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This issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* and its accompanying *Statistical Annex* include an analysis of preliminary results for international tourism for the period January-September 2013. It is based on arrivals and receipts data reported by destinations around the world, as well expenditure data reported by major tourism source markets. Furthermore, this issue includes data on hotel performance and the meetings industry.

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

## International tourism an engine for the economic recovery

In the first nine months of 2013, international tourism grew by 5%. The number of international tourist arrivals reported by destinations around the world increased by some 41 million between January and September, growing above UNWTO's initial forecast and creating an important stimulus for the receiving economies.

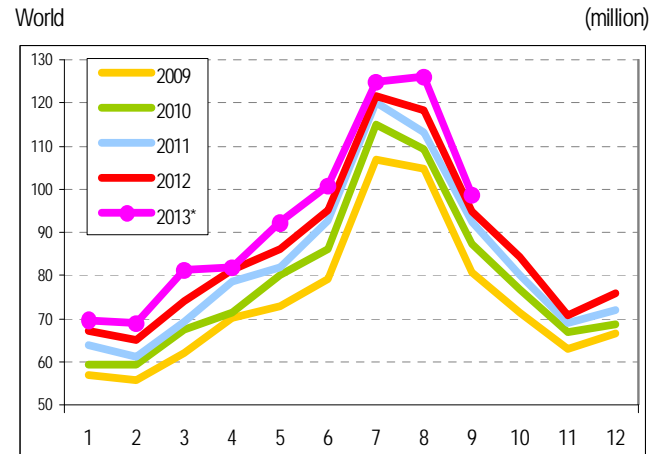
### *Sustained demand in many destinations drive world tourism*

Demand for international tourism remained strong throughout the first three quarters of 2013, despite a global economy remaining 'in low gear'. International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) grew by 5% in the first nine months of the year, to reach a record 845 million worldwide, an estimated 41 million more than in the same period of 2012. Growth was driven by Europe and Asia and the Pacific with both seeing a 6% increase in tourist numbers.

"International tourism continues to grow above expectations, supporting economic growth in both advanced and emerging economies and bringing much needed support to job creation, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the balance of payments of many destinations" said UNWTO Secretary-General, Taleb Rifai. "It is particularly encouraging to see the strong results in many

European destinations, where the tourism sector is, undoubtedly, one of the engines of the economic recovery."

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution



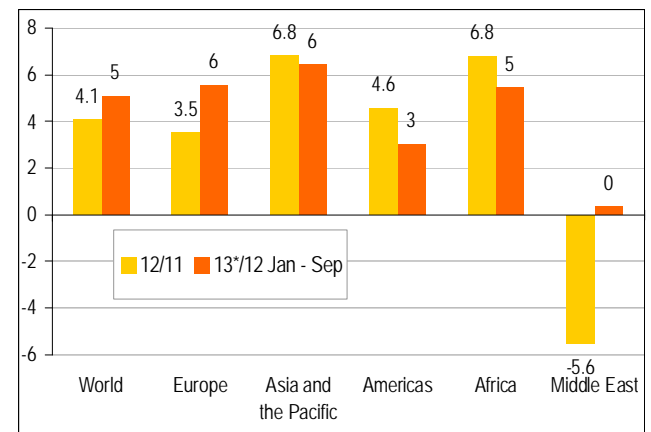
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

### *Europe beats expectations*

In Europe, the world's most visited region, international tourist arrivals grew by 6%, led by above-average results in Central and Eastern Europe (+7%) and Southern and Mediterranean Europe (+6%). This growth exceeds the initial forecast for 2013 and is double the average growth rate of international tourism in Europe since 2000 (+2.7% a year between 2000 and 2012).

Asia and the Pacific (+6%) continued to show robust results, bolstered by South-East Asia (+12%). The Americas (+3%) reported comparatively weaker results, with a better performance in North America (+4%) and Central America (+3%). In Africa (+5%), growth was fuelled by the recovery in North Africa (+6%), while the Middle East saw only a marginal increase (+0.3%).

International Tourist Arrivals (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

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

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

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

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Data collection for this issue was closed in early December 2013.

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is scheduled to be published on the occasion of the Spanish tourism fair Fitur (22-26 January 2014).

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

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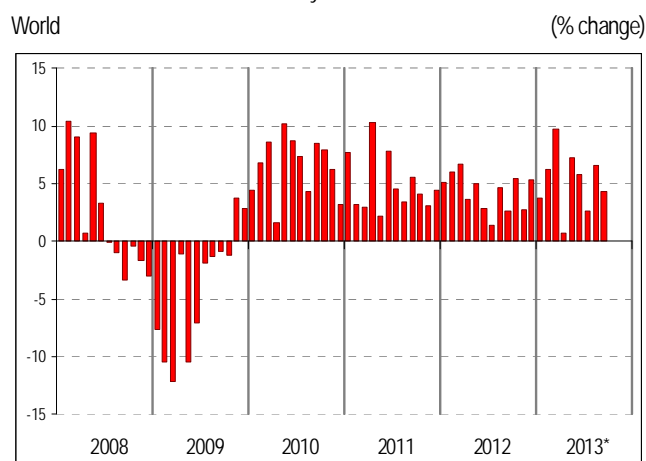
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## Quick overview of key trends

### International tourism demand up 5% through September 2013 compared to the same period of 2012

- As of early December this year, a total of 143 countries and territories have so far reported data on international tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) for at least three months of 2013 (out of 220). Of these, over three quarters (109 countries or territories) have reported an increase in tourist arrivals, with 36 countries (25%) enjoying double-digit growth, while 34 countries (24%) have posted a decrease. Close to 110 countries have already reported results for the nine months January-September 2013.
- Based on this sample of destinations that reported data, it is estimated that destinations worldwide recorded 845 million international tourists between January and September 2013, some 41 million more than the 804 million recorded in the same period of 2012. This increase corresponds to a growth of 5%, reflecting a generally robust tourism sector despite on-going challenges in some parts of the world.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- In September 2013 an estimated 99 million international tourists were recorded worldwide, up from 95 million in 2012 (+4%). The Northern hemisphere summer months of July and August achieved sound results with 3% and 6% growth respectively compared to the corresponding months of 2012. In absolute numbers, international arrivals topped 125 million in July and 126 million in August, while in June the 100 million arrivals mark was exceeded for the first time in that month. July was weaker than August, which can largely be attributed to a slowdown in travel during Ramadan in countries with large Muslim populations. This month of fasting for Muslims occurred mostly in July this year and travel tends to be strong before and after, but slow during, Ramadan.
- Boosted by an early Easter holiday (with a date shift from early April in 2012 to late March in 2013), the strongest growth in international tourist arrivals was recorded in March, when they increased by an estimated 10% compared to the same month last year. For the same reason, April was the

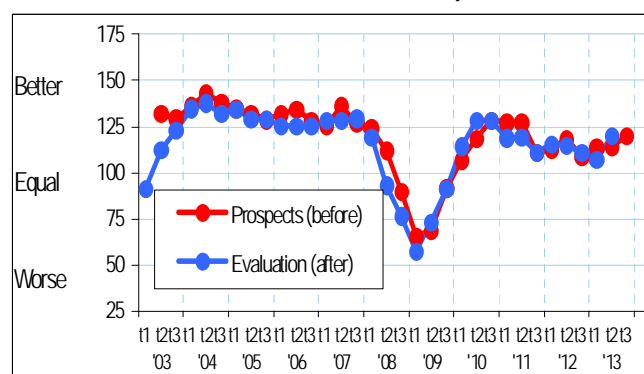
weakest month (+1%). May 2013 was also strong in tourism activity at +7%. February and June (both +6%) were just above the average for the whole period, while January was slightly below (+4%).

- Worldwide, international tourist arrivals grew at a solid 5% rate in the first nine months of the year compared to the same period of 2012, despite global economic growth 'in low gear', according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- Europe saw sustained growth in international arrivals (+6%) despite continuing economic challenges. Asia and the Pacific recorded 6% more arrivals, fuelled by South-East Asia (+12%). Results were weaker in the Americas with 3% more arrivals, driven in this case by North America (+4%). Tourist flows in Africa increased by 5% in line with the world average, led by North Africa (+6%). The Middle East only posted a slight increase (0.3%).

### Panel of Experts shows sharp improvement in confidence

- UNWTO's Panel of Experts confirms the positive trend in arrivals as reported by destinations. Its evaluation of the May-August period shows a significant improvement in confidence, while prospects for the last four months of 2013 remain upbeat as well.
- World tourism performed better than expected in the period May to August 2013 according to the business confidence survey conducted among UNWTO's Panel of Experts this September. The survey revealed a sharp increase in confidence among destinations and businesses, in particular among experts from advanced economies in line with the better than expected performance in world tourism. For the last four months of the year the Panel continues to be optimistic as well. (See full report in the October Barometer.)

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

### Air transport reservations for September-December 2013 up by 4%

- According to air transport booking data from business intelligence tool ForwardKeys, international air departures worldwide increased by 4% from May to August. Air travel within the same region (+4%) was slightly stronger than travel between regions (+3%). Travel within the same region was strongest in Africa and the Middle East (+8%), followed by the Americas (+6%), while Europe (+7%) experienced the strongest demand from other regions.



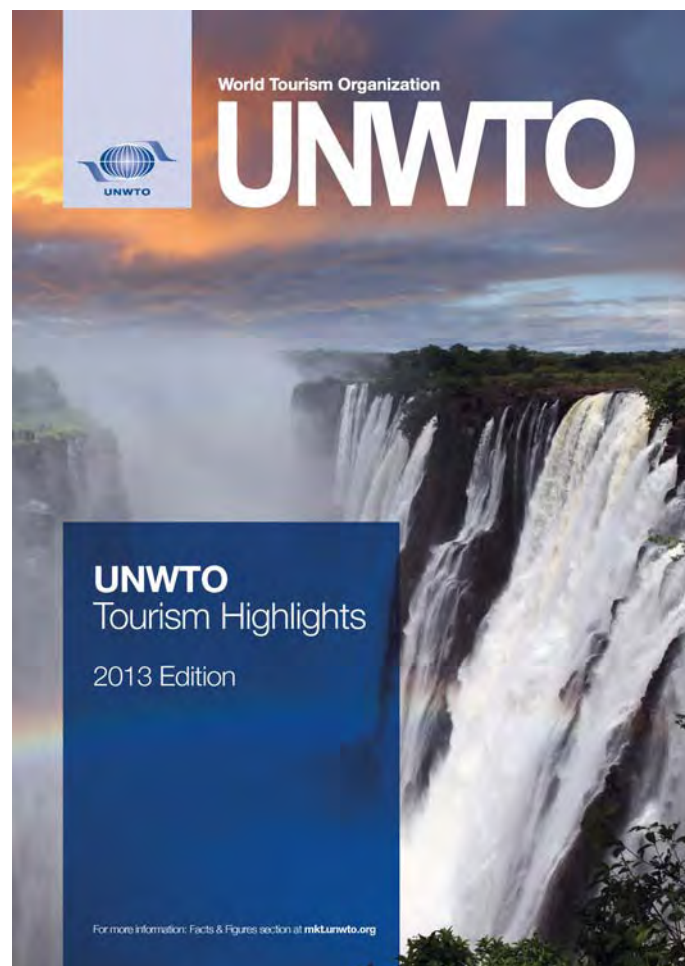
- Worldwide bookings for the September-December 2013 period show a continuation of trends, with reservations up by 4% compared to the same moment a year ago. Reservations for international trips within the same region (+5%) remain stronger than travel between different regions (+3%). International bookings were stronger from markets in the Americas (+8%), Asia and the Pacific (+4%) and Africa and the Middle East (+4%). Europe continues to be the major beneficiary of interregional traffic (+6% overall), with reservations from the Americas to Europe up by 7%, the same as from Africa and the Middle East, and from Asia and the Pacific by 3%. (See full report in the October Barometer.)

#### Outlook for full year 2013 and 2014

- At the beginning of the year UNWTO projected that international tourist arrivals would increase by 3% to 4% in 2013. With the strong results of the first nine months of the year in retrospect, it is almost certain that international tourism will exceed initial expectations.
- Growth is expected to continue through the remainder of 2013, but at a somewhat slower pace than in the first three quarters.
- The first three quarters of the year normally account for around 78% of the total arrivals count for the year.
- In September international tourism grew at slightly over 4%, and this rate of growth is expected to continue through the remainder of the year. The more than 50 countries that have already reported data up to October indicate that growth is maintained at comparable rate. For the full year 2013, this would bring growth close to 5%.
- UNWTO will announce detailed full year results for international arrivals in its traditional news conference on 20 January 2014 on the eve of Spanish tourism fair Fitur.
- Globally, demand for international tourism over the past few years has been very little affected by the economic volatility, with growth exceeding the average of 3.8% a year projected for the decade 2010-2020, according to UNWTO's long-term forecast *Tourism Towards 2030*.
- For 2014 growth is expected to continue but at a somewhat more moderate rate in the range of 3% to 4%. A comprehensive forecast by region will be included in the January 2014 issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*.

## UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2013 Edition

*UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2013 Edition*, presents a concise overview of international tourism in the world based on the results for 2012.



*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 *2013 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 in English, Spanish and French free of charge from <http://mkt.unwto.org/publications>

## International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	Full year					Share	Change			Monthly/quarterly data series													
										(percentage change over same period of the previous year)													
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	2012*	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*													2012*
					(million)	(%)			(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
World	677	807	949	995	1,035	100	6.5	4.9	4.1	5.1	6.7	4.7	4.5	7.3	5.8	2.6	6.5	4.3	6.2	3.6	2.8	4.2	
Advanced economies <sup>1</sup>	420	459	506	531	551	53.3	5.3	4.9	3.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	6.0	7.6	6.2	4.6	8.1	5.2	6.0	3.6	2.6	4.0	
Emerging economies <sup>1</sup>	256	348	442	463	484	46.7	7.9	4.8	4.4	4.9	7.8	5.2	2.6	7.0	5.4	0.1	4.8	3.1	6.3	3.7	2.9	4.4	
By UNWTO regions:																							
Europe	388.0	448.9	484.9	516.1	534.2	51.6	3.1	6.4	3.5	5.6	6.6	5.4	5.2	8.8	6.1	3.5	7.7	4.3	4.2	3.2	3.1	4.5	
Northern Europe	46.4	60.4	62.8	64.5	65.6	6.3	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.6	4.1	3.2	3.7	4.9	5.2	-0.3	7.9	4.7	4.5	2.5	-1.9	5.0	
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	154.4	161.5	166.7	16.1	3.9	4.6	3.2	4.4	4.2	3.5	5.1	8.5	4.9	4.6	8.8	0.6	5.0	3.3	2.0	4.0	
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	94.5	103.2	111.3	10.8	3.5	9.2	7.8	7.0	12.1	7.7	3.8	9.1	7.4	3.5	4.5	3.3	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.4	
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	132.6	156.4	173.3	186.9	190.7	18.4	2.5	7.9	2.0	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.4	10.3	6.9	3.8	8.2	7.5	0.7	0.8	3.2	2.1	
- of which EU-27	326.8	356.1	371.0	391.4	401.0	38.7	2.7	5.5	2.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	5.2	7.6	5.6	3.6	7.6	4.2	4.2	2.1	1.6	3.1	
Asia and the Pacific	110.1	153.6	205.1	218.6	233.5	22.6	13.2	6.6	6.8	6.4	7.1	5.0	7.2	5.9	7.0	5.3	7.0	9.5	8.5	7.6	4.7	6.9	
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	111.5	115.8	122.8	11.9	13.8	3.8	6.0	3.2	3.7	1.6	4.4	2.0	4.5	2.7	4.4	6.3	8.5	8.6	5.4	2.3	
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	70.0	77.5	84.2	8.1	12.5	10.7	8.7	11.8	12.8	10.5	11.9	12.1	11.1	9.0	11.3	15.8	9.5	7.2	3.6	14.3	
Oceania	9.6	11.0	11.6	11.7	12.1	1.2	6.1	0.9	4.1	4.1	5.0	3.0	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.9	3.2	4.5	5.2	2.9	3.9	
South Asia	6.1	8.1	12.0	13.7	14.4	1.4	19.5	13.9	5.2	5.2	3.5	4.6	7.7	6.2	5.0	7.0	8.4	7.6	6.6	2.7	7.3	6.9	
Americas	128.2	133.3	150.6	156.0	163.1	15.8	6.6	3.6	4.6	3.0	2.9	1.6	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.6	6.2	3.1	7.3	3.0	3.8	3.9	
North America	91.5	89.9	99.5	102.1	106.7	10.3	7.0	2.6	4.5	4.0	4.2	2.2	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	7.4	3.6	8.1	2.2	3.9	4.6	
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.1	20.8	2.0	1.6	3.0	3.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.9	0.3	3.1	0.5	-0.4	2.2	-1.3	4.0	3.9	3.0	1.1	
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.9	8.3	8.9	0.9	4.0	4.4	7.3	3.1	4.1	2.1	3.0	4.5	2.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	8.2	7.9	6.1	7.0	
South America	15.3	18.3	23.6	25.5	26.7	2.6	10.4	7.8	5.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	2.9	4.1	4.0	2.3	3.5	3.0	7.5	4.4	3.3	2.3	
Africa	26.2	34.8	49.9	49.6	52.9	5.1	9.3	-0.7	6.8	5.4	4.5	3.9	7.4	6.3	5.6	5.7	10.3	6.1	5.7	8.2	8.7	2.2	
North Africa	10.2	13.9	18.8	17.1	18.5	1.8	6.7	-9.1	8.3	6.1	2.4	3.6	9.8	9.2	4.3	7.4	15.2	6.4	12.7	12.6	7.8	1.1	
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	31.1	32.5	34.5	3.3	10.9	4.4	6.0	5.1	5.4	4.1	5.7	4.8	6.5	4.4	6.9	5.9	3.2	5.8	9.4	2.7	
Middle East	24.1	36.3	58.2	54.4	51.4	5.0	11.6	-6.4	-5.6	0.3	19.8	5.0	-23.1	4.8	2.8	-26.6	-20.2	-21.4	6.3	-8.3	-17.1	-6.1	

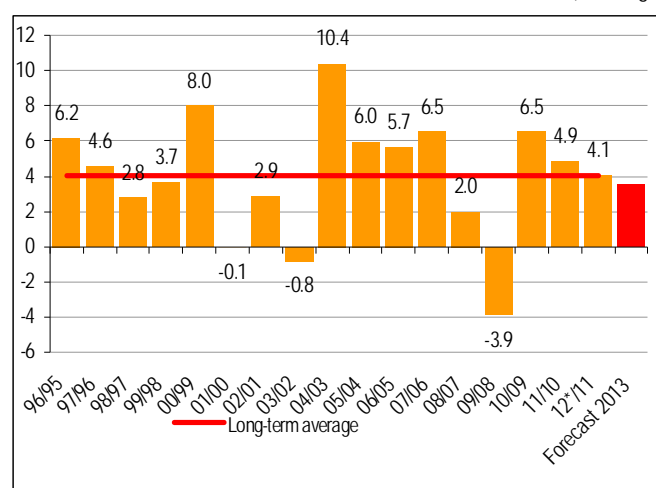
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

<sup>1</sup> Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2012, page 177,at [www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01](http://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, World (% 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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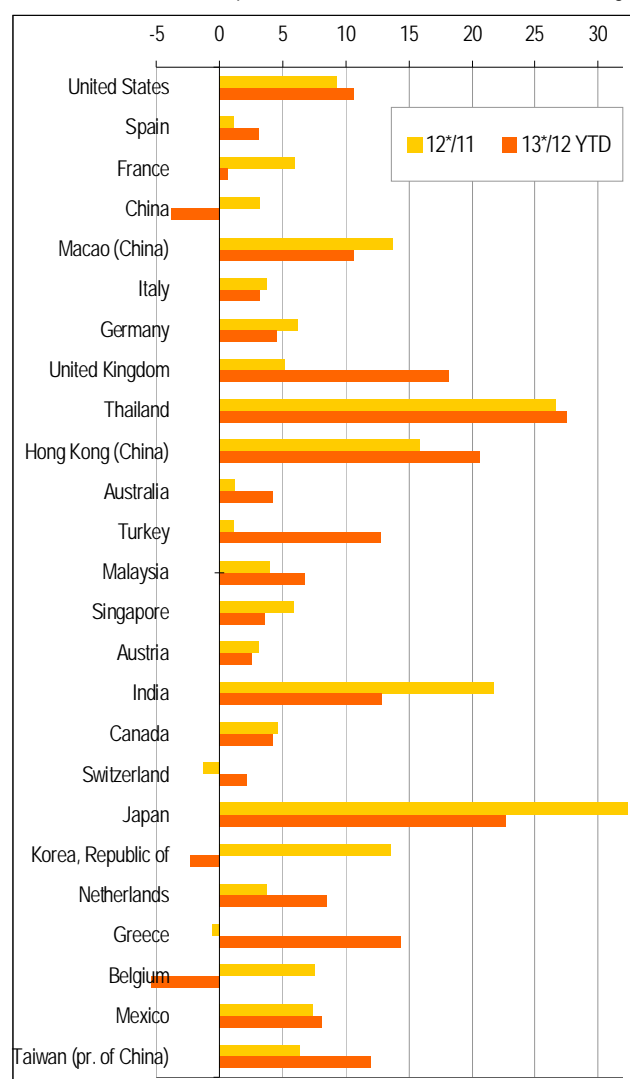
## International Tourism Receipts

### *Growth in tourism receipts confirms positive trend*

With few exceptions, the positive trend registered in international tourist arrivals is reflected in the international tourism receipts data reported by destinations worldwide for the first six to ten months of the year.

- Of 121 destinations reporting tourism receipts data for the first three to ten months of 2013, a total of 93 reported growth in earnings (77%), of which 31 in double digits (26%), while 28 (23%) posted declines. This indicates that earnings follow the positive trend seen in arrivals.

International Tourism Receipts (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- Among the 50 largest international tourism earners, receipts saw double-digit growth in 14 destinations: Thailand (+27%), Japan (+23%), Hong Kong (China) (+21%), the United Kingdom (+18%), the Russian Federation (+17%), the Philippines (+15%), Greece (+14%), India (+13%), Turkey (+13%), Taiwan (pr. of China) (+12%), Indonesia (+12%), Saudi Arabia (+11%), Macao (China) (+11%) and

the United States (+11%) in the first six to ten months of the year.

- Among the 10 largest international tourism earners, Germany (+4%), Spain (+3%), Italy (+3%) and France (+1%) also recorded growth in receipts, while China (-4%) reported a decline compared to the same period in 2012.

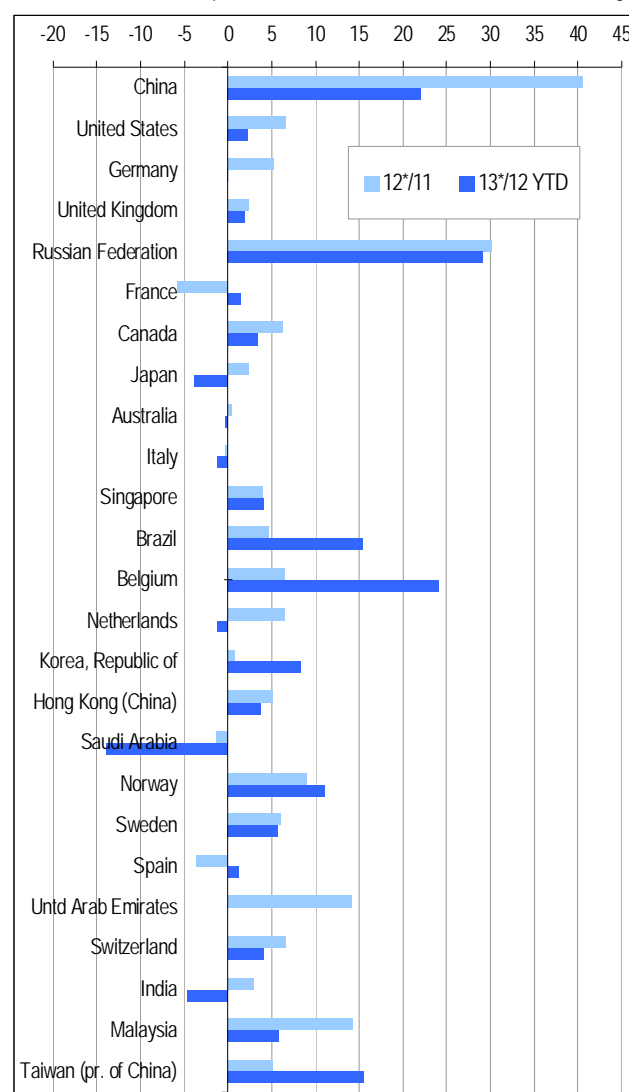
## International Tourism Expenditure

### *Exponential growth in outbound expenditure by China and Russia*

Emerging economies continued to play the leading role in tourism expenditure in the first six to ten months of 2013, with all BRIC countries except India reporting double-digit growth.

- So far, 46 out of the top 50 outbound markets have reported data on international tourism expenditure for most of January-October 2013. Of these, 33 (72%) saw expenditure increase, 11 of which in double digits (22%), while 11 (22%) reported declines.

International Tourism Expenditure (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©



- Among the top ten source markets, the Russian Federation (5<sup>th</sup> largest spender) led growth, with expenditure on trips abroad up by 29% in the first nine months of the year. This follows similar strong growth in recent years, as a result of which Russia has moved up from the 12<sup>th</sup> largest outbound market in 2000 to 5<sup>th</sup> largest in 2012 (US\$ 43 billion).
- China, which became the number one source market in the world last year (US\$ 102 billion), also continued to see rapid growth, posting a 22% increase in expenditure on outbound tourism through September 2013.
- Among the other BRIC economies, outbound expenditure was also strong in Brazil (+15%) (12<sup>th</sup> largest spender).
- Other markets with substantial growth were Egypt (+26%), Turkey (+24%), Colombia (+17%), Taiwan (pr. of China) (+16%), Ukraine (+15%), Indonesia (+15%), Norway (+11%), Qatar, the Republic of Korea and Israel (all three +8%). (Note the increase for Belgium is mostly due to a change in methodology.)
- The performance of advanced economy source markets was comparatively weaker: Canada (+3%), the United States (+2%), the United Kingdom (+2%) and France (+2%) grew moderately, while Germany reported zero growth and Japan, Australia and Italy saw declines in expenditure.
- It needs to be stressed that all this data is preliminary, and is likely to be revised upwards.

## Regional results

### Europe

International tourist arrivals in Europe were up by a solid 6% in the first nine months of 2013. Of all regions, Europe benefited most from the growth in tourism demand, with about 24 million more international arrivals than in the same period last year, up to an estimated 455 million. Despite the ongoing challenges in several European economies, international tourism is enjoying sustained demand from both intraregional and interregional source markets. This is particularly good news for some of the major destination countries where unemployment is a serious concern and where the tourism sector has been a vital source of job growth in the last decade.

Given that Europe is the world's largest tourism region with many mature destinations, a growth rate of 6% can be considered high. Growth has comfortably exceeded the initial forecast for 2013 and is double the average growth rate of international tourism in Europe since 2000 (+2.7% a year between 2000 and 2012).

Central and Eastern Europe (+7%) saw particularly good results, as did Southern and Mediterranean Europe (+6%). In the former, Georgia (+24%) recorded the highest growth in arrivals, followed by Kazakhstan (+22%), Latvia (+14%), Armenia (+12%) and Ukraine (+11%), while the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan and Slovakia all posted 10% growth.

In Southern and Mediterranean Europe (+6%), major destinations Spain (+5%) and Italy (+3%) saw sustained growth. Star performers, however, were Greece with 15% more international arrivals, and Turkey, Europe's 4<sup>th</sup> largest destination, with an 11% increase, while Portugal received 8% more international tourists. Some smaller emerging Southern European destinations such as Bosnia-Herzegovina (+21%), Albania (+16%), Serbia and FYR Macedonia (both +13%), also reported robust growth.

In Northern Europe and Western Europe (both +4%) results were comparatively more modest, although individual destinations saw strong growth. The world's top destination France reported an increase of 8%. Iceland (+15%), Ireland and Norway (both +7%), and the United Kingdom (+6%) all posted above average growth too. Other major destinations such as Switzerland, the Netherlands (both +5%), Germany and Austria (both +3%) also reported healthy figures.

### Asia and the Pacific

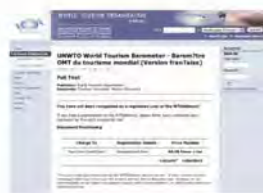
Asia and the Pacific (+6%) saw robust growth in the January-September period, boosted by South-East Asia (+12%), a subregion which has shown extraordinary momentum in recent years. Thailand reported a remarkable growth of 21% in international arrivals, fuelled by strong demand from China, Hong Kong (China), Taiwan (pr. of China) and the Russian Federation. Other destinations showing strong performances, albeit from a lower base, were Myanmar (+45%), Cambodia (+18%) and Lao PDR (+15%). The Philippines reported an 11% increase through September, though results for the last quarter will be impacted by

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the Bohol earthquake in October and typhoon Haiyan (locally known as 'Yolanda') that hit the Visayan Islands and other parts of the Philippine archipelago in November. Vietnam saw 10% more arrivals through October, while Singapore and Indonesia both recorded 8% growth.

North-East Asia, the largest Asian subregion in terms of international arrivals, recorded a more modest 3% increase, despite significant growth in Japan (+23%), the Republic of Korea and Taiwan (pr. of China) (both +9%), Hong Kong (China) (+8%) and Macao (China) (+6%). However, the healthy growth in these destinations was offset by a 4% decline in arrivals in the subregion's (and region's) major destination China. This contrasts with Chinese outbound travel and expenditure, which has boomed in recent years, and indeed during the past decade, with many destinations in and outside the region benefiting.

In South Asia (+5%), the Maldives (+18%) and Sri Lanka (+17%) both recorded considerable growth in arrivals, while India, the subregion's largest destination, reported an increase of 4%.

In Oceania (+4%), top destinations Australia and New Zealand reported 5% and 6% growth in arrivals respectively, while Guam saw a modest increase of 2%.

## The Americas

The first nine months of 2013 saw modest growth in international tourist arrivals to the Americas (+3%), with North America (+4%) exceeding the region's average, mainly attributable to the USA which reported a 4% increase through April (no data is yet reported beyond April, though, international tourism receipts through October (+11%) indicate a continuation of this positive trend).

Central America (+3%) performed in line with the average of the Americas, yet Belize (+8%), Panama and Nicaragua (both +4%) exceeded this growth rate. Costa Rica and Guatemala both recorded a 3% increase.

South America saw 2% more tourist arrivals than in the same period last year. While Peru (+12%), Colombia (+8%), Paraguay and Ecuador (both +6%) posted strong results in international arrivals, other destinations such as Argentina (-5%),

Venezuela (-4%) and Uruguay (-1%) all reported declines. So far, no figures are available for Brazil this year, but receipts figures indicate a rather flat trend.

The Caribbean (0%) saw flat figures this period, with the smaller destinations of Haiti (+20%), Aruba, the Cayman Islands (both +7%), Anguilla and Curaçao (both +5%) recording healthy increases in arrival numbers. Major destinations Puerto Rico (+2%) and the Dominican Republic (+1%) saw more modest growth over last year's figures. Cuba recorded a 1% decline in arrivals and Jamaica reported flat figures.

## Africa

Africa (+5%) recorded healthy growth this year through September, supported by the recovery of North Africa (+6%). As data is rather limited, this picture is still likely to change, however.

In North Africa (+6%), both Morocco (+7%) and Tunisia (+6%) reported solid results.

Subsaharan destinations (+5%) saw mixed results with Zimbabwe (+12%), the Seychelles (+12%) and Cape Verde (+9%) in the lead. South Africa, the largest destination in Subsaharan Africa, reported a 3% increase in tourist arrivals. On the other hand, Kenya and Reunion are still some 10% short of arrivals recorded during the same period last year.

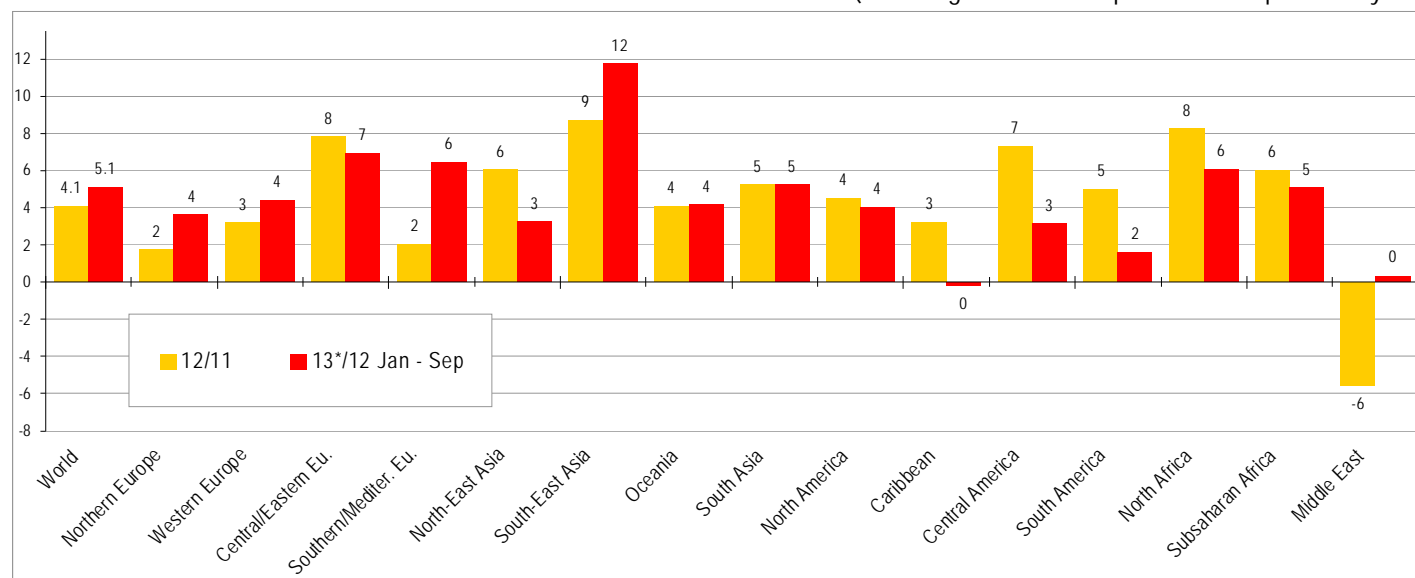
## The Middle East

Based on comparatively limited available data, the Middle East recorded practically zero growth in the first nine months of 2013 compared to the same period last year.

