UNWTO World Tourism Barometer
Volume 10 • September 2012

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This issue and the accompanying *Statistical Annex* of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* include an analysis of preliminary results for international tourist arrivals as reported by destinations around the world, air transport and hotel performance for the first half of 2012.

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

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22 million more international arrivals in the first half of 2012

In a context of lasting concerns over the global economy, international tourism demand continued to show resilience in the first half of 2012. Some 22 million (+5%) more international arrivals were reported by destinations around the world between January and June compared to the same period of 2011. Arrivals through June totalled 467 million. In normal years the first six months account for approximately 45% of the total volume of the year (as July and August, the traditional high-season months of the Northern Hemisphere, attract most arrivals).

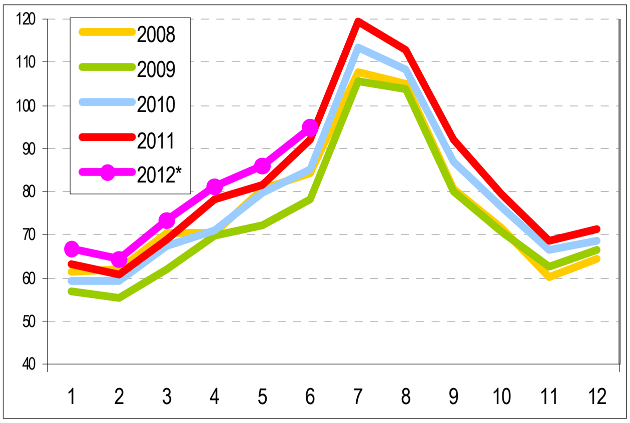
Quick overview of key trends

International tourism on track to hit one billion by the end of 2012

- A total of 142 countries and territories have so far reported data on international tourist arrivals for one or more months of 2012 (out of 220). Of these, 119 countries (84%) have reported an increase in tourist arrivals, with 48 (34%) reporting double-digit growth. Only 23 countries (16%) have posted a decrease.

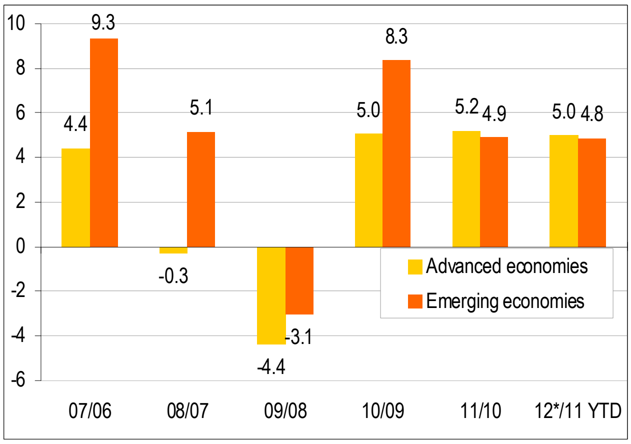
- 116 countries have reported results for at least the first six months of 2012. Based on this sample of destinations, it is estimated that destinations worldwide recorded 467 million international tourists between January and June 2012, some 22 million more (+5%) than the 445 million recorded in the same period in 2011.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution
World (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- The best growth was recorded in March, when international tourist arrivals grew close to 7% compared to the same month last year. January and February 2012 were also strong in tourism activity (both up 6%). April was somewhat weaker (+4%), but this was partly due to the shift in the Easter holiday date from late April in 2011 to early April in 2012, resulting in a share of the Easter holiday arrivals taking place in March. May showed a robust 5%, while for June growth is estimated at a more modest 3%.

- The over 50 countries that have already reported data up to July indicate that growth is slowing somewhat, as most countries report weaker results than in previous months.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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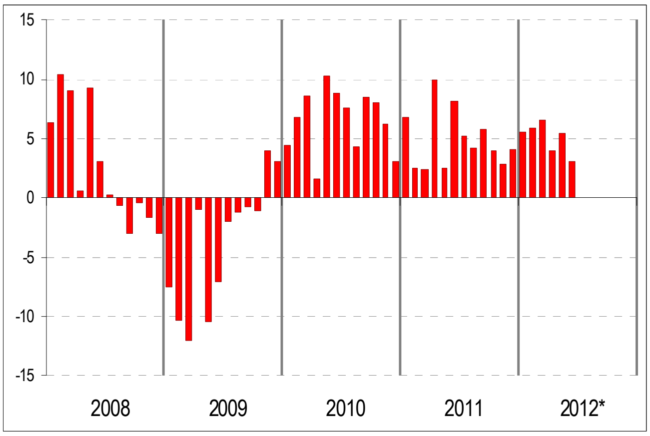
Data collection for this issue was closed early September 2012.

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

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

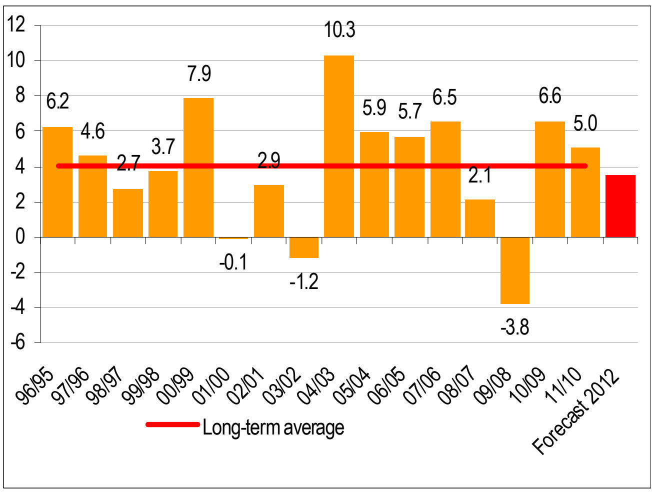
World (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- Although a slight slowdown in demand can be expected for the rest of the year, international arrivals are forecast to surpass one billion by the end of 2012. For the full year, results are expected to be in line with the 3% to 4% increase forecast by UNWTO at the beginning of 2012. In 2011, international tourist arrivals grew by 5% to reach 990 million (figures revised upwards due to updated data of among others France, Norway, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, the United States, Mexico). Receipts from international tourism (including international passenger transport) – exports from tourism – totalled US$ 1.2 trillion or close to 6% of the world's exports of goods and services.
- "Amid the current economic uncertainty, tourism is one of the few economic sectors in the world growing strongly, driving economic progress in developing and developed countries alike and, most importantly, creating much needed jobs," said UNWTO Secretary-General, Taleb Rifai. "As we lead up to the milestone of one billion, we need to ensure that the tourism sector is supported by adequate national policies and that we work to reduce existing barriers to the expansion of the sector, such as complicated visa procedures, increased direct taxation or limited connectivity," he added.

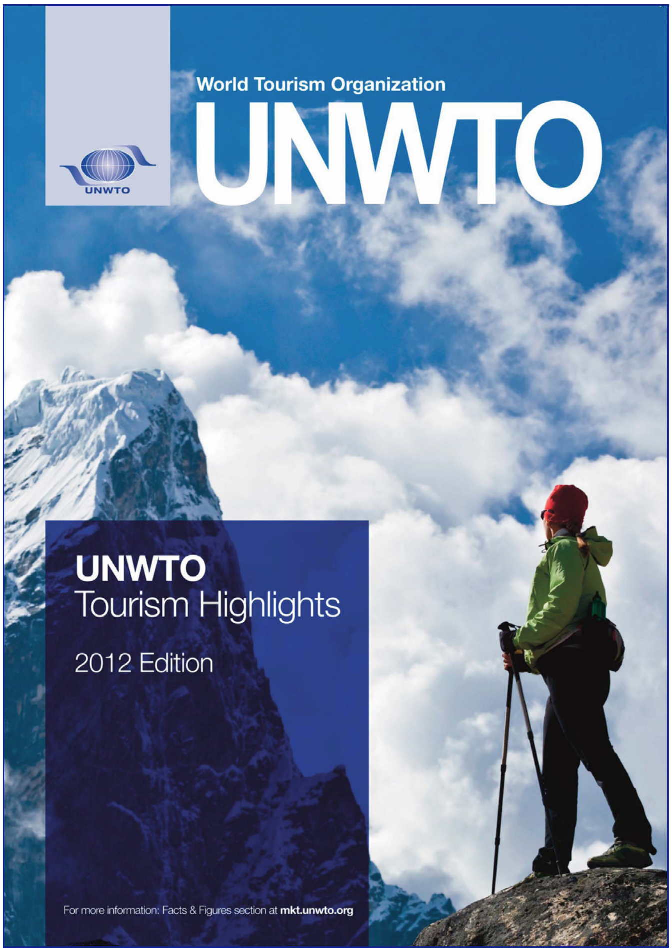
International Tourist Arrivals, World (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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>.

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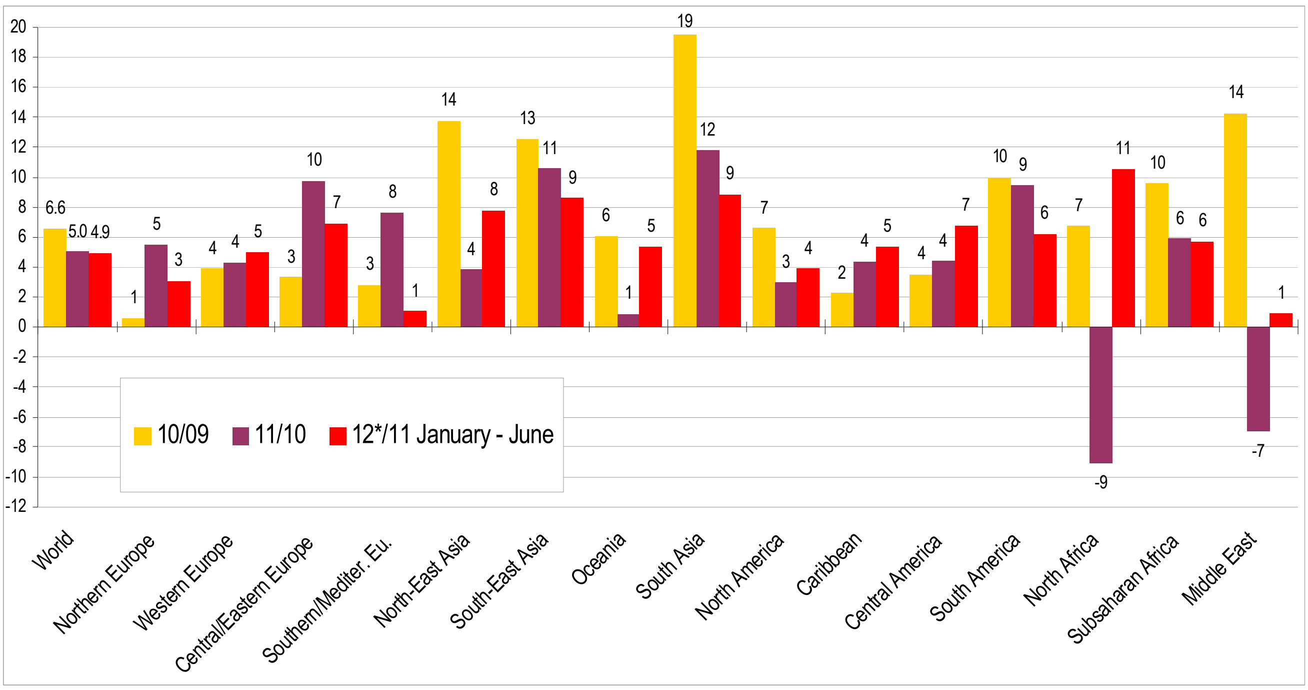
All regions up, with Asia in the lead

- International tourist arrivals were up in all regions of the world between January and June, with advanced and emerging economy destinations growing at about the same pace.
- **Asia and the Pacific** (+8%) led the growth by region, boosted by the recovery of Japanese inbound and outbound tourism as well as by the continued strong performance of other major source markets throughout the region. Destinations in South Asia and South-East Asia (both +9%) showed some of the best results worldwide. Countries like Myanmar (+36%), Cambodia (+26%), Singapore (+12%), Philippines (+12%), Vietnam (+11%) and Thailand (+8%) fuelled the strong growth. "Although Asia was affected by the economic crisis of 2008-2009 due to its strong linkages with other economies, the region has bounced back quickly and is today a leader in the global economy. This is clearly reflected in its tourism figures," said Mr. Rifai.
- **Europe** (+4%), the most visited destination in the world, consolidated its record growth of 2011, despite continuing economic volatility in the Eurozone. Results were above the regional average in Central and Eastern Europe (+7%) where many destinations such as Georgia (+54%), Kazakhstan (+15%), Russian Federation (+15%), Poland (+13%), Romania (+12%) and Lithuania (+12%) saw double-digit growth. Western Europe also fared well (+5%) thanks to results in large destinations like Germany, the Netherlands (both +8%) and France (+5%). By contrast, demand in Southern and Mediterranean Europe (+2%) slowed, but on top of a very strong 2011, and partly due to the recovery of destinations in North Africa and the Middle East. Nevertheless, top destination, Spain, Portugal and the Balkan countries all saw arrivals increase by 3% or more in the first half of 2012.
- The **Americas** (+5%) grew in line with the world average, with Central America (+7%) and South America (+6%) recording the strongest results. In fact, South America has been one of the subregions with the fastest tourism growth of recent years (+10% and +9% respectively in 2010 and 2011). Venezuela (+37%), Paraguay (+17%), Chile (+15%), Ecuador (+14%) Nicaragua (+12%) and Peru (+11%) all reported double-digit results. Destinations in North America grew at 4%, a relatively high rate for a mature subregion, with the United States and Canada recording increases of respectively 6% and 4%. Meanwhile, the Caribbean (+5%) remained buoyant, consolidating 2011 results. Major destinations like the Dominican Republic and Cuba achieved 7% and 5% growth respectively.
- In **Africa** (+7%), the return of tourist flows to Tunisia (+42%) is reflected in the results of North Africa (+11%). Likewise, the rebound of Egypt (+23%) brings the **Middle East** back to positive figures (+0.7%), though the conflict in Syria is still preventing stronger growth. Destinations in Subsaharan Africa (+6%) continued to show strong results, following the good growth rates of this subregion in previous years. Growth was driven by the region's top destination South Africa (+11%), as well as by Sierra Leone (+17%), Cape Verde (+15%) and Madagascar (+13%).

Healthy demand from both emerging and advanced economy source markets

- In terms of outbound markets, and among the top ten countries by expenditure on travel abroad, growth was significant in China (+30%), the Russian Federation (+15%), USA (+9%), Germany (+6%) and Canada (+6%) . In Japan, an 8% increase in spending on overseas tourism confirms the recovery of this important market. On the other hand, growth was comparatively slow or negative in the UK, Australia, Italy and France.

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



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International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	Full year					Share	Change			Monthly/quarterly data series (percentage change over same period of the previous year)												
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2011	09/08	10/09	11/10	2012*									2011			
					(million)	(%)			(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
World	**674**	**800**	**885**	**943**	**990**	**100**	**-3.8**	**6.6**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**6.0**	**4.1**	**5.5**	**5.9**	**6.5**	**4.0**	**5.5**	**3.0**	**3.8**	**6.8**	**5.0**	**3.7**
Advanced economies[1]	*418*	*456*	*477*	*501*	*527*	*53.3*	*-4.4*	*5.0*	*5.2*	*5.0*	*6.6*	*3.9*	*6.8*	*5.6*	*7.2*	*4.7*	*6.3*	*1.2*	*3.1*	*6.7*	*5.4*	*4.8*
Emerging economies[1]	*256*	*344*	*407*	*441*	*463*	*46.7*	*-3.1*	*8.3*	*4.9*	*4.8*	*5.4*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*6.1*	*5.8*	*3.2*	*4.4*	*5.4*	*4.6*	*6.9*	*4.4*	*2.6*
By UNWTO regions:																						
Europe	*385.3*	*441.9*	*463.5*	*477.3*	*509.4*	*51.4*	*-5.0*	*3.0*	*6.7*	*3.8*	*4.7*	*3.2*	*5.8*	*5.2*	*3.4*	*2.9*	*5.9*	*1.1*	*5.2*	*8.8*	*5.8*	*5.4*
Northern Europe	43.7	57.3	57.8	58.2	61.4	6.2	-5.1	0.6	5.5	3.1	4.4	2.3	5.9	6.1	1.7	6.5	6.2	-3.7	5.5	10.6	4.0	1.7
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	148.5	154.3	161.0	16.3	-3.0	3.9	4.3	5.0	5.9	4.4	3.9	7.9	5.9	2.4	9.9	1.5	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	6.9	8.5	5.8	9.2	7.8	8.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	7.7	10.1	6.4	8.8
Southern/Mediter. Eu.	132.6	152.5	164.5	169.1	182.0	18.4	-3.6	2.8	7.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	5.3	-0.3	-1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	4.9	10.4	8.2	4.5
- of which EU-27	323.7	352.4	356.8	365.4	387.0	39.1	-4.7	2.4	5.9	3.4	4.5	2.8	5.3	5.4	3.2	2.7	6.4	-0.2	4.4	8.2	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*	*8.0*	*8.5*	*7.5*	*7.8*	*6.8*	*10.7*	*8.1*	*6.8*	*7.6*	*4.9*	*6.0*	*8.2*	*6.9*
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	98.0	111.5	115.8	11.7	-2.9	13.8	3.8	7.8	7.7	7.9	6.7	5.3	10.8	9.2	7.1	7.2	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	8.6	9.7	7.4	9.2	9.9	10.1	7.6	6.8	7.8	8.0	14.3	14.2	6.5
Oceania	9.6	11.0	10.9	11.6	11.7	1.2	-1.8	6.1	0.9	5.4	4.6	6.4	4.1	-0.3	10.3	3.8	4.1	11.7	-0.5	0.5	0.2	3.1
South Asia	6.1	8.1	10.0	12.0	13.4	1.4	-2.1	19.5	11.8	8.9	11.1	6.0	12.0	7.4	14.0	4.7	5.6	7.7	16.9	16.5	11.7	8.8
Americas	*128.2*	*133.3*	*141.7*	*150.7*	*157.1*	*15.9*	*-4.4*	*6.3*	*4.2*	*4.7*	*7.2*	*2.2*	*4.8*	*7.8*	*9.1*	*2.1*	*1.3*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*6.5*	*3.9*	*3.4*
North America	91.5	89.9	93.0	99.2	102.1	10.3	-5.1	6.6	3.0	3.9	8.1	0.5	4.6	7.2	12.0	0.4	-0.7	1.8	0.8	5.2	3.5	1.9
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.6	20.0	20.9	2.1	-2.7	2.2	4.4	5.3	5.2	5.5	2.4	6.0	7.0	3.8	6.4	6.5	4.1	5.3	3.1	5.9
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.6	7.9	8.3	0.8	-7.0	3.5	4.4	6.8	7.0	6.5	5.1	7.9	8.3	2.8	7.0	10.1	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	6.2	6.6	5.6	7.0	10.7	2.0	7.3	5.0	4.4	9.6	15.1	7.4	6.8
Africa	*26.2*	*34.8*	*45.9*	*49.7*	*49.9*	*5.0*	*3.4*	*8.5*	*0.3*	*7.2*	*6.3*	*8.1*	*6.5*	*4.0*	*8.3*	*9.7*	*7.4*	*7.1*	*4.4*	*-1.8*	*-2.7*	*-1.2*
North Africa	10.2	13.9	17.6	18.8	17.1	1.7	2.5	6.7	-9.1	10.5	8.9	11.7	9.7	5.2	11.6	12.7	15.0	8.6	-9.1	-9.7	-11.3	-6.1
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	28.3	31.0	32.8	3.3	3.9	9.6	5.9	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.4	3.5	7.0	8.3	3.9	6.0	10.6	3.1	4.5	1.3
Middle East	*24.1*	*36.3*	*52.4*	*59.9*	*55.7*	*5.6*	*-4.3*	*14.2*	*-7.0*	*0.9*	*-0.4*	*2.0*	*-4.9*	*2.3*	*1.7*	*-2.4*	*5.3*	*3.6*	*-6.9*	*0.4*	*-4.5*	*-12.5*

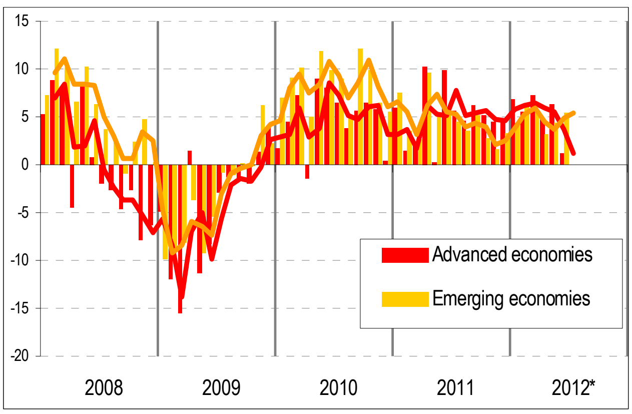
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO September 2012)

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

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

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Advanced economies & Emerging economies (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

The detailed information in the continuation of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* and its Statistical Annex is not included in the complimentary excerpt of this document.
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World Tourism Day **Sept**27

2012

Tourism and Sustainable Energy

World Tourism Day (WTD), held every year on 27 September, will be celebrated in 2012 under the theme **Tourism & Sustainable Energy: Powering Sustainable Development.**

With Spain as this year´s host, official celebrations will take place in the town of Maspalomas, Gran Canaria, and include a Think Tank on the 2012 theme. Speakers already confirmed include the President of Acciona Energy, one of the world's largest providers of renewable energy sources, and representatives from Etihad Airways and IATA.

