	20.4	17.5	
South America	9,217	12,403	18,475	20,150	22,922																	
Argentina	2,904	2,729	3,960	4,942	5,355	\$		24.8	8.4	-3.6	-2.1	-5.8						6.1	25.1	16.6	-5.7	
Bolivia	68	239	279	379	380	\$		35.7	0.2									5.1	-19.2	39.5	-16.3	
Brazil	1,811	3,864	5,305	5,702	6,555	\$		7.5	15.0	3.4	9.8	1.7	-2.1	-2.0	14.7	-7.5	-11.9	9.1	23.7	18.3	11.2	
Chile	819	1,109	1,604	1,620	1,831	\$		1.0	13.0	28.2	37.4	13.9						9.4	26.6	14.8	7.9	
Colombia	1,030	1,222	1,999	2,083	2,201	\$		4.2	5.7	8.1	5.8	10.8						18.0	7.5	7.2	-8.1	
Ecuador	402	486	670	781	843	\$		16.6	7.9	24.8	24.8							6.0	2.3	7.8	15.3	
Guyana	75	35	35	80	..			128	..													
Paraguay	73	78	205	217	241	\$		6.2	10.7	10.6	26.5	6.2		-16.8	-11.0	6.7		6.9	5.6	8.3	20.6	
Peru	837	1,308	2,014	2,008	2,360	\$		-0.3	17.5	12.3	12.3	12.3						22.0	17.5	15.8	15.4	
Suriname	16	45	64	61	61			-4.7	19.0													
Uruguay	713	594	1,312	1,496	2,187	\$		14.0	46.1	-1.3	-6.8	31.5	-10.1	33.2	10.9	-27.6	-13.9	58.7	30.1	53.4	32.1	
Venezuela	423	650	990	739	777	\$		-25.4	5.1	60.0	74.4	60.8	45.5					20.9	16.0	21.2	50.4	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Africa		26,236	34,837	45,850	49,765	50,179	8.5	0.8		6.2	6.1	7.0		-2.1	15.2		4.3	-1.0	-2.7	0.3	
North Africa		10,240	13,911	17,574	18,756	17,055	6.7	-9.1		10.8	9.5	11.8		-5.1	37.1		-11.1	-8.6	-11.9	-3.4	
Algeria	VF	866	1,443	1,912	2,070	2,395	8.3	15.7	VF								-2.8	23.2	7.8	39.5	
Morocco	TF	4,278	5,843	8,341	9,288	9,342	11.4	0.6	TF	0.1	-4.8	0.8	2.5	-17.1	42.2	1.7	6.5	6.2	-4.0	-3.1	
Sudan	TF	38	246	420	495	536	17.8	8.3	TF								11.1	8.4	18.4	-3.6	
Tunisia	TF	5,058	6,378	6,901	6,902	4,782	0.0	-30.7	TF	30.2	52.8	35.6	19.2	13.5	44.1	5.4	-44.1	-36.2	-29.0	-16.6	
Subsaharan Africa		15,996	20,926	28,276	31,009	33,124	9.7	6.8		3.8	4.8	4.3		0.8	2.6		11.4	3.7	5.1	2.1	
Angola	TF	51	210	366	425	..	16.2	..	TF												
Benin	TF	96	176	190	199	209	4.7	5.0	TF								-7.1	35.7	11.3	-3.9	
Botswana	TF	1,104	1,474	2,103	2,145	..	2.0	..	TF												
Burkina Faso	THS	126	245	269	274	238	1.8	-13.1	THS								0.1	-27.8	-17.1	-10.1	
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	15.0	28.4	1.3					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	186	52.8	130	TF												
Eritrea	VF	70	83	79	84	107	5.8	27.6	VF								39.1	39.1	16.1	16.1	
Ethiopia	TF	136	227	427	468	..	9.6	..	TF												
Gambia	TF	79	108	142	91	106	-35.7	16.4	TF								-8.1	113.2	20.4	32.0	
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)	-3.1	-0.3	7.3		-22.0	-7.5		15.1	11.5	22.1	11.4	
Lesotho	TF		..	320	414	398	29.5	-4.0	VF								3.1	2.8	-6.1	-18.4	
Madagascar	TF	160	277	163	196	225	20.5	14.8	TF	14.4	7.1	18.8	16.2	9.0	24.4	14.5	13.2	18.7	15.9	11.7	
Malawi	TF	228	438	755	746	..	-1.2	..	TF												
Mali	TF	86	143	160	169	160	5.6	-5.3	THS												
Mauritius	TF	656	761	871	935	965	7.3	3.2	TF	0.2	-0.2	1.6	-0.6	-2.4	-1.4	2.3	5.1	6.8	1.1	0.7	
Mozambique	TF		578	1,461	1,718	..	17.6	..	THS	-15.0	-17.0	-12.9					29.7	-8.2	-5.4	-28.8	
Namibia	TF	656	778	980	984	..	0.4	..	TF												
Niger	TF	50	58	66	74	82	12.7	10.4	TF								13.1	10.8	15.9	7.0	
Nigeria	TF	813	1,010	1,414	1,555	..	10.0	..	TF												
Reunion	TF	430	409	422	421	471	-0.3	12.1	TF	4.9	4.9	4.9					-5.8	9.9	23.0	23.0	
Rwanda	TF	104	..	646	619	..	-4.2	..	VF								25.7	25.7			
Senegal	TF	389	769	810	900	1,001	11.1	11.2	TF*	-1.6	5.4	-9.3		-5.6			11.6	-3.3	-16.2	-21.0	
Seychelles	TF	130	129	158	175	194	10.8	11.4	TF	6.5	8.8	5.3	5.4	4.9	-1.9	16.7	1.0	16.7	18.5	10.7	
Sierra Leone	TF	16	40	37	39	52	5.0	35.8	TF	16.9	16.9	16.9					32.9	88.4	41.8	5.0	
South Africa	TF	5,872	7,369	7,012	8,074	8,339		3.3	TF	10.5	10.5	10.5		10.4			7.1	-1.3	2.2	5.2	
Swaziland	TF	281	837	909	868	879	-4.5	1.3	VF	-5.8	-4.4	-7.7		-4.6	-5.3		-1.2	-0.5	-1.7	-0.8	
Tanzania	TF	459	590	695	754	795	8.5	5.4	VF								11.8	18.2	7.2	8.7	
Togo	THS	60	81	150	202	300	35	48.5	THS												
Uganda	TF	193	468	807	946	1,151	17.3	21.7	TF												
Zambia	TF	457	669	710	815	906	14.8	11.2	TF												
Zimbabwe	VF	1,967	1,559	2,017	2,239	2,425	11.0	8.3	VF												