The United Arab Emirate of Dubai reported 10% growth in international arrivals. The region's major destination Saudi Arabia recorded a 7% increase in arrivals through August (revised data). Other destinations continued to suffer from the political tension in the region. Egypt experienced a drop in arrivals from July following the political developments, leaving overall figures down by 9% through September, after recording 12% growth in 2012 and 13% in the first half of 2013. Jordan (-7%) and Lebanon (-10%) also recorded declines.

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## Hospitality



### Hotel performance January-September 2013

According to STR Global and STR (North America) data, the global hospitality industry saw mixed performances among the different (sub)regions in the January-September 2013 period. The Americas and Africa and the Middle East posted positive results in all key measures – average occupancy, average daily room rate (ADR) and revenue per available room (RevPAR). Despite a drop in its ADR, but thanks to an increased occupancy, Europe's hotel occupancy continues on a positive track. On the other side of the spectrum, Asia and the Pacific experienced negative results in all three indicators, mostly due to the weak performance in North-East Asia.

### Europe

Europe's hotel industry recorded a 1.5 percentage points (%p) increase in occupancy to 68.2%. Occupancy rates were up in all European sub-regions, particularly boosted by a strong demand during the summer months. Despite

this demand, the European hotel industry suffered a 2% decrease in average daily rate (ADR) to 103 euro, although in Southern Europe ADR increased by 3%. The positive RevPAR in euro achieved by Southern Europe (+4% to 69 euro) was not sufficient to have a favourable impact on the almost flat RevPAR (+0.6% to 70 euro) recorded in Europe overall.

Among the selected European cities reporting occupancy rates, Luxembourg recorded the only double-digit occupancy increase, up 11%p to 74.3%. Occupancy was up in all reporting Eastern European markets (Prague, Budapest, Warsaw, Moscow and Bratislava). London hotels achieved occupancy levels above 80%. Dublin and Athens saw occupancy increase by 4%p and 3%p respectively. In contrast, Istanbul, Turkey reported the largest drop in occupancy influenced by concerns over the political unrest during the summer months (-5%p).

### Americas

The Americas registered positive results in all three key performance indicators in the period January-September 2013: an 0.9%p increase in occupancy to 63.9%, a 4% increase in average daily rate to US\$ 113, and a 5% increase in RevPAR to US\$ 72. North America and the Caribbean were able to increase their occupancy rates, ADR and RevPAR. Central America and South America recorded losses in all three metrics.

#### Hotel performance by region

	Occupancy (%)			Average Room Rate			RevPAR		
	Year-to-September			Year-to-September			Year-to-September		
	2013*	2012	Change	2013*	2012	Change	2013*	2012	Change
	(%)	(%)	(%p)	US\$	(%)		US\$	(%)	
<b>Americas</b>	63.9	63.0	0.9	113	109	3.7	72	68	5.2
North America	63.9	62.9	0.9	111	107	3.9	71	67	5.4
Caribbean	68.8	67.3	1.4	187	177	5.7	128	119	7.9
Central America	59.3	60.7	-1.4	114	115	-1.4	67	70	-3.7
South America	64.3	64.9	-0.6	137	139	-1.5	88	90	-2.4
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	67.5	67.6	-0.2	122	127	-3.8	82	86	-4.1
North-East Asia	66.4	67.2	-0.8	105	111	-5.5	70	75	-6.5
South-East Asia	71.1	69.6	1.4	141	137	2.7	100	95	4.8
Australia & Oceania	73.0	72.3	0.7	168	174	-3.5	123	126	-2.6
Central & South Asia	57.6	57.3	0.4	129	138	-6.9	74	79	-6.3
<b>Africa &amp; Middle East</b>	60.5	59.5	1.0	161	156	3.3	97	93	5.1
North Africa (incl. Egypt)	48.3	50.9	-2.6	85	83	2.3	41	42	-2.9
Southern Africa	59.7	58.5	1.3	126	131	-4.3	75	77	-2.3
Middle East	65.7	63.7	2.1	200	193	3.6	131	123	7.0
				euro	(%)		euro	(%)	
<b>Europe</b>	68.2	66.8	1.5	103	105	-1.5	70	70	0.6
Northern Europe	73.3	71.0	2.3	95	100	-4.8	70	71	-1.7
Western Europe	67.3	66.8	0.6	115	116	-0.3	78	77	0.6
Eastern Europe	61.9	60.0	1.9	86	89	-3.7	53	53	-0.7
Southern Europe	64.3	63.3	1.0	107	104	2.7	69	66	4.3

Source: STR (North America) and STR Global. © 2013 STR and STR Global. All rights reserved; (%p: percentage points)

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## Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-september)

		Occupancy (%)		
		2013*	2012	Change (%p)
<b>Europe</b>		<b>68.2</b>	66.8	1.5
<b>Northern Europe</b>		<b>73.3</b>	71.0	2.3
Denmark	Copenhagen	71.3	68.6	2.6
Iceland	Reykjavik	76.2	73.5	2.7
Ireland	Dublin	79.7	75.8	3.9
Norway	Oslo	65.8	69.4	-3.6
United Kingdom	London	82.3	80.4	1.9
<b>Western Europe</b>		<b>67.3</b>	66.8	0.6
Austria	Vienna	69.5	71.5	-2.0
Belgium	Brussels	65.3	66.0	-0.6
France	Paris	79.9	79.8	0.1
Germany	Frankfurt	67.9	67.1	0.8
	Berlin	72.9	72.8	0.2
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	74.3	63.2	11.2
Netherlands	Amsterdam	76.4	74.7	1.7
Switzerland	Geneva	66.5	67.1	-0.6
	Zurich	73.2	72.0	1.2
<b>Eastern Europe</b>		<b>61.9</b>	60.0	1.9
Czech Rep	Prague	70.4	69.3	1.1
Hungary	Budapest	67.5	64.5	3.0
Poland	Warsaw	71.6	69.4	2.3
Russian Federation	Moscow	67.9	66.5	1.3
Slovakia	Bratislava	56.0	51.0	5.0
<b>Southern Europe</b>		<b>64.3</b>	63.3	1.0
Greece	Athens	57.9	54.9	3.0
Israel	Tel Aviv	71.8	74.9	-3.1
Italy	Milan	63.1	61.4	1.8
	Rome	67.5	67.4	0.1
Portugal	Lisbon	66.8	64.3	2.5
Spain	Barcelona	74.2	74.3	0.0
	Madrid	60.8	63.6	-2.9
Turkey	Istanbul	68.3	73.0	-4.6

Source: STR Global

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In North America, most selected cities from Canada, the United States and Mexico reported increases in occupancy. Houston, Texas (+3.7%p to 70.1%) and Cancun, Mexico (+3.6%p to 68.5%) posted the largest percentage increases in that metric. On the downside, occupancy declined in several key markets in Central America and South America, such as San Jose, Costa Rica, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil. Santiago de Chile suffered the biggest occupancy fall (-4.4%p).

## Asia and the Pacific

Results in the Asia and the Pacific region were mainly negative since supply has started to outpace demand. The region reported a 0.2%p decrease in occupancy to 67.5%, a 3.8% decrease in average daily rate to US\$ 122, and a

4.1% decline in RevPAR to US\$ 82. 'Declining demand and increasing supply is negatively impacting all key performance indicators across the region with the exception of South-East Asia, where ADR continues to be positive,' said Elizabeth Winkle, managing director of STR Global. Weaker demand is a reflection of the general economic slowdown in China – a large source market in the region – which has impacted some strong performing markets such as Hong Kong and Singapore.

Occupancy declined in several key cities from North-East Asia and South-East Asia. Taipei, Taiwan (pr. of China) and Seoul, Republic of Korea suffered the sharpest drops (both -6%p). By contrast, Bangalore, India (+6.1%p to 58.3%) and Bangkok, Thailand (+5.7%p to 74.4%) managed to achieve the largest increase in occupancy. Osaka and Tokyo, Japan, Hong Kong (China), Sydney, Australia and Singapore reported occupancy rates above 80%.

## Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-september)

		Occupancy (%)		
		2013*	2012	Change (%p)
<b>Americas</b>		<b>63.9</b>	63.0	0.9
<b>North America</b>		<b>63.9</b>	62.9	0.9
Canada	Montreal	65.8	64.8	1.0
	Toronto	70.1	68.9	1.2
	Vancouver	70.8	69.2	1.5
Mexico	Cancun	68.5	64.9	3.6
	Mexico City	62.0	62.9	-0.9
United States	Phoenix, AZ	60.4	58.7	1.6
	Anaheim, CA	76.4	74.4	2.0
	Los Angeles, CA	78.3	76.9	1.4
	San Diego, CA	73.9	73.3	0.6
	San Francisco, CA	83.8	81.5	2.3
	Washington, DC	68.4	69.8	-1.4
	Miami, FL	78.2	76.6	1.6
	Orlando, FL	71.8	70.0	1.8
	Atlanta, GA	64.4	62.2	2.2
	Oahu Island, HI	85.1	85.6	-0.4
	Chicago, IL	68.5	67.9	0.6
	New Orleans, LA	66.9	68.5	-1.6
	New York, NY	84.3	82.3	1.9
	Dallas, TX	64.7	61.6	3.1
	Houston, TX	70.1	66.4	3.7
<b>Central America</b>		<b>59.3</b>	60.7	-1.4
Costa Rica	San Jose	59.2	59.7	-0.5
<b>South America</b>		<b>64.3</b>	64.9	-0.6
Argentina	Buenos Aires	61.5	62.9	-1.5
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	74.7	76.9	-2.2
	Sao Paulo	65.4	65.6	-0.2
Chile	Santiago	67.8	72.2	-4.4
Peru	Lima	72.8	70.4	2.5

Source: STR Global

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Data for North America sourced STR

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## Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-september)

		Occupancy (%)		
		2013*	2012	Change (%p)
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>		<b>67.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>North-East Asia</b>		<b>66.4</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
China	Beijing	68.8	71.4	-2.6
	Shanghai	63.6	63.6	0.1
Hong Kong (China)	Hong Kong	84.1	84.0	0.1
Japan	Osaka	84.5	82.2	2.2
	Tokyo	85.2	81.6	3.6
Korea, Republic of	Seoul	75.3	81.2	-5.9
Taiwan (pr. of China)	Taipei	64.2	70.3	-6.1
<b>South-East Asia</b>		<b>71.1</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Indonesia	Bali	65.9	69.7	-3.8
	Jakarta	68.7	70.7	-2.1
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	73.5	74.9	-1.4
Philippines	Manila	67.3	71.6	-4.3
Singapore	Singapore	83.6	84.3	-0.6
Thailand	Bangkok	74.4	68.7	5.7
	Phuket	72.8	70.0	2.8
Vietnam	Hanoi	65.9	62.7	3.3
<b>Australia &amp; Oceania</b>		<b>73.0</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Australia	Sydney	81.8	80.4	1.4
New Zealand	Auckland	75.5	73.6	1.9
<b>Central &amp; South Asia</b>		<b>73.0</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
India	Bangalore	58.3	52.2	6.1
	Delhi	57.4	58.4	-1.0
	Mumbai	64.9	61.6	3.3

Source: STR Global

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## Middle East / Africa

STR's data shows that in the Middle East and Africa results were positive overall in all three indicators, though rather mixed among destination cities. The region's occupancy rose 1%p to 60.5%, its ADR was up 3.3% to US\$ 161, and its RevPAR increased 5.1% to US\$ 97.

The Middle East is the only region reporting positive results across all key indicators, strongly driven by the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. By contrast, occupancy in North Africa (including Egypt) decreased by 5% to US\$ 48 and RevPAR suffered a 3% drop to a low US\$ 41. Despite a slight increase in occupancy (+1%p), Southern Africa saw a decline in ADR (-4% to US\$ 126) and RevPAR (-2% to US\$ 75), when reported in US dollars.

Selected cities in the region show rather mixed performances. While Doha (+7.5%), Muscat and Abu Dhabi (+7.1%p each) recorded significant increases in occupancy, political unrest badly hit Cairo (-7.9%p to a low 37.0%). Amman, Jordan (-7.1%p), Beirut, Lebanon (-5.6%p) and Nairobi, Kenya (-3.6%p) also reported considerable declines.

## Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-september)

		Occupancy (%)		
		2013*	2012	Change (%p)
<b>Africa &amp; Middle East</b>		<b>60.5</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Middle East</b>		<b>65.7</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Jordan	Amman	60.5	67.6	-7.1
Kuwait	Kuwait	53.2	52.7	0.5
Lebanon	Beirut	48.8	54.4	-5.6
Oman	Muscat	64.7	57.6	7.1
Qatar	Doha	64.4	56.9	7.5
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	55.2	55.4	-0.2
Untd Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	64.4	57.3	7.1
	Dubai	78.4	75.2	3.3
<b>North Africa (incl. Egypt)</b>		<b>48.3</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
Egypt	Cairo	37.0	44.8	-7.9
	Sharm El-Sheikh	57.4	58.7	-1.3
<b>Southern Africa</b>		<b>59.7</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Kenya	Nairobi	61.2	64.8	-3.6
South Africa	Cape Town	61.1	58.1	3.0

Source: STR Global

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

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

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

**RevPAR** (Revenue per available room) = room revenue / rooms available (or = occupancy x ADR), i.e. the total guest room revenue divided by the total number of available rooms. RevPAR differs from ADR because RevPAR is affected by the share 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](http://www.strglobal.com/Resources/Glossary.aspx).

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## Meetings industry

International Association Meetings Market – International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)



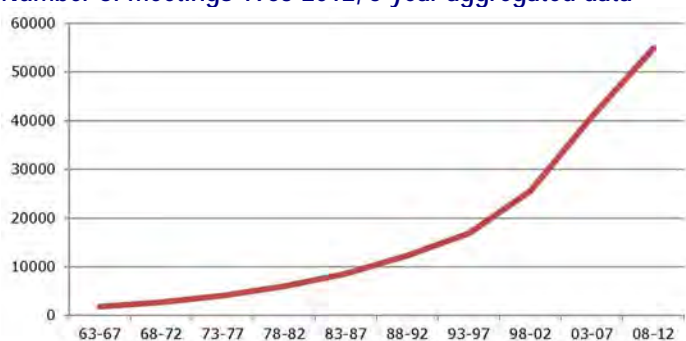
### 50 years of international association meetings

The International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA) is one of the most prominent organisations in the world of international meetings. ICCA comprises a global membership representing the main specialists in handling, transporting and accommodating international events.

In 2013, ICCA celebrated 50 years of international meetings. Over this half-century, the number of ICCA members has grown to almost 1,000 member companies and organisations in over 90 countries worldwide. For the occasion, a special edition of its Statistics Report called *A Modern History of International Association Meetings* has been published, covering the evolution of the international association meetings industry from 1963 to 2012 (see [www.icca50.com](http://www.icca50.com) for full report). Looking at aggregated figures for each five year period (to remove annual fluctuations), the number of regularly-occurring, internationally-rotating association meetings is increasing by 100 per cent every 10 years, and has been consistently doing so for the last half century, with no signs of a slowdown.

ICCA's research department, known as ICCA Data, collects information on international association meetings. 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.

Number of meetings 1963-2012, 5-year aggregated data



Source: International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)

### Strong demand in the meetings industry over the past 50 years

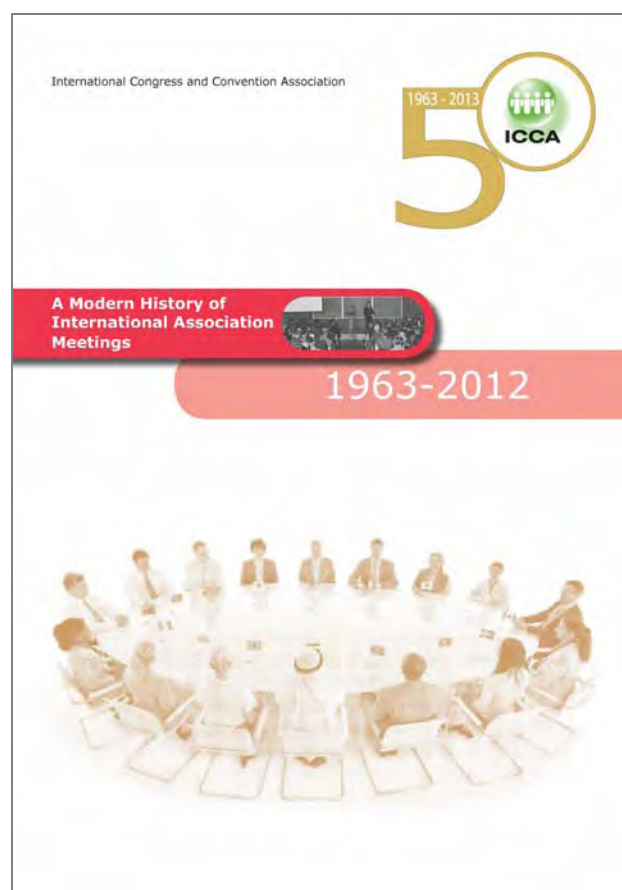
According to the ICCA Association database the number of meetings has grown by approximately 10% each year over

the past 50 years. In 2012, 11,150 meetings were organised across the world i.e. 1,000 more annual events than in 2011 and 5,000 more than ten years ago (6,155). This fact reflects strong and sustained demand in the meetings industry.

In the last 50 years, Europe has been attracting the highest number of meetings of all regions. However, Europe's market share has shrunk from 72% in 1963-1967 to 54% in 2008-2012, while Asia and the Middle East have experienced a significant growth over the past decade, with its share going up from 8% in 1963-1967 to 18% in the last five years. Latin America's market share has grown from 4% to 10% in the same period. North America is still the third most popular region. Africa's and Oceania's market shares have varied over time, but Africa's market share has risen in the last 25 years.

By country, the United States has been the world's most popular international association meeting destination in the last 50 years. Germany has been the number two over the past 15 years. Besides the US and Germany there are a few countries that have always remained in the top 10 over the past 50 years: France, Italy and the United Kingdom (in alphabetical order). Remarkable risers in the top 10 are China, Brazil and Spain.

Due to the sustained growth in numbers of meetings over the past half-century, total participant numbers have also been on the rise, despite the drop in average meeting size. The estimated total number of participants of all international association meetings has grown from just over 2 million in the period 1963-1968 (400,000 a year) to almost 22 million in 2008-2012 (over 4 million a year).



## Country and city of international association meetings organized in 2012

In addition to the special anniversary edition with the 50 years overview, ICCA has also issued its regular annual Statistics Report for the year 2012 (for a public abstract see [www.iccaworld.com/cdps/cditem.cfm?nid=4036](http://www.iccaworld.com/cdps/cditem.cfm?nid=4036)).

### Japan returns to the top 10

#### Countries

According to the ICCA Statistics Report 2012, advanced economy destinations dominate the top of the ranking, where the first six remain unchanged compared to 2011. The United States tops the ranking with 833 international association meetings in 2012, followed by Germany with 649, Spain with 550, United Kingdom with 477, France with 469 and Italy with 390. Position 7 is taken by Brazil, up from 9<sup>th</sup>, and position 8 by Japan which went up from 14<sup>th</sup>, recovering from the drop suffered due to the earthquake and tsunami in 2011. Position 9 is taken by the Netherlands and 10 by China, down from 7<sup>th</sup>.

#### ICCA country ranking

measured by number of meetings organised in 2012

Rank	Country	# Meetings
'12	'11	2012
1	1	United States
2	2	Germany
3	3	Spain
4	4	United Kingdom
5	5	France
6	6	Italy
7	9	Brazil
8	14	Japan
9	8	Netherlands
10	7	China
11	10	Austria
12	11	Canada
13	16	Australia
14	12	Switzerland
15	17	Sweden
16	15	Republic of Korea
17	13	Portugal
18	18	Argentina
19	18	Belgium
20	25	Denmark
21	22	Turkey
22	23	Finland
23	21	Mexico
24	26	Norway
25	33	India
	20	Poland
	24	Singapore
	35	Thailand

Source: International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)

#### ICCA city ranking

measured by number of meetings organised in 2012

Rank	City	# Meetings
'12	'11	2012
1	2	Vienna
2	1	Paris
3	5	Berlin
4	6	Madrid
5	3	Barcelona
6	7	London
	4	Singapore
8	17	Copenhagen
9	8	Istanbul
10	9	Amsterdam
11	14	Prague
12	19	Stockholm
13	11	Beijing
14	16	Brussels
15	10	Lisbon
16	27	Bangkok
17	25	Helsinki
	15	Seoul
19	17	Buenos Aires
20	12	Budapest
	13	Rome
22	22	Dublin
23	20	Hong Kong
24	31	Sydney
25	26	Rio de Janeiro

Source: International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)

#### Cities

Vienna leads the city ranking with 195 international association meetings organised in 2012, followed by Paris with 181 meetings. Berlin climbed to third place with 172 meetings, leaving Spanish cities Madrid and Barcelona in 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> respectively. Singapore, the only non-European city among the top ten cities in the ranking, shares the 6th place with London, both attracting 150 meetings in 2012. Copenhagen experienced a notable increase accounting for 137 meetings in 2012, 35 more compared with the previous year. Istanbul and Amsterdam complete the ranking with 128 and 122 meetings respectively.

The following 15 positions on the list are mostly taken by European cities. Prague, Stockholm, Brussels and Helsinki experienced an increase in their number of meetings in 2012, Dublin maintained its position, while Lisbon, Budapest and Rome saw a decrease.

Apart from Singapore, which has already been mentioned among the first ten, Asian cities Beijing, Bangkok, Seoul, Hong Kong and Sydney hosted 109, 105, 100, 96 and 86 meetings respectively. In Latin America, Buenos Aires recorded 99 meetings and Rio de Janeiro 83.



## More meetings with a higher average number of participants

As the number of meetings has grown in the past five years, the total number of participants also increased significantly. In 2012, the estimated total number of participants in international meetings reached 4.6 million. The average number of participants per meeting topped 432 in 2012, a significant increase compared to the downward trend seen since 2009.

The ICCA Statistics 2012 report also refers to characteristics such as the frequency, subject, favourite months and length of the meetings:

- For 2012, 58% of international meetings were held on a yearly basis, a slight decrease given the upward trend over the past 10 years. On the contrary, the relative number of biennial meetings recorded a positive figure (20% in 2011 to 22% in 2012).
- The most popular subject by number of meetings for the past 10 years has been Medical Science. However its relative popularity has been diminishing. The highest relative growth was registered by Technology meetings placed in second position. The third place is taken by Science meetings, which has been shrinking since 2003.
- With regard to the preferred month, September is still the preferred month chosen by associations to organize their international meetings, followed by October and June respectively.
- The average length of meetings held was 3.7 days in 2012 and thus, the same as in 2011. However, in the past decades the average length of meetings has been declining slowly but continuously.
- Hotel meeting facilities are still the most common type of venue and accounted for 43% of all congress venues used in 2012 although its share decreased slightly compared to 2011. Universities, on the contrary, are now growing rapidly and accounted for roughly one quarter of the congress venue market in 2012, hence overtaking Conference and Exhibitions Centres (22%) for the first time.
- It was in the early 1990s when ICCA started recording a solid number of registration fees. The average fee per delegate per meeting in 2012 was US\$ 550 while the average expenditure per delegate per meeting was US\$ 2,500, a mere 1% increase compared to the previous year. In the past decade, registration fees and total expenditure have been increasing continuously with only few exceptions.

For further information please visit [www.iccaworld.com](http://www.iccaworld.com).



# World Tourism Organization **UNWTO** Publications

## UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

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

*Available in English, French, Spanish and Russian*



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

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

*Available in English*



## Key Outbound Tourism Markets in South-East Asia

Asia and the Pacific is not only a major tourism destination region but also an increasingly important tourism outbound market. This study, a collaborative project between Tourism Australia (TA) and UNWTO, aims to provide an up-to-date perspective of the major tourism trends in five key outbound markets: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The report includes an overview of tourism demand and travel patterns, a detailed country-specific analysis and a comparative evaluation of current and future tourism potential.

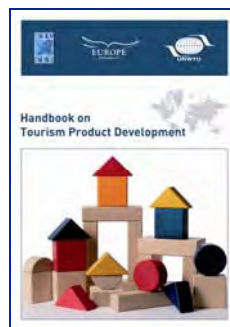
*Available in English*



## Handbook on Tourism Product Development

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

*Available in English*



## Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding

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

*Available in English and Spanish*



## The Chinese Outbound Travel Market and Understanding Chinese Outbound Tourism

China is the fastest-growing tourism source market in the world and the top international tourism spender since 2012. In view of the worldwide interest in this market, ETC and UNWTO have prepared two joint reports on this subject: *The Chinese Outbound Travel Market – 2012 Update*, which offers an overview of the features and rapid evolution of the Chinese outbound tourism market, and *Understanding Chinese Outbound Tourism – What the Chinese Blogosphere is Saying about Europe*, which analyses the trends, themes and behaviour of Chinese tourists based on the analysis of online social media and internet searches.

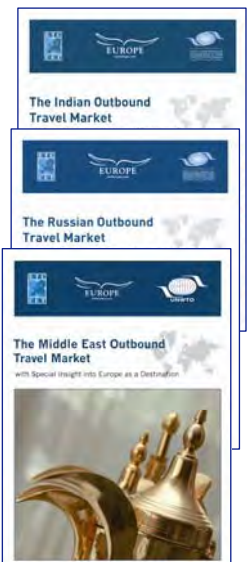
*Available in English*



## The Indian Outbound Travel Market, The Russian Outbound Travel Market and The Middle East Outbound Travel Market

The Middle Eastern, Indian and Russian outbound travel markets are some of the fastest growing, and consequently increasingly important markets in the world. UNWTO and ETC have jointly published in-depth studies of each unique market, which aim to provide the necessary information to understand the structure and trends of these growing markets. Topics covered include: destination choice, purpose of travel, tourism expenditure, holiday activities and market segmentation, as well as the use of the internet and social media.

*Available in English*



## Compendium of Tourism Statistics, 2013 Edition, Data 2007–2011

The Compendium of Tourism Statistics provides data and indicators on inbound, outbound and domestic tourism, as well as on the number and types of tourism industries, the number of employees by tourism industries, and macroeconomic indicators related to international tourism. The 2012 edition presents data for 209 countries from 2007 to 2011, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.

## Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, 2013 Edition, Data 2007–2011

The Yearbook of Tourism Statistics focuses on inbound tourism-related data (total arrivals and overnight stays), broken down by country of origin. The 2012 Edition presents data for 199 countries from 2007 to 2011, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.



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## Statistical Annex

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

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

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

English version: [www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37](http://www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37)

French version: [www.e-unwto.org/content/t73863](http://www.e-unwto.org/content/t73863)

Spanish version: [www.e-unwto.org/content/rn1422](http://www.e-unwto.org/content/rn1422)

Russian version: [www.e-unwto.org/content/j62835](http://www.e-unwto.org/content/j62835)

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

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

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

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

### Series International Tourist Arrivals

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

### Series International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

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

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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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](http://www.unwto.org/facts/menu.html).

We welcome your comments and suggestions at [barom@unwto.org](mailto:barom@unwto.org), tel +34 915678205 / fax +34 915678217.

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

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

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



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

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Data collection for this issue was closed early December 2013.

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is scheduled to be published by the occasion of the Spanish tourism fair Fitur (22-26 January 2014).

## International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	Full year					Share	Change		Monthly/quarterly data series															
							(percentage change over same period of the previous year)																	
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	2012*	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*	2013*									2012*				
	(million)					(%)			(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
World	677	807	949	995	1,035	100	6.5	4.9	4.1	5.1	6.7	4.7	4.5	7.3	5.8	2.6	6.5	4.3	6.2	3.6	2.8	4.2		
Advanced economies <sup>1</sup>	420	459	506	531	551	53.3	5.3	4.9	3.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	6.0	7.6	6.2	4.6	8.1	5.2	6.0	3.6	2.6	4.0		
Emerging economies <sup>1</sup>	256	348	442	463	484	46.7	7.9	4.8	4.4	4.9	7.8	5.2	2.6	7.0	5.4	0.1	4.8	3.1	6.3	3.7	2.9	4.4		
By UNWTO regions:																								
Europe	388.0	448.9	484.9	516.1	534.2	51.6	3.1	6.4	3.5	5.6	6.6	5.4	5.2	8.8	6.1	3.5	7.7	4.3	4.2	3.2	3.1	4.5		
Northern Europe	46.4	60.4	62.8	64.5	65.6	6.3	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.6	4.1	3.2	3.7	4.9	5.2	-0.3	7.9	4.7	4.5	2.5	-1.9	5.0		
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	154.4	161.5	166.7	16.1	3.9	4.6	3.2	4.4	4.2	3.5	5.1	8.5	4.9	4.6	8.8	0.6	5.0	3.3	2.0	4.0		
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	94.5	103.2	111.3	10.8	3.5	9.2	7.8	7.0	12.1	7.7	3.8	9.1	7.4	3.5	4.5	3.3	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.4		
Southern/Mediter. Eu.	132.6	156.4	173.3	186.9	190.7	18.4	2.5	7.9	2.0	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.4	10.3	6.9	3.8	8.2	7.5	0.7	0.8	3.2	2.1		
- of which EU-27	326.8	356.1	371.0	391.4	401.0	38.7	2.7	5.5	2.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	5.2	7.6	5.6	3.6	7.6	4.2	4.2	2.1	1.6	3.1		
Asia and the Pacific	110.1	153.6	205.1	218.6	233.5	22.6	13.2	6.6	6.8	6.4	7.1	5.0	7.2	5.9	7.0	5.3	7.0	9.5	8.5	7.6	4.7	6.9		
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	111.5	115.8	122.8	11.9	13.8	3.8	6.0	3.2	3.7	1.6	4.4	2.0	4.5	2.7	4.4	6.3	8.4	8.6	5.4	2.3		
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	70.0	77.5	84.2	8.1	12.5	10.7	8.7	11.8	12.8	10.5	11.9	12.1	11.1	9.0	11.3	15.8	9.5	7.2	3.6	14.3		
Oceania	9.6	11.0	11.6	11.7	12.1	1.2	6.1	0.9	4.1	4.1	5.0	3.0	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.9	3.2	4.5	5.2	2.9	3.9		
South Asia	6.1	8.1	12.0	13.7	14.4	1.4	19.5	13.9	5.2	5.2	3.5	4.6	7.7	6.2	5.0	7.0	8.4	7.6	6.6	2.7	7.3	6.9		
Americas	128.2	133.3	150.6	156.0	163.1	15.8	6.6	3.6	4.6	3.0	2.9	1.6	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.6	6.2	3.1	7.3	3.0	3.8	3.9		
North America	91.5	89.9	99.5	102.1	106.7	10.3	7.0	2.6	4.5	4.0	4.2	2.2	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	7.4	3.6	8.1	2.2	3.9	4.6		
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.1	20.8	2.0	1.6	3.0	3.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.9	0.3	3.1	0.5	-0.4	2.2	-1.3	4.0	3.9	3.0	1.1		
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.9	8.3	8.9	0.9	4.0	4.4	7.3	3.1	4.1	2.1	3.0	4.5	2.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	8.2	7.9	6.1	7.0		
South America	15.3	18.3	23.6	25.5	26.7	2.6	10.4	7.8	5.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	2.9	4.1	4.0	2.3	3.5	3.0	7.5	4.4	3.3	2.3		
Africa	26.2	34.8	49.9	49.6	52.9	5.1	9.3	-0.7	6.8	5.4	4.5	3.9	7.4	6.3	5.6	5.7	10.3	6.1	5.7	8.2	8.7	2.2		
North Africa	10.2	13.9	18.8	17.1	18.5	1.8	6.7	-9.1	8.3	6.1	2.4	3.6	9.8	9.2	4.3	7.4	15.2	6.4	12.7	12.6	7.8	1.1		
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	31.1	32.5	34.5	3.3	10.9	4.4	6.0	5.1	5.4	4.1	5.7	4.8	6.5	4.4	6.9	5.9	3.2	5.8	9.4	2.7		
Middle East	24.1	36.3	58.2	54.4	51.4	5.0	11.6	-6.4	-5.6	0.3	19.8	5.0	-23.1	4.8	2.8	-26.6	-20.2	-21.4	6.3	-8.3	-17.1	-6.1		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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

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

## Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals

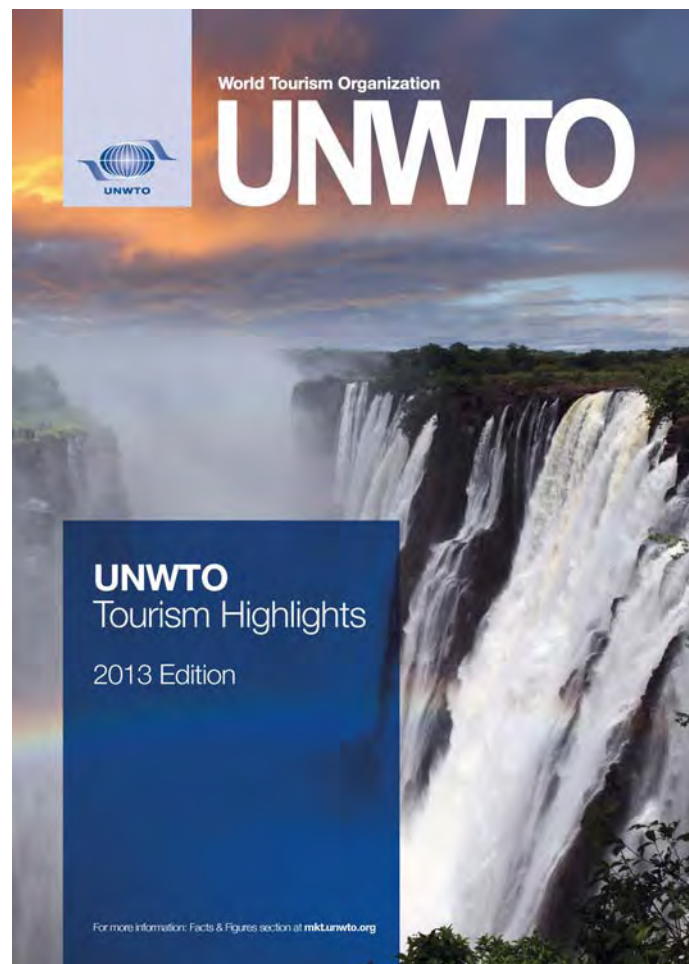
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013*
	real, change					projection
	full year					between
	Jan.-Sept.					
World	-3.9%	6.5%	4.9%	4.0%	5.1%	+3% and +4%
Europe	-5.0%	3.1%	6.4%	3.6%	5.6%	+2% and +3%
Asia and the Pacific	-1.6%	13.2%	6.6%	6.9%	6.4%	+5% and +6%
Americas	-4.7%	6.6%	3.6%	4.5%	3.0%	+3% and +4%
Africa	3.4%	9.3%	-0.7%	6.2%	5.4%	+4% and +6%
Middle East	-5.2%	11.6%	-6.4%	-7.0%	0.3%	+0% and +5%

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

## *UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2013 Edition*

UNWTO has just released its *UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2013 Edition*, presenting a concise overview of international tourism in the world based on the results for the year 2012.