Join UNWTO, tourism leaders & energy experts to debate the use of sustainable energy in tourism.

Learn more about the latest sustainable energy initiatives in tourism.

Share how you will be celebrating WTD in your own country.

Follow the WTD conversation on twitter @UNWTO – hashtag **#WTD2012**

For more information on attending official WTD celebrations in Spain, or for ideas on how you can get involved, visit the WTD website **www.wtd.unwto.org**

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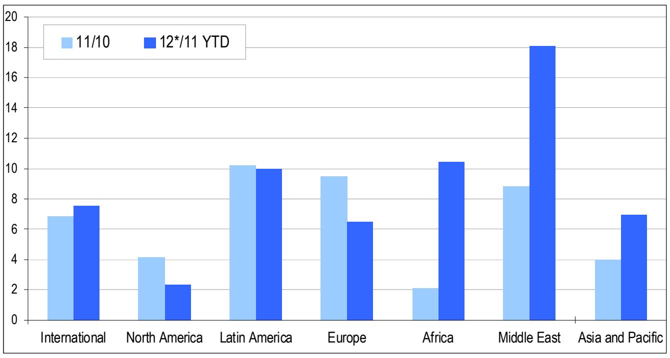
Transport

IATA's Monthly International Statistics (MIS)

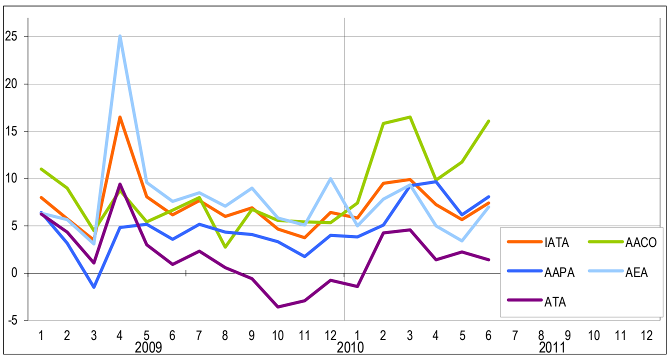
As reported by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), passenger traffic on the scheduled routes of its 230-plus member airlines, expressed in revenue passenger-km (RPKs), increased by 6.5% overall in the first half of 2012, with the month of June up 6.2%. Global airline seat capacity increased by a more cautious 4.7% over the six-month period and the average seat load factor reached 78.1%. The picture was quite different for freight traffic (FTK), down 2.1% on a capacity increase of 1.4%.

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



Source: compiled by UNWTO from IATA

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



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

International scheduled traffic

International scheduled traffic was more buoyant than domestic demand, up 7.5% in H1 2012, on a capacity increase of 4.9%. This pushed average seat factor up 0.4 percentage points to 77.8%. Not surprisingly, however, performance was very different from one market to another.

European airlines experienced a 6.5% increase while Asia Pacific carriers recorded 7.0%, with their North American counterparts managing just 2.3%. Strongest results were reported by airlines in the Middle East (including those registered in Israel and Iran), up 18.1%, Africa (including Egyptian carriers), up 10.5%, and Latin America (+10.0%).

Air transport data

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

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

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

The first six months have seen domestic air travel growth slow to a 2% annualised rate worldwide, after increasing by more than 6% (annualised) over the second half of 2011. Overall, domestic demand grew by 4.8% against a capacity increase of 4.2%, and the domestic load factor averaged 78.7% (down from 79.3%).

Domestic scheduled traffic

The first six months have seen domestic air travel demand grow by 4.8% overall against a capacity increase of 4.2%, and the domestic load factor averaged 78.7%.

Among the world's most important domestic air travel markets, US domestic demand was up 1.3% through June compared to the same period last year. With capacity growth held to 0.3%, US carriers reported a load factor of 82.8% – the highest among the major domestic markets.

Japan's domestic market continues to look flat. The post-earthquake and tsunami rebound lost steam towards the end of 2011. In spite of an increase in demand of 10.4% through June 2012 (compared with January-June 2011), the overall market remains somewhat below pre-earthquake and tsunami levels. And Japanese domestic load factors were the weakest of all markets worldwide at 59.4%.

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Chinese domestic air travel grew by 9.3% through June, below the capacity expansion of 10.8%. The load factor, nevertheless, remained strong at 80.5%. India increased traffic by 5.1% through June, while capacity expanded by 6.9% and the load factor was 75.1%. Brazil recorded domestic demand growth of 9.5%, a capacity expansion of 11.2%, and a seat load factor of 68.7%.

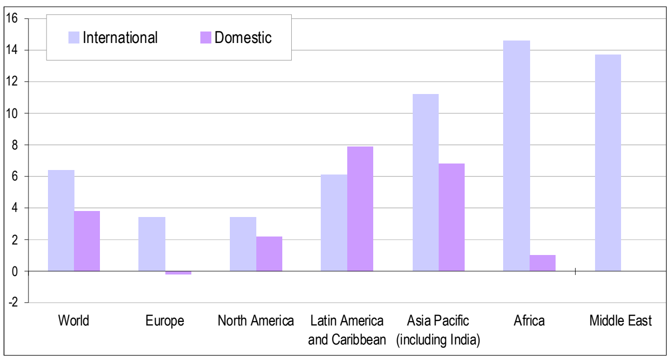
Airports

The monthly statistics on passenger traffic at airports sampled by Airports Council International (ACI) largely substantiate the IATA trends. Global passenger markets remain buoyant with growth of 5% for the first six months of 2012. International traffic continues to show the greatest gains in passenger volumes at over 6%, while domestic traffic has experienced somewhat weaker growth at close to 4%.

While domestic markets were slow in North America (+2%), Europe (-0.2%) and Africa (+2%), international passenger traffic showed strong growth through June. Africa (+15%) and the Middle East (+14%) recovered from the sharp declines in traffic in 2011 brought on by the Arab Spring. And Asia Pacific also posted double-digit gains in international passenger traffic throughput of 11%.

Nevertheless, with business confidence in a fragile state, freight traffic was relatively sluggish in the first half of 2012, according to the ACI, declining by 1% (despite an overall gain of 1% in the month of June). While leading freight hubs in Asia rebounded from several months of traffic declines, many key freight hubs in North America continue to experience falls in freight traffic. Domestic freight volumes in Europe are also stagnant – a big contrast to the burgeoning freight markets in the Middle East and Latin America / Caribbean.

Airport passenger traffic trends ACI PaxFlash
(% change, 2012 YTD)



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

Regional airline associations

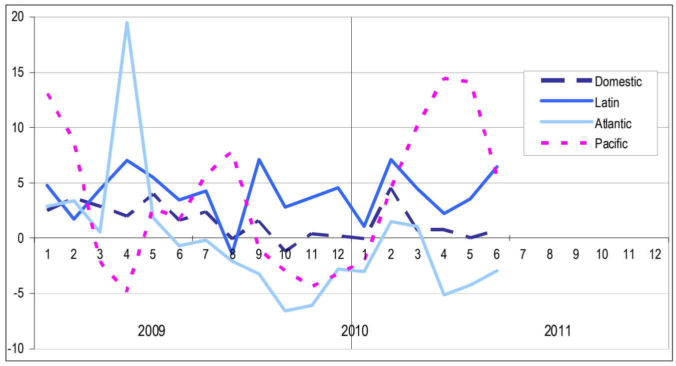
North America

Airlines for America (A4A) – formerly the Air Transport Association of America (ATA), which is the industry trade organisation for the leading US airlines – reported an increase in traffic on 'mainline scheduled services' of just 1.3%, with +1.0% on 'domestic' services (which includes services to Canada) and +2.0% on international routes.

Growth was fairly strong on Pacific routes (+7.6%), followed by Latin America (+4.0%), but weak on Atlantic routes – a decline of 2.5% despite an even greater 5.1% reduction in capacity. Average seat load factor increased by 0.8 percentage points to 83.5% on domestic services, and by 0.6 percentage points to 80.0% on international flights.

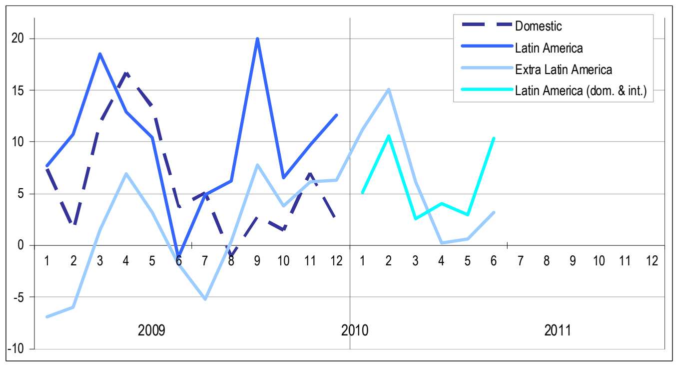
The number of passengers carried by US airlines increased by 1.2% on domestic services and by 2.1% on international routes.

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



Source: compiled by UNWTO from A4A

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



Source: compiled by UNWTO from ALTA

Latin America & Caribbean

Aviation in Latin America continues to prosper. The Latin American & Caribbean Air Transport Association (ALTA by its Spanish initials) reports that its member airlines carried 72 million passengers in the first half of 2012, up 5.9% from the same period in the previous year.

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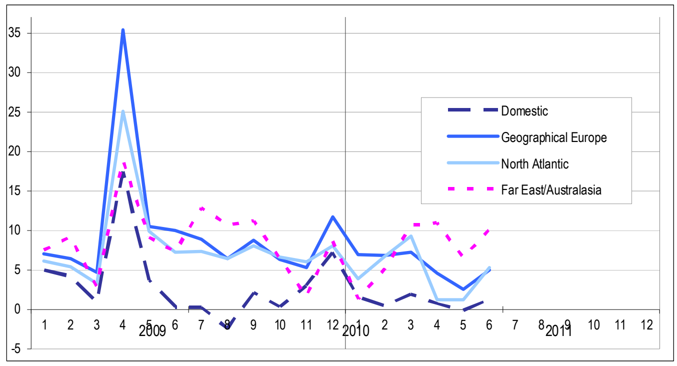
Traffic (RPK) through June grew 7.9% and capacity (ASK) increased by 7.7%, lifting the load factor to 75.3%, 0.4 percentage points higher than in 2011.

Intra-regional routes performed the best – up 9.1% in terms of traffic as against a 5.3% improvement on services beyond Latin America. But, thanks to only a modest rise in capacity on inter-regional routes – +2.8% compared with +9.8% on intra-Latin America services – average seat load factor remained much higher, at 82.0% (as against 72.6%).

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



Source: compiled by UNWTO from AACO

Europe

In the first six months of 2012, members of the Association of European Airlines (AEA) increased their combined passenger count by almost six million, or 3.8%, over H1 2011, to 178 million. Measured in RPK, traffic growth was even greater at 5.8%. This was more than double the increase in seat capacity (2.8%), leading to an improvement in passenger load factor of one percentage point to 77.4%. The increase can be partly attributed to two factors that depressed traffic in the corresponding period in 2011 – the political turmoil in North Africa and the Japanese earthquake and its aftermath.

Long-haul passenger traffic increased by 6.4% and cross-border traffic within Europe by 5.3%, while domestic traffic was much slower (+0.9%). Passenger traffic on the South Atlantic registered a strong increase (16.3%) and reflects the economic boom of several countries in the region.

European network carriers face a paradox as air travel growth is markedly different from the trend in financial performance. Passenger numbers throughout the first two quarters of the year showed a continued but moderate increase but, as in 2011, airlines are not able to offset the high rise in fuel and external costs. The market is clearly not able to absorb higher fares due to the challenging situation of the European economies. As a result, airlines are confronted with worsening financial results as surging fuel costs have erased their profitability.

Most of the airlines have implemented further rounds of cost-cutting, capacity adjustment and revenue improvement programmes. The effect of these programmes is expected to start showing a return in the coming months. Fuel prices have eased somewhat since April but, due to the negative euro to dollar trend and the hedging programmes already in place, headwinds persist.

Asia and the Pacific

Preliminary traffic figures, compiled by the Association of Asia Pacific Airlines (AAPA) through June 2012, show further steady growth in international passenger demand, while international airfreight markets remain weak.

In H1 2012, Asia Pacific airlines carried 101 million international passengers, an increase of 8.7% over the same period of 2011. In RPK terms, international passenger traffic grew by 7.4%, outpacing the 5.1% expansion in ASK, resulting in a 1.1 percentage point increase in the average international passenger load factor to 77.5%.

Asia Pacific airlines recorded an encouraging increase in passenger traffic, supported by relatively strong regional markets, despite wider concerns about weaker prospects for the global economy, according to Andrew Herdman, AAPA Director General. On the other hand, air cargo markets remained depressed, with Asian airlines' international air cargo traffic, measured in FTK, down by 4.3% for the first six months of the year, reflecting continued weakness in global trade conditions.

"Although passenger demand has held up well, weak air cargo demand has undermined overall revenue growth, whilst cost pressures from high fuel prices squeezed already thin margins, Herdman said. "Oil prices have moderated from their recent highs, providing a measure of relief, but prospects for the second half of the year are still overshadowed by continuing uncertainty over the weak global economic outlook. Asian airlines are therefore taking a relatively cautious view with regard to capacity management, and carefully managing costs throughout the business."

Middle East and North Africa

Statistics compiled by the Arab Air Carriers Organization (AACO) point to an excellent performance by its member airlines in the first half of 2012. Traffic overall increased by 12.8% – with double-digit growth in four of the six months. Capacity rose by 9.7% resulting in an increase in the average seat load factor to 69.4% (for the airlines in the sample).

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Hospitality

A good first half-year performance

According to statistics gathered by STR and STR Global around the world, hotel performance worldwide in the first six months of 2012 was largely positive. All four regions defined by STR – the Americas, Europe, Asia and the Pacific and Africa & the Middle East – saw improved results in the key performance metrics of average room occupancy and revenue per available room (revPAR).

Europe

During the first six months of 2012, occupancy in Europe's hotel sector was maintained at 63.7%, while it recorded a 3.9% increase in average daily rates (ADR) to 103 euros and a 4.1% rise in revPAR to 66 euros (values are expressed in euros as this is the currency of reference for the majority of European countries). It should however be noted that, in US dollars, the respective growth rates were -5.1% (ADR) and -5.0% (revPAR), negatively impacted of course by exchange rate fluctuations.

ADR across Europe, in euro terms, continued to grow during June, showing robustness compared with the flatter occupancy rates of the last few years, said Elizabeth Randall, Managing Director of STR Global. “But when comparing the first six months of 2012 to the first half of 2008 (the region's record performance year), there is still ground to be made up.”

Eastern Europe was the best performing subregion in terms of occupancy growth (+1.7%), although it achieved the lowest average occupancy across Europe with 56.3%, and was also the weakest in the other performance measures.

Of the 27 cities in 23 countries surveyed, 12 recorded positive growth in occupancy in H1 2012, while 15 suffered declines of varying degrees. The following points highlight the key market performers with increases in percentage points (pp):

- Northern Europe recorded the highest average subregional occupancy, (68.0%), with all major cities in the subregion except London achieving positive growth. In second place was Western Europe with 64.3% and with healthy increases for Frankfurt (+2.6pp) and Berlin (+2.7pp).
- London (78.9%), Paris (77.7%), Tel Aviv (75.7%), Istanbul (73.3%) and Amsterdam (73.0%) posted the highest occupancy rates, while Reykjavik recorded the biggest increase (10 pp to 66.1%) ahead of Oslo (6.3 pp to 67.5%).

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Hotel performance by region

	Occupancy (%) year-to-June			Average Room Rate year-to-June			RevPAR year-to-June		
	2012*	2011	Change	2012*	2011	Change	2012*	2011	Change
		(%)	(%p)		US$	(%)		US$	(%)
Americas	61.1	59.2	1.9	108	104	3.9	66	61	7.2
North America	60.9	59.0	1.9	106	102	4.0	65	60	7.4
Caribbean	70.3	66.7	3.6	187	179	4.2	131	120	9.9
Central America	62.7	63.5	-0.8	121	119	1.8	76	75	0.6
South America	64.4	65.8	-1.4	146	142	3.2	94	93	0.9
Asia and the Pacific	66.0	64.4	1.5	141	137	3.3	93	88	5.7
North-East Asia	63.3	61.3	2.0	130	123	5.9	82	75	9.3
South-East Asia	71.0	68.8	2.2	141	135	4.5	100	93	7.8
Australia & Oceania	72.0	71.0	1.0	174	169	2.8	125	120	4.3
Central & South Asia	60.9	62.1	-1.2	152	169	-9.7	93	105	-11.5
Africa & Middle-East	60.6	55.4	5.2	162	165	-1.5	98	91	7.7
North Africa (incl. Egypt)	48.0	38.5	9.6	85	96	-11.2	41	37	10.8
Southern Africa	57.8	54.7	3.0	135	147	-8.0	78	80	-2.9
Middle East	67.6	63.5	4.1	199	194	2.8	135	123	9.5
					euro	(%)		euro	(%)
Europe	63.7	63.6	0.1	103	99	3.9	66	63	4.1
Northern Europe	68.0	67.3	0.7	97	92	5.2	66	62	6.3
Western Europe	64.3	64.1	0.3	117	115	1.8	75	73	2.2
Eastern Europe	56.3	54.6	1.7	93	88	5.9	52	48	9.2
Southern Europe	59.3	60.5	-1.2	99	96	3.1	59	58	1.1

Source: STR (North America) and STR Global. © 2012 STR and STR Global. All rights reserved; (%p: percentage points)

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- The lowest occupancy was recorded in Bratislava (46.9%) and Athens hotels (53.0%), with Athens also suffering the biggest drop in occupancy (-9.2 pp), followed by Luxembourg (-6.1). All other declines in Europe were relatively modest.

Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-june)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Europe		**63.7**	**63.6**	0.1
Northern Europe		**68.0**	**67.3**	0.7
Denmark	Copenhagen	63.2	62.6	0.6
Iceland	Reykjavik	66.1	56.1	10.0
Ireland	Dublin	70.1	68.7	1.4
Norway	Oslo	67.5	61.2	6.3
United Kingdom	London	78.9	79.8	-0.9
Western Europe		**64.3**	**64.1**	0.3
Austria	Vienna	68.1	68.8	-0.7
Belgium	Brussels	66.7	67.4	-0.7
France	Paris	77.7	78.1	-0.4
Germany	Frankfurt	67.5	64.9	2.6
	Berlin	68.3	65.6	2.7
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	60.9	67.1	-6.1
Netherlands	Amsterdam	73.0	73.5	-0.5
Switzerland	Geneva	67.0	68.1	-1.1
	Zurich	68.0	72.2	-4.2
Eastern Europe		**56.3**	**54.6**	1.7
Czech Rep	Prague	63.8	60.7	3.1
Hungary	Budapest	57.3	58.2	-0.9
Poland	Warsaw	67.6	66.4	1.1
Russian Federation	Moscow	65.0	61.3	3.7
Slovakia	Bratislava	46.9	45.4	1.6
Southern Europe		**59.3**	**60.5**	-1.2
Greece	Athens	53.0	62.2	-9.2
Israel	Tel Aviv	75.7	76.8	-1.1
Italy	Milan	62.3	65.0	-2.7
	Rome	64.2	65.0	-0.8
Portugal	Lisbon	60.1	62.8	-2.7
Spain	Barcelona	69.5	68.2	1.3
	Madrid	65.4	66.3	-0.9
Turkey	Istanbul	73.3	70.3	3.0

Source: STR Global = up

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Americas

The Americas region recorded positive results in the three key performance metrics for the first half of 2012, when reported in US dollars – a 1.9 pp increase in occupancy to 61.1%, a 3.9% gain in ADR to US$ 108, and a 7.2% jump in revPAR to US$ 66.

While all four subregions achieved positive growth in ADR and revPAR, two of them – Central and South America – suffered declines in occupancy: 0.8 pp and 1.4 pp respectively.

Some key trends in occupancy levels:

- Of the 26 markets included in STR / STR Global's survey, 21 enjoyed occupancy growth, with the largest increase recorded for Houston (+6.0 pp).
- The highest absolute occupancy rates were recorded in Oahu (84.0%), Rio de Janeiro (82.1%) and New York (80.0%).
- South America had some of the weakest performing cities in the Americas, such as São Paulo (-4.1 pp), Buenos Aires (-3.4 pp) and Lima (-2.0 pp). The sub-region as a whole achieved 64.4% occupancy, down 1.4 pp.
- North America (60.9%) and Central America (62.7%) were the weakest subregions in terms of occupancy.

Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-june)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Americas		**61.1**	**59.2**	**1.9**
North America		**60.9**	**59.0**	**1.9**
Canada	Montreal	61.8	61.6	0.2
	Toronto	65.3	65.9	-0.6
	Vancouver	64.8	64.2	0.6
Mexico	Cancun	70.9	70.0	0.9
	Mexico City	61.8	61.1	0.7
United States	Phoenix, AZ	64.3	64.6	-0.3
	Anaheim, CA	71.9	69.9	2.0
	Los Angeles, CA	74.8	71.0	3.8
	San Diego, CA	70.3	67.3	3.1
	San Francisco, CA	77.8	75.8	2.1
	Washington, DC	68.8	67.9	0.8
	Miami, FL	79.1	77.7	1.4
	Orlando, FL	72.8	70.8	2.0
	Atlanta, GA	62.2	60.7	1.5
	Oahu Island, HI	84.0	79.0	5.0
	Chicago, IL	63.9	60.3	3.6
	New Orleans, LA	70.0	69.1	0.9
	New York, NY	80.0	77.2	2.8
	Dallas, TX	61.9	60.6	1.3
	Houston, TX	67.6	61.5	6.0
Central America		**62.7**	**63.5**	**-0.8**
Costa Rica	San Jose	62.2	61.2	1.0
South America		**64.4**	**65.8**	**-1.4**
Argentina	Buenos Aires	65.1	68.5	-3.4
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	82.1	79.1	3.0
	Sao Paulo	63.3	67.4	-4.1
Chile	Santiago	72.8	70.8	2.0
Peru	Lima	70.6	72.6	-2.0

Source: STR Global = up

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Data for North America sourced STR

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Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-june)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Asia and the Pacific		**66.0**	**64.4**	**1.5**
North-East Asia		**63.3**	**61.3**	**2.0**
China	Beijing	67.0	63.9	3.1
	Shanghai	58.0	53.0	5.0
Hong Kong (China)	Hong Kong	83.2	82.9	0.3
Japan	Osaka	80.4	73.7	6.7
	Tokyo	81.2	67.5	13.7
Korea, Republic of	Seoul	79.8	78.6	1.2
Taiwan (pr. of China)	Taipei	72.9	71.1	1.8
South-East Asia		**71.0**	**68.8**	**2.2**
Indonesia	Bali	68.3	69.8	-1.5
	Jakarta	71.7	70.3	1.4
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	74.8	71.1	3.7
Philippines	Manila	73.5	73.6	-0.1
Singapore	Singapore	83.9	82.6	1.3
Thailand	Bangkok	68.0	63.5	4.5
	Phuket	73.6	71.5	2.1
Vietnam	Hanoi	64.6	62.4	2.2
Australia & Oceania		**72.0**	**71.0**	1.0
Australia	Sydney	80.6	81.5	-1.0
New Zealand	Auckland	75.7	76.5	-0.8
Central & South Asia		**72.0**	**71.0**	1.0
India	Bangalore	55.3	61.4	-6.0
	Delhi	63.1	65.3	-2.2
	Mumbai	64.1	65.6	-1.4

Source: STR Global = up
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Asia and the Pacific

Hotels in the Asia Pacific region experienced positive results in all three key performance metrics for H1 2012 when reported in US dollars. Measured year-on-year, the region's occupancy increased 1.5 pp to 66%, ADR was up 3.3% to US$ 141, and revPAR rose 5.7% to US$ 93.

"The first six months of 2012 saw overall moderate growth in occupancy and ADR for most months," said Randall. "The increases have helped to bring the region back to par with performance in H1 2008, before the full impact of the worldwide financial and economic downturn was felt. It matched the 66% occupancy rate of H1 2008 and was just US$ 0.38 below its ADR performance. As the region experienced a continuous increase in new hotel supply, growing at a 3.2% compound annual growth rate (CAGR) between the first six months of 2008 and 2012, demand has kept pace with the capacity increase."

All subregions showed positive results in the three different measures with the exception of Central & South Asia. Average occupancy for the subregion was down 1.2 pp, ADR fell 9.7% and revPAR slipped 11.5%.

Highlights from key market performers (year-on-year comparisons):

- A majority 13 of the 20 cities surveyed reported occupancy increases, with Tokyo achieving the largest (13.7 pp to 81.2%), thus recovering from the impact of the March 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami.
- The second best performer, a long way behind, was Shanghai (+5.0 pp) ahead of Bangkok (+4.5 pp).
- Singapore (83.9%), Hong Kong (83.2%) Tokyo (81.2%), Sydney (80.6%) and Osaka (80.4%) recorded the highest occupancy rates, with the lowest by a wide margin seen in Bangalore (55.3%).

Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-june)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Africa & Middle-East		**60.6**	**55.4**	5.2
Middle East		**67.6**	**63.5**	4.1
Jordan	Amman	73.4	55.2	18.2
Kuwait	Kuwait	55.8	59.1	-3.3
Lebanon	Beirut	58.9	49.7	9.2
Oman	Muscat	62.7	54.3	8.4
Qatar	Doha	58.0	66.0	-7.9
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	62.8	69.3	-6.4
Untd Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	60.8	66.6	-5.8
	Dubai	81.2	76.1	5.0
North Africa (incl. Egypt)		**48.0**	**38.5**	9.6
Egypt	Cairo	44.8	35.3	9.4
	Sharm El-Sheikh	53.9	37.0	17.0
Southern Africa		**57.8**	**54.7**	3.0
Kenya	Nairobi	60.9	65.4	-4.4
South Africa	Cape Town	61.1	57.0	4.1

Source: STR Global = up
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Africa and the Middle East

The Africa and Middle East region achieved mostly positive performance results in H1 2012 when reported in US dollars, according to STR / STR Global. The region's occupancy increased 5.2 pp to 60.6% during the first six months and revPAR rose 7.7% to US$ 91, while ADR fell 1.5% to US$ 162.

"Middle Eastern hoteliers reported improving occupancy and ADR, boosted by double-digit demand growth in the first half of 2012 compared with the first six months in 2011," said Randall. "Occupancy and ADR in the first half of 2012 are, however, still behind their peak levels of the first six months of 2008."

According to Randall, this can be partly explained by the fact that the region has seen the highest increase in new room supply of all world regions since 2008. Africa has reported continuous occupancy improvements while ADR remains under pressure compared with the first half 2011. In contrast, looking back at the first half of 2008, the African region surpassed its ADR performance by US$ 13.

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Northern Africa saw the lowest performance of all subregions, with ADR down 11.2%. But it still managed to record a 9.6 pp rise in occupancy, resulting in a 10.8% increase in revPAR, while Southern Africa's revPAR fell by 2.9% against rising occupancy and rate levels.

Some highlights:

- Of the 12 cities studied by STR / STR Global, 7 recorded occupancy increases and 5 declines.
- The highest occupancy levels were achieved by Dubai (81.2%) and Amman (73.4%).
- Amman (+18.2 pp) and Sharm-El-Sheikh (+17.0 pp) recorded the strongest occupancy increases with Doha (-7.9 pp) and Riyadh (-6.4 pp) suffering the biggest declines.

Hospitality industry data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNWTO PATA Pacific Asia Travel Association

The 6th UNWTO/PATA Forum on

Tourism Trends and Outlook

Collaboration and Partnership: Sharing for Better Practices

11-13 October, 2012
Guilin, China

This 6th edition of the Forum is jointly organised by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), hosted by Guilin Municipal People's Government and in collaboration with Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

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

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

- The technical sessions (on the first day) are aimed at a selected audience. The session will provide practitioners and academics with the opportunity to exchange the latest tourism research results and views on the inbound and outbound tourism trends with examples or best practices from a selected group of destinations and source markets in Asia and the Pacific. They will include the perspectives of both the public and private sectors.
- The plenary sessions (on the second day) are open to a broad audience. These sessions, conducted by renowned international speakers from the tourism sectors, will be devoted to the current issues in tourism of the year. The long-term prospects and strategies for future tourism development in the Asia Pacific will also be discussed.

The Forum is aimed at participants from the following areas:

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

For more information:
www.unwto.org/asia/guilinforum/en/guilin.php

GUILIN TOURISM — The Hong Kong Polytechnic University 香港理工大學

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Meetings industry

ICCA – Country and city ranking of international meetings organised in 2011

ICCA, the International Congress and Convention Association, represents the main specialists in organising, transporting and accommodating international meetings and events and comprises over 900 member companies and organisations in 87 countries worldwide. This makes it the most global association within the meetings industry and one of the most prominent organisations in the world of international events.

The association meetings market covers a wide range of event types and categories. ICCA Data is the research department of ICCA, which collects information on international association meetings. Its *Statistics Report 2002-2011* includes much interesting and valuable information about this market and updates the yearly country and city rankings by number of international meetings organised. The ICCA Association Database includes meetings organised by international associations which take place on a regular basis, which rotate between a minimum of three countries and which attract at least 50 participants. The data represents a 'snapshot' of qualifying events in the ICCA Association Database as sampled early May 2012.

More than 10,000 regular association events were identified as having taken place during 2011. The number of events organised per year has maintained its upward trend, growing by almost 4,000 events over the past 10 years, reflecting the strength of the market, the increasing participation of ICCA members and research investment.

Countries

The ranking of most popular countries for international meetings has seen few variations over the past years. The first six places are taken by advanced economy destinations of North America and Europe. The United States continues to top the list with 759 meetings in 2011, followed by Europe's major destinations Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Brazil and China, the two emerging economies among the first 10, come in at 7th and 8th. Four more emerging economy destinations are among the first 25: Argentina, Mexico, Poland and Turkey. The remaining places are taken by Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, Singapore and a number of smaller European destinations – the Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal, Sweden, Belgium, Finland and Denmark.

Cities

As has been the case in most of the decade, Vienna leads the ranking as the most popular city for international meetings, with 181 meetings in 2011. Paris follows in 2nd place with 174 meetings, Barcelona 3rd with 150 meetings and Berlin 4th with 147 meetings. Singapore in 5th place is the highest ranking Asian city in the list. Madrid, London, Amsterdam and Istanbul follow in 6th to 9th place, while Beijing completes the top 10.

In total there are 17 European cities among the first 25. Except for Budapest, Prague and Dublin, these are capitals or other major cities of the top 25 ranked countries. Asia is represented by a total of seven cities: Singapore, Beijing, Seoul, Taipei, Kuala Lumpur, Hong Kong and Shanghai. Buenos Aires is the only city in the Americas among the first 25. Surprisingly, there are no North American cities represented, meaning that the international meetings in the United States, Canada and Mexico are spread over many different cities. Furthermore, there are two countries with more than one city among the top 25: Spain with Madrid and Barcelona, and China with Beijing and Shanghai.

More meetings but with a lower average number of participants

The average number of participants per meeting reached 535 participants per international meeting in 2011, a decrease of 36 participants per meeting compared with 2010. The highest average number of participants was recorded in 2002, with 662 participants per international meeting.

However, the estimated total number of participants at all international meetings in 2011 reached more than 5.5 million compared to the almost 5.4 million attending meetings in 2010, according to last year's report.

The ICCA *Statistics Report 2002-2011* also refers to the frequency, favourite months and length of meetings. Most international association meetings correspond to annual meetings (60% in 2011), which have maintained an upward trend over the past 10 years. In contrast, the relative number of biennial meetings (taking place every 2 years), continues to show a gradual decline (23% in 2010 to 22 % in 2011). By month, September remains the preferred month for associations to organise their international meetings, and is even increasing in popularity. The month of September is followed by June, October and May in order of preference. Finally, with regard to the length of meetings, the average was 3.8 days in 2011, which is slightly higher compared to the average figures of previous years. It is worth pointing out, however, that the average length in days of meetings has been gradually decreasing over the last decade.

The use of meeting facilities in hotels has always exceeded the use of Conference and Exhibition Centres,

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and in 2011 meeting facilities in hotels remained the leading type of venue with a 45% market share as compared to 35% at the beginning of the last decade. Even though the Conference and Exhibition Centre has experienced a decrease in popularity, it is still considered the second favourite venue.

Medical science continues to top the list in terms of subject of meetings organised, despite the decrease in popularity experienced in the last decade. Technology is the second favourite subject, with its popularity increasing over the past 10 years.

The average income from registration fees and the average total expenditure by delegates on all international meetings have shown a continuous increase over the past 10 years. The average registration fee per delegate per meeting was US$ 561 in 2011. The total expenditure of all international meetings included in the ICCA Association Data Base was US$ 13.7 billion in 2011.

For further information please visit www.iccaworld.com.

ICCA country and city ranking
measured by number of meetings organised in 2011

Rank '11	Country	# Meetings 2011	Rank '11	City	# Meetings 2011
1	United States	759	1	Vienna	181
2	Germany	577	2	Paris	174
3	Spain	463	3	Barcelona	150
4	United Kingdom	434	4	Berlin	147
5	France	428	5	Singapore	142
6	Italy	363	6	Madrid	130
7	Brazil	304	7	London	115
8	China	302	8	Amsterdam	114
9	Netherlands	291	9	Istanbul	113
10	Austria	267	10	Beijing	111
11	Canada	255	11	Budapest	108
12	Switzerland	240	12	Lisbon	107
13	Japan	233	13	Seoul	99
14	Portugal	228	14	Copenhagen	98
15	Republic of Korea	207		Prague	98
16	Australia	204	16	Buenos Aires	94
17	Sweden	195	17	Brussels	93
18	Argentina	186		Stockholm	93
19	Belgium	179	19	Rome	92
20	Mexico	175	20	Taipei	83
21	Poland	165	21	Kuala Lumpur	78
22	Finland	163	22	Hong Kong	77
23	Turkey	159	23	Dublin	76
24	Singapore	142	24	Shanghai	72
25	Denmark	140	25	Helsinki	71

Source: International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)

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EUROMONITOR INTERNATIONAL

Business intelligence

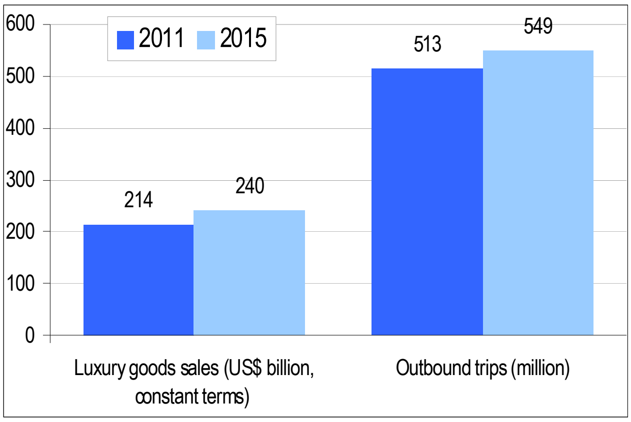
In this contribution Euromonitor International highlights findings from its report *Luxury Travel: Experiencing the Best*. Luxury travel continued to show a strong recovery in 2011, after the decline seen in 2009 and the healthy growth recorded in 2010. A key driver is the rising number of wealthy consumers across the globe. While advanced economies still represent the main source of luxury trips, emerging economies are expected to record the fastest growth between 2011 and 2015. Trends in luxury travel have also been evolving, with experiential travel and sustainability acquiring increasing importance.

Luxury travel: back to growth

Luxury travel experienced a gloomy period in 2009 with a sharp decline in demand and value sales. Nonetheless, since then there has been a significant recovery, notably in the luxury hotel and premium air travel sectors.

According to the International Air Transport Association (IATA), premium air passengers (ie first class and business class) grew by 9% and 6% in 2010 and 2011 respectively. The luxury hotel segment recorded similar growth (8% in 2011), rebounding from the sharp drop seen in 2009. Global luxury hotel sales in Asia and the Pacific recorded the strongest growth in 2010 and 2011, at 18% and 11% respectively.

Advanced Economies Luxury Goods Sales and Outbound Trips 2011/2015



Source: Euromonitor International

Advanced economies are still the main luxury travel markets…

Advanced economies still represent the main source of luxury outbound demand worldwide and this is expected to increase by 4% a year on average between 2011 and 2015. The United States is the world's largest luxury travel market in value sales and is an important feeder of destinations such as the Caribbean, Mexico, Western Europe or Brazil.

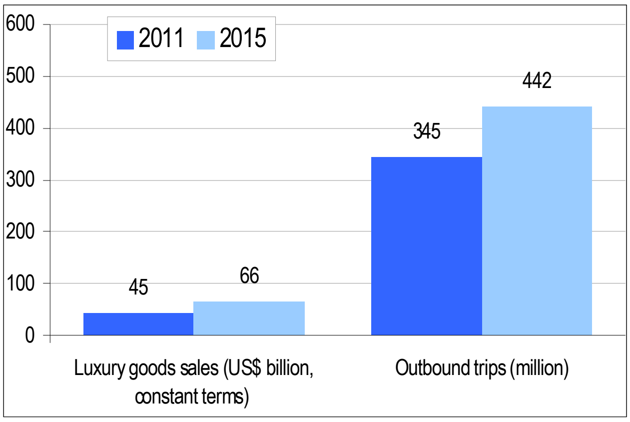
The main Western European economies such as Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy are also among the top luxury source markets, although the economic uncertainties in the region could affect their performance.

With regards to the Asia and Pacific region, Japan is the main source of luxury travellers. However, in the next few years the fastest growth in luxury travellers is expected to come from the other advanced economies in the region, including Hong Kong (China), Singapore, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan (pr. of China).

…but emerging markets are expected to record the fastest growth

Emerging markets continue to be less significant as luxury travel sources in terms of both trips and sales, although they are highly likely to record the fastest growth (10% a year on average for outbound trips) in the period 2011-2015. The BRIC nations and Gulf countries are embracing luxury travel, while the SLIMMA (Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico and Argentina) nations have recently been identified as some of tourism's most relevant emerging markets with potential for luxury travel.

Emerging Economies Luxury Goods Sales and Outbound Trips 2011/2015



Source: Euromonitor International

Most popular destinations for luxury travel

Europe leads as the most popular destination region by far for luxury travel, offering a wide array of 5-star hotels and well-established resorts in countries such as France, Italy and the UK. Other popular destinations for luxury travellers are tropical islands, including the Maldives, Mauritius and the smaller islands of the Caribbean. Adventure holidays, including activities such as safaris remain popular, with South Africa, Kenya and Tanzania the key locations. However, Cuba, Vietnam and Cambodia are emerging as new destinations for the wealthy.

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Experiential travel and sustainability gain importance

While high levels of comfort, service and exclusivity are still key elements for luxury travellers, experiential travel and sustainability are playing an increasingly important role.

Experiential travel and sustainability are increasingly important, especially in the traditional luxury travel markets such as Western Europe, the United States and Japan, while the classic model of luxury travel is still valid in emerging luxury travel markets, especially in Russia, India and the Gulf countries. However, in some emerging markets, such as Brazil and, to a lesser extent, China, sustainability and the search for more authentic experiences are also gaining ground.

Note: expenditure on luxury goods includes designer apparel, fine wines/champagne and spirits; luxury accessories; luxury electronic gadgets; jewellery and timepieces; luxury tobacco; luxury travel goods; luxury writing instruments and stationery; super premium beauty and personal care.

This contribution has been kindly provided by Euromonitor International.
For further information about the latest research from Euromonitor International, please visit www.euromonitor.com or contact Caroline Bremner, Global Head of Travel and Tourism Research, caroline.bremner@euromonitor.com tel: + 44 (0)20 7251 8024.

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8th TourMIS Users' Workshop & International Seminar on Key Performance Indicators for Destination Marketing

13-14 September 2012 • Vienna, Austria

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

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

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

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

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

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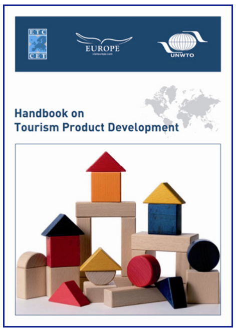
World Tourism Organization UNWTO Publications

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

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

Available in English, French, Spanish and Russian

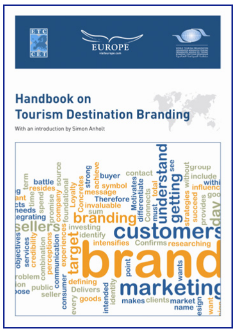
Handbook on Tourism Product Development



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

Available in English

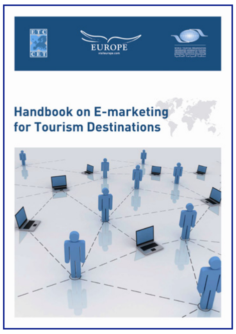
Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding



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

Available in English and Spanish

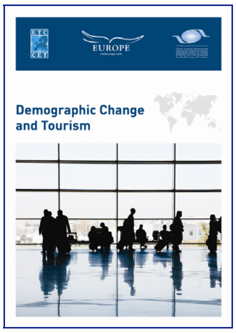
Handbook on E-marketing for Tourism Destinations



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

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.

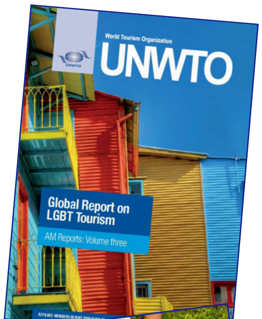
Available in English

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

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

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

Volume 10 • September 2012 – Statistical Annex

Statistical Annex

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

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

The tables on the following pages are not included in the free extract of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*. The full document is available in electronic format for sale and free for UNWTO members and subscribed institutions through the UNWTO elibrary at:
English version: www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37
French version: www.e-unwto.org/content/t73863
Spanish version: www.e-unwto.org/content/rn1422

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

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

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Explanation of abbreviations and signs used

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

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

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

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

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

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

Series International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure
All percentages are derived from non-seasonally adjusted series in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated: **$**: US$; **€**: euro; **sa**: seasonally adjusted series.

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

UNWTO

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

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Data collection for this issue was closed early September 2012.

