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# World Tourism Barometer

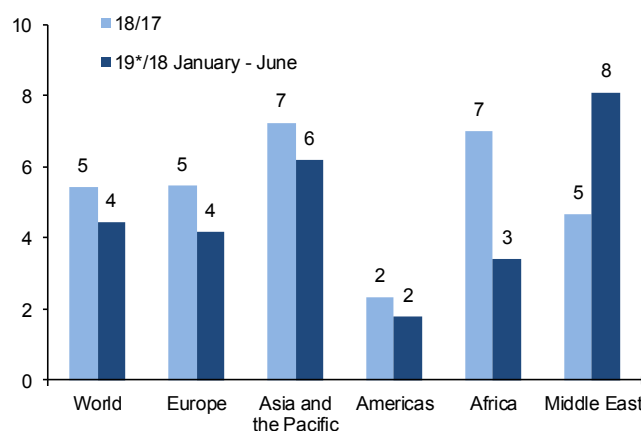
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## International arrivals grew 4% in the first half of 2019

- International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) grew 4% in January-June 2019 compared to the same period last year. Results are in line with historical trends.
- Growth was led by the Middle East (+8%) and Asia and the Pacific (+6%), followed by Europe (+4%). Africa (+3%) and the Americas (+2%) enjoyed more moderate growth in the first half of 2019.
- By subregions, the Caribbean (+11%) showed the highest growth, followed by North Africa (+9%), South Asia and North-East Asia (both +7%)
- Confidence in global tourism performance remains positive yet cautious and with signs of moderate growth for the remainder of the year according to the latest UNWTO Confidence Index.
- So far, growth has been driven by a strong economy, affordable air travel, increased air connectivity and visa facilitation. Yet, weaker economic indicators, the prolonged uncertainty about Brexit, trade and technological tensions and rising geopolitical challenges, start to take a toll on business and consumer confidence.

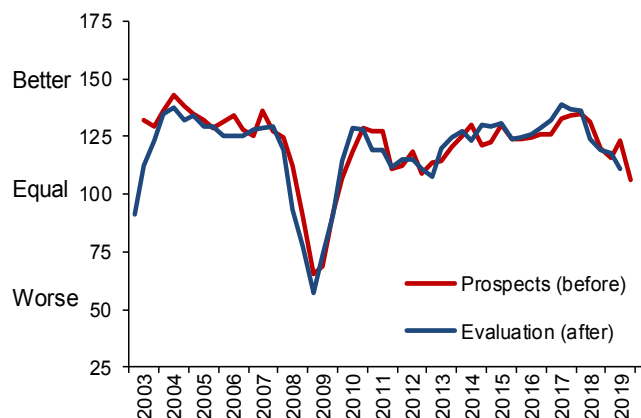
International Tourist Arrivals

(% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © \* Provisional data

UNWTO Confidence Index: World



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Note: The Confidence Index reflects perceived tourism performance in the past 4 months (Evaluation) and expected performance in the next 4 months (Prospects), whether equal (100), better (above 100) or worse performance (below 100).

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The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the United Nations specialized agency mandated with the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.

UNWTO's membership includes 158 countries, 6 Associate Members, two Permanent Observers, and over 500 Affiliate Members representing the private sector, educational institutions, tourism associations and local tourism authorities.

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### About the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

The *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is a publication of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) that monitors short-term tourism trends on a regular basis to provide global tourism stakeholders with up-to-date analysis on international tourism.

The information is updated several times a year and includes an analysis of the latest data on tourism destinations (inbound tourism) and source markets (outbound tourism). The Barometer also includes a Confidence Index based on the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts survey, which provides an evaluation of recent performance and short-term prospects on international tourism.

The UNWTO Secretariat wishes to express its gratitude to those who have contributed to the production of this *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*, in particular to institutions that supplied data, and to the members of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts for their valuable feedback and analysis.

This report was prepared by the **UNWTO Tourism Market Intelligence and Competitiveness Department**, under the supervision of Sandra Carvão, Chief of the Department. Contributors include (in alphabetical order): Fernando Alonso, Julia Baunemann, Michel Julian, Lili Kfoury and Javier Ruescas.

For more information including copies of previous issues, please visit:

<http://marketintelligence.unwto.org/content/unwto-world-tourism-barometer>

**We welcome your comments and suggestions at [barom@unwto.org](mailto:barom@unwto.org).**

Data collection for this issue was closed in early September 2019.

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* with more comprehensive results by country is scheduled to be published in November 2019.

Pages 1-5 of this document constitute the **Excerpt** of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*. The full document is available free of charge for UNWTO Members and subscribers from the UNWTO elibrary at <http://marketintelligence.unwto.org/content/unwto-world-tourism-barometer>. This release is available in English, while the Statistical Annex is provided in English, French, Spanish and Russian.

## International tourist arrivals: January-June 2019

### International arrivals up 4% in the first six months of 2019

- International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) grew 4% in January-June 2019 compared to the same period last year, according to available data.
- UNWTO estimates that destinations worldwide received 671 million international tourist arrivals in the first half of 2019, about 29 million more than in the same period of 2018.
- This represents a continuation of the 5% growth recorded in 2018, though more in line with the annual average of 4% of the last ten years (2008-2018).
- Growth was led by the Middle East (+8%) and Asia and the Pacific (+6%). International arrivals in Europe (+4%) grew in line with the world average, while Africa (+3%) and the Americas (+2%) saw more moderate growth.
- The first half of the year accounts for about 45% of total annual volume of international arrivals and includes the winter season in the Northern Hemisphere, the summer season in the Southern Hemisphere, the Chinese New Year, Easter and the start of the summer season in the Northern Hemisphere, among other peak travel periods.
- Growth to date is in line with UNWTO's forecast of 3% to 4% for the year 2019, as reported in the January edition of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*.

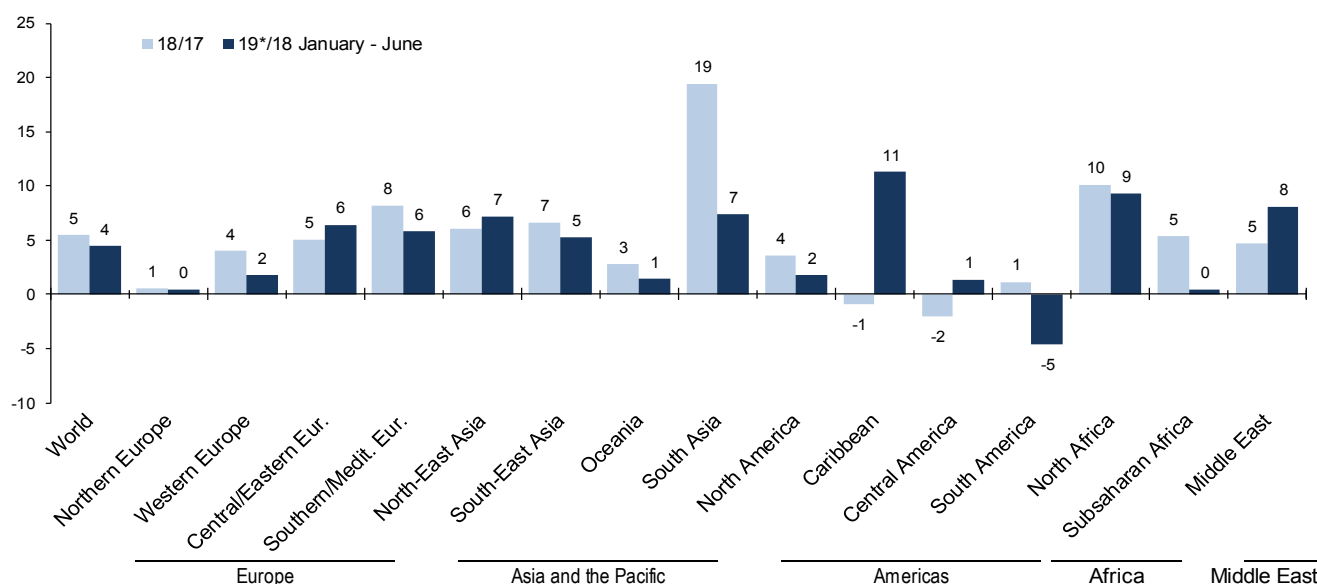
A total of 130 countries have so far reported data on international tourist arrivals for three or more months of 2019. Of these, 72% reported an increase in arrivals and 28% posted a decrease.

### International passenger traffic demand grew in line with international arrivals

- International air passenger traffic, measured in revenue passenger kilometres (RPK) saw a similar pattern to that of international tourists, with a 4.7% increase in the first half of 2019, according to the **International Air Transport Association (IATA)**. All regions contributed positively to the first half of 2019 growth rate, most notably Asia and the Pacific, Europe and to a lesser extent North America.
- Data by **ForwardKeys** shows that international departures based on air bookings in January-April 2019 (+4%) and during May-August 2019 (+5%) were also in line with the growth seen in international tourist arrivals. Departures from Asia and the Pacific showed the highest growth among regions in both periods. Expected international departures worldwide for the September to December months remain upbeat (+8%).

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)





### Downside risks on the horizon

- Confidence in global tourism remains positive yet cautious with signs of more moderate growth for the remainder of the year, according to the latest UNWTO Confidence Index.
- Global economic growth remains subdued, according to the International Monetary Fund's *World Economic Outlook* update of July 2019. Global growth is projected at 3.2% for 2019, improving to 3.5% in 2020 (0.1 percentage point lower for both years than in the April 2019 WEO forecast).
- Growth in advanced economies is projected at 1.9% in 2019, with positive output in the United States but weak growth in the euro area including a potential risk of recession in Germany, the world's third largest tourism spender. Emerging markets are projected to grow at 4.1% in 2019, with slightly slower but still robust growth in China and India, and sluggish performance in major Latin American economies.
- Against this backdrop, oil prices (Brent) have eased back from the most recent high of USD 67 per barrel according to the International Energy Agency (IEA) and oil demand growth estimates have been revised downwards for 2019.
- Prolonged uncertainty about Brexit, intensified trade and technological tensions between the United States and China, and rising geopolitical challenges may take a toll on business and consumer confidence in certain countries or regions.
- Uncertainty derived from Brexit could lead consumers to adopt a wait-and-see attitude, which could affect travel bookings. As an indirect impact, the depreciation of the pound sterling and a slower UK economy could lead to rising demand for more price competitive destinations outside the European Union.
- While the ultimate form of Brexit remains highly uncertain, Brexit extension provides certainty that all existing travel arrangements with EU will continue until at least 31 October, according to the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA). The European Parliament has confirmed that UK travellers would not need a visa to travel to the EU after Brexit for short-term business or leisure trips, even if the UK leaves without a deal. UK citizens will be able to visit the EU for up to 90 days within a 180-day period without a visa.

#### Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals

	Change			average a year	2019 Projection (issued January)
	2016	2017	2018*	2008-2018	from
<b>World</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>+3% to +4%</b>
Europe	2.5%	8.6%	5.5%	3.6%	+3% to +4%
Asia and the Pacific	7.7%	5.7%	7.2%	6.4%	+5% to +6%
Americas	3.7%	4.7%	2.3%	3.8%	+2% to +3%
Africa	8.0%	8.5%	7.0%	4.3%	+3% to +5%
Middle East	-4.8%	4.0%	4.7%	1.6%	+4% to +6%

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

## International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	Monthly/quarterly data series																
						Share	Change		% change over same period of previous year								
							(million)	(%)	(%)	2019*							
	2005	2010	2015	2017	2018*	2018*				17/16	18*/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar
World	809	952	1,196	1,329	1,401	100	7.1	5.4	4.4	3.4	5.3	3.9	4.1	2.2	7.3	3.2	5.7
Advanced economies <sup>1</sup>	470	515	655	731	762	54.4	6.4	4.3	3.2	2.2	4.0	3.3	2.3	1.1	6.6	2.2	3.6
Emerging economies <sup>1</sup>	340	437	541	598	639	45.6	7.9	6.8	5.8	4.5	7.1	4.4	5.9	3.4	8.1	4.5	8.5
By UNWTO regions:																	
Europe	453.1	486.4	605.0	673.4	710.1	50.7	8.6	5.5	4.2	2.8	5.0	2.9	3.3	2.2	7.9	2.0	5.6
Northern Europe	54.9	57.0	70.1	78.4	78.9	5.6	6.0	0.5	0.4	1.9	-0.6	5.2	-1.6	2.1	-2.0	-1.8	1.4
Western Europe	141.7	154.4	181.5	192.7	200.4	14.3	6.1	4.0	1.8	-2.0	4.4	-0.4	-0.5	-4.4	12.2	-1.0	3.4
Central/Eastern Eur.	95.5	98.1	122.2	134.7	141.5	10.1	5.7	5.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.9	7.6	5.8	5.7	6.7	6.8
Southern/Medit. Eur.	161.1	176.9	231.1	267.5	289.4	20.7	12.9	8.2	5.8	5.1	6.2	3.0	5.8	6.0	9.0	2.7	7.5
- of which EU-28	367.6	382.2	478.6	539.4	563.0	40.2	7.7	4.4	2.8	1.7	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.0	6.7	0.6	3.9
Asia and the Pacific	154.1	208.2	284.6	324.2	347.6	24.8	5.7	7.2	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.7	4.8	6.8	7.0	5.3
North-East Asia	85.9	111.5	142.1	159.5	169.2	12.1	3.4	6.1	7.2	7.6	6.8	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.5	8.3	5.5
South-East Asia	49.0	70.5	104.2	120.6	128.6	9.2	8.9	6.6	5.2	4.3	6.3	3.6	5.9	3.6	7.2	6.1	5.5
Oceania	10.9	11.5	14.3	16.6	17.0	1.2	6.1	2.8	1.4	-0.3	3.6	3.2	0.1	-3.8	4.6	5.5	0.9
South Asia	8.3	14.7	24.0	27.5	32.8	2.3	6.2	19.4	7.3	8.2	6.2	12.7	9.3	2.6	9.1	3.2	6.1
Americas	133.3	150.4	194.1	210.8	215.7	15.4	4.7	2.3	1.8	-0.4	4.0	0.7	-0.5	-1.3	6.4	2.5	3.2
North America	89.9	99.5	127.8	137.1	142.1	10.1	4.3	3.6	1.8	-0.6	3.9	0.6	-0.3	-2.0	5.9	2.2	3.7
Caribbean	18.8	19.5	24.1	26.0	25.8	1.8	3.1	-0.9	11.3	14.8	7.5	17.5	16.4	11.2	14.6	8.3	0.0
Central America	6.3	7.8	10.2	11.1	10.9	0.8	4.6	-2.0	1.4	-2.1	5.7	5.0	-2.1	-8.8	7.9	0.5	8.2
South America	18.3	23.6	31.9	36.6	37.0	2.6	7.7	1.2	-4.6	-7.9	0.9	-7.8	-9.9	-5.9	1.6	-0.5	1.6
Africa	34.8	50.4	53.5	62.7	67.1	4.8	8.5	7.0	3.4	2.1	4.7	2.9	4.1	-0.3	7.4	-1.0	7.2
North Africa	13.9	19.7	18.0	21.7	23.9	1.7	14.7	10.1	9.3	8.9	9.6	13.7	12.2	2.4	14.4	-2.0	14.8
Subsaharan Africa	20.8	30.7	35.5	41.1	43.3	3.1	5.5	5.4	0.4	-0.8	1.8	-1.1	0.5	-1.7	3.4	-0.4	2.5
Middle East	34.0	56.1	58.3	57.7	60.4	4.3	4.0	4.7	8.1	7.4	8.8	8.3	11.8	2.9	6.2	4.4	17.5

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

<sup>1</sup> Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2017, page 175, at [www.imf.org/external/hs/cs.aspx?id=29](http://www.imf.org/external/hs/cs.aspx?id=29).