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 2012)

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

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

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)															
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	10/09	11/10	2012*							2011*					
									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	(million)																				
Africa	10,328	22,002	28,483	30,474	32,531																
North Africa	3,822	7,037	9,896	9,661	9,412																
Algeria	96	184	267	219	209	\$	-18.0	-4.6													
Morocco	2,039	4,621	6,557	6,703	7,307		6.8	4.8	-4.8	-1.2	-2.6		-7.0	-22.7	6.2		16.9	8.9	-1.1	0.5	
Sudan	5	89	299	94	91	\$	-68.4	-3.7	-7.9	-7.9							-9.4	15.2	0.0	-9.5	
Tunisia	1,682	2,143	2,773	2,645	1,805		1.1	-32.9	35.8	32.8	38.3						-28.3	-45.7	-38.2	-15.8	
Subsaharan Africa	6,506	14,966	18,586	20,812	23,118																
Angola	18	88	534	719	..	\$	34.6	..													
Benin	77	103	131	149	187		19.1	19.6													
Botswana	222	562	228	218	..		-9.2	..													
Burkina Faso	19	45	66	72	..		14.4	..													
Burundi	1	2	2	2	3		20.1	42.3													
Cameroon	57	175	270	159	..		-38.2	..													
Cape Verde	41	123	285	278	369		2.2	26.5	30.7	25.4	36.6						18.3	13.7	38.8	33.3	
Cent.Afr.Rep.	5	5	5	6	..		28.2	..													
Comoros	15	24	32	35	..		15.7	..													
Côte d'Ivoire	49	83	151	201	..		39.5	..													
Dem.R.Congo	..	3	24	11	11		-50.1	8.1													
Djibouti	8	7	16	18	..		12.6	..													
Ethiopia	57	168	329	522	758	\$	58.7	45.2									100	104	10.6	11.0	
Gambia	48	68	63	32	96	\$	-49.2	200													
Ghana	335	836	768	620	..	\$	-19.3	..													
Guinea	2	..	3	2	2		-14.8	..													
Guinea-Bissau	..	2	12	13	..		16.0	..													
Kenya	283	579	690	800	926	\$	16.0	15.7	0.0	0.0							32.7	19.9	46.3	-26.7	
Lesotho	18	27	30	34	..		-0.6	..													
Liberia	..	67	123	12	..		-89.8	..													
Madagascar	121	183	308	321	..		20.5	..									13.2	18.6			
Malawi	25	29	33	33	34		6.8	6.4													
Mali	40	148	278	283	267		6.8	-10.1													
Mauritius	542	871	1,117	1,282	1,488		10.5	8.3	7.6	15.2	4.5		1.4	1.0	-6.6		8.4	6.4	5.8	11.3	
Mozambique	74	130	196	197	231	\$	0.9	17.1	83.2	83.2							8.5	-2.2	36.2	23.5	
Namibia	160	348	398	438	517		-5.0	17.0	9.6	20.3	0.6						20.4	19.5	9.9	19.9	
Niger	23	43	66	79	79		25.6	-4.7													
Nigeria	101	54	608	576	628	\$	-5.3	9.1									4.1	4.1	14.1	14.1	
Reunion	255	384	425	392	434	€	-3.0	5.4													
Rwanda	4	49	174	202	252	\$	33.7	36.0													
Sao Tome Prn	10	7	8	11	15	\$	33.7	36.0													
Senegal	144	248	463	453	..		2.7	..													
Seychelles	139	192	257	274	291	\$	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.0							0.0	11.0	5.8	6.4	
Sierra Leone	10	64	25	26	44		22.2	..													
South Africa	2,675	7,508	7,543	9,070	9,547	sa	3.9	4.4	26.4	26.0	26.7						2.4	-13.7	10.7	21.9	
Swaziland	21	77	40	51	..		10.2	..													
Tanzania	377	824	1,160	1,255	1,457	\$	8.2	16.1	11.5	11.5							19.2	18.4	15.8	12.5	
Togo	8	20	68	66	..		0.6	..													
Uganda	165	380	667	784	959	\$	17.5	22.3	12.0	12.0							6.3	18.9	72.4	8.8	
Zambia	67	98	98	125	146		21.3	18.3													
Zimbabwe	125	99	523	634	662	\$	21.2	4.4													

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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)					10/09			YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Middle East			24,090	36,271	53,028	59,937	55,860	13.0	-6.8		-1.4	-0.3	-4.6		-0.2	3.9		-6.4	1.2	-3.6	-12.1
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	20.2	32.0	22.4	10.3	8.3	14.4	8.3		-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	4,207	3,960	11.0	-5.9	TF	10.0	5.5	14.0						9.6	-8.9	-13.3	-4.5
Kuwait	THS	78	104	297	207	269	-30.3	30.0	THS									4.9	87.3	27.1	20.8
Lebanon	TF	742	1,140	1,844	2,168	1,655	17.6	-23.7	TF	-14.9	-7.9	-7.7	-25.9	-28.4	-13.5	-33.3		-13.4	-24.1	-31.3	-19.9
Oman	TF	571	896	1,524	..	..	..	..	THS*	10.1	14.1	12.9		-18.5	18.5			-8.9	22.1	38.4	-13.4
Palestine	THS	310	88	396	522	449	31.9	-14.1	THS	1.0	-14.5	17.7						6.2	-11.5	-25.6	-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	-21.2	-16.9	-23.4						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	10.8	10.2	11.5						10.8	4.9	13.6	8.9
Yemen	TF	73	336	1,028	1,025	..	-0.3	..	TF												