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

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	Full year					Share	Change			Monthly/quarterly data series (percentage change over same period of the previous year)												
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2011	09/08	10/09	11/10	2012*									2011			
					(million)	(%)			(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
World	**674**	**800**	**885**	**943**	**990**	**100**	**-3.8**	**6.6**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**6.0**	**4.1**	**5.5**	**5.9**	**6.5**	**4.0**	**5.5**	**3.0**	**3.8**	**6.8**	**5.0**	**3.7**
Advanced economies[1]	*418*	*456*	*477*	*501*	*527*	*53.3*	*-4.4*	*5.0*	*5.2*	*5.0*	*6.6*	*3.9*	*6.8*	*5.6*	*7.2*	*4.7*	*6.3*	*1.2*	*3.1*	*6.7*	*5.4*	*4.8*
Emerging economies[1]	*256*	*344*	*407*	*441*	*463*	*46.7*	*-3.1*	*8.3*	*4.9*	*4.8*	*5.4*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*6.1*	*5.8*	*3.2*	*4.4*	*5.4*	*4.6*	*6.9*	*4.4*	*2.6*
By UNWTO regions:																						
Europe	*385.3*	*441.9*	*463.5*	*477.3*	*509.4*	*51.4*	*-5.0*	*3.0*	*6.7*	*3.8*	*4.7*	*3.2*	*5.8*	*5.2*	*3.4*	*2.9*	*5.9*	*1.1*	*5.2*	*8.8*	*5.8*	*5.4*
Northern Europe	43.7	57.3	57.8	58.2	61.4	6.2	-5.1	0.6	5.5	3.1	4.4	2.3	5.9	6.1	1.7	6.5	6.2	-3.7	5.5	10.6	4.0	1.7
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	148.5	154.3	161.0	16.3	-3.0	3.9	4.3	5.0	5.9	4.4	3.9	7.9	5.9	2.4	9.9	1.5	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	6.9	8.5	5.8	9.2	7.8	8.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	7.7	10.1	6.4	8.8
Southern/Mediter. Eu.	132.6	152.5	164.5	169.1	182.0	18.4	-3.6	2.8	7.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	5.3	-0.3	-1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	4.9	10.4	8.2	4.5
- of which EU-27	323.7	352.4	356.8	365.4	387.0	39.1	-4.7	2.4	5.9	3.4	4.5	2.8	5.3	5.4	3.2	2.7	6.4	-0.2	4.4	8.2	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*	*8.0*	*8.5*	*7.5*	*7.8*	*6.8*	*10.7*	*8.1*	*6.8*	*7.6*	*4.9*	*6.0*	*8.2*	*6.9*
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	98.0	111.5	115.8	11.7	-2.9	13.8	3.8	7.8	7.7	7.9	6.7	5.3	10.8	9.2	7.1	7.2	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	8.6	9.7	7.4	9.2	9.9	10.1	7.6	6.8	7.8	8.0	14.3	14.2	6.5
Oceania	9.6	11.0	10.9	11.6	11.7	1.2	-1.8	6.1	0.9	5.4	4.6	6.4	4.1	-0.3	10.3	3.8	4.1	11.7	-0.5	0.5	0.2	3.1
South Asia	6.1	8.1	10.0	12.0	13.4	1.4	-2.1	19.5	11.8	8.9	11.1	6.0	12.0	7.4	14.0	4.7	5.6	7.7	16.9	16.5	11.7	8.8
Americas	*128.2*	*133.3*	*141.7*	*150.7*	*157.1*	*15.9*	*-4.4*	*6.3*	*4.2*	*4.7*	*7.2*	*2.2*	*4.8*	*7.8*	*9.1*	*2.1*	*1.3*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*6.5*	*3.9*	*3.4*
North America	91.5	89.9	93.0	99.2	102.1	10.3	-5.1	6.6	3.0	3.9	8.1	0.5	4.6	7.2	12.0	0.4	-0.7	1.8	0.8	5.2	3.5	1.9
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.6	20.0	20.9	2.1	-2.7	2.2	4.4	5.3	5.2	5.5	2.4	6.0	7.0	3.8	6.4	6.5	4.1	5.3	3.1	5.9
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.6	7.9	8.3	0.8	-7.0	3.5	4.4	6.8	7.0	6.5	5.1	7.9	8.3	2.8	7.0	10.1	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	6.2	6.6	5.6	7.0	10.7	2.0	7.3	5.0	4.4	9.6	15.1	7.4	6.8
Africa	*26.2*	*34.8*	*45.9*	*49.7*	*49.9*	*5.0*	*3.4*	*8.5*	*0.3*	*7.2*	*6.3*	*8.1*	*6.5*	*4.0*	*8.3*	*9.7*	*7.4*	*7.1*	*4.4*	*-1.8*	*-2.7*	*-1.2*
North Africa	10.2	13.9	17.6	18.8	17.1	1.7	2.5	6.7	-9.1	10.5	8.9	11.7	9.7	5.2	11.6	12.7	15.0	8.6	-9.1	-9.7	-11.3	-6.1
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	28.3	31.0	32.8	3.3	3.9	9.6	5.9	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.4	3.5	7.0	8.3	3.9	6.0	10.6	3.1	4.5	1.3
Middle East	*24.1*	*36.3*	*52.4*	*59.9*	*55.7*	*5.6*	*-4.3*	*14.2*	*-7.0*	*0.9*	*-0.4*	*2.0*	*-4.9*	*2.3*	*1.7*	*-2.4*	*5.3*	*3.6*	*-6.9*	*0.4*	*-4.5*	*-12.5*

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO September 2012)

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

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

Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
	real				projection
	full year, change				between
World	2.1%	-3.8%	6.6%	5.0%	+3% and +4%
Europe	0.5%	-5.0%	3.0%	6.7%	+2% and +4%
Asia and the Pacific	1.1%	-1.6%	13.2%	6.4%	+4% and +6%
Americas	2.8%	-4.4%	6.3%	4.2%	+2% and +4%
Africa	3.1%	3.4%	8.5%	0.3%	+4% and +6%
Middle East	20.2%	-4.3%	14.2%	-7.0%	+0% and +5%

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO September 2012)

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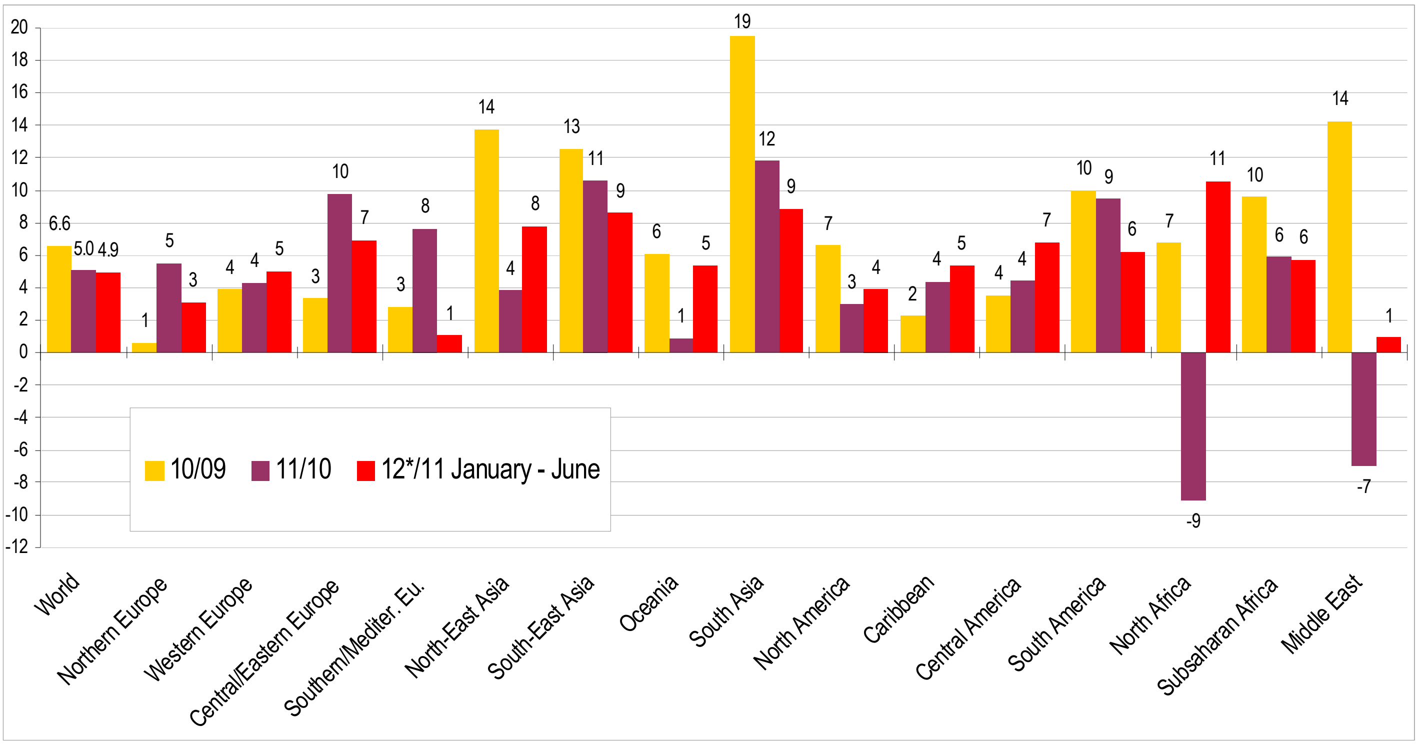
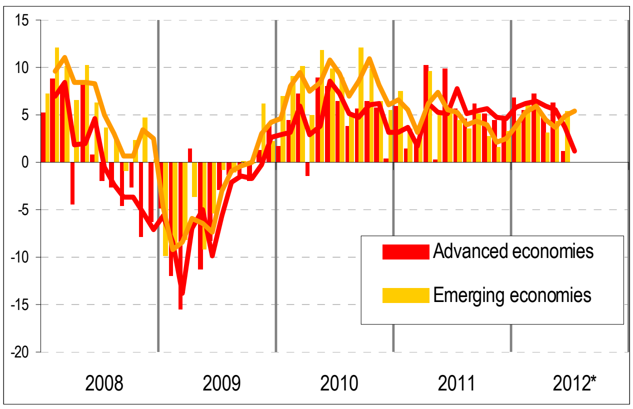
International Tourist Arrivals (% change over same period of the previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

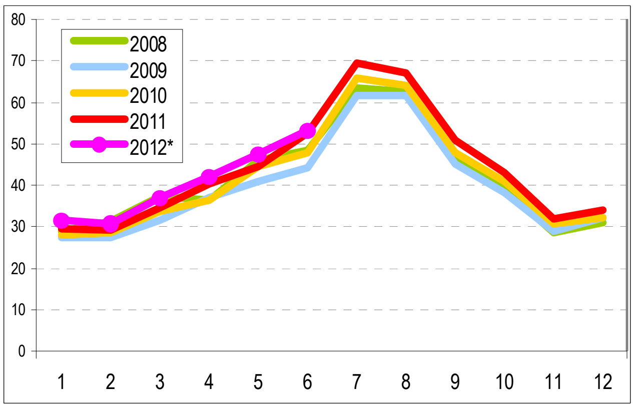
Advanced economies & Emerging economies (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

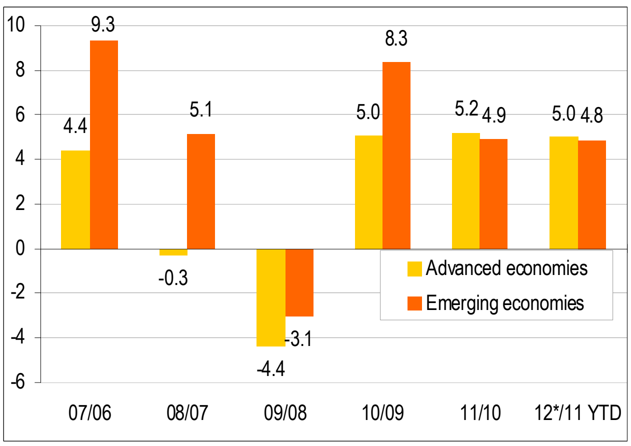
International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Advanced economies (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

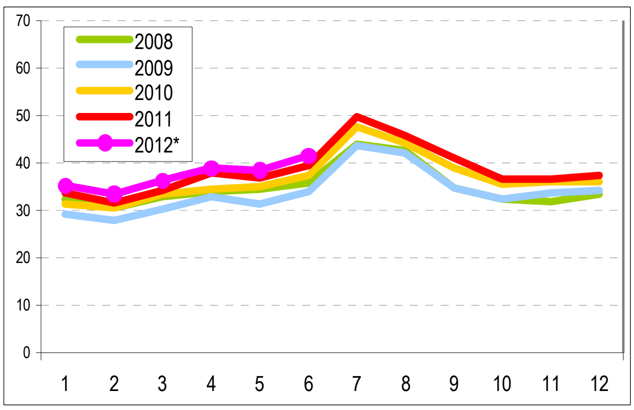
International Tourist Arrivals (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Emerging economies (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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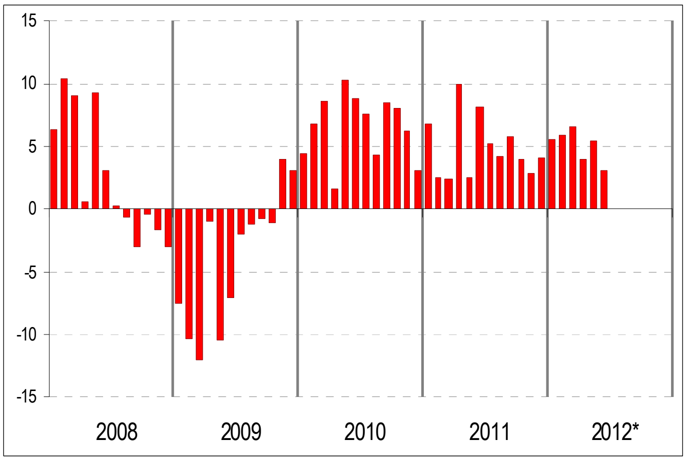
International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

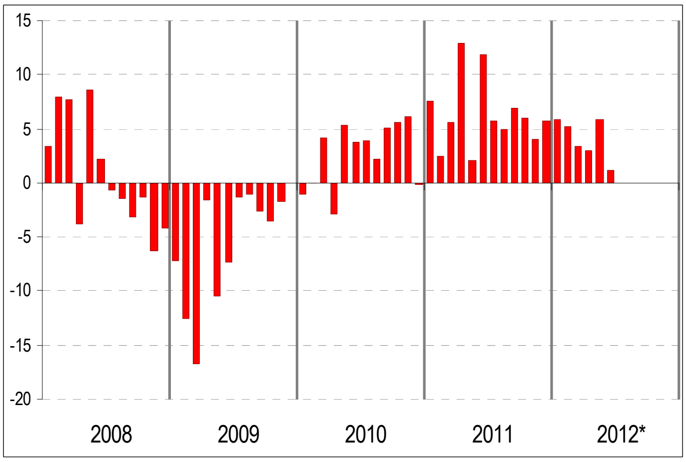
World (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

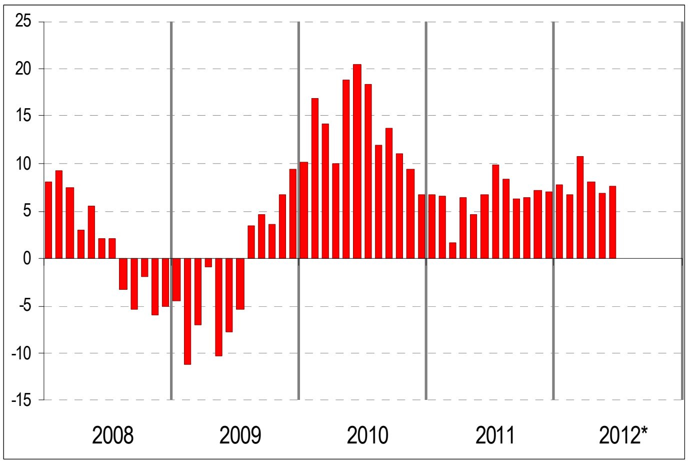
Europe (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

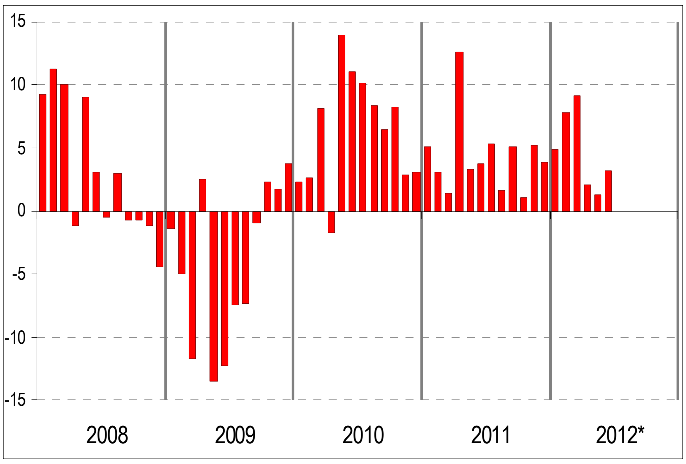
Asia and the Pacific (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

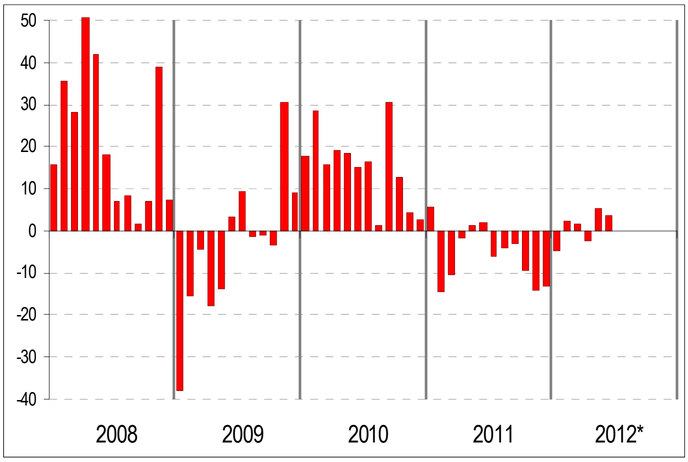
Americas (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

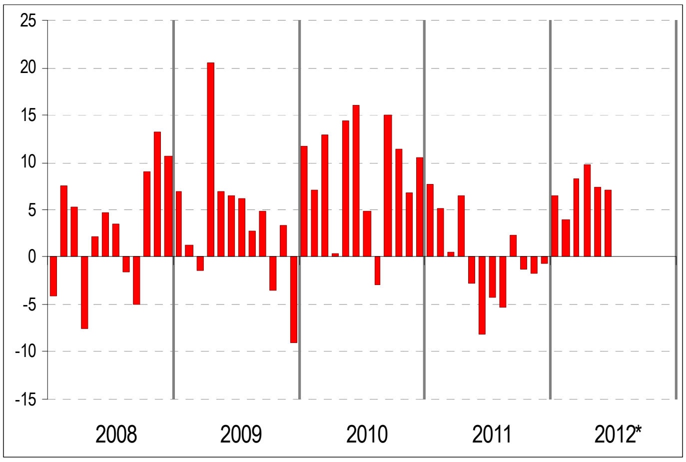
Middle East (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Africa (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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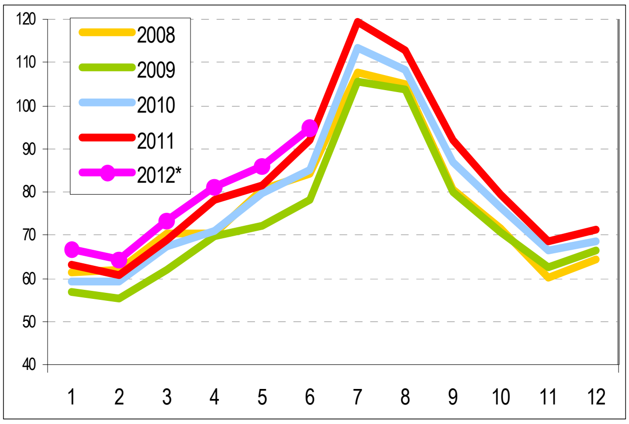
International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

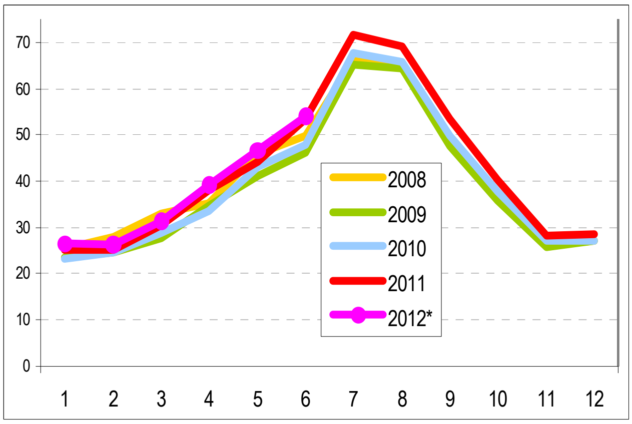
World (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

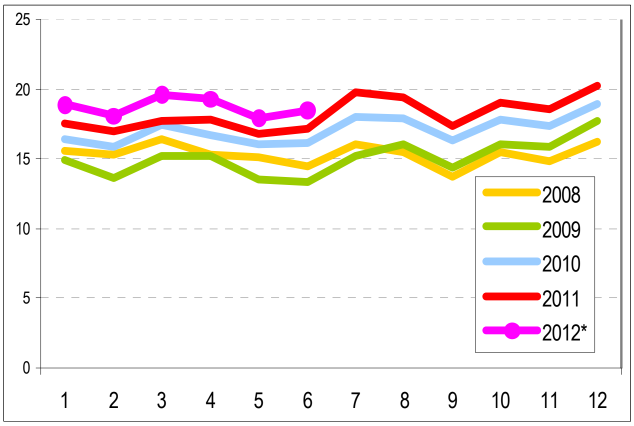
Europe (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