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

## Regional insights

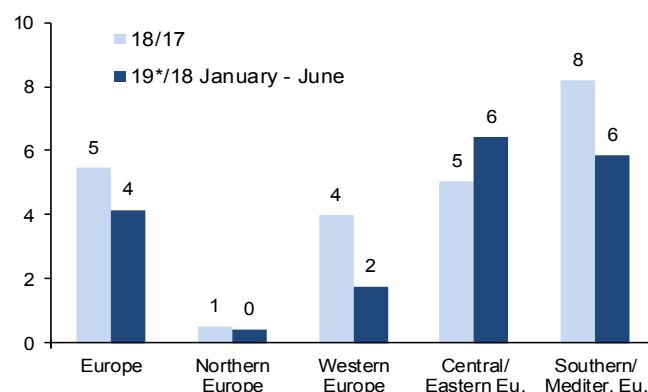
### Europe

- International arrivals in **Europe** grew 4% in the first six months of 2019, compared to the same period last year, after a remarkable 6% increase in the full-year 2018 and 9% in 2017. A positive first quarter 2019 was followed by an above-average second quarter with strong months of April (+8%) and June (+6%), reflecting a busy Easter and start of the summer season in the world's most visited region. Intraregional demand fueled much of this growth, though performance among major European source markets was uneven, amid weakening economies. Demand from overseas source markets such as the United States, China, Japan and countries from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) also contributed to overall results.
- Central and Eastern Europe and Southern Mediterranean Europe (both +6%) led results. Growth in Western Europe (+2%) was comparatively more moderate and Northern Europe (+0%) was flat.
- Bookings out of the United Kingdom were modest in view of the Brexit impasse and slowdown in the UK economy. British travel group Thomas Cook announced major losses in the first half of 2019 partly due to UK customers delaying their holidays as a result of Brexit. The opening of new routes in Europe has offset the lower capacity resulting from the collapse of several European airlines such as WOW air, Primera Air and Cobalt Air in 2018, and Germania and Flybmi in 2019.
- According to **STR** hotel market data, Europe's hotel industry reported growth in the Average Daily Rate (ADR) and the Revenue per Available Room (RevPAR) during the first semester of 2019. Meetings, exhibitions and sports and cultural events contributed to these results. Occupancy remained stable as demand kept up with the supply increase. ADR and RevPAR both increased by 3%, with strongest performance by hotels in Southern Europe.
- **IATA** data on air passenger transport showed a 6% increase in international revenue passenger kilometers (RPK) for airlines operating in Europe. The solid performance comes against a backdrop of slowing economic activity and declining business

confidence in both the euro area and UK over recent months. The air passenger traffic within Europe posted the highest RPK growth rate among key routes in the first half 2019, thanks to stronger GDP growth in peripheral markets and price stimulation associated with LCC expansion. Europe to North America routes were also strong.

- Air booking data by **Forwardkeys** shows that international departures from Europe grew an average 4% in the first six months of 2019. Departures to Africa and the Middle East were particularly strong in May-August. Prospects for the last four months of the year are bullish and point to robust growth from within the region as well as to Africa and the Middle East, and to Asia and the Pacific.

International Tourist Arrivals, Europe (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

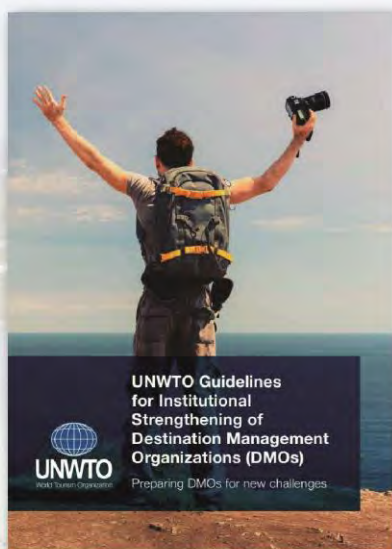
\* Provisional data

### Subregional analysis

- International arrivals in **Central and Eastern Europe** grew 6% in the first six months of 2019, based on data reported by countries in the subregion. Results across destinations are mixed as outbound travel from Russia has slowed down to some destinations. Hungary benefitted from improved air connectivity while Georgia recorded growth from European Union source markets, as well as from emerging markets in Asia and the Middle East. Lithuania, Slovakia and Kazakhstan recorded above-average results. Ukraine saw inbound growth from Western Europe, the United States and China.

- The Russian Federation, host of the 23rd UNWTO General Assembly in early September, will introduce free e-visas for the Saint Petersburg area from October onwards.
- **Southern Mediterranean Europe** (+6%) continued to show remarkable performance, yet somewhat less bullish than in previous years. With the delay of Brexit to October 31, several destinations saw arrivals from the British market pick up. The lower value of the pound may favor travel to price competitive destinations outside the euro area while limiting spending in those with strong currencies. Tourists are also returning back to destinations of the Mediterranean such as Egypt and Tunisia.
- Balkan destinations showed upbeat results, with Montenegro in the lead with 26% growth through July 2019, benefitting from an increase in arrivals from Japan. Other destinations such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Israel and San Marino also recorded double-digit growth as they portray themselves as attractive alternatives to more congested areas. Croatia and Slovenia also saw increases in arrivals, as well as Serbia which has become a fast-growing destination for Chinese travelers thanks to visa-free entry.
- The more mature destinations in the Mediterranean reported positive results with particularly robust growth in Italy and Portugal, both in arrivals and receipts. The opening of new regional and interregional air routes benefitted Portugal and Malta, while other destinations in the region also saw an increase in arrivals from emerging source markets, mostly from Asia and the Pacific. Spain, the largest destination in the area saw more moderate rates through July.
- Spain saw a slight decline in international arrivals from its main source markets the United Kingdom and France, but inbound flows from the United States grew in double-digits. Spain grew also in value as international tourism receipts were up 4% in real terms through June. Arrivals in Greece were slightly down after several years of solid growth, but tourism earnings increased strongly. Turkey continued to show strong results with the support of robust demand from Russia.
- International tourist arrivals in **Western Europe** increased by 2% in the first half of 2019. Monthly data reported by France, the world's top destination, indicates flat growth in arrivals through April, with a negative first quarter and a pick-up in April. Data from statistics office INSEE shows that in the first three months of 2019, the number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation by non-residents in France fell by 5% compared to the same period last year, particularly from the UK market. Other larger destinations such as Austria and the Netherlands recorded growth above the subregion's average, while Germany and Switzerland showed more moderate performance.
- In **Northern Europe** (+0%), data available shows mixed results across destinations. Ireland, Finland and Norway recorded growth in international arrivals in the first half of 2019. Iceland reported a minor decrease, following several years of strong double-digit growth. Increasing prices and lower seat capacity after the bankruptcy of Iceland's WOW air has slowed growth in arrivals. Experts noted a return to more sustainable tourism levels in the island.
- The United Kingdom, the largest subregion's destination, reported a 3% decrease in international arrivals through May 2019. According to the Office for National Statistics, visits from North American residents went up between March and May, while European residents and visitors from other countries declined. UK residents' visits abroad remained virtually unchanged through May 2019, compared to the same period last year.





## UNWTO Guidelines for Institutional Strengthening of Destination Management Organizations (DMOs)

Many factors account for the increased focus on effective destination management, all of them urging destination management organizations (DMOs) to face and adapt to new challenges. These guidelines aim to stress the relevance of having a leading organizational entity at destination level and setting a sound framework of criteria and indicators for DMOs, based on the UNWTO.QUEST Certification; overall, to provide a set of recommendations for DMOs to improve their planning, managing and institutional governance.

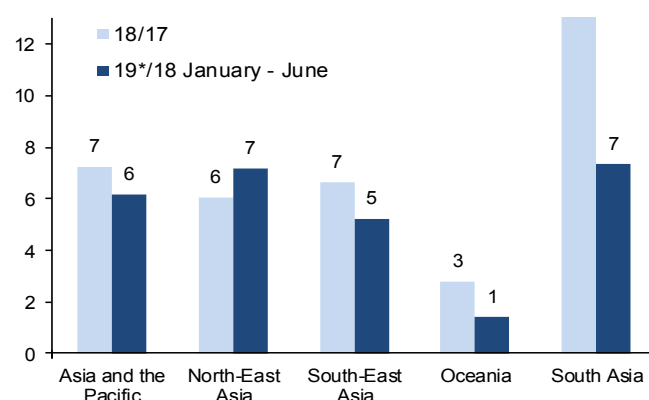
This report is available from the UNWTO e-Library at <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/book/10.18111/9789284420841>



## Asia and the Pacific

- Asia and the Pacific (+6%) recorded above world average growth during the January-June 2019 period, after a 7% increase in 2018. Growth was led by South Asia and North-East Asia (both +7%), followed by South-East Asia (+5%). Arrivals in Oceania increased a mere 1%.
- Chinese outbound travel continued to fuel many destinations in the region, with 14% more trips made in the first half of 2019, though spending on travel abroad was 4% lower in real terms in the first quarter according to available data. Trade tensions with the United States as well as the slight depreciation of the yuan, may influence destination choice by Chinese travelers.
- According to **STR** hotel data, the hotel industry in Asia and the Pacific overall recorded negative results in all three key performance metrics – Occupancy, ADR and RevPAR– during January-June 2019, with the exception of South Asia. Many markets in the region have a substantial number of hotels being developed and supply growth outpaced demand leading to a decline in occupancy.
- **IATA** data on air passenger markets through June for airlines operating in Asia and the Pacific shows solid growth of 4.6% in RPKs. Travel demand between Asia and Europe and within Asia were also strong in the first six months of the year, recording growth above the industry-wide rate. According to IATA, the European market has likely benefitted from some redirection of tourism flows away from the US for Asian travelers, while travel within Asia has seen demand supported by lower air fares. By contrast, air traffic from Asia to North America was more modest, reflecting the impact of trade tensions between the US and China on passenger demand in both regions.
- International departures from Asia and the Pacific showed the highest growth among regions in the first half of 2019, according to air booking data from **ForwardKeys**. International departures grew 9% in May-August, primarily driven by travel to destinations within the region (+11%), as well as to Europe (+12%). Expected departures for the September-December 2019 period remain strong (+8%) both within and outside the region, with the highest growth in travel to Europe (+14%) and Africa and the Middle East (+13%).

International Tourist Arrivals, Asia and the Pacific (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

## Subregional analysis

- **North-East Asia** (+7%) saw robust growth across destinations in the first half of 2019, thanks to strong outbound travel from the Chinese and South-East Asian markets. The Republic of Korea led results, consolidating last year's strong rebound. Hong Kong (China), Macao (China) as well as Taiwan (province of China) all recorded a solid increase in international tourist arrivals. Japan's inbound tourism grew at a comparatively more moderate pace in the first six months following several years of double-digit rates. According to official statistics provided by the Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO), visitor growth from the Republic of Korea and some other major source markets to Japan have decelerated through July. Japan will host the Rugby World Cup in September 2019 which is expected to bring in extra flows. Data for China, the regions' largest destination, is still pending, though receipts data for the first quarter of 2019 points to a decline (-12% in real terms).
- Growth in **South Asia** (+7%) was above the regional average though slower than 2018's remarkable performance. Maldives recorded double-digit growth capitalizing on the increase in visitor flows from the Chinese and European markets, as well as Nepal. Bhutan continues to record positive results. India, the subregion's largest destination, showed more modest levels.
- **South-East Asia** (+5%) recorded robust growth but was somewhat less bullish than in previous years as Chinese outbound travel to some destinations in the subregion slowed down, though outbound demand from India was up. Tourist arrivals in

Myanmar surged in the first six months of 2019 after modest growth in 2018. Cambodia, the Philippines and Vietnam enjoyed continued solid results. Among the larger destinations, Malaysia is back to positive figures with an increase in numbers from short- and medium-haul markets. Thailand showed weaker performance after several years of solid growth with a drop in visitors from China, its main source market, but an increase in arrivals from India. Indonesia reported positive figures and is looking to boost tourism under the '10 new Balis' plan. Arrivals in Sri Lanka were affected in the second quarter following the Easter Sunday attacks.

- Growth in **Oceania** (+1%) was rather slow, with modest performance by larger destinations Australia and New Zealand, partly due to the softening of Chinese visitor numbers amid political tensions and an apparent shift to more affordable destinations. By contrast, smaller island destinations Fiji, Guam, French Polynesia, and Samoa recorded solid growth.

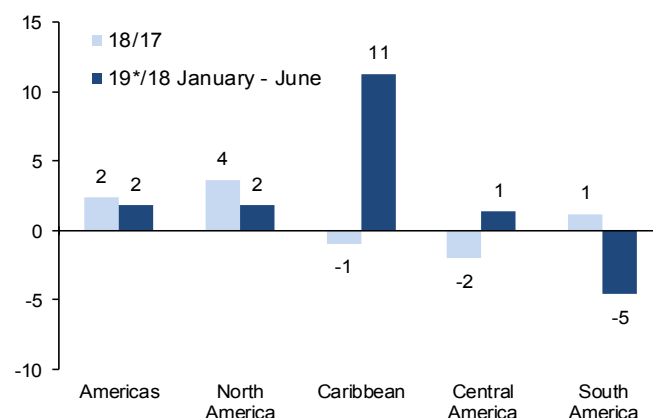
## The Americas

- In the **Americas**, results for the first six months showed a 2% increase in international tourist arrivals. Performance improved in the second quarter after a weak start of the year. The Caribbean (+11%) continues to rebound from the impact of hurricanes Irma and Maria in late 2017, and benefitted from strong US demand. North America recorded 2% growth, while Central America (+1%) showed mixed results. Arrivals in South America were down 5% partly due to a decline in outbound travel from Argentina which affected neighboring destinations.
- According to **STR** hotel data, America's hotel industry reported flat results in all three key performance metrics during H1 2019, with mixed results across subregions. While RevPAR and ADR were up in Central America and the Caribbean, they were down in South America and with low growth in North America.
- **IATA** data indicated a robust growth in international Revenue Passenger Kilometers (RPK) for airlines operating in North America (+4.5%) and Latin America (+5.1%) in the first half of 2019. IATA points out that a weakening of economic conditions

in a number of key Latin American countries including Argentina and Brazil have dampened the demand for air transport. The collapse of Brazilian carrier Avianca Brasil has also affected passenger transport to and from this country.

- Booking data from **ForwardKeys** shows that international departures from the Americas grew more modestly at 1%, driven by intraregional demand whereas departures to the Americas from other regions declined in that period. The trend for expected departures in the May-August period shows a small increase, but still mostly driven by departures from within the region and to some extent from Africa and the Middle East.

International Tourist Arrivals, Americas (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

## Subregional analysis

- In the **Caribbean** (+11%), many smaller island destinations saw double-digit growth in the first six months of 2019 compared to the same period in 2018, reflecting a solid recovery from the impacts of the strong hurricanes occurred in late 2017. Among the larger island destinations, Puerto Rico rebounded strongly, while Jamaica and Bahamas saw robust growth. Cuba saw weaker performance in the second quarter of 2019 under the effect of travel restrictions from the USA including a ban on cruises. Activities around the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Havana are expected to boost inbound tourism throughout the rest of 2019.
- The Dominican Republic, the subregion's largest destination, achieved positive growth through July, despite a decrease in visitors from European and South American markets. According to the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, the decline in

arrivals was mainly due to the negative media campaign regarding unfortunate events involving some US tourists in the first half of 2019, which triggered booking cancellation from the USA, as well as the slow demand from some European and South America markets. The island has been attracting new tourism investments and opening new hotels.

- **North America** (+2%) showed moderate growth with continued strong performance in Mexico but weaker results in the USA, the largest destination in the Americas. Mexico put in place a new promotion and digitalization strategy, which will operate through the digital platform VisitMexico, and aims to attract 55 million international arrivals and generate USD 32 billion in receipts by 2024. Canada's results improved in the second quarter after a weak start of the year, with mixed performance among its source markets. Inbound data for the USA available through June shows a drop in arrivals from its main source markets, Canada and Mexico. Overseas visitors went slightly up partly due to increases from the United Kingdom and Japan and despite a slight decline from top markets, Republic of Korea and China. According to the UNWTO Panel of Experts, a strong US dollar is making the destination less affordable, especially for Australia, Canada and some European markets, and visa issuance is slowing travel from Asia and Latin America.
- Growth in **Central America** (+1%) was slow overall, despite positive results in many destinations reporting data. Nicaragua's sharp drop in arrivals in the first quarter amid political tensions weighed down on the subregion's overall growth, despite a strong recovery in the second quarter. Costa Rica, the subregion's largest destination, grew above average in the first half of 2019, while data through May for Panama points to a reversal of the negative trend in arrivals showed in recent years.
- International arrivals to **South America** were down 5% in the first six months of 2019, with a sharp decline in the first quarter of 2019, the high season in many destinations of the Southern Hemisphere. Several destinations recorded a strong decline in tourist arrivals from Argentina as a result of the economic crisis and the weakening of the Argentinian peso. Outbound travel from Argentina has slowed down, impacting neighboring destinations such as Paraguay, Chile and Uruguay.

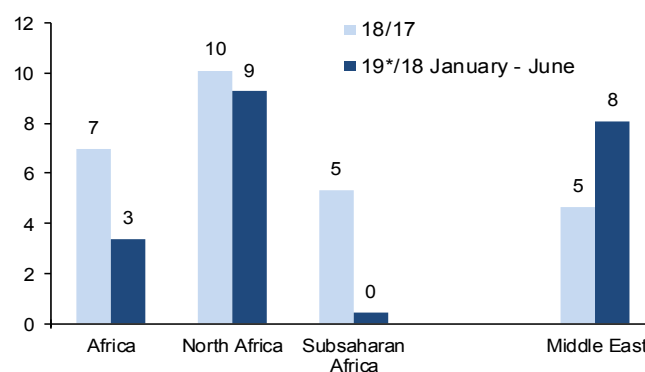
Some destinations were able to offset these declines with increased arrivals from other source markets. Conversely, Argentina is profiting from the weaker Argentinian peso as it is making the destination more affordable for international visitors, along with increased air capacity and the refund of the 21% tax on accommodation for foreign tourists.

- Colombia reported a surge in arrivals thanks to strong outbound demand from neighboring source markets and enhanced air connectivity, building on already strong results in 2018, while Peru was comparatively weaker. Monthly arrivals data for Brazil is not yet available, though international tourism receipts data showed flat growth in the first half of 2019. Yet, Brazil's recent decision to apply visa exemptions to tourists from key source markets – Australia, Canada, Japan and USA – announced this June has already led to a 43% increase in tourism receipts in July.

