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This issue and the accompanying *Statistical Annex* of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* present full year results for international tourism in 2013 based on preliminary data for international overnight visitors reported by destinations around the world. This analysis is complemented by data on receipts from and expenditure on international tourism for the first part of 2013.

Furthermore, this issue includes an outlook for 2014 based on current trends and the assessment by the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts. For this issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* members of the Panel evaluated tourism development in their destination or business for the full year 2013 as well as the last four months of the year, and assessed their prospects for the full year 2014 and the first four months. Finally, it presents an overview of air transport trends in 2013 and booking trends for the first four months of 2014 based on business intelligence tool Forwardkeys.

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

International tourist arrivals up by 52 million in 2013

Based on preliminary full year data included in this issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*, it is estimated that international tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) grew by 5% in 2013, reaching a record 1,087 million. Despite a global economy in 'low gear', international tourism results were well above expectations, with an additional 52 million international tourists travelling the world in 2013. For 2014, UNWTO forecasts 4% to 4.5% growth - again, above the long-term projections.

Strong results in many destinations

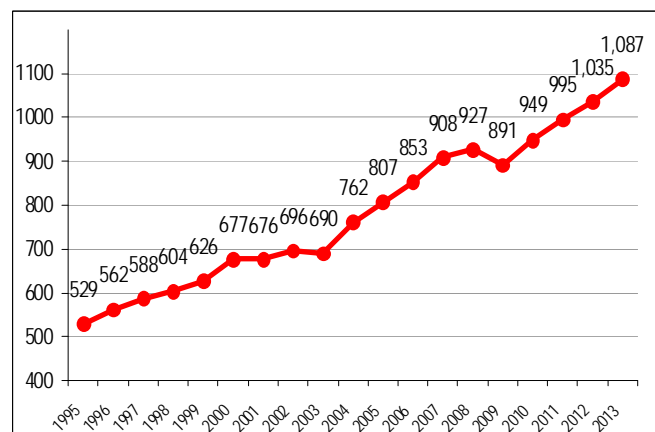
Demand for international tourism was strongest for destinations in Asia and the Pacific (+6%), Africa (+6%) and Europe (+5%). The leading sub-regions were South-East Asia (+10%), Central and Eastern Europe (+7%), Southern and Mediterranean Europe (+6%) and North Africa (+6%).

"2013 was an excellent year for international tourism," said UNWTO Secretary-General, Taleb Rifai. "The tourism sector has shown a remarkable capacity to adjust to the changing market conditions, fuelling growth and job creation around the world, despite the lingering economic and geopolitical challenges. Indeed, tourism has been among the few sectors generating positive news for many economies," he added.

World: Inbound Tourism

International Tourist Arrivals

(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Growth to continue in 2014 at sustained pace

UNWTO forecasts international arrivals to increase by 4% to 4.5% in 2014, again above its long-term forecast of +3.8% per year between 2010 and 2020. The UNWTO Confidence Index, based on the feedback from over 300 experts worldwide, confirms this outlook with prospects for 2014 higher than in previous years.

2014 regional prospects are strongest for Asia and the Pacific (+5% to +6%) and Africa (+4% to +6%), followed by Europe and the Americas (both +3% to +4%). In the Middle East (0% to +5%) prospects are positive yet volatile.

"The positive results of 2013, and the expected global economic improvement in 2014, set the scene for another positive year for international tourism. Against this backdrop, UNWTO calls upon national governments to increasingly set up national strategies that support the sector and to deliver on their commitment to fair and sustainable growth," added Mr Rifai.

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

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

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

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

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The 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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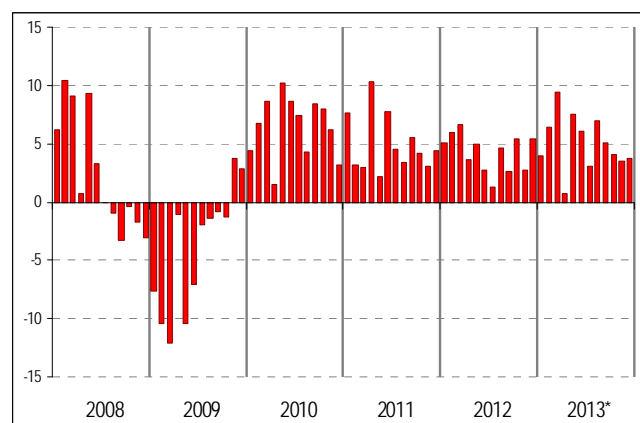
Quick overview of key trends

International tourism – 2013 results

- A total of 145 countries and territories around the world monitored by UNWTO, including virtually all major destinations, have reported monthly or quarterly data on international tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) for 2013. Among these, 115 saw an increase in arrivals (79%), 33 of which in double-digit figures (23%), while 30 reported a decline (21%). Some 128 countries reported results through September, of which 96 at least through October and 77 through November, while 36 countries already reported preliminary results for the full year.
- Based on this sample of destinations, worldwide growth in tourist arrivals is estimated at 5% for 2013. Destinations around the world welcomed some 52 million additional international tourist arrivals, raising the total to 1,087 million, up from 1,035 in 2012.
- Demand was strong throughout the year, with a slight slowdown in the last quarter. 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 9% compared to the same month of the previous year. For the same reason, April was the weakest month (+1%). May 2013 was also strong in tourism activity at +8%. February and June (both +6%) were just above the average for the whole period, while January was slightly below (+4%).

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

World (% change)



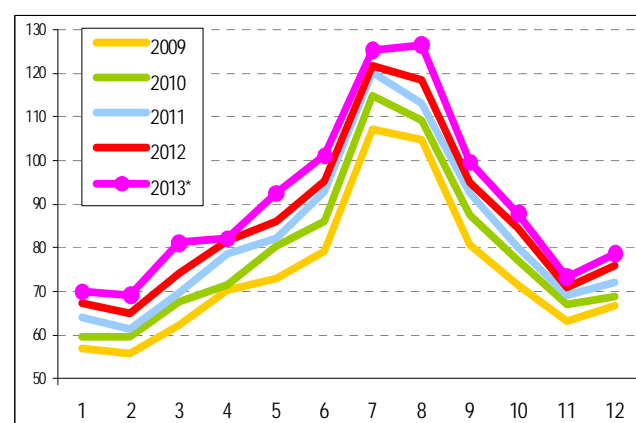
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- The Northern hemisphere summer months of July and August achieved sound results with 3% and 7% growth respectively compared to the corresponding months of 2012. 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 last year and travel tends to be strong before and after, but slow during, Ramadan.

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

World

(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

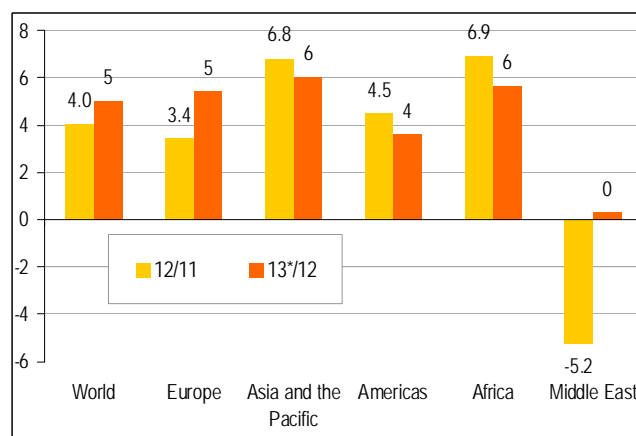
- In absolute numbers, international arrivals topped 125 million in July and 127 million in August. In June the 100 million arrivals mark was exceeded for the first time in that month, while in September the 100 million was almost reached.
- In September (+5%) growth equalled the average for the year, while the last three months were around 4%.

Europe welcomes most of the new arrivals

- Europe led growth in absolute terms, welcoming an additional 29 million international tourist arrivals in 2013, raising the total to 563 million. Growth (+5%) exceeded the forecast for 2013 and is almost double the region's average for the period 2005-2012 (+2.5% a year). This is particularly remarkable in view of the regional economic situation and as it follows an already robust 2011 and 2012. By sub-region, Central and Eastern Europe (+7%) and Southern Mediterranean Europe (+6%) reported the best results, while Northern Europe and Western Europe both grew by 4%.

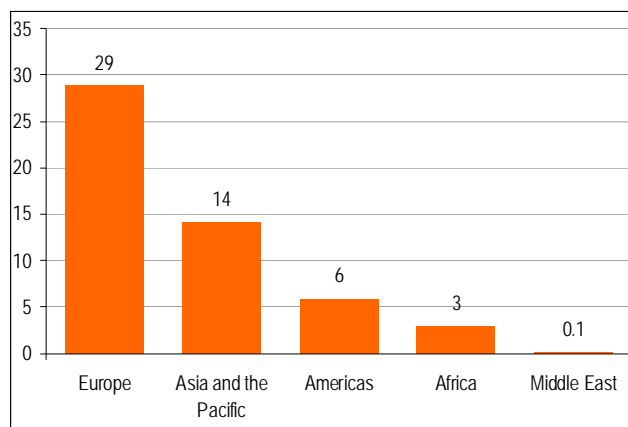
International Tourist Arrivals

(% change)



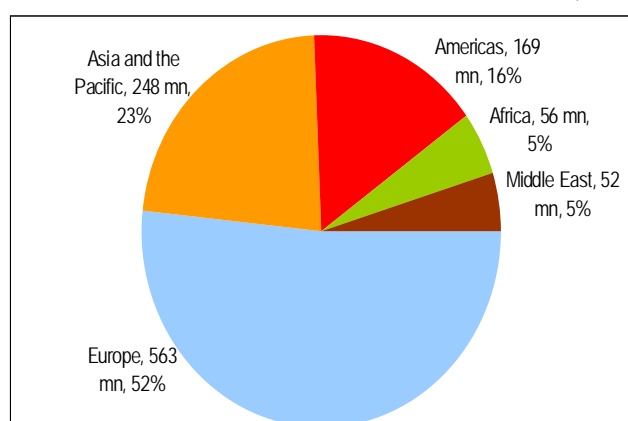
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals (absolute change 2013, million)



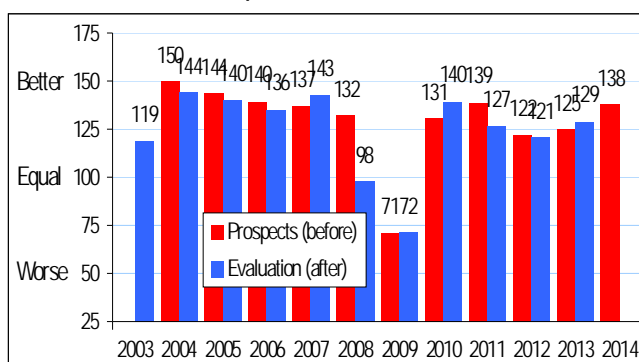
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

World Inbound Tourism: International Tourist Arrivals, 2013* (million)



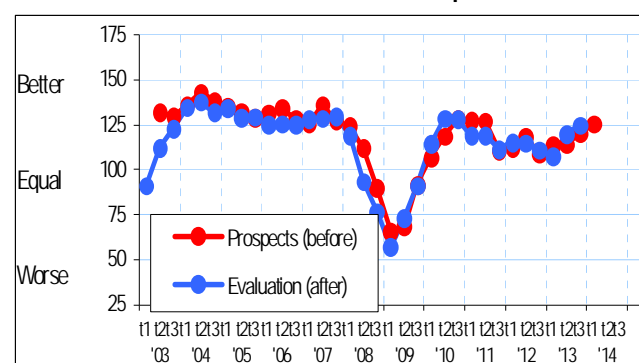
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: World



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- In relative terms, growth was strongest in Asia and the Pacific (+6%), where the number of international tourists grew by 14 million to reach 248 million. South-East Asia (+10%) was the best performing sub-region, while growth was comparatively more moderate in South Asia (+5%), Oceania and North-East Asia (+4% each).
- The Americas (+4%) saw an increase of six million arrivals, reaching a total of 169 million. Leading growth were destinations in North America and Central America (+4% each), while South America (+2%) and the Caribbean (+1%) showed some slowdown as compared to 2012.
- Africa (+6%) attracted three million additional arrivals, reaching a new record of 56 million, reflecting the on-going rebound in North Africa (+6%) and the sustained growth of Sub-Saharan destinations (+5%). Results in the Middle East (+0%) were rather mixed and volatile.

Russia and China - source markets leading in growth

- Tourism growth in recent years has been strongly driven by emerging source markets. China, which became the largest outbound market in 2012 with an expenditure of US\$ 102 billion, continued its surge, increasing by 28% in the first three quarters of 2013. The Russian Federation, which moved up to 5th largest outbound market in 2012, reported a 26% increase through September.
- Other emerging markets with substantial growth in outbound expenditure were Turkey (+24%), Egypt (+23%), Qatar (+18%), Philippines (+18%), Colombia (+16%), Kuwait (+15%), Indonesia (+15%), Ukraine (+15%) and Brazil (+14%).
- The performance of key advanced economy source markets was comparatively more modest. France (+6%) recovered from a weak 2012 and the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia all grew at 3%. In contrast, Germany, Japan and Italy reported declines in outbound expenditure.

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	Full year						Share		Monthly/quarterly data series													
									(percentage change over same period of the previous year)													
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2013*	11/10	12/11	13*/12	2013*				2012*							
	(million)						(%)			(%)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
World	677	807	949	995	1,035	1,087	100	4.9	4.0	5.0	6.7	4.9	5.0	3.8	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.7	6.2	3.6	2.7	4.2
Advanced economies ¹	420	459	506	531	551	580	53.3	4.9	3.7	5.2	5.1	4.5	6.3	4.6	5.9	5.4	3.9	4.2	5.9	3.5	2.6	4.0
Emerging economies ¹	256	348	442	464	484	507	46.7	4.9	4.4	4.8	7.8	5.6	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	6.4	3.7	2.9	4.5
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																						
Europe	388.0	448.9	484.9	516.1	533.9	562.8	51.8	6.4	3.4	5.4	6.4	5.3	5.8	3.9	5.5	5.0	3.1	3.0	4.2	3.1	3.0	4.5
Northern Europe	46.4	60.4	62.8	64.5	65.6	68.3	6.3	2.8	1.7	4.1	4.1	3.2	4.3	5.3	6.7	9.7	1.4	4.2	4.5	2.5	-1.9	5.0
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	154.4	161.5	166.7	173.6	16.0	4.6	3.2	4.2	4.2	3.5	5.6	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.6	5.0	3.3	2.0	4.0
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	94.5	103.2	111.2	118.8	10.9	9.2	7.7	6.9	11.6	7.2	6.9	3.0	6.7	3.1	3.1	2.8	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.4
Southern/Medit. Eu.	132.6	156.4	173.3	186.9	190.4	202.0	18.6	7.9	1.9	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.0	5.6	7.0	6.5	5.0	4.3	0.5	0.7	3.1	2.0
- of which EU-28	332.1	363.8	380.1	401.3	411.1	430.0	39.5	5.6	2.5	4.6	4.3	4.0	5.6	3.5	5.2	4.7	2.7	2.6	4.1	2.2	1.6	3.1
Asia and the Pacific	110.1	153.6	205.1	218.6	233.6	247.7	22.8	6.6	6.8	6.0	7.5	5.0	7.2	4.5	9.6	5.4	4.3	4.0	8.5	7.6	4.7	6.9
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	111.5	115.8	122.8	127.1	11.7	3.8	6.0	3.6	3.7	1.6	4.4	4.4	6.3	5.1	3.8	4.4	8.5	8.6	5.4	2.3
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	70.0	77.5	84.2	92.7	8.5	10.7	8.7	10.0	13.7	10.5	12.0	4.6	16.1	5.7	5.2	3.1	9.5	7.2	3.6	14.3
Oceania	9.6	11.0	11.6	11.7	12.1	12.7	1.2	0.9	4.1	4.4	5.0	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.5	5.2	2.9	3.9
South Asia	6.1	8.1	12.0	13.7	14.4	15.2	1.4	14.0	5.4	5.3	4.2	4.3	7.4	5.2	6.5	6.3	2.7	6.7	6.8	3.1	7.5	7.1
Americas	128.2	133.3	150.6	156.0	163.0	168.9	15.5	3.6	4.5	3.6	2.9	1.6	4.6	5.1	3.2	6.0	4.8	4.6	7.3	3.0	3.8	3.9
North America	91.5	89.9	99.5	102.1	106.7	111.4	10.2	2.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	2.2	5.4	5.3	3.8	6.5	4.9	4.6	8.1	2.2	3.9	4.6
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.1	20.7	20.9	1.9	3.0	2.8	1.0	0.5	-0.8	0.8	4.0	-1.1	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.0	1.1
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.9	8.3	8.9	9.2	0.8	4.4	7.3	4.2	4.3	1.9	3.2	7.0	2.7	5.8	5.0	9.4	8.2	7.9	6.1	7.0
South America	15.3	18.3	23.6	25.5	26.7	27.4	2.5	7.8	5.0	2.4	0.7	0.8	3.9	4.5	3.2	6.0	4.7	3.1	7.5	4.4	3.3	2.3
Africa	26.2	34.8	49.9	49.7	53.1	56.1	5.2	-0.5	6.9	5.6	4.9	3.9	7.4	6.1	6.0	5.5	6.1	6.6	5.9	8.3	8.5	2.5
North Africa	10.2	13.9	18.8	17.1	18.5	19.6	1.8	-9.1	8.2	6.2	2.4	3.6	9.8	6.6	6.4	7.6	4.4	7.5	12.7	12.6	7.7	1.2
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	31.2	32.6	34.7	36.5	3.4	4.6	6.2	5.2	5.8	4.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	4.4	6.8	6.3	3.4	5.9	9.1	3.1
Middle East	24.1	36.3	58.2	54.7	51.8	51.9	4.8	-6.1	-5.2	0.3	18.9	10.2	-20.6	-6.8	-19.8	-12.8	-4.5	0.5	6.3	-8.3	-17.1	-6.1

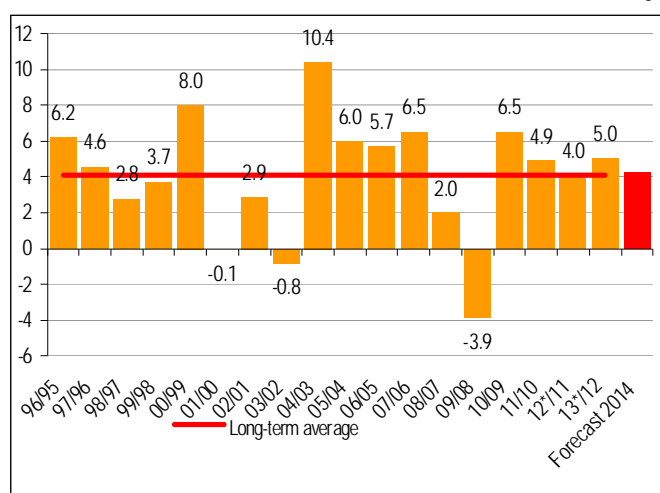
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

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

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

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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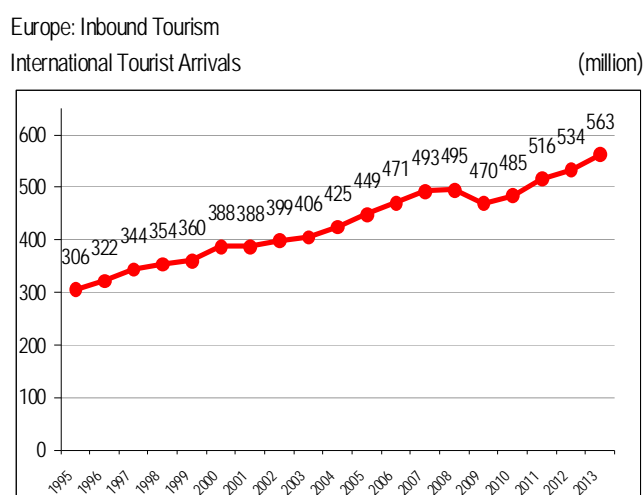
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Regional results

Europe - surprisingly strong growth in 2013

Results for 2013

International tourist arrivals in Europe were up by a solid 5% in 2013, an increase of 29 million on 2012 to a total of 563 million. As the most visited region in the world with 52% of all international arrivals and comprising many comparatively mature destinations, a growth rate of 5% in Europe has to be considered as high. Growth has comfortably exceeded the initial forecast for 2013 and is almost double the region's average growth rate for the period 2005 to 2012 (+2.5% a year). It also follows three consecutive years of sustained growth (+3% in 2012, +6% in 2011 and +3% in 2010). This is remarkable in view of the regional economic situation with growth absent or weak, pressing debt and austerity, and many people out of work. In fact tourism has been among the few sectors generating positive news as a vital source of job creation for destinations where unemployment remains a serious concern.



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

By subregion, Central and Eastern Europe recorded the highest growth rate, for the third year in a row, with 7% more arrivals in 2013. Many destinations recorded double-digit growth, especially smaller ones such as Georgia (+21%), Kazakhstan (+22%) and Latvia (+15%), while the subregion's largest destination the Russian Federation reported a 10% increase. Ukraine (+9%) and Poland (+7%) consolidated their healthy growth of 2012 when they hosted the UEFA European football Championship. Industry professionals from the UNWTO Panel of Experts attributed good results to growing political commitment and improved tourism infrastructure. In terms of source markets, results were boosted by the Russian Federation and other CIS countries.

Growth in absolute terms was led by Southern and Mediterranean Europe, which reported some 12 million more international arrivals, or +6% in 2013. Most destinations shared in this growth. Spain, the largest destination in the subregion, the

second in Europe and the third in the world, attracted some 3 million additional arrivals (+6%) and crossed the 60 million mark. Greece (+15%) rebounded on a weak 2012, while Bosnia & Herzegovina (+21%), FYR Macedonia (+13%), Serbia (+13%), Turkey (+10%), Malta (+10%), Portugal (+8%) and Croatia (+6%) also saw robust growth. Italy, the second largest destination in the subregion, reported a 3% increase.

According to experts from Southern and Mediterranean Europe, the turmoil in North Africa and the Middle East (predominantly Egypt) has benefitted their region, especially destinations such as Greece, Italy, Spain and Turkey. However, this diversion of tourist flows can only partly explain growth in European destinations, as in fact the Mediterranean as a whole experienced significant growth (+5%). Total international arrivals to Mediterranean destinations, including those in North Africa and the Middle East, were up by 16 million in 2013 to a total of 334 million.

In Spain, experts reported significant growth from Northern European and Russian tourists, particularly in coastal destinations, and mentioned a decrease in hotel prices in some areas. They also reported a slight recovery in domestic demand, which is likely to continue in 2014.

Northern Europe posted a 4% increase in arrivals with smaller destination Iceland recording the highest relative growth (+16%). Larger destinations such as Norway (+8%) and Ireland (+7%) also saw robust growth, while the United Kingdom, the subregion's top destination, reported a 5% increase in arrivals. Experts emphasised the importance of emerging markets for their destinations, especially China and Russia, but also other Asian countries. Meanwhile, business from traditional source markets is slowly picking up. In the UK, industry experts mentioned the ongoing halo-effect, or overall positive sentiment towards the country resulting from the exposure created by the Summer Olympics and the Queen's Golden Jubilee.

Western Europe also grew by 4%, though some of the individual destinations saw stronger growth. The world's top destination France reported an 8% increase in arrivals to accommodation establishments through Q3, an extraordinary result for a mature market. The Netherlands, Switzerland (both +5%), Germany (+4%) and Austria (3%) also reported healthy figures, while Belgium was flat.

Specific figures for the 28-nation European Union (including Croatia that became a member in July 2013), were in line with those of the entire region: a 5% increase in international arrivals, which resulted in some 19 million more tourists in 2013 to a total of 430 million. Again, this is a remarkable result for a group with some of the largest and most mature destinations, and especially given the ongoing economic difficulties in various EU member countries.

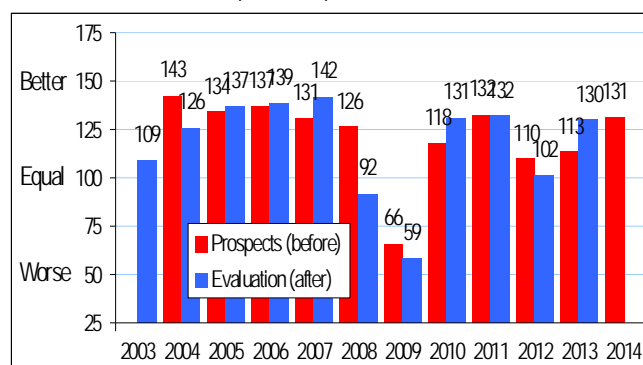
Outlook for 2014

According to feedback from the UNWTO Panel of Experts, the overall performance of tourism in 2013 was significantly better than expected, with a score of 130, some 17 points higher than their expectations for 2013 expressed a year ago (113). In 2014 (score of 131) European tourism experts anticipate good results

as the economic recovery continues and new routes open from emerging markets, particularly Russia and China. The potential for new open sky arrangements and progress in visa facilitation could also contribute to growth.

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Europe



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

In line with current tourism trends and the expectations of European experts, UNWTO projects growth in international tourist arrivals in the region to be in the range of 3% to 4% in 2014. Growth is expected to continue at a rate above the long-term trend of 2.7% a year projected through 2020 in the UNWTO long-term outlook *Tourism Towards 2030*. The pace of growth, though, is expected to be more moderate than in 2013, as the pace slowed somewhat in the last part of the year and destinations first have to consolidate the strong 2013 results.

Experts from Europe mentioned a number of commemorations in 2014 that will have a positive effect on arrivals, related among others to the 100th anniversary of the beginning of WWI, with a large series of Flanders Fields Events over four years prepared by Belgium, and the 70th anniversary of D-Day, particularly in France. Germany will commemorate the fall of the Berlin Wall 25 years ago, while the European cycle route network Eurovelo is organising two international bicycle rides to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the fall of the Iron Curtain.

The spotlight this year will of course also be on the Russian Federation, where Sochi will host the 22nd Winter Olympics and Paralympics in February. Furthermore, Riga (Estonia) and Umeå (Sweden) are European Capitals of Culture in 2014.

Asia and the Pacific - fourth consecutive year of strong growth in 2013

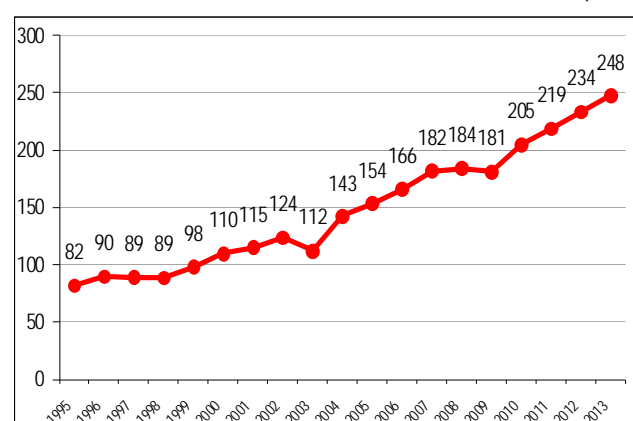
Results for 2013

Asia and the Pacific welcomed 248 million international tourists in 2013, close to a quarter of the world's total and 14 million more than in 2012. This represents an increase of 6% compared to 2012, making it the fastest growing region last year in relative terms. China fuelled a considerable part of the Asian growth as it generated 97 million outbound travellers in 2013, up 14 million on 2012, with many destinations across the region benefitting.

Asia and the Pacific: Inbound Tourism

International Tourist Arrivals

(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

As in 2012, South-East Asia was again the fastest growing subregion in the region and in the world in 2013, with an increase of 10% in international tourist arrivals on the back of buoyant intraregional demand. Thailand reported strong growth (+20%) welcoming 27 million tourists, 4 million more than in 2012, partly thanks to a cheaper Thai baht, new low-cost airline routes and strongly increasing demand from Chinese and Russian tourists.

Among the smaller destinations, Myanmar has seen a surge in tourist arrivals in the last few years and recorded an extraordinary 45% increase through September, supported by a relaxation of visa requirements and land-border controls. Timor-Leste (+29%), Cambodia (+18%), Brunei Darussalam and Lao P.D.R (both +15%) also enjoyed high growth rates.