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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	10/09	11/10	2012*								2011*				
									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	(million)																				
Middle East	16,754	26,599	42,597	52,220	46,676																
Bahrain	573	920	1,118	1,362	1,035		21.8	-24.0													
Egypt	4,345	6,851	10,755	12,528	8,707	\$	16.5	-30.5	13.3	23.6	25.9	-2.3	6.5	11.2	13.5	-22.0	-34.0	-35.4	-26.0	-25.6	
Iraq	2	168	..	..	..	\$	..	..								
Jordan	723	1,441	2,911	3,585	3,000		23.2	-16.3	18.3	6.6	30.1						2.6	-22.5	-25.9	-12.3	
Kuwait	98	164	354	241	199		-32.4	-20.3													
Lebanon	..	5,532	6,774	8,019	6,821	\$	18.4	-14.9													
Libya	75	250	50	60	..		21.3	..													
Oman	221	429	689	770	923		11.7	19.9													
Palestine	283	119	410	667	..	\$	62.5	..													
Qatar	128	760	179	584	1,170		227	100													
Saudi Arabia	..	4,622	5,995	6,712	8,459		12.0	26.0	8.8	8.8							29.0	54.3	43.4	1.2	
Syria	1,082	1,944	3,757	6,190	..		64.8	..													
Untd Arab Emirates	1,063	3,218	7,352	8,577	9,204		16.7	7.3													
Yemen	73	181	899	1,161	783	\$	29.1	-32.6													

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO November 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 over the same period of the previous year)



		2011				2012			
		Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Dec
		Actual departures						Expected departures	Actual & expected
Total		1.9	3.6	32	30	58	1.1	13	27
to: Domestic (same country)		0.4	3.5	33	25	43	-3.1	-37	-07
International		3.1	3.7	32	34	7.1	44	46	53
Within same region		4.3	5.8	54	53	84	58	63	67
Other regions		1.7	1.3	0.5	1.1	5.5	27	27	36
Africa & Middle East		-5.1	-7.8	-37	-5.6	8.5	7.9	5.8	7.5
Europe		4.6	6.7	37	5.1	7.0	27	2.5	3.8
Asia and the Pacific		3.2	2.0	0.0	1.6	4.0	1.2	1.6	2.3
Americas		2.6	1.2	1.5	1.7	4.0	1.0	2.6	2.4
from: Africa & Middle East		1.0	0.7	28	1.5	12.3	9.1	6.7	9.5
to: Domestic (same country)		-2.0	-12.6	0.6	-4.9	6.8	15.0	15.2	11.9
International		1.9	4.2	33	3.2	13.8	7.7	4.9	9.0
Within same region		-0.1	2.5	6.8	3.2	25.5	14.0	7.9	16.2
Other regions		3.4	5.4	1.0	3.2	5.9	3.4	2.9	4.1
Europe		1.8	3.6	4.7	3.4	9.8	8.7	9.4	9.2
Asia and the Pacific		4.3	6.9	-1.5	3.1	3.8	-0.7	-0.9	0.8
Americas		2.8	3.9	4.2	3.6	5.6	7.1	1.6	5.2
from: Europe		3.8	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.8	1.7	2.0	2.8
to: Domestic (same country)		2.0	4.2	3.6	3.3	1.7	-3.5	-6.6	-2.6
International		4.4	4.4	3.8	4.2	5.8	3.4	4.4	4.5
Within same region		8.0	8.6	6.6	7.7	6.6	4.4	6.1	5.5
Other regions		0.1	-1.7	0.1	-0.5	4.9	1.8	2.2	3.0
Africa & Middle East		-6.1	-10.3	-4.7	-7.1	5.6	5.9	4.7	5.4
Asia and the Pacific		3.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	4.5	2.7	2.6	3.3
Americas		1.8	1.6	2.0	1.8	4.7	-1.2	0.6	1.2
from: Asia and the Pacific		2.9	5.6	4.3	4.3	5.0	-2.5	-1.6	0.3
to: Domestic (same country)		3.9	10.3	6.7	7.0	0.9	-16.3	-14.5	-9.6
International		2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	8.1	7.7	6.2	7.4
Within same region		1.1	2.7	2.3	2.1	7.9	8.9	6.0	7.7
Other regions		3.6	2.2	2.8	2.8	8.4	6.4	6.5	7.1
Africa & Middle East		-3.1	-3.1	-1.2	-2.5	13.8	10.9	9.6	11.6
Europe		10.0	8.9	9.8	9.5	9.2	4.2	1.7	4.9
Americas		5.3	-0.8	-1.0	0.9	1.5	5.3	9.6	5.3
from: Americas		0.2	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.5	0.3	0.6	2.1
to: Domestic (same country)		-0.8	2.8	2.5	1.7	5.7	-0.7	-1.3	1.4
International		2.3	3.2	2.5	2.7	5.0	2.1	3.9	3.5
Within same region		2.6	4.0	5.0	3.9	5.5	3.0	6.4	4.8
Other regions		1.9	2.3	-0.6	1.2	4.2	1.0	1.1	2.0
Africa & Middle East		-6.2	-7.2	-4.7	-6.1	7.8	9.1	2.7	6.9
Europe		3.4	6.9	0.3	3.9	4.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.9
Asia and the Pacific		2.1	-2.7	-0.7	-0.5	3.2	1.3	2.3	2.3

Source: ForwardKeys® for UNWTO

Air transport booking data

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

ForwardKeys® is a business intelligence tool designed to help decision-makers in hotel chains, Destination Management Organizations and other industry professionals. The ForwardKeys® database is fed daily with air reservation information (GDS) processed by over 160,000 online and off-line travel agencies worldwide, for more than 1.3 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 full journey from original city of departure to final destination (not intermediate stops or connections). Transit passengers and those returning to their point of departure have been excluded from this analysis.