## Africa

- In Africa, limited available data for the first six months of 2019 points to a 3% increase in international arrivals. North Africa (+9%) continues to show robust results, following two years of double-digit figures, while growth in Subsaharan Africa was flat (+0%).

International Tourist Arrivals, Africa & Middle East (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

- **STR** hotel data for H1 2019 shows strong growth in all three metrics in Northern Africa, though flat results in Subsaharan Africa. Hotel pipeline figures remained steady in Africa through July, with 138 projects and 25,986 rooms in construction in Africa..
- **IATA** data showed a 4.4% growth in international revenue passenger kilometers (RPK) for airlines

operating in Africa. According to IATA, the continent continues to benefit from a generally supportive economic backdrop as well as increases in air transport connectivity.

- Booking data from **ForwardKeys** shows that international departures from Africa and the Middle East were up 1% overall in May-August 2019, in line with the weak results recorded in the first four months of the year. Departures from Africa and the Middle East to the Americas (+13%) and to Europe (+7%) were particularly strong in May-August, but modest within the region (+2%) and weak to Asia and the Pacific (-9%). International departures within Africa and to other regions are expected to show higher growth in the last four months of 2019.

### Subregional analysis

- In **North Africa** (+9%), Tunisia continued to show double-digit growth in the first quarter of 2019, following two strong rebound years, thanks to solid demand from European source markets, in particular the French and Russian markets, as well as neighboring Algeria and Libya. Morocco also recorded robust growth above the region's average through May.
- In **Subsaharan Africa** (+0%), Kenya recorded double-digit increase in January, following already strong growth in arrivals in 2018. Improved security measures and an increase in air connectivity from major overseas markets, especially China, Italy and the USA, have led to a significant growth in arrivals to Kenya. The Seychelles recorded solid growth as air connectivity and cruise arrivals continued to increase. Island destination Cabo Verde also posted robust results in the first quarter.
- South Africa, the subregion's largest destination, recorded a minor decrease in the first half of 2019. Plans by the Ministry of Tourism to improve visa facilitation, enhance safety and implement a global marketing campaign to target markets such as China, India, the Middle East and North America are expected to spur tourist arrivals in the future.

### Middle East

- The **Middle East** (+8%) showed positive results across destinations reporting data in the first half of 2019. The region saw two strong quarters, reflecting a positive winter season, as well as an

increase in demand during Ramadan in May and Eid Al-Fitr in June.

- Saudi Arabia rebounded strongly with double-digit growth through July, supported by comprehensive tourism development initiatives including entry visa facilitation for some markets, as well as the expansion in tourism infrastructure such as the Haramain high-speed railway. A new tourism visa will be introduced to attract foreign visitors and Six Flags will be the first major international theme park to operate in Saudi Arabia's Qiddiya project, an 'entertainment super-city' under construction.
- Qatar continues to recover after two years of declines due to the diplomatic crisis. Investments in tourism infrastructure, an increase in marketing promotion in a number of source markets as well as the preparations for the 2022 FIFA World Cup have contributed to the influx of foreign tourists in the country. Thanks to visa facilitation measures, Qatar became the most open visa country in the Middle East and among the ten most open in the world.
- Ahead of the Expo 2020, the Emirate of Dubai (United Arab Emirates) saw a strong increase in arrivals from top 10 markets Oman, China and the Philippines, as well as from France, Nigeria and Kazakhstan, reflecting the diversification of its source markets. Jordan continues to benefit from healthy demand from European markets including the Russian Federation, as well as enhanced connectivity thanks to low cost carriers. Lebanon enjoyed continued growth despite security concerns and arrivals in Oman recovered.
- Arrivals data for Egypt, the third largest destination in the region, are not yet available, though Egypt's tourism has enjoyed a remarkable rebound in the past two years. Data for international tourism receipts for the first quarter points to strong growth.
- According to **STR** hotel market data, the hotel industry in the Middle East reported rather negative results in RevPAR and ADR in H1 2019, with a slight increase in occupancy. The Middle East reported an increase of 2% through July in the number of rooms in the final phase of the development pipeline, with 427 projects accounting for 123,742 rooms in construction.
- **IATA** data on air passenger markets showed a modest 1.4% growth in international RPKs for Middle Eastern airlines to June.



## World's top tourism spenders, January - June 2019

- Performance has been uneven across major tourism outbound markets reporting data on international tourism expenditure for the first three to six months of 2019.
- Some large emerging markets such as China, the Russian Federation and Brazil reported declines in international tourism expenditure this period.
- China, the world's top tourism outbound market in terms of both spending and departures, saw 81 million trips in the first half of 2019, up 14% over the same period last year, though spending was 4% lower in real terms in the first quarter.
- Outbound travel demand from the United States, the second world's largest spender, remained solid in January-June, with a 7% increase in spending supported by a strong dollar. The US dollar appreciated 7% against the euro in this six-month period (based on monthly averages).
- Demand from source markets in the European Union was rather mixed. Spending on international tourism by France (+8%) and Italy (+7%) was robust, though Germany (+2%) reported more moderate figures in view of a weaker economy. The United Kingdom saw spending grow 3% through March. Spain and Portugal's spending increased in double-digits (both +10%), reflecting strong appetite for travel.
- The Russian Federation saw a 4% decline in spending in the first quarter, following two years of strong rebound.
- Tourism spending from Saudi Arabia was down 3% in real terms in the first quarter 2019, following a drop in 2018.
- Among Asian markets, spending from Japan (+11%) was strong while the Republic of Korea spent 8% less in the first half of 2019. The Korean won has lost value to the US dollar, amid US-China trade tensions and recent political tensions between the Republic of Korea and Japan. Australian spent 6% more on international tourism.
- Spending out of Brazil and Mexico was down 5% and 13% respectively, partly reflecting sluggish growth in the two largest Latin American economies.
- International tourism expenditure is a services import, reported as 'travel' debit in the 'services' section of the Balance of Payments (BoP) of countries.

*See page 8 of the Statistical Annex for the full table.*

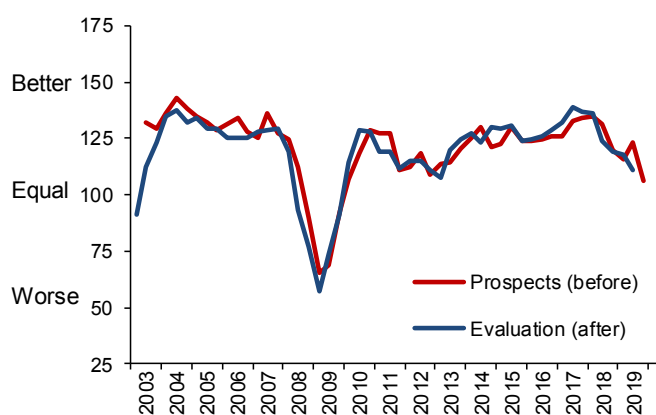
*See the Statistical Annex for the Methodological notes on international tourism receipts and expenditure, as well as the tables listing the top 50 earners (international tourism receipts) and the top 50 spenders (international tourism expenditure). For data on other countries and territories with available data, see the tables on the regions.*

## UNWTO Confidence Index

### Confidence levels for the remainder of the year show signs of slowing down.

- Confidence in global tourism remains cautious and points to more moderate growth for the remainder of the year according to the latest UNWTO Confidence Index survey.
- On a scale of 0 to 200, the Index for tourism performance in the period May-August shows a score of 111, 12 points below expectations expressed at the beginning of that period (123).
- Still, 43% of respondents consider tourism performance between May and August 2019 to have been better than what they would reasonably expect for this time of the year. One third of respondents believe it remained the same, while 25% believe tourism performance was worse.
- For the coming four months September-December, confidence levels show a weakening trend with only 36% of respondents expecting a better performance of their sector or destination. However, 38% of respondents still expect performance to remain on the same level as it currently is.

UNWTO Confidence Index



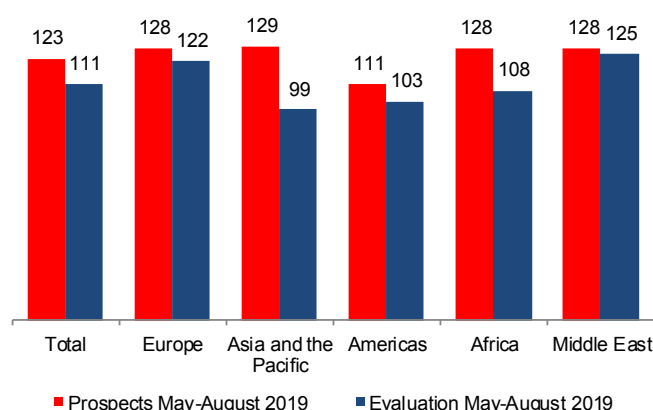
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

### Evaluation of January-June 2019: Weaker growth than expected

- The Confidence Index for tourism performance in May-August 2019 was overall positive (at 111) but below what was expected at beginning of the period (123). The Index was below expectations in all regions.

- By region, the score from the Middle East (125) was the most positive about the past four months, but was still three points lower than the prospects at the beginning of the period.
- The same is true for Europe (122), where the level of confidence for the past May-August period was also positive but six points lower than expected, despite continued strong demand within the region.

UNWTO Confidence Index



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- By contrast, experts in Africa rated the period May-August 2019 at 108, 20 points lower than what was expected four months ago. While growth in North Africa continues to be strong, in Sub-Saharan Africa growth has not been able to keep up with expectations, reflecting mixed performance among destinations.
- Experts in the Americas (103) rated the performance of this period rather neutral and below the already cautious expectations expressed four months ago. Ongoing economic and political uncertainty in some markets continues to dampen the outlook, according to experts from the region.
- The Confidence Index in Asia and the Pacific (99) for the past four months was neutral, and significantly below expectations expressed at the beginning of the period. However, many destinations in the region continue to record remarkable growth, especially from the Chinese market (although somewhat less bullish than in previous periods). The impact of the events in Hong Kong (China) and trade issues have dampened the evaluation for the region.

## Outlook: Overall confidence levels slow down

- Experts consulted for the UNWTO Confidence Index have become more pessimistic about the coming September-December 2019 period, rating the prospects with an overall score of 106.
- Following several periods of exceptional growth and expectations, the past year saw some more cautious prospects. Prospects for the next four months are more cautious than for previous periods. This trend is consistent across almost all regions with the exception of Africa and the Middle East.
- By region, experts from Africa (126) are the most optimistic about September-December 2019 as the continent continues to benefit from a positive economic environment as well as increases in air transport connectivity, despite some political uncertainty in a few destinations.
- In the Middle East (125), the market sentiment is positive, at a similar level as in recent periods. The region continues to see much investment in tourism infrastructure and a focus on tourism policy planning as an alternative economic sector and expectations are optimistic.
- Experts in Europe (108) are rather neutral for the September-December, the most cautious expectations expressed since 2013. This uncertainty comes as a result of the unknown final outcome of Brexit. Other destinations in the region however, are more optimistic as the September-December period provides potential for more growth than the already saturated summer season.

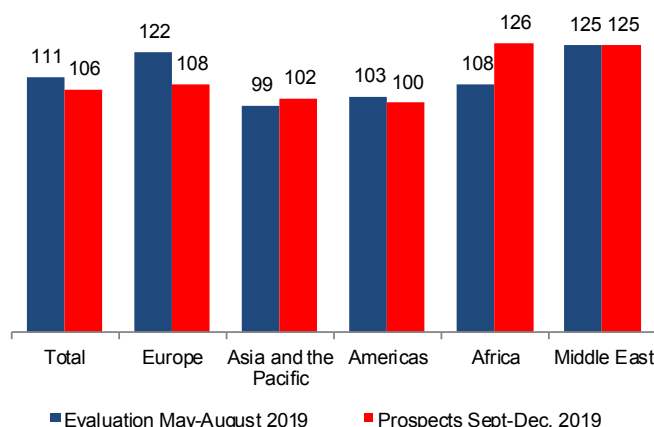
- Experts in Asia and the Pacific (102) are rather neutral about September-December, with the least optimistic score in the last ten years. Political uncertainty surrounding the events in Hong Kong (China) and trade issues weighed down on the outlook of the region.
- Respondents from the Americas (100) continue to be neutral about September-December, i.e. expecting no improvement as uncertainties in some outbound markets in the region continue to have an impact on intraregional travel. The grounding of 737 MAX aircraft continued to produce many flight cancellations and rescheduling by US airlines, especially during the summer period, and the airplane's return to operations is still uncertain.

### The UNWTO Confidence Index

UNWTO conducts a Panel of Experts' survey to track global tourism performance and business sentiment every four months since April 2003. In each survey Panel members are asked to rate both **the performance of the previous 4 months and the outlook for the coming 4 months** on the following scale: [0] much worse; [50] worse; [100] equal; [150] better, [200] much better. The number of regular respondents to the Barometer surveys stands currently at close to 300.

The UNWTO Secretariat's aim is to continuously expand and improve the Panel sample. Experts interested in participating in the survey are kindly invited to contact us at [unwtotopanel@unwto.org](mailto:unwtotopanel@unwto.org).

UNWTO Confidence Index



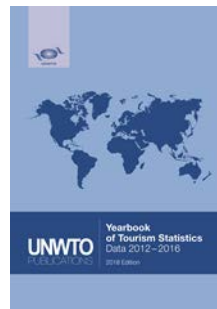
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©



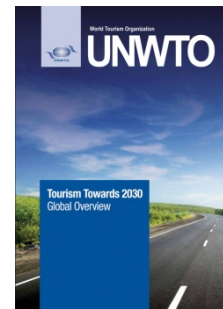
**UNWTO World Tourism Barometer**



**EU Short-Term Tourism Trends**



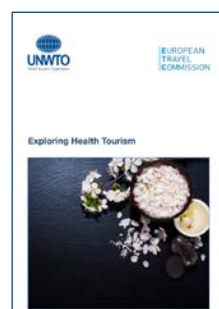
**Compendium of Tourism Statistics Yearbook of Tourism Statistics**



**Tourism Towards 2030**



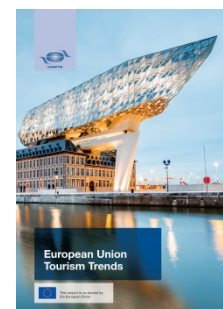
**Marketing Transnational Tourism Themes and Routes (2017)**



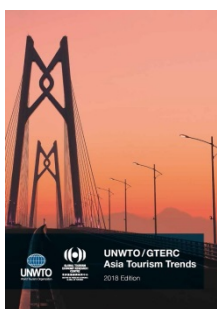
**Exploring Health Tourism (2018)**



**The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Outbound Travel Market (2018)**



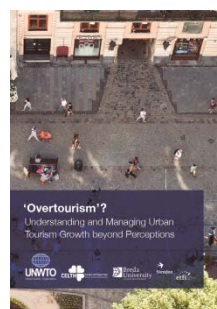
**European Union Tourism Trends (2018)**



**UNWTO/GTERC Asia Tourism Trends, 2018 Edition (2018)**



**'Overtourism'? Understanding and Managing Urban Tourism Growth beyond Perceptions Volume 2: Case Studies (2019)**



**'Overtourism'? Understanding and Managing Urban Tourism Growth beyond Perceptions (2018)**



**New Platform Tourism Services (or the so-called Sharing Economy) - Understand, rethink and adapt (2017)**





# World Tourism Barometer

## Statistical Annex

Volume 17 • Issue 3 • September 2019

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.

Tables reflect yearly data and monthly or quarterly data currently available. Most data is preliminary and may be subject to revision. See the Methodological Notes at the end of this annex 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 subscribers through the UNWTO elibrary at:

- English version: [www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37](http://www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37)
- French version: [www.e-unwto.org/content/t73863](http://www.e-unwto.org/content/t73863)
- Spanish version: [www.e-unwto.org/content/m1422](http://www.e-unwto.org/content/m1422)
- Russian version: [www.e-unwto.org/content/j62835](http://www.e-unwto.org/content/j62835)

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### Explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

- \* = provisional figure or data
- | = change of series or methodology
- .. = figure or data not (yet) available
- n/a = not applicable

**mn** = million (1,000,000)

**bn** = billion (1,000,000,000) [note in Spanish 'miles de millones']

**trn** = trillion (1,000,000,000,000) [note in Spanish 'billones']

**Q1**: January, February, March

**T1**: From January to April

**Q2**: April, May, June

**T2**: From May to August

**Q3**: July, August, September

**T3**: From Sept. to December

**Q4**: October, November, December

**H1**: from January to June

**H2**: from July to December

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

### Series of 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 of International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

All percentages are calculated from non-seasonally adjusted series in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated:

**\$**: in US dollars; **€** in euros; **sa**: seasonally-adjusted series.

For more on concepts, definitions and computation of data, please see the Methodological Notes on page A-21.



The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the United Nations specialized agency mandated with the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.

UNWTO's membership includes 158 countries, 6 Associate Members, two Permanent Observers, and over 500 Affiliate Members representing the private sector, educational institutions, tourism associations and local tourism authorities.