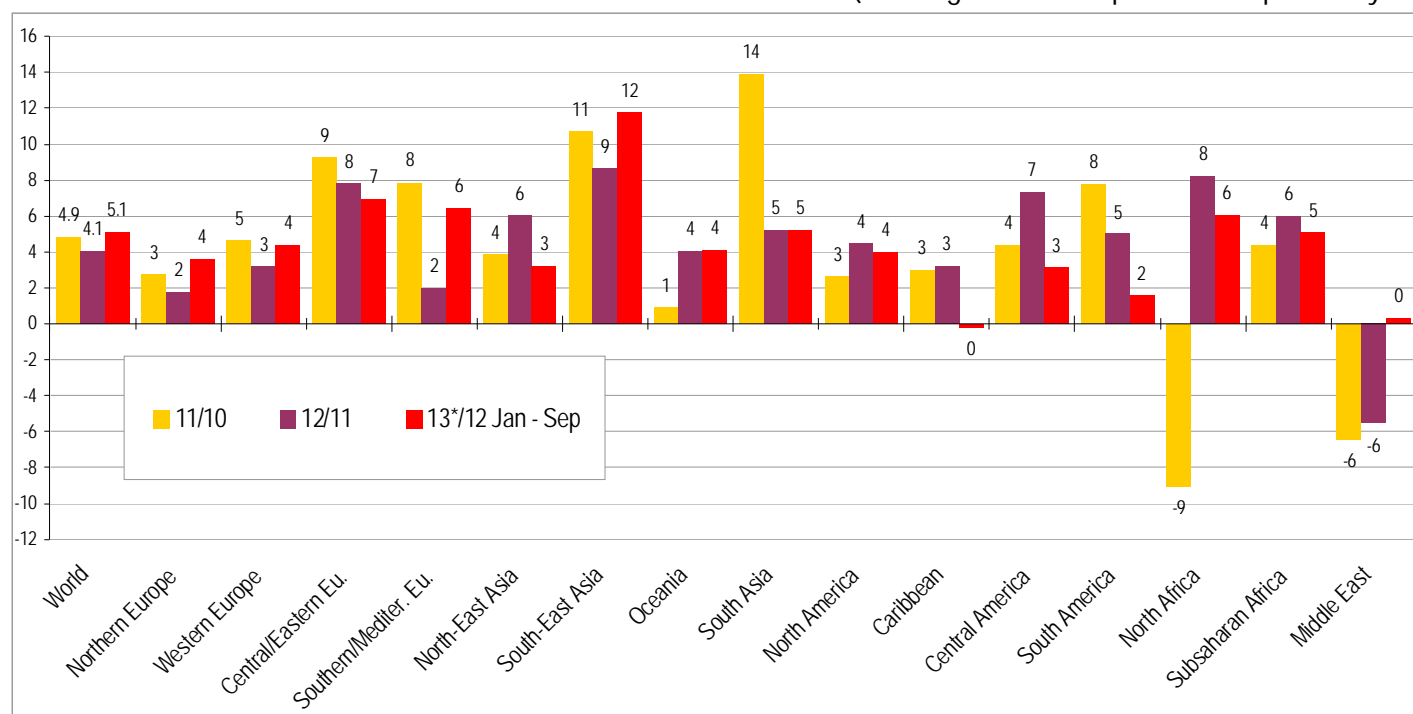
*UNWTO Tourism Highlights* aims to provide a consolidated set of key figures and trends for international tourism in the year prior to its date of publication. The *2013 Edition* presents in 16 pages a snapshot of international tourism in the world for 2012 based on the latest available information collected 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 in English, Spanish and French free of charge from <http://mkt.unwto.org/highlights>.



## International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)

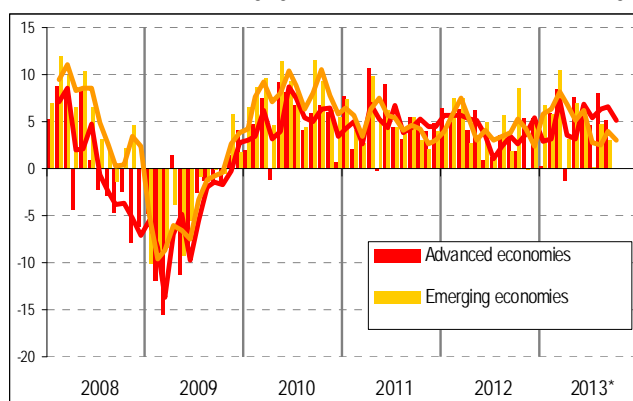


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Advanced economies &amp; Emerging economies

(% change)

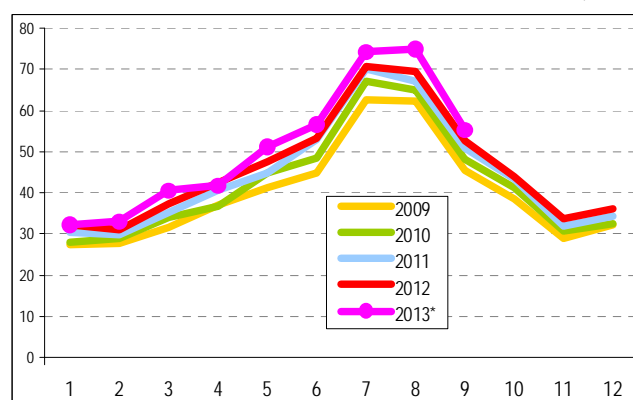


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Advanced economies

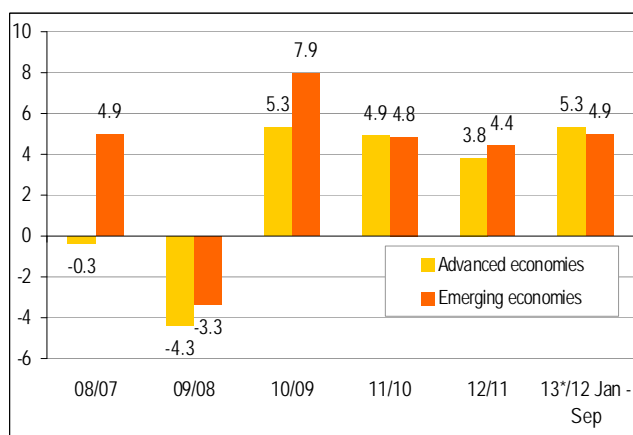
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## International Tourist Arrivals

(% change)

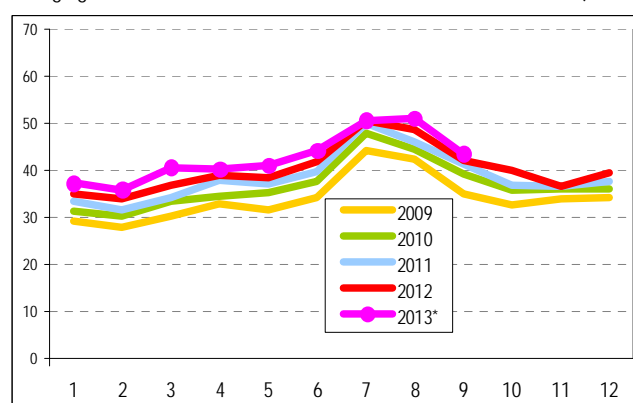


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Emerging economies

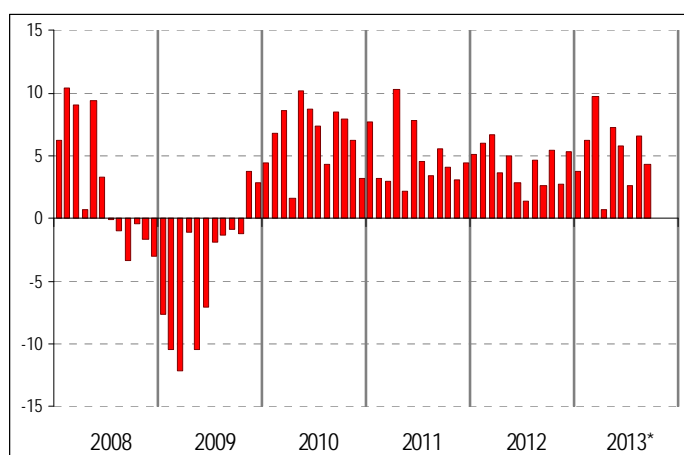
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

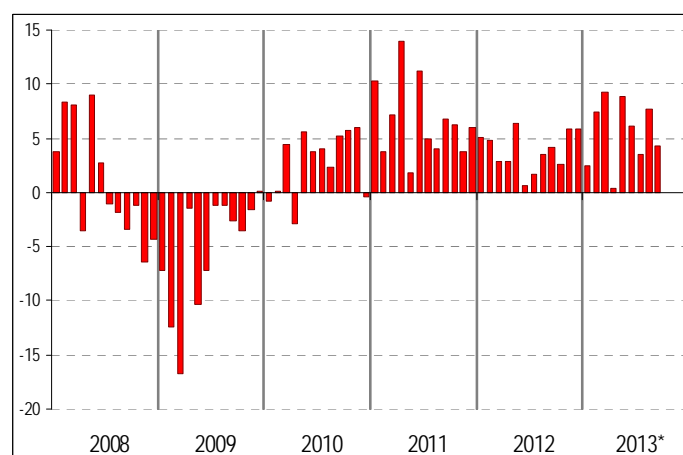
World (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

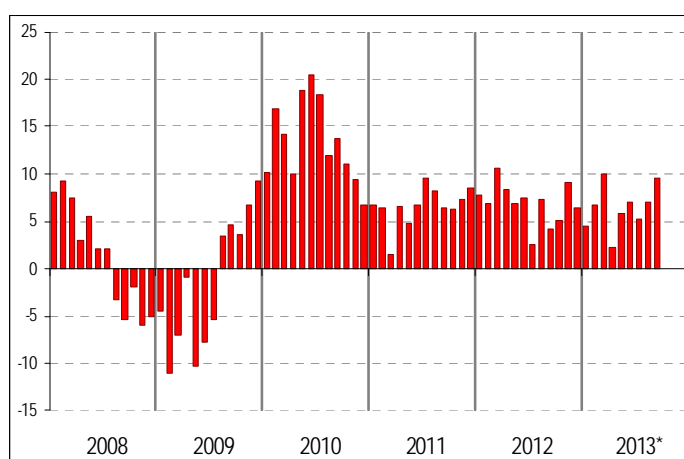
Europe (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

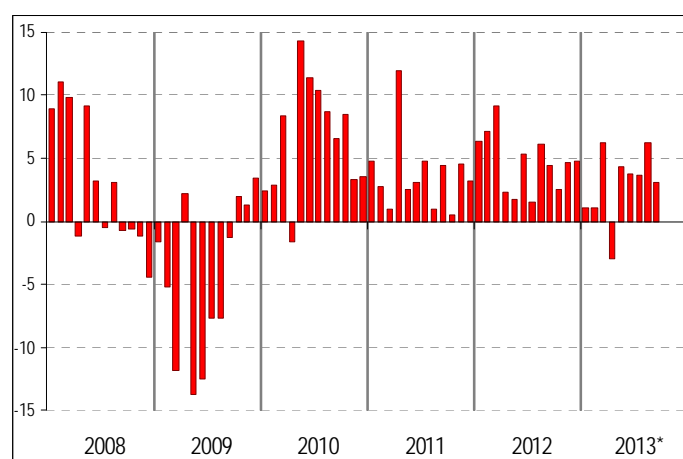
Asia and the Pacific (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

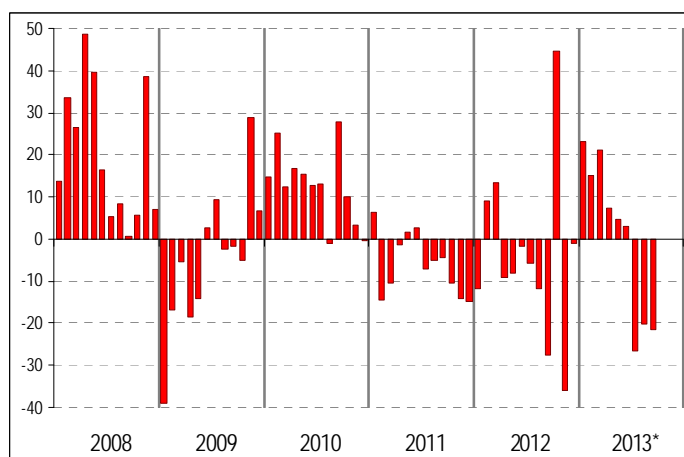
Americas (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

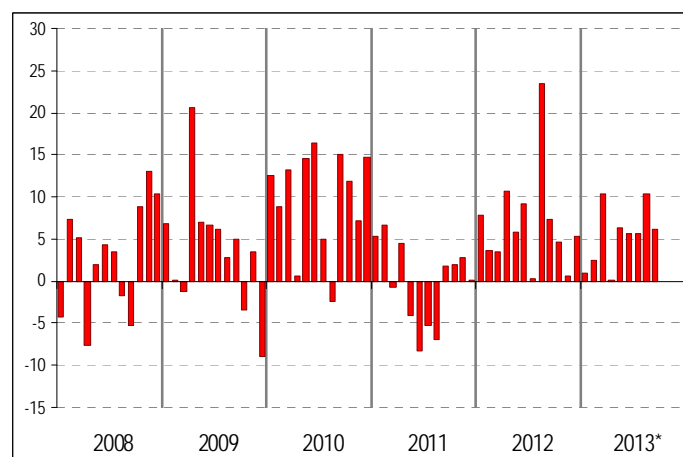
Middle East (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

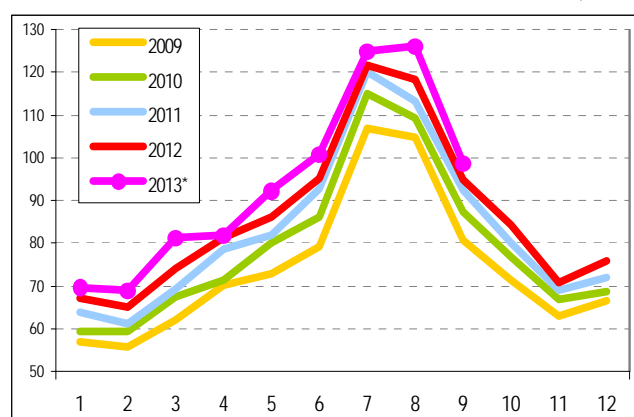
Africa (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

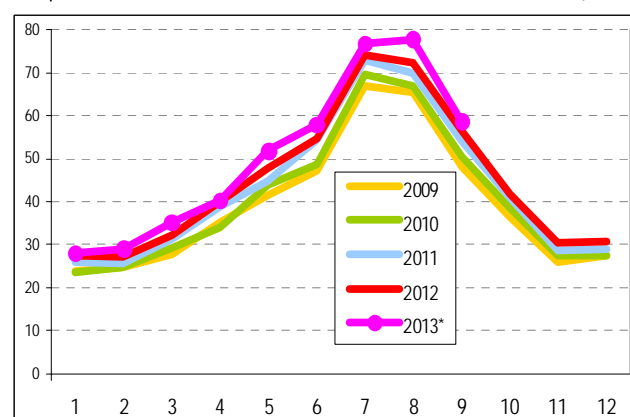
World (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

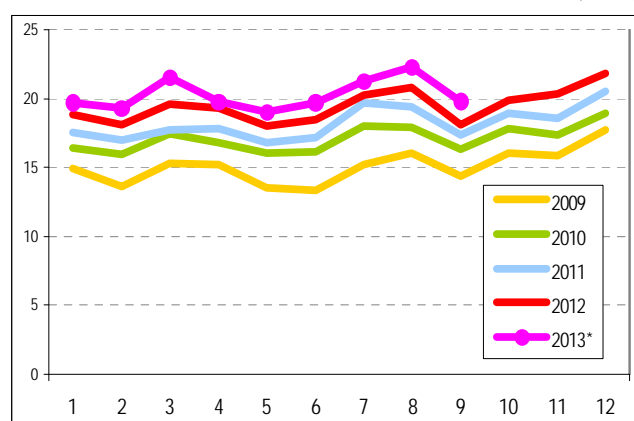
Europe (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

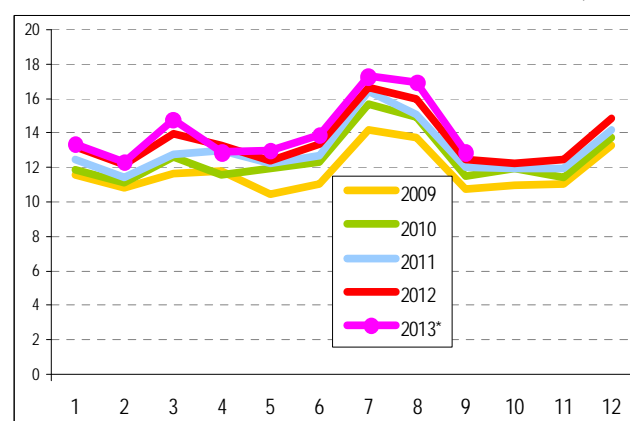
Asia and the Pacific (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

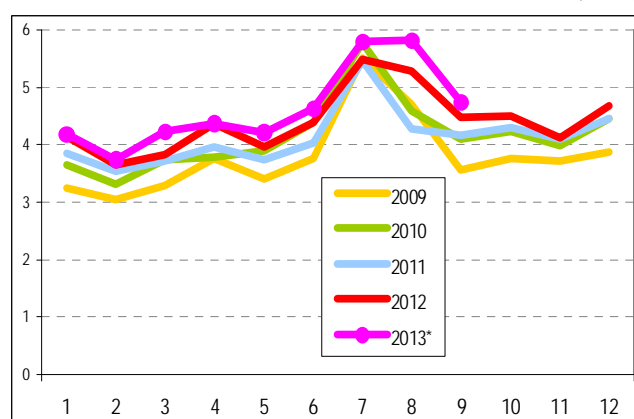
Americas (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

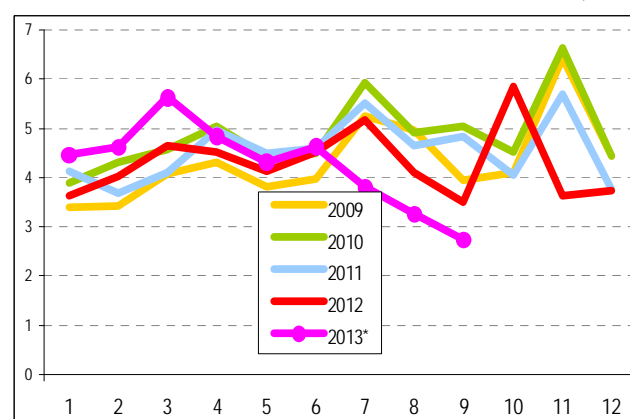
Africa (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Middle East (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©



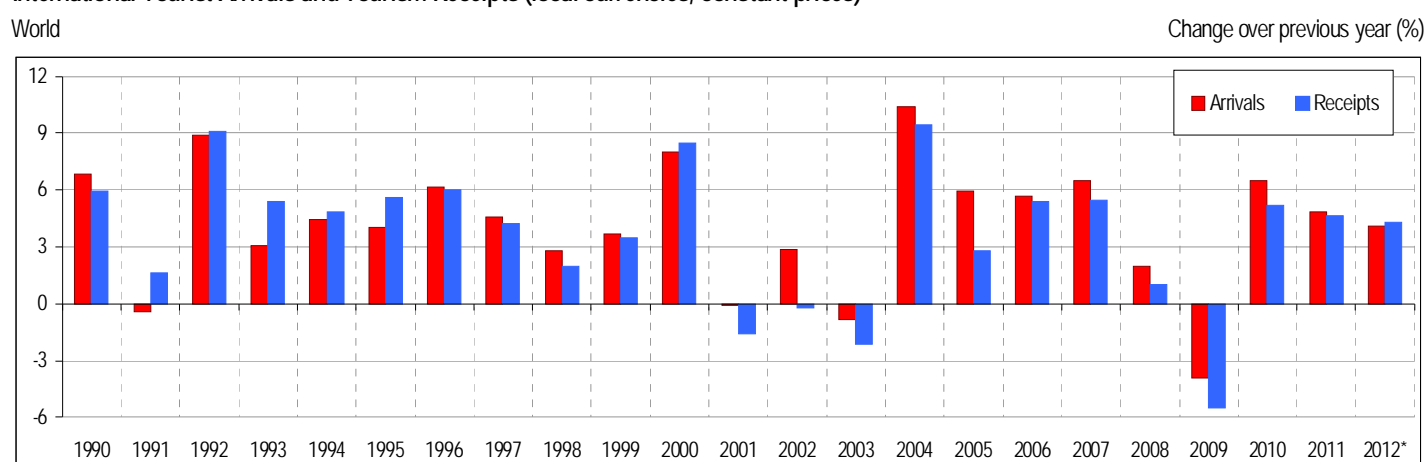
## International Tourism, World

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	08/07	09/08	10/09	11/10	12*/11	08/07	09/08	10/09	11/10	12*/11
International Tourist Arrivals (overnight visitors) (million)																	Change (%)				
	436	529	677	807	853	908	927	891	949	995	1,035						2.0	-3.9	6.5	4.9	4.1
Index (2008=100)							100	96	102	107	112										
International Tourism Receipts (billion)												Change, current prices (%)					Change, constant prices (%)				
Local currencies												6.2	-4.0	8.2	8.7	7.6	1.0	-5.5	5.2	4.6	4.3
Index (2008=100) (constant prices)							100	95	99	104	109										
US\$	262	403	476	680	746	860	942	854	929	1,041	1,078	9.5	-9.3	8.7	12.1	3.6	5.5	-9.0	7.0	8.7	1.5
Euro	206	308	515	547	594	627	640	612	700	748	839	2.1	-4.3	14.4	6.7	12.2	-1.2	-4.6	12.6	3.9	9.5

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

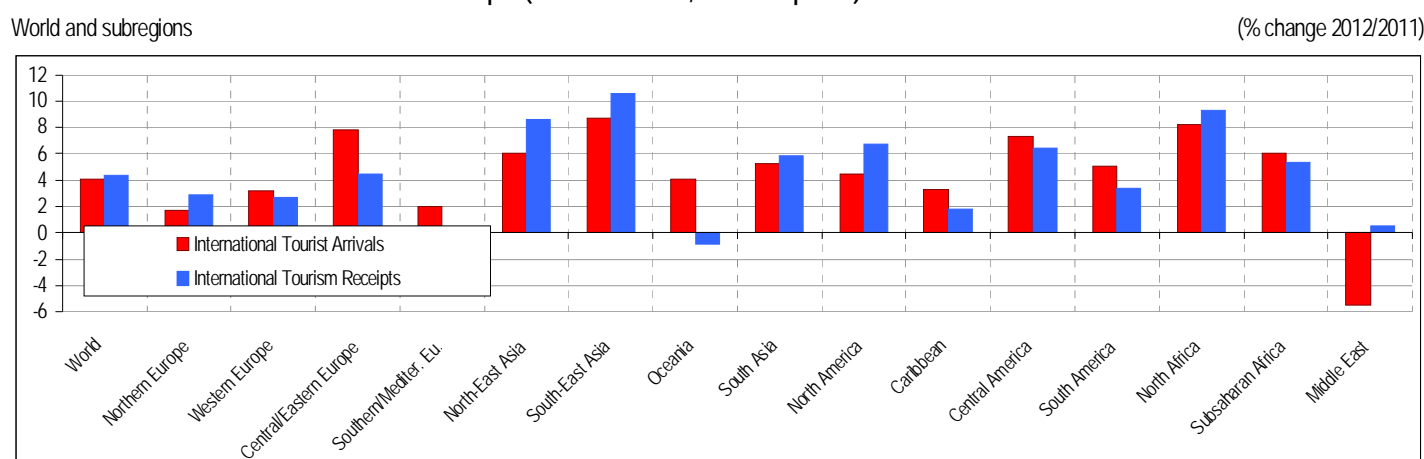
(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## International Tourism by (Sub)region

	International Tourism Receipts									International Tourist Arrivals						
	Change			US\$			euro			Share	abs.		Change			Share
	Local currencies,			Receipts			Receipts									
	constant prices (%)			(billion)		per arrival	(billion)		per arrival	(%)	(million)		(%)			(%)
	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2011	2012*	2012*	2011	2012*	2012*	2012*	2011	2012*	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2012*
World	5.2	4.6	4.3	1,041	1,078	1,040	748	839	810	100	995	1,035	6.5	4.9	4.1	100
Advanced economies <sup>1</sup>	5.8	5.9	4.1	670	687	1,250	481	535	970	63.7	531	551	5.3	4.9	3.8	53.3
Emerging economies <sup>1</sup>	4.0	2.4	4.7	371	391	810	266	304	630	36.3	463	484	7.9	4.8	4.4	46.7
Europe	-0.2	4.8	1.8	464.6	453.7	850	333.8	353.1	660	42.1	516.1	534.2	3.1	6.4	3.5	51.6
Northern Europe	3.4	2.4	2.8	66.3	67.4	1,030	47.6	52.4	800	6.3	64.5	65.6	2.1	2.8	1.7	6.3
Western Europe	1.4	3.9	2.7	162.9	157.9	950	117.0	122.9	740	14.6	161.5	166.7	3.9	4.6	3.2	16.1
Central/Eastern Europe	-3.5	6.8	4.4	56.0	56.6	510	40.3	44.0	400	5.2	103.2	111.3	3.5	9.2	7.8	10.8
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	-1.9	6.0	-0.1	179.4	171.8	900	128.9	133.7	700	15.9	186.9	190.7	2.5	7.9	2.0	18.4
- of which EU-27	1.0	3.9	1.5	376.5	364.7	910	270.5	283.9	710	33.8	391.4	401.0	2.7	5.5	2.5	38.7
Asia and the Pacific	15.0	8.4	7.6	299.3	329.7	1,410	215.0	256.6	1,100	30.6	218.6	233.5	13.2	6.6	6.8	22.6
North-East Asia	21.4	9.2	8.6	150.3	168.2	1,370	108.0	130.9	1,070	15.6	115.8	122.8	13.8	3.8	6.0	11.9
South-East Asia	14.9	12.8	10.6	84.5	95.6	1,130	60.7	74.4	880	8.9	77.5	84.2	12.5	10.7	8.7	8.1
Oceania	-2.9	-4.3	-0.8	40.7	41.3	3,410	29.2	32.2	2,650	3.8	11.7	12.1	6.1	0.9	4.1	1.2
South Asia	10.7	12.5	5.8	23.8	24.5	1,700	17.1	19.1	1,330	2.3	13.7	14.4	19.5	13.9	5.2	1.4
Americas	4.2	4.8	5.7	198.0	212.5	1,300	142.2	165.4	1,010	19.7	156.0	163.1	6.6	3.6	4.6	15.8
North America	6.0	5.9	6.7	144.2	156.4	1,470	103.6	121.7	1,140	14.5	102.1	106.7	7.0	2.6	4.5	10.3
Caribbean	0.7	-0.8	1.8	23.6	24.5	1,180	16.9	19.1	920	2.3	20.1	20.8	1.6	3.0	3.2	2.0
Central America	0.3	0.0	6.5	7.1	7.9	890	5.1	6.1	690	0.7	8.3	8.9	4.0	4.4	7.3	0.9
South America	-2.2	5.8	3.4	23.1	23.7	890	16.6	18.4	690	2.2	25.5	26.7	10.4	7.8	5.0	2.6
Africa	2.6	1.9	6.5	32.7	34.1	640	23.5	26.5	500	3.2	49.6	52.9	9.3	-0.7	6.8	5.1
North Africa	0.2	-5.5	9.3	9.6	10.0	540	6.9	7.8	420	0.9	17.1	18.5	6.7	-9.1	8.3	1.8
Subsaharan Africa	3.9	5.3	5.3	23.1	24.0	700	16.6	18.7	540	2.2	32.5	34.5	10.9	4.4	6.0	3.3
Middle East	16.4	-14.6	0.5	46.0	48.0	930	33.1	37.4	730	4.5	54.4	51.4	11.6	-6.4	-5.6	5.0

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

<sup>1</sup> Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2012, page 177, at [www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/01](http://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 by Country of Destination

		Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)															
Rank		Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12*/11	Series	2013*								2012*					
'12 '11			(million)						(%)		YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	World		677	807	949	995	1,035	4.9	4.1		5.1	6.7	4.7	4.5	5.8	2.6	6.5	4.3		6.2	3.6	2.8	4.2	
1	1 France	TF	77.2	75.0	77.6	81.6	83.0	5.0	1.8	TCE	8.0	7.0	7.7		9.1	6.4	11.2			4.1	1.8	0.1	2.7	
2	2 United States	TF	51.2	49.2	60.0	62.7	67.0	4.5	6.8	TF	4.2	6.5								9.6	3.0	6.1	6.4	
3	3 China	TF	31.2	46.8	55.7	57.6	57.7	3.4	0.3	TF	-3.8	-1.5	-6.5	-5.2	-4.3	-6.0	-5.6	-3.9	1.3	4.8	0.3	-1.3	-2.3	
4	4 Spain	TF	46.4	55.9	52.7	56.2	57.7	6.6	2.7	TF	4.8	2.3	5.4	4.9	5.3	2.9	7.1	4.7	6.9	2.8	2.5	3.8	-1.5	
5	5 Italy	TF	41.2	36.5	43.6	46.1	46.4	5.7	0.5	TF	3.1	2.9	2.0	4.0	5.4	3.1	0.2	10.0		0.7	-2.3	0.7	4.4	
6	6 Turkey	TF	9.6	24.2	31.4	34.7	35.7	10.5	3.0	TF	10.7	21.6	12.1	6.7	6.7	1.2	11.6	7.6	10.2	-5.3	-0.8	3.8	4.6	
7	8 Germany	TCE	19.0	21.5	26.9	28.4	30.4	5.5	7.3	TCE	3.3	3.4	2.6	3.8	3.1	4.0	5.4	1.8		8.9	7.6	7.0	6.0	
8	7 United Kingdom	TF	23.2	28.0	28.3	29.3	29.3	3.6	-0.1	VF	6.0	2.2	5.2	8.4	13.0	3.2	15.7	6.1	9.7	2.2	1.8	-4.2	5.4	
9	12 Russian Federation	TF	19.2	19.9	20.3	22.7	25.7	11.9	13.4	VF	10.5	16.7	7.6	9.1						13.7	15.4	10.8	12.7	
10	9 Malaysia	TF	10.2	16.4	24.6	24.7	25.0	0.6	1.3	TF	3.3	15.9	0.6	-4.9	-5.5	-7.7	-11.6	6.1		0.4	4.3	-2.2	2.9	
11	11 Austria	TCE	18.0	20.0	22.0	23.0	24.2	4.6	4.9	TCE	2.6	4.3	-3.7	3.6	-3.5	2.8	8.2	-1.7	8.5	5.2	5.7	4.0	5.5	
12	13 Hong Kong (China)	TF	8.8	14.8	20.1	22.3	23.8	11.1	6.5	TF	8.4	7.4	9.9	9.6	11.1	7.5	8.9	13.2	3.6	8.6	5.0	6.9	5.6	
13	10 Mexico	TF	20.6	21.9	23.3	23.4	23.4	0.5	0.0	TF	1.5	-0.8	-0.3	5.8	4.0	-3.3	14.7	8.5		4.0	-2.2	-1.8	-0.2	
14	14 Ukraine	TF	6.4	17.6	21.2	21.4	23.0	1.0	7.5	TF	11.0	11.6	10.7							-1.6	5.7	12.3	7.9	
15	15 Thailand	TF	9.6	11.6	15.9	19.2	22.4	20.7	16.2	TF	21.3	18.9	21.3	26.1	25.0	22.5	28.1	27.6	14.7	8.1	9.8	8.6	40.4	
16	18 Canada	TF	19.6	18.8	16.2	16.0	16.3	-1.3	2.0	TF	1.4	3.3	-0.7	2.1	-0.1	1.7	5.3	-2.0		6.5	2.7	0.3	1.8	
17	17 Greece	TF	13.1	14.8	15.0	16.4	15.5	9.5	-5.5	TF	15.2	4.6	14.2	16.9	16.1	14.0	18.9	17.5		-11.7	-8.3	-3.0	-7.4	
18	19 Poland	TF	17.4	15.2	12.5	13.4	14.8	7.1	11.2	TF										12.1	13.0	9.2	11.1	
19	16 Saudi Arabia	TF	6.6	8.0	10.9	17.5	14.3	61.3	-18.4	TF	6.9	47.4	5.0		-5.1	-34.6	-47.3			27.7	-25	-37.1	-15.2	
20	20 Macao (China)	TF	5.2	9.0	11.9	12.9	13.6	8.4	5.0	TF	6.0	7.6	7.0	5.3	8.9	2.4	6.8	6.9	0.9	8.5	2.7	3.6	5.8	
21	21 Netherlands	TCE	10.0	10.0	10.9	11.3	11.7	3.8	3.4	TCE	5.0	5.4	1.7	7.9	3.2	5.4	12.8	4.8		6.3	3.2	2.9	1.9	
22	27 Egypt	TF	5.1	8.2	14.1	9.5	11.2	-32.4	17.9	VF	-8.8	14.6	11.6	-46.4	16.4	-24.5	-45.6	-69.7		32.0	22.4	10.3	10.0	
23	26 Korea, Republic of	VF	5.3	6.0	8.8	9.8	11.1	11.3	13.7	VF	9.3	4.0	3.3	20.1	11.9	19.4	23.2	17.2	6.1	22.0	24.5	12.1	0.1	
24	22 Singapore	TF	6.1	7.1	9.2	10.4	11.1	13.4	6.8	VF	8.4	8.5	9.8	10.0	11.3	8.3	11.7	9.9	-1.1	14.7	8.3	4.7	13.1	
25	24 Sweden	TF	3.8	4.9	5.0	10.0	10.9	n/a	9.6	TCE	-2.9	2.4	-2.0		-0.6	-9.3	0.5			4.9	0.2	-3.7	-1.3	
26	25 Croatia	TCE	5.3	7.7	9.1	9.9	10.4	9.0	4.5	TCE	5.6	11.7	6.4	4.6	5.1	1.2	10.0	0.1	11.3	13.8	6.0	3.3	7.6	
27	23 Hungary	TF	3.0	10.0	9.5	10.3	10.4	7.8	1.0	TF	1.8	4.6	4.4	-1.7						2.8	2.8	-1.6	1.6	
28	28 Morocco	TF	4.3	5.8	9.3	9.3	9.4	0.6	0.3	TF	6.6	3.4	-0.3	14.1	-4.9	-0.4	35.1	7.4	4.8	-4.8	0.8	2.4	1.2	
29	31 South Africa	TF	5.9	7.4	8.1	8.3	9.2	3.3	10.2	TF	3.3	5.0	1.5	3.3	3.6	0.6	6.9	2.4		10.5	10.5	11.0	8.9	
30	32 Untd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	3.1	5.8	7.4	8.1	9.0	9.4	10.4	THS(2)	10.4	11.1	12.5	7.3	13.1	-18.1	30.0	11.6		10.2	11.5	8.7	11.2	
31	29 Czech Rep	TF	4.8	9.4	8.6	9.0	8.9	4.5	-1.2	TCE	1.5	3.0	0.4	1.5	-1.8	1.7	2.4	0.3		13.8	3.1	6.8	5.9	
32	30 Switzerland	THS	7.8	7.2	8.6	8.5	8.6	-1.1	0.4	THS	4.8	1.5	5.1	7.0	6.9	6.4	10.2	4.0	2.3	-3.6	-1.2	0.5	6.7	
33	41 Japan	VF	4.8	6.7	8.6	6.2	8.4	-27.8	34.4	VF	23.4	18.4	26.8	21.8	31.9	18.4	17.1	31.7	31.5	9.1	96.0	38.4	17.5	
34	33 Denmark	TF	3.5	9.2	8.7	7.9	8.1	-10.1	2.6	TCE(1)	3.1	12.3	0.7	2.1	2.2	1.2	2.6	3.6		9.9	3.5	1.3	7.2	
35	34 Indonesia	TF	5.1	5.0	7.0	7.6	8.0	9.2	5.2	TF	8.4	6.0	8.3	11.9	13.5	2.4	21.6	12.8	4.6	11.0	4.8	0.1	5.6	
36	37 Portugal	TCE	5.7	6.0	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.5	3.7	TCE	7.8	11.9	6.3	7.5	9.9	5.5	8.8	7.9		3.6	3.9	2.4	5.9	
37	36 Belgium	TCE	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.6	4.3	1.3	TCE	-1.5	0.5	-2.9		-3.5					4.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	
38	35 Ireland	TF	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.0	-1.0	TF*	7.3	7.4	4.2	7.8	2.0	8.6	8.8	5.7	15.8	-1.2	0.7	-2.6	5.0	
39	42 Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	2.6	3.4	5.6	6.1	7.3	9.3	20.1	VF	9.1	10.7	2.6	14.0	4.9	7.2	13.1	22.4	11.3	22.3	28.0	22.1	10.4	
40	40 Vietnam	VF	2.1	3.5	5.0	6.3	6.8	23.8	9.5	VF	10.4	-6.2	13.5	26.3	29.9	28.5	22.0	28.9	15.1	27.6	5.7	15.4	-5.5	
41	39 India	TF	2.6	3.9	5.8	6.3	6.6	9.2	4.3	TF	4.0	3.0	2.0	6.8	2.5	7.9	6.4	5.9	5.8	10.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	
42	38 Bulgaria	TF	2.8	4.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	4.6	3.4	VF	3.8	7.5	3.8	2.9	4.3	1.5	4.4	2.8	4.3	0.2	-2.1	3.7	3.2	
43	43 Australia	VF	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	-0.2	4.6	VF	5.0	5.4	3.2	6.0	6.9	6.6	6.7	4.5	5.5	4.1	3.5	4.6	5.8	
44	48 Tunisia	TF	5.1	6.4	6.9	4.8	6.0	-30.7	24.4	TF	5.7	-1.6	8.6	5.1	18.5	21.9	-12.1	5.5	13.3	52.8	35.6	19.2	7.1	
45	45 Brazil	TF	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.3	4.5	TF										7.7	1.4	6.2	1.5	
46	44 Argentina	TF	2.9	3.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	7.1	-2.1	TF	-4.8	-6.1	-2.9							2.1	-1.4	-4.8	-4.9	
47	47 Norway	TF	3.1	3.8	4.8	5.0	..	4.1	..	THS	7.0	6.3	5.9	6.4	2.0	2.2	7.4	15.7	21.4	9.1	0.4	-7.8	9.5	
48	49 Dominican Rp	TF	3.0	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.9	TF	1.4	-0.6	1.4	2.8	3.5	3.6	6.5	-3.6	5.5	7.9	7.4	6.5	1.6	
49	51 Kazakhstan	TF	1.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	4.4	20.6	8.4	VF	22.2	24.3	20.7							21.6	11.4	1.0	6.3	
50	53 Philippines	TF	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.9	4.3	11.3	9.1	TF	11.4	10.8	11.4	12.1	14.0	11.0	13.1	12.5		16.0	7.0	3.9	9.0	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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



## About receipts and expenditure data

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

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

Exchange rate changes can substantially influence the values in US dollars reported from year to year. When the dollar depreciates against for instance the euro, worldwide receipts expressed in dollars relatively increase, and vice versa in the case the dollar appreciates.

In 2012, the US dollar (and pegged currencies such as from some destinations in the Caribbean or the Middle East) appreciated against the euro and a range of other currencies. Versus the euro the appreciation was 8% on average for the year (see table below), so expressed in US dollar terms values in euro were some 8% lower than in the previous year.

Exchange rate US\$ to euro and vice versa, average for the year

	US\$ to euro	change (%)	euro to US\$	change (%)
2005	0.8038		1.2441	
2006	0.7964	-0.9	1.2556	0.9
2007	0.7297	-8.4	1.3705	9.2
2008	0.6799	-6.8	1.4708	7.3
2009	0.7169	5.4	1.3948	-5.2
2010	0.7543	5.2	1.3257	-5.0
2011	0.7184	-4.8	1.3920	5.0
2012	0.7783	8.3	1.2848	-7.7

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

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

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## International Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion)

Rank		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																
		US\$					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	Series	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*								2012*				
'12	'11	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
World		476	680	929	1,041	1,078																	
1	1 United States	82.9	82.2	103.5	115.6	126.2	sa	9.8	11.7	9.2	10.7	12.1	10.4	9.6	11.6	9.8	7.5	10.9		10.4	8.5	7.5	10.6
2	2 Spain	30.0	48.0	52.5	59.9	55.9		3.9	8.6	1.2	3.1	2.0	3.1	3.7	2.8	4.7	3.5		1.0	0.4	3.0	-1.1	
3	3 France	33.0	44.0	47.0	54.8	53.6		-0.1	10.9	6.0	0.7	-4.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		13.5	2.7	1.2	15.5	
4	4 China	16.2	29.3	45.8	48.5	50.0	\$	15.5	5.8	3.2	-3.9	-3.4	-7.5	-4.2	-6.9	-6.2	1.0	6.3	9.2	3.9	-0.7	-2.5	
5	7 Macao (China)	3.2	7.9	27.8	38.5	43.9		53.6	38.6	13.7	10.7	8.4	11.0	12.7					8.0	8.0	8.0	38.4	
6	5 Italy	27.5	35.4	38.8	43.0	41.2		1.4	5.6	3.8	3.2	-3.2	4.4	5.2	4.4	1.4	10.7		-0.3	3.3	4.1	7.6	
7	6 Germany	18.7	29.2	34.7	38.9	38.1		5.3	6.7	6.2	4.5	4.9	4.3	3.2	4.4	3.4	1.5	8.8	10.5	7.5	5.5	2.5	
8	8 United Kingdom	21.9	30.7	32.4	35.1	36.4	sa	8.4	4.4	5.2	18.2	20.4	16.0						5.1	2.3	9.3	4.2	
9	11 Thailand	7.5	9.6	20.1	27.2	33.8		15.6	30.5	26.7	27.5	22.8	27.9	32.6					19.5	22.3	17.0	48.0	
10	10 Hong Kong (China)	5.9	10.3	22.2	28.5	33.1		35.6	28.4	15.9	20.6	20.5	29.0	13.1					17.8	19.6	11.8	15.2	
11	9 Australia	9.4	16.7	28.4	31.3	31.8		-0.3	-2.0	1.2	4.2	4.3	2.2	5.8	4.8	5.4	7.2	5.2	0.6	0.2	2.4	1.5	
12	12 Turkey	7.6	19.2	22.6	25.1	25.3	\$	-1.7	10.9	1.2	12.7	31.1	18.3	4.1	-2.9	9.7	5.0	11.3	-8.6	4.4	-4.7	13.8	
13	14 Malaysia	5.0	8.8	18.1	19.7	20.2		6.1	3.1	4.0	6.8	15.7	8.7	-2.6					3.0	6.9	0.6	5.7	
14	15 Singapore	5.1	6.2	14.2	18.1	19.3		41.3	17.7	5.8	3.6	2.6	4.3	3.9					11.5	4.2	1.3	6.9	
15	13 Austria	9.8	16.1	18.6	19.9	18.9		0.9	1.7	3.1	2.6	5.6	-4.6						2.3	6.1	1.9	3.7	
16	16 India	3.5	7.5	14.5	17.7	18.0		18.1	19.6	21.8	12.8	20.5	9.5	10.1	6.3	12.1	12.8	4.4	31.7	15.9	19.9	19.3	
17	18 Canada	10.8	13.8	15.8	16.8	17.4		5.0	1.9	4.6	4.2	6.4	2.8	4.0					10.7	4.0	1.1	5.5	
18	17 Switzerland	6.6	10.0	14.7	17.1	16.0		-0.1	-1.1	-1.3	2.2	1.2	3.3						-4.1	-2.0	-1.8	3.3	
19	27 Japan	3.4	6.6	13.2	11.0	14.6		20.2	-24.5	32.9	22.7	11.1	22.8	26.9	16.1	28.5	38.8	42.5	13.9	97.2	33.4	9.9	
20	22 Korea, Republic of	6.8	5.8	10.4	12.5	14.2	\$	5.5	20.9	13.6	-2.4	-3.8	-10.1	1.2	-0.7	-9.5	14.1	14.3	33.5	46.3	-0.4	-9.1	
21	20 Netherlands	7.2	10.5	12.9	14.3	13.7		9.6	6.1	3.8	8.5	15.4	3.2						7.8	5.0	0.5	2.9	
22	19 Greece	9.2	13.3	12.7	14.6	13.4		-7.6	9.3	-0.6	14.4	-3.8	21.6	12.6	9.3	12.4	17.3		-11.6	-2.9	2.5	-7.5	
23	21 Belgium	6.6	9.9	12.1	13.1	13.0		8.2	2.8	7.5	-9.9	-10.1	-9.7						4.8	6.2	12.2	6.3	
24	23 Mexico	8.3	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.7	\$	4.2	-1.0	7.3	8.1	7.3	7.2	10.3	7.3	14.1	10.1		7.0	5.4	7.1	9.7	
25	26 Taiwan (pr. of China)	3.7	5.0	8.7	11.1	11.8	\$	27.9	26.9	6.4	12.0	4.5	10.3	21.7					16.1	6.1	4.1	0.8	
26	24 Portugal	5.2	7.7	10.1	11.3	11.1		10.0	7.2	5.6	7.3	7.3	8.9	6.4	6.5	5.6	7.3		7.2	4.1	5.8	5.8	
27	28 Poland	5.7	6.3	9.5	10.7	10.9		3.8	9.1	13.4	0.2	-1.9	1.9						23.1	15.6	12.6	4.3	
28	25 Russian Federation	3.4	5.9	8.8	11.3	10.8	\$	-5.7	28.3	-5.0	17.4	18.3	16.6	17.5					6.7	-11.1	-8.3	-2.8	
29	32 Untd Arab Emirates	1.1	3.2	8.6	9.2	10.4		16.7	7.3	12.8													
30	29 Sweden	4.1	6.8	8.7	10.4	10.4		1.1	8.2	4.0	3.7	12.1	-1.0	2.2					10.1	7.2	-0.3	1.5	
31	30 South Africa	2.7	7.5	9.1	9.5	10.0	sa	3.9	4.4	18.4	6.8	7.9	5.4	7.1					25.8	26.5	15.2	8.2	
32	33 Egypt	4.3	6.9	12.5	8.7	9.9	\$	16.5	-30.5	14.2	-4.4	23.3	-28.4						12.9	25.9	-2.3	24.7	
33	31 Croatia	2.8	7.4	8.3	9.2	8.8	€	-2.3	6.2	3.7	4.9	5.9	4.8						5.5	4.7	3.3	2.5	
34	35 Indonesia	5.0	4.5	7.0	8.0	8.3	\$	24.3	15.0	4.1	11.9	8.4	12.4	15.1					9.6	2.8	-1.0	5.1	
35	34 Saudi Arabia	..	4.6	6.7	8.5	7.4		12.0	26.0	-12.1	10.9	19.9	3.0						8.8	-14.7	-33.5	-3.1	
36	36 Czech Rep	3.0	4.8	7.1	7.6	7.0		2.5	-0.7	2.1	-0.8	0.9	0.8	-3.9					16.5	1.1	0.8	-6.3	
37	41 Vietnam	..	2.3	4.5	5.7	6.8	\$	45.9	28.3	19.6													
38	37 Morocco	2.0	4.6	6.7	7.3	6.7		6.8	4.4	-1.7	1.6	-1.8	3.0	2.9	-22.1	27.9	-1.7	1.5	-1.6	-3.3	-6.2	6.3	
39	39 Brazil	1.8	3.9	5.7	6.6	6.6	\$	7.5	15.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.1	-1.1	-4.6	14.4	-3.1	9.8	1.7	-2.1	-4.4	
40	38 Denmark	3.7	5.3	5.9	6.8	6.6		9.5	10.6	4.5	2.7	6.9	1.3	1.9					7.6	3.9	3.6	4.4	
41	40 Lebanon	..	5.5	7.9	6.5	6.0	\$	16.0	-16.7	-7.8													
42	46 Israel	4.1	2.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	\$	14.9	3.9	3.5	-0.9	-4.2	2.8	-2.1	-0.4	1.0	-7.6		-1.0	2.8	8.2	4.3	
43	45 Norway	2.2	3.5	4.7	5.3	5.4		8.9	4.6	6.4	3.8	1.8	3.2	5.7					9.8	6.2	4.8	6.0	
44	43 New Zealand	2.3	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.4		-7.2	3.7	-5.7	3.3	4.6	1.3						-5.3	-1.0	-4.6	-10.9	
45	44 Argentina	2.9	2.7	4.9	5.4	4.9	\$	24.8	8.3	-8.8	-12.8	-13.4	-11.9						-2.3	-6.4	-12.2	-15.0	
46	42 Hungary	3.8	4.1	5.4	5.6	4.8		-1.8	0.3	-2.8	5.9	-2.7	12.5						7.4	-5.6	0.7	-11.7	
47	49 Ukraine	0.4	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.8	\$	5.9	13.4	12.8	1.1	-1.7	2.4						12.7	11.5	13.5	12.4	
48	48 Dominican Rp	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.7	\$	4.0	5.4	6.8	3.3	-0.9	8.9						9.0	10.2	6.9	0.6	
49	47 Luxembourg	1.8	3.6	4.1	4.8	4.6		4.6	11.7	3.5	1.4	2.4	0.4						0.5	2.9	9.2	1.3	
50	51 Philippines	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.2	4.0	\$	12.9	21.3	25.8	14.7	17.0	11.9						51.7	24.3	3.3	24.9	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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

## International Tourism Receipts (euro billion)

Rank		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																
		euro					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	Series	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*									2012*			
'12	'11	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		World	515	547	700	748	839																
1	1	United States	89.7	66.0	78.0	83.0	98.2	sa	9.8	11.7	9.2	10.7	12.1	10.4	9.6	11.6	9.8	7.5	10.9	10.4	8.5	7.5	10.6
2	2	Spain	32.4	38.6	39.6	43.0	43.5		3.9	8.6	1.2	3.1	2.0	3.1	3.7	2.8	4.7	3.5		1.0	0.4	3.0	-1.1
3	3	France	35.7	35.4	35.5	39.3	41.7		-0.1	10.9	6.0	0.7	-4.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		13.5	2.7	1.2	15.5
4	4	China	17.6	23.5	34.6	34.8	38.9	\$	15.5	5.8	3.2	-3.9	-3.4	-7.5	-4.2	-6.9	-6.2	1.0	6.3	9.2	3.9	-0.7	-2.5
5	7	Macao (China)	3.5	6.4	21.0	27.6	34.2		53.6	38.6	13.7	10.7	8.4	11.0	12.7					8.0	8.0	8.0	38.4
6	5	Italy	29.8	28.5	29.3	30.9	32.1		1.4	5.6	3.8	3.2	-3.2	4.4	5.2	4.4	1.4	10.7		-0.3	3.3	4.1	7.6
7	6	Germany	20.2	23.4	26.2	27.9	29.7		5.3	6.7	6.2	4.5	4.9	4.3	3.2	4.4	3.4	1.5	8.8	10.5	7.5	5.5	2.5
8	8	United Kingdom	23.7	24.7	24.4	25.2	28.3	sa	8.4	4.4	5.2	18.2	20.4	16.0						5.1	2.3	9.3	4.2
9	11	Thailand	8.1	7.7	15.2	19.5	26.3		15.6	30.5	26.7	27.5	22.8	27.9	32.6					19.5	22.3	17.0	48.0
10	10	Hong Kong (China)	6.4	8.3	16.7	20.4	25.8		35.6	28.4	15.9	20.6	20.5	29.0	13.1					17.8	19.6	11.8	15.2
11	9	Australia	10.1	13.5	21.4	22.5	24.8		-0.3	-2.0	1.2	4.2	4.3	2.2	5.8	4.8	5.4	7.2	5.2	0.6	0.2	2.4	1.5
12	12	Turkey	8.3	15.4	17.0	18.0	19.7	\$	-1.7	10.9	1.2	12.7	31.1	18.3	4.1	-2.9	9.7	5.0	11.3	-8.6	4.4	-4.7	13.8
13	14	Malaysia	5.4	7.1	13.7	14.1	15.8		6.1	3.1	4.0	6.8	15.7	8.7	-2.6					3.0	6.9	0.6	5.7
14	15	Singapore	5.6	5.0	10.7	13.0	15.0		41.3	17.7	5.8	3.6	2.6	4.3	3.9					11.5	4.2	1.3	6.9
15	13	Austria	10.6	12.9	14.0	14.3	14.7		0.9	1.7	3.1	2.6	5.6	-4.6						2.3	6.1	1.9	3.7
16	16	India	3.7	6.0	10.9	12.7	14.0		18.1	19.6	21.8	12.8	20.5	9.5	10.1	6.3	12.1	12.8	4.4	31.7	15.9	19.9	19.3
17	18	Canada	11.7	11.1	12.0	12.1	13.5		5.0	1.9	4.6	4.2	6.4	2.8	4.0					10.7	4.0	1.1	5.5
18	17	Switzerland	7.2	8.1	11.1	12.3	12.4		-0.1	-1.1	-1.3	2.2	1.2	3.3						-4.1	-2.0	-1.8	3.3
19	27	Japan	3.7	5.3	10.0	7.9	11.3		20.2	-24.5	32.9	22.7	11.1	22.8	26.9	16.1	28.5	38.8	42.5	13.9	97.2	33.4	9.9
20	22	Korea, Republic of	7.4	4.7	7.8	9.0	11.1	\$	5.5	20.9	13.6	-2.4	-3.8	-10.1	1.2	-0.7	-9.5	14.1	14.3	33.5	46.3	-0.4	-9.1
21	20	Netherlands	7.8	8.4	9.7	10.3	10.7		9.6	6.1	3.8	8.5	15.4	3.2						7.8	5.0	0.5	2.9
22	19	Greece	10.0	10.7	9.6	10.5	10.4		-7.6	9.3	-0.6	14.4	-3.8	21.6	12.6	9.3	12.4	17.3		-11.6	-2.9	2.5	-7.5
23	21	Belgium	7.1	7.9	9.2	9.4	10.1		8.2	2.8	7.5	-9.9	-10.1	-9.7						4.8	6.2	12.2	6.3
24	23	Mexico	9.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	9.9	\$	4.2	-1.0	7.3	8.1	7.3	7.2	10.3	7.3	14.1	10.1		7.0	5.4	7.1	9.7
25	26	Taiwan (pr. of China)	4.0	4.0	6.6	7.9	9.2	\$	27.9	26.9	6.4	12.0	4.5	10.3	21.7					16.1	6.1	4.1	0.8
26	24	Portugal	5.7	6.2	7.6	8.1	8.6		10.0	7.2	5.6	7.3	7.3	8.9	6.4	6.5	5.6	7.3		7.2	4.1	5.8	5.8
27	28	Poland	6.1	5.0	7.2	7.7	8.5		3.8	9.1	13.4	0.2	-1.9	1.9						23.1	15.6	12.6	4.3
28	25	Russian Federation	3.7	4.7	6.7	8.1	8.4	\$	-5.7	28.3	-5.0	17.4	18.3	16.6	17.5					6.7	-11.1	-8.3	-2.8
29	32	Untd Arab Emirates	1.2	2.6	6.5	6.6	8.1		16.7	7.3	12.8												
30	29	Sweden	4.4	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.1		1.1	8.2	4.0	3.7	12.1	-1.0	2.2					10.1	7.2	-0.3	1.5
31	30	South Africa	2.9	6.0	6.8	6.9	7.8	sa	3.9	4.4	18.4	6.8	7.9	5.4	7.1					25.8	26.5	15.2	8.2
32	33	Egypt	4.7	5.5	9.4	6.3	7.7	\$	16.5	-30.5	14.2	-4.4	23.3	-28.4						12.9	25.9	-2.3	24.7
33	31	Croatia	3.0	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.9	€	-2.3	6.2	3.7	4.9	5.9	4.8						5.5	4.7	3.3	2.5
34	35	Indonesia	5.4	3.6	5.2	5.7	6.5	\$	24.3	15.0	4.1	11.9	8.4	12.4	15.1					9.6	2.8	-1.0	5.1
35	34	Saudi Arabia	..	3.7	5.1	6.1	5.8		12.0	26.0	-12.1	10.9	19.9	3.0						8.8	-14.7	-33.5	-3.1
36	36	Czech Rep	3.2	3.9	5.4	5.5	5.5		2.5	-0.7	2.1	-0.8	0.9	0.8	-3.9					16.5	1.1	0.8	-6.3
37	41	Vietnam	..	1.8	3.4	4.1	5.3	\$	45.9	28.3	19.6												
38	37	Morocco	2.2	3.7	5.1	5.2	5.2		6.8	4.4	-1.7	1.6	-1.8	3.0	2.9	-22.1	27.9	-1.7	1.5	-1.6	-3.3	-6.2	6.3
39	39	Brazil	2.0	3.1	4.3	4.7	5.2	\$	7.5	15.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.1	-1.1	-4.6	14.4	-3.1	9.8	1.7	-2.1	-4.4
40	38	Denmark	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.1		9.5	10.6	4.5	2.7	6.9	1.3	1.9					7.6	3.9	3.6	4.4
41	40	Lebanon	..	4.4	5.9	4.7	4.7	\$	16.0	-16.7	-7.8												
42	46	Israel	4.5	2.3	3.9	3.8	4.3	\$	14.9	3.9	3.5	-0.9	-4.2	2.8	-2.1	-0.4	1.0	-7.6		-1.0	2.8	8.2	4.3
43	45	Norway	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.2		8.9	4.6	6.4	3.8	1.8	3.2	5.7					9.8	6.2	4.8	6.0
44	43	New Zealand	2.5	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.2		-7.2	3.7	-5.7	3.3	4.6	1.3						-5.3	-1.0	-4.6	-10.9
45	44	Argentina	3.1	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	\$	24.8	8.3	-8.8	-12.8	-13.4	-11.9						-2.3	-6.4	-12.2	-15.0
46	42	Hungary	4.1	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.8		-1.8	0.3	-2.8	5.9	-2.7	12.5						7.4	-5.6	0.7	-11.7
47	49	Ukraine	0.4	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.8	\$	5.9	13.4	12.8	1.1	-1.7	2.4						12.7	11.5	13.5	12.4
48	48	Dominican Rp	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.7	\$	4.0	5.4	6.8	3.3	-0.9	8.9						9.0	10.2	6.9	0.6
49	47	Luxembourg	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.6		4.6	11.7	3.5	1.4	2.4	0.4						0.5	2.9	9.2	1.3
50	51	Philippines	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	3.1		12.9	21.3	25.8	14.7	17.0	11.9						51.7	24.3	3.3	24.9

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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