Actual departures: Air reservations from all source markets to all destinations with effective travel date prior to 31st August 2012.

Expected departures: Aggregate of (1) Air reservations from all source markets to all destinations with effective travel date 1st Sep-27th Oct 2012, and (2) total reservations made until 27th October 2012 with travelling date between 28th October and 31st December 2012.

For further detail see www.forwardkeys.com/unwto/MethodologyNov2012.html

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

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

The UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index

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

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

How to read this data

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

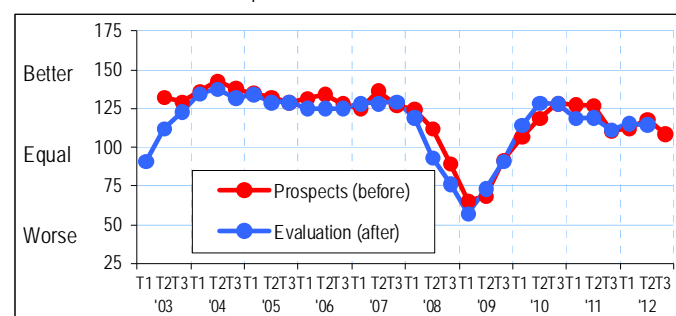
- *What is your assessment of tourism performance in your destination or business for the four months just ended (or about to end) as against what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?*
- *What are the tourism prospects of your destination or business in the coming four months compared with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

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

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

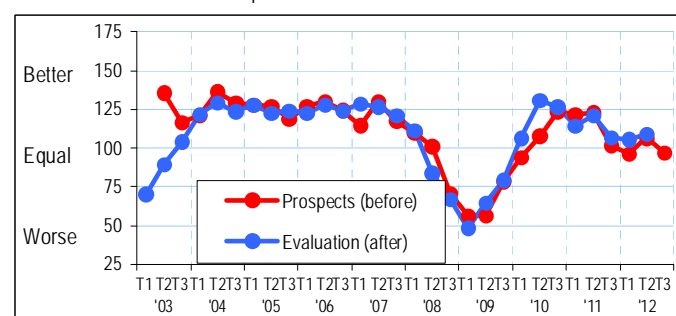
For this edition responses have been received from experts based in Algeria, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belgium, Bermuda, Bhutan, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of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

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: World



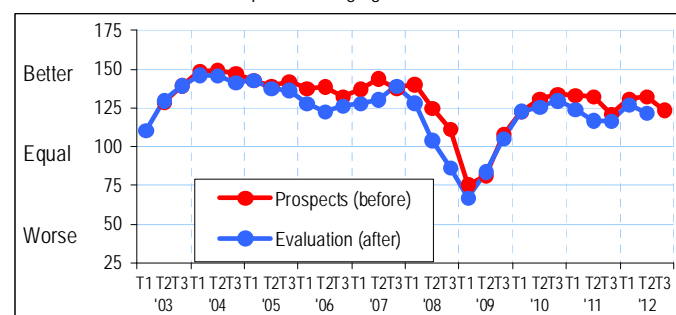
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Advanced economies



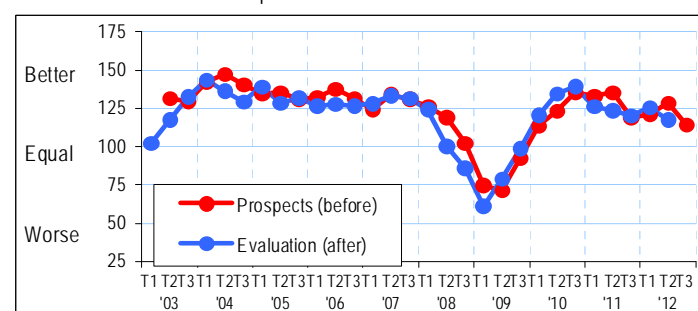
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Emerging economies



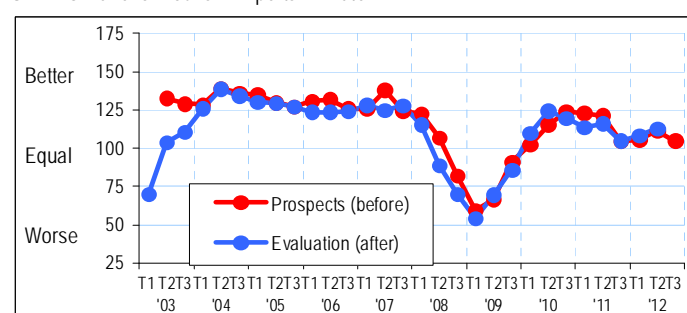
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Public



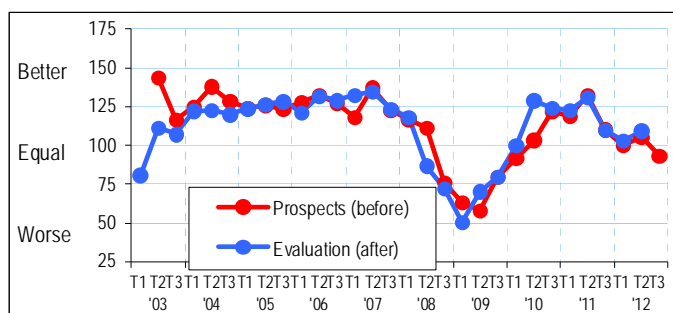
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Private



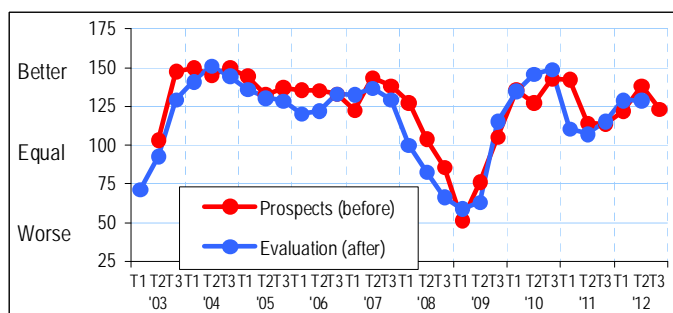
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Europe