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### About the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*

The *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is a publication of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) that monitors short-term tourism trends on a regular basis to provide global tourism stakeholders with up-to-date analysis on international tourism.

The information is updated several times a year and includes an analysis of the latest data on tourism destinations (inbound tourism) and source markets (outbound tourism). The Barometer also includes a Confidence Index based on the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts survey, which provides an evaluation of recent performance and short-term prospects on international tourism.

The UNWTO Secretariat wishes to express its gratitude to those who have contributed to the production of this UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, in particular to institutions that supplied data, and to the members of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts for their valuable feedback and analysis.

This report was prepared by the **UNWTO Tourism Market Intelligence and Competitiveness Department**, under the supervision of Sandra Carvão, Chief of the Department. Contributors include (in alphabetical order): Fernando Alonso, Julia Baunemann, Michel Julian, Lili Kfoury and Javier Ruescas.

For more information including copies of previous issues, please visit: <http://marketintelligence.unwto.org/content/unwto-world-tourism-barometer>

**We welcome your comments and suggestions at [barom@unwto.org](mailto:barom@unwto.org).**

Data collection for this issue was closed end of August 2019.

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* with more comprehensive results by country is scheduled to be published in November 2019.

## International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	Monthly/quarterly data series																
	(million)					Share	Change		% change over same period of previous year								
						(%)			2019*								
	2005	2010	2015	2017	2018*	2018*	17/16	18*/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>World</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Advanced economies <sup>1</sup>	470	515	655	731	762	54.4	6.4	4.3	3.2	2.2	4.0	3.3	2.3	1.1	6.6	2.2	3.6
Emerging economies <sup>1</sup>	340	437	541	598	639	45.6	7.9	6.8	5.8	4.5	7.1	4.4	5.9	3.4	8.1	4.5	8.5
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																	
<b>Europe</b>	<b>453.1</b>	<b>486.4</b>	<b>605.0</b>	<b>673.4</b>	<b>710.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Northern Europe	54.9	57.0	70.1	78.4	78.9	5.6	6.0	0.5	0.4	1.9	-0.6	5.2	-1.6	2.1	-2.0	-1.8	1.4
Western Europe	141.7	154.4	181.5	192.7	200.4	14.3	6.1	4.0	1.8	-2.0	4.4	-0.4	-0.5	-4.4	12.2	-1.0	3.4
Central/Eastern Eur.	95.5	98.1	122.2	134.7	141.5	10.1	5.7	5.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.9	7.6	5.8	5.7	6.7	6.8
Southern/Medit. Eur.	161.1	176.9	231.1	267.5	289.4	20.7	12.9	8.2	5.8	5.1	6.2	3.0	5.8	6.0	9.0	2.7	7.5
- of which EU-28	367.6	382.2	478.6	539.4	563.0	40.2	7.7	4.4	2.8	1.7	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.0	6.7	0.6	3.9
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>154.1</b>	<b>208.2</b>	<b>284.6</b>	<b>324.2</b>	<b>347.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>
North-East Asia	85.9	111.5	142.1	159.5	169.2	12.1	3.4	6.1	7.2	7.6	6.8	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.5	8.3	5.5
South-East Asia	49.0	70.5	104.2	120.6	128.6	9.2	8.9	6.6	5.2	4.3	6.3	3.6	5.9	3.6	7.2	6.1	5.5
Oceania	10.9	11.5	14.3	16.6	17.0	1.2	6.1	2.8	1.4	-0.3	3.6	3.2	0.1	-3.8	4.6	5.5	0.9
South Asia	8.3	14.7	24.0	27.5	32.8	2.3	6.2	19.4	7.3	8.2	6.2	12.7	9.3	2.6	9.1	3.2	6.1
<b>Americas</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>194.1</b>	<b>210.8</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
North America	89.9	99.5	127.8	137.1	142.1	10.1	4.3	3.6	1.8	-0.6	3.9	0.6	-0.3	-2.0	5.9	2.2	3.7
Caribbean	18.8	19.5	24.1	26.0	25.8	1.8	3.1	-0.9	11.3	14.8	7.5	17.5	16.4	11.2	14.6	8.3	0.0
Central America	6.3	7.8	10.2	11.1	10.9	0.8	4.6	-2.0	1.4	-2.1	5.7	5.0	-2.1	-8.8	7.9	0.5	8.2
South America	18.3	23.6	31.9	36.6	37.0	2.6	7.7	1.2	-4.6	-7.9	0.9	-7.8	-9.9	-5.9	1.6	-0.5	1.6
<b>Africa</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>
North Africa	13.9	19.7	18.0	21.7	23.9	1.7	14.7	10.1	9.3	8.9	9.6	13.7	12.2	2.4	14.4	-2.0	14.8
Subsaharan Africa	20.8	30.7	35.5	41.1	43.3	3.1	5.5	5.4	0.4	-0.8	1.8	-1.1	0.5	-1.7	3.4	-0.4	2.5
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>17.5</b>

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

<sup>1</sup> Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2017, page 175, at [www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=29](http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=29).

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

## International Tourism by (Sub)region

	International Tourism Receipts										International Tourist Arrivals				
	Change (%)			USD		per	EUR		per	Share	(million)		Change		Share
	Local currencies, constant prices			(billion)		arrival	(billion)		arrival	(%)			(%)		(%)
	16/15	17/16	18*/17	2017	2018*	2018*	2017	2018*	2018*	2018*	2017	2018*	17/16	18*/17	2018*
<b>World</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>100</b>
Advanced economies <sup>1</sup>	2.1	3.7	3.6	867	934	1,230	768	791	1,040	64.5	731	762	6.4	4.3	54.4
Emerging economies <sup>1</sup>	4.2	7.6	5.7	477	514	800	422	435	680	35.5	598	639	7.9	6.8	45.6
<b>Europe</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>517.3</b>	<b>565.8</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>457.9</b>	<b>479.1</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>673.4</b>	<b>710.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>50.7</b>
Northern Europe	9.0	5.7	1.1	88.6	93.8	1,190	78.4	79.5	1,010	6.5	78.4	78.9	6.0	0.5	5.6
Western Europe	-0.7	3.1	3.3	168.6	184.9	920	149.2	156.6	780	12.8	192.7	200.4	6.1	4.0	14.3
Central/Eastern Europe	6.7	7.0	8.1	60.7	68.3	480	53.7	57.8	410	4.7	134.7	141.5	5.7	5.0	10.1
Southern/Medit. Europe	-0.2	11.2	6.0	199.4	218.7	760	176.5	185.2	640	15.1	267.5	289.4	12.9	8.2	20.7
- of which EU-28	3.8	6.2	2.8	436.4	476.3	850	386.3	403.3	720	32.9	539.4	563.0	7.7	4.4	40.2
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>396.0</b>	<b>436.9</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>350.6</b>	<b>370.0</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>324.2</b>	<b>347.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>
North-East Asia	0.2	-1.2	9.6	168.1	189.5	1,120	148.8	160.5	950	13.1	159.5	169.2	3.4	6.1	12.1
South-East Asia	9.3	9.1	4.9	130.7	142.6	1,110	115.7	120.8	940	9.8	120.6	128.6	8.9	6.6	9.2
Oceania	7.1	6.1	7.0	57.4	61.1	3,590	50.8	51.8	3,040	4.2	16.6	17.0	6.1	2.8	1.2
South Asia	3.9	13.9	10.4	39.9	43.6	1,330	35.3	36.9	1,130	3.0	27.5	32.8	6.2	19.4	2.3
<b>Americas</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>325.9</b>	<b>333.9</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>288.4</b>	<b>282.7</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>210.8</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>
North America	1.7	0.7	0.1	252.4	259.0	1,820	223.4	219.3	1,540	17.9	137.1	142.1	4.3	3.6	10.1
Caribbean	7.0	0.5	-0.8	31.8	32.1	1,250	28.2	27.2	1,050	2.2	26.0	25.8	3.1	-0.9	1.8
Central America	7.1	4.8	1.0	12.6	12.8	1,180	11.2	10.9	1,000	0.9	11.1	10.9	4.6	-2.0	0.8
South America	2.9	1.1	3.4	29.0	29.9	810	25.7	25.3	680	2.1	36.6	37.0	7.7	1.2	2.6
<b>Africa</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>
North Africa	0.9	9.3	3.9	9.9	10.7	450	8.8	9.0	380	0.7	21.7	23.9	14.7	10.1	1.7
Subsaharan Africa	5.8	7.0	0.7	26.5	27.7	640	23.4	23.5	540	1.9	41.1	43.3	5.5	5.4	3.1
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data (Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

<sup>1</sup> Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2017, page 175, at [www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=29](http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=29).

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used



## International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

										Percentage change over same period of the previous year									
Rank	(million)						Change (%)		2019*										
'18 '17	Series	2010	2016	2017	2018*	17/16	18*/17	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
World		952	1241	1329	1401	7.1	5.4		4.4	3.4	5.3	3.9	4.1	2.2	7.3	3.2	5.7		
1	1 France	TF	77.6	82.7	86.9	89.4	5.1	2.9	TCE	0.3	-5.9		-1.7	-3.7	-10.3	12.9			
2	2 Spain	TF	52.7	75.3	81.9	82.8	8.7	1.1	TF	1.9	3.7	2.3	2.2	3.8	4.7	5.7	-1.6	3.2	-1.3
3	3 United States	TF	60.0	76.4	76.9	79.6	0.7	3.5	TF	-1.7	-3.8	0.2	-1.9	-3.1	-5.9	1.9	-0.8	-0.6	
4	4 China	TF	55.7	59.3	60.7	62.9	2.5	3.6	TF										
5	5 Italy	TF	43.6	52.4	58.3	62.1	11.2	6.7	TF	6.5	6.3		2.1	3.9	11.9	6.1	7.2		
6	8 Turkey	TF	31.4	30.3	37.6	45.8	24.1	21.7	TF	13.8	5.9	16.2	5.1	9.1	4.0	23.4	8.9	17.8	16.4
7	6 Mexico	TF	23.3	35.1	39.3	41.3	12.0	5.1	TF	7.0	4.8	9.2	4.3	4.6	5.5	9.9	5.4	12.1	
8	9 Germany	TCE	26.9	35.6	37.5	38.9	5.2	3.8	TCE	1.9	0.7	2.8	0.8	2.3	-0.8	4.1	4.3	0.5	
9	10 Thailand	TF	15.9	32.5	35.6	38.2	9.4	7.3	TF	2.2	2.1	1.4	5.3	1.5	-0.6	3.2	-0.4	1.3	4.7
10	7 United Kingdom	TF	28.3	35.8	37.7	36.3	5.1	-3.5	VF	-2.6	0.9		7.4	-5.3	0.4	-8.0	-5.6		
11	12 Japan	VF	8.6	24.0	28.7	31.2	19.4	8.7	VF	4.8	5.7	3.6	7.5	3.8	5.8	0.9	3.7	6.5	5.6
12	11 Austria	TCE	22.0	28.1	29.5	30.8	4.8	4.6	TCE	2.9	-1.1	9.7	-0.3	-1.0	-1.9	22.7	-10.6	18.6	1.2
13	14 Greece	TF	15.0	24.8	27.2	30.1	9.7	10.8	TF	-0.5	7.8	-2.5	9.4	4.0	9.1	-11.3	-2.6	0.0	
14	13 Hong Kong (China)	TF	20.1	26.6	27.9	29.3	5.0	4.9	TF	5.7	10.7	4.6	12.9	10.1	8.9	2.1	10.5	1.2	-5.3
15	15 Malaysia	TF	24.6	26.8	25.9	25.8	-3.0	-0.4	TF	4.9	2.7	7.2	-3.6	5.6	6.5	10.3	6.1	5.5	
16	16 Russian Federation	VF	22.3	24.6	24.4	24.6	-0.7	0.7	VF	-0.7	-0.7								
17	17 Portugal	TCE/TF	6.8	18.2	21.2	22.8	n/a	7.5	TCE	6.8	5.1	7.6	9.1	7.5	1.2	9.6	6.2	7.4	
18	18 Canada	TF	16.2	20.0	20.9	21.1	4.6	1.2	TF	4.1	-1.3	7.1	3.8	-1.5	-4.8	18.4	7.6	1.9	
19	19 Poland	TF	12.5	17.5	18.4	19.6	5.3	6.6	TF	8.3	8.3								
20	20 Netherlands	TCE	10.9	15.8	17.9	19.0	13.2	6.1	TCE	3.5	3.3		1.4	4.0	4.2	17.5	-9.8		
21	21 Macao (China)	TF	11.9	15.7	17.3	18.5	9.9	7.2	TF	7.7	9.3	7.1	10.7	8.2	9.1	5.4	10.3	5.7	4.7
22	26 India	TF	5.8	14.6	15.5	17.4	6.7	12.1	TF	2.1	1.5	3.3	5.6	3.7	-4.8	3.5	0.7	5.4	1.4
23	24 Hungary	TF	9.5	15.3	15.8	17.2	3.5	8.7	TF	3.9	3.9								
24	25 Croatia	TCE	9.0	13.7	15.6	16.6	13.7	6.7	TCE	7.1	4.7	7.4	-2.3	24.3	-0.9	19.2	-6.2	11.7	
25	23 Utd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	7.4	14.9	15.8	15.9	6.2	0.8	THS(2)	3.6	2.2	4.6	1.3	4.8	0.6	4.9	-15.9	27.7	6.1
26	32 Vietnam	VF	5.0	10.0	12.9	15.5	29.1	19.9	VF	7.9	7.0	8.0	5.0	10.9	5.0	9.5	14.3	0.2	10.7
27	30 Korea (ROK)	VF	8.8	17.2	13.3	15.3	-22.7	15.1	VF	16.7	14.1	19.3	15.6	15.0	12.4	22.8	20.0	15.1	15.4
28	22 Saudi Arabia	TF	10.9	18.0	16.1	15.3	-10.7	-5.1	TF	11.5	12.9	11.9	14.1	23.3	3.4	5.9	17.3	12.2	0.0
29	28 Singapore	TF	9.2	12.9	13.9	14.7	7.7	5.5	VF	1.3	1.0	1.7	3.9	0.5	-1.2	3.4	1.1	0.4	
30	27 Ukraine	TF	21.2	13.6	14.4	14.2	6.0	-1.5	TF										
31	29 Czech Republic	TF	8.6	12.8	13.7	..	6.7	..	TCE	2.7	-0.2	4.8	1.8	2.9	-4.1	6.1	2.2	6.3	
32	31 Indonesia	VF/TF	7.0	11.1	12.9	13.4	16.9	3.5	VF	2.6	4.3	3.7	10.4	5.6	-1.7	-0.4	1.3	9.9	-4.1
33	34 Morocco	TF	9.3	10.3	11.3	12.3	9.8	8.3	TF	4.6	4.1		7.8	7.5	-1.6	11.5	-2.4		
34	33 Denmark	TF	8.7	10.8	11.7	..	8.9	..	TCE(1)	-2.3			-2.8	-1.8					
35	35 Switzerland	TF	8.6	10.4	11.1	11.7	7.0	5.2	THS	1.9	-0.8	3.9	-2.0	-0.3	-0.3	5.1	3.3	3.6	
36	42 Egypt	VF	14.7	5.4	8.3	11.3	53.6	36.8	VF										
37	36 Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	5.6	10.7	10.7	11.1	0.5	3.0	VF	12.4	6.1	19.0	-0.5	12.4	6.5	24.7	23.5	8.8	
38	38 South Africa	TF	8.1	10.0	10.3	10.5	2.4	1.8	TF	-1.1	-3.0	1.2	-3.2	-0.6	-5.0	4.2	-1.8	0.7	
39	37 Ireland	TF	7.1	10.1	10.3	..	2.4	..	TF*	2.8	5.5	2.4	11.2	2.7	3.3	4.3	-0.4	3.4	-0.5
40	39 Bulgaria	TF	6.0	8.3	8.9	9.3	7.6	4.4	VF	1.9	4.4	0.8	1.9	5.6	6.0	4.2	0.9	-0.9	
41	40 Australia	VF	5.9	8.3	8.8	9.2	6.6	4.9	VF	2.2	0.2	4.8	4.1	1.4	-4.1	3.0	9.7	2.1	
42	41 Belgium	TCE	7.2	7.5	8.4	9.1	11.7	9.1	TCE	3.7	-0.4		1.7	4.0	-5.2	13.0			
43	45 Tunisia	TF	7.8	5.7	7.1	8.3	23.2	17.7	TF	15.6	17.3	16.4	25.0	20.9	9.3	19.5	-1.6	29.2	12.4
44	43 Slovakia	TF	5.4	7.6	..	..	..	..	TCE	9.0	4.9	12.0	2.0	7.4	5.2	5.7	15.8	13.4	
45	53 Iran	VF	2.9	4.9	4.9	7.3	-1.5	49.9	VF										
46	47 Philippines	TF	3.5	6.0	6.6	7.1	11.0	7.7	TF	11.4	7.5	16.2	-1.2	13.6	11.1	12.2	15.6	21.4	
47	44 Sweden	TCE	5.2	6.8	7.1	..	4.0	..	TCE	5.9			5.9						
48	46 Argentina	TF	5.3	6.7	6.7	6.9	0.6	3.4	TF	9.4	7.0	13.3	8.8	4.2	7.6	16.4	6.6	16.8	
49	48 Brazil	TF	5.2	6.5	6.6	6.6	0.6	0.5	TF										
50	51 Dominican Rep.	TF	4.1	6.0	6.2	6.6	3.8	6.2	TF	1.5	4.6	3.2	5.5	8.0	0.8	5.6	4.3	0.1	-11.2