Vietnam (+11%) and the Philippines (+10%) performed well, the latter posting sound figures through November despite suffering the Bohol earthquake in October. The Philippines figures for the last two months of 2013, however, might reflect the consequences of typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) which struck the Visayan Islands in November. Malaysia, the largest South-East Asian destination, saw 3% more tourists through September.

South Asia (+5%) also showed solid growth last year as Sri Lanka welcomed 27% more tourists and Maldives 18%. The subregion's largest destination India (7 million arrivals) posted 4% growth supported by a consistent promotion of the destination through the 'Incredible India' campaign, according to experts.

North-East Asia, the largest subregion in Asia and the Pacific with just over half of all international arrivals in the region,

saw a 4% increase last year. Most of its destinations posted solid figures boosted by strong Chinese outbound flows. Japan (+24%) led the growth, reporting over 10 million arrivals for the first time. Japan benefitted from an increasing interest in the development of inbound tourism, the depreciation of the yen and a bounce back from weakened demand after the Tōhoku earthquake in 2011, according to local experts.

Taiwan (pr. of China) (+10%) and the Republic of Korea (+9%) also experienced robust growth, as did the two Special Administrative Regions Hong Kong (China) (+8%) and Macao (China) (+5%). The Republic of Korea for instance reported a 41% increase in Chinese arrivals last year. China itself however, the region's top destination, saw a decline of 4% in arrivals compared to 2012.

Oceania saw an increase of 4% in tourist arrivals last year, with top destinations Australia and New Zealand posting 5% and 6% growth respectively thanks to strong North-East Asian outbound demand and improvement in key western hemisphere markets such as the UK and the US. Guam, Oceania's third largest destination, saw 2% more arrivals, while Fiji's arrivals saw a marginal increase (+0.4%) through September. Smaller destinations Papua New Guinea recorded +13% and the Northern Mariana Islands +9%.

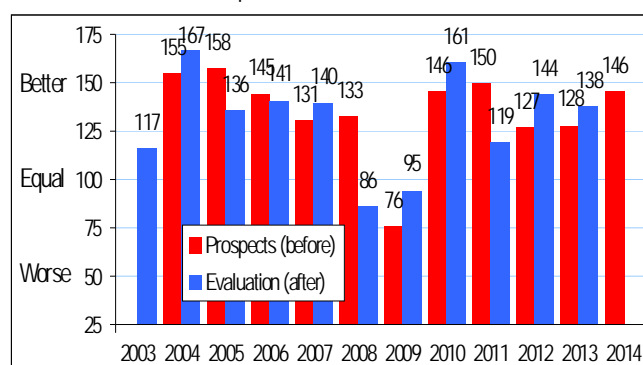
tourists in Hong Kong, leading to potentially higher inflows and tourism receipts in the Special Administrative Region.

In South-East Asia, intraregional flows are expected to increase further as destinations gear up for the Association of South-East Asian Nations' (ASEAN) single market, or ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), which will be fully implemented by 2015. Various ASEAN countries are also working with relevant agencies on the development of a common visa for non-ASEAN nationals.

Incheon (Republic of Korea) will host the 2014 Asian Games in September. Malaysia is celebrating the Visit Malaysia Year 2014 with a series of year-long special events and activities.

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Asia and the Pacific



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Outlook for 2014

Overall, Asian respondents to the most recent UNWTO Panel of Experts survey reflected positively on the sector's performance in 2013, giving it a score of 138, 10 points higher than their expectations at the beginning of that period (score of 128). Their outlook for 2014 is also upbeat with a score of 146.

UNWTO projects growth in international arrivals to destinations in Asia and the Pacific to continue at a pace of 5% to 6% in 2014 based on recent trends and tourism expert feedback. In particular Chinese outbound travel is expected to maintain strength, driving growth in many destinations.

Taiwan (pr. of China) expects one million more tourist arrivals in 2014 following new bilateral agreements with the government of China. According to experts, the Chinese renminbi is expected to appreciate against the Hong Kong dollar in 2014 as the limit to purchase renminbi with HK dollars is eliminated, which would increase the purchasing power of mainland Chinese

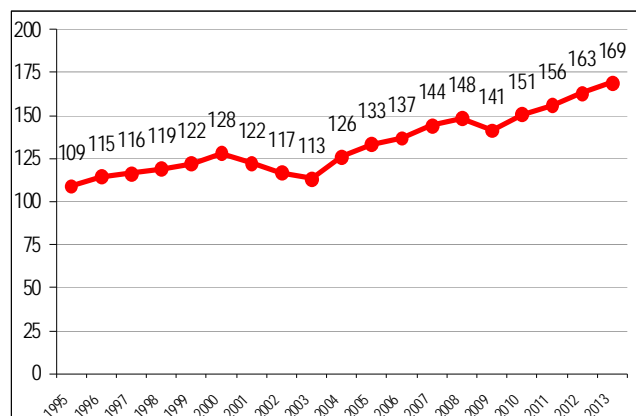
The Americas – growth slower than expected, but picked up in second half of the year

Results for 2013

The Americas (+4%) received 6 million additional international arrivals in 2013, reaching a total of 169 million (a 16% share in the world). The region had a slow start to the year, but growth picked up throughout the second half.

Americas: Inbound Tourism
International Tourist Arrivals

(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

North America, the largest subregion (accounting for some two-thirds of total arrivals in the region) saw the fastest growth in the Americas with +4%. According to available information, the United States recorded a 4% increase through April. While no arrivals data has been reported for the rest of the year, international tourism receipts through November (+11%) indicate a continuation of this positive trend. Mexico posted a 2% increase in tourist arrivals through November, mainly due to a strong second half of the year. Canada also reported a 2% increase.

Experts from the US mentioned increasing confidence among consumers although the government shutdown in October prevented better results. Mexico's tourism experts saw a better performance in 2013 than the year before. Although the country is suffering drug-related violence in some areas the general perception of security has improved notably, especially by foreign tourists. Furthermore, the economic recovery in the US and Canada, Mexico's main sources of international tourists, has supported demand. Increased airline capacity and the opening of new routes have contributed further. Experts also reflected positively on the new government's recognition of tourism as an important economic sector, taking measures to strengthen Mexico's competitiveness as a destination.

Central America increased international arrivals by 4% in 2013. All destinations reported consistent growth, with Costa Rica, the largest destination in this subregion, El Salvador and Nicaragua (all +4%) around the subregion's average. Belize (+7%), Panama and Honduras (both +5%) grew somewhat faster and Guatemala (+3%) slightly slower.

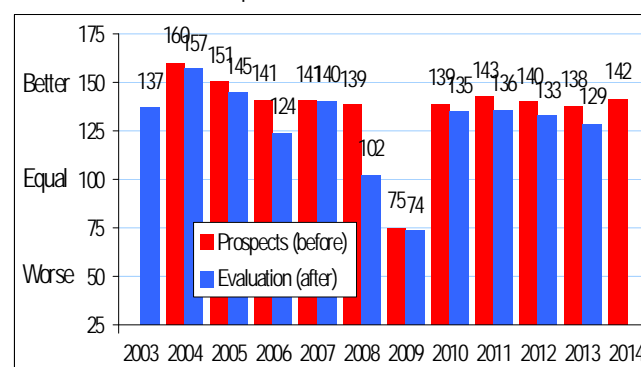
Growth in South America (+2%) was below the region's average. Peru (+11%), Colombia (+8%), Ecuador (+7%) and

Paraguay (+5%) all posted sound results, though. The average was brought down, however, by the weaker results of Argentina (-3%), Venezuela (-4%), Chile and Uruguay (both 0%). Arrival data for Brazil, the subregion's largest destination, is not yet available but receipt figures through November indicate a rather flat trend.

The Caribbean registered a modest 1% increase in arrivals for the whole of 2013, although, the fourth quarter of the year was much stronger at 4%. The larger destinations of the Dominican Republic (+3%) and Puerto Rico (+2%) saw growth above the subregional average, while results in Jamaica and Cuba (+1%) were around the average. Smaller destinations such as Aruba (+8%), the Cayman Islands (+7%), Anguilla and Curaçao (both +5%) reported healthy growth. After a decline in 2012, Haiti reported a solid 20% increase in arrivals through March, though data for the rest of the year is not yet available.

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Americas



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Outlook for 2014

Members of the UNWTO Panel of Experts reflected positively on the region's performance in 2013 with a score of 129, though below their expectations expressed a year ago (score of 138). Their outlook for 2014 is rather optimistic with a score of 142.

Based on current growth trends and industry expectations, UNWTO forecasts 3% to 4% growth in international tourist arrivals for the Americas in 2014.

US and Canadian tourism experts are optimistic though cautious about 2014. The economy in both countries has started to recover but consumers in both markets are still hesitant. Emerging markets in Asia and Latin America have been important for Canada in the recent years, but a certain economic slowdown in countries from both regions is causing some concern.

Central American experts overall have expressed upbeat expectations for 2014 as promotional efforts continue to bear fruit. Experts in the Caribbean are also positive about 2014 and their outlook is especially encouraging for Cuba as a result of the recent economic reforms initiated by the government.

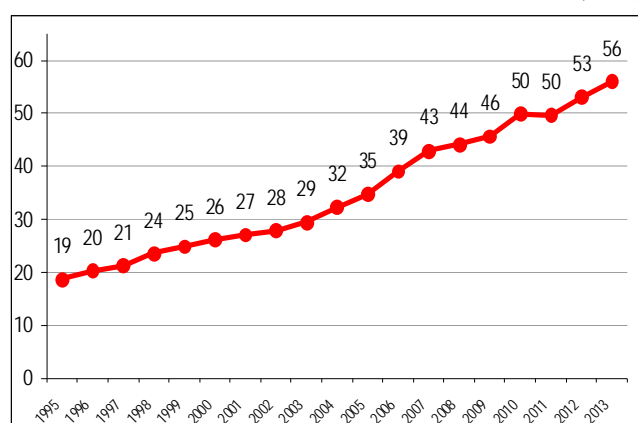
South American experts are generally optimistic about 2014 as well. Brazil is expecting a strong first half of 2014 due to the Carnival festivities in March and especially the FIFA World Cup in June. Many expect that the media coverage will create a long-lasting impression of Brazil as a tourism destination.

Africa - continuous growth in both North African and Sub-Saharan destinations

Results for 2013

Africa continued to enjoy sustained growth, attracting 6% more international tourist arrivals in 2013, corresponding to an increase of 3 million. The region reached a total of 56 million tourists (5% of the world) last year after surpassing the 50 million mark in 2012.

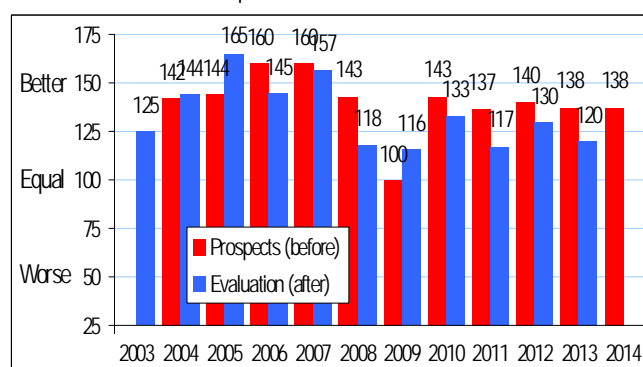
Africa: Inbound Tourism
International Tourist Arrivals (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Africa



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

North Africa (+6%) continues to post strong growth supported by Morocco's (+7%) solid results and the further recovery of Tunisia (+5%). According to the responses from the UNWTO Panel of Experts survey, the reputation of Tunisia's tourism products for delivering value for money, together with the improvement in security standards in the country, were some of the main factors contributing to the strong rebound in demand. Moreover, an improved image and a recovery of confidence in tourism source markets, especially in Europe, have had a positive impact on Tunisia.

Sub-Saharan Africa (+5%) overall recorded healthy growth, though individual destinations with data available show a mixed performance. South Africa, the largest destination in the sub-region (9.2 million international arrivals in 2012), recorded 3%

growth through September. Other destinations such as Rwanda (+14%), Zimbabwe (+12%) and Seychelles (+11%) reported strong growth, while that of Mauritius (+3%) and Swaziland (+2%) was more modest. Kenya, Reunion (both -10%) and Madagascar (-24%) reported decreases in arrivals.

Outlook for 2014

In their evaluation of 2013, African experts rated performance (score of 120) below expectations at the beginning of that year (score of 138). For 2014, their responses to the UNWTO survey reflect renewed confidence (score of 138).

UNWTO projects 4% to 6% growth in international tourist arrivals in Africa for 2014, in line with recent tourism trends in the region and the outlook by experts.

According to the UNWTO Panel of Experts, Sub-Saharan countries performed well last year, principally because of the increase in investment in tourism infrastructure and promotion. Their expectations for 2014 are positive, especially for South Africa, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast and Zimbabwe. Nigeria expects growth to come with the global economic recovery, and specifically from emerging markets. For South African experts the assessment of tourism performance in 2013 was better than their expectations at the beginning of the year. They also consider emerging countries like China or India important future source markets.

The Middle East - rather mixed and volatile results

Results for 2013

The Middle East (0%) continued to show some very mixed trends. International tourist arrivals remained at 52 million, corresponding to a share of 5% of the world total.

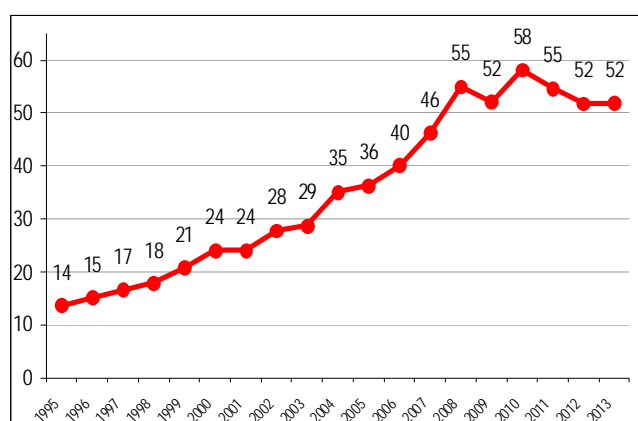
The United Arab Emirate of Dubai (+10%), the region's largest destination since 2011, grew at a robust pace, while Oman (+6%) and Palestine (+4%) also reported solid growth. The United Arab Emirates attribute last year's success to many of the events and exhibitions they hosted, such as the Formula One Championship in Abu Dhabi in November 2013. In the case of Dubai, the investment in infrastructure such as the new air terminal near Jebel Ali, was also contributing factor.

Other major destinations, however, faced declines. Second largest destination Egypt (-18%) reported double-digit growth in the first half of the year, but saw a significant drop in arrivals in the second half due to renewed political tension in the country. Third largest destination Saudi Arabia (-7%) reported a decline as well. International (and national) attendance at the Hajj, the Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca (last year in October), was down compared to previous years, as part of the infrastructure could not be used due to on-going construction works intended to accommodate larger numbers of pilgrims and increase safety and comfort in the coming years. Concern about the Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS) also contributed to a decline in arrivals. Lebanon (-7%) and Jordan (-6%) continued to suffer from the conflict in neighbouring Syria.

Middle East: Inbound Tourism

International Tourist Arrivals

(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Outlook for 2014

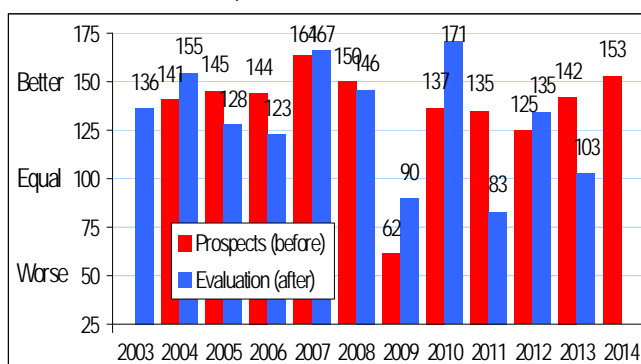
In line with results, experts from the Middle East evaluated the year with a subdued score of 103, the lowest among all regions. Based on experts' prospects, 2014 is expected to be much better. Responses from the UNWTO Panel of Experts show a score of 153 for 2014, the highest expected performance this year across world regions.

Taking into account the above optimism, UNWTO projects international arrivals to grow 0% to 5% in the region this year. The range of growth is rather wider compared to other regions as trends in the Middle East are by far the hardest to forecast due to the volatile environment and the widely varying circumstances and trends across countries. Results are expected to be positive in 2014 as some countries continue to recover from the recent adversities, and others continue to push ahead in the development of their tourism industries.

Safety and security issues are some of the main concerns among experts in the region. However, experts in Egypt are optimistic about 2014 and trust the political stability together with the country's appeal as an exclusive tourism destination will help recover its tourism figures.

Experts in Dubai are excited after the emirate's win of the Expo 2020 bid. Further infrastructure development and new business-friendly laws are likely to draw more visitors in the coming years. Tripoli (Libya) is the 2014 Capital of Arab Culture.

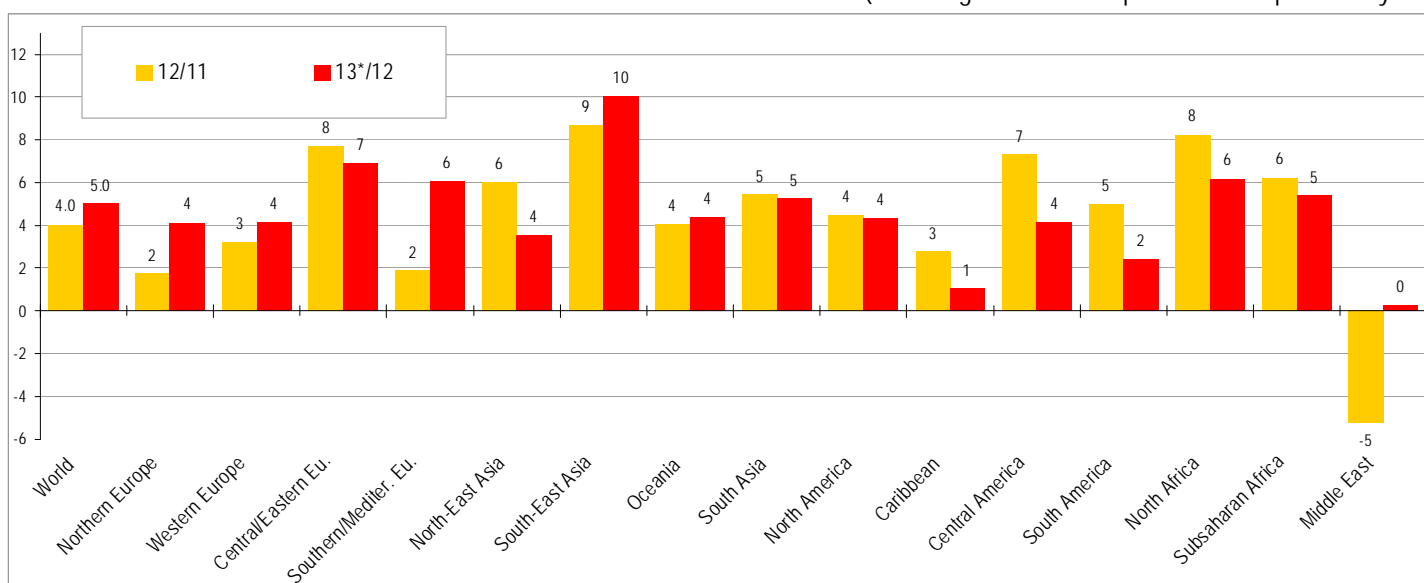
UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Middle East



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

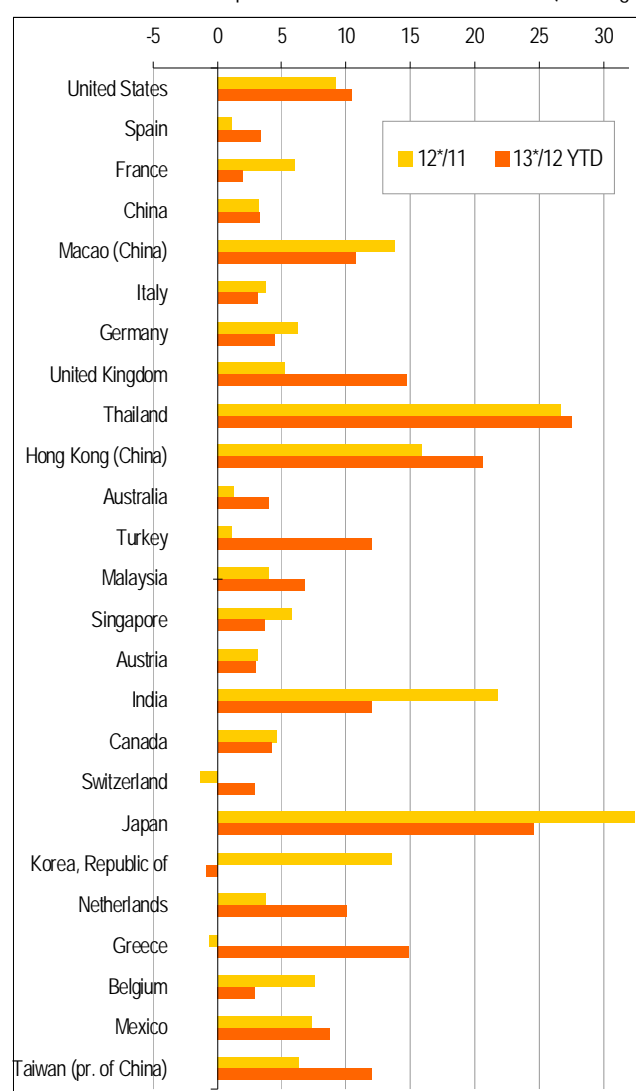
International Tourism Receipts

Growth in tourism receipts substantiates the positive trend in arrivals

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 twelve months of the year.

- Of 122 destinations reporting tourism receipts data for the first six to twelve months of 2013, a total of 943 reported growth in earnings (77%), of which 36 in double digits (28%), 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 15 destinations in the first nine to twelve months of the year: Thailand (+27%), Japan (+25%), Hong Kong (China) (+21%), the Philippines (+20%), the Russian Federation (+15%), Greece (+15%), the United Kingdom (+15%), India (+12%), Turkey (+12%), Taiwan (pr.

of China) (+12%), Indonesia (+12%), Macao (China) (+11%), the United States (+10%) and the Netherlands (+10%).

- The remaining countries among the ten largest international tourism earners, Germany (+5%), Spain (+3%), Italy (+3%), China (+3%) and France (+2%) also all recorded growth in receipts compared to the same period in 2012.

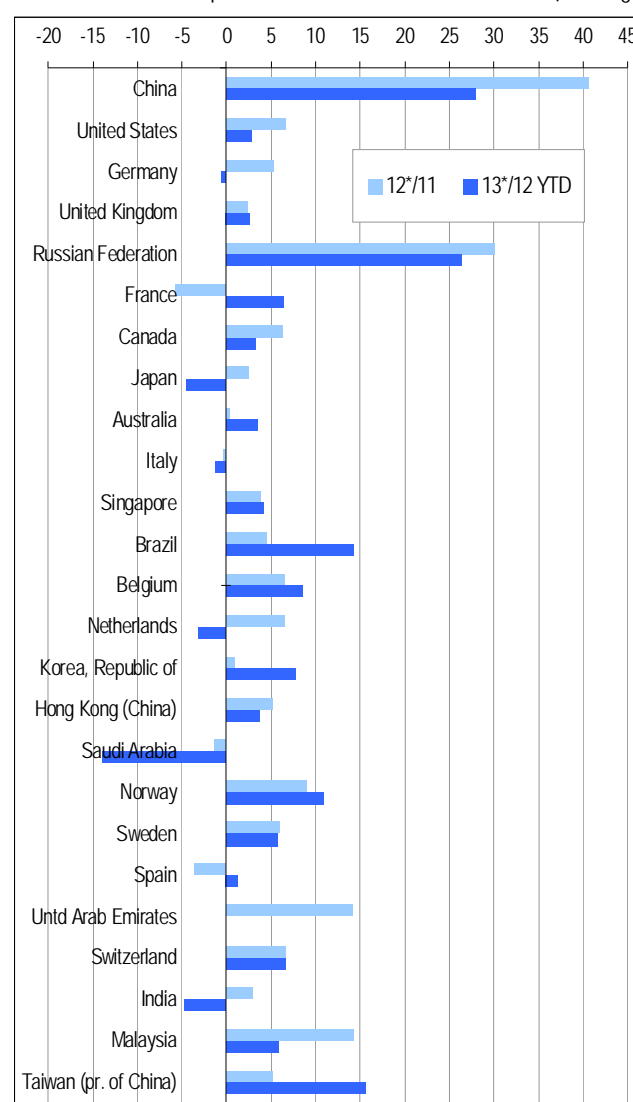
International Tourism Expenditure

China and Russia continue to lead growth in outbound expenditure

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

- So far, 47 out of the top 50 outbound markets have reported data on international tourism expenditure for most of January-December 2013. Of these, 35 (74%) saw expenditure increase, 13 of which in double digits (28%), while 12 (26%) reported declines.

International Tourism Expenditure (% change)

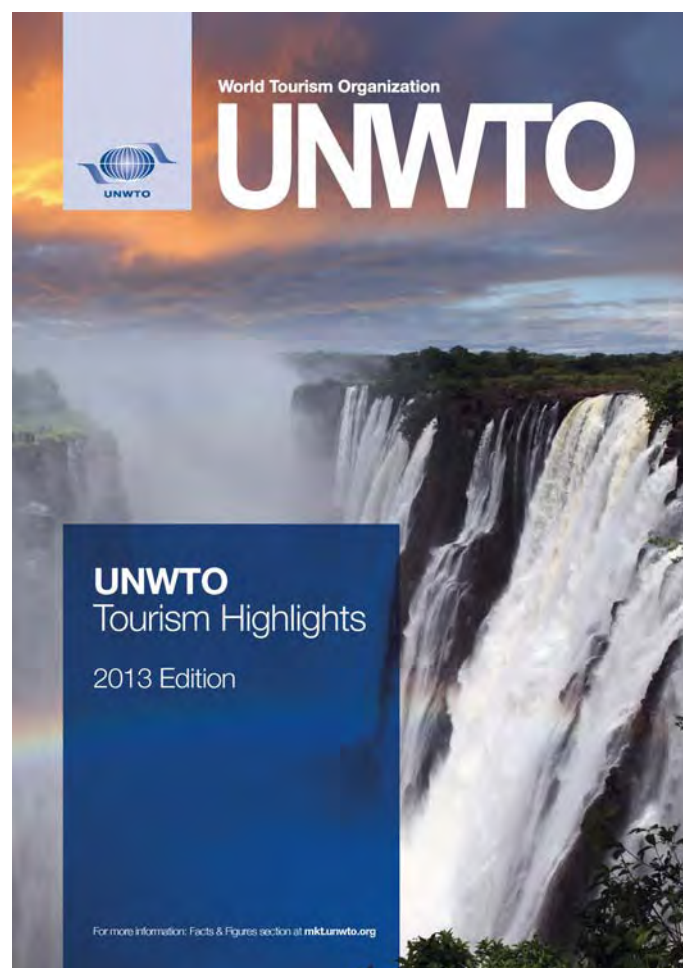


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- China, which became the number one source market in the world in 2012 (US\$ 102 billion), led the growth, posting a 28% increase in expenditure on outbound tourism through September 2013.
- Among the top ten source markets, the Russian Federation also continued to see rapid growth, with expenditure on trips abroad up by 26% 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 being the 12th largest outbound market in 2000 to 5th largest in 2012 (US\$ 43 billion).
- The performance of key advanced economy source markets was comparatively more modest: France (+6%) recovered from a weak 2012 and the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia all grew at 3%. In contrast, Germany, Japan and Italy reported declines in outbound expenditure.
- Among the other BRIC economies, outbound expenditure was also strong in Brazil (+14%) (12th largest spender). Other emerging markets with substantial growth were Turkey (+24%), Egypt (+23%), Qatar (+18%), Philippines (+18%), Colombia (+16%), Kuwait (+15%), Indonesia (+15%) and Ukraine (+15%).
- Some of the advanced economies showing healthy growth in outbound tourism expenditure were Taiwan (pr. of China) (+16%), Norway (+11%), Belgium (+9%), Republic of Korea (+8%), Switzerland (+7%), Czech Republic (+7%), Sweden (+6%) and Portugal (+6%).
- It needs to be stressed that all this data is preliminary, and is likely to be revised upwards.