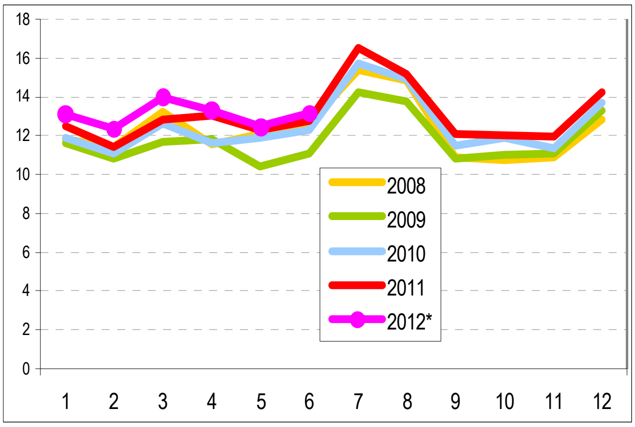
Asia and the Pacific (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

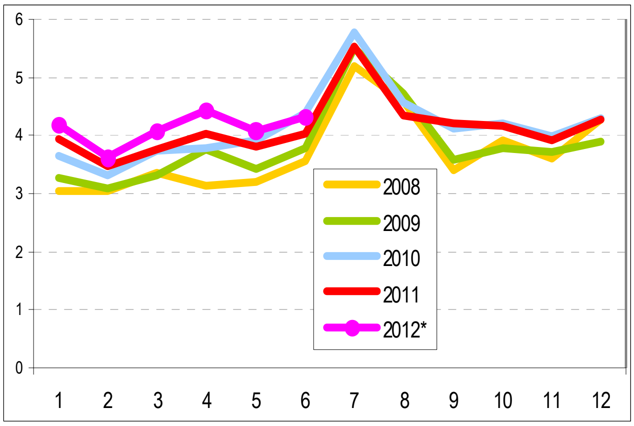
Americas (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

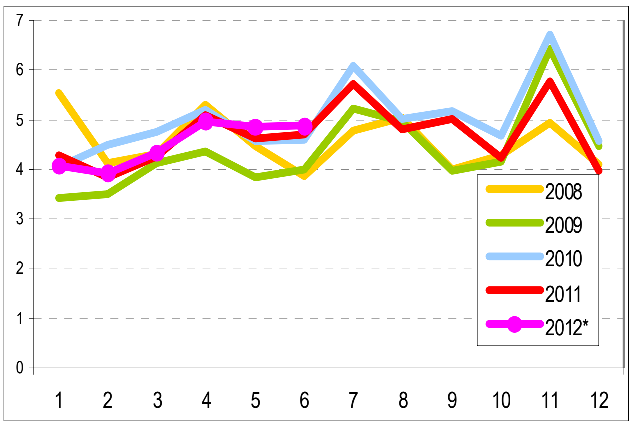
Africa (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Middle East (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

Rank				Full year					Change			Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)											
			Series	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	09/08	10/09	11/10	Series	2012*							2011			
'11	'10							(million)			(%)		YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		World		*674*	*800*	*885*	*943*	*990*	*-3.8*	*6.6*	*5.0*		**4.9**	**6.0**	**4.1**	**4.0**	**5.5**	**3.0**		**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	5.3	6.1		-0.4	8.7			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		2.3	0.6			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	0.0	3.2	-1.1	-1.6	-0.6	-1.0	-4.9	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	3.3	2.6	3.1	-1.7	5.8	4.7	4.4	1.6	8.7	8.0	6.1
5	12	Italy	TF	41.2	36.5	43.2	43.6	46.1	1.2	0.9	5.7	TF	-1.5	-0.1	-2.3	2.9	2.9	-10.3		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	-0.3	-5.3	2.0	-4.1	-1.7	9.0	-1.0	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	0.8	1.9	2.6	10.4	7.2	-9.3	-5.4	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	8.4	9.3	7.8	9.8	8.5	5.5		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	1.7	3.2	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	-0.7	3.5	-3.2	-5.7	-6.4	2.6	-5.7	1.3	2.4	0.8	-2.2
11	11	Austria	TCE	18.0	20.0	21.4	22.0	23.0	-2.6	3.0	4.6	TCE	4.5	5.2	5.7	2.4	20.0	-1.2	0.5	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	6.3	8.6	5.0	4.7	2.5	8.0	3.6	5.7	11.4	14.8	12.1
14	12	Ukraine	TF	6.4	17.6	20.8	21.2	21.4	-18.3	1.9	1.0	TF								-1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
15	16	Thailand	TF	9.6	11.6	14.1	15.9	19.2	-3.0	12.6	20.7	TF	8.3	8.1	10.0	8.6	10.5	11.1	4.6	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	-16.9	-16.9						36.5	120	67.2	27.2
17	17	Greece	TF	13.1	14.8	14.9	15.0	16.4	-6.4	0.6	9.5	TF	-9.0	-11.7	-8.2	-6.5	-12.2	-6.3		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	4.3	6.8	3.0	2.3	1.9	4.1		-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	5.4	0.0	2.5	1.7	-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	7.9	7.4		2.0	16.3			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	12.3	14.7		8.9	8.7			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	3.6	13.8	6.0	1.5	21.5	0.5	0.4	-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	21.8	22.0	24.5	28.3	26.8	18.9	14.4	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	23.4	32.0	22.4	30.8	19.3	16.1	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	-1.6	-4.8	0.8	-1.3	2.7	1.2		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	6.9	14.4	2.6	1.9	5.6	0.2		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)	2.5	6.7	2.3	2.1	11.3	-4.0	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	-2.7	-3.7	-1.4	-3.1	2.2	-3.0	-3.8	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	10.8	10.5		15.0	7.0			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	2.8	15.3	17.7		10.8	4.9	13.6	8.9
33	36	Indonesia	TF	5.1	5.0	6.3	7.0	7.6	1.4	10.7	9.2	TF	5.4	11.0	4.8	3.0	8.4	3.1	-5.9	6.4	6.4	11.7	12.0
34	35	Belgium	TCE	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.5	-4.9	5.5	3.8	TCE	4.6	4.1		4.2	5.8			3.2	7.3	1.9	2.5
35	38	Portugal	TCE	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.8	7.4	-8.9	5.4	8.5	TCE	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.3	2.2	5.3	4.1	1.2	16.4	9.9	0.5
36	39	Ireland	TF	6.6	7.3	7.2	6.5	..	-10.4	-9.4	..	TF*	-1.4	-1.2	0.7	1.0	-1.6	2.6	-6.6	8.7	17.1	7.8	-3.2
37	40	Bulgaria	TF	2.8	4.8	5.7	6.0	6.3	-0.7	5.4	4.6	VF	0.6	0.2	-2.1	-14.0	-4.6	5.5	4.5	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	6.6	9.5	4.2	3.2	4.7	4.8	2.1	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	44.2	9.5	96.7	164	87.0	58.6	50.5	-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	25.5	22.3	28.0	25.6	27.3	31.4	27.2	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	10.8	24.5	3.0	17.5	-4.5	-6.0	-7.9	11.4	25.0	9.4	30.8
42	41	Australia	VF	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	0.0	5.4	-0.2	VF	3.0	4.1	3.4	0.9	1.8	7.9	-1.1	-0.3	2.2	-2.5	0.3
43	44	Argentina	TF	2.9	3.8	4.3	5.3	5.7	-8.4	23.6	6.9	TF	1.6	1.6						10.9	10.9	7.2	-0.3
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)	-0.9	6.0	-2.0	0.2	-1.5	-3.2	-3.5	-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	-0.9	9.1	0.4	-2.1	2.1	0.3	-8.0	9.6	9.2	10.0	5.6
48	37	Tunisia	TF	5.1	6.4	6.9	6.9	4.8	-2.1	0.0	-30.7	TF	41.7	52.8	35.8	49.9	39.5	24.0		-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	7.2	7.9	7.4	5.6	6.2	10.3	4.8	2.9	4.7	3.2	7.4
50	52	Finland	TF	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.2	-4.5	7.2	14.2	TCE(2)	8.7	15.6	7.8	6.5	11.4	6.2	0.6	11.9	17.1	11.8	12.1

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO September 2012)

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

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International Tourism Receipts (US$ billion)

Rank '11	Rank '10		Full year US$ 2000	2005	2009	2010	2011* (billion)	Series	Monthly/quarterly data series — Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year) 09/08	10/09	11*/10	2012* YTD	2012* Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	2011* Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		World	475	679	853	928	1,033															
1	1	United States	82.9	82.2	94.2	103.5	116.1	sa	-14.7	9.9	12.2	8.9	12.7	6.8	9.8	5.4	5.4	4.2	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	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-4.1	0.7	1.9		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	2.8	15.4	-2.7	-8.9	0.0	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	1.1	4.8	-0.2	0.6	0.1	-1.4	-4.8	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	1.3	-1.8	3.3	2.9	6.4	0.8		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	7.8	10.2	6.4	3.0	10.4	5.3	6.7	7.3	5.4	5.7	8.7
7	7	United Kingdom	21.9	30.7	30.1	32.4	35.1	sa	-1.3	8.4	4.4	9.7	9.7						8.7	0.5	12.3	-2.1
8	8	Australia	9.3	16.8	25.4	29.8	31.5		10.3	-0.2	-6.0	0.9	1.1	0.2	2.3	-1.8	0.0	2.3	-8.9	-6.3	-6.1	-2.7
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	26.3		-9.0	15.7	31.7	10.7	9.7	12.0					18.4	77.7	45.6	10.6
12	11	Turkey	7.6	18.2	21.3	20.8	23.0	$	-3.2	-2.1	10.6	-0.8	-9.6	3.8	3.7	1.1	6.2	0.2	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	4.8	4.8						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	15.0	17.6		-1.4	1.5	-0.1	-3.8	-3.8						0.3	2.6	-1.9	-1.3
17	17	India	3.5	7.5	11.1	14.2	17.5		8.3	18.1	19.6	23.3	31.7	15.9	17.8	10.2	19.2	17.9	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	-10.0	-12.7	-9.6	-8.4	-13.9	-7.1		-2.1	10.4	10.5	5.6
20	20	Netherlands	7.2	10.5	12.4	12.9	14.4		-2.3	9.6	6.8	8.8	8.8						0.2	11.5	5.0	9.3
21	24	Sweden	4.1	6.8	10.3	11.0	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	37.2	21.3	55.2	72.4	61.1	33.8	34.6	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	6.3	6.9	5.3	-0.1	7.4	9.3	7.0	-7.2	1.4	-0.4	3.6
24	25	Belgium	6.6	9.9	10.2	10.4	11.6		-8.2	6.4	6.9	-3.5	-3.5						7.2	2.7	3.6	14.6
25	30	Russian Federation	3.4	5.9	9.4	8.8	11.4	$	-20.9	-5.7	29.1	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	5.4	7.2	4.1	3.2	5.4	3.8		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	42.5	13.9	80.5	111	78.0	61.6	53.0	-11.3	-46.7	-28.5	-8.8
29	28	Poland	5.7	6.3	9.0	9.5	10.7		-1.0	3.8	9.1	22.8	22.8						26.4	4.0	11.4	1.1
30	29	South Africa	2.7	7.5	7.5	9.1	9.5	sa	-2.4	3.9	4.4	26.4	26.0	26.7					2.4	-13.7	10.7	21.9
31	32	Untd Arab Emirates	1.1	3.2	7.4	8.6	9.2		2.7	16.7	7.3											
32	33	Croatia	2.8	7.5	8.9	8.3	9.2	€	-14.5	-2.3	5.9	19.2	19.2						-15.4	9.1	7.8	-2.9
33	22	Egypt	4.3	6.9	10.8	12.5	8.7	$	-2.1	16.5	-30.5	13.4	23.6	7.5	14.2	9.6	-0.4	4.0	-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	34	Lebanon	..	5.5	6.8	8.0	..	$	16.4	18.4	..											
37	35	Czech Rep	3.0	4.8	7.0	7.1	7.6		-0.4	2.5	-0.7	14.9	14.9						-5.3	-11.0	5.6	7.6
38	38	Morocco	2.0	4.6	6.6	6.7	7.3		-4.9	6.8	4.8	-2.0	-1.2	-2.7	4.3	-5.0	-7.3		16.9	8.9	-1.1	0.5
39	41	Brazil	1.8	3.9	5.3	5.7	6.6	$	-8.3	7.5	15.0	7.2	9.8	1.7	5.8	0.9	-2.0	14.7	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	7.4	7.4						-4.8	0.7	-4.6	11.6
44	44	New Zealand	2.3	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.5		2.4	-7.2	2.8	-6.4	-6.4						2.6	-4.6	4.3	8.5
45	43	Argentina	2.9	2.7	4.0	4.9	5.3	$	-14.8	24.8	8.2	-2.4	-2.4						6.1	24.9	16.3	-5.8
46	46	Norway	2.2	3.5	4.2	4.7	5.3		-2.9	8.9	4.4	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	9.3	5.2	12.8	12.2	13.3	13.0		7.7	1.6	5.4	-2.3
48	49	Ireland	2.6	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.6		-17.1	-12.6	5.6	1.0	1.0						4.0	18.1	5.6	-6.8
49	50	Luxembourg	1.8	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.5		-1.9	3.9	4.9	0.1	0.1						14.4	2.5	-1.5	6.4
50	48	Dominican Rp	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.4	$	-2.8	4.0	3.4	5.9	5.9						2.9	4.7	1.6	4.8

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO September 2012)

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

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International Tourism Receipts (euro billion)

Rank '11	'10		Full year euro 2000	2005	2009	2010	2011* (billion)	Series	Monthly/quarterly data series. Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year) 09/08	10/09	11*/10	2012* YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	2011* Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		World	515	546	612	700	742															
1	1	United States	89.7	66.0	67.5	78.1	83.4	sa	-14.7	9.9	12.2	8.9	12.7	6.8	9.8	5.4	5.4	4.2	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	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-4.1	0.7	1.9		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	2.8	15.4	-2.7	-8.9	0.0	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	1.1	4.8	-0.2	0.6	0.1	-1.4	-4.8	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	1.3	-1.8	3.3	2.9	6.4	0.8		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	7.8	10.2	6.4	3.0	10.4	5.3	6.7	7.3	5.4	5.7	8.7
7	7	United Kingdom	23.7	24.7	21.6	24.4	25.2	sa	-1.3	8.4	4.4	9.7	9.7						8.7	0.5	12.3	-2.1
8	8	Australia	10.0	13.5	18.2	22.5	22.6		10.3	-0.2	-6.0	0.9	1.1	0.2	2.3	-1.8	0.0	2.3	-8.9	-6.3	-6.1	-2.7
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	18.9		-9.0	15.7	31.7	10.7	9.7	12.0					18.4	77.7	45.6	10.6
12	11	Turkey	8.3	14.6	15.2	15.7	16.5	$	-3.2	-2.1	10.6	-0.8	-9.6	3.8	3.7	1.1	6.2	0.2	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	4.8	4.8						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	11.3	12.6		-1.4	1.5	-0.1	-3.8	-3.8						0.3	2.6	-1.9	-1.3
17	17	India	3.7	6.0	8.0	10.7	12.6		8.3	18.1	19.6	23.3	31.7	15.9	17.8	10.2	19.2	17.9	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	-10.0	-12.7	-9.6	-8.4	-13.9	-7.1		-2.1	10.4	10.5	5.6
20	20	Netherlands	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.7	10.4		-2.3	9.6	6.8	8.8	8.8						0.2	11.5	5.0	9.3
21	24	Sweden	4.4	5.5	7.4	8.3	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	37.2	21.3	55.2	72.4	61.1	33.8	34.6	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	6.3	6.9	5.3	-0.1	7.4	9.3	7.0	-7.2	1.4	-0.4	3.6
24	25	Belgium	7.1	7.9	7.3	7.8	8.4		-8.2	6.4	6.9	-3.5	-3.5						7.2	2.7	3.6	14.6
25	30	Russian Federation	3.7	4.7	6.7	6.7	8.2	$	-20.9	-5.7	29.1	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	5.4	7.2	4.1	3.2	5.4	3.8		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	42.5	13.9	80.5	111	78.0	61.6	53.0	-11.3	-46.7	-28.5	-8.8
29	28	Poland	6.1	5.0	6.5	7.2	7.7		-1.0	3.8	9.1	22.8	22.8						26.4	4.0	11.4	1.1
30	29	South Africa	2.9	6.0	5.4	6.8	6.9	sa	-2.4	3.9	4.4	26.4	26.0	26.7					2.4	-13.7	10.7	21.9
31	32	Untd Arab Emirates	1.2	2.6	5.3	6.5	6.6		2.7	16.7	7.3											
32	33	Croatia	3.0	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.6	€	-14.5	-2.3	5.9	19.2	19.2						-15.4	9.1	7.8	-2.9
33	22	Egypt	4.7	5.5	7.7	9.4	6.3	$	-2.1	16.5	-30.5	13.4	23.6	7.5	14.2	9.6	-0.4	4.0	-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	34	Lebanon	..	4.4	4.9	6.0	..	$	16.4	18.4	..											
37	35	Czech Rep	3.2	3.9	5.0	5.4	5.5		-0.4	2.5	-0.7	14.9	14.9						-5.3	-11.0	5.6	7.6
38	38	Morocco	2.2	3.7	4.7	5.1	5.2		-4.9	6.8	4.8	-2.0	-1.2	-2.7	4.3	-5.0	-7.3		16.9	8.9	-1.1	0.5
39	41	Brazil	2.0	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.7	$	-8.3	7.5	15.0	7.2	9.8	1.7	5.8	0.9	-2.0	14.7	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	7.4	7.4						-4.8	0.7	-4.6	11.6
44	44	New Zealand	2.5	4.2	3.3	3.7	4.0		2.4	-7.2	2.8	-6.4	-6.4						2.6	-4.6	4.3	8.5
45	43	Argentina	3.1	2.2	2.8	3.7	3.8	$	-14.8	24.8	8.2	-2.4	-2.4						6.1	24.9	16.3	-5.8
46	46	Norway	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	3.8		-2.9	8.9	4.4	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	9.3	5.2	12.8	12.2	13.3	13.0		7.7	1.6	5.4	-2.3
48	49	Ireland	2.9	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.3		-17.1	-12.6	5.6	1.0	1.0						4.0	18.1	5.6	-6.8
49	50	Luxembourg	2.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3		-1.9	3.9	4.9	0.1	0.1						14.4	2.5	-1.5	6.4
50	48	Dominican Rp	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1	$	-2.8	4.0	3.4	5.9	5.9						2.9	4.7	1.6	4.8

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO September 2012)

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

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About receipts and expenditure data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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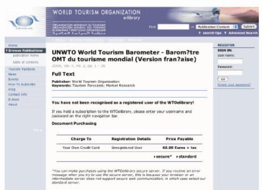

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International Tourism Expenditure (US$ billion)

Rank '11	Rank '10		Full year US$ 2000	2005	2009	2010	2011* (billion)	Series	Monthly/quarterly data series Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year) 09/08	10/09	11*/10	2012* YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	2011* Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		World	475	679	853	928	1,033															
1	1	Germany	53.0	74.4	81.2	78.1	85.9		-5.9	1.3	4.7	6.2	8.8	2.9	17.0	10.2	-8.6	9.4	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	9.0	10.2	9.0	9.5	9.1	8.3	5.6	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	1.5	1.5						-2.9	-0.5	-3.6	0.6
5	5	France	22.6	31.8	38.4	39.0	44.1		-1.5	7.1	7.6	-9.5	-14.3	-9.5	-26.1	0.0	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	-2.6	-4.7	-0.7	6.8	3.9	-10.4		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	8.3	-2.5	21.1	27.7	20.9	15.5	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	6.6	-0.4	4.3	-1.7	1.0	-1.4	-4.8	-8.7	8.3	10.4	5.5	2.8
11	13	Belgium	9.4	15.0	20.4	18.9	22.2		9.0	-2.6	12.0	-21.6	-21.6						6.2	13.3	11.3	17.2
12	18	Brazil	3.9	4.7	10.9	16.4	21.3	$	-0.6	50.7	29.5	1.9	13.2	-3.1	-7.6	9.7	-9.8	-10.1	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	4.8	4.8						-2.6	-0.7	1.2	-1.1
15	14	Korea, Republic of	7.1	15.4	15.0	18.8	19.5	$	-21.1	24.9	3.6	-2.2	-0.5	-5.4	-6.7	-3.8	-5.6	1.9	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	-1.7	-5.3	2.0	0.7	5.2	1.2		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	24	India	2.7	6.2	9.3	10.6	13.7		8.8	6.9	32.9	12.4	12.4						19.5	46.8	26.7	40.5
23	22	Untd Arab Emirates	3.0	6.2	10.3	11.8	13.2		-22.1	14.2	11.8											
24	23	Switzerland	5.4	8.8	10.9	11.1	12.5		0.6	-1.9	-4.4	2.4	2.4						-3.5	-6.5	-6.9	0.9
25	29	Malaysia	2.1	3.7	6.5	7.9	10.8		1.7	11.9	29.0	17.8	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	27.2	27.2						-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	-8.9	36.0	36.0						-7.3	-15.0	-13.8	5.3
31	30	Mexico	5.5	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.8	$	-15.9	0.7	8.0	4.9	5.2	1.1	-3.5	3.7	3.5	13.6	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	-1.1	-1.1						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	36	Thailand	2.8	3.8	4.4	5.5	5.7		-9.0	15.0	-4.1	6.1	3.0	9.4					0.7	-11.0	2.7	-7.9
36	38	Argentina	4.4	2.8	4.5	4.9	5.5	$	-1.5	8.6	13.0	13.0	13.0						13.2	7.1	9.6	21.7
37	35	South Africa	2.1	3.4	4.1	5.6	5.2	sa	-3.7	18.1	-6.9	-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	-23.1	-36.5	-14.9	-18.1	-16.7	-10.5	-10.5	20.8	13.3	-20.0	3.6
39	37	Lebanon	..	2.9	4.0	4.9	..	$	12.6	22.4	..											
40	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
41	41	Czech Rep	1.3	2.4	4.1	4.1	4.6		-1.9	0.6	3.8	10.3	10.3						11.1	13.6	-3.1	-3.2
42	43	Ukraine	0.5	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.5	$	-17.2	12.4	19.2	4.0	4.0						18.9	21.5	23.3	11.4
43	42	Portugal	2.2	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.1		-7.7	8.9	0.7	-1.8	0.4	-3.7	-6.9	2.0	-5.8		2.4	1.6	-1.7	0.8
44	44	Luxembourg	1.3	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.8		0.7	3.1	1.5	2.3	2.3						0.4	3.0	0.7	2.2
45	45	Philippines	1.6	1.3	2.7	3.4	3.6	$	31.2	26.6	6.7	7.2	7.2						2.3	9.9	4.8	9.7
46	46	Israel	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.5	$	-15.4	17.4	3.7	10.1	10.1						-15.9	18.4	-0.4	15.3
47	47	New Zealand	1.2	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4		-4.7	4.3	3.5	9.1	9.1						4.4	6.2	3.3	0.6
48	48	Greece	4.6	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.2		-9.5	-11.1	5.1	-16.4	-21.9	-11.0	-35.7	-3.9	10.8		3.3	-5.3	26.4	-5.7
49	49	Hungary	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.5		1.9	-8.9	-1.3	-6.6	-6.6						1.5	-7.3	-5.3	8.9
50	52	Venezuela	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.4	$	-10.0	-1.4	32.7											