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

## International Tourism Receipts (USD billion)

Rank		(USD billion)				Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)											
						Change (%)		2019*									
		2010	2016	2017	2018	17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
	<b>World</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>1,448</b>												
1	1 United States	137.0	206.9	210.7	214.5	sa	1.9	1.8	-0.4	0.5	-1.3	-0.2	0.6	1.1	0.2	-1.1	-2.9
2	2 Spain	54.6	60.5	68.1	73.8		10.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.9	4.0	3.8	8.5	-0.1	4.0
3	3 France	57.1	55.2	58.9	65.5		4.5	6.4	1.8	-2.6	4.7	-3.5	-5.8	1.0	10.5	-4.6	8.1
4	4 Thailand	20.1	48.8	56.9	63.0		12.2	9.5	0.4	0.4							
5	5 United Kingdom	34.0	47.9	49.0	51.9		7.4	2.0	3.5	3.5							
6	6 Italy	38.8	40.2	44.2	49.3		7.7	6.5	7.3	8.8		6.9	7.6	11.3	5.8	6.0	
7	7 Australia	32.6	37.0	41.7	45.0		9.3	10.7	9.0	8.5	9.8	8.8	8.2	8.4	9.2	12.5	7.7
8	8 Germany	34.7	37.5	39.9	43.0		4.3	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	-0.5	1.0	0.3	2.9	0.3	-1.5
9	11 Japan	13.2	30.7	34.1	42.1		14.4	21.7	6.3	7.1	5.6	10.4	3.5	7.4	7.9	3.8	5.1
10	9 China	45.8	44.4	38.6	40.4		-25.4	21.2	-12.3	-12.3							
11	10 Macao (China)	22.3	30.4	35.6	40.2		17.6	13.6	1.7	1.7							
12	12 Hong Kong (China)	22.2	32.8	33.3	36.8		1.9	11.1	3.8	5.1	2.3						
13	13 India	14.5	22.4	27.4	28.6		15.4	9.6									
14	14 Turkey	22.6	18.7	22.5	25.2	\$	19.9	12.2	11.5	4.9	15.5	5.1	4.6	4.9	12.5	11.2	21.0
15	17 Austria	18.6	19.3	20.5	23.0		4.1	7.4	0.6	0.6							
16	15 Mexico	12.0	19.6	21.3	22.5	\$	8.6	5.6	12.6	12.9	12.3	17.7	15.7	6.7	17.1	14.7	5.5
17	18 Canada	15.8	18.1	20.3	22.0		10.1	8.1	8.0	6.1	9.7						
18	16 Utd Arab Emirates	8.6	19.5	21.0	21.4		8.0	1.6									
19	19 Singapore	14.2	18.9	19.7	20.5		4.1	1.6	-5.4	-5.2	-5.5						
20	21 Portugal	10.1	14.0	17.1	19.6		19.5	9.6	6.5	5.3	7.2	8.0	5.5	3.0	11.8	2.2	8.8
21	20 Malaysia	18.1	18.1	18.4	19.6		5.3	0.3	7.3	11.2	3.5						
22	24 Netherlands	11.7	14.5	16.1	18.0		8.8	6.8	7.3	7.3							
23	22 Greece	12.7	14.6	16.5	17.3		10.8	0.0	15.3	34.8	12.8	51.9	23.1	31.9	6.9	9.3	16.3
24	23 Switzerland	14.7	16.0	16.3	17.0		1.6	4.0	1.6	1.6							
25	26 Korea (ROK)	10.3	16.9	13.4	15.3	\$	-20.8	14.6	15.9	10.6	20.6	5.4	1.1	22.5	22.2	25.6	14.3
26	25 Sweden	8.3	12.8	14.1	14.9		10.7	7.5	12.4	12.4							
27	27 Indonesia	7.0	11.2	13.1	14.1	\$	17.3	7.4	0.1	1.1	-1.0						
28	28 Poland	9.6	11.0	12.8	14.0		11.0	5.9	5.8	5.8							
29	30 Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.7	13.4	12.3	13.7	\$	-7.9	11.3	14.3	4.8	24.5						
30	29 Belgium	11.4	11.6	12.5	13.5		5.8	3.2	-3.9	-3.9		-0.5	-1.5	-8.6			
31	31 Saudi Arabia	6.7	11.1	12.1	12.0		8.7	-0.1	44.8	44.8							
32	32 Croatia	8.1	9.6	10.9	11.8	€	9.9	6.6	5.4	5.4							
33	38 Egypt	12.5	2.6	7.8	11.6	\$	194.0	49.4	14.5	14.5							
34	34 Russian Federation	8.8	7.8	8.9	11.5	\$	14.9	28.4	-4.0	-4.0							
35	33 New Zealand	6.5	9.8	10.6	11.0		5.7	6.8	1.7	1.7							
36	35 Vietnam	4.5	8.5	8.9	10.1	\$	4.6	13.4	7.8	7.3	8.3						
37	36 South Africa	9.1	7.9	8.8	8.9	sa	1.0	0.7	2.2	2.2							
38	37 Denmark	5.9	7.5	8.0	8.4		4.2	1.4	2.0	0.3	3.1						
39	39 Lebanon	8.0	7.0	7.6	8.4	\$	8.0	10.4									
40	40 Morocco	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.8		12.3	1.3	4.2	0.2	8.4	-7.1	-1.6	10.4	4.9	-0.5	25.7
41	41 Dominican Rep.	4.2	6.7	7.2	7.6	\$	6.9	5.2	4.0	4.0							
42	42 Philippines	2.6	5.1	7.0	7.5	\$	35.9	6.8	19.7	19.7		11.2	17.6	33.1			
43	43 Czech Republic	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.5		5.1	-0.1	3.5	3.5							
44	44 Israel	4.9	5.9	6.8	7.2	\$	15.9	6.2	9.0	9.0		4.9	10.9	10.9			
45	45 Hungary	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.9		6.2	10.6	13.1	13.1							
46	48 Ireland	4.1	5.2	5.6	6.2		6.1	5.3	-5.3	-5.3							
47	47 Brazil	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.9	\$	-3.6	1.9	0.5	-6.3	-3.3	-9.7	-11.4	4.3	-5.4	-2.5	-1.2
48	49 Norway	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.7		2.2	3.3	5.1	5.1							
49	46 Qatar	0.6	5.4	6.0	5.6		10.3	-6.8	-1.5	-1.5							
50	50 Argentina	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	\$	8.2	3.4									

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

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

## International Tourism Receipts (EUR billion)

Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)

Rank '18 '17	(EUR billion)				Change (%)		2019*									
	2010	2016	2017	2018	17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<b>World</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,226</b>												
1 1 United States	103.3	186.9	186.6	181.6	sa	1.9	1.8	-0.4	0.5	-1.3	-0.2	0.6	1.1	0.2	-1.1	-2.9
2 2 Spain	41.2	54.7	60.3	62.5		10.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.9	4.0	3.8	8.5	-0.1	4.0
3 3 France	43.0	49.8	52.1	55.5		4.5	6.4	1.8	-2.6	4.7	-3.5	-5.8	1.0	10.5	-4.6	8.1
4 4 Thailand	15.2	44.1	50.4	53.4		12.2	9.5	0.4	0.4							
5 5 United Kingdom	25.6	43.3	43.4	43.9		7.4	2.0	3.5	3.5							
6 6 Italy	29.3	36.4	39.2	41.7		7.7	6.5	7.3	8.8		6.9	7.6	11.3	5.8	6.0	
7 7 Australia	24.6	33.5	36.9	38.1		9.3	10.7	9.0	8.5	9.8	8.8	8.2	8.4	9.2	12.5	7.7
8 8 Germany	26.2	33.8	35.3	36.4		4.3	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	-0.5	1.0	0.3	2.9	0.3	-1.5
9 11 Japan	10.0	27.7	30.1	35.6		14.4	21.7	6.3	7.1	5.6	10.4	3.5	7.4	7.9	3.8	5.1
10 9 China	34.6	40.1	34.1	34.2		-25.4	21.2	-12.3	-12.3							
11 10 Macao (China)	16.8	27.4	31.5	34.0		17.6	13.6	1.7	1.7							
12 12 Hong Kong (China)	16.7	29.7	29.5	31.2		1.9	11.1	3.8	5.1	2.3						
13 13 India	10.9	20.3	24.2	24.2		15.4	9.6									
14 14 Turkey	17.0	16.9	19.9	21.4	\$	19.9	12.2	11.5	4.9	15.5	5.1	4.6	4.9	12.5	11.2	21.0
15 17 Austria	14.0	17.4	18.1	19.5		4.1	7.4	0.6	0.6							
16 15 Mexico	9.0	17.8	18.9	19.1	\$	8.6	5.6	12.6	12.9	12.3	17.7	15.7	6.7	17.1	14.7	5.5
17 18 Canada	11.9	16.3	18.0	18.6		10.1	8.1	8.0	6.1	9.7						
18 16 Utd Arab Emirates	6.5	17.6	18.6	18.1		8.0	1.6									
19 19 Singapore	10.7	17.1	17.5	17.4		4.1	1.6	-5.4	-5.2	-5.5						
20 21 Portugal	7.6	12.7	15.2	16.6		19.5	9.6	6.5	5.3	7.2	8.0	5.5	3.0	11.8	2.2	8.8
21 20 Malaysia	13.7	16.3	16.2	16.6		5.3	0.3	7.3	11.2	3.5						
22 24 Netherlands	8.9	13.1	14.3	15.2		8.8	6.8	7.3	7.3							
23 22 Greece	9.6	13.2	14.6	14.6		10.8	0.0	15.3	34.8	12.8	51.9	23.1	31.9	6.9	9.3	16.3
24 23 Switzerland	11.1	14.5	14.4	14.4		1.6	4.0	1.6	1.6							
25 26 Korea (ROK)	7.7	15.3	11.8	13.0	\$	-20.8	14.6	15.9	10.6	20.6	5.4	1.1	22.5	22.2	25.6	14.3
26 25 Sweden	6.3	11.5	12.5	12.7		10.7	7.5	12.4	12.4							
27 27 Indonesia	5.2	10.1	11.6	11.9	\$	17.3	7.4	0.1	1.1	-1.0						
28 28 Poland	7.2	9.9	11.3	11.9		11.0	5.9	5.8	5.8							
29 30 Taiwan (pr. of China)	6.6	12.1	10.9	11.6	\$	-7.9	11.3	14.3	4.8	24.5						
30 29 Belgium	8.6	10.4	11.1	11.4		5.8	3.2	-3.9	-3.9		-0.5	-1.5	-8.6			
31 31 Saudi Arabia	5.1	10.0	10.7	10.2		8.7	-0.1	44.8	44.8							
32 32 Croatia	6.1	8.7	9.7	10.0	€	9.9	6.6	5.4	5.4							
33 38 Egypt	9.4	2.4	6.9	9.8	\$	194.0	49.4	14.5	14.5							
34 34 Russian Federation	6.7	7.0	7.9	9.7	\$	14.9	28.4	-4.0	-4.0							
35 33 New Zealand	4.9	8.9	9.4	9.3		5.7	6.8	1.7	1.7							
36 35 Vietnam	3.4	7.7	7.9	8.5	\$	4.6	13.4	7.8	7.3	8.3						
37 36 South Africa	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.6	sa	1.0	0.7	2.2	2.2							
38 37 Denmark	4.4	6.8	7.0	7.1		4.2	1.4	2.0	0.3	3.1						
39 39 Lebanon	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.1	\$	8.0	10.4									
40 40 Morocco	5.1	5.9	6.6	6.6		12.3	1.3	4.2	0.2	8.4	-7.1	-1.6	10.4	4.9	-0.5	25.7
41 41 Dominican Rep.	3.1	6.1	6.4	6.4	\$	6.9	5.2	4.0	4.0							
42 42 Philippines	2.0	4.6	6.2	6.3		35.9	6.8	19.7	19.7		11.2	17.6	33.1			
43 43 Czech Republic	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.3		5.1	-0.1	3.5	3.5							
44 44 Israel	3.7	5.3	6.0	6.1	\$	15.9	6.2	9.0	9.0		4.9	10.9	10.9			
45 45 Hungary	4.2	5.1	5.5	5.9		6.2	10.6	13.1	13.1							
46 48 Ireland	3.1	4.7	5.0	5.2		6.1	5.3	-5.3	-5.3							
47 47 Brazil	4.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	\$	-3.6	1.9	0.5	-6.3	-3.3	-9.7	-11.4	4.3	-5.4	-2.5	-1.2
48 49 Norway	3.6	4.7	4.8	4.8		2.2	3.3	5.1	5.1							
49 46 Qatar	0.4	4.9	5.3	4.7	\$	10.3	-6.8	-1.5	-1.5							
50 50 Argentina	3.7	4.5	5	4.7		8.2	3.4									

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

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

## International Tourism Expenditure (USD billion)

Rank		(USD billion)				Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)											
						Change (%)		2019*									
		2010	2016	2017	2018	17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
	<b>World</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>1,448</b>												
1	1 China	54.9	250.1	257.9	277.3		4.7	5.2	-4.4	-4.4							
2	2 United States	86.6	123.6	135.0	144.2	sa	9.3	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.9	7.4	5.9	7.2	6.3	6.5
3	3 Germany	78.1	79.8	89.1	95.6		9.4	2.7	2.5	0.1	4.3	3.5	-0.5	-1.7	8.4	-4.1	10.0
4	4 United Kingdom	62.8	73.2	70.7	75.8		1.4	3.4	3.5	3.5							
5	5 France	38.5	40.4	42.8	47.9		3.8	7.0	8.0	11.1	5.7	5.7	10.1	16.8	14.9	-7.2	12.4
6	6 Australia	26.6	30.8	34.4	36.9		8.3	10.0	5.7	6.4	5.0	8.3	6.8	3.7	3.6	6.2	5.3
7	9 Russian Federation	26.7	24.0	31.1	34.3	\$	29.7	10.3	-4.5	-4.5							
8	7 Canada	30.0	28.9	31.8	33.5		7.8	5.1	2.4	3.1	1.6						
9	8 Korea (ROK)	18.8	27.2	31.7	32.0	\$	16.3	0.9	-7.9	-12.1	-3.4	-8.9	-10.6	-17.2	-4.9	-3.9	-1.3
10	10 Italy	27.1	25.0	27.7	30.1		8.9	3.8	7.3	10.8		8.8	13.5	10.7	4.8	0.7	
11	11 Hong Kong (China)	17.4	24.1	25.4	26.4		5.6	4.7	1.0	-4.4	6.5						
12	13 Spain	17.0	19.3	22.3	26.0		13.1	11.6	10.4	6.6	13.9	12.1	5.3	2.9	18.5	10.0	13.2
13	12 Singapore	18.7	24.0	24.6	25.3		2.6	0.7	5.9	5.5	6.2						
14	14 Netherlands	19.2	19.9	21.5	22.7		6.0	0.9									
15	15 Belgium	19.0	19.4	20.7	22.6		4.4	4.3	2.6	2.6		1.8	1.9	3.9			
16	17 India	10.5	16.4	18.4	21.3		8.9	21.7									
17	18 Japan	27.9	18.5	18.2	20.2		1.4	9.4	10.8	13.0	8.6	8.4	16.9	13.7	20.3	1.8	4.1
18	19 Taiwan (pr. of China)	9.4	16.6	18.0	19.4	\$	8.7	7.8	5.3	8.8	2.2						
19	16 Brazil	16.0	14.5	19.0	18.3	\$	31.1	-3.9	-5.3	-12.4	-3.3	-15.6	-7.3	-12.9	-3.0	-8.9	2.4
20	22 Sweden	12.1	14.9	17.0	18.1		14.2	7.9	-1.0	-1.0							
21	20 Utd Arab Emirates	11.8	17.1	17.6	18.0		3.0	2.0									
22	23 Switzerland	11.2	16.3	16.4	17.5		0.5	5.9	1.0	1.0							
23	24 Norway	13.5	15.4	16.2	17.0		3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5							
24	21 Saudi Arabia	21.1	16.7	17.6	16.3		5.4	-6.9	-3.5	-3.5							
25	25 Kuwait	6.4	12.3	12.5	14.7		2.1	16.7									
26	32 Thailand	5.6	9.1	10.5	12.4		11.2	12.0	8.2	8.2							
27	30 Malaysia	8.3	10.5	10.8	12.2		6.9	5.7	6.8	6.8	6.9						
28	26 Philippines	5.5	11.1	11.8	12.0	\$	6.4	1.6	-5.6	-5.6		-4.9	-5.5	-6.5			
29	31 Austria	10.2	9.7	10.7	12.0		7.4	7.3	-0.4	-0.4							
30	28 Iran	9.7	9.4	11.3	..	\$	19.7	..									
31	29 Mexico	7.3	10.3	10.8	11.2	\$	5.2	3.6	-13.1	-11.4	-14.6	-10.1	-7.2	-16.9	-8.5	-19.0	-16.1
32	27 Argentina	4.9	9.7	11.4	10.7	\$	17.5	-6.2									
33	33 Denmark	9.0	9.2	9.8	10.5		4.3	2.8	-0.4	-2.4	1.3						
34	35 Poland	8.6	8.0	8.9	9.7		5.9	5.8	2.7	2.7							
35	41 Nigeria	5.6	1.1	5.8	9.6	\$	437.2	65.1	144.9	144.9							
36	34 Qatar	0.5	9.1	9.6	9.3		6.0	-3.8	3.9	3.9							
37	36 Indonesia	6.4	7.6	8.3	8.8	\$	9.5	5.8	10.0	10.4	9.7						
38	38 Ukraine	3.7	6.0	7.1	7.9	\$	19.3	10.9	4.5	4.5							
39	37 Iraq	1.6	7.6	8.1	7.9	\$	5.8	-2.9									
40	39 Israel	3.7	6.4	7.1	7.7	\$	9.5	8.7									
41	40 Ireland	7.1	6.2	6.6	7.4		3.4	7.8	17.4	17.4							
42	42 Lebanon	4.9	5.0	5.6	6.3	\$	10.9	11.9									
43	43 Finland	4.3	5.2	5.6	6.1		5.4	4.2	1.4	1.4							
44	44 Czech Republic	4.3	4.9	5.4	6.0		5.8	1.9	4.2	4.2							
45	45 Vietnam	1.5	4.5	5.0	5.7	\$	12.0	13.7	0.7	3.0	-1.4						
46	46 Portugal	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.6		11.5	9.6	10.4	9.8	10.9	12.1	2.6	13.7	15.1	8.6	8.9
47	48 Colombia	2.6	4.3	4.5	4.8	\$	5.2	8.0	7.8	11.0	4.9						
48	49 New Zealand	3.0	4.0	4.4	4.6		10.0	6.7	0.6	0.6							
49	47 Turkey	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.6	\$	0.8	-4.7	-21.8	-1.4	-35.1	-5.0	-2.5	3.1	-40.7	-39.0	-26.0
50	50 Romania	1.6	2.1	3.5	4.3	€	59.1	18.9	18.1	18.1	18.1	12.2	23.8	18.7	23.7	19.1	12.6