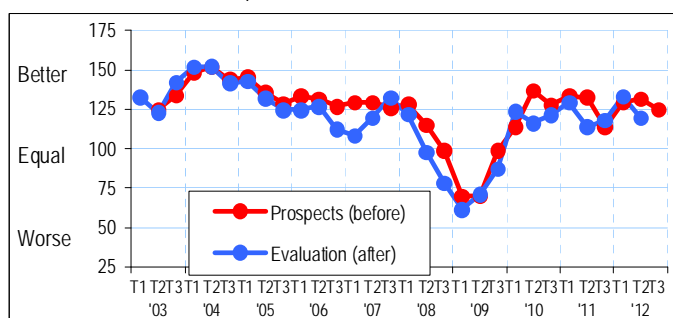
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Asia and the Pacific



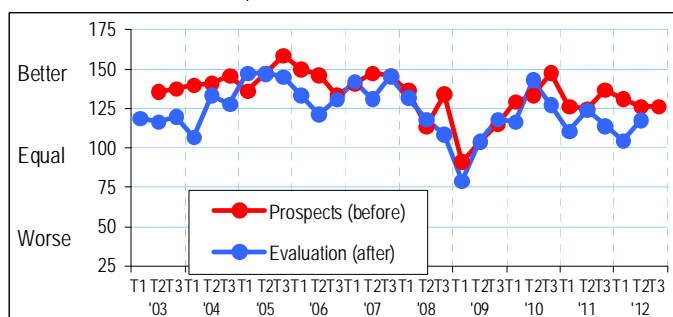
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Americas



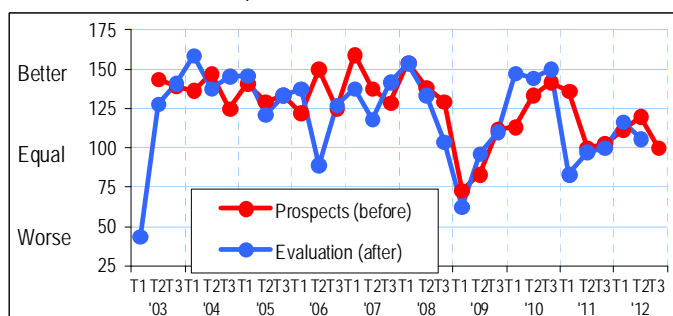
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Africa



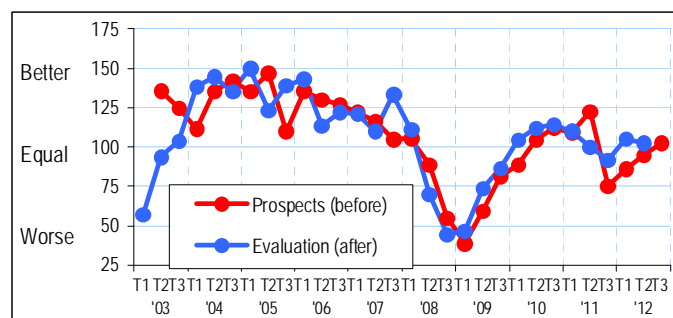
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Middle East



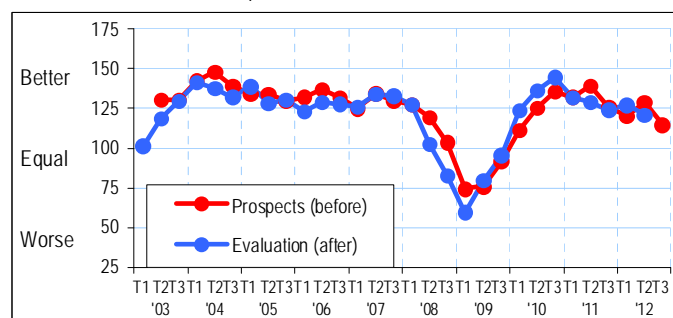
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Global Operators



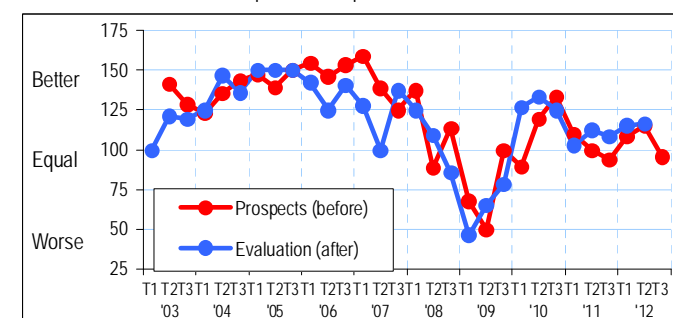
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Destinations



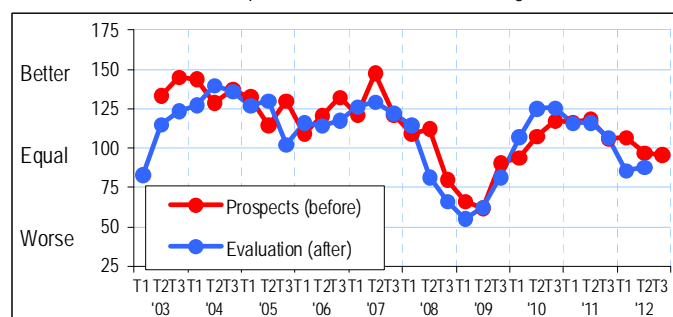
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Transport