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.

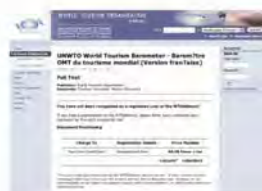
Electronic copies can be downloaded in English, Spanish and French free of charge from <http://mkt.unwto.org/publications>

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Evaluation by UNWTO's Panel of Tourism Experts

Global confidence in tourism at a three-year high

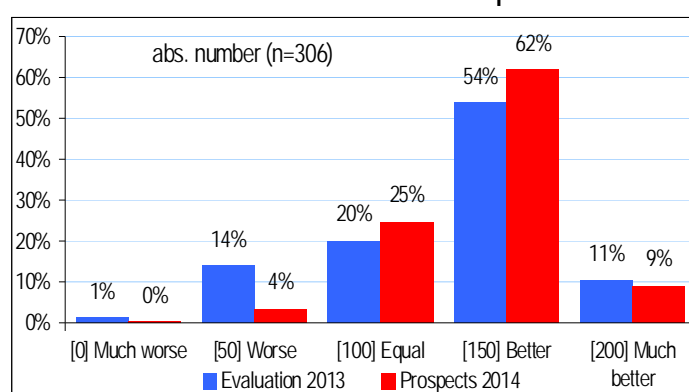
The over 300 experts from around the world who contributed to the first *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* survey in 2014 appear more confident about the industry's prospects than at any time since (post crisis recovery year) 2011, in line with the global economic recovery in both advanced economies and emerging markets anticipated by the World Bank. The overall rating for 'prospects' given for the coming year (138) is 13 points higher than that given for 2013 at the start of last year.

Upbeat expectations for 2014

In their outlook for 2014, the large majority of members of UNWTO's Panel of Experts expect tourism performance in the current year to be 'better' (62%) or 'much better' (9%) than would reasonably be expected. Only a minority of experts look forward at the current year as 'equal to' (25%), 'worse' (4%) or 'much worse' (0%).

Averaging these responses on a scale of 0 to 200, on which 100 means 'equal' or 'no change', this leads to a score of 138 in terms of the Panel's expectation of tourism performance in 2014. This represents a comparatively upbeat outlook and, since the beginning of the series in 2003, higher scores than this have only been seen between 2004 and 2006 and in (post crisis recovery year) 2011.

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

2013 evaluated significantly above expectations

Meanwhile, the members of the Panel of Experts appear generally satisfied with the performance of tourism in 2013, evaluating the year with an overall score of 129, in line with preliminary results. Given the scoring methodology, this represents quite an upbeat evaluation, especially given the many different economic, social and political factors that have affected consumer confidence over the past few years.

Evaluation of 2013

Overall, tourism experts gave an average score of 129 to their evaluation of tourism performance in 2013. This is well above the 'neutral' 100, and also exceeding their prospects expressed at the beginning of 2013 (125). Additionally, it is 8 points up on the evaluation for 2012, as well as being the best annual evaluation in three years (since 2010). Interestingly, the Panel's score for the 12 months is rather more positive than any of the interim four-monthly ratings given during the course of last year.

The public sector was more positive about 2013 than the private sector, rating the year at 134 compared to 126 rated by the latter. As usual, this discrepancy is probably due to the fact that the private sector is less concerned about growth in visitor numbers than about financial performance, which tends to lag behind.

There was also a marked gap between the perceptions of experts from advanced economies, which rated the year at 135, and from emerging markets, which gave a much lower rating of 122. In advanced economies the average rating is more positive than it has been since 2011, whereas in emerging economies this score was well down on the respective scores given at the end of the last three years.

As might be expected – and as is generally the case – the global averages mask some wide variations across the different world regions and sectors. Asia and the Pacific was once again rated the best-performing region in 2013, attracting a much higher than average score of 138 (albeit down from 144 a year ago). Europe (130, but up from 102 for 2012) and the Americas (129) were evaluated around the world average. Experts from Africa (120) gave a comparatively weaker evaluation, while the Middle East ranked lowest on the list with 103.

- The highest score was given by experts in Asia and the Pacific (138) followed by those in Europe (130) and the Americas (129). In the case of Europe, the score was significantly better than for 2012 – up a remarkable 28 points – whereas for experts in Asia and the Pacific, the respective score was well down on that of the previous year (-6 points). As regards the Americas' score, it reflects a decline in optimism as ratings for the region have been falling slowly but steadily in the last couple of years.
- The rating for Africa for 2013 was lower than might have been expected at 120 – well down from last year's 130 – but it is quite difficult to make sense of an average rating at any point over the last couple of years which, in the wake of the 'Arab Spring', includes both North and Sub-Saharan Africa. As seen below, the score also differs sharply from that for prospects in 2014.
- Evaluation ratings for the Middle East have, for obvious reasons, swung wildly in recent years, hitting 103 for

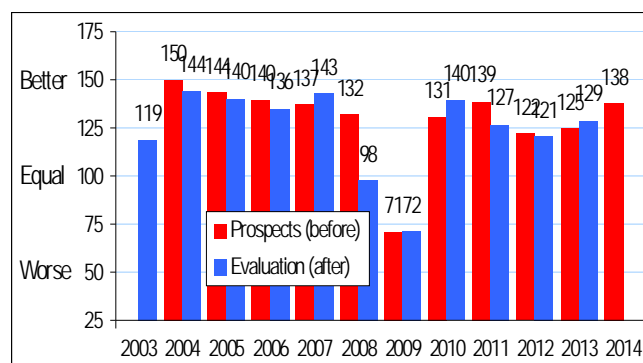
2013, just over the neutral 100. Yet the region ranked second in the ratings for 2012 with a score of 135, while in 2011 the region recorded a low of 83.

- Global tourism operators – those with business interests in different regions or worldwide – remain among the more positive of the regional experts, rating 2013's performance at 137, up 7 points from that given for 2012 12 months ago.

Experts' evaluations by sector show that:

- Destinations gave the highest ratings for 2013 (averaging 133), along with Consultants, Research and the Media (132), General Industry Bodies (129) and the Accommodation and Catering sector (125), all four up – albeit by different margins – on the respective evaluations a year ago for 2012.
- At the lower end of the ranking were Transport companies with a surprisingly weak score of 94 – the only sector score in negative territory – down from an equally surprising 130 for 2012 – and Tour Operators and Travel Agencies (118).

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: World



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Prospects for 2014

The Panel of Experts' ratings for prospects in 2014 are generally more bullish than their rating for 2013's performance, reflecting strong optimism for the current year. The overall score was 138, compared with 125 for 2013, 12 months ago. Clearly, this improved score reflects a rise in business and consumer confidence levels across most regions and has much to do with the reported recovery in the global economic situation. Indeed, the overall forecast for 2014 is more optimistic than any short-term projections in the last three years.

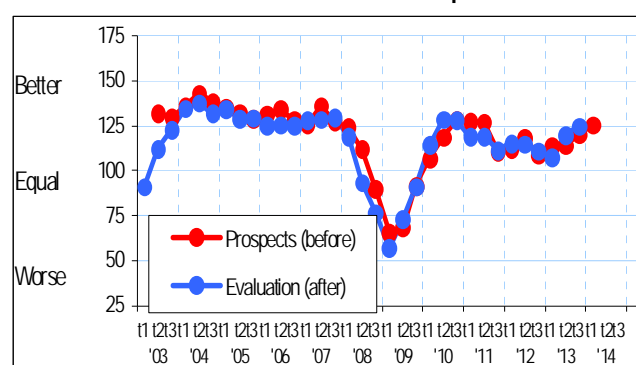
Public sector experts continue to be somewhat more optimistic about the future than private sector ones responding to the UNWTO Barometer survey (139 as against 137). At the same time experts from emerging economies (143) are more optimistic in terms of prospects for 2014 than those from the advanced world (134).

By region, experts from the Middle East (153), Asia and the Pacific (146) and the Americas (142) expect these regions to outperform other parts of the world, while Africa (138) and Europe (131) point to a comparatively more modest outlook.

- Many experts in the Middle East are finally seeing the end of the long tunnel that they have struggled to exit over the last couple of years, attributing a buoyant 153 score to this year's prospects.
- The growth in tourism in Asia and the Pacific is expected to continue unabated: the forecast for 2014 is 146 (18 points up on their rating for 2013 12 months ago).
- Experts are similarly bullish about prospects for the Americas (142), especially emerging markets in Latin America, as well as for Africa (134).
- Prospects for Europe are more restrained in the view of experts, although the average score remains high (131) and well above the previous two years and in line with the evaluation of 2013.
- Global operators are much more bullish than usual with their score for 2014 (140) just above the global average.

Forecasts for all sectors except Transport are more optimistic than they were 12 months ago. As the outliers in terms of expectations, Transport companies scored a lower than average 122.

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

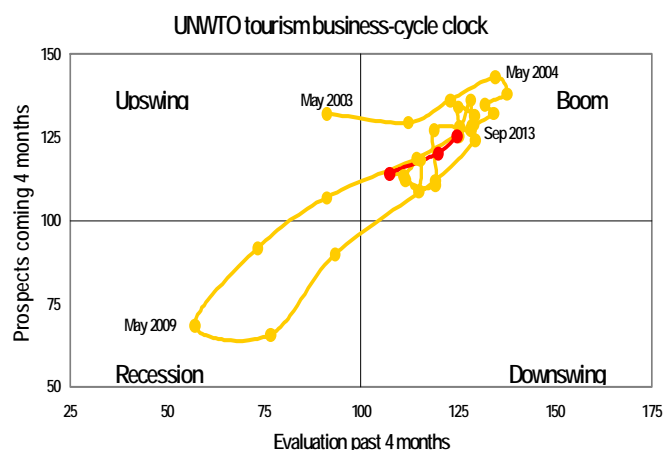


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Evaluation of the four-month period September-December 2013

The past four months were seen by the Panel of Experts as only slightly less positive than 2013 as a whole, mainly due to a perceived slowdown in growth in advanced economies during the second half of the year. However, the overall rating was still a very respectable 125, up from 120 for the previous four-month period – with experts from advanced economies giving a higher overall score of 129 for September-December 2013, compared with the 120 from emerging economies.

In terms of regional ratings, the highest four-month scores were again given by experts in Asia and the Pacific (133). Second in the ranking was Europe (127), reflecting the improved economic environment in the euro area and elsewhere in the region, the fall in inflation levels and the relatively stable job situation. The Americas (122) and Africa (121) followed fairly closely, with experts in the Middle East closing the ranking with a score of 103 for the region in September-December. Global tourism operators evaluated the four months at 125.



Outlook for the four-month period January-April 2014

Overall ratings for prospects in January-April 2014 are generally quite bullish at 125 – highlighting a continuous improvement in perceived prospects for tourism in the coming months – although the average has been pulled down by the negative score of 90 given by Transport sector players. This pessimism is difficult to explain given the growth generally in demand for air transport, the largest transport sector worldwide.

On a region-by-region basis, experts in Africa (131) were the most bullish, with all regions following closely behind – the Middle East (128), Asia Pacific (127), the Americas (127) and Europe (122).

The most optimistic sectors globally are Tour Operators and Travel Agencies and Consultants, Research and the Media, both giving a score of 128 to the period.

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

The UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index

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

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

How to read this data

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

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

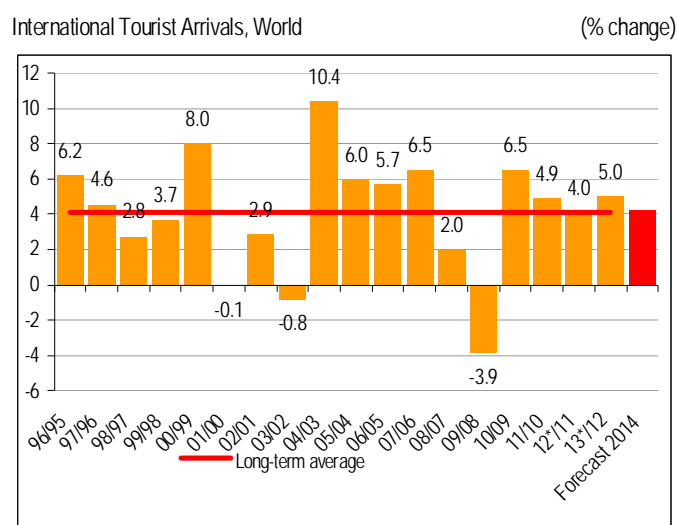
Participants should select one of the following five options: much worse [0]; worse [50]; equal [100]; better [150]; much better [200]. Results are averaged and broken down by region and by activity. A value above 100 means that the number of participants who evaluate the situation as "better" or "much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

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

UNWTO outlook for 2014

Sustained growth expected for tourism demand in 2014

In line with current trends and the expectations of members of the Panel of Experts, UNWTO projects growth in international tourist arrivals in 2014 to be in the range of 4% to 4.5%. Following four years of recovery and healthy growth, UNWTO expects international arrivals worldwide to continue to grow, but at a more moderate rate than the 5% increase achieved in 2013. Globally, demand for international tourism over the past few years has been little affected by the economic volatility, with growth consistently exceeding the average of 3.8% a year projected for the decade 2010-2020, according to UNWTO's long-term forecast *Tourism Towards 2030*. On the one hand, the results of the past years still partly reflect the rebound from the negative growth of 2009, on the other hand they also underline the strong resilience of tourism demand.



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

2013 results exceeded projections

The 5% growth in international tourist arrivals for the full 12 months of 2013 exceeded UNWTO's projection at the beginning of last year. In particular, Europe's results were a surprise, showing a much stronger rate of growth than expected, while the projections for the other regions proved largely accurate, i.e. within the projected range. As Europe is the largest destination region, representing over half of all arrivals in the world, this meant that the worldwide projection was also exceeded.

At the beginning of 2013, members of the UNWTO Panel of Experts were still fairly cautious about prospects,

assessing them with an average rating of 125. Now that the preliminary results for international tourism in 2013 are clear, a significant share of the experts feel the industry's performance has exceeded expectations, and this is reflected in their evaluation of the year with an average score of 129, 4 points higher than the rating they gave for prospects at the beginning of the year.

Experts upbeat in their outlook for 2014

Members of the UNWTO Panel of Experts were by and large very positive about 2013 and remain even more optimistic about 2014. The UNWTO Confidence Index, based on the feedback from over 300 experts worldwide, substantiates UNWTO's projection with the overall prospects for 2014 higher than in previous years (138 points for 2014 against 129 for the evaluation of 2013). Experts from the Middle East and Asia and the Pacific are particularly bullish.

Asia and the Pacific and Africa continue to lead growth

By UNWTO region, Asia and the Pacific and Africa are expected to show the fastest growth in 2014, driven by continued strong intraregional demand.

UNWTO projects growth in international arrivals to destinations in Asia and the Pacific to continue at a pace of 5% to 6% in 2014, with the strongest results again for South-East Asia.

In line with recent tourism trends in the region and the outlook according to experts, growth in international tourist arrivals in Africa for 2014 is projected at 4% to 6%. Both North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa are expected to see sustained growth.

International tourist arrivals in Europe are projected to grow in the range of 3% to 4% in 2014. Growth is expected to be more moderate than in 2013, as the pace of growth slowed somewhat in the last part of the year and destinations first have to consolidate the strong 2013 results.

For the Americas, growth is also expected to be in the range of 3% to 4% in 2014. In 2013 the region had a slow start, but growth picked up through the second half of the year and this is expected to continue throughout 2014, in particular in South America.

In the Middle East, UNWTO projects international arrivals to grow 0% to 5% this year. The range of growth is rather wider compared to other regions as trends in the Middle East are by far the hardest to forecast due to the volatile environment and the widely varying circumstances and trends across countries. Results are expected to be positive in 2014 as some countries continue to recover from the recent adversities, and others continue to push ahead in the development of their tourism industry.

Momentum to continue in 2014

The positive momentum in international travel and the favourable expectations by tourism professionals across most world regions point to a year with good prospects for tourism in 2014. Increased air connectivity, liberalisation and improvements in travel facilitation will contribute to growth. Many countries have taken an interest in opening up their destinations and have been active in travel facilitation – abolishing visa requirements, introducing visas on arrival or electronic visas, or simplifying and streamlining visa processing. In Asia, members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations' (ASEAN) are gearing up for their single market, to be implemented at the end of 2015.

Overall the economic picture is brighter than a year ago, even though many imbalances still exist and need to be addressed. In its latest updated outlook of January 2014, the IMF forecasts that the world economy will grow 3.7% in 2014, above the 3.0% rate achieved in 2013, with Euro area countries slowly recovering (-0.4% in 2013 to +1.0% in 2014 and +1.4% in 2015), despite persistent unemployment in some countries.

In 2014, outbound travel from China, Russia and other emerging source markets is expected to maintain strength, fuelling intra- and interregional travel. Advanced economy source markets might also gain in strength, as economic prospects and confidence improve further.

A number of large events will turn the spotlight on specific destinations. In Europe, the Russian city of Sochi will host the 22nd Winter Olympics in February. In the Americas, Brazil will host the 2014 FIFA World Cup in June (and continues to prepare for the Rio de Janeiro Summer Olympics in 2016). Incheon (Republic of Korea) will host the 2014 Asian Games in September. In Dubai, tourism authorities and professionals are looking forward to hosting the World Expo in 2020, recently awarded to the emirate.

Members of the UNWTO Panel of Experts are generally optimistic about 2014, even those in volatile regions such as the Middle East, where political turmoil has had an impact on the tourism industry in recent years. Experts in Egypt are confident that visitor numbers will recover as stability returns to the country. In Africa, experts see growth potential from emerging source markets such as China and India, which have already performed well in 2013, as well as from intraregional markets.

About these forecasts

These forecasts are developed by UNWTO based on econometric modelling using the series of monthly data on international tourist arrivals available for the five regions and the outlook as expressed by the UNWTO Panel of Experts. The aim of the model is to analyse the underlying trend in the data and extrapolate this to the short-term future. The model has been tested by comparing forecasts for previous years with actual results for those years. Of course, as with any model, the forecast growth rates assume that the current conditions will not suddenly change as a result of external factors. They also include a margin of error depending on the stability of the underlying data series.

These forecasts need to be read with a certain level of caution, not only because of the above mentioned, but also because the underlying data is not perfect:

- monthly data series are not available for all countries, although the countries with monthly series included represent roughly 90% of worldwide arrivals. Coverage is in particular comparatively limited for the Middle East and Africa, and a considerable margin should be taken into account;
- monthly data is typically preliminary and many countries are expected to revise their statistics at a later date;
- the monthly series is often based on a proxy that is not the same as the indicator used for the yearly data, e.g. for France the monthly series used is arrivals in hotels and similar accommodation (THS), instead of tourist arrivals at frontiers (TF), while for the United States the monthly series does not include arrivals from Mexico in the border areas, etc.

Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	Average	2014*
	real, change					a year	projection
	full year					2005-2013*	between
World	-3.9%	6.5%	4.9%	4.0%	5.0%	3.8%	+4% and +4.5%
Europe	-5.0%	3.1%	6.4%	3.4%	5.4%	2.9%	+3% and +4%
Asia and the Pacific	-1.6%	13.2%	6.6%	6.8%	6.0%	6.2%	+5% and +6%
Americas	-4.7%	6.6%	3.6%	4.5%	3.6%	3.0%	+3% and +4%
Africa	3.4%	9.3%	-0.5%	6.9%	5.6%	6.2%	+4% and +6%
Middle East	-5.1%	11.6%	-6.1%	-5.2%	0.3%	4.6%	+0% and +5%

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

Transport

2013 ICAO air transport results confirm robust passenger demand

Preliminary results released by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) indicate that some 3.1 billion passengers made use of the global air transport network for their domestic and international business and tourism needs in 2013. The annual passenger total is up approximately 5% compared to 2012. Based on current projections the passenger number is expected to reach over 6.4 billion by 2030.

International and domestic scheduled passenger traffic (expressed in terms of revenue passenger-kilometres or RPKs) grew at a rate of 5.2% in 2013, slightly above ICAO's 2013 projections. Air transport capacity, expressed in available seat-kilometres (ASKs), increased globally by 4.6% in 2013. As traffic grew somewhat faster than capacity, the average passenger load factor increased slightly in 2013, by about one-half a percentage point compared to 2012, to 79.1%.

The Middle East remains the fastest growing air transport market in the world, with traffic expanding at a rate of 11.2% in 2013 compared to 2012, accounting for 9% of global RPKs. The Asia and Pacific region increased by 7.2% over 2012 and remains the world's largest air transport market in 2013 with a 31% share of total traffic. Despite a better economic climate in Europe and North America, traffic of the European and North American airlines increased less than the world average, growing at 3.8% and 2.2%, respectively.

ICAO attributed the recent upswing to positive economic results globally and improved business and consumer confidence during 2013 in several major economies.

International and domestic passenger traffic grew at about same pace

International traffic grew by 5.2% in 2013, with the highest growth registered by the airlines of the Middle East (10.9%) followed by the Latin America and Caribbean region (8.6%). African carriers recorded the third highest regional growth rate at 7.4%.

Globally, the international air transport market is still dominated by European airlines, which account for 38% of international traffic. Asia and Pacific airlines follow with a market share of 27%.

Domestic traffic increased by 5.1% compared to 2012, with airlines from North America and Asia and Pacific accounting for a combined 83% of worldwide domestic traffic (46% for North America, 37% Asia and Pacific). Domestic traffic by carriers of Asia and Pacific increased by 10% in 2012, driven mainly by Chinese airlines which account for approximately 60% of the region's total market.

Sluggish air cargo market

On the air cargo side, traffic expressed in freight tonne-kilometres (FTKs) saw an increase of about 1%, or approximately 51 million tonnes of freight carried.

The Middle East remained the region with the fastest air cargo traffic growth in 2013 compared to 2012, accounting for 12% of global FTKs. Asia and Pacific airlines had the largest share of global FTKs, but saw a contraction in overall freight volume similar to what was experienced by North American carriers.

Industry trends

The number of aircraft departures reached 33 million globally during 2013, establishing a new record and surpassing the 2012 departure figure by more than one million flights.

Passenger air transport worldwide and by region of airline domicile, preliminary data full year 2013

	Total				of which:			
	Revenue Passenger-Km (RPK)		ASK	LF	International		Domestic	
	Revenue Passenger-Km (RPK)				Revenue Passenger-Km (RPK)			
	change	share	change		change	share	change	share
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
World	5.2	100	4.6	79.1	5.2	99	5.1	100
North America	2.2	26	1.9	83.0	2.6	14	1.9	46
Latin America & Caribbean	6.3	5	5.0	76.1	8.6	4	4.2	7
Europe	3.8	27	2.6	79.9	3.8	38	3.7	8
Asia and Pacific	7.2	31	6.7	77.2	5.2	27	9.6	37
Middle East	11.2	9	11.5	76.9	10.9	13	16.1	1
Africa	7.0	2	5.2	69.6	7.4	3	4.2	1

ASK: capacity in available seat-kilometres performed; LF: load factor

Source: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The world's major aircraft manufacturers are expected to have delivered more than 1,500 new commercial aircraft by the end of 2013 and have recorded orders for an impressive 2,800 new aircraft.

Together with more efficient processes now being implemented by airline and airport operators, as well as improved flow management and performance-based air navigation, these environmentally-friendly aircraft will contribute positively to continued and sustainable air transport development.

Air transport data

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

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

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

Elibrary

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

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Air transport booking trends



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

In this contribution based on air transport booking data from business intelligence tool Forwardkeys, air passenger travel is evaluated for the full year 2013, and trends in reservations are analysed for the first four months of 2014.

The analysis reflects data available in the ForwardKeys database as at 31 December 2013, covering actual departures taken place in 2013 and bookings with a scheduled departure date from 1 January to 30 April 2014. Bookings for the first four months of 2014 are compared with bookings for the same period of 2013, which were available in the database at the same moment in time a year ago. The booking trend provides an insight into how bookings are developing, although this does not necessarily indicate the exact number of trips that will be taken as booking behaviour can vary over time.

The database covers air travel reservations through the major Global Distribution Systems (GDS), but does not include some direct bookings with airlines (such as low-cost carriers) or charter flights.

General Trend

International departures grew by 3% in 2013

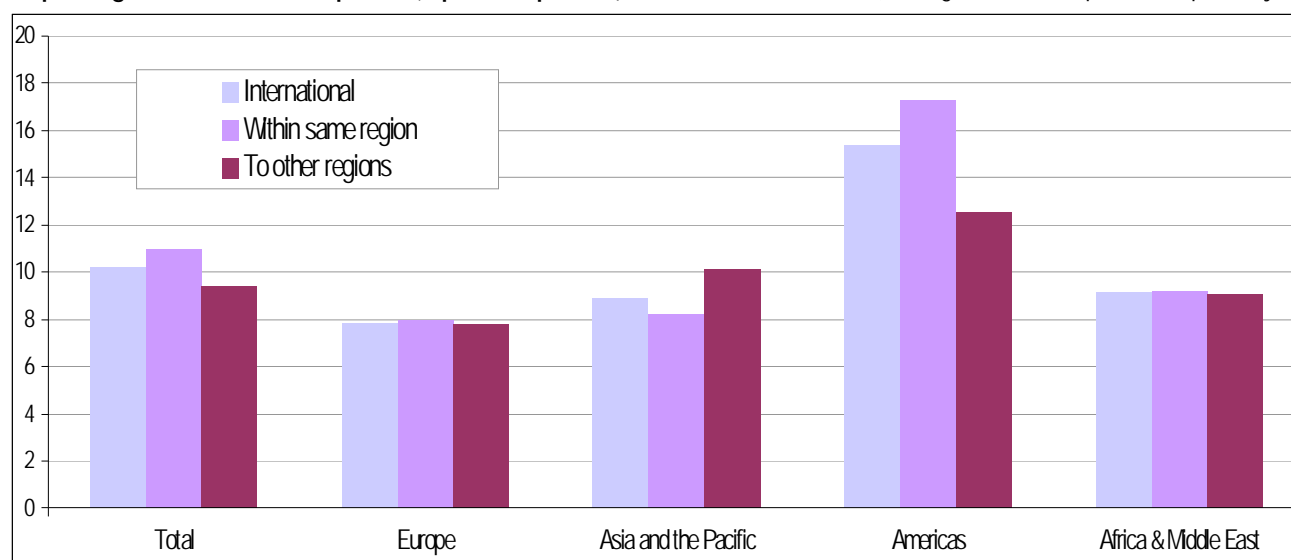
- International departures gained strength throughout 2013, picking up from a weak start to the year, particularly in Europe, Asia and the Pacific and the Americas.
- Overall, flows within the same region (+4%) were somewhat stronger than interregional departures (+3%).
- In relative terms, Africa & the Middle East was the source market to have experienced the fastest growth in international departures in 2013 (+7%), followed by the Americas (+3%). International departures from Africa & the Middle East saw sustained growth especially for destinations in Europe (+11%).
- Intraregional air travel was strongest in Africa & the Middle East (+9%), followed by the Americas (+5%).
- Europe was the region registering the fastest growth in arrivals from other regions: from Africa & the Middle East +11%, from Asia and the Pacific +4% and from the Americas +3%.

Bookings for January-April 2014 up by 10%

- The current situation for air travel in the first four months of 2014 points to a surge of early bookings that is possibly reflecting a pickup in demand for early 2014. On 31 December 2013, bookings in the GDS's with a scheduled departure date from 1 January to 30 April 2014 were 10% up compared to a year earlier for the same period of 2013. Of course time has to tell what part will translate into traffic growth and what part is merely a shift in behaviour towards earlier bookings.
- Demand is strong for both travel within the region (+11%) and interregional travel (+9%).
- The Americas appears to be the most dynamic source region in the first part of 2014 with bookings up by 15%. Growth is being driven by traffic to destinations within the region (+17%).