## International Tourism Expenditure (US\$ billion)

Rank		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																
		US\$					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	Series	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*									2012*			
'12	'11	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		World	476	680	929	1,041	1,078																
1	3	China	13.1	21.8	54.9	72.6	102.0	\$	25.6	32.3	40.5	22.0	39.6	21.2	10.9					25.0	54.5	46.0	36.1
2	2	United States	65.4	69.9	75.5	78.2	83.5	sa	1.9	3.6	6.7	2.3	0.8	1.9	4.0	2.0	8.2	2.0	3.3	10.7	7.9	4.9	3.5
3	1	Germany	53.0	74.4	78.1	85.9	83.4		1.3	4.7	5.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	-0.2	3.6	-2.6	-0.6	-1.7	8.6	4.1	6.1	2.5
4	4	United Kingdom	38.4	59.6	50.0	51.0	51.5	sa	0.5	-1.6	2.4	1.9	0.6	3.1						4.6	1.0	3.8	0.3
5	7	Russian Federation	8.8	17.0	26.7	32.9	42.8	\$	27.0	23.3	30.1	29.2	24.0	31.3	30.5					36.0	25.5	28.9	32.3
6	5	France	22.6	31.8	38.8	44.9	39.1		6.3	10.3	-5.8	1.5	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		-8.6	-3.5	-1.4	-12.1
7	6	Canada	12.4	18.0	29.7	33.3	35.1		11.2	7.6	6.2	3.3	4.2	2.8	2.9					8.0	9.2	3.0	4.2
8	10	Japan	31.9	27.3	27.9	27.2	27.9		4.0	-11.2	2.4	-3.8	-4.3	-8.9	-1.1	-2.4	-0.1	-1.0	3.1	-2.5	15.0	2.2	-2.5
9	9	Australia	6.4	11.8	22.5	27.3	27.5		4.1	7.9	0.3	-0.3	-3.2	-0.7	1.9	2.0	3.4	0.6	2.0	4.7	0.8	-2.4	-1.1
10	8	Italy	15.7	22.4	27.1	28.7	26.4		2.0	0.8	-0.3	-1.3	-5.1	1.4	-0.9	-5.8	-1.2	6.0		-4.1	-0.7	-0.4	4.2
11	11	Singapore	4.5	10.1	18.7	21.4	22.4		11.8	5.7	3.9	4.1	5.7	2.6	4.1					4.6	2.4	3.5	5.0
12	12	Brazil	3.9	4.7	16.4	21.3	22.2	\$	50.7	29.5	4.6	15.3	12.3	18.1	17.3	10.1	15.8	27.3	10.9	13.2	-3.1	-5.1	15.9
13	13	Belgium	9.4	15.0	18.9	20.5	20.2		8.7	3.5	6.5	24.1	24.1	24.2						5.2	7.7	8.3	3.7
14	14	Netherlands	12.2	16.2	19.6	20.5	20.2		-0.2	-0.4	6.5	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2						4.8	10.8	7.4	1.2
15	15	Korea, Republic of	7.1	15.4	18.8	19.9	20.1	\$	24.9	6.1	0.8	8.3	5.7	9.3	9.7	10.4	5.4	14.0	8.2	-0.9	-8.1	0.0	13.7
16	16	Hong Kong (China)	12.5	13.3	17.4	19.0	20.1		11.9	9.8	5.2	3.7	6.9	0.5	3.9					8.7	5.3	2.9	4.2
17	17	Saudi Arabia	..	9.1	21.1	17.3	17.0		3.5	-18.3	-1.4	-13.9	-6.3	-20.7						17.3	12.2	-17.7	-12.0
18	19	Norway	4.6	9.7	13.5	15.8	16.5		7.7	8.3	8.9	11.0	6.5	8.4	16.3					10.7	6.3	10.9	7.6
19	20	Sweden	8.0	10.5	13.1	15.2	15.5		9.9	5.2	5.9	5.8	3.5	7.4	6.1					8.5	4.5	4.5	6.6
20	18	Spain	6.0	15.1	16.8	17.2	15.3		4.8	-2.5	-3.5	1.2	-3.6	-2.0	6.7	6.1	4.9	9.2		-5.6	3.3	-4.6	-6.0
21	23	Utd Arab Emirates	3.0	6.2	11.8	13.2	15.1		14.2	11.8	14.1												
22	22	Switzerland	5.4	8.8	11.2	13.7	13.8		-1.7	4.2	6.7	4.1	5.8	3.0						3.8	7.3	9.4	4.7
23	21	India	2.7	6.2	10.5	13.7	12.3		6.4	33.4	2.9	-4.7	-9.5	0.0						13.3	8.4	2.2	-9.3
24	25	Malaysia	2.1	3.7	8.3	10.2	11.5		17.1	16.7	14.3	5.8	8.3	4.4	4.9					19.2	22.7	12.4	5.4
25	26	Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.1	8.7	9.4	10.1	10.6	\$	20.0	8.1	5.1	15.6	10.9	18.0	17.5					2.8	4.7	-1.1	15.7
26	24	Austria	6.3	9.3	10.2	10.5	10.1		-0.3	-2.4	3.9	-4.2	-6.0	-3.0						26.3	10.4	-3.1	-6.8
27	28	Iran	0.7	3.7	9.7	9.8	..	\$	23.7	1.3	..												
28	27	Denmark	4.7	6.9	9.0	10.0	9.6		4.4	5.9	3.5	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.6					5.1	1.9	4.2	3.1
29	30	Kuwait	2.5	4.5	6.4	8.4	9.0		3.5	25.2	9.1												
30	29	Poland	3.3	5.5	8.6	8.5	8.7		14.7	-3.9	14.5	-2.6	-4.0	-1.5						30.3	16.4	18.0	-4.0
31	31	Mexico	5.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	8.4	\$	0.7	8.0	7.9	7.1	7.7	3.3	9.9	5.6	9.2	15.8		6.8	2.5	8.9	12.5
32	34	Indonesia	3.2	3.6	6.4	6.3	6.8	\$	20.3	-2.2	8.2	14.6	19.9	12.2	12.1					9.4	8.7	7.5	7.7
33	37	Philippines	1.6	1.3	3.4	5.4	6.2	\$	26.6	57.1	16.4	6.4	13.9	0.8						-15.6	33.9	34.6	16.8
34	35	Thailand	2.8	3.8	5.6	5.7	6.2		17.3	-2.1	10.9	5.4	8.7	0.8	7.0					2.4	16.4	8.2	17.4
35	33	Nigeria	0.6	0.2	5.6	6.7	6.2	\$	11.2	18.1	-7.0	-29.6	-40.7	-17.5						105	43.0	-37.1	-48.9
36	32	Ireland	2.5	6.1	7.1	6.7	5.9		-4.4	-10.1	-4.3	-0.8	0.7	-1.9						-21.0	-8.2	10.0	-3.7
37	36	Argentina	4.4	2.8	4.9	5.5	5.9	\$	8.5	13.6	6.4	-8.2	-4.0	-14.6						15.0	17.9	0.4	-10.0
38	57	Qatar	0.3	1.8	0.5	1.8	5.6		11.8	236	213	8.3	1.7	14.0						601	167	207	136
39	42	Ukraine	0.5	2.8	3.7	4.5	5.1	\$	12.4	19.2	14.4	15.2	19.4	11.9						16.7	16.1	8.6	18.8
40	40	Finland	1.9	3.1	4.3	4.9	4.9		3.3	7.7	8.6	3.4	6.0	4.8	0.0					5.5	6.7	13.3	8.8
41	41	Czech Rep	1.3	2.4	4.1	4.6	4.3		0.6	3.8	4.4	7.0	-0.9	7.5	13.5					12.2	-3.0	-0.5	11.3
42	39	Turkey	1.7	3.1	5.2	4.9	4.1	\$	13.5	-6.0	-16.2	24.3	47.4	4.7	17.8	11.2	23.9	19.2	47.4	-36.7	-16.3	-12.2	0.2
43	38	South Africa	2.1	3.4	5.6	5.2	4.1	sa	18.1	-6.9	-12.2	-0.3	-3.9	8.3	-4.1					-13.7	-24.1	-7.4	-2.6
44	44	Lebanon	..	2.9	4.5	4.0	3.9	\$	12.5	-11.3	-1.9												
45	43	Portugal	2.2	3.1	3.9	4.1	3.8		8.9	0.7	-0.9	5.8	3.2	6.8	7.0	8.0	5.4	7.8		0.4	-3.7	-2.2	2.4
46	45	Israel	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	\$	13.0	3.5	-2.2	8.1	13.4	3.9						10.3	-3.8	-0.4	-12.7
47	47	New Zealand	1.2	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.7		4.3	3.5	5.2	1.4	-0.9	3.5						9.1	2.4	4.0	6.3
48	46	Luxembourg	1.3	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.6		4.0	1.8	2.2	1.7	4.2	-0.4						3.1	1.7	1.5	2.9
49	51	Colombia	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.6	\$	4.3	22.8	17.1	16.8	15.8	17.9						32.8	10.1	21.3	8.1
50	53	Egypt	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.6	\$	-11.8	-1.7	18.9	26.3	11.9	41.0						51.5	18.9	15.5	3.4

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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

## International Tourism Expenditure (euro billion)

Rank		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																
		euro					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	Series	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*									2012*			
'12	'11	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
World		515	547	700	748	839																	
1	3 China	14.2	17.5	41.4	52.1	79.4	\$	25.6	32.3	40.5	22.0	39.6	21.2	10.9						25.0	54.5	46.0	36.1
2	2 United States	70.8	56.2	57.0	56.2	65.0	sa	1.9	3.6	6.7	2.3	0.8	1.9	4.0	2.0	8.2	2.0	3.3	10.7	7.9	4.9	3.5	
3	1 Germany	57.4	59.8	58.9	61.7	64.9		1.3	4.7	5.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	-0.2	3.6	-2.6	-0.6	-1.7	8.6	4.1	6.1	2.5	
4	4 United Kingdom	41.6	47.9	37.7	36.6	40.1	sa	0.5	-1.6	2.4	1.9	0.6	3.1						4.6	1.0	3.8	0.3	
5	7 Russian Federation	9.6	13.6	20.1	23.6	33.3	\$	27.0	23.3	30.1	29.2	24.0	31.3	30.5					36.0	25.5	28.9	32.3	
6	5 France	24.5	25.6	29.2	32.3	30.4		6.3	10.3	-5.8	1.5	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		-8.6	-3.5	-1.4	-12.1	
7	6 Canada	13.5	14.5	22.4	23.9	27.3		11.2	7.6	6.2	3.3	4.2	2.8	2.9					8.0	9.2	3.0	4.2	
8	10 Japan	34.5	22.0	21.0	19.5	21.7		4.0	-11.2	2.4	-3.8	-4.3	-8.9	-1.1	-2.4	-0.1	-1.0	3.1	-2.5	15.0	2.2	-2.5	
9	9 Australia	6.9	9.4	17.0	19.6	21.4		4.1	7.9	0.3	-0.3	-3.2	-0.7	1.9	2.0	3.4	0.6	2.0	4.7	0.8	-2.4	-1.1	
10	8 Italy	17.0	18.0	20.4	20.6	20.5		2.0	0.8	-0.3	-1.3	-5.1	1.4	-0.9	-5.8	-1.2	6.0		-4.1	-0.7	-0.4	4.2	
11	11 Singapore	4.9	8.1	14.1	15.4	17.4		11.8	5.7	3.9	4.1	5.7	2.6	4.1					4.6	2.4	3.5	5.0	
12	12 Brazil	4.2	3.8	12.4	15.3	17.3	\$	50.7	29.5	4.6	15.3	12.3	18.1	17.3	10.1	15.8	27.3	10.9	13.2	-3.1	-5.1	15.9	
13	13 Belgium	10.2	12.0	14.3	14.8	15.7		8.7	3.5	6.5	24.1	24.1	24.2						5.2	7.7	8.3	3.7	
14	14 Netherlands	13.2	13.0	14.8	14.7	15.7		-0.2	-0.4	6.5	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2						4.8	10.8	7.4	1.2	
15	15 Korea, Republic of	7.7	12.4	14.2	14.3	15.6	\$	24.9	6.1	0.8	8.3	5.7	9.3	9.7	10.4	5.4	14.0	8.2	-0.9	-8.1	0.0	13.7	
16	16 Hong Kong (China)	13.5	10.7	13.1	13.7	15.6		11.9	9.8	5.2	3.7	6.9	0.5	3.9					8.7	5.3	2.9	4.2	
17	17 Saudi Arabia	..	7.3	15.9	12.4	13.2		3.5	-18.3	-1.4	-13.9	-6.3	-20.7						17.3	12.2	-17.7	-12.0	
18	19 Norway	5.0	7.8	10.2	11.3	12.9		7.7	8.3	8.9	11.0	6.5	8.4	16.3					10.7	6.3	10.9	7.6	
19	20 Sweden	8.7	8.5	9.8	11.0	12.0		9.9	5.2	5.9	5.8	3.5	7.4	6.1					8.5	4.5	4.5	6.6	
20	18 Spain	6.5	12.1	12.7	12.3	11.9		4.8	-2.5	-3.5	1.2	-3.6	-2.0	6.7	6.1	4.9	9.2		-5.6	3.3	-4.6	-6.0	
21	23 Untd Arab Emirates	3.3	5.0	8.9	9.5	11.7		14.2	11.8	14.1													
22	22 Switzerland	5.9	7.1	8.4	9.8	10.7		-1.7	4.2	6.7	4.1	5.8	3.0						3.8	7.3	9.4	4.7	
23	21 India	2.9	5.0	7.9	9.8	9.6		6.4	33.4	2.9	-4.7	-9.5	0.0						13.3	8.4	2.2	-9.3	
24	25 Malaysia	2.2	3.0	6.3	7.3	9.0		17.1	16.7	14.3	5.8	8.3	4.4	4.9					19.2	22.7	12.4	5.4	
25	26 Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	8.3	\$	20.0	8.1	5.1	15.6	10.9	18.0	17.5					2.8	4.7	-1.1	15.7	
26	24 Austria	6.8	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.8		-0.3	-2.4	3.9	-4.2	-6.0	-3.0						26.3	10.4	-3.1	-6.8	
27	28 Iran	0.7	3.0	7.3	7.0	..	\$	23.7	1.3	..													
28	27 Denmark	5.1	5.5	6.8	7.2	7.5		4.4	5.9	3.5	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.6					5.1	1.9	4.2	3.1	
29	30 Kuwait	2.7	3.6	4.9	6.0	7.0		3.5	25.2	9.1													
30	29 Poland	3.6	4.5	6.5	6.1	6.8		14.7	-3.9	14.5	-2.6	-4.0	-1.5						30.3	16.4	18.0	-4.0	
31	31 Mexico	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.6	6.6	\$	0.7	8.0	7.9	7.1	7.7	3.3	9.9	5.6	9.2	15.8		6.8	2.5	8.9	12.5	
32	34 Indonesia	3.5	2.9	4.8	4.5	5.3	\$	20.3	-2.2	8.2	14.6	19.9	12.2	12.1					9.4	8.7	7.5	7.7	
33	37 Philippines	1.8	1.0	2.6	3.9	4.9	\$	26.6	57.1	16.4	6.4	13.9	0.8						-15.6	33.9	34.6	16.8	
34	35 Thailand	3.0	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.8		17.3	-2.1	10.9	5.4	8.7	0.8	7.0					2.4	16.4	8.2	17.4	
35	33 Nigeria	0.6	0.2	4.2	4.8	4.8	\$	11.2	18.1	-7.0	-29.6	-40.7	-17.5						105	43.0	-37.1	-48.9	
36	32 Ireland	2.8	4.9	5.4	4.8	4.6		-4.4	-10.1	-4.3	-0.8	0.7	-1.9						-21.0	-8.2	10.0	-3.7	
37	36 Argentina	4.8	2.2	3.7	4.0	4.6	\$	8.5	13.6	6.4	-8.2	-4.0	-14.6						15.0	17.9	0.4	-10.0	
38	57 Qatar	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.3	4.4		11.8	236	213	8.3	1.7	14.0						601	167	207	136	
39	42 Ukraine	0.5	2.3	2.8	3.2	4.0	\$	12.4	19.2	14.4	15.2	19.4	11.9						16.7	16.1	8.6	18.8	
40	40 Finland	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.8		3.3	7.7	8.6	3.4	6.0	4.8	0.0					5.5	6.7	13.3	8.8	
41	41 Czech Rep	1.4	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.3		0.6	3.8	4.4	7.0	-0.9	7.5	13.5					12.2	-3.0	-0.5	11.3	
42	39 Turkey	1.9	2.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	\$	13.5	-6.0	-16.2	24.3	47.4	4.7	17.8	11.2	23.9	19.2	47.4	-36.7	-16.3	-12.2	0.2	
43	38 South Africa	2.3	2.7	4.2	3.8	3.2	sa	18.1	-6.9	-12.2	-0.3	-3.9	8.3	-4.1					-13.7	-24.1	-7.4	-2.6	
44	44 Lebanon	..	2.3	3.4	2.9	3.1	\$	12.5	-11.3	-1.9													
45	43 Portugal	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.9		8.9	0.7	-0.9	5.8	3.2	6.8	7.0	8.0	5.4	7.8		0.4	-3.7	-2.2	2.4	
46	45 Israel	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	\$	13.0	3.5	-2.2	8.1	13.4	3.9						10.3	-3.8	-0.4	-12.7	
47	47 New Zealand	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.9		4.3	3.5	5.2	1.4	-0.9	3.5						9.1	2.4	4.0	6.3	
48	46 Luxembourg	1.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8		4.0	1.8	2.2	1.7	4.2	-0.4						3.1	1.7	1.5	2.9	
49	51 Colombia	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.0	\$	4.3	22.8	17.1	16.8	15.8	17.9						32.8	10.1	21.3	8.1	
50	53 Egypt	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.0	\$	-11.8	-1.7	18.9	26.3	11.9	41.0						51.5	18.9	15.5	3.4	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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

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

	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)													
	Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12/11	Series	2013*								2012			
		(1000)					(%)			YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Europe		388,037	448,943	484,950	516,124	534,249	6.4	3.5		5.6	6.6	5.4	5.2	3.5	7.7	4.3		4.2	3.2	3.1	4.5
- of which EU-27		326,802	356,086	370,999	391,366	401,000	5.5	2.5		4.6	4.0	4.0	5.2	3.6	7.6	4.2		4.2	2.1	1.6	3.1
Northern Europe		46,440	60,437	62,752	64,480	65,600	2.8	1.7		3.6	4.1	3.2	3.7	-0.3	7.9	4.7		4.5	2.5	-1.9	5.0
Denmark	TF	3,535	9,178	8,744	7,864	8,068	-10.1	2.6	TCE(1)	3.1	12.3	0.7	2.1	1.2	2.6	3.6		9.9	3.5	1.3	7.2
Finland	TF	2,714	3,140	3,670	4,192	4,226	14.2	0.8	TCE	0.0	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.8	0.2	0.4		15.5	7.4	0.4	4.5
Iceland	TF	303	374	489	566	673	15.7	18.9	THS(2)	14.7	36.6	15.7	8.4	8.1	9.6	6.6	13.6	38.4	14.0	16.5	33.5
Ireland	TF	6,646	7,333	7,134	7,630	7,550	7.0	-1.0	TF*	7.3	7.4	4.2	7.8	8.6	8.8	5.7	15.8	-1.2	0.7	-2.6	5.0
Norway	TF	3,104	3,824	4,767	4,963	..	4.1	..	THS	7.0	6.3	5.9	6.4	2.2	7.4	15.7	21.4	9.1	0.4	-7.8	9.5
Sweden	TF	3,828	4,883	4,951	9,959	10,914	n/a	n/a	TCE	-2.9	2.4	-2.0		-9.3	0.5			4.9	0.2	-3.7	-1.3
United Kingdom	TF	23,212	28,039	28,296	29,306	29,282	3.6	-0.1	VF	6.0	2.2	5.2	8.4	3.2	15.7	6.1	9.7	2.2	1.8	-4.2	5.4
Western Europe		139,658	141,670	154,374	161,477	166,667	4.6	3.2		4.4	4.2	3.5	5.1	4.6	8.8	0.6		5.0	3.3	2.0	4.0
Austria	TCE	17,982	19,952	22,004	23,012	24,151	4.6	4.9	TCE	2.6	4.3	-3.7	3.6	2.8	8.2	-1.7	8.5	5.2	5.7	4.0	5.5
Belgium	TCE	6,457	6,742	7,186	7,494	7,591	4.3	1.3	TCE	-1.5	0.5	-2.9						4.3	0.9	0.4	0.6
France	TF	77,190	74,988	77,648	81,550	83,013	5.0	1.8	TCE	8.0	7.0	7.7		6.4	11.2			4.1	1.8	0.1	2.7
Germany	TCE	18,992	21,499	26,875	28,352	30,407	5.5	7.3	TCE	3.3	3.4	2.6	3.8	4.0	5.4	1.8		8.9	7.6	7.0	6.0
Liechtenstein	TCE	62	50	64	67	62	4.2	-6.9	THS	-3.8	-2.6	-3.5		-6.7				-3.5	-3.4	8.7	-2.4
Luxembourg	TCE	852	913	805	873	905	8.4	3.7	TCE												
Monaco	THS	300	286	279	295	292	5.6	-1.0	THS									-3.1	6.5	-7.1	0.3
Netherlands	TCE	10,003	10,012	10,883	11,300	11,680	3.8	3.4	TCE	5.0	5.4	1.7	7.9	5.4	12.8	4.8		6.3	3.2	2.9	1.9
Switzerland	THS	7,821	7,229	8,628	8,534	8,566	-1.1	0.4	THS	4.8	1.5	5.1	7.0	6.4	10.2	4.0	2.3	-3.6	-1.2	0.5	6.7
Central/Eastern Eu.		69,346	90,419	94,506	103,236	111,304	9.2	7.8		7.0	12.1	7.7	3.8	3.5	4.5	3.3		8.0	8.0	7.8	8.4
Armenia	TF	45	319	687	758	843	10.3	11.3	TF	12.4	22.9	9.3	10.7					-9.0	15.7	13.5	16.2
Azerbaijan	TF	..	693	1,280	1,562	1,986	22.0	27.1	VF	9.9	9.9	9.9						7.1	7.1	14.1	14.1
Belarus	TF	60	91	120	116	119	-3.3	2.3	TF												
Bulgaria	TF	2,785	4,837	6,047	6,328	6,541	4.6	3.4	VF	3.8	7.5	3.8	2.9	1.5	4.4	2.8	4.3	0.2	-2.1	3.7	3.2
Czech Rep	TF	4,773	9,404	8,629	9,019	8,908	4.5	-1.2	TCE	1.5	3.0	0.4	1.5	1.7	2.4	0.3		13.8	3.1	6.8	5.9
Estonia	TF	1,220	1,917	2,372	2,665	2,744	12.4	3.0	TCE	2.9	5.8	0.2	3.9	1.4	10.8	-1.6	3.1	11.0	3.7	1.2	2.7
Georgia	TF	..	..	1,067	1,319	1,780	23.6	35.0	VF	23.7	37.2	23.8	20.3	15.6	28.2	15.1	14.1	39.4	64.3	62.9	54.4
Hungary	TF	..	9,979	9,510	10,250	10,353	7.8	1.0	TF	1.8	4.6	4.4	-1.7					2.8	2.8	-1.6	1.6
Kazakhstan	TF	1,471	3,143	3,393	4,093	4,438	20.6	8.4	VF	22.2	24.3	20.7						21.6	11.4	1.0	6.3
Kyrgyzstan	VF	173	319	855	2,278	2,406	166	6	..												
Latvia	TF	509	1,116	1,373	1,493	1,435	8.7	-3.9	TCE	14.3	9.3	12.3	18.1	19.0	22.2	10.6		14.9	1.7	-1.2	4.5
Lithuania	TF	1,083	2,000	1,507	1,775	1,900	17.8	7.0	TCE	7.1	6.3	8.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.1		20.1	16.9	20.3	20.3
Poland	TF	17,400	15,200	12,470	13,350	14,840	7.1	11.2	TF									12.1	13.0	9.2	11.1
Rep Moldova	TCE	18	67	64	75	89	17.9	18.6	TCE	8.6	5.7	6.6	12.6					27.0	23.1	18.7	9.0
Romania	TCE	867	1,430	1,343	1,515	1,653	12.8	9.1	TCE	3.3	4.3	0.7	5.6	1.9	3.7	11.6	1.3	9.8	13.8	6.6	6.9
Russian Federation	TF	19,198	19,940	20,271	22,686	25,736	11.9	13.4	VF	10.5	16.7	7.6	9.1					13.7	15.4	10.8	12.7
Slovakia	TCE	1,053	1,515	1,327	1,460	1,511	10.1	3.4	TCE	10.3	19.6	13.6	3.2	5.3	5.1	-1.8		1.7	0.3	7.7	6.3
Ukraine	TF	6,431	17,631	21,203	21,415	23,013	1.0	7.5	TF	11.0	11.6	10.7						-1.6	5.7	12.3	7.9
Uzbekistan	TF	302	242	975	..	..	..	..	TF												
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.		132,593	156,417	173,317	186,930	190,677	7.9	2.0		6.4	6.2	6.5	6.4	3.8	8.2	7.5		0.7	0.8	3.2	2.1
Albania	TF	..	628	2,191	2,468	3,156	12.6	27.9	TF	15.6	18.9	14.0						16.1	24.4	32.8	18.2
Andorra	TF	2,946	2,418	1,808	2,242	2,238	24.0	-0.2	TF	2.6	10.4	-9.6	5.9	0.3	23.5	-13.2	-13.1	2.9	-5.3	-0.2	0.0
Bosnia & Herzg	TCE	171	217	365	392	439	7.2	11.9	TCE	20.5	15.7	23.2	20.2	9.4	37.1	14.1		4.5	14.8	15.2	7.7
Croatia	TCE	5,338	7,743	9,111	9,927	10,369	9.0	4.5	TCE	5.6	11.7	6.4	4.6	1.2	10.0	0.1	11.3	13.8	6.0	3.3	7.6
Cyprus	TF	2,686	2,470	2,173	2,392	2,465	10.1	3.0	TF	-2.5	-10.2	-6.2	0.1	-2.7	-3.1	6.7	4.4	-4.1	3.7	7.0	-4.1
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	TCE	224	197	262	327	351	25.1	7.3	TCE	12.7	5.9	14.6	14.0	10.3	17.8	14.0		5.7	13.7	7.0	0.6
Greece	TF	13,096	14,765	15,007	16,427	15,518	9.5	-5.5	TF	15.2	4.6	14.2	16.9	14.0	18.9	17.5		-11.7	-8.3	-3.0	-7.4
Israel	TF	2,417	1,903	2,803	2,820	2,886	0.6	2.3	TF	-0.1	-5.5	2.2	-3.6	2.0	-2.8	-10.2	13.6	-0.4	6.7	4.9	-2.2
Italy	TF	41,181	36,513	43,626	46,119	46,360	5.7	0.5	TF	3.1	2.9	2.0	4.0	3.1	0.2	10.0		0.7	-2.3	0.7	4.4
Malta	TF	1,216	1,171	1,339	1,415	1,444	5.7	2.1	TF	9.3	6.1	11.7	7.3	4.1	9.4	8.0	14.2	-11.6	3.6	5.7	4.2
Montenegro	TCE			1,088	1,201	1,264	10.4	5.2	TCE	4.6	14.3	7.1	3.0	-1.3	5.8	4.2	23.3	5.2	10.7	3.8	7.5
Portugal	TCE	5,725	5,956	6,832	7,412	7,685	8.5	3.7	TCE	7.8	11.9	6.3	7.5	5.5	8.8	7.9		3.6	3.9	2.4	5.9
San Marino	THS	43	50	120	156	139	30.3	-10.9	THS									-15.0	8.1	-22.6	-4.8
Serbia	TCE			683	764	810	11.9	6.0	TCE	12.5	3.3	10.8	17.2	19.2	17.3	15.1	17.9	16.2	3.1	4.2	5.3
Slovenia	TCE	1,090	1,555	1,869	2,037	2,156	9.0	5.8	TCE*	4.4	0.2	3.8	5.5	3.1	8.8	3.4	8.4	4.5	6.1	6.7	3.8
Spain	TF	46,403	55,914	52,677	56,177	57,701	6.6	2.7	TF	4.8	2.3	5.4	4.9	2.9	7.1	4.7	6.9	2.8	2.5	3.8	-1.5
Turkey	TF	9,586	24,193	31,364	34,654	35,698	10.5	3.0	TF	10.7	21.6	12.1	6.7	1.2	11.6	7.6	10.2	-5.3	-0.8	3.8	4.6

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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

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



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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*									2012*				
							(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
					(million)																	
Europe	231,689	350,459	411,359	464,606	453,707																	
- of which EU-27	201,450	294,354	335,098	376,529	364,746																	
Northern Europe	36,054	53,643	59,353	66,323	67,374																	
Denmark	3,696	5,278	5,853	6,783	6,566		10.6	4.5	2.7	6.9	1.3	1.9						7.6	3.9	3.6	4.4	
Finland	1,412	2,186	3,051	3,820	3,881		19.3	10.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0						15.8	20.8	0.9	7.8	
Iceland	229	413	561	750	863		26.9	24.2	19.7	40.0	15.2	16.6						25.0	26.7	17.2	41.0	
Ireland	2,633	4,806	4,118	4,190	3,883		-3.1	0.4	6.1	11.9	2.6							16.6	1.2	-9.0	5.2	
Norway	2,163	3,495	4,707	5,308	5,442		4.6	6.4	3.8	1.8	3.2	5.7						9.8	6.2	4.8	6.0	
Sweden	4,064	6,790	8,663	10,404	10,367		8.2	4.0	3.7	12.1	-1.0	2.2						10.1	7.2	-0.3	1.5	
United Kingdom	21,857	30,675	32,401	35,069	36,372	sa	4.4	5.2	18.2	20.4	16.0							5.1	2.3	9.3	4.2	
Western Europe	83,716	123,224	144,159	162,875	157,912																	
Austria	9,784	16,054	18,596	19,860	18,894		1.7	3.1	2.6	5.6	-4.6							2.3	6.1	1.9	3.7	
Belgium	6,592	9,868	12,146	13,114	13,015		2.8	7.5	-9.9	-10.1	-9.7		-6.2					4.8	6.2	12.2	6.3	
France	32,978	44,021	47,013	54,753	53,550		10.9	6.0	0.7	-4.6	4.8	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0		13.5	2.7	1.2	15.5	
Germany	18,693	29,173	34,679	38,869	38,114		6.7	6.2	4.5	4.9	4.3	3.2	1.9	4.4	3.4	1.5	8.8	10.5	7.5	5.5	2.5	
Luxembourg	1,806	3,613	4,119	4,831	4,615		11.7	3.5	1.4	2.4	0.4							0.5	2.9	9.2	1.3	
Netherlands	7,217	10,475	12,883	14,348	13,743		6.1	3.8	8.5	15.4	3.2							7.8	5.0	0.5	2.9	
Switzerland	6,645	10,020	14,724	17,100	15,979		-1.1	-1.3	2.2	1.2	3.3							-4.1	-2.0	-1.8	3.3	
Central/Eastern Eu.	20,390	32,804	48,080	56,033	56,581																	
Armenia	38	220	408	446	451	\$	9.2	1.1	6.7	1.1	10.9							1.2	4.0	-0.6	1.3	
Azerbaijan	63	78	657	1,287	2,433	\$	96	89	20.4	66.6	-19.7							143.7	65.0	72.9	94.4	
Belarus	93	253	440	487	685	\$	10.5	40.7	5.6	7.9	3.6							42.1	39.6	43.4	37.2	
Bulgaria	1,074	2,412	3,637	3,967	3,748		3.8	2.2	2.4	6.4	4.8	0.6	3.7	-0.5	2.4	-0.8		-1.2	1.3	2.9	4.0	
Czech Rep	2,973	4,813	7,121	7,628	7,035		-0.7	2.1	-0.8	0.9	0.8	-3.9						16.5	1.1	0.8	-6.3	
Estonia	510	975	1,073	1,249	1,226		10.9	6.3	10.0	17.3	6.2							5.5	10.9	1.7	8.0	
Georgia	141	241	659	955	1,411	\$	44.8	47.8	28.7	28.4	28.9							43.9	48.9	49.3	47.2	
Hungary	3,753	4,101	5,381	5,580	4,845		0.3	-2.8	5.9	-2.7	12.5							7.4	-5.6	0.7	-11.7	
Kazakhstan	356	701	1,005	1,209	1,347	\$	20.3	11.4	12.9	14.8	11.6							16.6	21.4	2.0	10.4	
Kyrgyzstan	15	73	284	640	698	\$	126	9.0	123	123								88.9	23.8	-15.1	1.8	
Latvia	131	341	640	771	745		14.0	5.3	9.9	5.4	5.7	15.9	9.2	15.8	16.2	15.5		15.6	5.0	3.4	0.8	
Lithuania	391	921	958	1,323	1,313		29.3	9.1	3.4	-3.3	6.5							29.9	11.2	1.8	5.5	
Poland	5,677	6,274	9,526	10,683	10,938		9.1	13.4	0.2	-1.9	1.9							23.1	15.6	12.6	4.3	
Rep Moldova	39	103	173	195	213	\$	12.9	9.0	16.2	15.2	17.1							13.8	10.2	1.7	13.3	
Romania	359	1,061	1,140	1,418	1,468	€	18.5	12.1	8.4	12.6	1.6	11.4	4.6	18.5	8.9	6.0		7.6	19.3	8.1	13.9	
Russian Federation	3,429	5,870	8,831	11,328	10,759	\$	28.3	-5.0	17.4	18.3	16.6	17.5						6.7	-11.1	-8.3	-2.8	
Slovakia	433	1,210	2,233	2,429	2,299		3.6	2.5	8.5	6.3	3.6	14.5	6.7	15.3	11.6	16.9		-0.2	3.8	3.0	3.0	
Ukraine	394	3,125	3,788	4,294	4,842	\$	13.4	12.8	1.1	-1.7	2.4							12.7	11.5	13.5	12.4	
Uzbekistan	27	28	121	..	..		..	..														
Southern/Mediter. Eu.	91,529	140,788	159,767	179,374	171,841																	
Albania	389	860	1,626	1,628	1,471	€	-4.7	-2.1	-7.6	-7.5	-7.7		-8.6					5.9	2.6	-5.1	-5.9	
Bosnia & Herzg	233	521	594	643	625		3.2	5.1	3.6	2.0	4.5							6.7	7.2	5.9	0.0	
Croatia	2,758	7,370	8,259	9,211	8,812	€	6.2	3.7	4.9	5.9	4.8							5.5	4.7	3.3	2.5	
Cyprus	1,941	2,318	2,108	2,570	2,600		16.1	9.6	-0.9	-4.3	-0.1							-7.2	6.5	16.5	6.2	
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	38	89	197	239	233	€	14.5	6.7	9.7	8.7	12.7	8.5	1.9	0.9	10.7	16.2		1.2	4.6	9.4	9.0	
Greece	9,219	13,349	12,742	14,623	13,416		9.3	-0.6	14.4	-3.8	21.6	12.6	25.3	9.3	12.4	17.3		-11.6	-2.9	2.5	-7.5	
Israel	4,114	2,866	5,106	5,305	5,493	\$	3.9	3.5	-0.9	-4.2	2.8	-2.1	3.7	-0.4	1.0	-7.6		-1.0	2.8	8.2	4.3	
Italy	27,493	35,398	38,786	43,000	41,185		5.6	3.8	3.2	-3.2	4.4	5.2	5.5	4.4	1.4	10.7		-0.3	3.3	4.1	7.6	
Malta	587	755	1,079	1,268	1,270		11.9	8.5	8.6	6.8	9.4							-1.4	8.4	10.6	10.5	
Montenegro	..	276	732	862	826		12.2	3.8	2.9	-0.2	4.9	2.6						19.6	6.9	2.7	10.6	
Portugal	5,243	7,712	10,077	11,339	11,056		7.2	5.6	7.3	7.3	8.9	6.4	9.5	6.5	5.6	7.3		7.2	4.1	5.8	5.8	
Serbia	..	308	798	992	906	€	17.4	-0.3	11.3	8.0	8.6	14.9	6.4	15.0	16.0	12.9		14.8	-4.8	-3.0	-2.0	
Slovenia	965	1,805	2,552	2,749	2,685		2.6	5.8	0.3	-4.1	-0.8	3.5	0.8	0.6	4.8	5.1		5.1	6.5	9.4	0.2	
Spain	29,967	47,970	52,525	59,892	55,916		8.6	1.2	3.1	2.0	3.1	3.7	3.7	2.8	4.7	3.5		1.0	0.4	3.0	-1.1	
Turkey	7,636	19,191	22,585	25,054	25,345	\$	10.9	1.2	12.7	31.1	18.3	4.1	15.2	-2.9	9.7	5.0	11.3	-8.6	4.4	-4.7	13.8	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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