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO September 2012)

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

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International Tourism Expenditure (euro billion)

Rank '11	Rank '10		Full year euro 2000	2005	2009	2010	2011* (billion)	Monthly/quarterly data series Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year) Series	09/08	10/09	11*/10	2012* YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	2011* Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		World	**515**	**546**	**612**	**700**	**742**															
1	1	Germany	57.4	59.8	58.2	58.9	61.7		-5.9	1.3	4.7	6.2	8.8	2.9	17.0	10.2	-8.6	9.4	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	9.0	10.2	9.0	9.5	9.1	8.3	5.6	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	1.5	1.5						-2.9	-0.5	-3.6	0.6
5	5	France	24.5	25.6	27.5	29.4	31.7		-1.5	7.1	7.6	-9.5	-14.3	-9.5	-26.1	0.0	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	-2.6	-4.7	-0.7	6.8	3.9	-10.4		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	8.3	-2.5	21.1	27.7	20.9	15.5	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	6.6	-0.4	4.3	-1.7	1.0	-1.4	-4.8	-8.7	8.3	10.4	5.5	2.8
11	13	Belgium	10.2	12.0	14.6	14.3	16.0		9.0	-2.6	12.0	-21.6	-21.6						6.2	13.3	11.3	17.2
12	18	Brazil	4.2	3.8	7.8	12.4	15.3	$	-0.6	50.7	29.5	1.9	13.2	-3.1	-7.6	9.7	-9.8	-10.1	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	4.8	4.8						-2.6	-0.7	1.2	-1.1
15	14	Korea, Republic of	7.7	12.4	10.8	14.2	14.0	$	-21.1	24.9	3.6	-2.2	-0.5	-5.4	-6.7	-3.8	-5.6	1.9	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	-1.7	-5.3	2.0	0.7	5.2	1.2		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	24	India	2.9	5.0	6.7	8.0	9.9		8.8	6.9	32.9	12.4	12.4						19.5	46.8	26.7	40.5
23	22	Untd Arab Emirates	3.3	5.0	7.4	8.9	9.5		-22.1	14.2	11.8											
24	23	Switzerland	5.9	7.1	7.8	8.4	9.0		0.6	-1.9	-4.4	2.4	2.4						-3.5	-6.5	-6.9	0.9
25	29	Malaysia	2.2	3.0	4.6	6.0	7.7		1.7	11.9	29.0	17.8	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	27.2	27.2						-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	-8.9	36.0	36.0						-7.3	-15.0	-13.8	5.3
31	30	Mexico	6.0	6.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	$	-15.9	0.7	8.0	4.9	5.2	1.1	-3.5	3.7	3.5	13.6	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	-1.1	-1.1						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	36	Thailand	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.2	4.1		-9.0	15.0	-4.1	6.1	3.0	9.4					0.7	-11.0	2.7	-7.9
36	38	Argentina	4.8	2.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	$	-1.5	8.6	13.0	13.0	13.0						13.2	7.1	9.6	21.7
37	35	South Africa	2.3	2.7	2.9	4.2	3.8	sa	-3.7	18.1	-6.9	-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	-23.1	-36.5	-14.9	-18.1	-16.7	-10.5	-10.5	20.8	13.3	-20.0	3.6
39	37	Lebanon	..	2.3	2.9	3.7	..	$	12.6	22.4	..											
40	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
41	41	Czech Rep	1.4	1.9	2.9	3.1	3.3		-1.9	0.6	3.8	10.3	10.3						11.1	13.6	-3.1	-3.2
42	43	Ukraine	0.5	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2	$	-17.2	12.4	19.2	4.0	4.0						18.9	21.5	23.3	11.4
43	42	Portugal	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0		-7.7	8.9	0.7	-1.8	0.4	-3.7	-6.9	2.0	-5.8		2.4	1.6	-1.7	0.8
44	44	Luxembourg	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7		0.7	3.1	1.5	2.3	2.3						0.4	3.0	0.7	2.2
45	45	Philippines	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.6	2.6	$	31.2	26.6	6.7	7.2	7.2						2.3	9.9	4.8	9.7
46	46	Israel	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	$	-15.4	17.4	3.7	10.1	10.1						-15.9	18.4	-0.4	15.3
47	47	New Zealand	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.5		-4.7	4.3	3.5	9.1	9.1						4.4	6.2	3.3	0.6
48	48	Greece	4.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3		-9.5	-11.1	5.1	-16.4	-21.9	-11.0	-35.7	-3.9	10.8		3.3	-5.3	26.4	-5.7
49	49	Hungary	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8		1.9	-8.9	-1.3	-6.6	-6.6						1.5	-7.3	-5.3	8.9
50	52	Venezuela	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7		-10.0	-1.4	32.7											

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO September 2012)

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

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

	Full year						Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)											
	Series	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	10/09	11/10	Series	2012*							2011			
						(1000)		(%)		YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Europe		**385,270**	**441,854**	**463,505**	**477,304**	**509,380**	**3.0**	**6.7**		**3.8**	**4.7**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**5.9**	**1.1**		**5.2**	**8.8**	**5.8**	**5.4**
- of which EU-27		**323,704**	**352,420**	**356,769**	**365,416**	**386,955**	**2.4**	**5.9**		**3.4**	**4.5**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**6.4**	**-0.2**		**4.4**	**8.2**	**5.5**	**4.6**
Northern Europe		*43,673*	*57,269*	*57,839*	*58,170*	*61,364*	*0.6*	*5.5*		*3.1*	*4.4*	*2.3*	*6.5*	*6.2*	*-3.7*		*5.5*	*10.6*	*4.0*	*1.7*
Denmark	TF	3,535	9,178	8,547	8,744	..	2.3	..	TCE(1)	2.5	6.7	2.3	2.1	11.3	-4.0	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	8.7	15.6	7.8	6.5	11.4	6.2	0.6	11.9	17.1	11.8	12.1
Iceland	TCE	634	871	1,280	1,223	1,418	-4.4	16.0	THS(2)	16.8	38.6	11.2	6.6	13.5	11.8	12.5	3.6	17.2	18.8	21.7
Ireland	TF	6,646	7,333	7,189	6,515	..	-9.4	..	TF*	-1.4	-1.2	0.7	1.0	-1.6	2.6	-6.6	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	-0.9	9.1	0.4	-2.1	2.1	0.3	-8.0	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	-0.9	6.0	-2.0	0.2	-1.5	-3.2	-3.5	-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	0.8	1.9	2.6	10.4	7.2	-9.3	-5.4	3.5	7.1	2.1	0.6
Western Europe		*139,658*	*141,670*	*148,536*	*154,347*	*160,956*	*3.9*	*4.3*		*5.0*	*5.9*	*4.4*	*2.4*	*9.9*	*1.5*		*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	4.5	5.2	5.7	2.4	20.0	-1.2	0.5	1.2	7.3	5.4	6.0
Belgium	TCE	6,457	6,742	6,814	7,186	7,456	5.5	3.8	TCE	4.6	4.1		4.2	5.8			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	5.3	6.1		-0.4	8.7			2.5	1.8	1.2	4.0
Germany	TCE	18,992	21,499	24,223	26,875	28,352	10.9	5.5	TCE	8.4	9.3	7.8	9.8	8.5	5.5		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	6.5	6.5	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	7.9	7.4		2.0	16.3			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	-2.7	-3.7	-1.4	-3.1	2.2	-3.0	-3.8	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*		*6.9*	*8.5*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*6.0*	*5.6*		*7.7*	*10.1*	*6.4*	*8.8*
Armenia	TF	45	319	575	687	758	19.5	10.3	TF	5.1	-9.0	15.7					23.4	11.3	10.3	3.5
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	0.6	0.2	-2.1	-14.0	-4.6	5.5	4.5	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	6.9	14.4	2.6	1.9	5.6	0.2		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	5.1	11.0	3.7	7.1	4.6	0.7	2.3	16.6	17.2	14.0	15.6
Georgia	VF	387	560	1,500	2,032	2,822	35.4	38.9	VF	53.7	39.4	63.6	61.0	57.3	71.5	56.1	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	6.4	14.9	1.7	1.0	7.7	-2.3		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	15.1	14.4	6.0		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	12.4	9.8	13.8	11.1	18.1	11.6	13.0	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	0.9	1.7	0.3	5.2	-6.4	3.4		7.0	15.3	8.7	10.0
Ukraine	TF	6,431	17,631	20,798	21,203	21,415	1.9	1.0	TF								-1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Uzbekistan	TF	302	242	1,215	975	..	-19.8	..	TF											
Southern/Mediter. Eu.		*132,593*	*152,496*	*164,511*	*169,107*	*182,025*	*2.8*	*7.6*		*1.0*	*0.9*	*1.1*	*0.3*	*2.7*	*0.3*		*4.9*	*10.4*	*8.2*	*4.5*
Albania	TF		628	1,792	2,347	..	31.0	..	TF	16.1	16.1						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	10.9	3.3	14.8	23.4	9.6	13.5		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	3.6	13.8	6.0	1.5	21.5	0.5	0.4	-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			3.7	-5.1	3.5	9.7	3.4	0.3	14.1	11.2	5.7
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	TCE	224	197	259	262	327	1.0	25.1	TCE	10.5	5.7	13.7	14.4	8.8	18.1	9.2	20.9	21.7	31.8	22.3
Greece	TF	13,096	14,765	14,915	15,007	16,427	0.6	9.5	TF	-9.0	-11.7	-8.2	-6.5	-12.2	-6.3		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	3.2	-0.4	6.6	13.5	0.6	5.9	1.8	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	-1.5	-0.1	-2.3	2.9	2.9	-10.3		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	-0.1	-11.7	3.7	2.1	2.5	6.2	7.2	23.5	6.2	0.4	2.0
Montenegro	TCE			1,044	1,088	1,201	4.2	10.4	TCE	4.8	5.2	10.7	0.8	7.8	14.4	0.8	-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	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.3	2.2	5.3	4.1	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	-13.5	25.6	19.3		69.5	18.3	35.9	11.6
Serbia	TCE			645	683	764	5.8	11.9	TCE	5.8	16.2	3.1	8.9	1.5	0.2	-1.5	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*	5.8	4.5	6.1	9.3	12.3	-0.7	6.5	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	3.3	2.6	3.1	-1.7	5.8	4.7	4.4	1.6	8.7	8.0	6.1
Turkey	TF	9,586	20,273	25,506	27,000	29,343	5.9	8.7	TF	-0.3	-5.3	2.0	-4.1	-1.7	9.0	-1.0	14.6	11.6	7.1	4.0

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO September 2012)

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

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

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

	Full year (US$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	10/09	11/10	2012*								2011*			
					(million)				YTD	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Europe	**231,666**	**349,503**	**412,343**	**409,609**	**463,661**															
- of which EU-27	**201,448**	**294,353**	**339,092**	**335,336**	**377,740**															
Northern Europe	*36,054*	*53,645*	*58,508*	*61,427*	*69,539*															
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	1.0	1.0							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	9.7	9.7							8.7	0.5	12.3	-2.1
Western Europe	*83,716*	*123,224*	*144,471*	*142,508*	*161,369*															
Austria	9,784	16,054	19,382	18,596	19,860		0.9	1.7	4.8	4.8							0.2	3.9	2.9	1.5
Belgium	6,592	9,868	10,243	10,359	11,623		6.4	6.9	-3.5	-3.5		-4.7					7.2	2.7	3.6	14.6
France	32,978	44,021	49,528	46,915	54,512		-0.3	10.7	2.8	15.4	-2.7	15.5	-8.9	0.0	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	7.8	10.2	6.4	9.6	3.0	10.4	5.3	6.7	7.3	5.4	5.7	8.7
Luxembourg	1,806	3,613	4,169	4,116	4,535		3.9	4.9	0.1	0.1							14.4	2.5	-1.5	6.4
Netherlands	7,217	10,475	12,368	12,883	14,445		9.6	6.8	8.8	8.8							0.2	11.5	5.0	9.3
Switzerland	6,645	10,020	14,131	14,965	17,553		1.5	-0.1	-3.8	-3.8							0.3	2.6	-1.9	-1.3
Central/Eastern Europe	*20,343*	*32,801*	*47,948*	*48,095*	*56,079*															
Armenia	38	220	334	408	446	$	22.2	9.2	1.2	1.2							21.8	10.2	7.9	4.0
Azerbaijan	63	78	353	621	1,287	$	75.9	107	144	144							55.8	171	63.9	146
Belarus	93	253	370	437	459	$	18.1	5.1	206	206							13.3	12.1	2.3	-5.1
Bulgaria	1,074	2,412	3,728	3,637	3,967		2.5	3.8	0.5	-1.2	1.3	-0.5	-10.1	-4.0	8.5		7.7	6.2	1.9	4.8
Czech Rep	2,973	4,813	7,013	7,121	7,628		2.5	-0.7	14.9	14.9							-5.3	-11.0	5.6	7.6
Estonia	508	972	1,090	1,063	1,249		3.7	10.9	5.5	5.5							6.5	17.2	10.6	6.5
Georgia	97	241	476	659	938	$	38.5	42.3	46.6	46.6							59.9	58.4	38.6	26.1
Hungary	3,753	4,101	5,631	5,381	5,580		-1.8	0.3	7.4	7.4							-4.8	0.7	-4.6	11.6
Kazakhstan	356	701	963	1,005	1,209	$	4.4	20.3	21.6	21.6							22.6	28.1	22.9	8.0
Kyrgyzstan	15	73	459	284	640	$	-38.2	126									-26.4	219	243	141
Latvia	131	341	723	640	771		-6.4	14.0	9.3	15.6	4.5	11.6	7.8	8.5	-1.2		6.1	18.5	14.2	15.9
Lithuania	391	921	1,011	1,021	1,353		7.6	24.3	4.5	4.5							31.8	19.2	24.9	25.9
Poland	5,677	6,274	9,011	9,526	10,687		3.8	9.1	22.8	22.8							26.4	4.0	11.4	1.1
Rep Moldova	39	103	173	174	194	$	0.7	11.9	7.1	7.1							20.9	4.1	14.2	10.9
Romania	359	1,061	1,234	1,141	1,417	€	-2.7	18.2	13.7	7.1	17.9	-1.1	17.3	26.5	10.2	17.9	30.2	8.0	19.4	18.6
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	0.9	-0.2		-0.7	1.4	2.8			4.2	6.7	4.5	-1.0
Ukraine	394	3,125	3,576	3,788	4,294	$	5.9	13.4	6.3	6.3							11.3	15.2	15.7	4.8
Uzbekistan	27	28	99	121	..		..	..												
Southern/Mediter. Eu.	*91,553*	*139,833*	*161,415*	*157,579*	*176,675*															
Albania	389	860	1,816	1,626	1,628	€	-5.8	-4.7	5.9	5.9		5.9					8.3	-9.4	-12.0	7.0
Bosnia & Herzg	233	521	671	594	628		-7.1	0.7	3.1	3.1							-5.1	-5.5	9.5	-2.5
Croatia	2,782	7,463	8,898	8,259	9,187	€	-2.3	5.9	19.2	19.2							-15.4	9.1	7.8	-2.9
Cyprus	1,941	2,318	2,195	2,108	2,520		1.0	13.8	41.3		7.3		-16.1	14.5	15.7		3.1	21.1	12.2	5.9
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	38	89	218	197	239	€	-4.3	14.5	3.0	1.2	4.5	-7.1	4.6	2.9	6.1		19.2	5.7	25.9	3.7
Greece	9,219	13,349	14,506	12,742	14,623		-7.6	9.3	-10.0	-12.7	-9.6	-11.5	-8.4	-13.9	-7.1		-2.1	10.4	10.5	5.6
Israel	4,114	2,866	3,741	4,768	4,849	$	27.5	1.7	9.3	5.2	12.8	7.4	12.2	13.3	13.0		7.7	1.6	5.4	-2.3
Italy	27,493	35,398	40,249	38,786	43,000		1.4	5.6	1.3	-1.8	3.3	-7.7	2.9	6.4	0.8		4.9	4.3	8.9	1.6
Malta	587	755	892	1,079	1,265		27.2	11.7	-2.1	-2.1							16.3	22.8	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	5.4	7.2	4.1	2.5	3.2	5.4	3.8		6.9	10.1	7.3	4.1
Serbia	..	308	989	798	992	€	-2.0	17.4	7.9	14.8		5.6	-7.6				6.4	19.2	22.5	16.9
Slovenia	965	1,805	2,516	2,552	2,717		6.7	1.4	5.6	4.8	6.3	6.0	3.2	8.2	7.9		-0.4	-0.2	1.9	4.0
Spain	29,967	47,970	53,177	52,525	59,892		3.9	8.6	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-1.7	-4.1	0.7	1.9		6.7	12.2	8.8	5.7
Turkey	7,636	18,152	21,250	20,807	23,020	$	-2.1	10.6	-0.8	-9.6	3.8	-14.4	3.7	1.1	6.2	0.2	28.5	17.8	8.9	-1.0

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO September 2012)