Air passenger travel trends, Jan-Apr 2013 (expected departures)

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



Source: ForwardKeys® for UNWTO

Regional Trends

Africa & Middle East

- Africa & Middle East stands out as the most robust source market in 2013 with 7% growth in international departures.
- Travel was in particular strong to European destinations (+11%) and destinations within the region (+9%). Travel to the Americas was weakest (+3%).
- Bookings for January-April 2014 have maintained strength (+9%) with all regions benefitting.

Europe

- European outbound travel by air grew by 3% in 2013 thanks to the pickup observed in the second half of the year.
- Interestingly, Europe has been the only region where air departures to destinations in other regions grew slightly faster (+3%) than departures within the region (+2%).
- Bookings for January-April 2014 are 8% up compared to last year.

Asia & the Pacific

- International departures from Asia & the Pacific increased by 2% in 2013. European destinations have benefited most from this trend as they experienced a 4% increase from this region.
- The current booking situation points to solid demand with bookings up by 9%.

The Americas

- Air travel from the Americas gained momentum throughout 2013 with international departures up by 3% for the year.
- Intraregional travel (+5%) was stronger than travel to other regions (+2%).
- Bookings for January-April 2014 are showing the strongest growth of all regions at 15%. Destinations within the region (+17%) continue to benefit most.

Air transport booking data

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

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

Methodological Note

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

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

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

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

For further detail see:

www.forwardkeys.com/unwto/MethodologyJan2014.html

For more information on ForwardKeys® please visit:

www.forwardkeys.com

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

		2013				2014
						Expected departures
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr
	Total					
	International	3.3	1.6	2.9	5.2	10.2
	Within same region	3.6	2.1	3.1	5.4	11.0
	Other regions	2.8	0.9	2.5	5.0	9.4
	Africa & Middle East	2.0	1.3	-1.6	6.6	14.6
	Europe	5.5	2.3	6.6	6.7	11.5
	Asia and the Pacific	2.2	0.5	1.7	4.3	7.5
	Americas	1.6	-0.2	2.0	2.7	7.4
from:	Africa & Middle East					
	International	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.8	9.1
	Within same region	8.6	10.8	7.9	7.3	9.2
	Other regions	6.7	4.9	6.9	8.1	9.1
	Europe	11.5	12.8	11.2	10.8	9.8
	Asia and the Pacific	4.4	1.2	4.6	7.1	9.0
	Americas	2.6	1.0	3.2	3.3	7.3
from:	Europe					
	International	2.5	1.2	2.4	3.9	7.9
	Within same region	2.4	0.9	2.3	3.8	8.0
	Other regions	2.7	1.5	2.5	4.0	7.8
	Africa & Middle East	4.8	5.0	3.8	5.6	9.2
	Asia and the Pacific	2.6	1.5	2.3	3.9	6.5
	Americas	1.5	-0.8	1.8	3.1	8.7
from:	Asia and the Pacific					
	International	2.0	0.0	0.5	5.6	8.9
	Within same region	2.4	0.2	1.1	5.8	8.2
	Other regions	1.3	-0.4	-0.3	5.2	10.2
	Africa & Middle East	-1.4	-2.8	-8.5	8.6	26.2
	Europe	4.2	1.9	5.3	4.7	4.4
	Americas	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.6	3.8
from:	Americas					
	International	3.5	1.0	3.7	5.7	15.4
	Within same region	5.1	3.0	5.2	7.0	17.3
	Other regions	1.5	-2.1	2.1	3.9	12.5
	Africa & Middle East	1.5	1.9	-1.2	4.4	12.5
	Europe	3.2	-3.0	5.2	5.5	17.1
	Asia and the Pacific	-0.8	-1.9	-2.6	1.9	8.8

Source: ForwardKeys® for UNWTO



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.

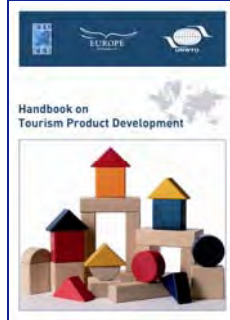
Available in English



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.

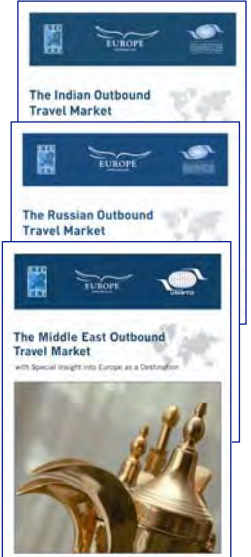
Available in English



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

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

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

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Explanation of abbreviations and signs used

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

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

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

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

Series International Tourist Arrivals

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

Series International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	Full year						Share		Monthly/quarterly data series (percentage change over same period of the previous year)													
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2013*	11/10	12/11	13*/12	2013*								2012*			
	(million)						(%)			(%)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
World	677	807	949	995	1,035	1,087	100	4.9	4.0	5.0	6.7	4.9	5.0	3.8	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.7	6.2	3.6	2.7	4.2
Advanced economies ¹	420	459	506	531	551	580	53.3	4.9	3.7	5.2	5.1	4.5	6.3	4.6	5.9	5.4	3.9	4.2	5.9	3.5	2.6	4.0
Emerging economies ¹	256	348	442	464	484	507	46.7	4.9	4.4	4.8	7.8	5.6	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	6.4	3.7	2.9	4.5
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																						
Europe	388.0	448.9	484.9	516.1	533.9	562.8	51.8	6.4	3.4	5.4	6.4	5.3	5.8	3.9	5.5	5.0	3.1	3.0	4.2	3.1	3.0	4.5
Northern Europe	46.4	60.4	62.8	64.5	65.6	68.3	6.3	2.8	1.7	4.1	4.1	3.2	4.3	5.3	6.7	9.7	1.4	4.2	4.5	2.5	-1.9	5.0
Western Europe	139.7	141.7	154.4	161.5	166.7	173.6	16.0	4.6	3.2	4.2	4.2	3.5	5.6	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.6	5.0	3.3	2.0	4.0
Central/Eastern Eu.	69.3	90.4	94.5	103.2	111.2	118.8	10.9	9.2	7.7	6.9	11.6	7.2	6.9	3.0	6.7	3.1	3.1	2.8	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.4
Southern/Mediterr. Eu.	132.6	156.4	173.3	186.9	190.4	202.0	18.6	7.9	1.9	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.0	5.6	7.0	6.5	5.0	4.3	0.5	0.7	3.1	2.0
- of which EU-28	332.1	363.8	380.1	401.3	411.1	430.0	39.5	5.6	2.5	4.6	4.3	4.0	5.6	3.5	5.2	4.7	2.7	2.6	4.1	2.2	1.6	3.1
Asia and the Pacific	110.1	153.6	205.1	218.6	233.6	247.7	22.8	6.6	6.8	6.0	7.5	5.0	7.2	4.5	9.6	5.4	4.3	4.0	8.5	7.6	4.7	6.9
North-East Asia	58.3	85.9	111.5	115.8	122.8	127.1	11.7	3.8	6.0	3.6	3.7	1.6	4.4	4.4	6.3	5.1	3.8	4.4	8.5	8.6	5.4	2.3
South-East Asia	36.1	48.5	70.0	77.5	84.2	92.7	8.5	10.7	8.7	10.0	13.7	10.5	12.0	4.6	16.1	5.7	5.2	3.1	9.5	7.2	3.6	14.3
Oceania	9.6	11.0	11.6	11.7	12.1	12.7	1.2	0.9	4.1	4.4	5.0	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.5	5.2	2.9	3.9
South Asia	6.1	8.1	12.0	13.7	14.4	15.2	1.4	14.0	5.4	5.3	4.2	4.3	7.4	5.2	6.5	6.3	2.7	6.7	6.8	3.1	7.5	7.1
Americas	128.2	133.3	150.6	156.0	163.0	168.9	15.5	3.6	4.5	3.6	2.9	1.6	4.6	5.1	3.2	6.0	4.8	4.6	7.3	3.0	3.8	3.9
North America	91.5	89.9	99.5	102.1	106.7	111.4	10.2	2.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	2.2	5.4	5.3	3.8	6.5	4.9	4.6	8.1	2.2	3.9	4.6
Caribbean	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.1	20.7	20.9	1.9	3.0	2.8	1.0	0.5	-0.8	0.8	4.0	-1.1	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.0	1.1
Central America	4.3	6.3	7.9	8.3	8.9	9.2	0.8	4.4	7.3	4.2	4.3	1.9	3.2	7.0	2.7	5.8	5.0	9.4	8.2	7.9	6.1	7.0
South America	15.3	18.3	23.6	25.5	26.7	27.4	2.5	7.8	5.0	2.4	0.7	0.8	3.9	4.5	3.2	6.0	4.7	3.1	7.5	4.4	3.3	2.3
Africa	26.2	34.8	49.9	49.7	53.1	56.1	5.2	-0.5	6.9	5.6	4.9	3.9	7.4	6.1	6.0	5.5	6.1	6.6	5.9	8.3	8.5	2.5
North Africa	10.2	13.9	18.8	17.1	18.5	19.6	1.8	-9.1	8.2	6.2	2.4	3.6	9.8	6.6	6.4	7.6	4.4	7.5	12.7	12.6	7.7	1.2
Subsaharan Africa	16.0	20.9	31.2	32.6	34.7	36.5	3.4	4.6	6.2	5.2	5.8	4.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	4.4	6.8	6.3	3.4	5.9	9.1	3.1
Middle East	24.1	36.3	58.2	54.7	51.8	51.9	4.8	-6.1	-5.2	0.3	18.9	10.2	-20.6	-6.8	-19.8	-12.8	-4.5	0.5	6.3	-8.3	-17.1	-6.1

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

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

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

Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals

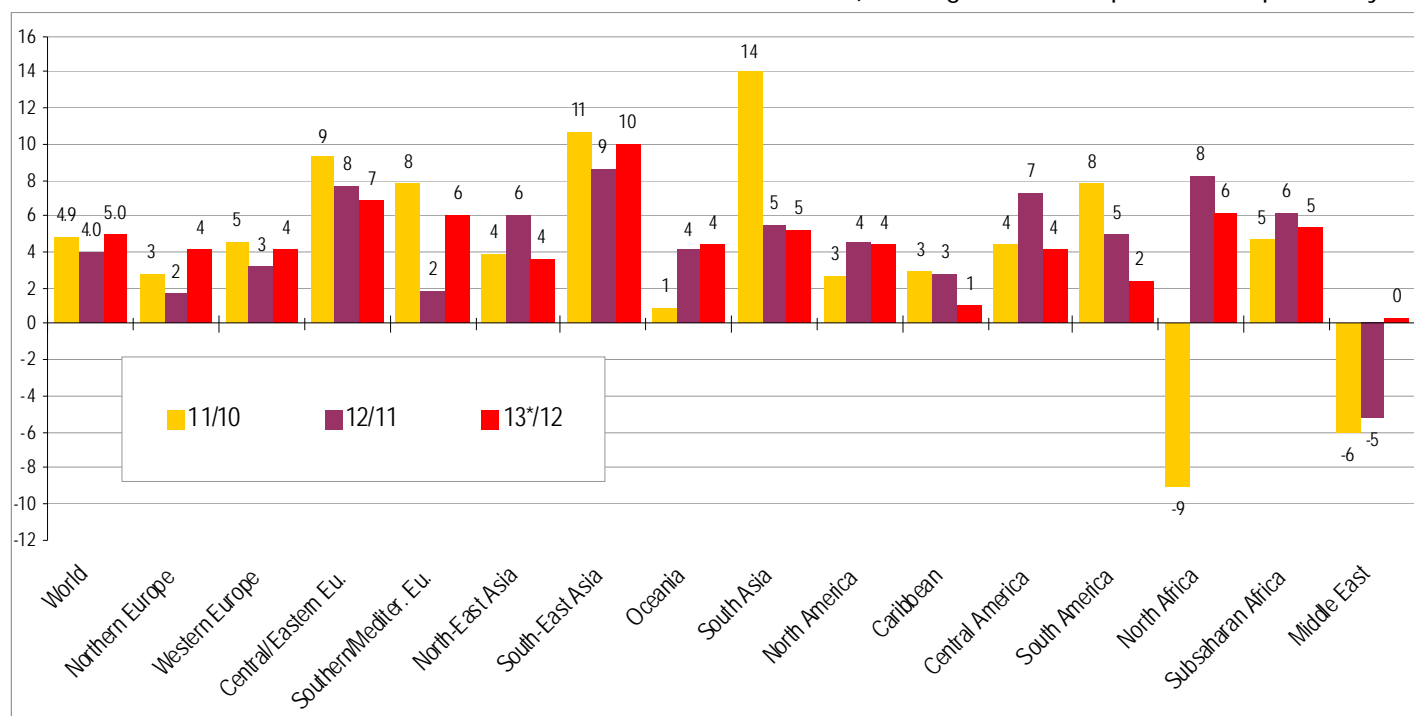
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	Average	2014*
	real, change					a year	projection
	full year					2005-2013*	between
World	-3.9%	6.5%	4.9%	4.0%	5.0%	3.8%	+4% and +4.5%
Europe	-5.0%	3.1%	6.4%	3.4%	5.4%	2.9%	+3% and +4%
Asia and the Pacific	-1.6%	13.2%	6.6%	6.8%	6.0%	6.2%	+5% and +6%
Americas	-4.7%	6.6%	3.6%	4.5%	3.6%	3.0%	+3% and +4%
Africa	3.4%	9.3%	-0.5%	6.9%	5.6%	6.2%	+4% and +6%
Middle East	-5.1%	11.6%	-6.1%	-5.2%	0.3%	4.6%	+0% and +5%

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)

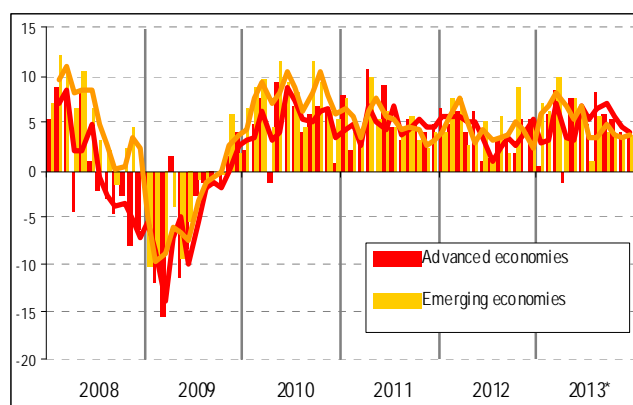


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Advanced economies & Emerging economies

(% change)

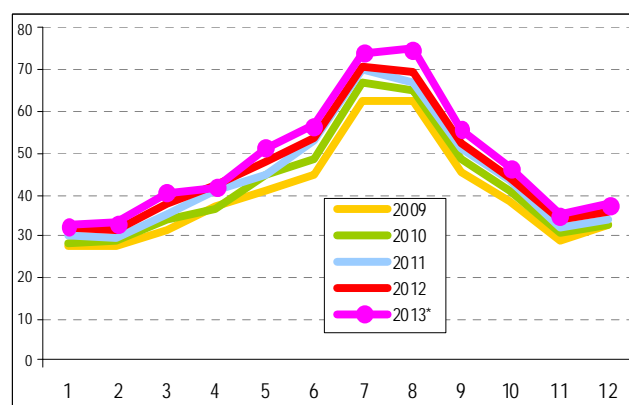


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Advanced economies

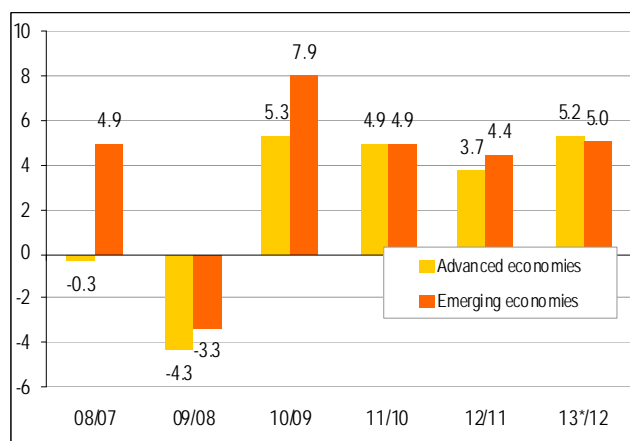
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change)

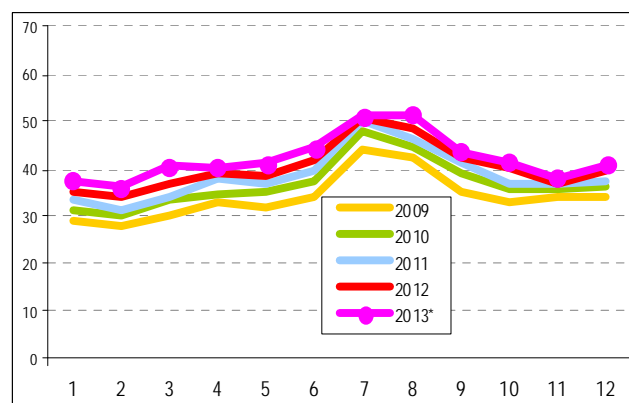


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Emerging economies

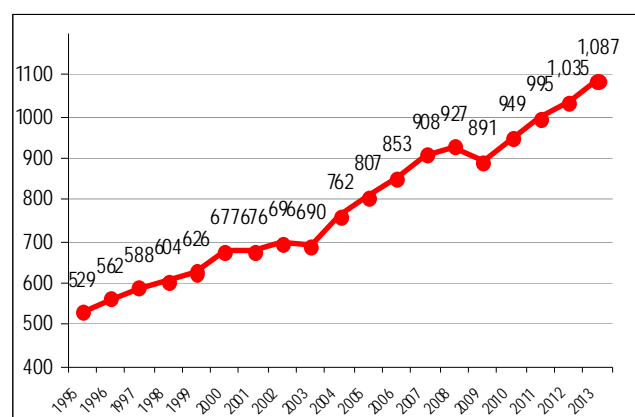
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

World: Inbound Tourism
International Tourist Arrivals

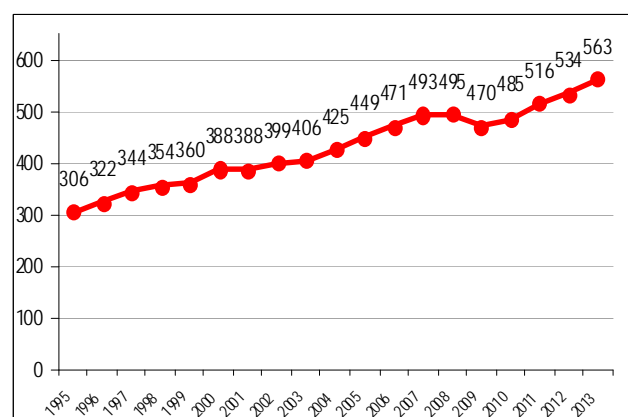
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Europe: Inbound Tourism
International Tourist Arrivals

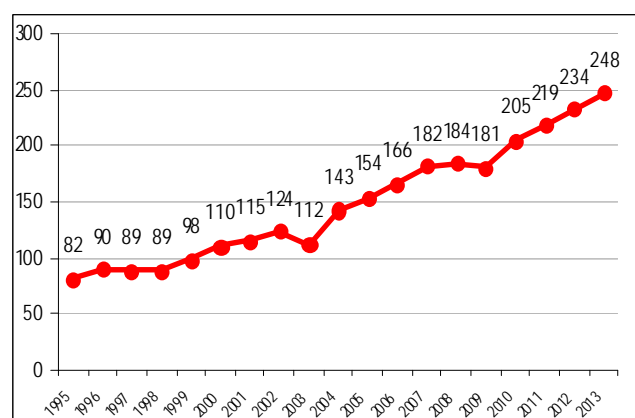
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Asia and the Pacific: Inbound Tourism
International Tourist Arrivals

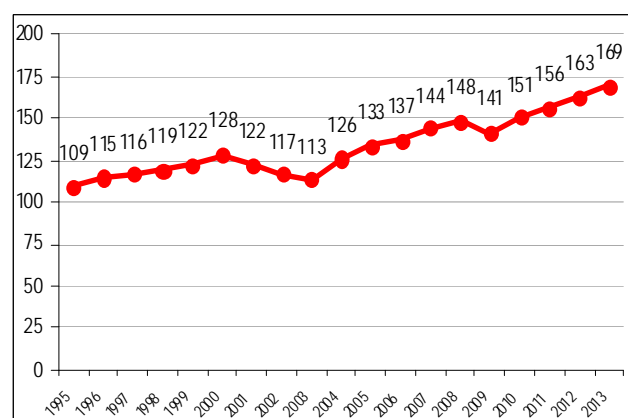
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Americas: Inbound Tourism
International Tourist Arrivals

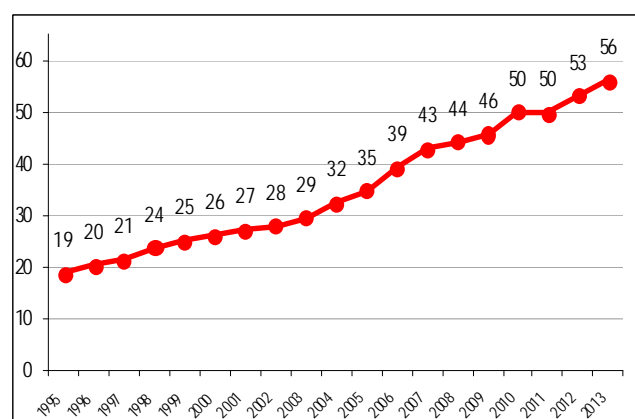
(million)



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Africa: Inbound Tourism
International Tourist Arrivals

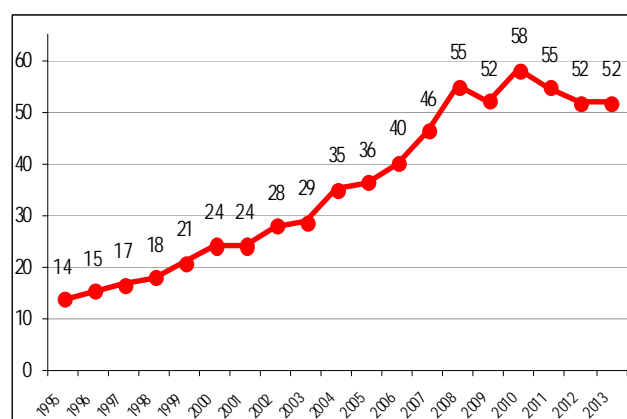
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Middle East: Inbound Tourism
International Tourist Arrivals

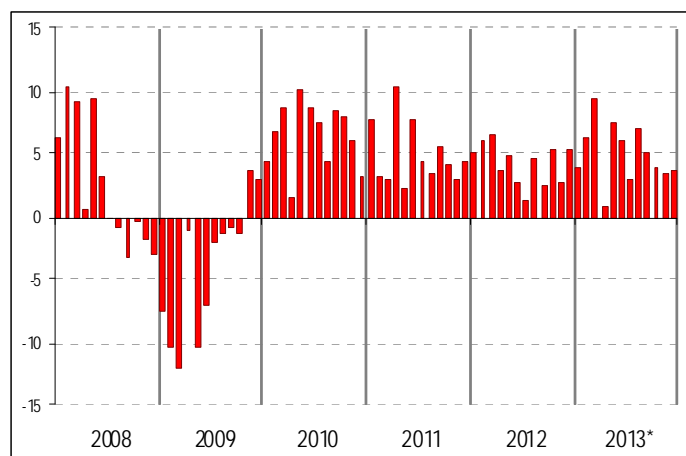
(million)



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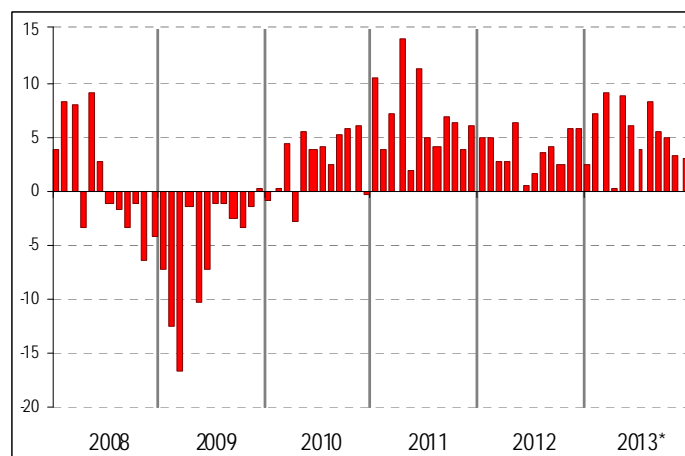
International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

World (% change)



International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Europe (% change)

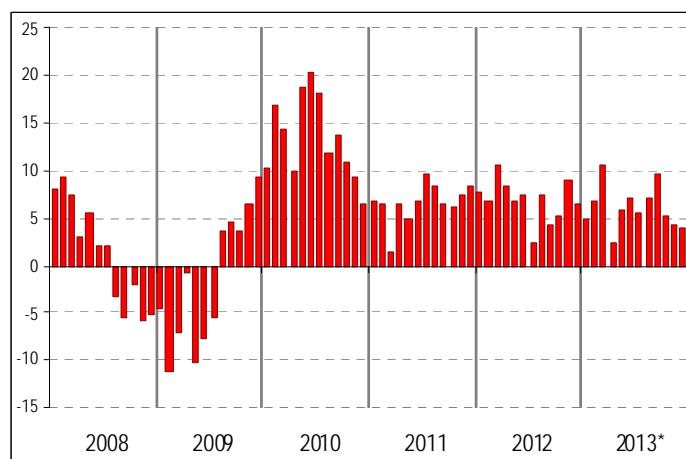


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Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

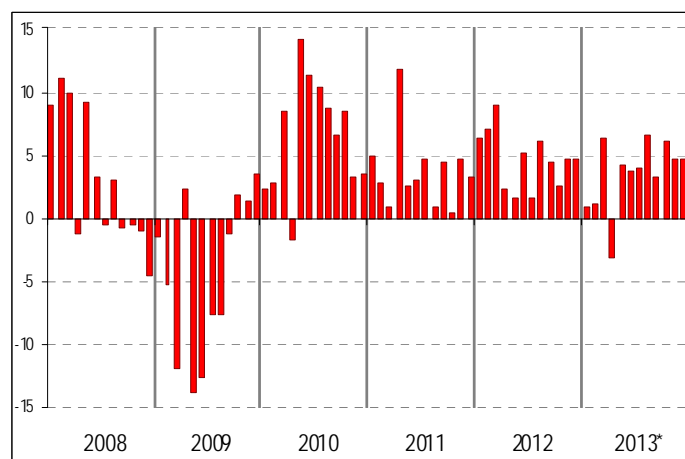
International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Asia and the Pacific (% change)



International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Americas (% change)

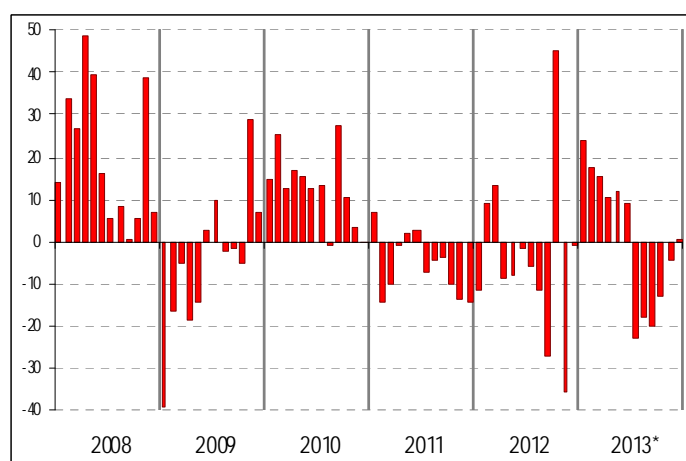


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Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