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

	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12/11	Series	2013*									2012			
					(1000)		(%)		YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Asia and the Pacific		110,143	153,598	205,060	218,612	233,504	6.6	6.8		6.4	7.1	5.0	7.2	5.3	7.0	9.5		8.5	7.6	4.7	6.9	
North-East Asia		58,349	85,932	111,508	115,783	122,758	3.8	6.0		3.2	3.7	1.6	4.4	2.7	4.4	6.3		8.5	8.6	5.4	2.3	
China	TF	31,229	46,809	55,665	57,581	57,725	3.4	0.3	TF	-3.8	-1.5	-6.5	-5.1	-6.0	-5.6	-3.8	1.4	4.8	0.3	-1.3	-2.3	
Hong Kong (China)	TF	8,814	14,773	20,085	22,316	23,770	11.1	6.5	TF	8.4	7.4	9.9	9.6	7.5	8.9	13.2	3.6	8.6	5.0	6.9	5.6	
Japan	VF	4,757	6,728	8,611	6,219	8,358	-27.8	34.4	VF	23.4	18.4	26.8	21.8	18.4	17.1	31.7	31.5	9.1	96.0	38.4	17.5	
Korea, Republic of	VF	5,322	6,023	8,798	9,795	11,140	11.3	13.7	VF	9.3	4.0	3.3	20.1	19.4	23.2	17.2	6.1	22.0	24.5	12.1	0.1	
Macao (China)	TF	5,197	9,014	11,926	12,925	13,577	8.4	5.0	TF	6.0	7.6	7.0	5.3	2.4	6.8	6.9	0.9	8.5	2.7	3.6	5.8	
Mongolia	TF	137	339	456	460	476	0.9	3.4	TF	-12.1	-19.8	-12.3	-8.9					-4.0	-1.3	6.4	10.7	
Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	2,624	3,378	5,567	6,087	7,311	9.3	20.1	VF	9.1	10.7	2.6	14.0	7.2	13.1	22.4	11.3	22.3	28.0	22.1	10.4	
South-East Asia		36,076	48,543	69,996	77,504	84,232	10.7	8.7		11.8	12.8	10.5	11.9	9.0	11.3	15.8		9.5	7.2	3.6	14.3	
Brunei Darussalam	TF	..	126	214	242	209	13.0	-13.6	TF	15.2	15.2							-11.3	-12.2	-22.3	-7.4	
Cambodia	TF	466	1,333	2,508	2,882	3,584	14.9	24.4	TF	18.2	17.8	20.9	17.5	19.2	16.4	16.9	14.9	27.8	25.5	17.3	26.3	
Indonesia	TF	5,064	5,002	7,003	7,650	8,044	9.2	5.2	TF	8.4	6.0	8.3	11.9	2.4	21.6	12.8	4.6	11.0	4.8	0.1	5.6	
Lao P.D.R.	TF	191	672	1,670	1,786	2,140	6.9	19.8	VF	14.8	15.0	3.8	28.6	39.0	29.0	18.3		14.1	19.8	1.2	61.5	
Malaysia	TF	10,222	16,431	24,577	24,714	25,033	0.6	1.3	TF	3.3	15.9	0.6	-4.9	-7.7	-11.6	6.1		0.4	4.3	-2.2	2.9	
Myanmar	TF	208	232	311	391	593	25.9	51.7	TF	44.9	47.1	47.8	39.6	38.6	36.6	43.8		33.2	40.5	58.8	71.2	
Philippines	TF	1,992	2,623	3,520	3,917	4,273	11.3	9.1	TF	11.4	10.8	11.4	12.1	11.0	13.1	12.5		16.0	7.0	3.9	9.0	
Singapore	TF	6,062	7,079	9,161	10,390	11,098	13.4	6.8	VF	8.4	8.5	9.8	10.0	8.3	11.7	9.9	-1.1	14.7	8.3	4.7	13.1	
Thailand	TF	9,579	11,567	15,936	19,230	22,354	20.7	16.2	TF	21.3	18.9	21.3	26.1	22.5	28.1	27.6	14.7	8.1	9.8	8.6	40.4	
Timor-Leste	TF	..	..	45	50	55	12.8	9.6	VF	29.2	5.0	3.1	73.6					0.0	22.0	11.5	5.5	
Vietnam	VF	2,140	3,478	5,050	6,251	6,848	23.8	9.5	VF	10.4	-6.2	13.5	26.3	28.5	22.0	28.9	15.1	27.6	5.7	15.4	-5.5	
Oceania		9,632	10,977	11,556	11,657	12,131	0.9	4.1		4.1	5.0	3.0	4.2	4.5	4.9	3.2		4.5	5.2	2.9	3.9	
American Samoa	TF	44	24	23	22	22	-3.1	-1.5	TF									-18.7	8.7	6.9	-3.2	
Australia	VF	4,931	5,499	5,885	5,875	6,146	-0.2	4.6	VF	5.0	5.4	3.2	6.0	6.6	6.7	4.5	5.5	4.1	3.5	4.6	5.8	
Cook Is	TF	73	88	104	113	122	8.5	8.2	TF	-1.2	-0.4	-4.2	-0.2	-2.8	1.7	0.7	2.0	5.7	9.4	7.8	9.3	
Fiji	TF	294	545	632	675	661	6.8	-2.1	TF	-5.1	-5.1							3.9	-10.0	-0.3	-1.1	
French Polynesia	TF	252	208	154	163	169	5.8	3.8	TF	-2.1	4.1	-3.1	-5.7	1.8	-8.4	-11.1		0.4	5.7	4.9	3.7	
Guam	TF	1,287	1,228	1,197	1,160	1,308	-3.1	12.8	TF	2.3	5.6	4.3	-0.7	-1.0	1.8	-3.3	-3.5	8.1	22.3	11.1	12.9	
Kiribati	TF	5	5	5	5	5	12.0	-6.8	VF	38.5	38.5							-16.1	-10.0	-5.6	6.1	
Marshall Is	TF	5	9	5	5	5	-0.1	0.7	TF*									-23.9	-11.4	-25.8	120.6	
N.Mariana Is	TF	517	498	375	336	..	-10.3	..	VF	10.8	7.0	12.1	13.7	20.5	11.4	9.4		12.0	28.5	19.8	13.2	
New Caledonia	TF	110	101	99	112	112	13.5	0.3	TF	-4.4	-5.6	-3.9		-5.9	-0.1			21.2	2.8	-12.8	-1.2	
New Zealand	VF	1,789	2,383	2,525	2,601	2,565	3.0	-1.4	VF	5.9	6.1	5.2	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.7	5.8	2.2	3.8	-7.2	-3.7	
Niue	TF	2	3	6	6	5	-1.9	-17.2	TF	20.9	20.9							-62.2	20.4	-4.9	-6.1	
Palau	TF	58	81	86	109	119	27.4	8.9	TF	-11.4	0.6	-21.1	-15.2	-20.1	-23.8	2.6		23.0	13.6	-3.6	7.1	
Papua New Guinea	TF	58	69	147	163	164	11.1	0.6	TF	13.0	9.0	17.5						3.6	-13.7	6.0	6.5	
Samoa	TF	88	102	122	121	126	-0.9	4.0	VF	-9.3	-9.5	-16.8	-1.7	-13.0	10.8	2.0		0.7	20.2	3.8	-2.1	
Solomon Is	TF	5	9	21	23	24	11.8	4.2	TF									-9.1	25.9	0.0	0.0	
Tonga	TF	35	42	47	46	49	-2.3	6.5	TF									3.8	-1.4	6.8	14.7	
Tuvalu	TF	1	1	2	1	..	-27.6	..	TF													
Vanuatu	TF	58	62	97	94	108	-3.3	15.1	TF	2.3	-1.4	8.8	-0.3	0.7	3.8	-4.8		19.3	14.1	14.9	13.5	
South Asia		6,085	8,147	12,000	13,667	14,383	13.9	5.2		5.2	3.5	4.6	7.7	7.0	8.4	7.6		6.6	2.7	7.3	6.9	
Bangladesh	TF	199	208	303	..	..	..	..	TF													
Bhutan	TF	8	14	27	37	44	39.2	17.2	TF	-0.1	17.0	-6.4	-6.9	-16.3	0.1	-7.7		22.3	40.1	17.8	3.4	
India	TF	2,649	3,919	5,776	6,309	6,578	9.2	4.3	TF	4.0	3.0	2.0	6.8	7.9	6.4	5.9	5.8	10.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	
Iran	VF	1,342	1,889	2,938	3,354	3,834	14.2	14.3	VF									-4.4	10.6	22.8	25.3	
Maldives	TF	467	395	792	931	958	17.6	2.9	TF	18.0	14.6	21.9	19.3	14.3	23.3	20.1	16.1	3.3	0.9	5.6	1.6	
Nepal	TF	464	375	603	736	803	22.1	9.1	VF(1)	-2.3	-3.8	-4.1		0.3	6.3			27.0	13.3	6.1	-1.7	
Pakistan	TF	557	798	907	1,161	966	28.1	-16.8	TF									-4.6	-28.0	-22.0	-14.9	
Sri Lanka	TF	400	549	654	856	1,006	30.8	17.5	TF	16.8	10.9	16.2	19.9	9.5	26.1	26.2	27.9	21.1	15.6	11.3	20.9	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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

(1) Air arrivals only

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*											2012*			
	(million)							(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Asia and the Pacific	85,381	135,597	254,021	299,315	329,660																		
North-East Asia	39,427	65,280	128,524	150,332	168,207																		
China	16,231	29,296	45,814	48,464	50,028	\$	5.8	3.2	-3.9	-3.4	-7.5	-4.2	-5.9	-6.9	-6.2	1.0	6.3	9.2	3.9	-0.7	-2.5		
Hong Kong (China)	5,907	10,294	22,200	28,455	33,088		28.4	15.9	20.6	20.5	29.0	13.1						17.8	19.6	11.8	15.2		
Japan	3,373	6,630	13,199	10,966	14,576		-24.5	32.9	22.7	11.1	22.8	26.9	30.9	16.1	28.5	38.8	42.5	13.9	97.2	33.4	9.9		
Korea, Republic of	6,834	5,806	10,359	12,525	14,231	\$	20.9	13.6	-2.4	-3.8	-10.1	1.2	3.4	-0.7	-9.5	14.1	14.3	33.5	46.3	-0.4	-9.1		
Macao (China)	3,208	7,933	27,802	38,453	43,886		38.6	13.7	10.7	8.4	11.0	12.7						8.0	8.0	8.0	38.4		
Mongolia	36	177	244	218	442	\$	-10.6	102.7	-12.9	-32.2	-9.6	-8.8	-10.2	-7.6	-9.9	-8.8	-10.1	78.9	90.4	100.8	144.9		
Taiwan (pr. of China)	3,738	4,977	8,721	11,065	11,770	\$	26.9	6.4	12.0	4.5	10.3	21.7						16.1	6.1	4.1	0.8		
South-East Asia	26,838	34,980	68,438	84,534	95,596																		
Brunei Darussalam	..	191	..	..	..		..	..															
Cambodia	304	840	1,180	1,616	1,800	\$	37.0	11.3	-5.9	-5.9								51.9	18.8	3.4	-14.3		
Indonesia	4,975	4,522	6,957	7,997	8,325	\$	15.0	4.1	11.9	8.4	12.4	15.1						9.6	2.8	-1.0	5.1		
Lao P.D.R.	114	147	382	406	506	\$	6.4	24.6															
Malaysia	5,011	8,847	18,115	19,656	20,250		3.1	4.0	6.8	15.7	8.7	-2.6						3.0	6.9	0.6	5.7		
Myanmar	162	67	72	281	..	\$	290	..															
Philippines	2,156	2,265	2,630	3,190	4,014	\$	21.3	25.8	14.7	17.0	11.9		25.4					51.7	24.3	3.3	24.9		
Singapore	5,142	6,209	14,178	18,082	19,261		17.7	5.8	3.6	2.6	4.3	3.9						11.5	4.2	1.3	6.9		
Thailand	7,489	9,576	20,104	27,184	33,826		30.5	26.7	27.5	22.8	27.9	32.6						19.5	22.3	17.0	48.0		
Timor-Leste	..	..	26	21	21		-18	0															
Vietnam	..	2,300	4,450	5,710	6,830	\$	28.3	19.6															
Oceania	14,315	25,383	37,022	40,698	41,338																		
Australia	9,367	16,748	28,422	31,335	31,831		-2.0	1.2	4.2	4.3	2.2	5.8	3.6	4.8	5.4	7.2	5.2	0.6	0.2	2.4	1.5		
Cook Is	36	91	110	..	..		..	..															
Fiji	189	485	634	723	729		6.6	0.7	-2.9	-2.9								4.3	-4.9	0.0	3.9		
French Polynesia	..	530	406	385	..		-9.6	..															
Marshall Is	3	6	3	3	3		6.1	-4.2															
Micronesia (Fed.St.of)	..	21	29	26	..		-10.9	..															
New Caledonia	111	149	129	154	..		13.7	..															
New Zealand	2,272	5,203	4,906	5,579	5,394		3.7	-5.7	3.3	4.6	1.3							-5.3	-1.0	-4.6	-10.9		
Niue	..	1	2	2	..	\$	28.2	3.1															
Palau	53	97	124	159	164	\$	28.2	3.1															
Papua New Guinea	7.0	3.6	2.3	2.8	..		6.1	..	169	273	-60.0							-35.3	-66.7	-85.7	-66.7		
Samoa	41	73	123	134	148		1.6	9.1	-9.9	-7.6	-17.4	-2.6	-14.5	-16.4	7.7	3.0		4.3	29.7	8.4	-4.5		
Solomon Is	4	2	54	71	67		25.0	-9.3	3.7	28.7	-12.2							-20.5	20.8	-10.2	-23.6		
Tonga	7	15	27	28	41		-4.8	44.1										18.7	93.9	25.6	52.0		
Vanuatu	56	85	217	226	261		-3.8	..															
South Asia	4,801	9,954	20,036	23,750	24,520																		
Afghanistan	..	..	55	71	56		29.9	-14.1															
Bangladesh	50	70	81	87	110		13.5	39.9										35.2	42.5	41.8	41.8		
Bhutan	10	19	35	48	63	\$	36.2	31.4	2.2	17.8	-5.9		2.6	-15.1	-0.4			35.8	57.4	34.3	17.0		
India	3,460	7,493	14,490	17,707	17,971		19.6	21.8	12.8	20.5	9.5	10.1	11.7	6.3	12.1	12.8	4.4	31.7	15.9	19.9	19.3		
Iran	467	791	2,438	2,381	..	\$	-2.3	..															
Maldives	321	826	1,713	1,868	1,873	\$	9.0	0.3															
Nepal	158	132	344	386	352		13.7	4.8	24.5	24.5								27.2	12.0	7.8	-12.9		
Pakistan	81	182	305	373	339	\$	22.3	-9.1	-17.3	-23.8	-19.5	-9.3	-13.0	-15.4	-7.4	-4.5	-7.4	14.1	-17.2	-25.0	-6.1		
Sri Lanka	248	429	576	830	1,039		40.9	44.5	26.0	26.9	25.0							37.4	41.5	44.2	51.1		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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



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

International Tourist Arrivals by (sub)region and selected economies and territories of destination	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)														
	Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12*/11	Series	2013*									2012			
		(1000)					11/10 12*/11			YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Americas		128,189	133,317	150,578	155,959	163,077	3.6	4.6			3.0	2.9	1.6	4.4	3.6	6.2	3.1		7.3	3.0	3.8	3.9
North America		91,505	89,891	99,517	102,130	106,716	2.6	4.5			4.0	4.2	2.2	5.3	4.6	7.4	3.6		8.1	2.2	3.9	4.6
Canada	TF	19,627	18,771	16,219	16,016	16,344	-1.3	2.0	TF		1.4	3.3	-0.7	2.1	1.7	5.3	-2.0		6.5	2.7	0.3	1.8
Mexico	TF	20,641	21,915	23,290	23,403	23,403	0.5	0.0	TF		1.5	-0.8	-0.3	5.8	-3.3	14.7	8.5		4.0	-2.2	-1.8	-0.2
United States	TF	51,237	49,206	60,008	62,711	66,969	4.5	6.8	TF		4.2	6.5							9.6	3.0	6.1	6.4
Caribbean		17,083	18,803	19,539	20,117	20,770	3.0	3.2			-0.2	0.1	-0.9	0.3	-0.4	2.2	-1.3		4.0	3.9	3.0	1.1
Anguilla	TF	44	62	62	66	65	6.1	-1.6	TF		4.6	4.2	8.2	6.5	3.6	14.5	-7.9	-20.5	5.7	-11.6	1.9	-1.7
Antigua, Barb	TF	207	245	230	241	247	5.0	2.3	TF(1)		-5.4	-1.3	-10.2		-6.7				6.8	0.0	-3.7	4.4
Aruba	TF	721	733	825	869	904	5.4	4.0	TF		6.8	6.7	4.2	6.4	8.7	5.8	4.4	16.8	2.1	2.0	4.4	7.7
Bahamas	TF	1,544	1,608	1,370	1,346	1,422	-1.7	5.6	TF		-7.3	-3.6	-8.9		-9.2	-9.9			7.9	5.0	7.3	1.6
Barbados	TF	545	548	532	568	536	6.7	-5.5	TF		-6.2	-6.5	-7.1	-5.0	-6.5	-5.8	-1.0		2.3	-6.9	-11.4	-7.3
Bermuda	TF	332	270	232	236	232	1.6	-1.7	TF		0.8	-1.0	-0.2	2.4	5.9	-0.9	1.9		2.6	-6.6	1.2	-1.0
Br. Virgin Is	TF	272	337	330	338	351	2.2	4.0	TF		3.7	4.5	2.9	3.6	5.2	6.3	-7.3		3.4	4.4	3.6	4.8
Cayman Islands	TF	354	168	288	309	322	7.2	4.1	TF		6.6	8.2	4.1	7.2	4.0	15.4	0.7	9.1	2.5	4.6	5.1	4.6
Cuba	TF	1,741	2,261	2,507	2,688	2,815	7.2	4.7	VF		-1.2	-0.5	-3.6	0.7	-1.5	4.4	-0.5	-0.9	5.3	6.4	3.3	2.4
Curaçao	TF	191	222	342	390	420	14.2	7.6	TF		4.5	6.9	6.3		-1.6	-0.3			11.5	6.2	7.2	5.7
Dominica	TF	70	79	77	76	78	-1.3	3.4	TF		-4.1	3.7	-8.4		-11.9				4.7	9.1	2.4	-1.7
Dominican Rp	TF	2,978	3,691	4,125	4,306	4,563	4.4	5.9	TF		1.4	-0.6	1.4	2.8	3.6	6.5	-3.6	5.5	7.9	7.4	6.5	1.6
Grenada	TF	127	99	110	118	112	7.1	-5.1	TF		2.8	9.5	-5.6	2.2	6.0	-2.9	7.5		-1.6	-9.6	-1.6	-8.8
Guadeloupe	TCE	603	372	392	418	..	6.5	..	THS													
Haiti	TF	140	112	255	349	295	36.9	-15.4	TF		20.2	20.2							6.1	-4.7		
Jamaica	TF	1,323	1,479	1,922	1,952	1,986	1.6	1.8	TF		0.2	-2.5	0.3	0.7	-2.0	4.1	1.0	11.2	0.2	5.1	3.5	-1.8
Martinique	TF	526	484	476	495	487	3.9	-1.6	TF		-7.0	-13.0	-0.9	-5.1	-8.6	-3.0	-3.6		10.0	-3.4	-5.2	-10.1
Montserrat	TF	10	10	6	5	5	-9.8	-0.7	TF		38.9	23.9	37.8		60.5	71.2			-4.9	-18.3	3.1	15.5
Puerto Rico	TF	3,341	3,686	3,186	3,048	3,069	-4.3	0.7	THS		1.7	3.7	0.0		0.6				4.1	11.3	8.0	11.8
Saint Lucia	TF	270	318	306	312	307	2.1	-1.8	TF		3.2	2.3	7.7	0.5	-3.4	-1.2	10.2	0.6	3.3	-4.6	-5.3	-1.0
St. Kitts-Nev	TF	73	141	98	102	104	3.4	2.5	TF		5.6	9.6	0.7						5.5	5.4	-6.2	4.5
St. Maarten	TF	432	468	443	424	457	-4.2	7.6	TF(1)		1.3	2.5	0.0	0.9	-4.1	8.6	-2.3		9.4	12.5	7.5	1.2
St. Vincent, Grenadines	TF	73	96	72	74	74	1.9	0.7	TF		-4.9	-6.7	-7.6	0.2	-4.4	8.7	-2.9		12.2	-6.7	-0.7	-2.1
Trinidad Tbg	TF	399	463	388	402	..	3.7	..	TF													
Turks, Caicos	TF	152	176	281	354	299	26.0	-15.6	TF										-10.2	-24.3	-10.2	-15.9
US Virgin Is	TF	546	594	590	532	580	-9.8	9.1	VF(1)		-5.8	-1.4	-8.6	-8.8	-14.8	1.5	-11.6		10.0	19.4	6.9	-2.8
Central America		4,346	6,301	7,908	8,256	8,860	4.4	7.3			3.1	4.1	2.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2		8.2	7.9	6.1	7.0
Belize	TF	196	237	242	250	277	3.5	10.7	TF		7.6	13.0	4.1	4.0	8.0	6.8	-9.3		8.1	9.0	10.6	16.3
Costa Rica	TF	1,088	1,679	2,100	2,192	2,343	4.4	6.9	TF		2.9	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3		8.0	6.6	5.9	6.7
El Salvador	TF	795	1,127	1,150	1,184	1,255	3.0	5.9	TF		1.8	3.6	-2.5		8.6				6.4	9.5	2.5	5.6
Guatemala	TF	..	..	1,219	1,225	1,305	0.5	6.5	TF		3.2	5.3	2.4	2.0	0.3	6.5	-2.7		5.3	3.9	1.8	15.8
Honduras	TF	471	673	863	871	895	1.0	2.7	TF		2.1	2.0	2.6	1.9	-1.2	-2.4	14.0		5.3	6.9	0.9	-3.4
Nicaragua	TF	486	712	1,011	1,060	1,180	4.8	11.3	TF		4.1	6.5	2.2		1.7	4.7			15.7	8.7	8.4	12.4
Panama	TF	484	702	1,324	1,473	1,606	11.2	9.1	VF		3.9	4.2	3.5	3.8	2.2	2.6	7.1		3.9	7.0	11.1	-3.0
South America		15,256	18,322	23,614	25,456	26,732	7.8	5.0			1.6	1.0	1.1	2.9	2.3	3.5	3.0		7.5	4.4	3.3	2.3
Argentina	TF	2,909	3,823	5,325	5,705	5,585	7.1	-2.1	TF		-4.8	-6.1	-2.9						2.1	-1.4	-4.8	-4.9
Bolivia	TF	319	524	807	946	1,114	17.2	17.8	THS													
Brazil	TF	5,313	5,358	5,161	5,433	5,677	5.3	4.5	TF										7.7	1.4	6.2	1.5
Chile	TF	1,742	2,027	2,801	3,137	3,554	12.0	13.3	TF		0.0	1.2	-4.2	-1.6	-3.7	-0.5	-0.2	9.8	14.2	16.2	17.9	6.9
Colombia	TF	557	933	2,385	2,045	2,175	-14.3	6.4	VF(2)		7.5	5.1	9.6	8.0	14.2	4.6	4.6		5.8	1.9	9.4	10.5
Ecuador	VF	627	860	1,047	1,141	1,272	9.0	11.5	VF		5.8	7.5	2.1	7.7	5.6	5.8	13.2		15.8	12.3	8.8	9.3
Guyana	TF	105	117	152	157	177	3.3	12.6	TF		12.4	37.7	0.9		-4.8				25.3	12.4	19.6	-4.1
Paraguay	TF	289	341	465	524	579	12.6	10.6	TF		6.0	8.7	4.0	4.9	6.0	3.9	4.7		33.9	13.2	-8.5	12.3
Peru	TF	828	1,571	2,299	2,598	2,846	13.0	9.5	TF		11.5	7.8	14.4		12.5	13.9			10.9	10.3	8.1	9.1
Suriname	TF	57	160	204	220	240	7.9	8.9	TF		3.9	10.7	-1.8		1.7				5.8	2.2	14.3	11.7
Uruguay	TF	1,968	1,808	2,349	2,857	2,695	21.6	-5.7	TF		-1.2	-0.7	-10.8	5.1	-2.4	15.9	4.5	6.5	-4.0	-0.7	-12.7	-6.0
Venezuela	TF	469	706	526	595	710	13.0	19.3	VF		-3.9	-4.9	-2.6	-4.3	-2.6	-1.2	-10.5	-1.4	56.5	13.3	8.3	18.3

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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

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

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*											2012*			
					(million)			(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Americas	131,355	145,526	180,881	198,006	212,471																		
North America	101,964	107,731	131,297	144,221	156,355																		
Canada	10,778	13,768	15,842	16,800	17,401		1.9	4.6	4.2	6.4	2.8	4.0						10.7	4.0	1.1	5.5		
Mexico	8,294	11,803	11,992	11,869	12,739	\$	-1.0	7.3	8.1	7.3	7.2	10.3	9.7	7.3	14.1	10.1		7.0	5.4	7.1	9.7		
United States	82,892	82,160	103,463	115,552	126,214	sa	11.7	9.2	10.7	12.1	10.4	9.6	10.1	11.6	9.8	7.5	10.9	10.4	8.5	7.5	10.6		
Caribbean	17,217	20,909	22,767	23,584	24,540																		
Anguilla	56	86	99	112	113		12.4	0.8	6.3	5.5	7.4							11.9	-8.3	0.3	-2.0		
Antigua,Barb	291	309	298	312	319		4.7	2.3	-2.2	-2.2								8.9	-0.3	-4.1	1.6		
Aruba	814	1,097	1,253	1,353	1,404		8.0	3.8	6.0	5.9	6.2							5.6	-0.2	4.2	5.2		
Bahamas	1,734	2,069	2,163	2,279	2,393		5.4	5.0	-3.4	-3.4								23.0	6.0	-7.9	2.9		
Barbados	785	896	1,035	963	907		-6.9	-5.8	-2.2	-2.2	-2.7	-1.6						4.0	-4.5	-21.0	-5.7		
Bermuda	431	429	442	466	454		6.3	-3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0							-6.0	-8.8	4.8	-7.1		
Bonaire	59	87	..	..	..		..	..															
Br.Virgin Is	345	437	389	388	397		..	..															
Cayman Islands	559	356	485	491	..		1.4	..															
Cuba	1,737	2,322	2,187	2,283	2,326		-3.4	1.9	0.0	0.1	-0.2							8.7	10.6	2.9	5.5		
Curaçao	189	244	385	453	543		17.7	19.8	6.1	11.8	-0.7							24.7	14.6	16.3	22.7		
Dominica	48	57	95	113	110		18.6	-2.7	-16.2	-16.2								2.7	-1.2	-0.9	-8.4		
Dominican Rp	2,860	3,518	4,209	4,436	4,736	\$	5.4	6.8	3.3	-0.9	8.9							9.0	10.2	6.9	0.6		
Grenada	93	71	112	117	110		4.6	-5.5	-3.8	-3.8								-2.2	-7.3	1.3	-14.8		
Guadeloupe	418	306	510	583	..		8.8	..															
Haiti	128	80	169	162	170		-2.4	8.6															
Jamaica	1,333	1,545	2,001	2,008	2,070	\$	0.3	3.1										2.2	2.5	4.8	-3.7		
Martinique	302	280	472	516	462		4.1	-3.0															
Montserrat	9	9	6	5	5		-11.8	-1.8	23.3	17.7	34.5		5.5					-5.2	-21.3	-1.0	178.8		
Puerto Rico	2,388	3,239	3,211	3,143	3,193	\$	-2.1	1.6															
Saint Lucia	281	382	309	321	335		3.8	4.5	7.6	5.8	10.0		17.5					9.2	1.5	3.4	5.4		
St.Kitts-Nev	58	121	90	94	94		5.1	-0.4	5.3	5.4	5.3		-2.7					8.1	3.0	-6.9	-3.1		
St.Maarten	512	659	674	719	842		6.6	17.0	0.5	2.8	-3.0							22.1	19.3	18.7	8.2		
St.Vincent,Grenadines	82	104	86	92	93		6.4	1.0	-2.2	0.0	-5.2		4.2					10.3	-1.5	-4.5	3.1		
Trinidad Tbg	213	453	450	472	..	\$	4.9	..															
US.Virgin Is	1,206	1,432	1,013	..	..		..	..															
Central America	2,958	4,485	6,627	7,110	7,901																		
Belize	111	214	249	247	298		-0.5	20.3	12.7	16.6	8.0							19.1	18.4	22.4	22.2		
Costa Rica	1,302	1,671	1,999	2,152	2,299	\$	7.7	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.5							6.4	-5.5	5.5	22.6		
El Salvador	217	361	390	415	544	\$	6.4	31.1	5.9	15.0	-3.1							75.8	34.4	6.3	32.2		
Guatemala	482	791	1,378	1,350	1,419	\$	-2.0	5.1	6.2	8.3	3.6		4.4					2.8	-0.6	1.2	16.6		
Honduras	260	463	627	639	661	\$	1.8	3.5	7.6	3.9	10.1	9.2	-0.2	-11.5	-0.3	52.5		2.7	5.1	-1.6	9.3		
Nicaragua	129	206	309	378	422	\$	22.6	11.5	-7.0	-4.2	-10.0							19.2	-1.7	22.4	8.3		
Panama	458	780	1,676	1,928	2,259		15.0	17.2	9.8	10.5	10.5	8.4	12.1	8.7	9.9	6.5		20.8	19.8	17.9	11.0		
South America	9,216	12,400	20,189	23,091	23,675																		
Argentina	2,904	2,729	4,942	5,354	4,882	\$	8.3	-8.8	-12.8	-13.4	-11.9							-2.3	-6.4	-12.2	-15.0		
Bolivia	68	239	379	481	532	\$	27.0	10.6										15.0	-8.6	19.5	11.4		
Brazil	1,810	3,861	5,702	6,555	6,645	\$	15.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.1	-2.1	-1.1	-4.6	14.4	-3.1	9.8	1.7	-2.1	-4.4		
Chile	819	1,109	1,645	1,889	2,201	\$	14.9	16.5	-4.1	-3.9	-4.4							31.0	19.3	3.6	9.3		
Colombia	1,030	1,222	2,083	2,201	2,354	\$	5.7	6.9	3.6	0.5	7.3							7.0	5.4	0.6	15.8		
Ecuador	402	486	781	843	1,033	\$	7.9	22.4	10.5	18.8	2.4							24.8	29.1	20.5	16.4		
Guyana	75	35	80	95	64		19	-33															
Paraguay	73	78	217	261	265	\$	20.2	1.2	3.4	5.3	1.6	3.2	3.0	4.4	2.4	2.7		26.5	6.2	-7.6	17.2		
Peru	837	1,308	2,008	2,360	2,657	\$	17.5	12.6	17.3	14.4	20.2							12.4	12.3	10.4	15.4		
Suriname	16	45	61	61	71	\$	0.0	16.6															
Uruguay	713	594	1,509	2,203	2,076	\$	46.0	-5.7	-9.1	-11.8	-22.5	0.5	-12.2	-5.8	22.4	-7.4	39.1	-6.8	31.5	-10.1	-21.9		
Venezuela	423	650	740	739	844	\$	-0.1	14.2										74.4	60.8	45.5	11.7		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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