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

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

	Full year						Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)											
	Series	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	10/09	11/10	Series	2012*							2011			
						(1000)		(%)		YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asia and the Pacific		**110,143**	**153,598**	**181,059**	**204,953**	**218,122**	**13.2**	**6.4**		**8.0**	**8.5**	**7.5**	**8.1**	**6.8**	**7.6**		**4.9**	**6.0**	**8.2**	**6.9**
North-East Asia		*58,349*	*85,932*	*98,017*	*111,508*	*115,779*	*13.8*	*3.8*		*7.8*	*7.7*	*7.9*	*9.2*	*7.1*	*7.2*		*2.1*	*0.7*	*5.1*	*7.3*
China	TF	31,229	46,809	50,875	55,665	57,581	9.4	3.4	TF	0.0	3.2	-1.1	-1.6	-0.6	-1.0	-4.9	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	6.3	8.6	5.0	4.7	2.5	8.0	3.6	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	44.2	9.5	96.7	164	87.0	58.6	50.5	-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	21.8	22.0	24.5	28.3	26.8	18.9	14.4	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	5.4	0.0	2.5	1.7	-0.7	6.7	16.2	11.0
Mongolia	TF	137	339	411	456	456	10.8	0.0	TF	-2.3	-4.0	-1.3					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	25.5	22.3	28.0	25.6	27.3	31.4	27.2	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*		*8.6*	*9.7*	*7.4*	*7.6*	*6.8*	*7.8*		*8.0*	*14.3*	*14.2*	*6.5*
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	25.6	27.8	25.5	24.3	22.6	29.8	18.7	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	5.4	11.0	4.8	3.0	8.4	3.1	-5.9	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	11.3	11.3						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	1.7	3.2	7.6		-3.7	-4.8	4.7	5.4
Myanmar	TF	208	232	243	311	391	27.7	25.9	TF	35.9	33.2	40.2	34.6	53.4	32.8		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	11.7	16.0	7.0	10.2	6.4	4.5		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	12.3	14.7		8.9	8.7			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	8.3	8.1	10.0	8.6	10.5	11.1	4.6	14.0	53.3	31.1	-1.6
Timor-Leste	TF		..	44	45	50	0.9	12.8	VF								6.6	2.2	15.0	29.3
Vietnam	VF	2,140	3,478	3,747	5,050	6,014	34.8	19.1	VF	10.8	24.5	3.0	17.5	-4.5	-6.0	-7.9	11.4	25.0	9.4	30.8
Oceania		*9,632*	*10,976*	*10,897*	*11,559*	*11,661*	*6.1*	*0.9*		*5.4*	*4.6*	*6.4*	*3.8*	*4.1*	*11.7*		*-0.5*	*0.5*	*0.2*	*3.1*
Australia	VF	4,931	5,499	5,584	5,885	5,875	5.4	-0.2	VF	3.0	4.1	3.4	0.9	1.8	7.9	-1.1	-0.3	2.2	-2.5	0.3
Cook Is	TF	73	88	101	104	113	3.0	8.1	TF	6.1	5.2	9.2	6.2	-4.5	24.8	0.9	5.5	13.2	6.8	7.6
Fiji	TF	294	545	542	632	675	16.5	6.8	TF	1.6							4.3	12.9	5.4	4.9
French Polynesia	TF	252	208	160	154	163	-4.1	5.8	TF	3.2	0.4	5.7	5.5	8.1	3.6		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	13.6	8.1	22.1	23.1	17.3	25.4		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*	-36.2	-23.9	-49.6	-30.7	-97.0	-10.3		10.2	-2.7	-0.9	-7.4
N.Mariana Is	TF	517	498	345	375	336	8.4	-10.3	VF	18.8	12.0	28.5	41.9	20.2	24.6		-10.0	-15.9	-16.5	3.4
New Caledonia	TF	110	101	99	99	112	-0.8	13.5	TF	11.8	21.2	2.8	-0.8	-2.5	12.4		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	2.3	2.2	3.8	-1.1	0.1	15.1	-1.4	-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	-11.5	-11.5	78.7		-17.0	-0.7	12.3	2.7
Palau	TF	58	81	72	86	109	19.1	27.4	TF	18.6	23.0	13.6	5.3	7.3	28.5		11.9	47.3	28.4	28.6
Papua New Guinea	TF	58	69	124	147	163	18.5	11.1	TF	7.1	7.1						2.3	13.7	3.4	25.7
Samoa	TF	88	102	122	122	121	0.0	-0.8	VF	13.2	0.7	24.2	16.2	30.4	25.2		-1.4	-3.6	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	16.3	19.3	14.0	5.9	16.0	19.8		-16.6	3.1	1.3	-4.2
South Asia		*6,085*	*8,147*	*10,043*	*12,000*	*13,415*	*19.5*	*11.8*		*8.9*	*11.1*	*6.0*	*4.7*	*5.6*	*7.7*		*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	28.8	22.3	40.1	43.1	12.4	82.9	-1.1	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	6.6	9.5	4.2	3.2	4.7	4.8	2.1	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	2.8	3.3	0.9	-0.8	-1.4	6.1	6.1	12.8	22.8	18.9	17.4
Nepal	TF	464	375	510	603	736	18.3	22.1	VF(1)	18.5	27.0	13.3	14.3	9.3	16.2	9.2	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	16.7	21.1	15.6	9.0	17.5	21.6	7.8	34.1	40.7	30.0	23.3

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO September 2012)

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

(1) Air arrivals only

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

	Full year (US$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	10/09	11/10	2012*								2011*			
					(million)				YTD	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asia and the Pacific	**85,328**	**135,283**	**204,016**	**255,318**	**291,153**															
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	1.1	4.8	-0.2	4.4	0.6	0.1	-1.4	-4.8	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	42.5	13.9	80.5	75.9	111	78.0	61.6	53.0	-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	37.2	21.3	55.2	27.6	72.4	61.1	33.8	34.6	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	-21.3	-24.8	4.8	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*	*68,586*	*83,205*															
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	12.5	12.5		13.6					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	20,115	26,256		15.7	31.7	10.7	9.7	12.0						18.4	77.7	45.6	10.6
Timor-Leste	..	..	13	21	..		62	..												
Vietnam	..	2,300	3,050	4,450	5,620	$	45.9	26.3												
Oceania	*14,265*	*25,930*	*33,810*	*39,206*	*41,671*															
Australia	9,274	16,848	25,385	29,798	31,482		-0.2	-6.0	0.9	1.1	0.2	2.7	2.3	-1.8	0.0	2.3	-8.9	-6.3	-6.1	-2.7
Cook Is	36	91	103	110	..		-7.4	..												
Fiji	189	485	422	523	..		21.6	..									5.1			
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	5,527		-7.2	2.8	-6.4	-6.4							2.6	-4.6	4.3	8.5
Niue	..	1	2	2	..		12.2	..												
Palau	53	97	113	124	..	$	9.7	..												
Papua New Guinea	6	2	1	2	2		60.6	-1.9	-47.1	-47.1							54.5	0.0	-12.5	-45.5
Samoa	41	79	115	123	134		-2.7	1.6	15.1	4.8	23.6	7.1	10.1	36.3	25.6		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*	*9,407*	*14,900*	*18,932*	*23,209*															
Bangladesh	50	70	70	81	87		17.7	14.0									25.2	2.8		
Bhutan	10	19	32	35	48	$	10.0	36.2	43.8	35.8	57.4	34.6	68.0	23.5	92.4	-3	3.7	31.6	61.1	44.5
India	3,460	7,493	11,136	14,160	17,518		18.1	19.6	23.3	31.7	15.9	42.0	17.8	10.2	19.2	17.9	6.8	19.0	26.2	26.9
Iran	467	791	2,012	2,707	..	$	34.5	..												
Maldives	321	287	608	714	..	$	17.3	..												
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	-13.2	-21.1	6.9	-28.1	-10.3	19.5	45.6	11.8	-2.4
Sri Lanka	248	429	350	576	830		61.9	40.9									43.1	49.9	39.5	36.6

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	Series	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	10/09	11/10	Series	2012*							2011			
						(1000)		(%)		YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Americas		128,189	133,317	141,701	150,684	157,073	6.3	4.2		4.7	7.2	2.2	2.1	1.3	3.2		3.2	6.5	3.9	3.4
North America		91,505	89,891	93,046	99,183	102,129	6.6	3.0		3.9	8.1	0.5	0.4	-0.7	1.8		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	4.3	6.8	3.0	2.3	1.9	4.1		-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	-0.7	3.5	-3.2	-5.7	-6.4	2.6	-5.7	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		2.3	0.6			1.4	7.2	6.5	4.0
Caribbean		17,082	18,803	19,590	20,031	20,903	2.2	4.4		5.3	5.2	5.5	3.8	6.4	6.5		4.1	5.3	3.1	5.9
Anguilla	TF	44	62	58	62	66	7.1	6.1	TF	-2.8	5.7	-11.6	-12.2	-10.9	-11.7		8.1	19.5	-4.1	-1.4
Antigua,Barb	TF	207	245	234	230	241	-1.9	5.0	TF(1)	3.8	6.8	0.0	0.1	-1.3	1.2		2.6	9.5	6.3	2.3
Aruba	TF	721	733	813	824	873	1.4	5.8	TF	2.0	2.0	1.9	-2.0	1.0	7.2		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	2.5	3.2	-1.2		-3.1	-1.1	-3.1	0.7
Barbados	TF	545	548	519	532	568	2.6	6.7	TF	-1.9	2.3	-6.9	-6.7	-9.0	-4.8		5.9	6.7	11.3	3.4
Bermuda	TF	332	270	236	232	236	-1.5	1.6	TF	2.6	2.6						6.8	3.8	1.4	-4.8
Br.Virgin Is	TF	272	337	309	330	338	7.0	2.2	TF	1.9	3.3		-2.2				4.0	-2.2	-2.2	9.5
Cayman Islands	TF	354	168	272	288	309	6.0	7.2	TF	3.5	2.5	4.6	-2.6	7.5	10.2	3.7	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	5.4	5.3	6.4	4.8	7.1	8.2	3.0	11.5	9.4	2.5	3.9
Curaçao	TF	191	222	367	342	390	-6.9	14.2	TF	8.8	11.3	6.1	1.9	9.0	8.2		11.4	20.6	15.4	10.5
Dominica	TF	70	79	75	77	76	2.1	-1.3	TF	2.8	1.9	3.7	7.7	11.9	-10.3		-4.6	-5.4	5.8	-1.3
Dominican Rp	TF	2,978	3,691	3,992	4,125	4,306	3.3	4.4	TF	7.2	7.9	7.4	5.6	6.2	10.3	4.8	2.9	4.7	3.2	7.4
Grenada	TF	127	99	109	110	118	0.9	7.1	TF	-2.7	-1.6		-6.4				-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	3.4	0.6	6.5	2.2	8.5	9.5		4.4	2.4	-1.1	0.0
Martinique	TF	526	484	442	476	495	7.9	3.9	TF	1.6	8.0	-6.1	0.9	-6.5	-15.7		-2.4	11.6	4.7	4.0
Puerto Rico	TF	3,341	3,686	3,551	3,679	..	3.6	..	THS	6.7	4.8		8.1	11.9			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	0.9	3.3		-5.9				-1.0	-3.8	-3.8	21.6
St.Eustatius	TF	9	10	12	11	..	-5.5	..	TF											
St.Kitts-Nev	TF	73	141	93	99	98	6.0	-0.7	TF								-7.1	5.2	3.2	-2.7
St.Maarten	TF	432	468	440	443	424	0.7	-4.2	TF(1)	10.2	10.2						-2.9	-9.0	-7.4	1.5
St.Vincent,Grenadines	TF	73	96	75	72	74	-3.9	1.9	TF	5.4	12.2		-10.6	3.5			-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)	14.2	10.0	19.3	16.9	25.5	16.8		-3.7	-7.8	-3.0	9.2
Central America		4,346	6,301	7,640	7,908	8,256	3.5	4.4		6.8	7.0	6.5	2.8	7.0	10.1		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	0.5	14.6	13.1		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	5.8	6.7	7.3		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	7.9	6.4	9.5	-5.9	5.5	29.6		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	0.6	4.0	7.2		-3.2	0.8	2.7	1.5
Honduras	TF	471	673	870	863	871	-0.8	1.0	TF	2.8	3.3	5.4	7.3	6.3	2.5	-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		1.4	10.3			-2.2	10.9	2.7	8.7
Panama	TF	484	702	1,200	1,324	1,473	10.3	11.2	VF	4.7	3.9		5.3	7.7			17.0	18.8	14.9	14.2
South America		15,256	18,322	21,426	23,562	25,786	10.0	9.4		6.2	6.6	5.6	7.3	5.0	4.4		9.6	15.1	7.4	6.8
Argentina	TF	2,909	3,823	4,308	5,325	5,694	23.6	6.9	TF	1.6	1.6						10.9	10.9	7.2	-0.3
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	15.3	14.2	16.5	20.9	14.8	12.4	17.9	9.3	19.8	9.8	8.6
Colombia	TF	557	933	2,303	2,385	..	3.6	..	VF(2)	3.9	5.8	1.9	3.5	0.4	1.8		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	5.8	11.9	18.4		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	19.2	-0.5	15.1		-10.2	8.9	0.5	13.1
Paraguay	TF	289	341	439	465	524	5.9	12.6	TF	16.9	33.9	13.2	34.5	22.1	-12.9	-8.5	7.7	5.9	9.1	24.9
Peru	TF	828	1,571	2,140	2,299	2,598	7.4	13.0	TF	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3		16.7	12.4	12.7	10.4
Suriname	TF	57	160	150	204	220	35.9	7.9	TF	5.2	5.8		-2.2	12.6			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	-3.5	-4.0	-0.7	6.5	-3.1	-8.4	-8.1	39.0	28.0	11.0	7.9
Venezuela	TF	469	706	615	510	551	-17.1	8.2	VF	37.4	56.5	13.3	20.7	2.7	16.8		10.3	12.4	11.5	33.2

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

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

	Full year (US$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	10/09	11/10	2012*								2011*			
					(million)				YTD	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Americas	**131,356**	**145,478**	**166,093**	**180,758**	**198,559**															
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	6.3	6.9	5.3	8.0	-0.1	7.4	9.3	7.0	-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	8.9	12.7	6.8	15.5	9.8	5.4	5.4	4.2	8.6	15.5	15.3	9.4
Caribbean	*17,217*	*20,858*	*22,183*	*22,797*	*23,866*															
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	2,147		6.6	0.0									-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	535	385	..		..	..												
Cuba	1,737	2,322	2,051	2,187	..		..	..	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	5.9	5.9							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		4.8					1.0	3.3	-1.8	0.2
Martinique	302	280	420	472	..		18.2	..												
Montserrat	9	9	6	6	6		-3.1	2.7									18.1	-5.8	6.8	-6.5
Puerto Rico	2,388	3,239	3,473	3,598	..	$	3.6	..												
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	2,151	$	10.1	7.6	13.1	13.1							9.8	12.2	-3.1	10.5
El Salvador	217	361	319	390	415	$	22.1	6.4	75.8	75.8							-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	2.6	-7.5	3.4	4.9		-5.3	3.8	-1.2	-4.0
Honduras	260	463	616	627	639	$	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.7	5.1	14.0	7.4	5.8	2.0	-5.1	-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	20.6	21.4	19.8	22.3	23.7	17.4	18.1		9.6	12.0	20.4	17.5
South America	*9,217*	*12,403*	*18,475*	*20,150*	*22,918*															
Argentina	2,904	2,729	3,960	4,942	5,349	$	24.8	8.2	-2.4	-2.4							6.1	24.9	16.3	-5.8
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	7.2	9.8	1.7	3.4	5.8	0.9	-2.0	14.7	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	4.0	4.0							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	13.6	25.6	10.6	23.9	25.5	16.2	-7.5	-6.3	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	1.5	-6.8	31.5	-6.0	26.6	37.0	33.2	10.9	58.7	30.1	53.4	32.1
Venezuela	423	650	990	739	777	$	-25.4	5.1												

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO September 2012)

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

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

	Full year						Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)											
	Series	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	10/09	11/10	Series	2012*							2011			
						(1000)		(%)		YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Africa		**26,236**	**34,837**	**45,850**	**49,738**	**49,865**	**8.5**	**0.3**		**7.2**	**6.3**	**8.1**	**9.7**	**7.4**	**7.1**		**4.4**	**-1.8**	**-2.7**	**-1.2**
North Africa		*10,240*	*13,911*	*17,574*	*18,756*	*17,055*	*6.7*	*-9.1*		*10.5*	*8.9*	*11.7*	*12.7*	*15.0*	*8.6*		*-9.1*	*-9.7*	*-11.3*	*-6.1*
Algeria	VF	866	1,443	1,912	2,070	2,395	8.3	15.7	VF											
Morocco	TF	4,278	5,843	8,341	9,288	9,342	11.4	0.6	TF	-1.6	-4.8	0.8	-1.3	2.7	1.2		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	41.7	52.8	35.8	49.9	39.5	24.0		-44.1	-36.2	-29.0	-16.6
Subsaharan Africa		*15,996*	*20,926*	*28,276*	*30,982*	*32,810*	*9.6*	*5.9*		*5.7*	*5.3*	*6.1*	*8.3*	*3.9*	*6.0*		*10.6*	*3.1*	*4.5*	*1.3*
Angola	TF	51	210	366	425	..	16.2	..	TF											
Benin	TF	96	176	190	199	..	4.7	..	TF											
Botswana	TF	1,104	1,474	2,103	2,145	..	2.0	..	TF											
Burkina Faso	THS	126	245	269	274	..	1.8	..	THS											
Burundi	TF	29	148	212	142	..	-33.0	..	TF											
Cameroon	THS	277	176	498	573	..	15.1	..	TF											
Cape Verde	THS	115	198	287	336	428	17.0	27.4	THS	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	..	52.8	..	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)	3.0	-0.3	7.3	4.0	-4.0	21.7		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	13.2	7.1	18.8	19.9	21.7	14.9		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	0.1	-0.2	1.6	0.0	4.7	0.1	-2.4	5.1	6.8	1.1	0.7
Mozambique	TF		578	1,461	1,718	..	17.6	..	THS	-17.0	-17.0						29.7	-8.2	-5.4	-28.8
Namibia	TF	656	778	980	984	..	0.4	..	TF											
Niger	TF	50	58	66	74	..	12.7	..	TF											
Nigeria	TF	813	1,010	1,414	1,555	..	10.0	..	TF											
Reunion	TF	430	409	422	421	471	-0.3	12.1	TF								-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	..	11.1	..	TF*	-1.0	5.4	-9.3	-9.0	-7.2	-11.4		11.6	-3.3	-16.2	-21.0
Seychelles	TF	130	129	158	175	194	10.8	11.4	TF	6.7	8.8	5.3	4.5	5.8	5.9	4.9	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	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	10.8	10.5		15.0	7.0			7.1	-1.3	2.2	5.2
Swaziland	TF	281	837	909	868	879	-4.5	1.3	VF	-6.0	-4.4	-7.7	-9.0	-9.6	-3.7		-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	..	17.3	..	TF											
Zambia	TF	457	669	710	815	..	14.8	..	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 September 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 (Mobassa), as well as by cruise ships

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

	Full year (US$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011*	Series	10/09	11/10	2012*								2011*			
					(million)				YTD	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Africa	**10,328**	**21,995**	**28,375**	**30,395**	**32,516**															
North Africa	*3,822*	*7,037*	*9,896*	*9,661*	*9,468*															
Algeria	96	184	267	219	..	$	-18.0	..												
Morocco	2,039	4,621	6,557	6,703	7,307		6.8	4.8	-2.0	-1.2	-2.7	-9.5	4.3	-5.0	-7.3		16.9	8.9	-1.1	0.5
Sudan	5	89	299	94	..	$	-68.4	..									-9.4	15.2	0.0	
Tunisia	1,682	2,143	2,773	2,645	1,805		1.1	-32.9	32.8	32.8							-28.3	-65.4	-25.1	-15.8
Subsaharan Africa	*6,506*	*14,959*	*18,479*	*20,734*	*23,048*															
Angola	18	88	534	719	..	$	34.6	..												
Benin	77	103	131	149	..		19.1	..												
Botswana	222	562	228	218	..		-9.2	..												
Burkina Faso	19	45	64	72	..		18.5	..												
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	..												
Djibouti	8	7	16	18	..		12.6	..												
Ethiopia	57	168	329	522	758	$	58.7	45.2									100	104	10.6	
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	884	$	15.9	10.5	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	24	44	47	34		14.4	-24.4												
Mali	40	148	192	205	267		12.0	24.3												
Mauritius	542	871	1,117	1,282	1,488		10.5	8.3	10.5	15.2	4.5	0.0	12.4	-1.1	1.4		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	20.3	20.3							20.4	19.5	9.9	19.9
Niger	23	43	66	79	..		25.6	..												
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	$	-2.1	..												
Sao Tome Prn	10	7	10	9	..	$	-2.1	..												
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 September 2012)

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

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

	Full year						Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)											
	Series	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	10/09	11/10	Series	2012*							2011			
						(1000)		(%)		YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Middle East		**24,090**	**36,271**	**52,446**	**59,914**	**55,736**	**14.2**	**-7.0**		**0.9**	**-0.4**	**2.0**	**-2.4**	**5.3**	**3.6**		**-6.9**	**0.4**	**-4.5**	**-12.5**
Bahrain	TF	2,420	3,914	..	..	..	..	..	VF								-26.7	-38.8		
Egypt	TF	5,116	8,244	11,914	14,051	9,497	17.9	-32.4	VF	23.4	32.0	22.4	30.8	19.3	16.1	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	4,557	3,975	20.3	-12.8	TF	8.1	5.5		5.4	19.5			-1.9	-18.2	-23.6	-10.8
Kuwait	THS	78	104	297	207	..	-30.3	..	THS											
Lebanon	TF	742	1,140	1,844	2,168	1,655	17.6	-23.7	TF	-12.4	-7.9	-7.7	-8.8	-0.9	-11.6	-28.4	-13.4	-24.1	-31.3	-19.9
Oman	TF	571	896	1,524	..	..	..	..	THS*	13.5	14.1	12.9	21.9	3.4	11.2		-8.9	22.1	38.4	-13.4
Palestine	THS	310	88	396	522	449	31.9	-14.1	THS	0.7	-14.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0		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	-16.9	-16.9						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	2.8	15.3	17.7		10.8	4.9	13.6	8.9
Yemen	THS	73	336	434	536	..	23.5	..	TF											

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO September 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*			
					(million)				YTD	Q1	Q2	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Middle East	**16,754**	**26,599**	**42,185**	**51,662**	**47,160**															
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	13.4	23.6	7.5	120	14.2	9.6	-0.4	4.0	-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	6.6	6.6							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	..	$	18.4	..												
Libya	75	250	50	60	..		21.3	..												
Oman	221	429	689	770	926		11.7	20.3												
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	486	622	..	$	28.0	..												

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO September 2012)

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

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The 6th UNWTO/PATA Forum on

Tourism Trends and Outlook

Collaboration and Partnership: Sharing for Better Practices

11-13 October, 2012
Guilin, China

This 6th edition of the Forum is jointly organised by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), hosted by Guilin Municipal People's Government and in collaboration with Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

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

The two-day forum will be divided into two sessions:
- The technical sessions (on the first day) are aimed at a selected audience. The session will provide practitioners and academics with the opportunity to exchange the latest tourism research results and views on the inbound and outbound tourism trends with examples or best practices from a selected group of destinations and source markets in Asia and the Pacific. They will include the perspectives of both the public and private sectors.
- The plenary sessions (on the second day) are open to a broad audience. These sessions, conducted by renowned international speakers from the tourism sectors, will be devoted to the current issues in tourism of the year. The long-term prospects and strategies for future tourism development in the Asia Pacific will also be discussed.