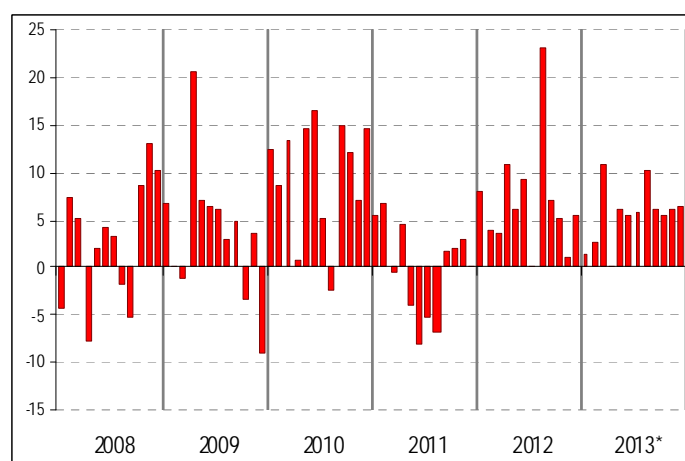
International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Middle East (% change)



International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Africa (% change)

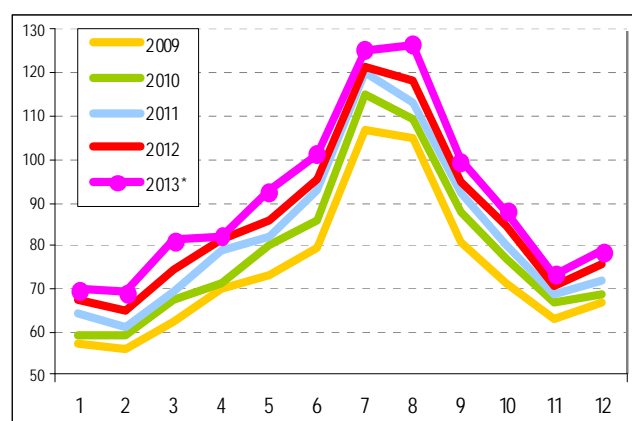


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

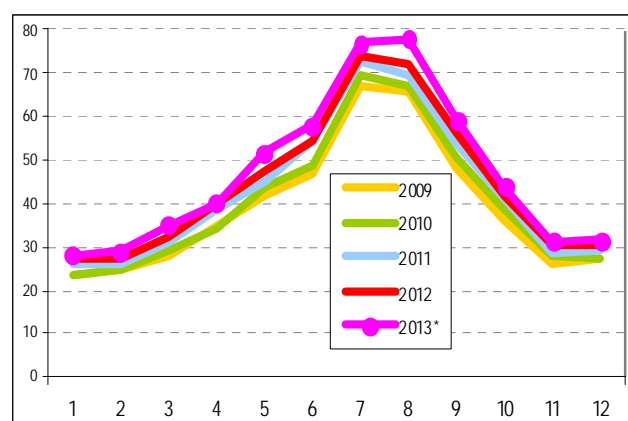
World (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

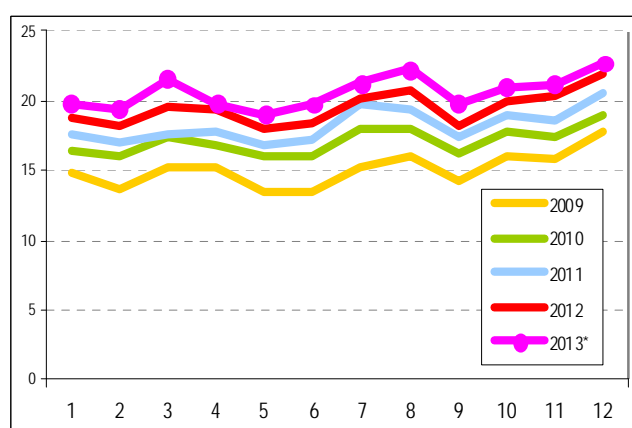
Europe (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

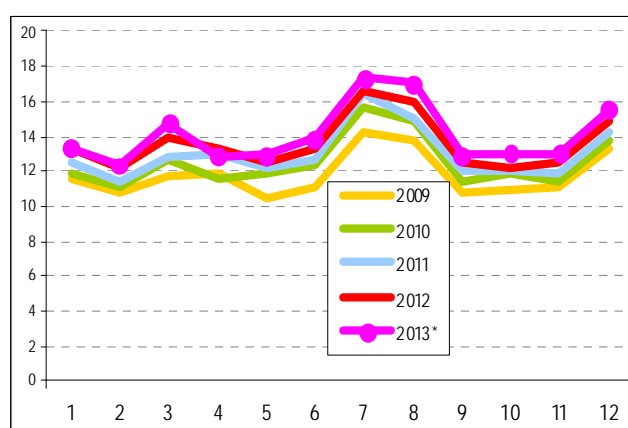
Asia and the Pacific (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

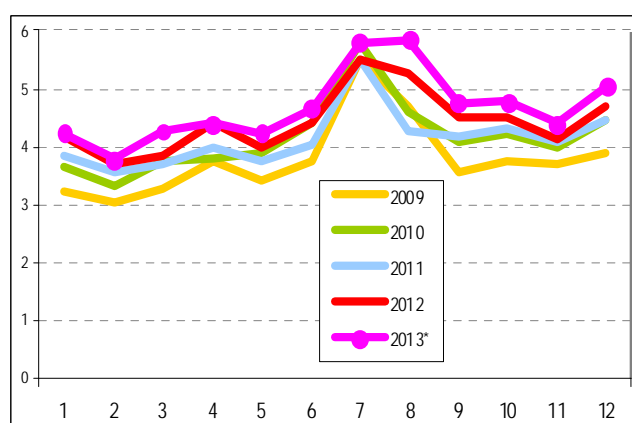
Americas (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

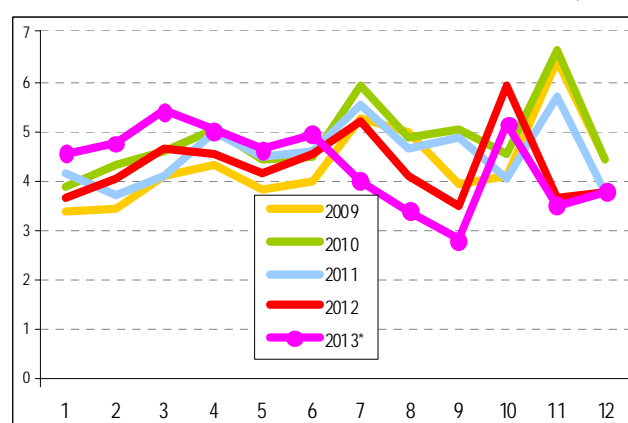
Africa (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

Middle East (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

		Full year						Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)														
Rank		Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013*	12/11	13*/12	Series	2013*								2012*				
'12 '11			(million)							(%)		YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	World		677	807	949	995	1035	1087	4.0	5.0		5.0	6.7	4.9	5.0	3.8	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.7	6.2	3.6	2.7	4.2
1	1 France	TF	77.2	75.0	77.6	81.6	83.0	..	1.8	..	TCE	7.6	7.0	7.7	7.7		4.3				4.1	1.8	0.1	2.7
2	2 United States	TF	51.2	49.2	60.0	62.7	67.0	..	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	55.7	0.3	-3.5	TF	-3.5	-1.5	-6.5	-5.1	-0.8	-3.8	1.4	-1.1	-2.8	4.8	0.3	-1.3	-2.3
4	4 Spain	TF	46.4	55.9	52.7	56.2	57.5	60.7	2.3	5.6	TF	5.6	2.3	5.4	4.9	9.9	4.7	6.9	9.3	16.3	2.8	2.5	3.8	-1.4
5	5 Italy	TF	41.2	36.5	43.6	46.1	46.4	..	0.5	..	TF	2.7	2.9	2.0	4.1		10.2	-1.6			0.7	-2.3	0.7	4.4
6	6 Turkey	TF	9.6	24.2	31.4	34.7	35.7	..	3.0	..	TF	10.3	21.6	12.1	6.7	8.5	7.6	10.2	6.1	7.6	-5.3	-0.8	3.8	4.6
7	8 Germany	TCE	19.0	21.5	26.9	28.4	30.4	..	7.3	..	TCE	3.7	3.4	2.6	3.8		1.7	5.8	4.8		8.9	7.6	7.0	6.0
8	7 United Kingdom	TF	23.2	28.0	28.3	29.3	29.3	..	-0.1	..	VF	5.4	2.2	5.2	8.7		6.4	9.7	-2.2		2.2	1.8	-4.2	5.4
9	12 Russian Federation	TF	19.2	19.9	20.3	22.7	25.7	..	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	..	1.3	..	TF	3.3	15.9	0.6	-4.9		6.1				0.4	4.3	-2.2	2.9
11	11 Austria	TCE	18.0	20.0	22.0	23.0	24.2	..	4.9	..	TCE	2.5	4.3	-3.7	3.6		-1.7	8.9	0.8		5.2	5.7	4.0	5.5
12	13 Hong Kong (China)	TF	8.8	14.8	20.1	22.3	23.8	25.7	6.5	8.0	TF	8.0	7.4	9.9	9.6	5.1	13.2	3.6	3.8	7.5	8.6	5.0	6.9	5.6
13	10 Mexico	TF	20.6	21.9	23.3	23.4	23.4	..	0.0	..	TF	2.2	-0.8	-0.3	6.1		9.5	6.0	4.6		4.0	-2.2	-1.8	-0.2
14	14 Ukraine	TF	6.4	17.6	21.2	21.4	23.0	..	7.5	..	TF	8.8	11.6	10.7	6.5						-1.6	5.7	12.3	7.9
15	15 Thailand	TF	9.6	11.6	15.9	19.2	22.4	26.7	16.2	19.6	TF	19.6	22.1	21.3	26.1	10.7	27.6	14.7	11.9	6.7	8.1	9.8	8.6	40.4
16	18 Canada	TF	19.6	18.8	16.2	16.0	16.3	..	2.0	..	TF	1.6	3.3	-0.7	2.2		-2.0	1.8	3.6		6.5	2.7	0.3	1.8
17	17 Greece	TF	13.1	14.8	15.0	16.4	15.5	..	-5.5	..	TF	15.3	4.6	14.2	16.8		17.5	18.1	10.8		-11.7	-8.3	-3.0	-7.4
18	19 Poland	TF	17.4	15.2	12.5	13.4	14.8	15.8	11.2	6.8	TF	6.8	8.8	3.6	10.9	3.2					12.1	13.0	9.2	11.1
19	16 Saudi Arabia	TF	6.6	8.0	10.9	17.5	14.3	..	-18.4	..	TF	-7.2	23.8	1.9	-42.2		-29.5	-16.6			27.7	-25	-37.1	-15.2
20	20 Macao (China)	TF	5.2	9.0	11.9	12.9	13.6	14.3	5.0	5.1	TF	5.1	7.6	7.0	5.3	0.9	6.9	0.9	0.2	1.6	8.5	2.7	3.6	5.8
21	21 Netherlands	TCE	10.0	10.0	10.9	11.3	11.7	..	3.4	..	TCE	5.0	5.4	1.7	7.9		4.8	5.1			6.3	3.2	2.9	1.9
22	27 Egypt	TF	5.1	8.2	14.1	9.5	11.2	9.2	17.9	-18.1	VF	-17.9	14.6	11.6	-46.4	-41.1	-69.7	-52.0	-39.0	-30.7	32.0	22.4	10.3	10.0
23	26 Korea, Republic of	VF	5.3	6.0	8.8	9.8	11.1	12.2	13.7	9.3	VF	9.3	4.0	3.3	20.1	8.2	17.2	6.1	7.8	11.2	22.0	24.5	12.1	0.1
24	22 Singapore	TF	6.1	7.1	9.2	10.4	11.1	..	6.8	..	VF	6.7	8.6	9.8	11.0	-2.2	11.9	-1.1	-4.5	-1.1	14.7	8.3	4.7	13.1
25	24 Sweden	TF	3.8	4.9	5.0	10.0	10.9	..	9.6	..	TCE	-1.6	2.4	-2.0	-3.3		9.2	5.2			4.9	0.2	-3.7	-1.3
26	25 Croatia	TCE	5.3	7.7	9.1	9.9	10.4	..	4.5	..	TCE	5.6	11.7	6.4	4.6		0.1	11.3	7.9		13.8	6.0	3.3	7.6
27	23 Hungary	TF	3.0	10.0	9.5	10.3	10.4	..	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	..	0.4	..	TF	6.8	3.4	-0.3	14.1		7.4	4.7	9.3		-4.8	0.8	2.4	1.3
29	31 South Africa	TF	5.9	7.4	8.1	8.3	9.2	..	10.2	..	TF	2.7	5.0	1.5	3.3		2.4	-2.6			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	..	10.4	..	THS(2)	10.4	11.1	12.5	7.3		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	..	-1.2	..	TCE	1.5	3.0	0.4	1.5		0.3				13.8	3.1	6.8	5.9
32	30 Switzerland	THS	7.8	7.2	8.6	8.5	8.6	..	0.4	..	THS	4.6	1.5	5.1	7.0		4.0	2.3	2.6		-3.6	-1.2	0.5	6.7
33	41 Japan	VF	4.8	6.7	8.6	6.2	8.4	10.4	34.4	24.0	VF	24.0	18.4	26.8	21.8	28.8	31.7	31.6	29.5	25.4	9.1	96.0	38.4	17.5
34	33 Denmark	TF	3.5	9.2	8.7	7.9	8.1	..	2.6	..	TCE(1)	3.6	12.3	0.7	2.1		3.6	8.0	5.8		9.9	3.5	1.3	7.2
35	34 Indonesia	TF	5.1	5.0	7.0	7.6	8.0	..	5.2	..	TF	9.1	6.0	8.3	11.9		12.8	4.6	16.4		11.0	4.8	0.1	5.6
36	37 Portugal	TCE	5.7	6.0	6.8	7.4	7.7	..	3.7	..	TCE	8.1	11.9	6.3	7.4		7.7	10.2	9.4		3.6	3.9	2.4	5.9
37	36 Belgium	TCE	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.6	..	1.3	..	TCE	-0.4	0.1	-3.2	1.9		0.2				4.3	0.9	0.4	0.6
38	35 Ireland	TF	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.6	..	-1.0	..	TF*	7.1	7.4	4.2	7.8		5.7	15.8	4.1		-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	8.0	20.1	9.7	VF	9.6	10.7	2.6	14.0	11.6	22.4	11.3	8.9	14.5	22.3	28.0	22.1	10.4
40	40 Vietnam	VF	2.1	3.5	5.0	6.3	6.8	7.6	9.5	10.6	VF	10.6	-6.2	13.5	26.3	12.5	28.9	15.1	8.8	14.1	27.6	5.7	15.4	-5.5
41	39 India	TF	2.6	3.9	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.8	4.3	4.1	TF	4.1	3.0	2.0	6.8	4.8	5.9	5.8	2.4	6.3	10.2	1.6	1.6	2.3
42	38 Bulgaria	TF	2.8	4.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	..	3.4	..	VF	3.7	7.5	3.8	2.9	3.2	2.8	4.3	2.9	2.2	0.2	-2.1	3.7	3.2
43	43 Australia	VF	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.1	..	4.6	..	VF	4.9	5.4	3.2	6.0		4.5	5.5	4.5		4.1	3.5	4.6	5.8
44	48 Tunisia	TF	5.1	6.4	6.9	4.8	6.0	6.3	24.4	5.3	TF	5.3	-1.6	8.6	5.1	6.8	5.5	13.3	-3.7	9.0	52.8	35.4	19.1	7.1
45	45 Brazil	TF	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.7	..	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	..	-2.1	..	TF	-3.2	-6.9	-3.9	2.5						2.2	-1.3	-4.7	-5.0
47	47 Norway	TF	3.1	3.8	4.8	5.0	..	..	..	..	THS	7.9	6.3	5.9	6.4		15.7	21.4	27.8		9.1	0.4	-7.8	9.5
48	49 Dominican Rp	TF	3.0	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.9	2.8	TF	2.8	-0.6	1.4	2.8	8.6	-3.6	5.5	9.2	10.1	7.9	7.4	6.5	1.6
49	51 Kazakhstan	TF	1.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	4.4	..	8.4	..	VF	21.9	24.3	20.7	21.4						21.6	11.4	1.0	6.3
50	53 Philippines	TF	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.9	4.3	..	9.1	..	TF	10.4	10.8	11.4	12.1		12.5	9.2	2.5		16.0	7.0	3.9	9.0

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

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

International Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion)

		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																	
		US\$					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
Rank		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	Series	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*									2012*				
'12	'11	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		World	476	681	930	1,042	1,079																	
1	1	United States	82.9	82.2	103.5	115.6	126.2	sa	9.8	11.7	9.2	10.5	12.1	10.4	9.6	7.5	11.1	8.0		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	3.4	2.0	3.1	3.7	3.5	5.2		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	2.0	-4.6	4.8	4.2	4.1	-3.2	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	3.3	4.1	-0.3	1.9	7.5	4.6	10.0	6.3	6.0	9.2	3.9	0.5	0.2
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	3.1	-3.2	4.4	5.2	10.7	2.1		-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	1.5	8.8	4.6	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	14.7	20.2	16.0	8.5				4.8	1.9	10.2	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	4.0	4.3	2.2	4.4	3.9	5.1	6.1	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	12.0	31.1	18.3	4.1	5.0	11.3	3.1	-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	3.0	5.6	-4.6	3.8				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	12.0	20.5	9.5	10.1	7.7	12.8	4.4	7.3	10.7	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	2.9	1.5	3.1	3.9				-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	24.6	11.1	22.8	29.6	38.9	42.5	36.2	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	-0.9	-3.8	-10.1	1.2	14.1	14.3	15.5	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	10.1	15.4	3.2	12.9				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	14.9	-2.7	19.9	13.8	19.6	20.2	-1.4	-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	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.0			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	8.8	7.3	7.2	10.4	10.8	13.3	10.6	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	7.2	7.3	8.9	6.4	7.3	5.8	6.9	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	-0.3	-1.9	1.4	-0.8				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	15.3	18.3	16.6	12.3				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	-40.2	23.3	-28.4	-64.7	-71.2			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	4.7	5.9	4.8	4.6				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	37	New Zealand	2.9	6.5	6.5	7.3	7.1		-6.0	2.7	-5.3	2.9	1.4	1.5	6.9				-3.7	-2.0	-4.1	-11.0		
37	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		
38	42	Vietnam	..	2.3	4.5	5.7	6.8	\$	45.9	28.3	19.6													
39	38	Morocco	2.0	4.6	6.7	7.3	6.7		6.8	4.4	-1.7	0.0	-1.8	2.5	2.7	-1.8	1.9	-14.7	-1.6	-3.3	-6.2	5.9		
40	40	Brazil	1.8	3.9	5.7	6.6	6.6	\$	7.5	15.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.5	2.1	14.4	-3.1	4.6	9.8	1.7	-2.1	-4.4		
41	39	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		
42	41	Lebanon	..	5.5	7.9	6.5	6.0	\$	16.0	-16.7	-7.8													
43	46	Israel	4.1	2.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	\$	14.9	3.9	3.5	1.8	-4.2	2.8	1.5	-5.0	8.1	7.3	-1.0	2.8	8.2	4.3		
44	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		
45	44	Argentina	2.9	2.7	4.9	5.4	4.9	\$	24.8	8.3	-8.7	-16.3	-16.4	-14.0	-18.5				-2.1	-6.4	-12.2	-15.0		
46	43	Hungary	3.8	4.1	5.4	5.6	4.8		-1.8	0.3	-2.8	4.4	-2.7	12.5	2.3				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	5.7	-1.7	2.7	9.1				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	7.5	-0.9	8.9	14.1	10.6			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	0.1	2.4	0.4	-2.0				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	19.6	17.0	14.6	29.1	27.6			51.7	24.3	3.3	24.9		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

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

International Tourism Receipts (euro billion)

		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																
		euro					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
Rank		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	Series	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*									2012*			
'12	'11	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	World	515	548	702	749	840																	
1	1 United States	89.7	66.0	78.0	83.0	98.2	sa	9.8	11.7	9.2	10.5	12.1	10.4	9.6	7.5	11.1	8.0		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	3.4	2.0	3.1	3.7	3.5	5.2			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	2.0	-4.6	4.8	4.2	4.1	-3.2	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	3.3	4.1	-0.3	1.9	7.5	4.6	10.0	6.3	6.0	9.2	3.9	0.5	0.2
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	3.1	-3.2	4.4	5.2	10.7	2.1			-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	1.5	8.8	4.6		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	14.7	20.2	16.0	8.5					4.8	1.9	10.2	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	4.0	4.3	2.2	4.4	3.9	5.1	6.1		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	12.0	31.1	18.3	4.1	5.0	11.3	3.1		-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	3.0	5.6	-4.6	3.8					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	12.0	20.5	9.5	10.1	7.7	12.8	4.4	7.3	10.7	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	2.9	1.5	3.1	3.9					-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	24.6	11.1	22.8	29.6	38.9	42.5	36.2		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	-0.9	-3.8	-10.1	1.2	14.1	14.3	15.5		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	10.1	15.4	3.2	12.9					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	14.9	-2.7	19.9	13.8	19.6	20.2	-1.4		-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	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.0				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	8.8	7.3	7.2	10.4	10.8	13.3	10.6		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	7.2	7.3	8.9	6.4	7.3	5.8	6.9		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	-0.3	-1.9	1.4	-0.8					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	15.3	18.3	16.6	12.3					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	-40.2	23.3	-28.4	-64.7	-71.2				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	4.7	5.9	4.8	4.6					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	37 New Zealand	3.1	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.5		-6.0	2.7	-5.3	2.9	1.4	1.5	6.9					-3.7	-2.0	-4.1	-11.0	
37	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	
38	42 Vietnam	..	1.8	3.4	4.1	5.3	\$	45.9	28.3	19.6													
39	38 Morocco	2.2	3.7	5.1	5.2	5.2		6.8	4.4	-1.7	0.0	-1.8	2.5	2.7	-1.8	1.9	-14.7		-1.6	-3.3	-6.2	5.9	
40	40 Brazil	2.0	3.1	4.3	4.7	5.2	\$	7.5	15.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.5	2.1	14.4	-3.1	4.6		9.8	1.7	-2.1	-4.4	
41	39 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	
42	41 Lebanon	..	4.4	5.9	4.7	4.7	\$	16.0	-16.7	-7.8													
43	46 Israel	4.5	2.3	3.9	3.8	4.3	\$	14.9	3.9	3.5	1.8	-4.2	2.8	1.5	-5.0	8.1	7.3		-1.0	2.8	8.2	4.3	
44	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	
45	44 Argentina	3.1	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	\$	24.8	8.3	-8.7	-16.3	-16.4	-14.0	-18.5					-2.1	-6.4	-12.2	-15.0	
46	43 Hungary	4.1	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.8		-1.8	0.3	-2.8	4.4	-2.7	12.5	2.3					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	5.7	-1.7	2.7	9.1					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	7.5	-0.9	8.9	14.1	10.6				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	0.1	2.4	0.4	-2.0					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	19.6	17.0	14.6	29.1	27.6				51.7	24.3	3.3	24.9	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

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

About receipts and expenditure data

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

With financial data measured in different currencies it is 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 Expenditure (US\$ billion)

		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																
		US\$					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
Rank		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	Series	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*								2012*				
'12	'11	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	World	476	681	930	1,042	1,079																	
1	3 China	13.1	21.8	54.9	72.6	102.0	\$	25.6	32.3	40.5	28.0	39.6	21.2	25.5						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	2.7	0.8	1.9	4.0		2.0	5.2	5.1		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	-0.6	0.5	0.6	-0.2		-0.6	-1.7	-9.0		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	2.7	0.7	3.2	4.2						4.7	1.1	3.4	0.4
5	7 Russian Federation	8.8	17.0	26.7	32.9	42.8	\$	27.0	23.3	30.1	26.4	24.0	31.3	24.2						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	6.4	5.2	0.6	7.7		7.5	33.4	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	-4.4	-4.3	-8.9	-4.4		-4.0	3.1	0.7		-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	3.4	-3.2	4.4	7.7		5.8	5.6	3.2		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		6.0	-1.2			-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	14.2	12.3	18.1	17.3		27.3	10.9	3.0		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	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.5		15.9				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	-3.1	-1.4	-1.2	-5.1						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	7.8	5.7	9.3	9.7		14.0	8.2	2.6		-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	1.3	-3.6	-3.4	5.1		7.6	10.2			-5.6	3.3	-4.6	-6.0
21	23 Untd 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	6.6	23.8	4.1	-0.4						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	-3.4	-6.0	-3.0	-2.5						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	15.4	6.3	26.6										
30	29 Poland	3.3	5.5	8.6	8.5	8.7		14.7	-3.9	14.5	-0.4	-4.0	-1.6	2.6						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	6.9	7.7	3.3	9.9		15.8	14.4	-1.1		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	18.4	13.9	1.1	37.7		82.8				-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	-0.6	0.7	-1.9	-0.4						-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	6.5	-5.8	-5.4	-14.6	3.3						15.1	18.1	0.6	-9.8
38	57 Qatar	0.3	1.8	0.5	1.8	5.6		11.8	236	213	18.5	13.1	14.0	27.7						601	167	207	136
39	42 Ukraine	0.5	2.8	3.7	4.5	5.1	\$	12.4	19.2	14.4	14.8	19.4	11.9	14.2						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	23.5	47.4	4.7	17.8		19.2	47.4	18.2		-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	5.9	3.2	6.8	7.0		7.8	6.9	5.7		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	5.3	13.4	3.9	2.6						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	3.0	-0.9	3.5	5.5						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	2.0	4.2	-0.4	2.3						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	16.5	15.9	22.0	13.3						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	22.9	11.9	41.0	17.3						51.5	18.9	15.5	3.4

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

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

International Tourism Expenditure (euro billion)

		Full year					Monthly/quarterly data series																
		euro					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																
Rank		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	Series	10/09	11/10	12*/11	2013*									2012*			
'12	'11	(billion)									YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	World	515	548	702	749	840																	
1	3 China	14.2	17.5	41.4	52.1	79.4	\$	25.6	32.3	40.5	28.0	39.6	21.2	25.5						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	2.7	0.8	1.9	4.0	2.0	5.2	5.1		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	-0.6	0.5	0.6	-0.2	-0.6	-1.7	-9.0		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	2.7	0.7	3.2	4.2					4.7	1.1	3.4	0.4	
5	7 Russian Federation	9.6	13.6	20.1	23.6	33.3	\$	27.0	23.3	30.1	26.4	24.0	31.3	24.2					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	6.4	5.2	0.6	7.7	7.5	33.4	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	-4.4	-4.3	-8.9	-4.4	-4.0	3.1	0.7		-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	3.4	-3.2	4.4	7.7	5.8	5.6	3.2		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	6.0	-1.2			-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	14.2	12.3	18.1	17.3	27.3	10.9	3.0		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	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.5	15.9				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	-3.1	-1.4	-1.2	-5.1					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	7.8	5.7	9.3	9.7	14.0	8.2	2.6		-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	1.3	-3.6	-3.4	5.1	7.6	10.2			-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	6.6	23.8	4.1	-0.4					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	-3.4	-6.0	-3.0	-2.5					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	15.4	6.3	26.6										
30	29 Poland	3.6	4.5	6.5	6.1	6.8		14.7	-3.9	14.5	-0.4	-4.0	-1.6	2.6					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	6.9	7.7	3.3	9.9	15.8	14.4	-1.1		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	18.4	13.9	1.1	37.7	82.8				-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	-0.6	0.7	-1.9	-0.4					-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	6.5	-5.8	-5.4	-14.6	3.3					15.1	18.1	0.6	-9.8	
38	57 Qatar	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.3	4.4		11.8	236	213	18.5	13.1	14.0	27.7					601	167	207	136	
39	42 Ukraine	0.5	2.3	2.8	3.2	4.0	\$	12.4	19.2	14.4	14.8	19.4	11.9	14.2					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	23.5	47.4	4.7	17.8	19.2	47.4	18.2		-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	5.9	3.2	6.8	7.0	7.8	6.9	5.7		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	5.3	13.4	3.9	2.6					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	3.0	-0.9	3.5	5.5					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	2.0	4.2	-0.4	2.3					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	16.5	15.9	22.0	13.3					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	22.9	11.9	41.0	17.3					51.5	18.9	15.5	3.4	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