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

	Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)													
	Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12/11	Series	2013*								2012			
		(1000)	(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul		Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
Africa		26,196	34,780	49,892	49,555	52,916	-0.7	6.8		5.4	4.5	3.9	7.4	5.7	10.3	6.1		5.7	8.2	8.7	2.2
North Africa		10,240	13,911	18,756	17,055	18,463	-9.1	8.3		6.1	2.4	3.6	9.8	7.4	15.2	6.4		12.7	12.6	7.8	1.1
Algeria	VF	866	1,443	2,070	2,395	2,634	15.7	10.0	VF									35.6	18.5	4.9	-9.3
Morocco	TF	4,278	5,843	9,288	9,342	9,374	0.6	0.3	TF	6.6	3.4	-0.3	14.1	-0.4	35.1	7.4	4.8	-4.8	0.8	2.4	1.2
Sudan	TF	38	246	495	536	..	8.3	..	TF												
Tunisia	TF	5,058	6,378	6,902	4,782	5,950	-30.7	24.4	TF	5.7	-1.6	8.6	5.1	21.9	-12.1	5.5	13.3	52.8	35.6	19.2	7.1
Subsaharan Africa		15,957	20,869	31,136	32,500	34,453	4.4	6.0		5.1	5.4	4.1	5.7	4.4	6.9	5.9		3.2	5.8	9.4	2.7
Angola	TF	51	210	425	481	528	13.2	9.8	TF									5.1	25.6	18.7	-10.2
Benin	TF	96	176	199	209	220	5.0	5.3	TF									-15.4	-35.2	46.5	-4.3
Botswana	TF	1,104	1,474	2,145	..	..	..	..	TF												
Burkina Faso	THS	126	245	274	238	..	-13.1	..	THS												
Burundi	TF	29	148	142	..	..	..	..	TF												
Cameroon	VF	..	..	573	604	817	5.5	35.3	THS												
Cape Verde	THS	115	198	336	428	482	27.4	12.6	THS	8.7	17.9	-3.3						28.4	1.3	47.1	-17.4
Cent.Afr.Rep.	TF	11	12	54	..	..	..	..	TF												
Chad	THS	43	29	71	..	..	..	..	THS												
Comoros	TF	24	26	15	19	..	22.9	..	TF												
Congo	THS	19	35	194	218	256	12.4	17.4	THS									29.6	28.5	15.3	13.8
Côte d'Ivoire	VF	..	..	252	270	289	7.1	7.0	TF												
Dem.R.Congo	TF	103	61	81	186	..	130	..	TF												
Eritrea	VF	70	83	84	107	..	27.6	..	VF												
Ethiopia	TF	136	227	468	523	596	11.7	14.0	TF									5.9	12.8	21.1	16.4
Gambia	TF	79	108	91	106	157	16.4	48.1	TF									37.7	105	33.7	40.8
Ghana	TF	399	429	931	..	..	..	..	TF												
Kenya	TF	898	1,399	1,470	1,750	..	19.1	..	VF(1)	-9.6	-18.4	-4.7		2.5				-0.3	7.3	-8.4	-2.7
Lesotho	TF	..	..	414	398	422	-4.0	6.1	VF									5.1	0.3	5.4	12.3
Madagascar	TF	160	277	196	225	256	14.8	13.7	TF	-23.7	-12.5	-29.8		-8.8	-42.7			7.1	18.8	16.2	12.0
Malawi	TF	228	438	746	767	..	2.8	..	TF												
Mali	TF	86	143	169	160	134	-5.3	-16.3	THS												
Mauritius	TF	656	761	935	965	965	3.2	0.1	TF	2.8	1.5	0.3	6.9	1.6	11.5	8.4	2.8	-0.2	1.6	-0.6	-0.1
Mozambique	TF	..	578	1,718	1,902	2,113	10.7	11.1	THS									-26.1	-12.9	-9.0	0.4
Namibia	TF	656	778	984	1,027	..	4.4	..	TF												
Niger	TF	50	58	74	82	..	10.4	..	TF												
Nigeria	TF	813	1,010	1,555	715	..	-54.0	..	TF												
Reunion	TF	430	409	421	471	447	12.1	-5.3	TF	-9.9	-9.9	-9.9						4.9	4.9	-12.8	-12.8
Rwanda	TF	104	..	504	688	815	36.5	18.5	VF									20.6	19.6	28.8	8.2
Sao Tome Prn	TF	7	16	8	12	..	52.5	..	TF												
Senegal	TF	389	769	900	1,001	..	11.2	..	TF*									-2.5	-9.3	11.6	-2.3
Seychelles	TF	130	129	175	194	208	11.4	7.0	TF	11.8	19.2	9.4	9.2	2.8	14.8	9.4	6.8	8.8	5.3	5.4	8.3
Sierra Leone	TF	16	40	39	52	60	35.8	13.9	TF									28.1	7.2	10.3	10.6
South Africa	TF	5,872	7,369	8,074	8,339	9,188	3.3	10.2	TF	3.3	5.0	1.5	3.3	0.6	6.9	2.4		10.5	10.5	11.0	8.9
Swaziland	TF	281	837	1,078	879	1,093	-18.5	24.3	VF	2.1	0.3	3.0	7.2	-1.4	13.0	10.9	-9.4	-4.4	-7.7	-3.8	0.5
Tanzania	TF	459	590	754	843	1,043	11.8	23.7	VF												
Togo	THS	60	81	202	300	235	48.5	-21.7	THS												
Uganda	TF	193	468	946	1,151	1,197	21.7	4.0	TF									10.0	0.8	12.9	-7.2
Zambia	TF	457	669	815	920	859	12.9	-6.7	TF									-4.0	-6.2	-6.2	-9.6
Zimbabwe	VF	1,967	1,559	2,239	2,423	1,794	8.2	-26.0	VF	12.1	18.7	6.8						-32.4	-14.7	-12.0	-26.2

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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

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



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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*											2012*			
	(million)						11/10		YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
							(%)																
Africa	10,325	21,997	30,303	32,652	34,061																		
North Africa	3,822	7,037	9,661	9,589	10,034																		
Algeria	96	184	219	209	217	\$	-4.6	3.8															
Morocco	2,039	4,621	6,703	7,281	6,711		4.4	-1.7	1.6	-1.8	3.0	2.9	-5.8	-22.1	27.9	-1.7	1.5	-1.6	-3.3	-6.2	6.3		
Sudan	5	89	94	185	880	\$	96.1	375.9										-7.9	-40.0	131.5			
Tunisia	1,682	2,143	2,645	1,914	2,227		-28.8	29.1	1.5	-0.9	3.1							28.2	67.3	17.3	20.6		
Subsaharan Africa	6,504	14,960	20,641	23,063	24,027																		
Angola	18	88	719	647	706	\$	-10.1	9.2															
Benin	77	103	149	187	189		19.4	9.4															
Botswana	222	562	78	33	30		-57.4	1.3															
Burkina Faso	19	45	72	133	..		75.7	..															
Burundi	1	2	2	3	2		42.3	-31.4															
Cameroon	57	175	159	409	349		145	-7.7															
Cape Verde	41	123	278	369	414		26.5	21.6	6.1	12.2	-0.1							26.8	38.1	14.4	12.5		
Cent.Afr.Rep.	5	5	6	..	..		..	..															
Comoros	15	24	35	42	..		14.2	..															
Côte d'Ivoire	49	83	201	141	..		-33.0	..															
Dem.R.Congo	..	3	11	11	7	\$	6.5	-39.5															
Djibouti	8	7	18	19	21		6.7	6.8															
Ethiopia	57	168	522	770	605	\$	47.5	-21.5										-26.3	-19.0	-21.3	-18.3		
Gambia	48	68	74	83	88	\$	12	6															
Ghana	335	836	620	694	914	\$	11.9	31.7															
Guinea	2	..	2	2	1		22.1	..															
Guinea-Bissau	..	2	13	9	..		-34.6	..															
Kenya	283	579	800	926	935	\$	15.7	1.0										0.2	24.6	-12.4	-5.8		
Lesotho	18	27	25	29	46		15.0	79.3															
Liberia	..	67	12	232	..		1856	..															
Madagascar	121	183	321	..	..		15.0	13.7	10.9	-12.4	-29.8		-25.8	130	44.6			7.1	18.8	16.2	12.0		
Malawi	25	29	33	34	34		6.4	..															
Mali	40	148	205	227	..		5.6	..															
Mauritius	542	871	1,282	1,488	1,477		8.3	3.9	-8.9	-12.4	2.2	-16.1	-17.6	-22.5	-17.8	-6.3		15.2	4.5	-5.0	-1.1		
Mozambique	74	130	197	231	250	\$	17.1	8.1										20.3	-7.9	-28.3	54.1		
Namibia	160	348	438	517	485		17.0	6.1	10.0	9.0	11.0							20.3	0.6	0.6	5.4		
Niger	23	43	105	96	..		-12.9	..															
Nigeria	101	54	576	628	559	\$	9.1	-11.0	-2.2	-1.1	-3.3							-19.3	-14.4	-6.0	-2.0		
Reunion	255	384	296	344	315	€	10.7	-0.8															
Rwanda	4	49	202	252	282	\$	43.1	-5.9															
Sao Tome Prn	10	7	11	16	15	\$	43.1	-5.9										6.1	-4.6	-2.5	-26.1		
Senegal	144	248	453	484	..		1.8	..															
Seychelles	139	192	274	291	310	\$	6.1	6.5	3.9	3.9								26.5	11.8	-2.8	-4.9		
Sierra Leone	10	64	26	44	41	\$	71.7	-7.5															
South Africa	2,675	7,508	9,070	9,547	9,994	sa	4.4	18.4	6.8	7.9	5.4	7.1						25.8	26.5	15.2	8.2		
Swaziland	21	77	51	..	..		..	..															
Tanzania	377	824	1,255	1,353	1,564	\$	7.9	15.5	4.9	4.9								20.6	33.6	26.6	26.6		
Togo	8	20	66	79	..		14.9	..															
Uganda	165	380	784	950	1,084	\$	21.2	14.0	10.4	10.4	10.4							21.6	28.6	6.6	5.0		
Zambia	67	98	125	146	155		18.3	12.4															
Zimbabwe	125	99	634	664	749	\$	4.7	12.8															

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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

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

		Full year					Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)													
		Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	11/10	12*/11	Series	2013*								2012			
											YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		(1000)					(%)															
Middle East		24,090	36,339	58,181	54,449	51,425	-6.4	-5.6		0.3	19.8	5.0	-23.1	-26.6	-20.2	-21.4		6.3	-8.3	-17.1	-6.1	
Bahrain	TF	2,420	3,914	..	..	..	..	..	VF													
Egypt	TF	5,116	8,244	14,051	9,497	11,196	-32.4	17.9	VF	-8.8	14.6	11.6	-46.4	-24.5	-45.6	-69.7		32.0	22.4	10.3	10.0	
Iraq	VF	78	..	1,518	..	..	..	..	VF													
Jordan	TF	1,580	2,987	4,207	3,960	4,162	-5.9	5.1	TF	-6.5	-0.6	-6.9	-10.4	-32.5	8.3	-3.8		5.5	14.4	1.0	0.5	
Kuwait	THS	78	104	207	269	300	29.6	11.6	THS									26.0	16.7	-0.2	7.2	
Lebanon	TF	742	1,140	2,168	1,655	1,365	-23.7	-17.5	TF	-10.0	-12.5	-12.9	-4.9	-17.3	19.5	-13.4		-7.9	-7.6	-25.9	-26.2	
Oman	TF	571	896	..	..	..	..	..	THS*	3.8	3.4	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6		14.1	12.9	-3.2	2.0	
Palestine	THS	310	88	522	449	490	-14.1	9.3	THS	4.2	3.2	5.6	3.4	5.0	5.4	0.2		-13.0	17.9	26.3	10.2	
Qatar	TF	378	913	1,519	2,527	1,170	n/a	n/a	THS													
Saudi Arabia	TF	6,585	8,037	10,850	17,498	14,276	61.3	-18.4	TF	6.9	47.4	5.0		-34.6	-47.3			27.7	-25.2	-37.1	-15.2	
Syria	TF	2,100	3,571	8,546	5,070	..	-40.7	..	VF													
Untd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	3,131	5,833	7,432	8,129	8,977	9.4	10.4	THS	10.4	11.1	12.5	7.3	-18.1	30.0	11.6		10.2	11.5	8.7	11.2	
Yemen	TF	73	336	1,025	829	1,174	-19.1	41.6	TF									29.9	91.0	36.3	21.8	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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

(2) Dubai only

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*										2012*				
	(million)						11/10 12/11			YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Middle East	16,760	26,599	52,016	46,022	48,009																		
Bahrain	573	920	1,362	1,035	1,051		-24.0	1.5															
Egypt	4,345	6,851	12,528	8,707	9,940	\$	-30.5	14.2	-4.4	23.3	-28.4								12.9	25.9	-2.3	24.7	
Iraq	2	168	1,660	1,543	1,634	\$	-7.0	5.9															
Jordan	723	1,441	3,585	3,000	3,460		-16.3	15.3	-3.3	1.7	-7.4								6.6	30.1	16.2	8.7	
Kuwait	98	164	290	319	425		6.0	35.2															
Lebanon	..	5,532	7,861	6,545	6,032	\$	-16.7	-7.8															
Libya	75	250	60	..	..		..	..															
Oman	221	429	780	996	1,095		27.7	9.9															
Palestine	283	119	667	795	..	\$	19.2	..															
Qatar	128	760	584	1,170	2,857		100	144	36.8	57.2	21.1								27.4	156.7	228.4	235.0	
Saudi Arabia	..	4,622	6,712	8,459	7,432		26.0	-12.1	10.9	19.9	3.0								8.8	-14.7	-33.5	-3.1	
Syria	1,082	1,944	6,190	..	..		..	..															
Untd Arab Emirates	1,063	3,218	8,577	9,204	10,380		7.3	12.8															
Yemen	73	181	1,161	780	1,057	\$	-32.8	35.5															

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO December 2013)

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

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



		2012				2013		Expected departures Sep-Dec
		Actual departures						
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	
	Total	2.3	5.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	3.2
	to: Domestic (same country)	-1.4	4.3	-3.1	-4.6	-2.9	-0.7	1.4
	International	5.2	7.1	4.4	4.3	2.5	3.8	4.2
	Within same region	6.5	8.4	5.8	5.6	3.3	4.1	5.4
	Other regions	3.6	5.5	2.7	2.7	1.4	3.3	2.9
	Africa & Middle East	7.2	8.5	7.9	5.2	3.6	0.9	3.8
	Europe	3.9	7.0	2.7	3.1	2.6	6.7	6.1
	Asia and the Pacific	2.5	4.0	1.2	2.3	0.5	1.7	1.2
	Americas	1.9	4.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.6	1.3
from:	Africa & Middle East	10.4	12.3	9.1	10.2	8.4	5.6	3.3
	to: Domestic (same country)	12.7	6.8	15.0	16.3	11.2	-2.9	0.4
	International	9.8	13.8	7.7	8.7	7.7	7.7	3.9
	Within same region	16.8	25.5	14.0	13.0	11.2	8.3	3.3
	Other regions	4.9	5.9	3.4	5.7	4.9	7.2	4.2
	Europe	10.6	9.8	8.7	13.5	12.3	11.4	6.8
	Asia and the Pacific	1.6	3.8	-0.7	1.6	1.2	5.0	2.6
	Americas	4.6	5.6	7.1	1.4	0.9	3.4	2.7
from:	Europe	2.2	4.8	1.7	0.5	-0.4	1.4	1.1
	to: Domestic (same country)	-3.2	1.7	-3.5	-7.0	-5.1	-1.5	-3.3
	International	4.0	5.8	3.4	3.0	1.2	2.3	2.0
	Within same region	4.8	6.6	4.4	3.8	0.9	2.2	1.2
	Other regions	2.8	4.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.6	2.8
	Africa & Middle East	5.0	5.6	5.9	3.6	4.8	4.5	4.9
	Asia and the Pacific	3.7	4.5	2.7	3.7	1.4	2.0	2.6
	Americas	0.6	4.7	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8	1.9	2.0
from:	Asia and the Pacific	-0.8	5.0	-2.5	-4.4	-1.4	4.9	9.2
	to: Domestic (same country)	-11.5	0.9	-16.3	-18.1	-7.0	8.5	23.1
	International	7.2	8.1	7.7	5.9	2.6	2.8	4.4
	Within same region	7.7	7.9	8.9	6.5	2.9	3.7	7.1
	Other regions	6.6	8.4	6.4	5.3	2.3	1.8	0.9
	Africa & Middle East	11.2	13.8	10.9	9.1	2.4	-4.1	1.1
	Europe	4.1	9.2	4.2	-0.2	2.2	4.6	2.7
	Americas	4.9	1.5	5.3	8.0	2.2	4.3	-1.1
from:	Americas	1.7	5.5	0.3	0.0	-0.9	0.1	2.7
	to: Domestic (same country)	0.9	5.7	-0.7	-1.5	-2.3	-2.3	-1.3
	International	3.3	5.0	2.1	3.1	1.7	4.5	7.7
	Within same region	4.6	5.5	3.0	5.2	4.0	6.3	11.6
	Other regions	1.7	4.2	1.0	0.4	-1.8	2.3	3.5
	Africa & Middle East	6.8	7.8	9.1	3.3	1.9	-0.9	4.2
	Europe	0.7	4.4	-0.5	-0.4	-2.5	5.4	7.4
	Asia and the Pacific	1.8	3.2	1.3	0.8	-1.8	-2.3	-1.9

Source: ForwardKeys® for UNWTO

#### Air transport booking data

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

ForwardKeys® is a business intelligence tool designed to help decision-makers in hotel chains, Destination Management Organizations and other industry professionals. The ForwardKeys® database is fed daily with air reservation information (GDS) processed by 160.000 online and off-line travel agencies worldwide and 1.3 billion reservations in 2012. The database does not include some direct bookings with airlines (such as low cost carriers) or charter flights.

#### Methodological Note

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

**Actual Departures:** Air reservations from all source markets to all destinations with effective travel date prior to 15 September 2013.

**Expected Departures:** Accumulated reservations until 15 September 2013 with travelling date between 16 September and 31 December 2013.

For further detail see [www.forwardkeys.com/unwto/MethodologySep2013.html](http://www.forwardkeys.com/unwto/MethodologySep2013.html)

For more information on ForwardKeys® please visit [www.forwardkeys.com](http://www.forwardkeys.com)



## UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

## The UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index

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

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

## How to read this data

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

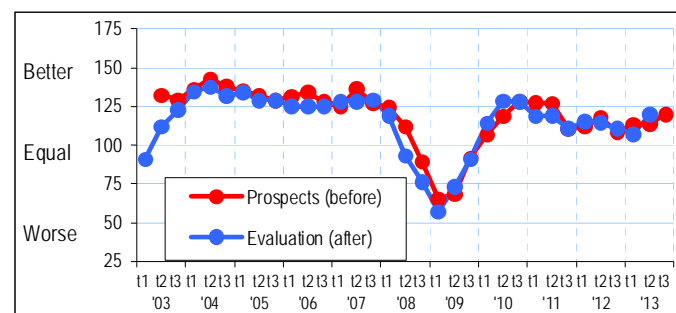
- *What is your assessment of tourism performance in your destination or business for the four months just ended (or about to end) as against what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?*
- *What are the tourism prospects of your destination or business in the coming four months compared with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

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

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

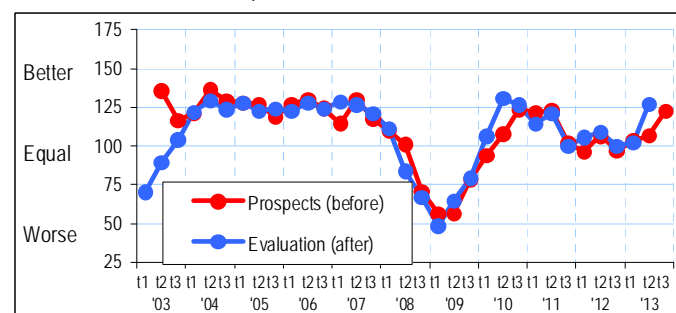
For this edition responses have been received from experts based in Algeria, Anguilla, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia,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

## UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: World



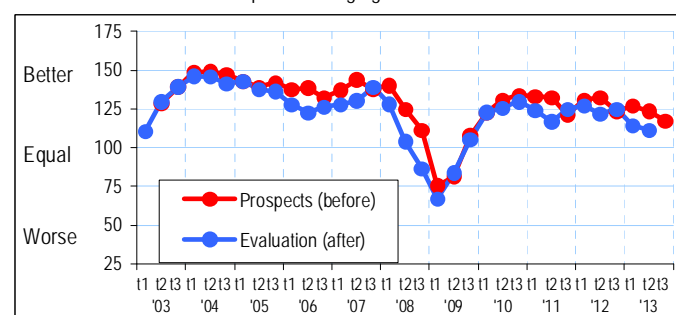
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Advanced economies



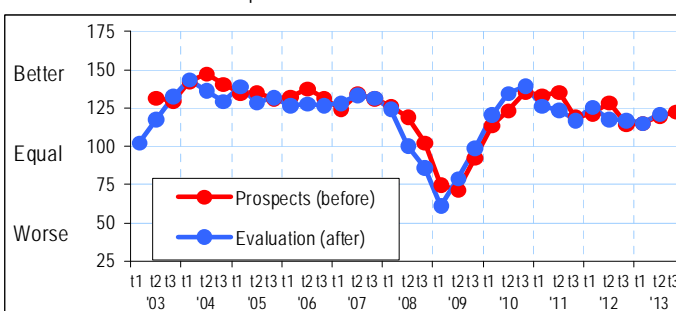
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Emerging economies



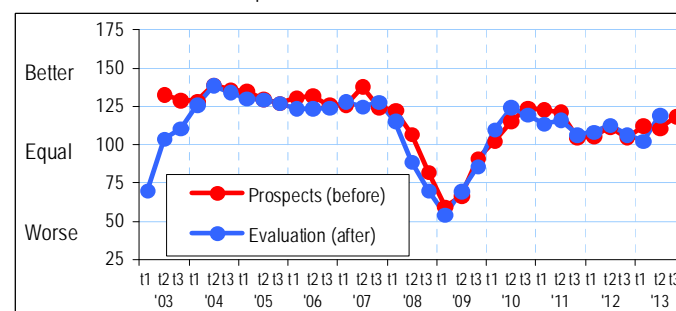
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Public



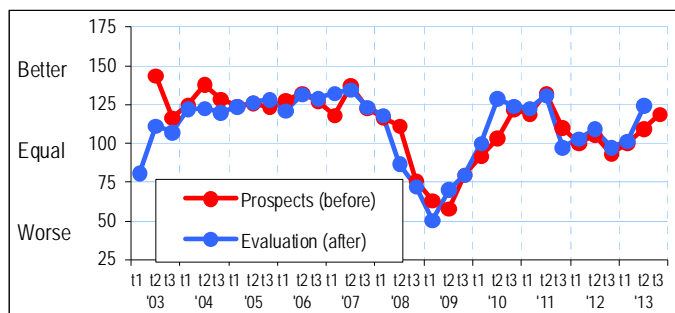
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

## UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Private



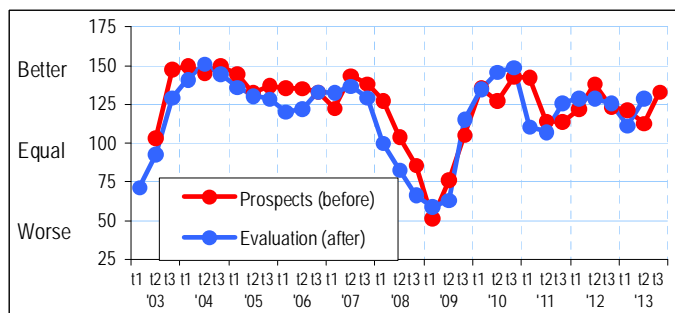
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Europe



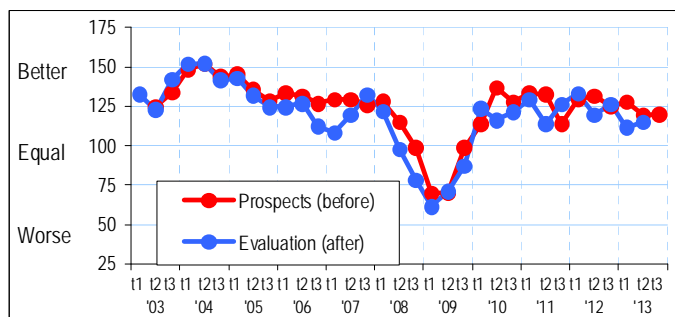
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Asia and the Pacific



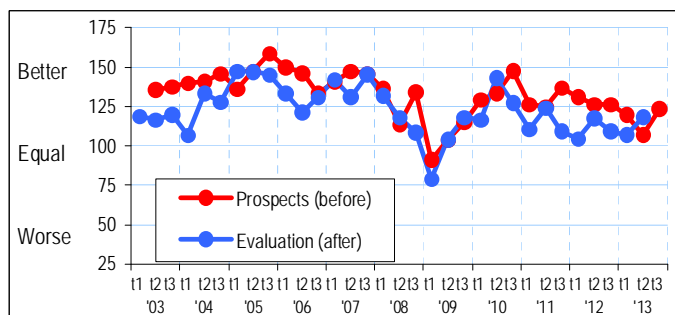
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Americas



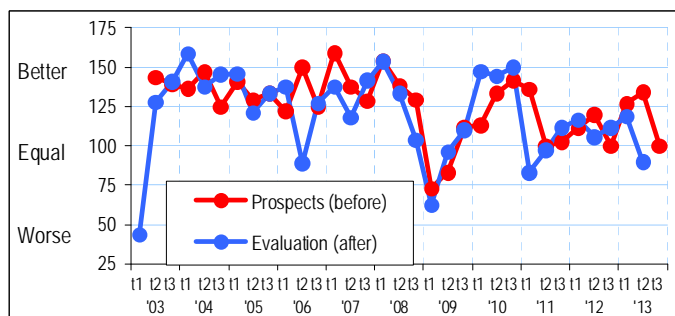
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Africa



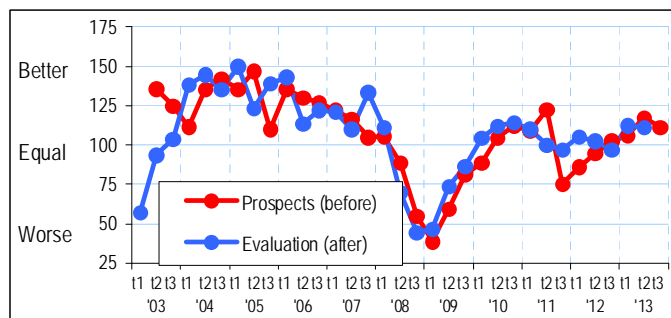
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Middle East



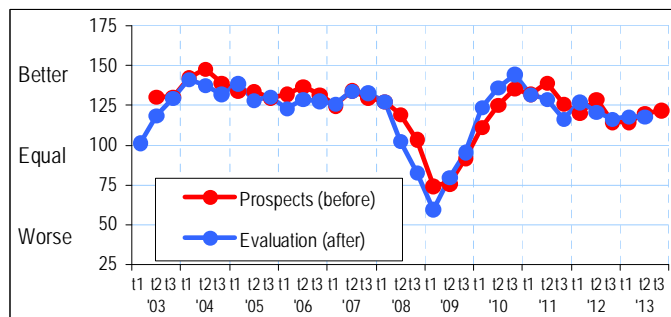
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Global Operators



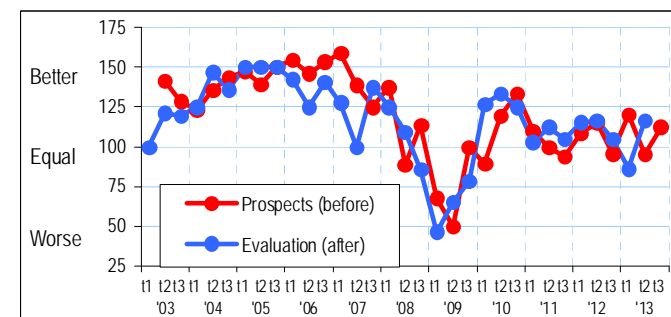
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Destinations



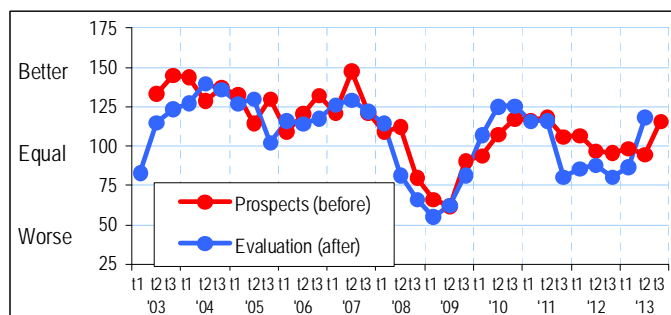
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Transport



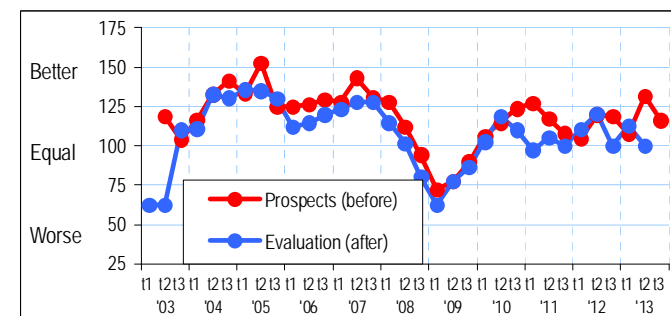
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Accommodation &amp; Catering



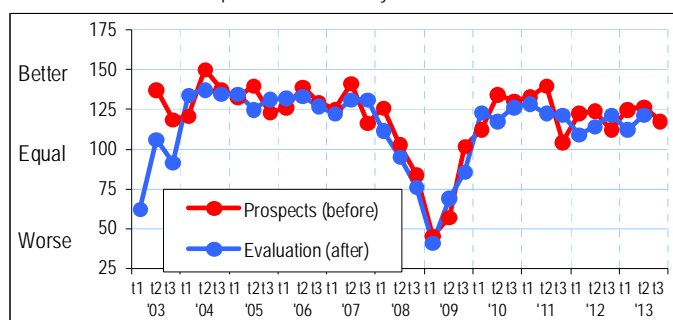
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Tour Operators &amp; Travel Agencies



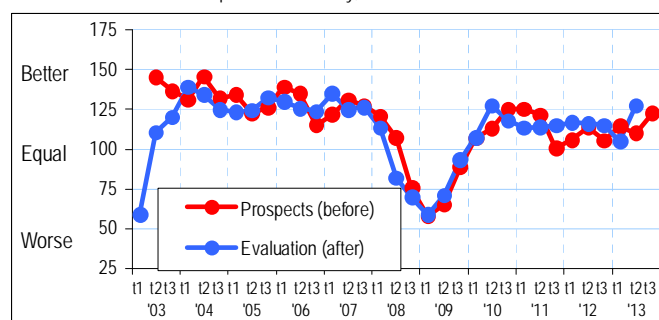
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: General Industry Bodies &amp; Other



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Consultancy, Research &amp; Media



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©



### Hotel performance by region

	Occupancy (%)			Average Room Rate			RevPAR		
	Year-to-September			Year-to-September			Year-to-September		
	2013*	2012	Change	2013*	2012	Change	2013*	2012	Change
		(%)	(%p)		US\$	(%)		US\$	(%)
<b>Americas</b>	63.9	63.0	0.9	113	109	3.7	72	68	5.2
North America	63.9	62.9	0.9	111	107	3.9	71	67	5.4
Caribbean	68.8	67.3	1.4	187	177	5.7	128	119	7.9
Central America	59.3	60.7	-1.4	114	115	-1.4	67	70	-3.7
South America	64.3	64.9	-0.6	137	139	-1.5	88	90	-2.4
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	67.5	67.6	-0.2	122	127	-3.8	82	86	-4.1
North-East Asia	66.4	67.2	-0.8	105	111	-5.5	70	75	-6.5
South-East Asia	71.1	69.6	1.4	141	137	2.7	100	95	4.8
Australia & Oceania	73.0	72.3	0.7	168	174	-3.5	123	126	-2.6
Central & South Asia	57.6	57.3	0.4	129	138	-6.9	74	79	-6.3
<b>Africa &amp; Middle East</b>	60.5	59.5	1.0	161	156	3.3	97	93	5.1
North Africa (incl. Egypt)	48.3	50.9	-2.6	85	83	2.3	41	42	-2.9
Southern Africa	59.7	58.5	1.3	126	131	-4.3	75	77	-2.3
Middle East	65.7	63.7	2.1	200	193	3.6	131	123	7.0
					euro	(%)		euro	(%)
<b>Europe</b>	68.2	66.8	1.5	103	105	-1.5	70	70	0.6
Northern Europe	73.3	71.0	2.3	95	100	-4.8	70	71	-1.7
Western Europe	67.3	66.8	0.6	115	116	-0.3	78	77	0.6
Eastern Europe	61.9	60.0	1.9	86	89	-3.7	53	53	-0.7
Southern Europe	64.3	63.3	1.0	107	104	2.7	69	66	4.3

Source: STR (North America) and STR Global. © 2013 STR and STR Global. All rights reserved; (%p: percentage points)

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## Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-september)

			Occupancy (%)		
			2013*	2012	Change (%p)
Europe			68.2	66.8	1.5
Northern Europe			73.3	71.0	2.3
Denmark	Copenhagen		71.3	68.6	2.6
Iceland	Reykjavik		76.2	73.5	2.7
Ireland	Dublin		79.7	75.8	3.9
Norway	Oslo		65.8	69.4	-3.6
United Kingdom	London		82.3	80.4	1.9
Western Europe			67.3	66.8	0.6
Austria	Vienna		69.5	71.5	-2.0
Belgium	Brussels		65.3	66.0	-0.6
France	Paris		79.9	79.8	0.1
Germany	Frankfurt		67.9	67.1	0.8
	Berlin		72.9	72.8	0.2
Luxembourg	Luxembourg		74.3	63.2	11.2
Netherlands	Amsterdam		76.4	74.7	1.7
Switzerland	Geneva		66.5	67.1	-0.6
	Zurich		73.2	72.0	1.2
Eastern Europe			61.9	60.0	1.9
Czech Rep	Prague		70.4	69.3	1.1
Hungary	Budapest		67.5	64.5	3.0
Poland	Warsaw		71.6	69.4	2.3
Russian Federation	Moscow		67.9	66.5	1.3
Slovakia	Bratislava		56.0	51.0	5.0
Southern Europe			64.3	63.3	1.0
Greece	Athens		57.9	54.9	3.0
Israel	Tel Aviv		71.8	74.9	-3.1
Italy	Milan		63.1	61.4	1.8
	Rome		67.5	67.4	0.1
Portugal	Lisbon		66.8	64.3	2.5
Spain	Barcelona		74.2	74.3	0.0
	Madrid		60.8	63.6	-2.9
Turkey	Istanbul		68.3	73.0	-4.6

Source: STR Global

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## Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-september)

		Occupancy (%)		
		2013*	2012	Change (%p)
Asia and the Pacific		67.5	67.6	-0.2
North-East Asia		66.4	67.2	-0.8
China	Beijing	68.8	71.4	-2.6
	Shanghai	63.6	63.6	0.1
Hong Kong (China)	Hong Kong	84.1	84.0	0.1
Japan	Osaka	84.5	82.2	2.2
	Tokyo	85.2	81.6	3.6
Korea, Republic of	Seoul	75.3	81.2	-5.9
Taiwan (pr. of China)	Taipei	64.2	70.3	-6.1
South-East Asia		71.1	69.6	1.4
Indonesia	Bali	65.9	69.7	-3.8
	Jakarta	68.7	70.7	-2.1
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	73.5	74.9	-1.4
Philippines	Manila	67.3	71.6	-4.3
Singapore	Singapore	83.6	84.3	-0.6
Thailand	Bangkok	74.4	68.7	5.7
	Phuket	72.8	70.0	2.8
Vietnam	Hanoi	65.9	62.7	3.3
Australia & Oceania		73.0	72.3	0.7
Australia	Sydney	81.8	80.4	1.4
New Zealand	Auckland	75.5	73.6	1.9
Central & South Asia		73.0	72.3	0.7
India	Bangalore	58.3	52.2	6.1
	Delhi	57.4	58.4	-1.0
	Mumbai	64.9	61.6	3.3

Source: STR Global

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## Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-september)

		Occupancy (%)		
		2013*	Change	
			2012	(%p)
Africa & Middle East		60.5	59.5	1.0
Middle East		65.7	63.7	2.1
Jordan	Amman	60.5	67.6	-7.1
Kuwait	Kuwait	53.2	52.7	0.5
Lebanon	Beirut	48.8	54.4	-5.6
Oman	Muscat	64.7	57.6	7.1
Qatar	Doha	64.4	56.9	7.5
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	55.2	55.4	-0.2
Untd Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	64.4	57.3	7.1
	Dubai	78.4	75.2	3.3
North Africa (incl. Egypt)		48.3	50.9	-2.6
Egypt	Cairo	37.0	44.8	-7.9
	Sharm El-Sheikh	57.4	58.7	-1.3
Southern Africa		59.7	58.5	1.3
Kenya	Nairobi	61.2	64.8	-3.6
South Africa	Cape Town	61.1	58.1	3.0

Source: STR Global

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## Hotel performance, selected cities (year-to-september)

		Occupancy (%)		
		Change		
		2013*	2012	(%p)
Americas		63.9	63.0	0.9
North America		63.9	62.9	0.9
Canada	Montreal	65.8	64.8	1.0
	Toronto	70.1	68.9	1.2
	Vancouver	70.8	69.2	1.5
Mexico	Cancun	68.5	64.9	3.6
	Mexico City	62.0	62.9	-0.9
United States	Phoenix, AZ	60.4	58.7	1.6
	Anaheim, CA	76.4	74.4	2.0
	Los Angeles, CA	78.3	76.9	1.4
	San Diego, CA	73.9	73.3	0.6
	San Francisco, CA	83.8	81.5	2.3
	Washington, DC	68.4	69.8	-1.4
	Miami, FL	78.2	76.6	1.6
	Orlando, FL	71.8	70.0	1.8
	Atlanta, GA	64.4	62.2	2.2
	Oahu Island, HI	85.1	85.6	-0.4
	Chicago, IL	68.5	67.9	0.6
	New Orleans, LA	66.9	68.5	-1.6
	New York, NY	84.3	82.3	1.9
	Dallas, TX	64.7	61.6	3.1
	Houston, TX	70.1	66.4	3.7
Central America		59.3	60.7	-1.4
Costa Rica	San Jose	59.2	59.7	-0.5
South America		64.3	64.9	-0.6
Argentina	Buenos Aires	61.5	62.9	-1.5
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	74.7	76.9	-2.2
	Sao Paulo	65.4	65.6	-0.2
Chile	Santiago	67.8	72.2	-4.4
Peru	Lima	72.8	70.4	2.5

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](http://www.strglobal.com/Resources/Glossary.aspx).