The Forum is aimed at participants from the following areas:
- Senior tourism policy, management, marketing and research officials from National Tourism Administrations, National Tourism Organizations, regional and local Tourism Administrations and Tourism Organizations
- Practitioners from tourism industries (tour operators, hotels, transport services, financial bodies, consultancy firms, etc)
- Research institutions and universities

For more information:
www.unwto.org/asia/guilinforum/en/guilin.php

Air transport data

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

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

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

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Preliminary Air Transport Statistics

	Revenue Passenger-Km (RPK)										Capacity		Load factor		Passengers	
	2011	10/09	11/10	12*/11 Monthly data							11/10	12*/11	2011	2012*	11/10	12*/11
				YTD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		YTD		YTD		YTD
	(billion)		(%)	(% on previous year)								(%)		(%)		(%)
International Air Transport Association (IATA), Monthly International Statistics (MIS) - Scheduled traffic by region of airline registration																
Total	5,157	7.7	5.9	6.5	6.1	8.7	7.8	6.1	4.6	6.2	6.3	4.7	78.1	78.1		
Domestic	1,910	6.8	4.3	4.8	6.5	7.4	4.4	4.1	2.8	4.1	3.2	4.2	79.3	78.7		
International	3,247	8.3	6.9	7.5	5.9	9.5	9.9	7.3	5.7	7.4	8.2	4.9	77.4	77.8		
North America	481	7.4	4.1	2.3	-0.4	4.8	5.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.1	0.5	80.7	80.2		
Latin America	145	13.2	10.2	10.0	9.1	15.0	8.8	9.0	7.3	11.2	9.2	8.2	77.2	78.3		
Europe	1,289	5.0	9.5	6.5	5.4	7.7	8.8	5.8	4.3	7.3	10.2	3.8	78.9	78.6		
Africa (incl. Egypt)	106	12.0	2.1	10.5	-2.5	24.8	16.9	8.7	10.2	10.1	4.8	9.7	66.9	64.9		
Middle East (incl. Israel, Iran)	358	17.7	8.8	18.1	14.7	24.1	20.9	15.7	15.7	18.2	9.5	12.9	75.5	77.5		
Asia and Pacific	868	9.1	4.0	7.0	6.7	5.9	9.0	8.7	5.5	6.0	6.3	4.5	75.9	77.3		
Airlines for America (A4A) - Scheduled Passenger Traffic Statistics A4A US Member Airlines																
Scheduled mainline service	1,128	3.3	3.1	1.3	-0.5	4.4	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	3.7	0.0	81.2	82.3	2.6	1.4
Domestic (incl. USA-Canada)	750	1.5	2.7	1.0	0.0	4.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.0	82.7	83.5	2.5	1.2
International	379	7.1	3.9	2.0	-1.4	4.2	4.5	1.4	2.2	1.4	7.0	0.0	78.4	80.0	3.2	2.1
Atlantic	178	2.5	4.1	-2.5	-3.0	1.5	1.1	-5.2	-4.3	-3.0	8.6	-5.1	77.2	79.3	3.5	-2.3
Latin	102	11.2	4.5	4.0	1.0	7.1	4.5	2.2	3.5	6.4	3.9	2.3	78.9	80.2	3.9	3.3
Pacific	99	12.2	3.0	7.6	-2.1	4.4	10.2	14.5	14.2	5.7	7.7	6.6	80.2	81.0	0.5	7.1
Asociación Latinoamericana de Transporte Aéreo (ALTA) - Member Airlines Traffic Data																
Total	210	11.3	5.1	7.9	5.7	11.0	2.9	3.7	2.7	9.6	2.9	7.7	74.9	75.3	3.8	5.9
Latin America (dom. & int.)	143	14.0	7.0	9.1	5.1	10.6	2.6	4.0	3.0	10.3	4.9	9.8	72.6	72.6	4.6	5.9
Extra Latin America	67	6.1	1.3	5.3	11.2	15.1	6.2	0.3	0.6	3.2	-1.6	2.8	80.5	82.0	-2.7	6.3
Association of European Airlines (AEA) - Passenger Traffic of AEA Member Airlines																
Total scheduled	835	2.8	8.1	5.8	4.8	7.3	8.9	4.7	3.2	6.6	9.0	2.8	77.3	77.4	7.2	3.8
Domestic	50	2.1	3.1	0.9	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.7	-0.2	1.2	1.9	-1.3	68.9	68.3	2.8	-0.1
Total International	785	2.8	8.4	6.2	5.0	7.8	9.3	5.0	3.4	6.9	9.5	3.1	78.0	78.0	8.7	5.1
Intra Europe (cross-border)	200	3.2	9.8	5.3	6.9	6.8	7.2	4.6	2.5	5.0	8.1	2.0	71.8	71.4	9.9	4.3
North Africa	8	6.2	-22.3	18.5	-8.6	30.1	31.7	19.5	22.3	24.6	-18.2	4.7	67.2	69.4	-22.5	22.9
Middle East	33	3.4	5.1	4.6	3.8	1.6	4.4	1.1	5.3	11.5	7.7	0.9	69.8	70.6	6.1	8.1
Total long-haul	545	2.5	8.7	6.4	4.8	8.2	10.1	5.2	3.4	7.2	10.9	3.7	81.3	81.3	8.7	5.9
among which:																
North Atlantic	205	1.5	8.2	4.3	3.8	6.7	9.3	1.1	1.2	5.3	10.0	0.8	82.6	82.8	7.7	3.9
Mid Atlantic	55	3.8	9.8	2.7	1.1	4.7	9.7	1.2	-2.0	1.1	10.6	-0.1	82.0	84.0	9.1	2.3
South Atlantic	60	6.5	12.7	16.3	19.7	26.0	14.4	10.5	12.2	15.4	12.6	15.6	85.0	84.3	12.0	13.9
Far East/Australasia	163	2.8	8.7	7.4	1.3	5.1	10.6	11.0	6.6	10.1	13.7	4.8	79.7	79.8	10.3	7.7
Sub Saharan Africa	61	2.5	5.9	5.0	5.0	7.1	8.0	3.9	0.6	4.9	5.7	3.1	77.5	75.8	6.3	5.6
Association of Asia Pacific Airlines (AAPA) - Consolidated Passenger Traffic																
International operations	730	10.2	3.8	7.4	3.8	5.0	9.3	9.6	6.1	8.1	6.5	5.1	76.4	77.5	3.7	8.7
Arab Air Carriers Organization (AACO) - AACO members' scheduled operations																
Total	393	17.5	7.6	12.8	7.4	15.8	16.5	9.8	11.8	16.1	8.5	9.7	73.5	69.4	4.6	6.2

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

[1] All IATA carriers

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Hotel performance by region

	Occupancy (%)			Average Room Rate			RevPAR		
	year-to-June			year-to-June			year-to-June		
	2012*	2011	Change	2012*	2011	Change	2012*	2011	Change
		(%)	(%p)		US$	(%)		US$	(%)
Americas	61.1	59.2	1.9	108	104	3.9	66	61	7.2
North America	60.9	59.0	1.9	106	102	4.0	65	60	7.4
Caribbean	70.3	66.7	3.6	187	179	4.2	131	120	9.9
Central America	62.7	63.5	-0.8	121	119	1.8	76	75	0.6
South America	64.4	65.8	-1.4	146	142	3.2	94	93	0.9
Asia and the Pacific	66.0	64.4	1.5	141	137	3.3	93	88	5.7
North-East Asia	63.3	61.3	2.0	130	123	5.9	82	75	9.3
South-East Asia	71.0	68.8	2.2	141	135	4.5	100	93	7.8
Australia & Oceania	72.0	71.0	1.0	174	169	2.8	125	120	4.3
Central & South Asia	60.9	62.1	-1.2	152	169	-9.7	93	105	-11.5
Africa & Middle-East	60.6	55.4	5.2	162	165	-1.5	98	91	7.7
North Africa (incl. Egypt)	48.0	38.5	9.6	85	96	-11.2	41	37	10.8
Southern Africa	57.8	54.7	3.0	135	147	-8.0	78	80	-2.9
Middle East	67.6	63.5	4.1	199	194	2.8	135	123	9.5
					euro	(%)		euro	(%)
Europe	63.7	63.6	0.1	103	99	3.9	66	63	4.1
Northern Europe	68.0	67.3	0.7	97	92	5.2	66	62	6.3
Western Europe	64.3	64.1	0.3	117	115	1.8	75	73	2.2
Eastern Europe	56.3	54.6	1.7	93	88	5.9	52	48	9.2
Southern Europe	59.3	60.5	-1.2	99	96	3.1	59	58	1.1

Source: STR (North America) and STR Global. © 2012 STR and STR Global. All rights reserved; (%p: percentage points)

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Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-june)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Europe		**63.7**	**63.6**	0.1
Northern Europe		**68.0**	**67.3**	0.7
Denmark	Copenhagen	63.2	62.6	0.6
Iceland	Reykjavik	66.1	56.1	10.0
Ireland	Dublin	70.1	68.7	1.4
Norway	Oslo	67.5	61.2	6.3
United Kingdom	London	78.9	79.8	-0.9
Western Europe		**64.3**	**64.1**	0.3
Austria	Vienna	68.1	68.8	-0.7
Belgium	Brussels	66.7	67.4	-0.7
France	Paris	77.7	78.1	-0.4
Germany	Frankfurt	67.5	64.9	2.6
	Berlin	68.3	65.6	2.7
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	60.9	67.1	-6.1
Netherlands	Amsterdam	73.0	73.5	-0.5
Switzerland	Geneva	67.0	68.1	-1.1
	Zurich	68.0	72.2	-4.2
Eastern Europe		**56.3**	**54.6**	1.7
Czech Rep	Prague	63.8	60.7	3.1
Hungary	Budapest	57.3	58.2	-0.9
Poland	Warsaw	67.6	66.4	1.1
Russian Federation	Moscow	65.0	61.3	3.7
Slovakia	Bratislava	46.9	45.4	1.6
Southern Europe		**59.3**	**60.5**	-1.2
Greece	Athens	53.0	62.2	-9.2
Israel	Tel Aviv	75.7	76.8	-1.1
Italy	Milan	62.3	65.0	-2.7
	Rome	64.2	65.0	-0.8
Portugal	Lisbon	60.1	62.8	-2.7
Spain	Barcelona	69.5	68.2	1.3
	Madrid	65.4	66.3	-0.9
Turkey	Istanbul	73.3	70.3	3.0

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

Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-june)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Asia and the Pacific		**66.0**	**64.4**	**1.5**
North-East Asia		**63.3**	**61.3**	**2.0**
China	Beijing	67.0	63.9	3.1
	Shanghai	58.0	53.0	5.0
Hong Kong (China)	Hong Kong	83.2	82.9	0.3
Japan	Osaka	80.4	73.7	6.7
	Tokyo	81.2	67.5	13.7
Korea, Republic of	Seoul	79.8	78.6	1.2
Taiwan (pr. of China)	Taipei	72.9	71.1	1.8
South-East Asia		**71.0**	**68.8**	**2.2**
Indonesia	Bali	68.3	69.8	-1.5
	Jakarta	71.7	70.3	1.4
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	74.8	71.1	3.7
Philippines	Manila	73.5	73.6	-0.1
Singapore	Singapore	83.9	82.6	1.3
Thailand	Bangkok	68.0	63.5	4.5
	Phuket	73.6	71.5	2.1
Vietnam	Hanoi	64.6	62.4	2.2
Australia & Oceania		**72.0**	**71.0**	1.0
Australia	Sydney	80.6	81.5	-1.0
New Zealand	Auckland	75.7	76.5	-0.8
Central & South Asia		**72.0**	**71.0**	1.0
India	Bangalore	55.3	61.4	-6.0
	Delhi	63.1	65.3	-2.2
	Mumbai	64.1	65.6	-1.4

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Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-june)

		Occupancy (%) 2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Africa & Middle-East		**60.6**	**55.4**	5.2
Middle East		**67.6**	**63.5**	4.1
Jordan	Amman	73.4	55.2	18.2
Kuwait	Kuwait	55.8	59.1	-3.3
Lebanon	Beirut	58.9	49.7	9.2
Oman	Muscat	62.7	54.3	8.4
Qatar	Doha	58.0	66.0	-7.9
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	62.8	69.3	-6.4
Untd Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	60.8	66.6	-5.8
	Dubai	81.2	76.1	5.0
North Africa (incl. Egypt)		**48.0**	**38.5**	9.6
Egypt	Cairo	44.8	35.3	9.4
	Sharm El-Sheikh	53.9	37.0	17.0
Southern Africa		**57.8**	**54.7**	3.0
Kenya	Nairobi	60.9	65.4	-4.4
South Africa	Cape Town	61.1	57.0	4.1

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Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-june)

		Occupancy (%)		
		2012*	2011	Change (%p)
Americas		**61.1**	**59.2**	**1.9**
North America		**60.9**	**59.0**	**1.9**
Canada	Montreal	61.8	61.6	0.2
	Toronto	65.3	65.9	-0.6
	Vancouver	64.8	64.2	0.6
Mexico	Cancun	70.9	70.0	0.9
	Mexico City	61.8	61.1	0.7
United States	Phoenix, AZ	64.3	64.6	-0.3
	Anaheim, CA	71.9	69.9	2.0
	Los Angeles, CA	74.8	71.0	3.8
	San Diego, CA	70.3	67.3	3.1
	San Francisco, CA	77.8	75.8	2.1
	Washington, DC	68.8	67.9	0.8
	Miami, FL	79.1	77.7	1.4
	Orlando, FL	72.8	70.8	2.0
	Atlanta, GA	62.2	60.7	1.5
	Oahu Island, HI	84.0	79.0	5.0
	Chicago, IL	63.9	60.3	3.6
	New Orleans, LA	70.0	69.1	0.9
	New York, NY	80.0	77.2	2.8
	Dallas, TX	61.9	60.6	1.3
	Houston, TX	67.6	61.5	6.0
Central America		**62.7**	**63.5**	**-0.8**
Costa Rica	San Jose	62.2	61.2	1.0
South America		**64.4**	**65.8**	**-1.4**
Argentina	Buenos Aires	65.1	68.5	-3.4
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	82.1	79.1	3.0
	Sao Paulo	63.3	67.4	-4.1
Chile	Santiago	72.8	70.8	2.0
Peru	Lima	70.6	72.6	-2.0

Source: STR Global

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Data for North America sourced STR

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Hospitality industry data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Meetings industry

ICCA

ICCA country and city ranking
measured by number of meetings organised in 2011

Rank '11	Country	# Meetings 2011	Rank '11	City	# Meetings 2011
1	United States	759	1	Vienna	181
2	Germany	577	2	Paris	174
3	Spain	463	3	Barcelona	150
4	United Kingdom	434	4	Berlin	147
5	France	428	5	Singapore	142
6	Italy	363	6	Madrid	130
7	Brazil	304	7	London	115
8	China	302	8	Amsterdam	114
9	Netherlands	291	9	Istanbul	113
10	Austria	267	10	Beijing	111
11	Canada	255	11	Budapest	108
12	Switzerland	240	12	Lisbon	107
13	Japan	233	13	Seoul	99
14	Portugal	228	14	Copenhagen	98
15	Republic of Korea	207		Prague	98
16	Australia	204	16	Buenos Aires	94
17	Sweden	195	17	Brussels	93
18	Argentina	186		Stockholm	93
19	Belgium	179	19	Rome	92
20	Mexico	175	20	Taipei	83
21	Poland	165	21	Kuala Lumpur	78
22	Finland	163	22	Hong Kong	77
23	Turkey	159	23	Dublin	76
24	Singapore	142	24	Shanghai	72
25	Denmark	140	25	Helsinki	71

Source: International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)

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

	GDP	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)														
	US$ bn	Change over previous year					Current projections						Trend[1]			Average
	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	11-10	12*-11	13*-12*	1995-2010
World (PPP[2] weighted)	**69,660**	**5.4**	**2.8**	**-0.6**	**5.3**	**3.9**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**4.6**	**4.7**	**- -**	**–**	**+**	**3.9**
Memorandum: at market exchange rates		4.0	1.4	-2.2	4.2	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	- -	=	+	2.9
of which:																
Advanced economies	44,423	2.8	0.0	-3.6	3.2	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	- -	=	+	2.4
Emerging market and developing countries	25,237	8.7	6.0	2.8	7.5	6.2	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	- -	–	+	6.1

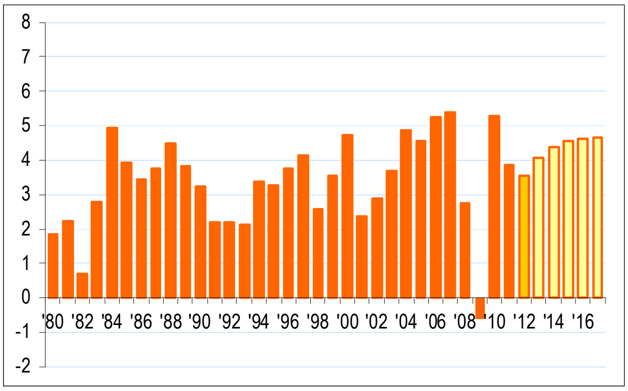
Source: Compiled by UNWTO from International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook (www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/weorepts.htm)

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

[2] Purchasing power parity

World

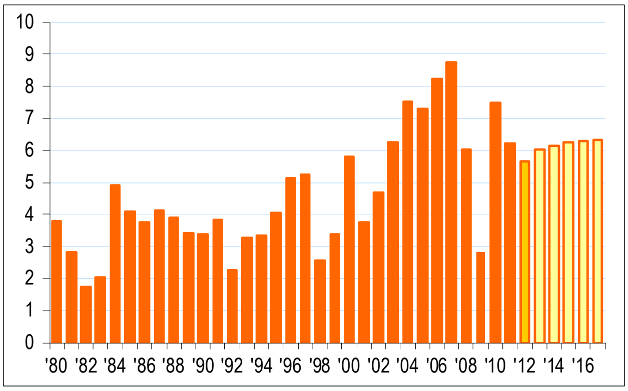
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Emerging market and developing countries

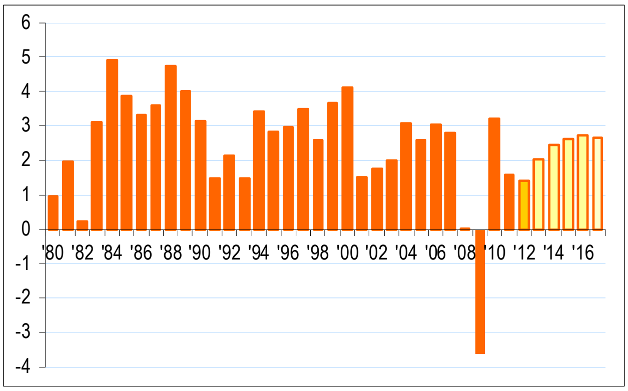
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

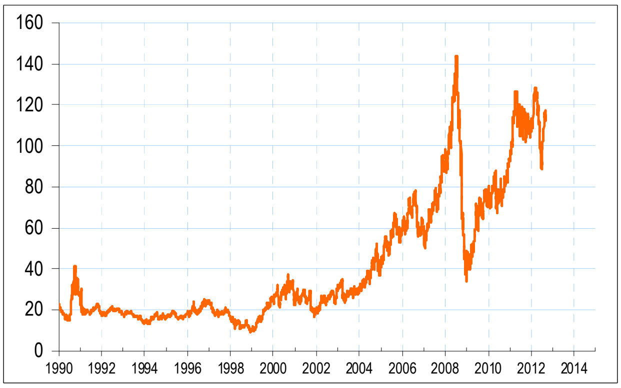
Advanced economies

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



Source: International Monetary Fund

Crude Oil Spot Price Brent (daily) (US$ per barrel)



Source: US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration

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

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

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

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

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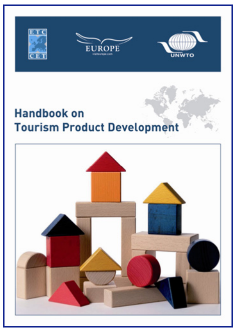
UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

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

Available in English, French, Spanish and Russian

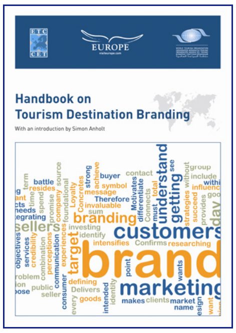
Handbook on Tourism Product Development



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

Available in English

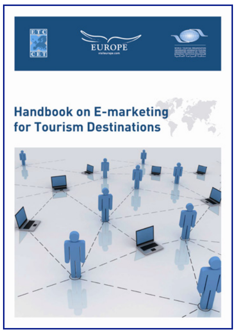
Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding



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

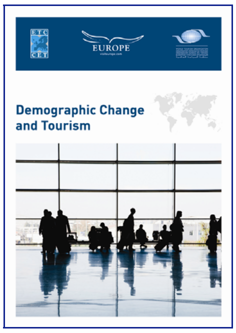
Handbook on E-marketing for Tourism Destinations



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

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.

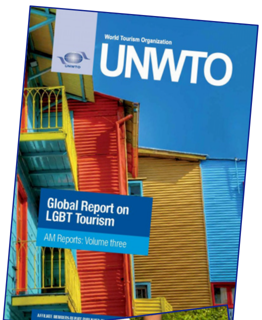
Available in English

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

Global Report on LGBT Tourism



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

The Power of Youth Travel

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

Available in English

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