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

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

	Series	Full year						Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)																
		2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013*	12/11	13/12	Series	2013*												2012			
		(1000)						(%)			YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Europe		388,037	448,943	484,950	516,124	533,894	562,760	3.4	5.4		5.4	6.4	5.3	5.8	3.9	8.1	5.5	5.0	3.1	3.0	4.2	3.1	3.0	4.5		
- of which EU-28		332,139	363,828	380,110	401,293	411,133	430,003	2.5	4.6		4.6	4.3	4.0	5.6	3.5	7.9	5.2	4.7	2.7	2.6	4.1	2.2	1.6	3.1		
<i>Northern Europe</i>		46,440	60,437	62,752	64,480	65,600	68,316	1.7	4.1		4.1	4.1	3.2	4.3	5.3	8.0	6.7	9.7	1.4	4.2	4.5	2.5	-1.9	5.0		
Denmark	TF	3,535	9,178	8,744	7,864	8,068	..	2.6	..	TCE(1)	3.6	12.3	0.7	2.1	..	2.6	3.6	8.0	5.8	..	9.9	3.5	1.3	7.2		
Finland	TF	2,714	3,140	3,670	4,192	4,226	..	0.8	..	TCE	0.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	..	0.0	0.5	-3.1	6.6	..	15.5	7.4	0.4	4.5		
Iceland	TF	303	374	489	566	673	..	18.9	..	THS(2)	15.7	36.6	15.6	9.1	..	9.3	6.6	13.5	29.6	..	38.4	14.0	16.5	33.5		
Ireland	TF	6,646	7,333	7,134	7,630	7,550	..	-1.0	..	TF*	7.1	7.4	4.2	7.8	..	8.8	5.7	15.8	4.1	..	-1.2	0.7	-2.6	5.0		
Norway	TF	3,104	3,824	4,767	4,963	..	..	..	..	THS	7.9	6.3	5.9	6.4	..	7.4	15.7	21.4	27.8	..	9.1	0.4	-7.8	9.5
Sweden	TF	3,828	4,883	4,951	9,959	10,914	..	9.6	..	TCE	-1.6	2.4	-2.0	-3.3	..	0.5	9.2	5.2	..	..	4.9	0.2	-3.7	-1.3
United Kingdom	TF	23,212	28,039	28,296	29,306	29,282	..	-0.1	..	VF	5.4	2.2	5.2	8.7	..	16.1	6.4	9.7	-2.2	..	2.2	1.8	-4.2	5.4		
<i>Western Europe</i>		139,658	141,670	154,374	161,477	166,667	173,611	3.2	4.2		4.2	4.2	3.5	5.6	2.1	9.1	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.6	5.0	3.3	2.0	4.0		
Austria	TCE	17,982	19,952	22,004	23,012	24,151	..	4.9	..	TCE	2.5	4.3	-3.7	3.6	..	8.2	-1.7	8.9	0.8	..	5.2	5.7	4.0	5.5		
Belgium	TCE	6,457	6,742	7,186	7,494	7,591	..	1.3	..	TCE	-0.4	0.1	-3.2	1.9	..	3.5	0.2	..	..	..	4.3	0.9	0.4	0.6
France	TF	77,190	74,988	77,648	81,550	83,013	..	1.8	..	TCE	7.6	7.0	7.7	7.7	..	11.2	4.3	..	..	..	4.1	1.8	0.1	2.7
Germany	TCE	18,992	21,499	26,875	28,352	30,407	..	7.3	..	TCE	3.7	3.4	2.6	3.8	..	5.6	1.7	5.8	4.8	..	8.9	7.6	7.0	6.0		
Liechtenstein	TCE	62	50	64	67	62	..	-6.9	..	THS	-2.5	-2.6	-3.5	-1.7	..	7.4	-6.1	..	..	..	-3.5	-3.4	8.7	-2.4
Luxembourg	TCE	852	913	805	873	905	..	3.7	..	TCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monaco	THS	300	286	279	295	292	..	-1.0	..	THS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-3.1	6.5	-7.1	0.3
Netherlands	TCE	10,003	10,012	10,883	11,300	11,680	..	3.4	..	TCE	5.0	5.4	1.7	7.9	..	12.8	4.8	5.1	..	..	6.3	3.2	2.9	1.9
Switzerland	THS	7,821	7,229	8,628	8,534	8,566	..	0.4	..	THS	4.6	1.5	5.1	7.0	..	10.2	4.0	2.3	2.6	..	-3.6	-1.2	0.5	6.7		
<i>Central/Eastern Eu.</i>		69,346	90,419	94,506	103,236	111,186	118,810	7.7	6.9		6.9	11.6	7.2	6.9	3.0	7.5	6.7	3.1	3.1	2.8	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.4		
Armenia	TF	45	319	687	758	843	..	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	..	27.1	..	VF	9.9	9.9	9.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.1	7.1	14.1	14.1
Belarus	TF	60	91	120	116	119	..	2.3	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	TF	2,785	4,837	6,047	6,328	6,541	..	3.4	..	VF	3.7	7.5	3.8	2.9	3.2	4.4	2.8	4.3	2.9	2.2	0.2	-2.1	3.7	3.2		
Czech Rep	TF	4,773	9,404	8,629	9,019	8,908	..	-1.2	..	TCE	1.5	3.0	0.4	1.5	..	2.4	0.3	..	..	..	13.8	3.1	6.8	5.9
Estonia	TF	1,220	1,917	2,372	2,665	2,744	..	3.0	..	TCE	3.3	5.8	0.2	3.9	..	10.8	-1.6	3.1	7.7	..	11.0	3.7	1.2	2.7		
Georgia	TF	..	..	1,067	1,319	1,780	..	35.0	..	VF	21.2	37.2	23.8	20.3	10.7	28.2	15.1	14.1	12.6	4.9	39.4	64.3	62.9	54.4
Hungary	TF	..	9,979	9,510	10,250	10,353	..	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	..	8.4	..	VF	21.9	24.3	20.7	21.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.6	11.4	1.0	6.3
Kyrgyzstan	VF	173	319	855	2,278	2,406	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	TF	509	1,116	1,373	1,493	1,435	..	-3.9	..	TCE	14.6	9.3	12.3	18.1	..	22.2	10.6	17.2	..	..	14.9	1.7	-1.2	4.5
Lithuania	TF	1,083	2,000	1,507	1,775	1,900	..	7.0	..	TCE	7.1	6.3	8.9	6.0	..	6.3	5.1	..	..	..	20.1	16.9	20.3	20.3
Poland	TF	17,400	15,200	12,470	13,350	14,840	15,845	11.2	6.8	TF	6.8	8.8	3.6	10.9	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	12.1	13.0	9.2	11.1
Rep Moldova	TCE	18	67	64	75	89	..	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	..	9.1	..	TCE	3.6	4.3	0.7	5.6	..	3.7	11.6	1.3	6.9	..	9.8	13.8	6.6	6.9		
Russian Federation	TF	19,198	19,940	20,271	22,686	25,736	..	13.4	..	VF	10.5	16.7	7.6	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.7	15.4	10.8	12.7
Slovakia	TF	1,053	1,515	1,327	1,460	1,511	..	3.4	..	TCE	9.6	19.6	13.6	3.2	..	5.1	-1.8	3.1	..	..	1.7	0.3	7.7	6.3
Ukraine	TF	6,431	17,631	21,203	21,415	23,013	..	7.5	..	TF	8.8	11.6	10.7	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.6	5.7	12.3	7.9
Uzbekistan	TF	302	242	975	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Southern/Mediterr. Eu.</i>		132,593	156,417	173,317	186,930	190,441	202,022	1.9	6.1		6.1	6.2	6.5	6.0	5.6	7.7	7.0	6.5	5.0	4.3	0.5	0.7	3.1	2.0		
Albania	TF	..	628	2,191	2,468	3,156	..	27.9	..	TF	-4.6	18.9	14.0	-14.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.1	24.4	32.8	18.2
Andorra	TF	2,946	2,418	1,808	2,242	2,238	..	-0.2	..	TF	2.5	10.4	-9.6	5.9	..	23.5	-13.2	-13.1	0.4	..	2.9	-5.3	-0.2	0.0		
Bosnia & Herzg	TCE	171	217	365	392	439	..	11.9	..	TCE	21.0	15.7	23.2	20.2	..	37.1	14.1	24.0	22.2	..	4.5	14.8	15.2	7.7		
Croatia	TCE	5,338	7,743	9,111	9,927	10,369	..	4.5	..	TCE	5.6	11.7	6.4	4.6	..	10.0	0.1	11.3	7.9	..	13.8	6.0	3.3	7.6		
Cyprus	TF	2,686	2,470	2,173	2,392	2,465	2,405	3.0	-2.4	TF	-2.4	-10.2	-6.2	0.1	2.3	-3.1	6.7	4.4	-2.9	0.1	-4.1	3.7	7.0	-4.1		
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	TCE	224	197	262	327	351	..	7.3	..	TCE	13.4	5.9	14.6	14.0	..	17.8	14.0	26.1	1.8	..	5.7	13.7	7.0	0.6		
Greece	TF	13,096	14,765	15,007	16,427	15,518	..	-5.5	..	TF	15.3	4.6	14.2	16.8	..	18.9	17.5	18.1	10.8	..	-11.7	-8.3	-3.0	-7.4		
Israel	TF	2,417	1,903	2,803	2,820	2,886	2,962	2.3	2.6	TF	2.6															

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	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Europe	231,689	350,459	411,359	464,606	453,704																	
- of which EU-28	204,208	301,724	343,357	385,740	373,569																	
<i>Northern Europe</i>	<i>36,054</i>	<i>53,643</i>	<i>59,353</i>	<i>66,323</i>	<i>67,386</i>																	
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	11.2	11.9	2.6	17.9						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	36,384	sa	4.4	5.2	14.7	20.2	16.0	8.5						4.8	1.9	10.2	4.2	
<i>Western Europe</i>	<i>83,716</i>	<i>123,224</i>	<i>144,159</i>	<i>162,875</i>	<i>157,912</i>																	
Austria	9,784	16,054	18,596	19,860	18,894		1.7	3.1	3.0	5.6	-4.6	3.8						2.3	6.1	1.9	3.7	
Belgium	6,592	9,868	12,146	13,114	13,015		2.8	7.5	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.5		2.0				4.8	6.2	12.2	6.3	
France	32,978	44,021	47,013	54,753	53,550		10.9	6.0	2.0	-4.6	4.8	4.2		4.1	-3.2	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		1.5	8.8	4.6		10.5	7.5	5.5	2.5	
Luxembourg	1,806	3,613	4,119	4,831	4,615		11.7	3.5	0.1	2.4	0.4	-2.0						0.5	2.9	9.2	1.3	
Netherlands	7,217	10,475	12,883	14,348	13,743		6.1	3.8	10.1	15.4	3.2	12.9						7.8	5.0	0.5	2.9	
Switzerland	6,645	10,020	14,724	17,100	15,979		-1.1	-1.3	2.9	1.5	3.1	3.9						-4.1	-2.0	-1.8	3.3	
<i>Central/Eastern Eu.</i>	<i>20,390</i>	<i>32,804</i>	<i>48,080</i>	<i>56,033</i>	<i>56,566</i>																	
Armenia	38	220	408	446	451	\$	9.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.6	2.1						1.2	4.0	-0.6	1.3	
Azerbaijan	63	78	657	1,287	2,433	\$	96	89	13.5	66.6	-19.7	1.0						143.7	65.0	72.9	94.4	
Belarus	93	253	440	487	685	\$	10.5	40.7	3.8	7.9	0.8	3.4						42.1	39.6	43.4	37.2	
Bulgaria	1,074	2,412	3,637	3,967	3,748		3.8	2.2	4.9	6.4	7.0	3.6		2.7	7.2	3.2		-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	9.8	17.3	8.4	7.5						5.5	10.9	1.7	8.0	
Georgia	141	241	659	955	1,411	\$	44.8	47.8	26.5	28.4	28.9	23.9						43.9	48.9	49.3	47.2	
Hungary	3,753	4,101	5,381	5,580	4,845		0.3	-2.8	4.4	-2.7	12.5	2.3						7.4	-5.6	0.7	-11.7	
Kazakhstan	356	701	1,005	1,209	1,347	\$	20.3	11.4	9.3	14.8	11.6	4.0						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	12.1	5.4	5.7	15.9		15.5	25.2	17.7		15.6	5.0	3.4	0.8	
Lithuania	391	921	958	1,323	1,313		29.3	9.1	4.1	-3.3	6.5	5.1						29.9	11.2	1.8	5.5	
Poland	5,677	6,274	9,526	10,683	10,938		9.1	13.4	-0.3	-1.9	1.4	-0.8						23.1	15.6	12.6	4.3	
Rep Moldova	39	103	173	195	213	\$	12.9	9.0	7.9	12.0	9.0	4.1						13.8	10.2	1.7	13.3	
Romania	359	1,061	1,140	1,418	1,468	€	18.5	12.1	10.4	8.8	-3.6	15.6		13.9	7.9	45.7		7.6	19.3	8.1	13.9	
Russian Federation	3,429	5,870	8,831	11,328	10,759	\$	28.3	-5.0	15.3	18.3	16.6	12.3						6.7	-11.1	-8.3	-2.8	
Slovakia	433	1,210	2,233	2,429	2,299		3.6	2.5	8.2	6.3	3.6	14.5		16.9	5.9			-0.2	3.8	3.0	3.0	
Ukraine	394	3,125	3,788	4,294	4,842	\$	13.4	12.8	5.7	-1.7	2.7	9.1						12.7	11.5	13.5	12.4	
Uzbekistan	27	28	121														
<i>Southern/Mediterr. Eu.</i>	<i>91,529</i>	<i>140,788</i>	<i>159,767</i>	<i>179,374</i>	<i>171,839</i>																	
Albania	389	860	1,626	1,628	1,471	€	-4.7	-2.1	-13.3	-7.5	-7.7	-18.8		-18.0				5.9	2.6	-5.1	-5.9	
Bosnia & Herzg	233	521	594	643	625		3.2	5.1	6.2	4.6	9.1	4.9						6.7	7.2	5.9	0.0	
Croatia	2,758	7,370	8,259	9,211	8,812	€	6.2	3.7	4.7	5.9	4.8	4.6						5.5	4.7	3.3	2.5	
Cyprus	1,941	2,318	2,108	2,570	2,599		16.1	9.5	8.7	3.5	0.4	15.0						-6.0	6.0	15.9	7.8	
F.Yug.Rp.Macedonia	38	89	197	239	233	€	14.5	6.7	9.7	8.7	12.7	8.5		16.2	10.2			1.2	4.6	9.4	9.0	
Greece	9,219	13,349	12,742	14,623	13,416		9.3	-0.6	14.9	-2.7	19.9	13.8		19.6	20.2	-1.4		-11.6	-2.9	2.5	-7.5	
Israel	4,114	2,866	5,106	5,305	5,493	\$	3.9	3.5	1.8	-4.2	2.8	1.5		-5.0	8.1	7.3		-1.0	2.8	8.2	4.3	
Italy	27,493	35,398	38,786	43,000	41,185		5.6	3.8	3.1	-3.2	4.4	5.2		10.7	2.1			-0.3	3.3	4.1	7.6	
Malta	587	755	1,079	1,268	1,270		11.9	8.5	6.8	6.8	9.4	5.3						-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	7.2	7.3	8.9	6.4		7.3	5.8	6.9		7.2	4.1	5.8	5.8	
Serbia	..	308	798	992	906	€	17.4	-0.3	10.2	8.0	8.6	14.9		12.9	7.3	3.8		14.8	-4.8	-3.0	-2.0	
Slovenia	965	1,805	2,552	2,749	2,685		2.6	5.8	0.2	-4.1	-0.8	2.1		0.4	3.5	1.8		5.1	6.5	9.4	0.2	
Spain	29,967	47,970	52,525	59,892	55,916		8.6	1.2	3.4	2.0	3.1	3.7		3.5	5.2			1.0	0.4	3.0	-1.1	
Turkey	7,636	19,191	22,585	25,054	25,345	\$	10.9	1.2	12.0	31.1	18.3	4.1		5.0	11.3	3.1		-8.6	4.4	-4.7	13.8	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

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

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

	Full year						Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
	Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013*	12/11	13*/12	Series	2013*												2012			
		(1000)						(%)			YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Asia and the Pacific		110,143	153,598	205,074	218,641	233,563	247,686	6.8	6.0		6.0	7.5	5.0	7.2	4.5	7.0	9.6	5.4	4.3	4.0	8.5	7.6	4.7	6.9		
North-East Asia		58,349	85,932	111,508	115,783	122,758	127,128	6.0	3.6		3.6	3.7	1.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	6.3	5.1	3.8	4.4	8.5	8.6	5.4	2.3		
China	TF	31,229	46,809	55,665	57,581	57,725	55,686	0.3	-3.5	TF	-3.5	-1.5	-6.5	-5.1	-0.8	-5.6	-3.8	1.4	-1.1	-2.8	4.8	0.3	-1.3	-2.3		
Hong Kong (China)	TF	8,814	14,773	20,085	22,316	23,770	25,661	6.5	8.0	TF	8.0	7.4	9.9	9.6	5.1	8.9	13.2	3.6	3.8	7.5	8.6	5.0	6.9	5.6		
Japan	VF	4,757	6,728	8,611	6,219	8,358	10,364	34.4	24.0	VF	24.0	18.4	26.8	21.8	28.8	17.1	31.7	31.6	29.5	25.4	9.1	96.0	38.4	17.5		
Korea, Republic of	VF	5,322	6,023	8,798	9,795	11,140	12,176	13.7	9.3	VF	9.3	4.0	3.3	20.1	8.2	23.2	17.2	6.1	7.8	11.2	22.0	24.5	12.1	0.1		
Macao (China)	TF	5,197	9,014	11,926	12,925	13,577	14,268	5.0	5.1	TF	5.1	7.6	7.0	5.3	0.9	6.8	6.9	0.9	0.2	1.6	8.5	2.7	3.6	5.8		
Mongolia	TF	137	339	456	460	476	..	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	8,020	20.1	9.7	VF	9.6	10.7	2.6	14.0	11.6	13.1	22.4	11.3	8.9	14.5	22.3	28.0	22.1	10.4		
South-East Asia		36,076	48,543	69,996	77,504	84,232	92,691	8.7	10.0		10.0	13.7	10.5	12.0	4.6	11.2	16.1	5.7	5.2	3.1	9.5	7.2	3.6	14.3		
Brunei Darussalam	TF	..	126	214	242	209	..	-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	..	24.4	..	TF	18.0	17.8	20.9	17.5	..	16.4	16.9	14.9	16.0	..	27.8	25.5	17.3	26.3		
Indonesia	TF	5,064	5,002	7,003	7,650	8,044	..	5.2	..	TF	9.1	6.0	8.3	11.9	..	21.6	12.8	4.6	16.4	..	11.0	4.8	0.1	5.6		
Lao P.D.R.	TF	191	672	1,670	1,786	2,140	..	19.8	..	VF	14.8	15.0	3.8	28.6	..	29.0	18.3	..	..	..	14.1	19.8	1.2	61.5
Malaysia	TF	10,222	16,431	24,577	24,714	25,033	..	1.3	..	TF	3.3	15.9	0.6	-4.9	..	-11.6	6.1	..	..	..	0.4	4.3	-2.2	2.9
Myanmar	TF	208	232	311	391	593	..	51.7	..	TF	44.9	47.1	47.8	39.6	..	36.6	43.8	..	..	..	33.2	40.5	58.8	71.2
Philippines	TF	1,992	2,623	3,520	3,917	4,273	..	9.1	..	TF	10.4	10.8	11.4	12.1	..	13.1	12.5	9.2	2.5	..	16.0	7.0	3.9	9.0		
Singapore	TF	6,062	7,079	9,161	10,390	11,098	..	6.8	..	VF	6.7	8.6	9.8	11.0	-2.2	10.7	11.9	-1.1	-4.5	-1.1	14.7	8.3	4.7	13.1		
Thailand	TF	9,579	11,567	15,936	19,230	22,354	26,736	16.2	19.6	TF	19.6	22.1	21.3	26.1	10.7	28.1	27.6	14.7	11.9	6.7	8.1	9.8	8.6	40.4		
Timor-Leste	TF	..	..	45	50	55	..	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	7,572	9.5	10.6	VF	10.6	-6.2	13.5	26.3	12.5	22.0	28.9	15.1	8.8	14.1	27.6	5.7	15.4	-5.5		
Oceania		9,632	10,977	11,556	11,657	12,133	12,665	4.1	4.4		4.4	5.0	3.9	4.4	4.2	5.0	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.5	5.2	2.9	3.9		
American Samoa	TF	44	24	23	22	22	..	-1.5	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-18.7	8.7	6.9	-3.2
Australia	VF	4,931	5,499	5,885	5,875	6,146	..	4.6	..	VF	4.9	5.4	3.2	6.0	..	6.7	4.5	5.5	4.5	..	4.1	3.5	4.6	5.8		
Cook Is.	TF	73	88	104	113	122	121	8.2	-0.9	TF	-0.9	-0.4	-4.2	-0.2	1.0	1.7	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.6	5.7	9.4	7.8	9.3		
Fiji	TF	294	545	632	675	661	..	-2.1	..	TF	0.4	-5.0	8.6	-2.2	..	-2.4	-2.4	..	..	..	3.9	-10.0	-0.3	-1.1
French Polynesia	TF	252	208	154	163	169	..	3.8	..	TF	-2.1	4.1	-3.1	-5.7	..	-8.4	-11.1	-6.1	3.9	..	0.4	5.7	4.9	3.7		
Guam	TF	1,287	1,228	1,197	1,160	1,308	1,336	12.8	2.1	TF	2.1	5.7	4.3	-0.6	-0.6	1.8	-3.3	-2.3	-1.5	1.6	8.1	22.3	11.1	12.9		
Kiribati	TF	5	5	5	5	5	..	-6.8	..	VF	38.5	38.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-16.1	-10.0	-5.6	6.1
Marshall Is.	TF	5	9	5	5	5	..	0.7	..	TF*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-23.9	-11.4	-25.8	120.6
N.Mariana Is.	TF	517	498	375	336	..	..	..	..	VF	9.3	7.0	12.1	13.7	4.8	11.4	9.4	19.1	2.4	-2.9	12.0	28.5	19.8	13.2
New Caledonia	TF	110	101	99	112	112	..	0.3	..	TF	-3.4	-5.6	-3.9	-1.2	..	-0.1	3.4	-3.3	..	..	21.2	2.8	-12.8	-1.2
New Zealand	VF	1,789	2,383	2,525	2,601	2,565	..	-1.4	..	VF	6.1	6.1	5.2	6.2	..	6.2	6.7	5.8	8.2	..	2.2	3.8	-7.2	-3.7		
Niue	TF	2	3	6	6	5	..	-17.2	..	TF	20.9	20.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-62.2	20.4	-4.9	-6.1
Palau	TF	58	81	86	109	119	..	8.9	..	TF	-11.5	0.6	-21.1	-15.2	..	-23.8	2.6	-12.5	..	..	23.0	13.6	-3.6	7.1
Papua New Guinea	TF	58	69	147	163	164	..	0.6	..	TF	13.0	9.0	17.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	-13.7	6.0	6.5
Samoa	TF	88	102	122	121	126	..	4.0	..	VF	-8.2	-9.5	-16.8	-1.7	..	10.8	2.0	3.1	..	..	0.7	20.2	3.8	-2.1
Solomon Is.	TF	5	9	21	23	24	..	4.2	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-9.1	25.9	0.0	0.0
Tonga	TF	35	42	47	46	49	..	6.5	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	-1.4	6.8	14.7
Tuvalu	TF	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	TF	58	62	97	94	108	..	15.1	..	TF	3.1	-1.4	8.8	-0.3	..	3.8	-4.8	9.1	..	..	19.3	14.1	14.9	13.5
South Asia		6,085	8,147	12,014	13,696	14,441	15,202	5.4	5.3		5.3	4.2	4.3	7.4	5.2	9.0	6.5	6.3	2.7	6.7	6.8	3.1	7.5	7.1		
Bangladesh	TF	199	208	303	..	..	..	..	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	TF	8	14	41	66	105	..	59.1	..	TF	1.1	17.0	-6.4	-6.9	..	0.1	-7.7	3.4	4.3	..	22.3	40.1	17.8	3.4		
India	TF	2,649	3,919	5,776	6,309	6,578	6,848	4.3	4.1	TF	4.1	3.0	2.0	6.8	4.8	6.4	5.9	5.8	2.4	6.3	10.2	1.6	1.6	2.3		
Iran	VF	1,342	1,889	2,938	3,354	3,834	..	14.3	..	VF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-4.4	10.6	22.8	25.3
Maldives	TF	467	395	792	931	958	..	2.9	..	TF	17.7	14.6	21.9	19.3	..	23.3	20.1	16.1	14.9	..	3.3	0.9	5.6	1.6		
Nepal	TF	464	375	603	736	803	..	9.1	..	VF(1)	-2.3	-3.8	-4.1	..	..	6.3	..	..	..	..	27.0	13.3	6.1	-1.7
Pakistan	TF	557	798	907	1,161	966	..	-16.8	..	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-4.6	-28.0	-22.0	-14.9
Sri Lanka	TF	400	549	654	856	1,006	1,275	17.5	26.7	TF	26.7	29.6	27.8	33.1	18.8	55.1	27.0	33.2	0.2	25.9	21.1	15.6	11.3	20.9		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

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

(1) Air arrivals only

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*											2012*			
	(million)								YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Asia and the Pacific	85,969	136,816	255,578	301,078	331,310																		
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	3.3	4.1	-0.3	1.9	7.5	4.6	10.0	6.3	6.0	9.2	3.9	0.5	0.2		
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	24.6	11.1	22.8	29.6		38.9	42.5	36.2		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	-0.9	-3.8	-10.1	1.2		14.1	14.3	15.5		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	-15.8	-32.2	-9.6	-8.8	-25.2	-8.8	-10.1	-51.2	-4.9	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	95,541																		
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	451	\$	6.4	11.0															
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	19.6	17.0	14.6	29.1		27.6				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	14,902	26,603	38,579	42,461	43,046																		
Australia	9,367	16,748	28,422	31,335	31,831		-2.0	1.2	4.0	4.3	2.2	4.4		3.9	5.1	6.1		0.6	0.2	2.4	1.5		
Cook Is	36	91	110	..	..		..	..										
Fiji	189	485	634	717	726		5.8	1.0	1.8	-3.3	12.4	-2.2						6.8	-5.3	0.3	3.0		
French Polynesia	..	530	406	460	438		8.1	3.0															
Marshall Is	3	3	4	4	4		11.1	-4.6															
Micronesia (Fed.St.of)	15	16	24	22	23		-10.3	3.0															
New Caledonia	111	149	129	154	152		13.7	6.9															
New Zealand	2,870	6,473	6,524	7,341	7,128		2.7	-5.3	2.9	1.4	1.5	6.9						-3.7	-2.0	-4.1	-11.0		
Niue	..	1	2	2	..	\$	26.8	15.6															
Palau	66	76	91	115	133	\$	26.8	15.6															
Papua New Guinea	7	4	2	3	..		6.1	..										-35.3	-66.7	-85.7	-66.7		
Samoa	41	73	123	134	148		1.6	9.1	-8.6	-6.2	-17.7	-2.5		3.1	1.3			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	24,517																		
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	1.2	17.8	-6.1	-8.4		-9.6	4.1	3.8		35.8	57.4	34.3	17.0		
India	3,460	7,493	14,490	17,707	17,971		19.6	21.8	12.0	20.5	9.5	10.1	7.7	12.8	4.4	7.3	10.7	31.7	15.9	19.9	19.3		
Iran	467	791	2,438	2,381	..	\$	-2.3	..															
Maldives	321	826	1,713	1,868	1,877	\$	9.0	0.5															
Nepal	158	132	344	386	352		13.7	4.8	32.2	24.5	39.7							27.2	12.0	7.8	-12.9		
Pakistan	81	182	305	373	339	\$	22.3	-9.1	-15.0	-23.8	-19.5	-9.3	-3.9	-4.5	-7.4	-18.5	17.4	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 January 2014)