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used



## International Tourism Expenditure (EUR billion)

Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)

Rank '18 '17	(EUR billion)				Change (%)		2019*									
	2010	2016	2017	2018	17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<b>World</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,226</b>												
1 1 China	41.4	226.0	228.3	234.8		4.7	5.2	-4.4	-4.4							
2 2 United States	65.3	111.6	119.5	122.1	sa	9.3	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.9	7.4	5.9	7.2	6.3	6.5
3 3 Germany	58.9	72.1	78.8	80.9		9.4	2.7	2.5	0.1	4.3	3.5	-0.5	-1.7	8.4	-4.1	10.0
4 4 United Kingdom	47.4	66.1	62.6	64.2		1.4	3.4	3.5	3.5							
5 5 France	29.0	36.5	37.9	40.5		3.8	7.0	8.0	11.1	5.7	5.7	10.1	16.8	14.9	-7.2	12.4
6 6 Australia	20.1	27.8	30.5	31.2		8.3	10.0	5.7	6.4	5.0	8.3	6.8	3.7	3.6	6.2	5.3
7 9 Russian Federation	20.1	21.6	27.5	29.0		29.7	10.3	-4.5	-4.5							
8 7 Canada	22.6	26.1	28.2	28.4	\$	7.8	5.1	2.4	3.1	1.6						
9 8 Korea (ROK)	14.2	24.6	28.1	27.1	\$	16.3	0.9	-7.9	-12.1	-3.4	-8.9	-10.6	-17.2	-4.9	-3.9	-1.3
10 10 Italy	20.4	22.5	24.6	25.5		8.9	3.8	7.3	10.8		8.8	13.5	10.7	4.8	0.7	
11 11 Hong Kong (China)	13.1	21.8	22.5	22.4		5.6	4.7	1.0	-4.4	6.5						
12 13 Spain	12.8	17.4	19.7	22.0		13.1	11.6	10.4	6.6	13.9	12.1	5.3	2.9	18.5	10.0	13.2
13 12 Singapore	14.1	21.6	21.8	21.5		2.6	0.7	5.9	5.5	6.2						
14 14 Netherlands	14.5	18.0	19.1	19.2		6.0	0.9									
15 15 Belgium	14.3	17.5	18.3	19.1		4.4	4.3	2.6	2.6		1.8	1.9	3.9			
16 17 India	7.9	14.8	16.3	18.0	\$	8.9	21.7									
17 18 Japan	21.0	16.7	16.1	17.1		1.4	9.4	10.8	13.0	8.6	8.4	16.9	13.7	20.3	1.8	4.1
18 19 Taiwan (pr. of China)	7.1	15.0	15.9	16.5		8.7	7.8	5.3	8.8	2.2						
19 16 Brazil	12.0	13.1	16.8	15.5	\$	31.1	-3.9	-5.3	-12.4	-3.3	-15.6	-7.3	-12.9	-3.0	-8.9	2.4
20 22 Sweden	9.1	13.4	15.1	15.3		14.2	7.9	-1.0	-1.0							
21 20 Utd Arab Emirates	8.9	15.5	15.6	15.2		3.0	2.0									
22 23 Switzerland	8.4	14.7	14.5	14.8		0.5	5.9	1.0	1.0							
23 24 Norway	10.2	13.9	14.3	14.4		3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5							
24 21 Saudi Arabia	15.9	15.0	15.5	13.8		5.4	-6.9	-3.5	-3.5							
25 25 Kuwait	4.9	11.1	11.1	12.5		2.1	16.7									
26 32 Thailand	4.2	8.2	9.3	10.5	\$	11.2	12.0	8.2	8.2							
27 30 Malaysia	6.3	9.5	9.6	10.3	\$	6.9	5.7	6.8	6.8	6.9						
28 26 Philippines	4.1	10.1	10.5	10.2	\$	6.4	1.6	-5.6	-5.6		-4.9	-5.5	-6.5			
29 31 Austria	7.7	8.8	9.5	10.1		7.4	7.3	-0.4	-0.4							
30 28 Iran	7.3	8.5	10.0	..		19.7	..									
31 29 Mexico	5.5	9.3	9.6	9.5		5.2	3.6	-13.1	-11.4	-14.6	-10.1	-7.2	-16.9	-8.5	-19.0	-16.1
32 27 Argentina	3.7	8.7	10.1	9.0		17.5	-6.2									
33 33 Denmark	6.8	8.3	8.6	8.9		4.3	2.8	-0.4	-2.4	1.3						
34 35 Poland	6.5	7.2	7.9	8.2	\$	5.9	5.8	2.7	2.7							
35 41 Nigeria	4.2	1.0	5.1	8.1		437.2	65.1	144.9	144.9							
36 34 Qatar	0.4	8.2	8.5	7.9		6.0	-3.8	3.9	3.9							
37 36 Indonesia	4.8	6.8	7.3	7.4	\$	9.5	5.8	10.0	10.4	9.7						
38 38 Ukraine	2.8	5.4	6.3	6.7		19.3	10.9	4.5	4.5							
39 37 Iraq	1.2	6.9	7.2	6.7	\$	5.8	-2.9									
40 39 Israel	2.8	5.8	6.2	6.5	\$	9.5	8.7									
41 40 Ireland	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.3	\$	3.4	7.8	17.4	17.4							
42 42 Lebanon	3.7	4.6	4.9	5.3	\$	10.9	11.9									
43 43 Finland	3.3	4.7	4.9	5.2	\$	5.4	4.2	1.4	1.4							
44 44 Czech Republic	3.2	4.4	4.8	5.1		5.8	1.9	4.2	4.2							
45 45 Vietnam	1.1	4.1	4.5	4.9	\$	12.0	13.7	0.7	3.0	-1.4						
46 46 Portugal	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.7		11.5	9.6	10.4	9.8	10.9	12.1	2.6	13.7	15.1	8.6	8.9
47 48 Colombia	2.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	\$	5.2	8.0	7.8	11.0	4.9						
48 49 New Zealand	2.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	\$	10.0	6.7	0.6	0.6							
49 47 Turkey	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.9		0.8	-4.7	-21.8	-1.4	-35.1	-5.0	-2.5	3.1	-40.7	-39.0	-26.0
50 50 Romania	1.2	1.9	3.1	3.7	€	59.1	18.9	18.1	18.1	18.1	12.2	23.8	18.7	23.7	19.1	12.6

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

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

								Percentage change over same period of the previous year										
		(1000)				Change (%)		2019*										
Series		2010	2016	2017	2018*	17/16	18*/17	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Europe		486,368	620,006	673,379	710,106	8.6	5.5		4.2	2.8	5.0	2.9	3.3	2.2	7.9	2.0	5.6	
- of which EU-28		382,192	500,738	539,384	563,001	7.7	4.4		2.8	1.7	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.0	6.7	0.6	3.9	
Northern Europe		56,992	74,018	78,443	78,859	6.0	0.5		0.4	1.9	-0.6	5.2	-1.6	2.1	-2.0	-1.8	1.4	
Denmark	TF	8,744	10,781	11,743	..	8.9	..	TCE	-2.3			-2.8	-1.8					
Finland	TCE	2,319	2,789	3,180	3,224	14.0	1.4	TCE	1.9	1.4	2.7	0.8	2.6	0.8	-2.4	7.8	2.2	1.5
Iceland	TF	489	1,792	2,225	2,344	24.1	5.4	THS	-0.3	-3.8	-0.2	-10.3	-2.6	-0.3	3.9	-3.9	0.2	5.2
Ireland	TF	7,134	10,100	10,338	..	2.4	..	TF*	2.8	5.5	2.4	11.2	2.7	3.3	4.3	-0.4	3.4	-0.5
Norway	F/TC	4,767	5,960	6,252	..	4.9	..	TCE	1.5	-0.5	2.3	-4.0	-2.0	3.7	16.5	-3.1	1.7	
Sweden	TCE	5,183	6,782	7,054	..	4.0	..	TCE	5.9			5.9						
United Kingdom	TF	28,296	35,814	37,651	36,316	5.1	-3.5	VF	-2.6	0.9		7.4	-5.3	0.4	-8.0	-5.6		
Western Europe		154,362	181,585	192,725	200,397	6.1	4.0		1.8	-2.0	4.4	-0.4	-0.5	-4.4	12.2	-1.0	3.4	
Austria	TCE	22,004	28,121	29,460	30,816	4.8	4.6	TCE	2.9	-1.1	9.7	-0.3	-1.0	-1.9	22.7	-10.6	18.6	1.2
Belgium	TCE	7,186	7,481	8,358	9,119	11.7	9.1	TCE	3.7	-0.4		1.7	4.0	-5.2	13.0			
France	TF	77,648	82,700	86,918	89,400	5.1	2.9	TCE	0.3	-5.9		-1.7	-3.7	-10.3	12.9			
Germany	TCE	26,875	35,595	37,452	38,881	5.2	3.8	TCE	1.9	0.7	2.8	0.8	2.3	-0.8	4.1	4.3	0.5	
Liechtenstein	TCE	64	69	79	87	14.7	10.3	TCE	3.7	-0.6		-4.3	-2.2	4.7	16.6	5.4		
Luxembourg	TCE	793	1,054	1,046	1,018	-0.7	-2.7	TCE	4.9	4.4		0.0	8.7	4.4	6.0			
Monaco	THS	279	336	355	347	5.7	-2.2	THS										
Netherlands	TCE	10,883	15,828	17,924	19,014	13.2	6.1	TCE	3.5	3.3		1.4	4.0	4.2	17.5	-9.8		
Switzerland	TF	8,628	10,402	11,133	11,715	7.0	5.2	THS	1.9	-0.8	3.9	-2.0	-0.3	-0.3	5.1	3.3	3.6	
Central/Eastern Eur.		98,132	127,436	134,724	141,498	5.7	5.0		6.4	6.4	6.4	5.9	7.6	5.8	5.7	6.7	6.8	
Armenia	TF	687	1,260	1,495	1,652	18.7	10.5	TF	12.3	5.2	19.5							
Azerbaijan	TF	1,280	2,045	2,454	2,606	20.0	6.2	VF										
Belarus	TCE	677	1,929	2,000	2,142	3.7	7.1	TCE										
Bulgaria	TF	6,047	8,252	8,883	9,273	7.6	4.4	VF	1.9	4.4	0.8	1.9	5.6	6.0	4.2	0.9	-0.9	
Czech Republic	TF	8,629	12,808	13,665	..	6.7	..	TCE	2.7	-0.2	4.8	1.8	2.9	-4.1	6.1	2.2	6.3	
Estonia	TF	2,511	3,131	3,244	3,234	3.6	-0.3	TCE	2.1	-4.9	6.5	-3.9	-4.0	-6.6	3.8	4.5	10.1	
Georgia	TF	1,067	3,297	4,069	4,757	23.4	16.9	TF	8.0	5.1	13.8	5.9	5.1	4.3	4.2	18.0	18.0	1.0
Hungary	TF	9,510	15,256	15,785	17,152	3.5	8.7	TF	3.9	3.9								
Kazakhstan	TF	2,991	..	..	..	..	..	VF	10.0	10.0								
Kyrgyzstan	VF	855	3,853	4,568	..	18.6	..	..										
Latvia	TF	1,373	1,793	1,950	1,946	8.7	-0.2	TCE	0.8	-0.9	1.8	-3.3	-1.2	1.4	2.5	-0.7	3.5	
Lithuania	TF	1,507	2,296	2,523	2,825	9.9	11.9	TCE	9.2	5.4	11.4	7.0	5.3	4.1	6.1	17.1	9.7	
Poland	TF	12,470	17,471	18,400	19,623	5.3	6.6	TF	8.3	8.3								
Rep. Moldova	TCE	64	121	145	160	19.6	10.4	TCE	10.8	14.3	8.6							
Romania	TCE	1,346	2,481	2,760	2,797	11.3	1.3	TCE*	-5.3	-7.7	-3.9	-6.2	-6.8	-9.7	-4.0	-5.1	-2.6	
Russian Federation	VF	22,281	24,571	24,390	24,551	-0.7	0.7	VF	-0.7	-0.7								
Slovakia	TF	5,415	7,620	..	..	..	..	TCE	9.0	4.9	12.0	2.0	7.4	5.2	5.7	15.8	13.4	
Tajikistan	VF	160	344	431	1,250	25.3	190.1	VF										
Turkmenistan	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
Ukraine	TF	21,203	13,606	14,421	14,207	6.0	-1.5	TF										
Uzbekistan	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	VF										
Southern/Medit. Eur.		176,881	236,967	267,487	289,352	12.9	8.2		5.8	5.1	6.2	3.0	5.8	6.0	9.0	2.7	7.5	
Albania	TF	2,191	4,070	4,643	5,340	14.1	15.0	VF	12.4	2.7	16.0	-9.8	5.8	11.8	16.6	1.7	27.0	14.5
Andorra	TF	1,808	2,831	3,003	3,042	6.1	1.3	TF	0.2	-3.7	8.2	-10.0	2.5	-2.9	11.4	-4.9	17.2	
Bosnia & Herzg.	TCE	365	777	923	1,053	18.8	14.0	TCE	14.2	12.2	15.1	3.8	22.2	11.5	12.2	7.1	25.7	
Croatia	TCE	8,966	13,715	15,593	16,645	13.7	6.7	TCE	7.1	4.7	7.4	-2.3	24.3	-0.9	19.2	-6.2	11.7	
Cyprus	TF	2,173	3,187	3,652	3,939	14.6	7.8	TF	-0.1	-3.2	-0.2	8.0	4.0	-11.5	4.8	-3.5	-0.3	2.1
Greece	TF	15,007	24,799	27,194	30,123	9.7	10.8	TF	-0.5	7.8	-2.5	9.4	4.0	9.1	-11.3	-2.6	0.0	
Israel	TF	2,803	2,900	3,613	4,121	24.6	14.1	TF	9.6	10.8	8.4	10.8	14.1	8.3	-1.0	11.0	17.5	9.8
Italy	TF	43,626	52,372	58,253	62,146	11.2	6.7	TF	6.5	6.3		2.1	3.9	11.9	6.1	7.2		
Malta	TF	1,339	1,966	2,274	2,599	15.7	14.3	TF	3.9	2.8	4.6	2.4	2.3	3.5	3.6	2.0	8.0	
Montenegro	TCE	1,088	1,662	1,877	2,077	12.9	10.6	TCE	20.0	55.7	19.2	12.7	66.1	76.3	42.8	14.8	11.7	7.1
North Macedonia	TCE	262	510	631	707	23.5	12.2	TCE	3.5	0.7	4.8	-2.7	2.3	2.3	1.5	-5.2	16.9	
Portugal	CE/I	6,832	18,200	21,200	22,800	16.5	7.5	TCE	6.8	5.1	7.6	9.1	7.5	1.2	9.6	6.2	7.4	
San Marino	THS	60	60	78	84	31.1	7.3	TCE	26.4	8.9	37.4	3.0	17.6	8.7	32.0	27.0	53.0	
Serbia	TCE	683	1,281	1,497	1,711	16.8	14.2	TCE	4.9	4.5	5.0	1.8	3.7	7.2	2.2	0.3	11.9	5.2
Slovenia	TCE	2,049	3,397	3,991	4,425	17.5	10.9	TCE*	6.8	0.8	10.6	-3.1	9.5	-2.0	21.6	-2.5	14.9	5.2
Spain	TF	52,677	75,315	81,869	82,773	8.7	1.1	TF	1.9	3.7	2.3	2.2	3.8	4.7	5.7	-1.6	3.2	-1.3
Turkey	TF	31,364	30,289	37,601	45,768	24.1	21.7	TF*	13.8	5.9	16.2	5.1	9.1	4.0	23.4	8.9	17.8	16.4