For further information on STR Global and STR please visit:

[www.strglobal.com](http://www.strglobal.com).

For STR & STR Global Data News see also:

[www.hotelnewsnow.com/Industry\\_Analysis/STRDataNews.aspx](http://www.hotelnewsnow.com/Industry_Analysis/STRDataNews.aspx).

## Meetings industry

### International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)



#### ICCA country ranking

measured by number of meetings organised in 2012

Rank '12	Rank '11	Country	# Meetings 2012
1	1	United States	833
2	2	Germany	649
3	3	Spain	550
4	4	United Kingdom	477
5	5	France	469
6	6	Italy	390
7	9	Brazil	360
8	14	Japan	341
9	8	Netherlands	315
10	7	China	311
11	10	Austria	278
12	11	Canada	273
13	16	Australia	253
14	12	Switzerland	241
15	17	Sweden	233
16	15	Republic of Korea	229
17	13	Portugal	213
18	18	Argentina	202
19	18	Belgium	194
20	25	Denmark	185
21	22	Turkey	179
22	23	Finland	174
23	21	Mexico	163
24	26	Norway	161
25	33	India	150
	20	Poland	150
	24	Singapore	150
	35	Thailand	150

Source: International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)

#### ICCA city ranking

measured by number of meetings organised in 2012

Rank '12	Rank '11	City	# Meetings 2012
1	2	Vienna	195
2	1	Paris	181
3	5	Barcelona	172
4	6	Berlin	164
5	3	Singapore	154
6	7	Madrid	150
	4	London	150
8	17	Amsterdam	137
9	8	Istanbul	128
10	9	Beijing	122
11	14	Budapest	112
12	19	Lisbon	110
13	11	Seoul	109
14	16	Copenhagen	107
15	10	Prague	106
16	27	Buenos Aires	105
17	25	Brussels	100
	15	Stockholm	100
19	17	Rome	99
20	12	Taipei	98
	13	Kuala Lumpur	98
22	22	Hong Kong	97
23	20	Dublin	96
24	31	Shanghai	86
25	26	Helsinki	83

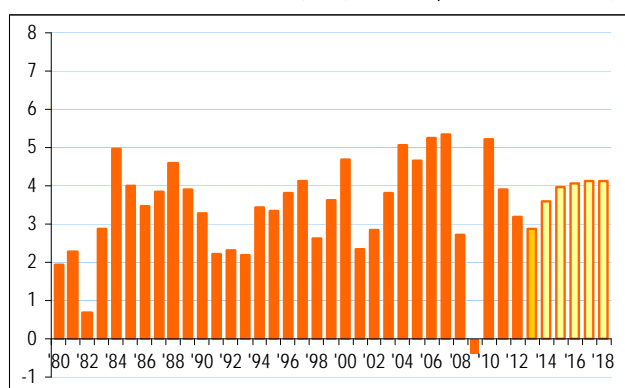
Source: International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)

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

	Population million	GDP US\$ bn	/capita US\$	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)														
				Change over previous year					Current projections						Trend <sup>1</sup>			Average 1995-2012
				2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*	12-11	13*-12	14*-13*	
World (PPP <sup>2</sup> weighted)	6,941	72,216	10,400	2.7	-0.4	5.2	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	-	-	+	3.7
Memorandum: at market exchange rates				1.5	-2.1	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	-	-	+	2.8
of which:																		
Advanced economies	1,030	44,996	43,700	0.1	-3.4	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	-	-	+	2.2
Emerging economies	5,912	27,221	4,600	5.8	3.1	7.5	6.2	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	-	-	+	5.7

Source: Compiled by UNWTO from International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook ([www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/weorepts.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/weorepts.htm))<sup>1</sup> Percentage points change to previous year: -- < -1 ; - [-1,-0.2] ; = [-0.2,0.2] ; + [0.2,1] ; ++ > 1<sup>2</sup> Purchasing power parity**World**

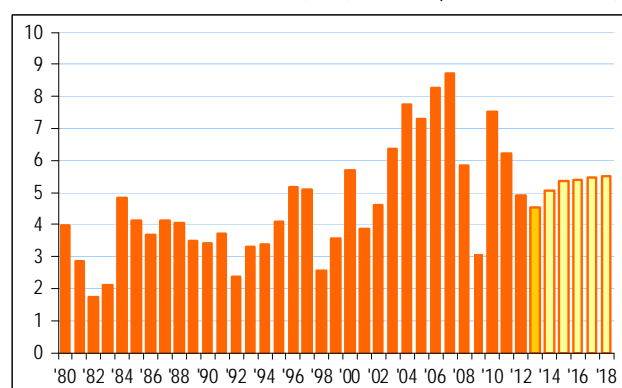
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

**Emerging market and developing countries**

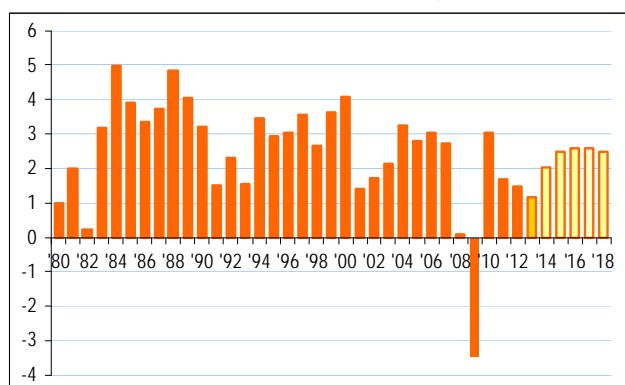
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

**Advanced economies**

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



Source: International Monetary Fund

**Crude Oil Spot Price Brent (daily)**

(US\$ per barrel)



Source: US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration

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

	Population	GDP	/capita	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)															Average
	million	US\$ bn	US\$	Change over previous year							Current projections					Trend <sup>1</sup>			
				2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*	12-11	13*-12	14*-13*		
																		1995-2012	
By UNWTO regions:																			
Europe	902	21,622	23,960	1.4	-4.6	2.8	2.6	0.5	0.7	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	--	=	++	2.3	
European Union (28)	507	16,673	32,910	0.6	-4.4	2.0	1.7	-0.3	0.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	--	+	++	1.9	
Euro area	331	12,199	36,840	0.4	-4.4	2.0	1.5	-0.6	-0.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	--	=	++	1.5	
Germany	82	3,430	41,870	0.8	-5.1	3.9	3.4	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	--	-	+	1.3	
France	63	2,614	41,220	-0.1	-3.1	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	--	=	+	1.6	
Italy	61	2,014	33,110	-1.2	-5.5	1.7	0.4	-2.4	-1.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	--	+	++	0.7	
Spain	46	1,324	28,670	0.9	-3.8	-0.2	0.1	-1.6	-1.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	--	+	++	2.3	
Netherlands	17	771	46,010	1.8	-3.7	1.5	0.9	-1.2	-1.3	0.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	--	=	++	1.9	
Belgium	11	484	43,610	1.0	-2.8	2.4	1.8	-0.3	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	--	+	+	1.8	
Austria	8	395	46,640	1.4	-3.8	1.8	2.8	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	--	-	++	2.0	
Greece	11	249	22,070	-0.2	-3.1	-4.9	-7.1	-6.4	-4.2	0.6	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	+	++	++	1.3	
Finland	5	248	45,630	0.3	-8.5	3.4	2.7	-0.8	-0.6	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	--	=	++	2.5	
Portugal	11	212	20,040	0.0	-2.9	1.9	-1.3	-3.2	-1.8	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	--	++	++	1.4	
Ireland	5	211	45,990	-2.2	-6.4	-1.1	2.2	0.2	0.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	--	+	++	4.5	
United Kingdom	63	2,477	39,160	-0.8	-5.2	1.7	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	-	++	+	2.1	
Sweden	10	524	54,810	-0.6	-5.0	6.6	2.9	1.0	0.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	--	=	++	2.5	
Denmark	6	315	56,420	-0.8	-5.7	1.6	1.1	-0.4	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	--	+	++	1.2	
Poland	39	490	12,710	5.1	1.6	3.9	4.5	1.9	1.3	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.5	--	-	++	4.3	
Switzerland	8	631	78,880	2.2	-1.9	3.0	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	+	=	1.8	
Norway	5	500	99,170	0.0	-1.4	0.2	1.3	3.0	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	++	--	+	2.2	
Russian Federation	142	2,030	14,300	5.2	-7.8	4.5	4.3	3.4	1.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	--	++	3.8	
Turkey	75	788	10,530	0.7	-4.8	9.2	8.8	2.2	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	--	++	-	4.1	
Israel	8	257	33,430	4.5	1.2	5.7	4.6	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	--	+	-	4.0	
Americas	936	23,695	25,310	1.0	-2.4	3.5	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	=	-	+	2.7	
United States	314	16,245	51,700	-0.3	-2.8	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.6	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	+	--	++	2.5	
Canada	35	1,821	52,300	1.2	-2.7	3.4	2.5	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	-	=	+	2.6	
Latin America and Caribbean	587	5,629	9,580	4.2	-1.2	6.0	4.6	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	--	-	+	3.3	
Brazil	198	2,253	11,360	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7	0.9	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	--	++	=	2.9	
Mexico	117	1,177	10,060	1.2	-4.5	5.1	4.0	3.6	1.2	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	-	--	++	3.0	
Argentina	41	475	11,580	6.8	0.9	9.2	8.9	1.9	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	--	++	-	3.9	
Venezuela	30	381	12,920	5.3	-3.2	-1.5	4.2	5.6	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	++	--	+	2.6	
Colombia	47	369	7,920	3.5	1.7	4.0	6.6	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	--	-	+	3.3	
Chile	17	268	15,410	3.1	-0.9	5.7	5.8	5.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	=	--	=	4.3	
Peru	30	199	6,530	9.8	0.9	8.8	6.9	6.3	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	-	-	+	4.8	
Asia and the Pacific	3,938	22,968	5,830	4.7	4.1	8.3	5.7	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	-	=	+	5.5	
Japan	128	5,960	46,710	-1.0	-5.5	4.7	-0.6	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	++	=	-	0.8	
Australia	23	1,542	67,310	2.7	1.4	2.6	2.4	3.7	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	++	--	+	3.4	
Korea, Republic of	50	1,130	22,590	2.3	0.3	6.3	3.7	2.0	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	--	+	+	4.3	
Taiwan (pr. of China)	23	474	20,340	0.7	-1.8	10.8	4.1	1.3	2.2	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	--	+	++	4.1	
Hong Kong (China)	7	263	36,680	2.1	-2.5	6.8	4.9	1.5	3.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	--	++	++	3.5	
Singapore	5	277	52,060	1.7	-0.8	14.8	5.2	1.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	--	++	=	5.4	
Developing Asia	3,410	12,358	3,620	7.3	7.7	9.8	7.8	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	--	=	=	7.8	
China	1,354	8,221	6,070	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.3	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	--	=	-	9.7	
India	1,227	1,842	1,500	3.9	8.5	10.5	6.3	3.2	3.8	5.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	--	+	++	6.8	
Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand	438	1,799	4,110	4.6	1.3	7.0	4.3	6.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	++	--	+	4.0	
Iran	76	549	7,210	0.6	4.0	5.9	3.0	-1.9	-1.5	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	--	+	++	4.4	
Pakistan	179	226	1,260	5.0	0.4	2.6	3.7	4.4	3.6	2.5	3.5	3.7	4.5	5.0	+	-	--	4.3	
Africa	958	1,678	1,750	5.2	2.8	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	=	=	+	5.0	
South Africa	51	384	7,530	3.6	-1.5	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	-	-	+	3.3	
Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia,	81	351	4,340	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	+	+	=	4.0	
Nigeria	165	270	1,640	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.4	6.6	6.2	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.6	-	-	++	7.0	
Middle East	207	2,236	10,830	7.1	2.6	5.9	4.8	7.6	3.1	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	++	--	++	5.1	
Saudi Arabia	29	711	24,520	8.4	1.8	7.4	8.6	5.1	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	--	--	+	4.5	
Untd Arab Emirates	9	384	43,770	3.2	-4.8	1.7	3.9	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	+	-	=	4.6	
Egypt	83	257	3,110	7.2	4.7	5.1	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	+	=	+	4.9	
Iraq	34	213	6,310	6.6	5.8	5.9	8.6	8.4	3.7	6.3	6.6	8.3	8.9	9.6	=	--	++	..	
Qatar	2	192	104,740	17.7	12.0	16.7	13.0	6.2	5.1	5.0	6.6	6.2	7.1	6.5	--	--	=	12.3	
Kuwait	4	185	48,760	2.5	-7.1	-2.4	6.3	6.2	0.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.9	=	--	++	4.0	

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

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



Overview of the unemployment projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook, October 2013

	Employment, million persons	Unemployment rate (%)								Current projections				Trend <sup>1</sup>				Average
	2011	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014*	2016*	2018*	12-11	13*-12	14*-13*	15*-14*	1995-2012
Advanced economies	510	7.0	6.0	6.3	5.8	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.4	6.9	=	-	=	+	6.8
Europe																		
Euro area	142.1	10.7	8.7	9.2	7.6	9.6	10.1	10.2	11.4	12.3	12.2	11.5	10.7	--	--	=	+	9.4
Austria	3.4	3.9	3.6	5.2	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	-	-	=	+	4.3
Belgium	4.5	9.7	6.9	8.4	7.1	7.8	8.2	7.2	7.6	8.7	8.6	8.0	7.6	-	--	=	+	8.1
France	25.7	10.5	9.0	9.3	7.8	9.5	9.7	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.1	10.5	10.0	--	--	-	+	9.5
Germany	41.1	8.3	8.0	11.2	7.6	7.7	7.1	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	+	-	=	=	8.5
Greece	4.1	9.1	11.4	9.9	7.7	9.5	12.5	17.7	24.2	27.0	26.0	21.0	16.3	--	--	++	++	11.3
Italy	23.0	11.2	10.1	7.7	6.8	7.8	8.4	8.4	10.7	12.5	12.4	11.2	9.8	--	--	=	+	9.0
Netherlands	8.4	7.1	3.1	5.3	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.4	5.3	7.1	7.4	6.6	5.8	--	--	-	+	4.4
Portugal	4.9	7.2	4.0	7.6	7.6	9.5	10.8	12.7	15.7	17.4	17.7	16.8	15.6	--	--	-	+	7.6
Slovakia	2.2	13.7	18.9	16.4	9.6	12.1	14.5	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.4	12.9	10.9	-	-	=	++	14.8
Spain	18.1	22.9	13.9	9.2	11.3	18.0	20.1	21.7	25.0	26.9	26.7	26.2	24.9	--	--	+	+	15.6
Czech Rep	4.9	4.0	8.8	7.9	4.4	6.7	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.0	6.4	-	-	=	+	6.7
Israel	3.3	6.9	10.9	11.2	7.7	9.4	8.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	+	=	=	=	9.9
Norway	2.5	4.9	3.4	4.6	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	=	=	=	=	3.7
Sweden	4.6	8.8	5.6	7.6	6.2	8.3	8.6	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.1	6.4	-	=	+	+	7.4
Switzerland	4.7	4.2	1.8	3.8	2.6	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	=	-	=	+	3.3
United Kingdom	29.2	8.7	5.5	4.8	5.6	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.5	=	+	+	+	6.4
Americas																		
Canada	17.3	9.5	6.8	6.8	6.2	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	+	+	=	=	7.6
United States	139.9	5.6	4.0	5.1	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.6	7.4	6.4	5.6	++	+	+	+	5.9
Asia and the Pacific																		
Australia	11.4	8.5	6.3	5.1	4.3	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.5	-	-	-	=	6.1
Hong Kong (China)	3.7	3.2	4.9	5.6	3.5	5.2	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	=	=	=	=	4.7
Japan	62.9	3.1	4.7	4.4	4.0	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	+	+	-	=	4.4
Korea, Republic of	24.2	2.1	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	+	=	=	=	3.7
Singapore	3.0	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	=	-	-	-	2.5
Taiwan (pr. of China)	10.7	1.8	3.0	4.1	4.1	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	+	=	=	=	3.9
Emerging economies																		
Europe																		
Poland		13.4	16.1	17.7	7.1	8.2	9.6	9.6	10.1	10.9	11.0	10.4	9.0	-	--	-	+	13.3
Russian Federation		8.5	10.6	7.6	6.3	8.4	7.3	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	+	+	=	+	8.5
Ukraine		14.8	11.5	7.2	6.4	8.8	8.1	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.5	+	-	=	+	10.0
Turkey		7.6	6.5	10.6	10.9	14.0	11.9	9.8	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	+	=	=	=	8.4
Americas																		
Argentina		18.9	17.1	11.6	7.9	8.7	7.8	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	=	=	=	=	17.1
Brazil		4.7	7.1	9.8	7.9	8.1	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.5	+	-	=	-	8.8
Chile		7.4	9.7	9.3	7.8	10.8	8.2	7.1	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	++	+	-	=	8.3
Colombia		5.6	13.3	11.8	11.3	12.0	11.8	10.8	10.4	10.3	10.0	9.5	9.5	+	=	+	+	11.5
Mexico		6.2	2.2	3.6	4.0	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.5	5.5	+	+	+	=	4.0
Peru		7.1	7.8	9.6	8.4	8.4	7.9	7.7	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	++	++	=	=	8.3
Asia and the Pacific																		
China		2.9	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	=	=	=	=	3.8
Indonesia		7.4	6.1	11.2	8.4	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.2	+	+	=	+	7.7
Malaysia		3.1	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	=	=	=	=	3.3
Thailand				1.9	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	=	=	=	=	0.9
Africa and Middle East																		
Egypt		11.2	9.0	10.5	10.9	9.2	8.7	9.4	9.2	12.1	12.3	12.8	13.1	=	--	-	-	9.1
Morocco		16.0	13.4	10.8	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.6	=	=	=	=	13.6
Tunisia		16.2	15.7	14.2	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.3	13.0	18.3	17.6	16.0	14.0	+	--	+	+	15.6
South Africa		16.7	23.3	25.5	23.9	23.3	22.9	24.0	24.9	24.9	25.1	26.2	26.1	-	=	-	-	24.4

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

## Exchange rates

	Currency units per US dollar									Currency units per euro								
	Average		11/10	12/11	2012	2013	year ago	J.-A.13		Average		11/10	12/11	2012	2013	year ago	J.-A.13	
	2011	2012	(%)	(%)	Apr	Jan	Apr	(%)		2011	2012	(%)	(%)	Apr	Jan	Apr	(%)	
<b>US dollar</b>										<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
Canadian dollar	0.99	1.00	-4.0	1.1	0.99	0.99	1.02	2.6	2.6	1.38	1.28	0.8	-6.7	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.5	0.6
Mexican peso	12.42	13.16	-1.6	5.9	13.06	12.70	12.20	-6.6	-4.0	17.29	16.90	3.3	-2.2	17.19	16.88	15.89	-7.6	-5.8
Jamaican dollar	85.54	88.49	-1.7	3.4	86.78	92.75	98.90	14.0	6.6	119.07	113.69	3.2	-4.5	114.21	123.25	128.83	12.8	4.5
Guatemalan quetzal	7.90	7.93	-2.2	0.4	7.88	7.96	7.90	0.3	-0.7	10.99	10.19	2.7	-7.3	10.37	10.58	10.29	-0.7	-2.7
Honduran lempira	18.89	19.34	-0.1	2.3	19.06	19.94	19.43	2.0	-2.5	26.30	24.84	4.9	-5.5	25.08	26.49	25.31	0.9	-4.4
Argentine peso	4.13	4.55	5.4	10.3	4.40	4.96	5.15	17.2	3.9	5.75	5.85	10.7	1.8	5.79	6.59	6.71	16.0	1.9
Brazilian real	1.67	1.95	-5.0	16.8	1.85	2.03	2.00	7.9	-1.5	2.33	2.51	-0.2	7.8	2.44	2.70	2.61	6.8	-3.5
Chilean peso	483	486	-5.3	0.6	486	473	472	-2.8	-0.1	673	625	-0.5	-7.1	639	628	615	-3.8	-2.1
Colombian peso	1847	1799	-2.8	-2.6	1773	1771	1829	3.2	3.3	2570	2311	2.1	-10.1	2333	2353	2382	2.1	1.2
Peruvian new sol	2.75	2.64	-2.6	-4.1	2.66	2.56	2.60	-2.2	1.7	3.83	3.39	2.3	-11.5	3.50	3.40	3.39	-3.2	-0.3
<b>Euro</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>									
Danish krone	5.35	5.79	-4.7	8.2	5.65	5.62	5.72	1.3	1.9	7.45	7.44	0.0	-0.1	7.44	7.46	7.46	0.2	-0.1
Swedish krona	6.49	6.77	-9.8	4.4	6.74	6.49	6.48	-3.7	-0.1	9.03	8.70	-5.3	-3.6	8.87	8.62	8.44	-4.7	-2.1
Pound sterling	0.62	0.63	-3.6	1.2	0.62	0.63	0.65	4.6	4.2	0.87	0.81	1.2	-6.6	0.82	0.83	0.85	3.5	2.2
Czech koruna	17.67	19.57	-7.4	10.8	18.85	19.24	19.84	5.2	3.1	24.59	25.15	-2.7	2.3	24.81	25.56	25.84	4.2	1.1
Hungarian forint	201	225	-3.4	12.2	224	221	229	2.4	3.6	279	289	1.4	3.5	295	294	299	1.3	1.6
Polish zloty	2.96	3.26	-1.8	10.0	3.17	3.12	3.18	0.0	1.9	4.12	4.18	3.2	1.6	4.18	4.14	4.14	-1.0	-0.2
Croatian kuna	5.34	5.85	-2.8	9.5	5.70	5.70	5.84	2.5	2.5	7.44	7.52	2.1	1.1	7.50	7.57	7.61	1.4	0.4
Norwegian krone	5.60	5.82	-7.3	3.9	5.75	5.56	5.79	0.7	4.3	7.79	7.48	-2.6	-4.1	7.57	7.38	7.54	-0.3	2.2
Swiss franc	0.89	0.94	-15.0	5.9	0.91	0.92	0.94	2.5	1.3	1.23	1.21	-10.7	-2.2	1.20	1.23	1.22	1.5	-0.7
Russian rouble	29.37	31.08	-3.3	5.8	29.49	30.24	31.32	6.2	3.6	40.88	39.93	1.5	-2.3	38.81	40.18	40.80	5.1	1.5
Turkish lira	1.68	1.80	11.5	7.2	1.79	1.77	1.80	0.6	1.4	2.34	2.31	17.1	-1.0	2.35	2.35	2.34	-0.5	-0.6
Israeli new shekel	3.58	3.86	-4.3	7.9	3.75	3.74	3.62	-3.4	-3.2	4.98	4.95	0.5	-0.4	4.94	4.97	4.72	-4.4	-5.1
UAE dirham	3.67	3.68	-0.1	0.1	3.67	3.68	3.67	0.0	-0.2	5.11	4.72	4.9	-7.6	4.84	4.89	4.78	-1.1	-2.1
Moroccan dirham	8.09	8.63	-3.9	6.7	8.46	8.40	8.54	0.9	1.6	11.26	11.09	0.9	-1.5	11.14	11.17	11.12	-0.1	-0.4
Tunisian dinar	1.41	1.56	-1.7	11.2	1.53	1.56	1.60	4.9	2.9	1.96	2.01	3.2	2.6	2.01	2.07	2.08	3.8	0.8
South African rand	7.25	8.21	-0.8	13.2	7.83	8.80	9.10	16.3	3.4	10.10	10.55	4.1	4.5	10.31	11.70	11.86	15.1	1.4
Japanese yen	80	80	-9.1	0.1	81	89	98	20.4	9.9	111	102	-4.5	-7.6	107	118	128	19.2	7.8
Chinese yuan renminbi	6.46	6.31	-4.5	-2.4	6.30	6.22	6.18	-1.8	-0.6	9.00	8.11	0.3	-9.9	8.29	8.27	8.06	-2.8	-2.6
Hong Kong dollar	7.78	7.76	0.2	-0.4	7.76	7.75	7.76	0.0	0.1	10.84	9.97	5.2	-8.0	10.22	10.30	10.11	-1.0	-1.9
Taiwan dollar	29.39	29.57	-6.8	0.6	29.46	29.10	29.84	1.3	2.5	40.91	38.00	-2.1	-7.1	38.77	38.67	38.86	0.2	0.5
Singapore dollar	1.26	1.25	-7.7	-0.5	1.25	1.23	1.24	-1.0	0.7	1.75	1.61	-3.1	-8.2	1.65	1.63	1.61	-2.1	-1.3
Korean won	1107	1127	-4.2	1.8	1136	1067	1122	-1.3	5.1	1541	1448	0.6	-6.1	1495	1418	1461	-2.3	3.0
Thai baht	30.48	31.08	-3.8	2.0	30.88	30.05	29.06	-5.9	-3.3	42.43	39.93	1.0	-5.9	40.64	39.92	37.86	-6.8	-5.2
Malaysian ringgit	3.06	3.09	-5.0	1.0	3.06	3.04	3.05	-0.4	0.2	4.26	3.97	-0.3	-6.8	4.03	4.04	3.97	-1.5	-1.8
Indonesian rupiah	8,769	9,376	-3.5	6.9	9,169	9,661	9,722	6.0	0.6	12,207	12,046	1.4	-1.3	12,069	12,838	12,665	4.9	-1.4
Philippine peso	43.29	42.22	-3.9	-2.5	42.66	40.72	41.19	-3.4	1.2	60.26	54.25	0.9	-10.0	56.15	54.11	53.65	-4.4	-0.8
Vietnamese dong	20581	20878	7.9	1.4	20681	21136	20789	0.5	-1.6	28648	26824	13.3	-6.4	27221	28085	27080	-0.5	-3.6
Australian dollar	0.97	0.97	-11.0	-0.3	0.97	0.95	0.96	-0.4	1.1	1.35	1.24	-6.5	-8.0	1.27	1.27	1.25	-1.4	-0.9
New Zealand dollar	1.26	1.23	-8.8	-2.3	1.22	1.19	1.18	-3.6	-1.4	1.76	1.59	-4.2	-9.8	1.61	1.59	1.53	-4.6	-3.3
Fiji dollar	1.79	1.79	-6.5	0.0	1.78	1.77	1.78	-0.2	0.4	2.49	2.30	-1.8	-7.7	2.34	2.35	2.32	-1.2	-1.6
Indian rupee	46.62	53.39	2.0	14.5	51.81	54.24	54.33	4.9	0.2	64.89	68.60	7.1	5.7	68.19	72.07	70.77	3.8	-1.8
Pakistan rupee	86.34	93.48	1.2	8.3	90.74	97.68	98.42	8.5	0.8	120.18	120.10	6.3	-0.1	119.43	129.79	128.20	7.3	-1.2
Sri Lanka rupee	110	128	-2.4	15.5	129	127	126	-2.0	-0.7	154	164	2.5	6.6	169	169	164	-3.1	-2.6

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



# 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



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

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

Available in English



## Key Outbound Tourism Markets in South-East Asia

Asia and the Pacific is not only a major tourism destination region but also an increasingly important tourism outbound market. This study, a collaborative project between Tourism Australia (TA) and UNWTO, aims to provide an up-to-date perspective of the major tourism trends in five key outbound markets: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The report includes an overview of tourism demand and travel patterns, a detailed country-specific analysis and a comparative evaluation of current and future tourism potential.

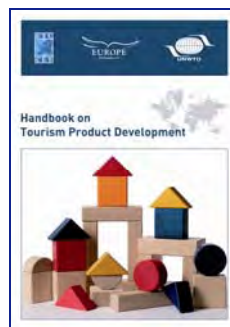
Available in English



## Handbook on Tourism Product Development

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

Available in English



## Handbook on Tourism Destination Branding

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

Available in English and Spanish



## The Chinese Outbound Travel Market and Understanding Chinese Outbound Tourism

China is the fastest-growing tourism source market in the world and the top international tourism spender since 2012. In view of the worldwide interest in this market, ETC and UNWTO have prepared two joint reports on this subject: *The Chinese Outbound Travel Market – 2012 Update*, which offers an overview of the features and rapid evolution of the Chinese outbound tourism market, and *Understanding Chinese Outbound Tourism – What the Chinese Blogosphere is Saying about Europe*, which analyses the trends, themes and behaviour of Chinese tourists based on the analysis of online social media and internet searches.

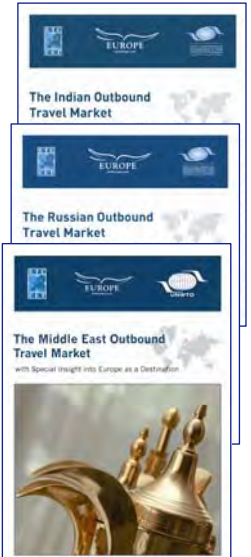
Available in English



## The Indian Outbound Travel Market, The Russian Outbound Travel Market and The Middle East Outbound Travel Market

The Middle Eastern, Indian and Russian outbound travel markets are some of the fastest growing, and consequently increasingly important markets in the world. UNWTO and ETC have jointly published in-depth studies of each unique market, which aim to provide the necessary information to understand the structure and trends of these growing markets. Topics covered include: destination choice, purpose of travel, tourism expenditure, holiday activities and market segmentation, as well as the use of the internet and social media.

Available in English



## Compendium of Tourism Statistics, 2013 Edition, Data 2007–2011

The Compendium of Tourism Statistics provides data and indicators on inbound, outbound and domestic tourism, as well as on the number and types of tourism industries, the number of employees by tourism industries, and macroeconomic indicators related to international tourism. The 2012 edition presents data for 209 countries from 2007 to 2011, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.

## Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, 2013 Edition, Data 2007–2011

The Yearbook of Tourism Statistics focuses on inbound tourism-related data (total arrivals and overnight stays), broken down by country of origin. The 2012 Edition presents data for 199 countries from 2007 to 2011, with methodological notes in English, French and Spanish.



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