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

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

	Full year							Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)																
	Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013*	12/11	13*/12	Series	2013*												2012			
		(1000)						(%)			YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Americas		128,189	133,317	150,578	155,959	162,983	168,855	4.5	3.6		3.6	2.9	1.6	4.6	5.1	6.6	3.2	6.0	4.8	4.6	7.3	3.0	3.8	3.9		
North America		91,505	89,891	99,517	102,130	106,716	111,357	4.5	4.3		4.3	4.2	2.2	5.4	5.3	7.4	3.8	6.5	4.9	4.6	8.1	2.2	3.9	4.6		
Canada	TF	19,627	18,771	16,219	16,016	16,344	..	2.0	..	TF	1.6	3.3	-0.7	2.2		5.3	-2.0	1.8	3.6		6.5	2.7	0.3	1.8		
Mexico	TF	20,641	21,915	23,290	23,403	23,403	..	0.0	..	TF	2.2	-0.8	-0.3	6.1		14.7	9.5	6.0	4.6		4.0	-2.2	-1.8	-0.2		
United States	TF	51,237	49,206	60,008	62,711	66,969	..	6.8	..	TF	4.2	6.5									9.6	3.0	6.1	6.4		
Caribbean		17,083	18,803	19,539	20,117	20,678	20,894	2.8	1.0		1.1	0.5	-0.8	0.8	4.0	3.4	-1.1	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.0	1.1		
Anguilla	TF	44	62	62	66	65	..	-1.6	..	TF	4.6	4.2	8.2	6.5		14.5	-7.9	-20.5			5.7	-11.6	1.9	-1.7		
Antigua,Barb	TF	207	245	230	241	247	..	2.3	..	TF(1)	-5.4	-1.3	-10.2								6.8	0.0	-3.7	4.4		
Aruba	TF	721	733	825	869	904	..	4.0	..	TF	8.0	6.7	4.2	6.4		5.8	4.4	16.8	20.6		2.1	2.0	4.4	7.7		
Bahamas	TF	1,544	1,608	1,370	1,346	1,422	..	5.6	..	TF	-6.8	-3.2	-7.6	-7.3		-5.8	-9.9	-2.1	-18.7		7.9	5.0	7.3	1.6		
Barbados	TF	545	548	532	568	536	..	-5.5	..	TF	-5.5	-6.5	-7.1	-5.0		-5.8	-1.0	-3.1	-0.7		2.3	-6.9	-11.4	-7.3		
Bermuda	TF	332	270	232	236	232	..	-1.7	..	TF	0.8	-1.0	-0.2	2.4		-0.9	1.9				2.6	-6.6	1.2	-1.0		
Br.Virgin Is	TF	272	337	330	338	351	..	4.0	..	TF	3.7	4.5	2.9	3.6		6.3	-7.3				3.4	4.4	3.6	4.8		
Cayman Islands	TF	354	168	288	309	322	345	4.1	7.4	TF	7.4	8.2	4.1	7.2	10.2	15.4	0.7	9.1	10.4	10.6	2.5	4.6	5.1	4.6		
Cuba	TF	1,741	2,261	2,507	2,688	2,815	..	4.7	..	VF	0.5	-0.5	-3.6	0.7	5.8	4.4	-0.5	-0.9	7.6	8.6	5.3	6.4	3.3	2.4		
Curaçao	TF	191	222	342	390	420	..	7.6	..	TF	4.8	6.9	6.2	0.5		-0.3	3.7	7.8			11.5	6.2	7.2	5.7		
Dominica	TF	70	79	77	76	78	..	3.4	..	TF	-0.9	3.7	-8.3	-5.4		2.4	-6.9	18.4			4.7	9.1	2.4	-1.7		
Dominican Rp	TF	2,978	3,691	4,125	4,306	4,563	4,690	5.9	2.8	TF	2.8	-0.6	1.4	2.8	8.6	6.5	-3.6	5.5	9.2	10.1	7.9	7.4	6.5	1.6		
Grenada	TF	127	99	110	118	112	..	-5.1	..	TF	2.8	9.5	-5.6	2.2		-2.9	7.5				-1.6	-9.6	-1.6	-8.8		
Guadeloupe	TCE	603	372	392	418	..	..	..	..	THS														
Haiti	TF	140	112	255	349	295	..	-15.4	..	TF	20.2	20.2									6.1	-4.7				
Jamaica	TF	1,323	1,479	1,922	1,952	1,986	2,009	1.8	1.1	TF	1.1	-2.5	0.3	0.7	7.3	4.1	1.0	11.2	7.3	5.0	0.2	5.1	3.5	-1.8		
Martinique	TF	526	484	476	495	487	..	-1.6	..	TF	-1.5	0.2	-0.9	-4.0		-3.0	1.4				10.0	-3.4	-5.2	-10.1		
Montserrat	TF	10	10	6	5	5	..	-0.7	..	TF	38.9	23.9	37.8			71.2					-4.9	-18.3	3.1	15.5		
Puerto Rico	TF	3,341	3,686	3,186	3,048	3,069	..	0.7	..	THS	2.2	3.7	0.0			5.6					4.1	11.3	8.0	11.8		
Saint Lucia	TF	270	318	306	312	307	..	-1.8	..	TF	3.5	2.5	7.8	0.5		-1.2	10.2	0.6	6.1		3.3	-4.6	-5.3	-1.0		
St.Kitts-Nev	TF	73	141	98	102	104	..	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	..	7.6	..	TF(1)	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.9		8.6	-2.3				9.4	12.5	7.5	1.2		
St.Vincent,Grenadines	TF	73	96	72	74	74	..	0.7	..	TF	-4.7	-6.7	-7.6	0.2		8.7	-2.9	-2.2			12.2	-6.7	-0.7	-2.1		
Trinidad Tbg	TF	399	463	388	402	..	..	..	..	TF														
Turks,Caicos	TF	152	176	281	354	299	..	-15.6	..	TF											-10.2	-24.3	-10.2	-15.9		
US.Virgin Is	TF	546	594	590	532	580	..	9.1	..	VF(1)	-5.5	-1.4	-8.6	-8.8		1.5	-11.6	-1.2			10.0	19.4	6.9	-2.8		
Central America		4,346	6,301	7,908	8,256	8,860	9,229	7.3	4.2		4.2	4.3	1.9	3.2	7.0	3.9	2.7	5.8	5.0	9.4	8.2	7.9	6.1	7.0		
Belize	TF	196	237	242	250	277	..	10.7	..	TF	7.0	13.0	4.1	4.0		6.8	-9.3	0.3	6.2		8.1	9.0	10.6	16.3		
Costa Rica	TF	1,088	1,679	2,100	2,192	2,343	2,428	6.9	3.6	TF	3.6	2.4	3.1	3.5	5.9	3.6	3.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	8.0	6.6	5.9	6.7		
El Salvador	TF	795	1,127	1,150	1,184	1,255	1,308	5.9	4.2	TF	4.2	3.6	-2.5	4.4	10.4	6.4	-3.4	-2.6	9.3	19.1	6.4	9.5	2.5	5.6		
Guatemala	TF	..	..	1,219	1,225	1,305	..	6.5	..	TF	3.2	5.3	2.4	2.0		6.5	-2.7				5.3	3.9	1.8	15.8
Honduras	TF	471	673	863	871	895	943	2.7	5.4	TF	5.4	2.0	2.6	1.9	18.3	-2.4	14.0	4.5	7.4	40.7	5.3	6.9	0.9	-3.4		
Nicaragua	TF	486	712	1,011	1,060	1,180	..	11.3	..	TF	4.1	6.5	2.2	3.0		4.7	3.1	2.8	6.6		15.7	8.7	8.4	12.4		
Panama	TF	484	702	1,324	1,473	1,606	..	9.1	..	VF	4.8	5.3	2.1	3.7		2.6	7.1	19.2	0.9		3.9	7.0	11.1	-3.0		
South America		15,256	18,322	23,614	25,456	26,729	27,375	5.0	2.4		2.4	0.7	0.8	3.9	4.5	4.9	3.2	6.0	4.7	3.1	7.5	4.4	3.3	2.3		
Argentina	TF	2,909	3,823	5,325	5,705	5,587	..	-2.1	..	TF	-3.2	-6.9	-3.9	2.5							2.2	-1.3	-4.7	-5.0		
Bolivia	TF	319	524	807	946	1,114	..	17.8	..	THS																
Brazil	TF	5,313	5,358	5,161	5,433	5,677	..	4.5	..	TF											7.7	1.4	6.2	1.5		
Chile	TF	1,742	2,027	2,801	3,137	3,554	3,570	13.3	0.4	TF	0.4	1.2	-4.2	-1.6	4.5	-0.5	-0.2	9.8	3.2	1.9	14.2	16.2	17.9	6.9		
Colombia	TF	557	933	2,385	2,045	2,175	..	6.4	..	VF(2)	7.5	5.1	9.6	8.0		4.6	4.6				5.8	1.9	9.4	10.5		
Ecuador	VF	627	860	1,047	1,141	1,272	1,366	11.5	7.4	VF	7.4	7.5	2.1	7.7	12.1	5.8	13.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	15.8	12.3	8.8	9.3		
Guyana	TF	105	117	152	157	177	..	12.6	..	TF	11.6	37.7	0.9	2.1		0.1	21.2	16.5			25.3	12.4	19.6	-4.1		
Paraguay	TF	289	341	465	524	579	610	10.6	5.3	TF	5.3	8.7	4.0	4.9	3.7	3.9	4.7	2.5	3.8	4.7	33.9	13.2	-8.5	12.2		
Peru	TF	828	1,571	2,299	2,598	2,846	..	9.5	..	TF	11.1	7.8	14.4	11.0		13.9	6.3	15.5	8.3		10.9	10.3	8.1	9.1		
Suriname	TF	57	160	204	220	240	..	8.9	..	TF	4.3	10.7	-1.8	4.0		14.4	-10.7				5.8	2.2	14.3	11.7		
Uruguay	TF	1,968	1,808	2,349	2,857	2,695	2,684	-5.7	-0.4	TF	-0.4	-0.7	-10.8	5.1	3.6	15.9	4.5	6.5	10.5	-2.6	-4.0	-0.7	-12.7	-6.0		
Venezuela	TF	469	706	526	595	710	..	19.3	..	VF	-3.9	-4.9	-2.6	-4.3		-1.2	-10.5	-1.4			56.5	13.3	8.3	18.3		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

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

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

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																		
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*									2012*						
										Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
	(million)						(%)		YTD															
Americas	131,355	145,526	180,881	197,847	212,276																			
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	8.8	7.3	7.2	10.4		10.8	13.3	10.6			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	10.5	12.1	10.4	9.6		7.5	11.1	8.0			10.4	8.5	7.5	10.6		
Caribbean	17,217	20,909	22,767	23,446	24,344																			
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	2,142	2,311		-1.0	7.9	-8.0	-4.4	-11.8								23.0	10.9	-2.0	-18.8		
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	-5.9	-4.3	-7.7	-4.6							-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	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.6							8.7	10.6	-6.6	14.0		
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	7.5	-0.9	8.9	14.1	10.6						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								-5.2	-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								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								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								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	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.7							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	5.9							75.8	34.4	6.3	32.2		
Guatemala	482	791	1,378	1,350	1,419	\$	-2.0	5.1	4.5	8.3	3.6	1.6		1.6					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		52.5					2.7	5.1	-1.6	9.3		
Nicaragua	129	206	309	378	422	\$	22.6	11.5	-6.0	-4.2	-10.0	-3.9							19.2	-1.7	22.4	8.3		
Panama	458	780	1,676	1,928	2,259		15.0	17.2	10.0	10.5	10.5	8.4		6.5	12.2	9.4			20.8	19.8	17.9	11.0		
South America	9,216	12,400	20,189	23,071	23,677																			
Argentina	2,904	2,729	4,942	5,354	4,887	\$	8.3	-8.7	-16.3	-16.4	-14.0	-18.5							-2.1	-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	0.8	0.0	0.5	2.1		14.4	-3.1	4.6			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	3.5	0.7	8.9	1.5							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	241	265	\$	10.7	9.9	3.4	5.3	1.6	3.2		2.7					26.5	6.2	-7.6	17.2		
Peru	837	1,308	2,008	2,360	2,657	\$	17.5	12.6	13.3	11.3	16.7	12.1							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	-7.8	-11.8	-22.5	0.5	8.9	-7.4	39.1	-0.8	0.2		-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 January 2014)

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

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

	Full year							Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)																
	Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013*	12/11	13*/12	Series	2013*												2012			
		(1000)						(%)			YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Africa		26,196	34,780	49,938	49,684	53,127	56,079	6.9	5.6		5.7	4.9	3.9	7.4	6.1	10.4	6.0	5.5	6.1	6.6	5.9	8.3	8.5	2.5		
North Africa		10,240	13,911	18,756	17,058	18,464	19,607	8.2	6.2		6.2	2.4	3.6	9.8	6.6	15.2	6.4	7.6	4.4	7.5	12.7	12.6	7.7	1.2		
Algeria	VF	866	1,443	2,070	2,395	2,634	..	10.0	..	VF											35.6	18.5	4.9	-9.3		
Morocco	TF	4,278	5,843	9,288	9,342	9,375	..	0.4	..	TF	6.8	3.4	-0.3	14.1		35.1	7.4	4.7	9.3		-4.8	0.8	2.4	1.3		
Sudan	TF	38	246	495	536	..	..	..	..	TF														
Tunisia	TF	5,058	6,378	6,902	4,785	5,950	6,269	24.4	5.3	TF	5.3	-1.6	8.6	5.1	6.8	-12.1	5.5	13.3	-3.7	9.0	52.8	35.4	19.1	7.1		
Subsaharan Africa		15,957	20,869	31,181	32,626	34,663	36,472	6.2	5.2		5.4	5.8	4.1	5.7	5.8	7.0	5.8	4.4	6.8	6.3	3.4	5.9	9.1	3.1		
Angola	TF	51	210	425	481	528	..	9.8	..	TF											5.1	25.6	18.7	-10.2		
Benin	TF	96	176	199	209	220	..	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	..	..	..	..	THS														
Burundi	TF	29	148	142	..	..	..	..	..	TF														
Cameroon	VF	..	..	573	604	817	..	35.3	..	THS														
Cape Verde	THS	115	198	336	428	482	..	12.6	..	THS	5.3	17.9	-3.3	-0.8							28.4	1.3	24.4	0.0		
Cent.Afr.Rep.	TF	11	12	54	..	..	..	..	..	TF														
Chad	THS	43	29	71	77	86	..	11.7	..	THS											74.6	15.8	3.0	-7.7		
Comoros	TF	24	26	15	19	..	..	..	..	TF														
Congo	THS	19	35	194	218	256	..	17.4	..	THS											29.6	28.5	15.3	13.8		
Côte d'Ivoire	VF	..	..	252	270	289	..	7.0	..	TF														
Dem.R.Congo	TF	103	61	81	186	..	..	..	..	TF														
Eritrea	VF	70	83	84	107	..	..	..	..	VF														
Ethiopia	TF	136	227	468	523	596	..	14.0	..	TF											5.9	12.8	21.1	16.4		
Gabon	TF	155	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF														
Gambia	TF	79	108	91	106	157	..	48.1	..	TF											37.7	105	33.7	40.8		
Ghana	TF	399	429	931	..	..	..	..	..	TF														
Guinea	TF	33	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF														
Kenya	TF	898	1,399	1,470	1,785	1,781	..	-0.3	..	VF(1)	-9.6	-18.4	-4.7								-0.3	7.3	-8.4	-2.7		
Lesotho	TF	..	..	414	398	422	..	6.1	..	VF											5.1	0.3	5.4	12.3
Madagascar	TF	160	277	196	225	256	..	13.7	..	TF	-23.7	-12.5	-29.8			-42.7					7.1	18.8	16.2	12.0		
Malawi	TF	228	438	746	767	..	..	..	..	TF														
Mali	TF	86	143	169	160	134	..	-16.3	..	THS																
Mauritius	TF	656	761	935	965	965	993	0.1	2.9	TF	2.9	1.5	0.3	6.9	3.0	11.5	8.4	2.8	5.5	1.4	-0.2	1.6	-0.6	-0.1		
Mozambique	TF	..	578	1,718	1,902	2,113	..	11.1	..	THS											-26.1	-12.9	-9.0	0.4		
Namibia	TF	656	778	984	1,027	..	..	..	..	TF														
Niger	TF	50	58	74	82	..	..	..	..	TF														
Nigeria	TF	813	1,010	1,555	715	..	..	..	..	TF														
Reunion	TF	430	409	421	471	447	..	-5.3	..	TF	-9.9	-9.9	-9.9								4.9	4.9	-12.8	-12.8		
Rwanda	TF	104	..	504	688	815	..	18.5	..	VF	13.8	20.7	7.0								20.6	19.6	28.8	8.2		
Sao Tome Pm	TF	7	16	8	12	..	..	..	..	TF														
Senegal	TF	389	769	900	1,001	..	..	..	..	TF*											-2.5	-9.3	11.6	-2.3
Seychelles	TF	130	129	175	194	208	230	7.0	10.7	TF	10.7	19.2	9.4	9.2	5.9	14.8	9.4	6.8	12.3	-0.2	8.8	5.3	5.4	8.3		
Sierra Leone	TF	16	40	39	52	60	..	13.9	..	TF											28.1	7.2	10.3	10.6		
South Africa	TF	5,872	7,369	8,074	8,339	9,188	..	10.2	..	TF	2.7	5.0	1.5	3.3		6.9	2.4	-2.6			10.5	10.5	11.0	8.9		
Swaziland	TF	281	837	1,078	880	1,093	..	24.2	..	VF	1.9	0.3	3.0	7.2		13.0	10.9	-9.4	-0.9		-4.4	-7.7	-3.8	0.5		
Tanzania	TF	459	590	754	843	1,043	..	23.7	..	VF																
Togo	THS	60	81	202	300	235	..	-21.7	..	THS																
Uganda	TF	193	468	946	1,151	1,197	..	4.0	..	TF											10.0	0.8	12.9	-7.2		
Zambia	TF	457	669	815	920	859	..	-6.7	..	TF											-4.0	-6.2	-6.2	-9.6		
Zimbabwe	VF	1,967	1,559	2,239	2,423	1,794	..	-26.0	..	VF	12.5	18.7	6.8								-32.4	-14.7	-12.0	-26.2		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

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

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

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

	Full year (US\$)					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of the previous year)																	
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012*	series	11/10	12/11	2013*											2012*			
									(million)	(%)	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Africa	10,325	21,987	30,390	32,692	34,151																		
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	0.0	-1.8	2.5	2.7		-1.8	1.9	-14.7		-1.6	-3.3	-6.2	5.9		
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	1.5						28.2	67.3	22.7	13.6		
Subsaharan Africa	6,504	14,950	20,729	23,103	24,117																		
Angola	18	88	719	647	706	\$	-10.1	9.3															
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	1	2	2	2		45.3	-31.3															
Cameroon	57	175	159	409	349		145	-7.7															
Cape Verde	41	123	278	369	414		26.5	21.6	6.7	15.6	7.2	-1.8						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	58	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							7.1	18.8	16.2	12.0
Malawi	25	29	33	34	34		6.4	..															
Mali	40	148	283	267	..		-10.1	..															
Mauritius	542	871	1,282	1,488	1,477		8.3	3.9	-9.7	-12.4	2.2	-16.1		-6.3	-16.7			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	8.9	9.0	11.0	6.9						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	11.4	1.4	23.7							22.0	-2.9	17.6	11.3		
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	50	21	30		-58.3	62.3															
Tanzania	377	824	1,255	1,353	1,564	\$	7.9	15.5	8.6	4.9	6.4	12.6						20.6	33.6	26.6	26.6		
Togo	8	20	66	79	..		14.9	..															
Uganda	165	380	784	959	1,135	\$	22.4	18.4	-1.2	-4.0	-7.8	6.1						20.5	27.3	25.4	4.2		
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 January 2014)

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

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

Full year							Change		Monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)																
Series	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013*	12/11	13/12	Series	2013*												2012			
						(1000)		(%)		YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Middle East		24,090	36,339	58,215	54,660	51,796	51,929	-5.2	0.3		0.3	18.9	10.2	-20.6	-6.8	-17.9	-19.8	-12.8	-4.5	0.5	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	9,174	17.9	-18.1	VF	-17.9	14.6	11.6	-46.4	-41.1	-45.6	-69.7	-52.0	-39.0	-30.7	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	..	5.1	..	TF	-6.5	-0.6	-6.9	-10.4		8.3	-3.8				5.5	14.4	1.0	0.5	
Kuwait	THS	78	104	207	269	300	..	11.6	..	THS											26.0	16.7	-0.2	7.2	
Lebanon	TF	742	1,140	2,168	1,655	1,365	..	-17.5	..	TF	-7.3	-12.5	-12.9	-4.9		19.5	-13.4	11.2	8.5		-7.9	-7.6	-25.9	-26.2	
Oman	TF	571	896	..	..	..	..	..	..	THS*	6.3	3.5	5.8	0.9		3.4	4.2	27.2	6.3		14.1	12.9	-3.2	2.0
Palestine	THS	310	88	522	449	490	..	9.3	..	THS	4.2	3.2	5.6	3.4		5.4	0.2				-13.0	17.9	26.3	10.2	
Qatar	TF	378	913	1,519	2,527	1,170	..	n/a	..	THS															
Saudi Arabia	TF	6,585	8,037	10,850	17,498	14,276	..	-18.4	..	TF	-7.2	23.8	1.9	-42.2		-57.3	-29.5	-16.6			27.7	-25.2	-37.1	-15.2	
Syria	TF	2,100	3,571	8,546	5,070	..	..	..	..	VF														
Untd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	3,131	5,833	7,432	8,129	8,977	..	10.4	..	THS	10.4	11.1	12.5	7.3		30.0	11.6				10.2	11.5	8.7	11.2	
Yemen	TF	73	336	1,025	829	1,174	..	41.6	..	TF											29.9	91.0	36.3	21.8	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO January 2014)

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

(2) Dubai only

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

	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	Q4	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Middle East	16,760	26,599	52,016	46,012	47,979																			
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	-40.2	23.3	-28.4	-64.7	-71.2							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	-5.8	1.7	-7.4	-10.1								6.6	30.1	16.2	8.7	
Kuwait	98	164	290	319	425		6.0	35.2	-25.0	-22.2	-27.6													
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	755	\$	19.2	-5.0																
Qatar	128	760	584	1,170	2,857		100	144	26.9	48.6	21.1	17.3								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 January 2014)

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

Passenger air transport worldwide and by region of airline domicile, preliminary data full year 2013

	Total				of which:			
	Revenue Passenger-Km (RPK)		ASK	LF	International		Domestic	
	change	share			change	share	change	share
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
World	5.2	100	4.6	79.1	5.2	99	5.1	100
North America	2.2	26	1.9	83.0	2.6	14	1.9	46
Latin America & Caribbean	6.3	5	5.0	76.1	8.6	4	4.2	7
Europe	3.8	27	2.6	79.9	3.8	38	3.7	8
Asia and Pacific	7.2	31	6.7	77.2	5.2	27	9.6	37
Middle East	11.2	9	11.5	76.9	10.9	13	16.1	1
Africa	7.0	2	5.2	69.6	7.4	3	4.2	1

ASK: capacity in available seat-kilometres performed; LF: load factor

Source: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

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



		2013				2014
		Jan-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Expected departures
						Jan-Apr
Total						
	International	33	16	29	52	10.2
	Within same region	36	21	31	54	11.0
	Other regions	28	09	25	50	9.4
	Africa & Middle East	20	13	-16	66	14.6
	Europe	55	23	66	67	11.5
	Asia and the Pacific	22	05	17	43	7.5
	Americas	16	-02	20	27	7.4
from:	Africa & Middle East					
	International	75	74	73	78	9.1
	Within same region	86	108	79	73	9.2
	Other regions	67	49	69	81	9.1
	Europe	115	128	112	108	9.8
	Asia and the Pacific	44	12	46	71	9.0
	Americas	26	10	32	33	7.3
from:	Europe					
	International	25	12	24	39	7.9
	Within same region	24	09	23	38	8.0
	Other regions	27	15	25	40	7.8
	Africa & Middle East	48	50	38	56	9.2
	Asia and the Pacific	26	15	23	39	6.5
	Americas	15	-08	18	31	8.7
from:	Asia and the Pacific					
	International	20	00	05	56	8.9
	Within same region	24	02	11	58	8.2
	Other regions	13	-04	-03	52	10.2
	Africa & Middle East	-14	-28	-85	86	26.2
	Europe	42	19	53	47	4.4
	Americas	16	10	21	16	3.8
from:	Americas					
	International	35	10	37	57	15.4
	Within same region	51	30	52	70	17.3
	Other regions	15	-21	21	39	12.5
	Africa & Middle East	15	19	-12	44	12.5
	Europe	32	-30	52	55	17.1
	Asia and the Pacific	-08	-19	-26	19	8.8

Source: ForwardKeys® for UNWTO

Air transport booking data

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

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

Methodological Note

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

The UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index

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

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

How to read this data

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

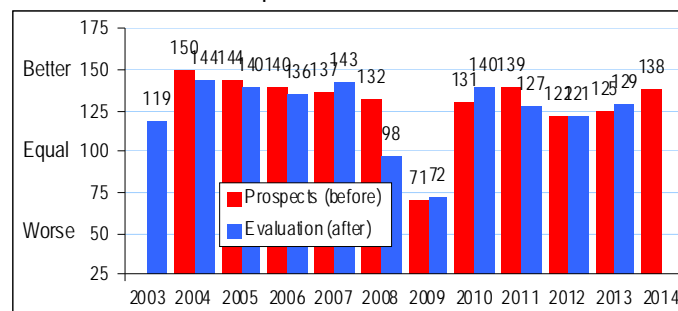
- What is your assessment of tourism performance in your destination or business for the four months just ended (or about to end) as against what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?
- What are the tourism prospects of your destination or business in the coming four months compared with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

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

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

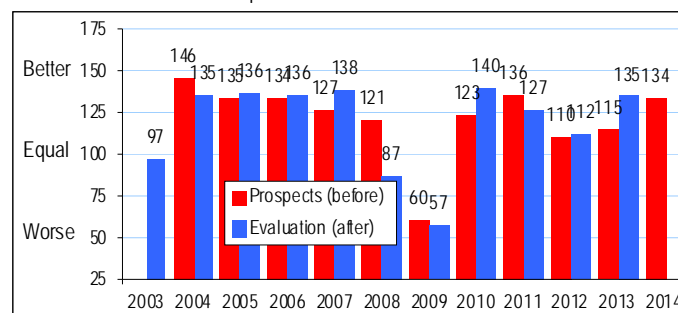
For this edition responses have been received from experts based in Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba,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

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: World



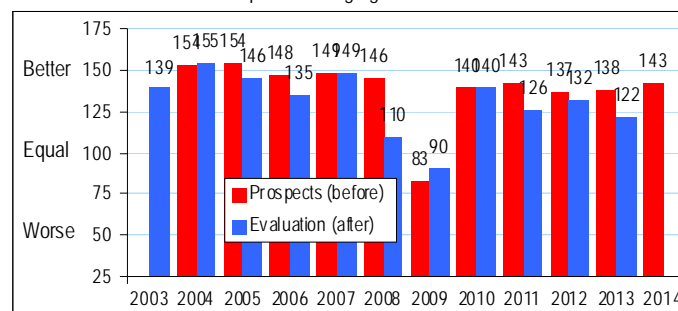
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Advanced economies



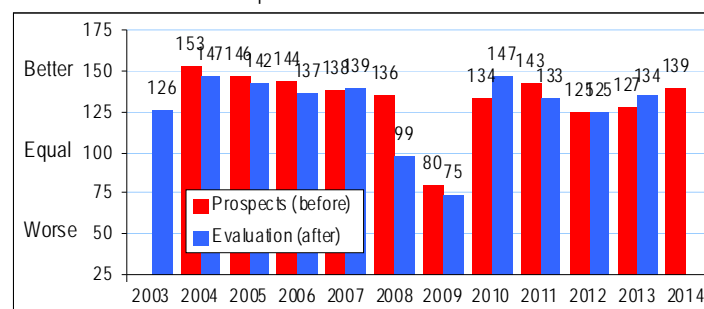
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Emerging economies