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © \* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

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

Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)

	(USD million)				Change (%)		2019*										
	2010	2016	2017	2018	17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
Europe	422,888	470,030	517,259	565,759													
- of which EU-28	355,023	398,654	436,382	476,322													
Northern Europe	60,612	83,588	88,571	93,846													
Denmark	5,853	7,495	7,960	8,437	4.2	1.4	2.0	0.3	3.1								
Finland	3,051	2,648	3,392	3,607	25.5	1.7	0.2	0.2									
Iceland	561	2,395	3,011	3,114	11.2	4.8	3.2	7.3	0.1								
Ireland	4,118	5,186	5,617	6,185	6.1	5.3	-5.3	-5.3									
Norway	4,707	5,204	5,400	5,672	2.2	3.3	5.1	5.1									
Sweden	8,344	12,754	14,142	14,949	10.7	7.5	12.4	12.4									
United Kingdom	33,978	47,906	49,049	51,882	7.4	2.0	3.5	3.5									
Western Europe	152,364	158,205	168,602	184,944													
Austria	18,596	19,260	20,460	22,979	4.1	7.4	0.6	0.6									
Belgium	11,425	11,563	12,485	13,474	5.8	3.2	-3.9	-3.9			-0.5	-1.5	-8.6				
France	57,059	55,163	58,855	65,488	4.5	6.4	1.8	-2.6	4.7	-3.5	-5.8	1.0	10.5	-4.6	8.1		
Germany	34,679	37,455	39,858	42,977	4.3	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	-0.5	1.0	0.3	2.9	0.3	-1.5		
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..											
Luxembourg	4,149	4,249	4,552	4,990	5.0	4.9	8.9	8.9									
Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..											
Netherlands	11,732	14,509	16,117	17,994	8.8	6.8	7.3	7.3									
Switzerland	14,724	16,005	16,274	17,042	1.6	4.0	1.6	1.6									
Central/Eastern Eur.	48,312	53,084	60,695	68,264													
Armenia	646	968	1,120	1,208	\$	15.8	7.8	2.5	2.5								
Azerbaijan	657	2,714	3,012	2,634	\$	11.0	-12.5	-53.4	-53.4								
Belarus	440	711	801	871	\$	12.7	8.7	1.9	1.9								
Bulgaria	3,407	3,634	4,045	4,512		9.3	6.5	1.7	5.0	0.2	1.3	8.5	5.9	3.5	1.5	-1.7	
Czech Republic	7,172	6,309	6,933	7,451		5.1	-0.1	3.5	3.5								
Estonia	1,073	1,535	1,630	1,783		4.1	4.6	0.6	0.6								
Georgia	659	2,111	2,704	3,222	\$	28.1	19.1	5.0	5.0								
Hungary	5,628	5,664	6,170	6,930		6.2	10.6	13.1	13.1								
Kazakhstan	1,005	1,858	2,135	2,255	\$	14.9	5.6	-5.9	-5.9								
Kyrgyzstan	160	432	429	433	\$	-0.9	1.0										
Latvia	642	899	948	1,059		3.3	6.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.0	4.5	2.8	-2.4	
Lithuania	967	1,206	1,321	1,423		7.3	3.0	1.8	1.8								
Poland	9,576	10,977	12,772	14,042		11.0	5.9	5.8	5.8								
Rep. Moldova	163	255	319	378	\$	25.3	18.4										
Romania	1,140	1,738	2,527	2,778	€	42.5	5.1	7.5	5.5	9.2	4.1	5.2	7.4	7.4	5.4	14.9	
Russian Federation	8,830	7,785	8,945	11,486	\$	14.9	28.4	-4.0	-4.0								
Slovakia	2,233	2,748	2,923	3,200		4.2	4.7	3.8	3.8								
Tajikistan	2	4	8	9	\$	112.0	16.5										
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..		..	..										
Ukraine	3,788	1,078	1,261	1,445	\$	17.0	14.6	8.9	8.9								
Uzbekistan	121	458	689	1,144		159.4	162.0										
Southern/Medit. Eur.	161,601	175,153	199,391	218,705													
Albania	1,626	1,691	1,929	2,193	€	11.8	8.7	5.1	5.1								
Andorra	..	..	..	..		..	..										
Bosnia & Herzg.	594	724	826	943		12.1	9.0	13.8	13.8								
Croatia	8,075	9,634	10,924	11,831	€	9.9	6.6	5.4	5.4								
Cyprus	2,160	2,757	3,128	3,352		11.2	2.5	-7.5	-7.5								
Greece	12,742	14,619	16,528	17,278		10.8	0.0	15.3	34.8	12.8	51.9	23.1	31.9	6.9	9.3	16.3	
Israel	4,903	5,883	6,821	7,241	\$	15.9	6.2	9.0	9.0		4.9	10.9	10.9				
Italy	38,786	40,246	44,233	49,262		7.7	6.5	7.3	8.8		6.9	7.6	11.3	5.8	6.0		
Malta	1,079	1,449	1,727	1,854		16.8	2.7	1.9	1.9								
Montenegro	732	925	1,041	1,199		10.3	10.1	7.9	7.9								
North Macedonia	197	280	327	382	€	13.6	11.3										
Portugal	10,077	14,036	17,119	19,621		19.5	9.6	6.5	5.3	7.2	8.0	5.5	3.0	11.8	2.2	8.8	
San Marino	..	..	..	..		..	..										
Serbia	764	1,151	1,346	1,346	€	13.4	11.6	6.4	10.2	3.5	9.6	7.3	13.3	7.4	-5.2	10.0	
Slovenia	2,639	2,513	2,851	3,194		11.1	7.2	4.8	3.5	5.8	0.7	8.3	2.2	13.0	-5.2	9.3	
Spain	54,641	60,503	68,114	73,790		10.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.9	4.0	3.8	8.5	-0.1	4.0	
Turkey	22,585	18,743	22,478	25,220	\$	19.9	12.2	11.5	4.9	15.5	5.1	4.6	4.9	12.5	11.2	21.0	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

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

								Percentage change over same period of the previous year										
				(1000)	Change (%)		2019*											
Series		2010	2016	2017	2018*	17/16	18*/17	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Asia and the Pacific		208,174	306,580	324,150	347,633	5.7	7.2		6.2	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.7	4.8	6.8	7.0	5.3	
North-East Asia		111,508	154,302	159,515	169,190	3.4	6.1		7.2	7.6	6.8	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.5	8.3	5.5	
China	TF	55,665	59,270	60,740	62,900	2.5	3.6	TF										
Hong Kong (China)	TF	20,085	26,553	27,885	29,263	5.0	4.9	TF	5.7	10.7	4.6	12.9	10.1	8.9	2.1	10.5	1.2	-5.3
Japan	VF	8,611	24,039	28,691	31,192	19.4	8.7	VF	4.8	5.7	3.6	7.5	3.8	5.8	0.9	3.7	6.5	5.6
Korea (DPRK)		..	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
Korea (ROK)	VF	8,798	17,242	13,336	15,347	-22.7	15.1	VF	16.7	14.1	19.3	15.6	15.0	12.4	22.8	20.0	15.1	15.4
Macao (China)	TF	11,926	15,704	17,255	18,493	9.9	7.2	TF	7.7	9.3	7.1	10.7	8.2	9.1	5.4	10.3	5.7	4.7
Mongolia	TF	456	404	469	529	16.1	12.8	TF	7.3	6.8	7.5							
Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	5,567	10,690	10,740	11,067	0.5	3.0	VF	12.4	6.1	19.0	-0.5	12.4	6.5	24.7	23.5	8.8	
South-East Asia		70,473	110,771	120,575	128,582	8.9	6.6		5.2	4.3	6.3	3.6	5.9	3.6	7.2	6.1	5.5	
Brunei	TF	214	219	259	278	18.3	7.4	TF										
Cambodia	TF	2,508	5,012	5,602	6,201	11.8	10.7	TF	11.2	9.7	13.2	8.5	10.0	10.7	16.0	12.8	10.3	
Indonesia	F/T	7,003	11,072	12,948	13,396	16.9	3.5	VF	2.6	4.3	3.7	10.4	5.6	-1.7	-0.4	1.3	9.9	-4.1
Laos	TF	1,670	3,315	3,257	3,770	-1.8	15.8	VF	4.8	-0.5	10.1	-7.4	-2.8	8.7	7.7	15.8	7.1	
Malaysia	TF	24,577	26,757	25,948	25,832	-3.0	-0.4	TF	4.9	2.7	7.2	-3.6	5.6	6.5	10.3	6.1	5.5	
Myanmar	TF	792	2,907	3,443	3,551	18.4	3.1	TF	35.6	27.8	41.0	19.4	39.3	25.6	40.9	38.7	43.7	52.0
Philippines	TF	3,520	5,967	6,621	7,130	11.0	7.7	TF	11.4	7.5	16.2	-1.2	13.6	11.1	12.2	15.6	21.4	
Singapore	TF	9,161	12,914	13,909	14,673	7.7	5.5	VF	1.3	1.0	1.7	3.9	0.5	-1.2	3.4	1.1	0.4	
Thailand	TF	15,936	32,530	35,592	38,178	9.4	7.3	TF	2.2	2.1	1.4	5.3	1.5	-0.6	3.2	-0.4	1.3	4.7
Timor-Leste	TF	40	66	74	75	12.5	1.1	VF	17.3	17.3								
Vietnam	VF	5,050	10,013	12,922	15,498	29.1	19.9	VF	7.9	7.0	8.0	5.0	10.9	5.0	9.5	14.3	0.2	10.7
Oceania		11,468	15,634	16,580	17,044	6.1	2.8		1.4	-0.3	3.6	3.2	0.1	-3.8	4.6	5.5	0.9	
American Samoa	TF	23	20	20	..	-0.3	..	TF										
Australia	VF	5,872	8,269	8,815	9,246	6.6	4.9	VF	2.2	0.2	4.8	4.1	1.4	-4.1	3.0	9.7	2.1	
Cook Islands	TF	104	146	161	169	10.2	4.6	TF	-2.5	-5.0	-0.9	6.3	-10.1	-10.4	3.8	-4.9	-1.0	
Fiji	TF	632	792	843	870	6.4	3.3	TF	5.2	0.2	10.9	1.9	-0.1	-1.3	20.9	8.7	4.9	1.4
French Polynesia	TF	154	192	199	216	3.4	8.7	TF	13.9	13.0	14.6	31.0	6.4	7.1	20.6	13.2	10.9	
Guam	TF	1,197	1,536	1,544	1,552	0.6	0.5	TF	4.9	7.9	1.8	9.5	7.9	6.2	2.8	5.3	-2.3	4.0
Kiribati	TF	5	6	6	..	1.1	..	VF										
Marshall Islands	TF	5	10	6	..	-39.0	..	TF*										
Micronesia FSM	TF	45	30	..	..	..	..	TF										
New Caledonia	TF	99	116	121	120	4.3	-0.3	TF	3.1	-3.7		-2.5	1.8	-8.7	24.6	2.6		
New Zealand	TF	2,435	3,370	3,555	3,686	5.5	3.7	VF	1.4	0.4	3.1	5.3	-1.3	-2.6	8.3	-1.2	0.6	
Niue	TF	6	8	10	..	25.4	..	TF										
N.Mariana Islands	VF	379	531	660	518	24.3	-21.5	VF	-21.8	-32.0	-15.9	-33.3	-28.3	-34.3	-19.4	-17.0	-11.1	-5.4
Palau	TF	85	138	123	116	-11.5	-5.4	TF	-19.9	-22.7	-15.7	-29.7	-21.3	-17.8	-18.4	-1.9	-25.3	-21.4
Papua New Guinea	TF	140	156	143	..	-8.2	..	TF										
Samoa	TF	122	134	146	164	8.8	12.4	VF	8.4	6.9	9.5	8.7	22.0	-4.6	33.2	3.1	-1.0	
Solomon Islands	TF	21	22	26	28	18.5	8.4	TF										
Tonga	TF	47	61	62	..	1.6	..	TF										
Tuvalu	TF	2	2	2	..	0.0	..	TF										
Vanuatu	TF	97	95	109	116	14.8	5.9	TF	-3.2	-4.7		-5.7	-6.9	-1.3	2.7	-5.6		
South Asia		14,726	25,873	27,480	32,817	6.2	19.4		7.3	8.2	6.2	12.7	9.3	2.6	9.1	3.2	6.1	
Bangladesh	TF	303	830	1,026	..	23.6	..	TF										
Bhutan	TF	41	210	255	274	21.5	7.6	TF*	7.3	28.3	-1.0	84.4	22.2	8.2	2.4	-0.7	-8.7	-12.3
India	TF	5,776	14,570	15,543	17,427	6.7	12.1	TF	2.1	1.5	3.3	5.6	3.7	-4.8	3.5	0.7	5.4	1.4
Iran	VF	2,938	4,942	4,867	7,295	-1.5	49.9	VF										
Maldives	TF	792	1,286	1,390	1,484	8.0	6.8	TF	17.2	15.0	23.9	6.5	16.8	22.0	36.3	10.9	21.0	8.0
Nepal	TF	603	753	940	1,173	24.9	24.8	TF	12.6	18.6	5.2	25.4	39.0	0.0	5.6	4.1	5.6	
Pakistan	TF	907	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
Sri Lanka	TF	654	2,051	2,116	2,334	3.2	10.3	TF	-18.7	4.6	-41.4	2.2	7.0	4.7	-7.5	-70.8	-57.0	-46.9

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © \* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used



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

Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)

	(USD million)				Change (%)		2019*										
	2010	2016	2017	2018	17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
Asia and the Pacific	254,302	371,018	396,044	436,911													
North-East Asia	122,899	169,098	168,130	189,545													
China	45,814	44,432	38,559	40,386	-25.4	21.2	-12.3	-12.3									
Hong Kong (China)	22,200	32,846	33,339	36,835	1.9	11.1	3.8	5.1	2.3								
Japan	13,199	30,679	34,054	42,096	14.4	21.7	6.3	7.1	5.6	10.4	3.5	7.4	7.9	3.8	5.1		
Korea (DPRK)	..	..	..	..	..	..											
Korea (ROK)	10,263	16,886	13,368	15,319	\$ -20.8	14.6	15.9	10.6	20.6	5.4	1.1	22.5	22.2	25.6	14.3		
Macao (China)	22,276	30,373	35,575	40,187	17.6	13.6	1.7	1.7									
Mongolia	244	316	396	461	\$ 25.1	16.5											
Taiwan (pr. of China)	8,721	13,375	12,315	13,704	\$ -7.9	11.3	14.3	4.8	24.5								
South-East Asia	68,547	116,981	130,667	142,619													
Brunei	..	144	177	190	\$ 23.0	7.1											
Cambodia	1,519	3,207	3,636	4,352	13.2	19.7											
Indonesia	6,958	11,206	13,139	14,110	\$ 17.3	7.4	0.1	1.1	-1.0								
Laos	382	716	761	734	\$ 6.2	-3.5											
Malaysia	18,115	18,075	18,357	19,621	5.3	0.3	7.3	11.2	3.5								
Myanmar	72	2,197	1,969	..	\$ -10.4	..											
Philippines	2,645	5,143	6,988	7,461	\$ 35.9	6.8	19.7	19.7		11.2	17.6	33.1					
Singapore	14,178	18,944	19,738	20,528	4.1	1.6	-5.4	-5.2	-5.5								
Thailand	20,104	48,792	56,938	63,042	12.2	9.5	0.4	0.4									
Timor-Leste	31	58	73	..	\$ 26.2	..											
Vietnam	4,450	8,500	8,890	10,080	\$ 4.6	13.4	7.8	7.3	8.3								
Oceania	42,794	51,652	57,389	61,127													
Australia	32,584	37,040	41,732	45,035	9.3	10.7	9.0	8.5	9.8	8.8	8.2	8.4	9.2	12.5	7.7		
Cook Islands	111	137	153	..	9.4	..											
Fiji	634	875	940	972	5.9	4.4	0.0	0.0									
French Polynesia	406	488	..	..	..	..											
Guam	..	..	..	..	..	..											
Kiribati	4	3	4	..	\$ 16.8	..											
Marshall Islands	4	5	..	..	..	..											
Micronesia FSM	24	..	..	..	..	..											
New Caledonia	129	159	..	..	..	..											
New Zealand	6,522	9,820	10,593	11,018	5.7	6.8	1.7	1.7									
Niue	2	..	..	..	\$ -17.9	..											
N.Mariana Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..											
Palau	73	141	116	..	\$ -17.9	..											
Papua New Guinea	2	1	2	..	139.3	..											
Samoa	132	148	166	..	11.7	..											
Solomon Islands	44	56	67	81	17.4	22.7											
Tonga	16	51	48	48	-0.1	1.4											
Tuvalu	2	..	..	..	..	..											
Vanuatu	217	..	..	..	\$ ..	..											
South Asia	20,063	33,287	39,858	43,620													
Afghanistan	75	49	2	..	\$ -96.7	..											
Bangladesh	81	214	337	353	61.6	8.8											
Bhutan	40	91	103	102	\$ 12.7	-1.1											
India	14,490	22,427	27,365	28,568	15.4	9.6											
Iran	2,438	3,713	4,402	..	\$ 18.6	..											
Maldives	1,713	2,506	2,744	3,028	\$ 9.5	10.4											
Nepal	344	446	630	..	37.3	..											
Pakistan	306	322	352	390	\$ 9.1	11.0											
Sri Lanka	576	3,518	3,925	4,381	\$ 11.6	11.6	2.2	4.6		2.2	7.0	4.7	-7.5				