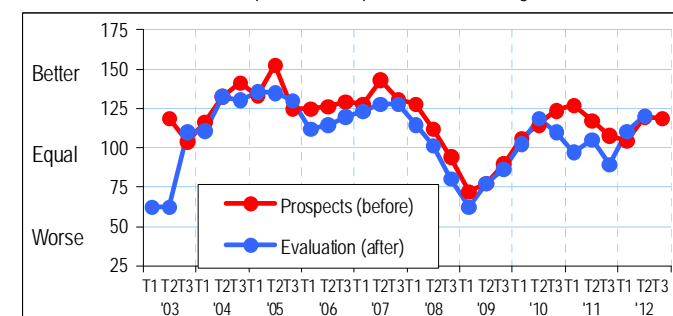
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Accommodation & Catering



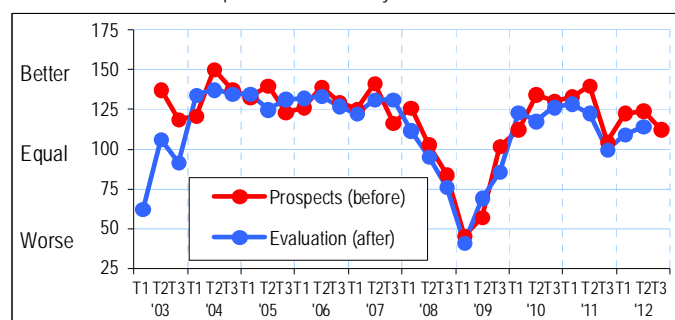
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Tour Operators & Travel Agencies



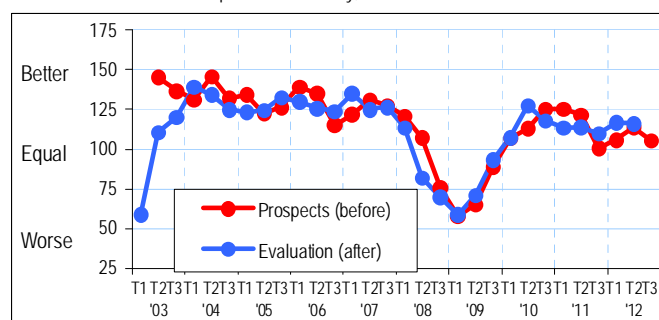
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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) ©

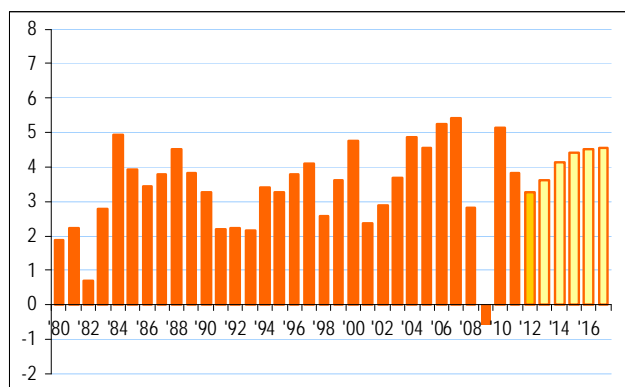
Overview of the economic growth projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, October 2012

	GDP US\$ bn 2011	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)														Trend ¹			Average 1995-2010
		Change over previous year					Current projections												
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*							
		2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*						
World (PPP ² weighted)	69,899	5.4	2.8	-0.6	5.1	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6	--	-	+	3.9			
Memorandum: at market exchange rates		4.0	1.5	-2.2	4.1	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	--	-	+	2.9			
of which:																			
Advanced economies	44,461	2.8	0.1	-3.5	3.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	--	-	+	2.4			
Emerging market and developing countries	25,438	8.7	6.1	2.7	7.4	6.2	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	--	-	+	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

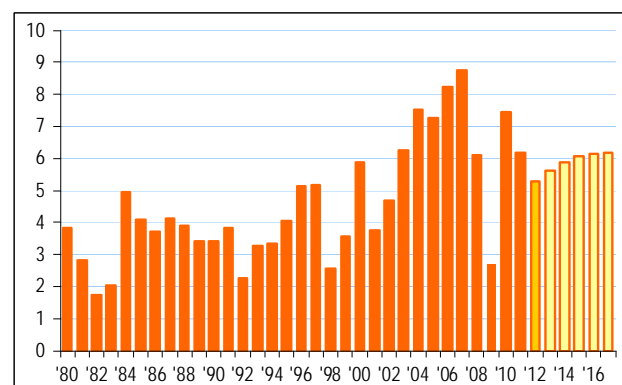
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Emerging market and developing countries

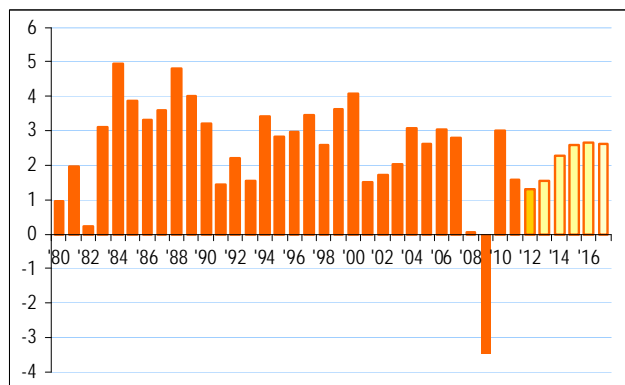
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Advanced economies

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



Source: International Monetary Fund

Crude Oil Spot Price Brent (daily)

(US\$ per barrel)



Source: US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration

Overview of the economic growth projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, October 2012