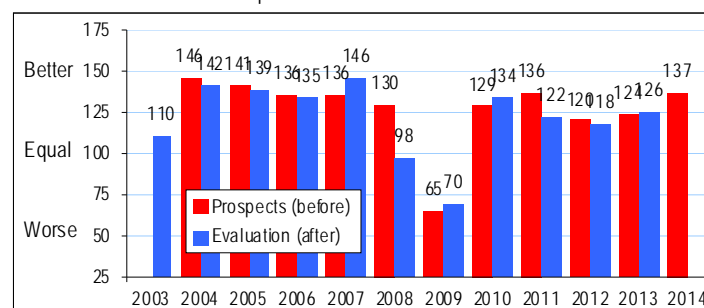
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Public



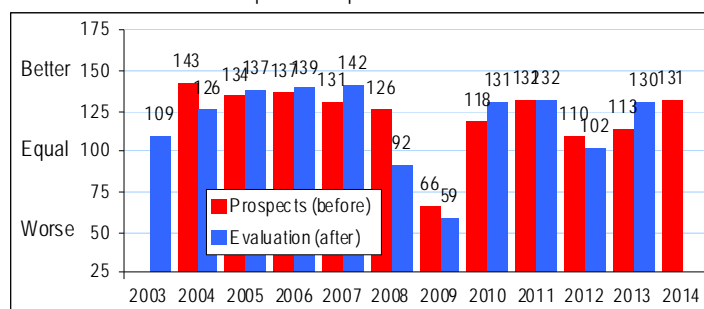
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Private



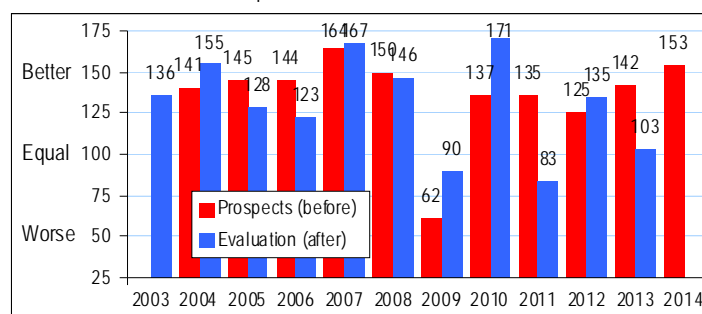
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Europe



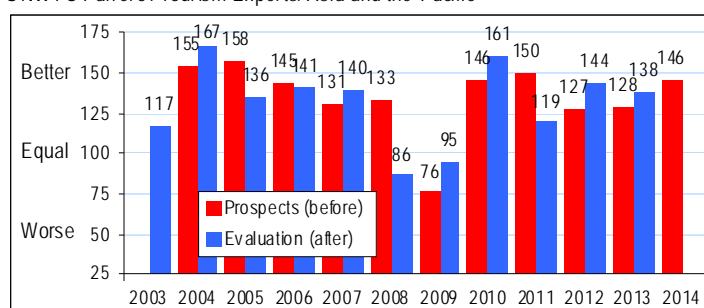
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Middle East



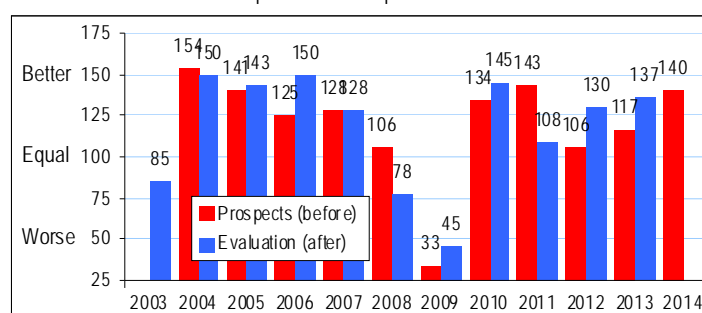
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Asia and the Pacific



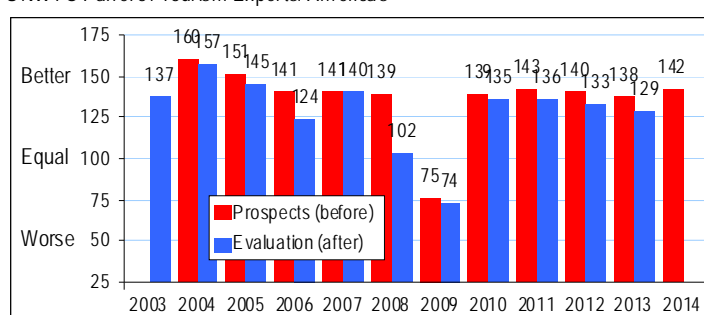
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Global Operators



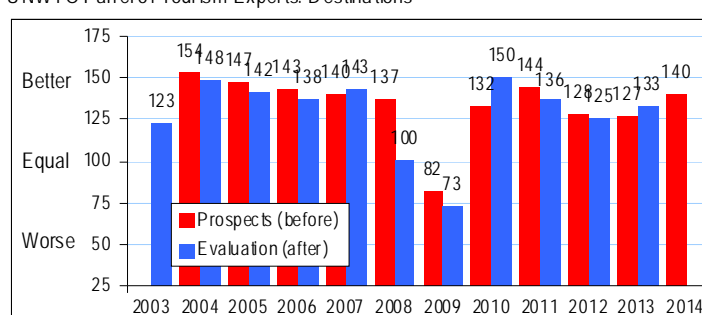
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Americas



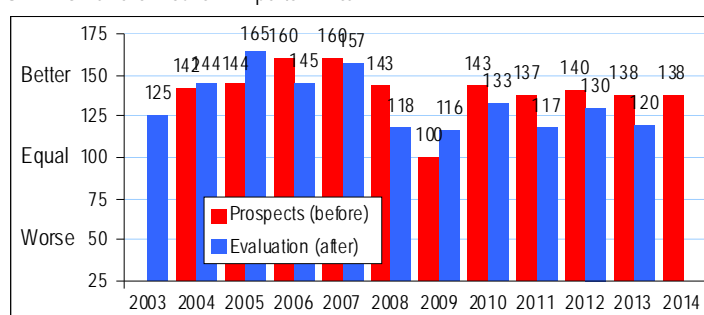
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Destinations



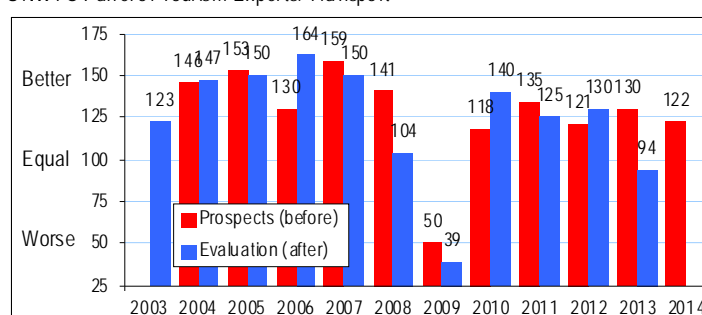
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Africa



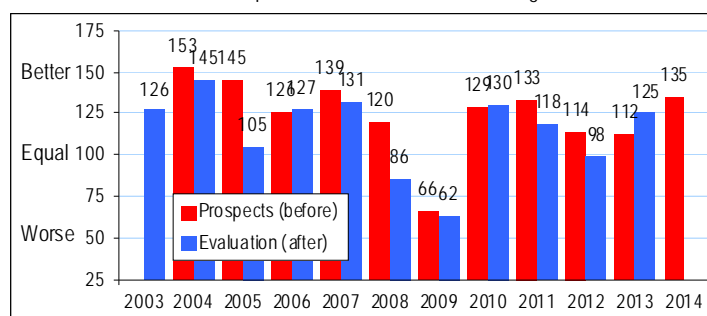
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Transport



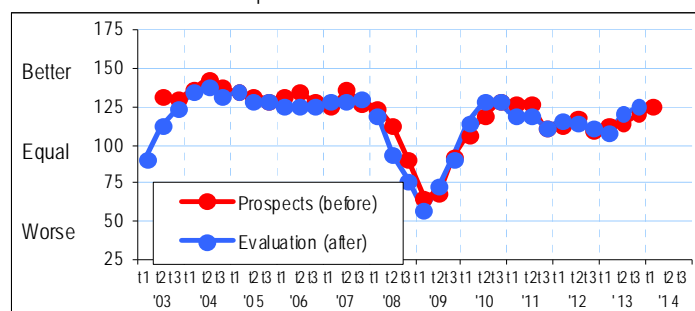
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Accommodation & Catering



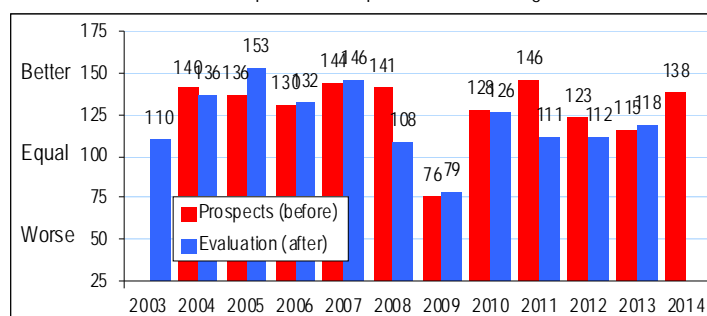
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: World



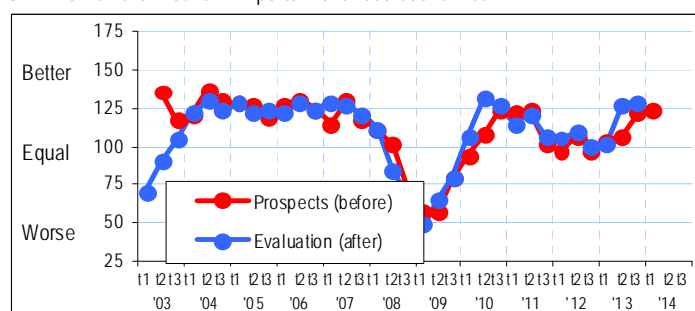
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Tour Operators & Travel Agencies



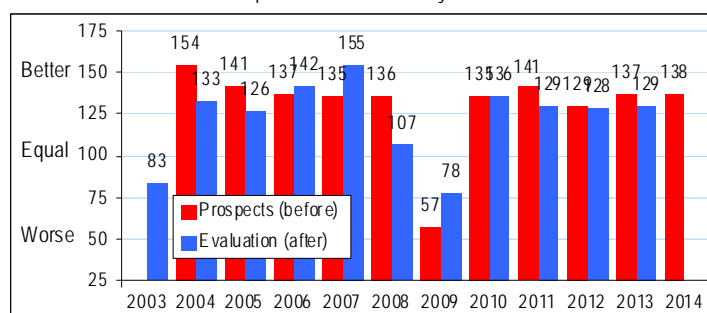
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Advanced economies



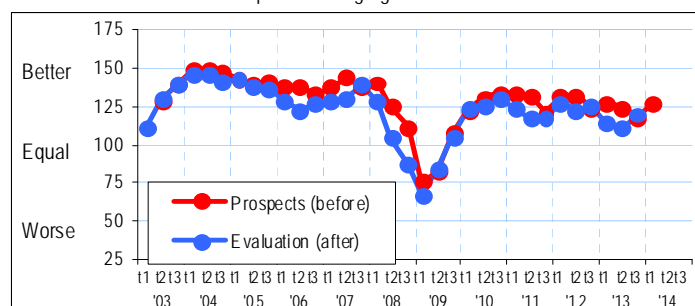
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: General Industry Bodies & Other



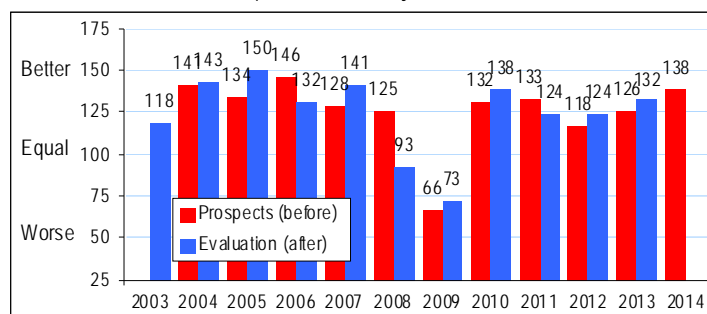
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Emerging economies



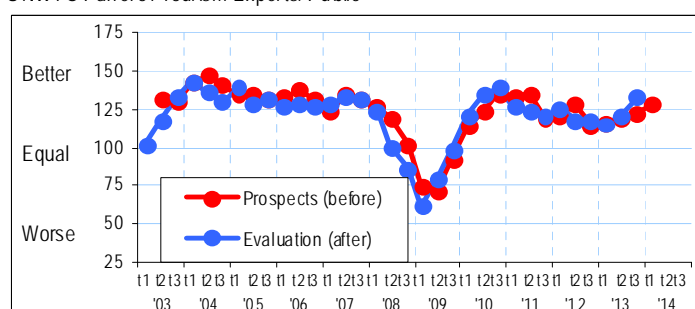
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Consultancy, Research & Media



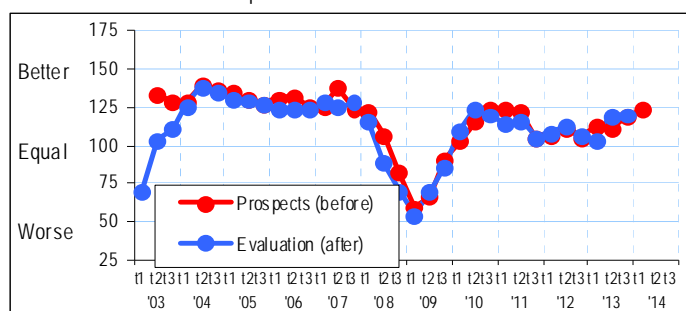
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Public



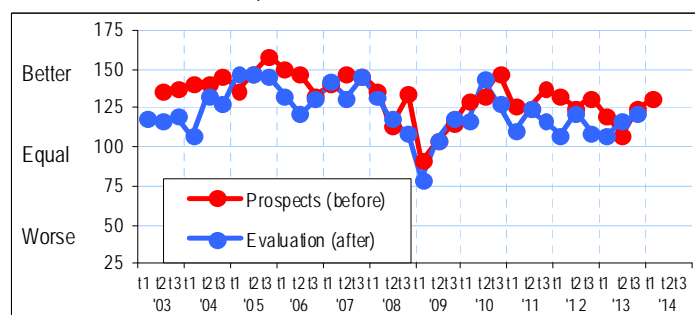
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Private



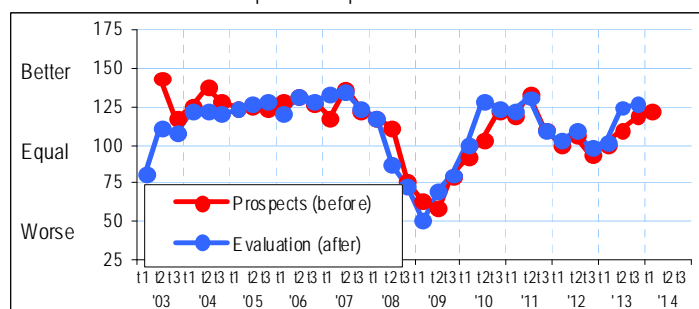
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Africa



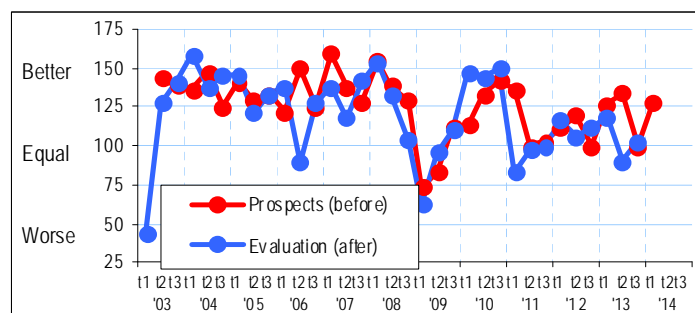
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Europe



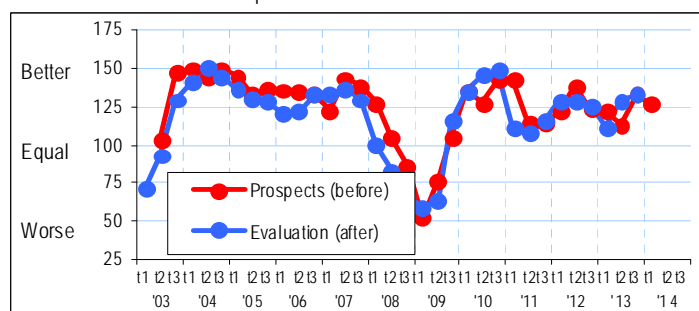
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Middle East



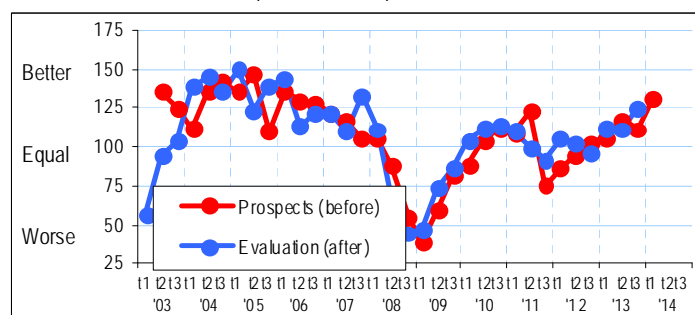
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Asia and the Pacific



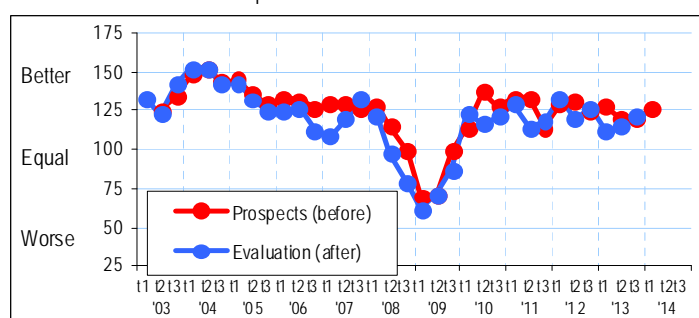
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Global Operators



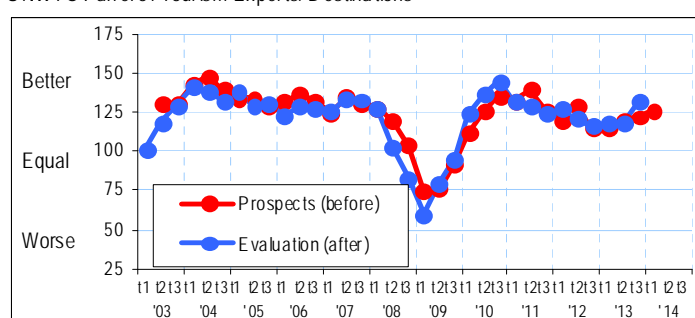
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Americas



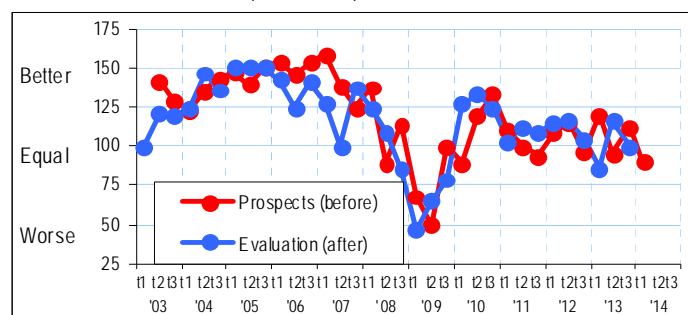
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Destinations



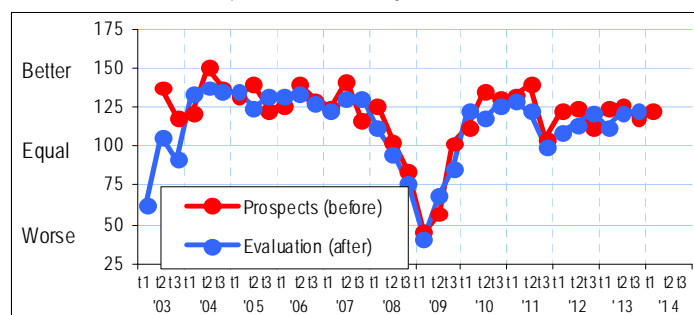
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Transport



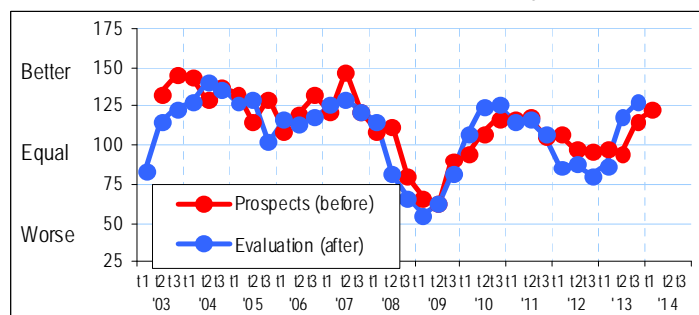
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: General Industry Bodies & Other



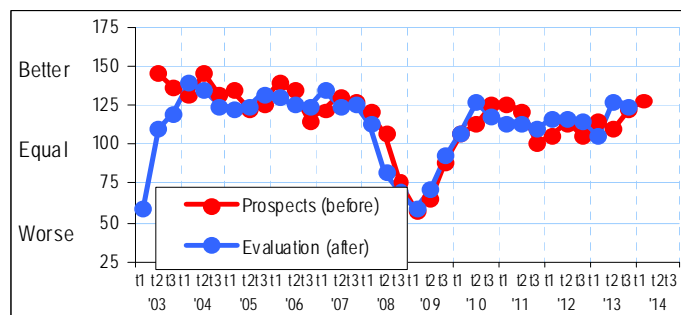
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Accommodation & Catering



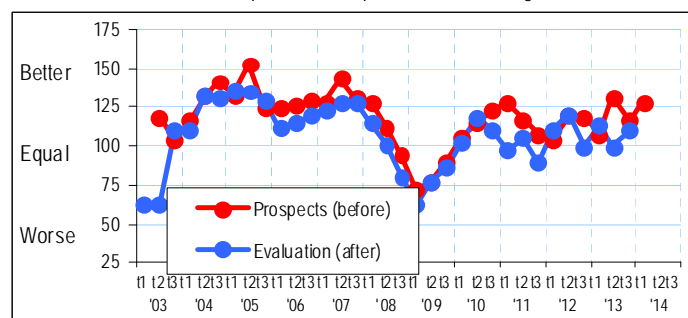
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UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Consultancy, Research & Media



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Tour Operators & Travel Agencies



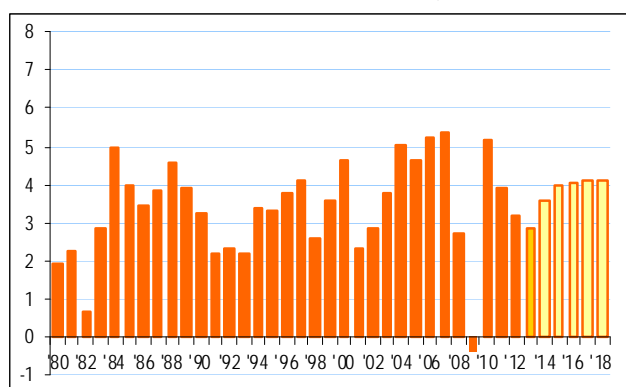
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

	Population	GDP	/capita	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)														
	million	US\$ bn	US\$	Change over previous year					Current projections						Trend ¹			Average
	2012	2012	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*	12-11	13*-12	14*-13*	1995-2012
World (PPP ² 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)¹ Percentage points change to previous year: -- < -1 ; - [-1,-0.2] ; = [-0.2,0.2] ; + [0.2,1] ; ++ >1² Purchasing power parity**World**

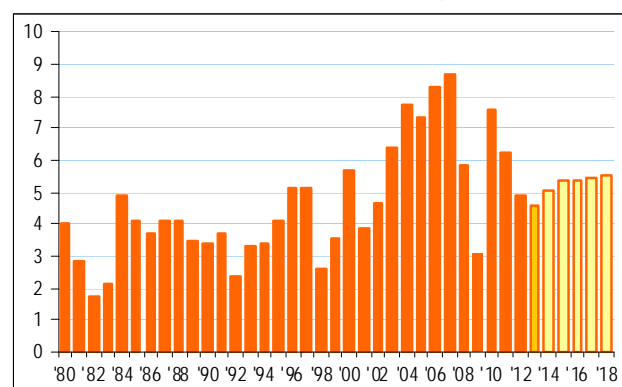
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Emerging market and developing countries

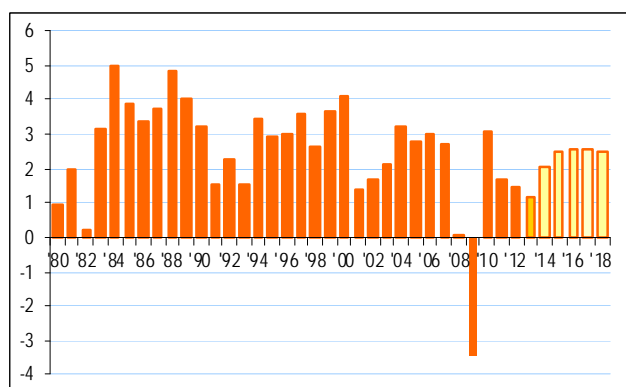
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Advanced economies

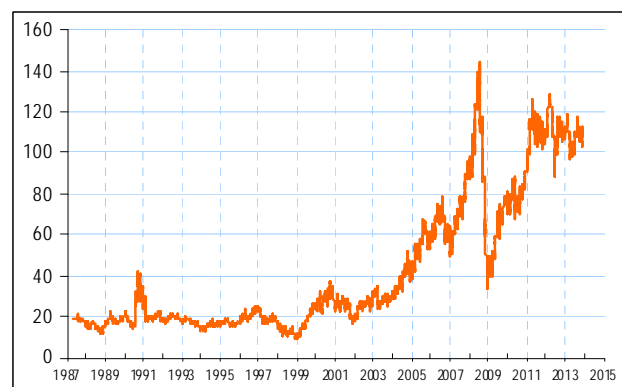
Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund

Crude Oil Spot Price Brent (daily)

(US\$ per barrel)



Source: US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration

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

	Population	GDP	/capita	Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), constant prices (%)																
	million	US\$ bn	US\$	Change over previous year							Current projections					Trend ¹			Average	
				2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*	12-11	13*-12	14*-13*	1995-2012		
																			2012	2012	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)

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

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

	Employment, million persons	Unemployment rate (%)								Current projections				Trend ¹				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)¹ percentage points change to previous year: ++ < -0.5; + [-0.5,-0.1]; = [-0.1,0.1]; - [0.1,0.5]; -- > 0.5



World Tourism Organization **UNWTO** Publications

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

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

Available in English, French, Spanish and Russian



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.

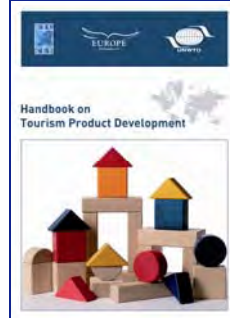
Available in English



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.

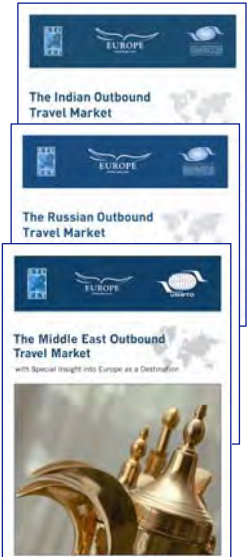
Available in English



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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