	GDP	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)																	Average
	US\$ bn	Change over previous year					Current projections						Trend ¹						
		2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	11-10	12*-11	13*-12*	1995-2010		
By UNWTO regions:																			
Europe	22,382	4.4	1.4	-4.5	2.8	2.5	0.7	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	-	--	+		2.6		
European Union (27)	17,611	3.4	0.6	-4.2	2.1	1.6	-0.2	0.5	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	-	--	+		2.1		
Euro area	13,114	3.0	0.4	-4.4	2.0	1.4	-0.4	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	-	--	+		1.8		
Germany	3,607	3.4	0.8	-5.1	4.0	3.1	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	-	--	=		1.3		
France	2,778	2.3	-0.1	-3.1	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.9	=	--	+		1.8		
Italy	2,199	1.7	-1.2	-5.5	1.8	0.4	-2.3	-0.7	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	--	--	++		0.9		
Spain	1,480	3.5	0.9	-3.7	-0.3	0.4	-1.5	-1.3	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	+	--	+		2.9		
Netherlands	838	3.9	1.8	-3.7	1.6	1.1	-0.5	0.4	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	-	--	+		2.4		
Belgium	515	2.9	1.0	-2.8	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	-	--	+		2.0		
Austria	418	3.7	1.4	-3.8	2.1	2.7	0.9	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	+	--	=		2.2		
Greece	299	3.0	-0.2	-3.3	-3.5	-6.9	-6.0	-4.0	0.0	2.8	3.8	3.6	--	+	++		2.8		
Finland	263	5.3	0.3	-8.5	3.3	2.7	0.2	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	-	--	++		2.9		
Portugal	238	2.4	0.0	-2.9	1.4	-1.7	-3.0	-1.0	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	--	--	++		2.0		
Ireland	221	5.4	-2.1	-5.5	-0.8	1.4	0.4	1.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	++	--	++		4.8		
United Kingdom	2,431	3.6	-1.0	-4.0	1.8	0.8	-0.4	1.1	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	--	--	++		2.5		
Sweden	545	3.4	-0.8	-5.0	5.9	4.0	1.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	--	--	+		2.8		
Denmark	332	1.6	-0.8	-5.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	+		1.4		
Poland	515	6.8	5.1	1.6	3.9	4.3	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.6	+	--	-		4.7		
Switzerland	661	3.8	2.2	-1.9	3.0	1.9	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	--	--	+		2.0		
Norway	485	2.7	0.0	-1.6	0.6	1.5	3.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	+	++	-		2.4		
Russian Federation	1,850	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	=	-	=		4.0		
Turkey	774	4.7	0.7	-4.8	9.2	8.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	-	--	+		4.2		
Americas	22,429	3.0	1.0	-2.6	3.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	=	=		2.9		
United States	15,076	1.9	-0.3	-3.1	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	-	+	=		2.6		
Canada	1,739	2.2	0.7	-2.8	3.2	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	-	=		2.8		
Latin America and Caribbean	5,614	5.8	4.2	-1.5	6.2	4.5	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	--	--	+		3.5		
Brazil	2,493	6.1	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7	1.5	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	--	--	++		3.3		
Mexico	1,154	3.2	1.2	-6.0	5.6	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	--	=	-		3.1		
Argentina	445	8.7	6.8	0.9	9.2	8.9	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	-	--	+		4.0		
Venezuela	316	8.8	5.3	-3.2	-1.5	4.2	5.7	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.5	++	++	--		2.5		
Colombia	328	6.9	3.5	1.7	4.0	5.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	++	--	=		3.2		
Chile	248	5.2	3.1	-0.9	6.1	5.9	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	=	-	-		4.4		
Peru	177	8.9	9.8	0.9	8.8	6.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	--	-	-		4.9		
Asia and the Pacific	21,579	8.5	5.1	3.7	8.2	5.7	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	--	-	+		5.9		
Japan	5,867	2.2	-1.0	-5.5	4.5	-0.8	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	--	++	-		0.8		
Australia	1,487	4.7	2.5	1.4	2.5	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	-	++	-		3.7		
New Zealand	159	2.9	-0.2	-2.4	1.8	1.3	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	-	+	+		2.7		
Newly Industrialized Asian Economies	2,086	5.9	1.8	-0.7	8.5	4.0	2.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	--	--	++		4.8		
Korea, Republic of	1,116	5.1	2.3	0.3	6.3	3.6	2.7	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	--	-	+		4.8		
Taiwan (pr. of China)	466	6.0	0.7	-1.8	10.7	4.0	1.3	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	--	--	++		4.6		
Hong Kong (China)	244	6.4	2.3	-2.6	7.1	5.0	1.8	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	--	--	++		3.8		
Singapore	260	8.9	1.7	-1.0	14.8	4.9	2.1	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	--	--	+		6.1		
Developing Asia	11,489	11.4	7.9	7.0	9.5	7.8	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	--	--	+		8.3		
China	7,298	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.2	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	--	--	+		10.6		
India	1,827	10.0	6.9	5.9	10.1	6.8	4.9	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.9	--	--	++		7.5		
Pakistan	210	6.8	3.7	1.7	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	=	+	-		4.8		
Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand	1,705	6.0	4.7	1.3	7.0	4.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	--	++	+		4.1		
Iran	482	6.4	0.6	4.0	5.9	2.0	-0.9	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	--	--	++		5.3		
Africa	1,626	6.5	5.1	3.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.6	-	=	+		5.4		
South Africa	409	5.5	3.6	-1.5	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	+	-	+		3.5		
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia,	343	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.3	2.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.0	--	+	++		4.4		
Nigeria	244	7.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	-	-	-		7.5		
Middle East	1,859	5.6	6.4	1.7	5.1	4.4	8.9	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	-	++	--		4.8		
Saudi Arabia	597	2.0	4.2	0.1	5.1	7.1	6.0	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.2	++	--	--		3.3		
Untd Arab Emirates	342	6.6	5.3	-4.8	1.3	5.2	4.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	++	--	--		5.9		
Egypt	236	7.1	7.2	4.7	5.1	1.8	2.0	3.0	4.5	6.0	6.5	6.5	--	=	++		5.7		
Kuwait	161	6.5	4.2	-7.8	2.5	8.2	6.3	1.9	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	++	--	--		4.4		

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

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

Overview of the unemployment projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, October 2012

	Employment, million persons	Unemployment rate (%)								Current projections				Trend ¹				Average
	2011	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013*	2015*	2017*	11-10	12*-11	13*-12*	14*-13*	1995-2011
Advanced economies	469	7.1	6.0	6.3	5.5	5.8	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.4	6.6	+	=	=	+	6.7
Europe																		
Euro area	142.1	10.7	8.7	9.2	7.6	7.7	9.6	10.1	10.2	11.2	11.5	10.8	9.5	=	--	-	+	9.3
Austria	3.4	3.9	3.6	5.2	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.0	+	=	-	+	4.3
Belgium	4.5	9.7	6.9	8.5	8.6	7.0	7.9	8.3	7.2	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.4	++	-	-	+	8.2
Cyprus	0.4	2.6	4.8	5.4	3.9	3.7	5.4	6.2	7.8	11.7	12.5	12.5	11.2	--	--	--	-	4.3
Estonia	0.6	9.7	13.7	7.9	4.7	5.5	13.8	17.3	12.5	10.1	9.1	7.9	6.9	++	++	++	++	10.3
Finland	2.5	15.4	9.8	8.4	6.9	6.4	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	++	+	-	=	9.6
France	25.7	11.2	9.1	9.3	8.4	7.8	9.5	9.7	9.6	10.1	10.5	9.8	8.8	=	-	-	+	9.6
Germany	41.1	8.3	8.0	11.2	8.8	7.6	7.7	7.1	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	++	++	=	=	8.7
Greece	4.1	9.1	11.4	9.9	8.3	7.7	9.4	12.5	17.3	23.8	25.4	22.4	16.6	--	--	--	++	10.5
Ireland	1.8	12.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	6.3	11.8	13.6	14.4	14.8	14.4	13.1	10.6	--	-	+	++	7.6
Italy	23.0	11.2	10.1	7.7	6.1	6.8	7.8	8.4	8.4	10.6	11.1	11.0	8.8	=	--	--	-	8.9
Luxembourg	0.2	3.0	2.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.8	6.2	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	+	-	=	+	3.9
Malta	0.2	4.9	6.8	7.3	6.5	6.1	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	+	+	+	=	6.7
Netherlands	8.3	7.1	3.1	5.3	3.6	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.4	5.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	=	--	-	+	4.3
Portugal	4.8	7.2	4.0	7.6	8.0	7.6	9.5	10.8	12.7	15.5	16.0	14.7	13.6	--	--	--	++	7.1
Slovakia	2.4	13.7	18.8	16.2	11.0	9.6	12.1	14.4	13.5	13.7	13.5	12.0	10.5	++	-	+	++	14.7
Slovenia	0.9	7.0	6.7	6.5	4.9	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.3	7.5	--	--	-	+	6.5
Spain	18.1	22.9	13.9	9.2	8.3	11.3	18.0	20.1	21.7	24.9	25.1	23.2	20.5	--	--	-	++	15.0
Czech Rep	4.9	4.0	8.8	7.9	5.3	4.4	6.7	7.3	6.7	7.0	8.0	7.2	5.5	++	-	--	=	6.7
Denmark	2.5	6.8	4.3	4.8	3.8	3.4	6.1	7.5	6.1	5.6	5.3	3.8	3.5	++	++	+	++	5.2
Sweden	4.6	8.8	5.6	7.6	6.1	6.2	8.3	8.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	6.5	6.4	++	=	-	++	7.2
United Kingdom	29.2	8.7	5.5	4.8	5.4	5.6	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.0	-	-	=	+	6.3
Switzerland	4.7	3.7	1.7	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.7	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	++	--	-	+	3.0
Norway	2.5	4.9	3.4	4.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	+	+	=	-	3.7
Iceland	0.1	5.0	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.6	8.0	8.1	7.4	6.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	++	++	+	++	3.5
Israel	3.3	6.9	10.9	11.2	9.2	7.7	9.4	8.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	++	=	=	+	10.1
Americas																		
Canada	17.3	9.5	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.2	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.5	++	+	=	+	7.6
United States	139.9	5.6	4.0	5.1	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	9.0	8.2	8.1	7.1	6.0	++	++	=	+	5.8
Asia and the Pacific																		
Australia	11.4	8.5	6.3	5.1	4.4	4.3	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	+	-	-	+	6.2
Japan	62.9	3.1	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.0	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.1	+	=	=	=	4.4
New Zealand	2.2	6.5	6.2	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.6	5.7	4.7	4.6	=	=	++	++	5.6
Newly Industrialized Asian Economies	41.5	2.2	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	+	=	=	=	3.9
Hong Kong (China)	3.7	3.2	4.9	5.6	4.0	3.5	5.2	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	++	=	=	=	4.8
Korea, Republic of	24.2	2.2	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	+	=	=	=	3.8
Singapore	2.8	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	+	=	=	=	2.6
Taiwan (pr. of China)	10.7	1.8	3.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.0	++	=	+	=	3.9

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



World Tourism Organization **UNWTO** Publications

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

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

Available in English, French, Spanish and Russian



The 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.

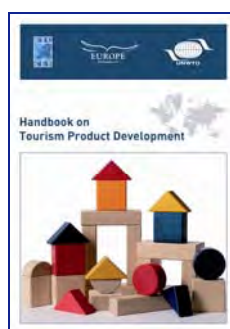
Available in English



Handbook on Tourism 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.

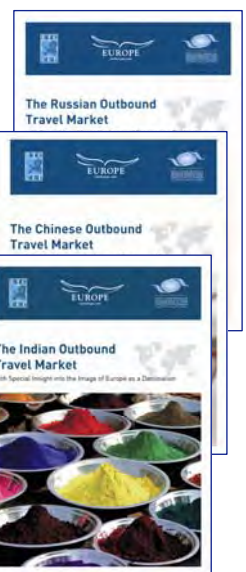
Available in English



The 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 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



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.

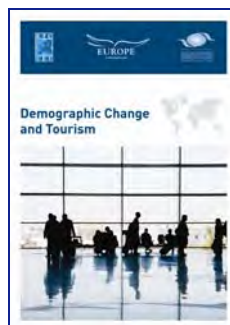
Available in English and Spanish



Demographic Change and Tourism

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

Available in English



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



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