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

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

Series	(1000)						Percentage change over same period of the previous year										
	Change (%)						2019*										
	2010	2016	2017	2018*	17/16	18*/17	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<b>Americas</b>	<b>150,432</b>	<b>201,284</b>	<b>210,814</b>	<b>215,726</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>		<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	
<b>North America</b>	<b>99,520</b>	<b>131,458</b>	<b>137,115</b>	<b>142,064</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>		<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	
Canada	TF	16,219	19,971	20,883	21,134	4.6	1.2	TF	4.1	-1.3	7.1	3.8	-1.5	-4.8	18.4	7.6	1.9
Mexico	TF	23,290	35,079	39,291	41,313	12.0	5.1	TF	7.0	4.8	9.2	4.3	4.6	5.5	9.9	5.4	12.1
United States	TF	60,010	76,407	76,941	79,618	0.7	3.5	TF	-1.7	-3.8	0.2	-1.9	-3.1	-5.9	1.9	-0.8	-0.6
<b>Caribbean</b>	<b>19,521</b>	<b>25,277</b>	<b>26,049</b>	<b>25,806</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>		<b>11.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
Anguilla	TF	62	79	68	55	-13.9	-20.1	TF	140.0	183.6	103.4	217.6	184.9	161.8	147.5	90.2	76.8
Antigua & Barbuda	TF	230	265	247	269	-6.7	8.7	TF	8.6	6.3		7.9	6.6	4.4	17.1		
Aruba	TF	825	1,102	1,071	1,082	-2.9	1.1	TF	3.0			3.0					
Bahamas	TF	1,370	1,500	1,442	1,632	-3.9	13.2	TF	18.1	21.1		31.4	18.6	17.1	23.2	3.9	
Barbados	TF	532	632	664	680	5.0	2.5	TF	5.1	2.9	7.0	6.1	2.5	0.4	11.3	0.9	8.2
Bermuda	TF	232	244	270	282	10.3	4.6	TF	-3.3	-4.9	-2.6	2.6	-5.4	-7.9	-2.2	-0.3	-4.9
Bonaire	TF	71	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
Brit. Virgin Islands	TF	330	408	335	192	-17.9	-42.5	TF	93.5	113.3	76.6	153.2	108.8	92.5	90.2	68.3	71.4
Cayman Islands	TF	288	385	418	463	8.5	10.7	TF	11.0	8.7	13.6	5.6	12.1	8.4	18.0	13.0	10.2
Cuba	TF	2,507	3,975	4,594	4,684	15.6	2.0	VF	-1.1	5.1	-1.2	9.7	4.0	2.1	13.4	0.3	-19.8
Curaçao	TF	342	441	399	432	-9.6	8.2	TF	16.1	15.2	17.2	11.7	18.7	15.5	24.7	16.4	10.1
Dominica	TF	77	78	71	63	-9.0	-11.9	TF	66.7	87.5	47.8	82.2	67.7	110.8	97.3	26.3	27.8
Dominican Rep.	TF	4,125	5,959	6,188	6,569	3.8	6.2	TF	1.5	4.6	3.2	5.5	8.0	0.8	5.6	4.3	0.1
Grenada	TF	110	135	146	161	8.2	10.0	TF	3.8	5.1	2.3	3.3	11.6	1.0	7.2	2.0	-2.3
Guadeloupe	TCE	392	580	650	..	12.1	..	THS									
Haiti	TF	255	445	467	..	5.0	..	TF	-45.7	-27.5	-61.0	-15.7	11.9	-53.5	-37.0	-59.4	-77.5
Jamaica	TF	1,922	2,182	2,353	2,473	7.8	5.1	TF	10.9	13.3	8.4	11.3	13.7	14.7	13.7	7.8	4.2
Martinique	TF	476	519	536	537	3.1	0.3	TF	5.4	4.4		3.6	3.7	5.7	11.4	2.1	
Montserrat	TF	6	9	9	9	-0.2	0.1	TF	38.6	38.6		1.9	12.8	64.0			
Neth. Antilles		..	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
Puerto Rico	TF	3,186	3,736	3,797	3,068	1.6	-19.2	THS	39.0	62.3	20.4	79.3	65.9	47.4	31.2	29.5	3.5
Saba	TF	12	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
Saint Lucia	TF	306	348	386	396	11.0	2.5	TF	6.5	4.0	9.4	5.5	7.4	-0.2	13.1	6.4	8.7
St. Eustatius	TF	11	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
St. Kitts & Nevis	TF	98	115	115	116	-0.4	1.3	TF	16.6	16.6		9.2	20.0	19.7			
St. Maarten	TF	443	528	402	178	-23.8	-55.8	TF(1)	123.2	142.1	119.6	118.3	147.1	160.9	144.5	109.3	105.5
St. Vincent & Gren.	TF	72	79	76	80	-4.3	5.4	TF	7.4	1.6		7.6	10.4	-9.7	29.6	8.0	
Trinidad & Tobago	TF	388	409	395	375	-3.5	-4.9	TF	1.5	-2.2	6.0	-15.1	2.3	5.2	10.4	5.5	2.4
Turks & Caicos	TF	281	454	416	..	-8.2	..	TF									
US Virgin Islands	TF	572	667	535	381	-19.8	-28.8	VF(1)	52.4	90.4	28.5	102.7	91.9	79.4	10.0	42.7	32.2
<b>Central America</b>	<b>7,808</b>	<b>10,593</b>	<b>11,084</b>	<b>10,863</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-2.0</b>		<b>1.4</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	
Belize	TF	242	386	427	489	10.8	14.6	TF	4.8	6.5	5.5	4.4	8.5	6.6	15.1	2.7	-1.0
Costa Rica	TF	2,100	2,925	2,960	3,017	1.2	1.9	TF	3.9	3.6	4.4	5.5	3.0	2.1	0.6	2.3	10.7
El Salvador	TF	1,150	1,434	1,556	1,677	8.5	7.8	TF	5.1	5.1	5.1	12.7	2.5	0.5	22.7	-4.6	-1.6
Guatemala	TF	1,119	1,585	1,660	1,781	4.7	7.3	TF	2.4	-3.7	9.5	8.7	-6.1	-11.8	26.9	2.8	-1.4
Honduras	TF	863	838	851	865	1.6	1.6	TF	3.8			3.8	3.8				
Nicaragua	TF	1,011	1,504	1,787	1,256	18.8	-29.7	TF	-10.4	-39.1	24.9	-34.1	-30.4	-48.9	-0.5	17.7	96.3
Panama	TF	1,324	1,921	1,843	1,779	-4.1	-3.5	TF	6.2	14.1		32.3	5.1	2.7	-2.3	-12.2	
<b>South America</b>	<b>23,583</b>	<b>33,956</b>	<b>36,566</b>	<b>36,993</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>		<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	
Argentina	TF	5,325	6,668	6,711	6,942	0.6	3.4	TF	9.4	7.0	13.3	8.8	4.2	7.6	16.4	6.6	16.8
Bolivia	TF	679	959	1,134	..	18.3	..	THS									
Brazil	TF	5,161	6,547	6,589	6,621	0.6	0.5	TF									
Chile	TF	2,801	5,641	6,450	5,723	14.3	-11.3	TF	-21.8	-29.5	-6.0	-30.0	-36.1	-20.8	-13.4	-7.0	6.6
Colombia	TF	2,385	3,317	3,631	3,898	9.5	7.4	TF	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.1	9.3	3.6	4.0	8.5	5.7
Ecuador	VF	1,047	1,418	1,608	2,428	13.4	50.9	VF	-6.6	-13.7		-3.9	-14.7	-22.7	4.7	3.0	
French Guiana	TF	189	223	224	..	0.4	..	TF									
Guyana	TF	152	235	247	287	5.1	15.9	TF	10.7	-0.1	21.3	12.0	1.1	-9.9	22.5	26.7	14.4
Paraguay	TF	465	1,308	1,560	1,181	19.2	-24.3	TF	-20.6			-21.3	-19.7				
Peru	TF	2,299	3,744	4,032	4,419	7.7	9.6	TF	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.7	1.2	2.3	4.9	0.9	-0.6
Suriname	TF	205	257	278	..	8.2	..	TF									
Uruguay	TF	2,349	3,037	3,674	3,469	21.0	-5.6	TF	-22.7	-26.0		-25.3	-29.7	-22.4	-3.8		
Venezuela	TF	526	601	427	..	-29.0	..	VF									

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © \* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

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

Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)

	(USD million)				Change (%)		2019*										
	2010	2016	2017	2018	17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
Americas	215,538	314,769	325,855	333,859													
North America	164,832	244,629	252,409	259,001													
Canada	15,830	18,077	20,325	22,007	10.1	8.1	8.0	6.1	9.7								
Mexico	11,992	19,650	21,336	22,526	\$ 8.6	5.6	12.6	12.9	12.3	17.7	15.7	6.7	17.1	14.7	5.5		
United States	137,010	206,902	210,747	214,468	se 1.9	1.8	-0.4	0.5	-1.3	-0.2	0.6	1.1	0.2	-1.1	-2.9		
Caribbean	23,254	31,196	31,802	32,142													
Anguilla	99	132	131	..	-0.6	..											
Antigua & Barbuda	298	596	557	..	-6.7	..											
Aruba	1,251	1,757	1,855	2,024	5.6	9.1	3.2	3.2									
Bahamas	2,163	3,069	2,996	3,355	-2.4	12.0	17.3	17.3									
Barbados	1,038	1,040	1,081	1,125	3.9	4.2	6.9	6.9									
Bermuda	442	445	508	583	14.2	14.8	1.6	1.6									
Bonaire	..	..	..	..	..	..											
Brit. Virgin Islands	389	..	..	..	\$ ..	..											
Cayman Islands	465	657	..	..	..	..											
Cuba	2,187	2,907	3,186	2,903	9.6	-8.9											
Curaçao	385	573	551	593	-4.0	7.7											
Dominica	94	142	121	..	-14.9	..											
Dominican Rep.	4,162	6,720	7,184	7,561	\$ 6.9	5.2	4.0	4.0									
Grenada	105	138	144	..	4.2	..											
Guadeloupe	510	..	..	..	..	..											
Haiti	383	525	459	..	\$ -12.4	..											
Jamaica	2,001	2,539	2,809	3,099	\$ 10.7	10.3											
Martinique	472	348	510	530	43.6	-0.6											
Montserrat	6	8	8	..	-6.3	..											
Neth. Antilles	..	..	..	..	..	..											
Puerto Rico	3,211	3,974	3,848	3,282	\$ -3.2	-14.7											
Saba	..	..	..	..	..	..											
Saint Lucia	565	729	754	..	3.3	..											
St. Eustatius	..	..	..	..	..	..											
St. Kitts & Nevis	90	138	157	..	13.3	..											
St. Maarten	674	857	630	453	-26.5	-28.1											
St. Vincent & Gren.	86	100	95	..	-5.0	..											
Trinidad & Tobago	450	464	453	..	\$ -2.2	..											
Turks & Caicos	..	706	571	787	-19.1	37.8											
US Virgin Islands	1,223	1,343	1,202	1,046	-10.5	-13.0											
Central America	6,947	11,976	12,604	12,840													
Belize	249	390	427	487	9.3	14.1											
Costa Rica	2,246	3,648	3,724	3,903	\$ 2.1	4.8	5.1	5.1									
El Salvador	390	829	873	1,014	\$ 5.2	16.1	45.5	45.5									
Guatemala	1,378	1,550	1,566	1,549	\$ 1.0	-1.1	0.7	0.7									
Honduras	625	693	715	736	\$ 3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0									
Nicaragua	314	642	841	544	\$ 30.9	-35.2	-55.9	-55.9									
Panama	1,745	4,223	4,460	4,608	5.6	3.3	0.5	0.5									
South America	20,505	26,968	29,040	29,876													
Argentina	4,942	4,967	5,375	5,558	\$ 8.2	3.4											
Bolivia	379	713	787	823	\$ 10.4	4.6											
Brazil	5,261	6,024	5,809	5,921	\$ -3.6	1.9	0.5	-6.3	-3.3	-9.7	-11.4	4.3	-5.4	-2.5	-1.2	43.4	
Chile	1,552	2,665	3,383	2,956	\$ 26.9	-12.6	-19.6	-19.6									
Colombia	2,797	4,522	4,921	5,556	\$ 8.8	12.9	1.0	2.1	-0.4								
Ecuador	781	1,444	1,548	1,871	\$ 7.2	20.9	6.1	6.1									
French Guiana	..	..	..	..	..	..											
Guyana	80	104	..	..	\$ ..	..											
Paraguay	217	326	369	363	\$ 13.4	-1.7	10.8	10.8									
Peru	2,008	3,501	3,710	3,947	\$ 6.0	6.4	8.8	6.5	11.0								
Suriname	61	65	46	56	\$ -28.6	21.6											
Uruguay	1,509	2,071	2,559	2,351	\$ 23.6	-8.1	-22.4	-22.4									
Venezuela	831	473	..	..	\$ ..	..											

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

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

		Percentage change over same period of the previous year																
		(1000)					Change (%)		2019*									
Series		2010	2016	2017	2018*	17/16	18*/17	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Africa		50,426	57,805	62,727	67,118	8.5	7.0		3.4	2.1	4.7	2.9	4.1	-0.3	7.4	-1.0	7.2	
North Africa		19,682	18,895	21,665	23,858	14.7	10.1		9.3	8.9	9.6	13.7	12.2	2.4	14.4	-2.0	14.8	
Algeria	VF	2,070	2,039	2,451	2,657	20.2	8.4	VF										
Morocco	TF	9,288	10,332	11,349	12,289	9.8	8.3	TF	4.6	4.1		7.8	7.5	-1.6	11.5	-2.4		
Sudan	TF	495	800	813	..	1.6	..	TF										
Tunisia	TF	7,828	5,724	7,052	8,299	23.2	17.7	TF	15.6	17.3	16.4	25.0	20.9	9.3	19.5	-1.6	29.2	12.4
Subsaharan Africa		30,743	38,910	41,061	43,260	5.5	5.4		0.4	-0.8	1.8	-1.1	0.5	-1.7	3.4	-0.4	2.5	
Angola	TF	425	397	261	..	-34.3	..	TF										
Benin	TF	199	267	281	295	5.2	5.0	TF										
Botswana	TF	1,973	1,574	1,623	..	3.1	..	TF										
Burkina Faso	THS	274	152	143	144	-5.9	0.7	THS										
Burundi	TF	142	187	299	..	59.9	..	TF										
Cameroon	TF	569	..	..	..	..	..	THS										
Cabo Verde	THS	336	598	668	710	11.6	6.3	THS	8.0	8.0								
Centr. African Rep.	TF	54	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
Chad	THS	71	98	87	..	-11.2	..	THS										
Comoros	TF	15	27	28	36	4.5	28.2	TF										
Congo	THS	194	211	192	..	-9.0	..	THS										
Côte d'Ivoire	VF	252	1,583	1,800	1,965	13.7	9.2	TF										
Dem. Rep. Congo	TF	81	351	..	..	..	..	TF										
Djibouti	TF	51	..	..	..	..	..	NHS										
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
Eritrea	VF	84	142	..	..	..	..	VF										
Eswatini	TF	868	947	921	782	-2.7	-15.1	VF	-5.6	-11.5	0.3	-19.4	-18.2	3.7	-7.2	1.7	8.1	
Ethiopia	TF	468	871	933	..	7.1	..	TF										
Gabon	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
Gambia	TF	91	161	162	..	0.6	..	TF										
Ghana	TF	931	..	972	..	..	..	TF										
Guinea	TF	12	60	..	..	..	..	TF										
Guinea-Bissau	TF	22	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
Kenya	TF	1,470	1,268	1,390	1,475	9.6	6.1	VF(1)	15.7			15.7						
Lesotho	TF	414	..	..	..	..	..	VF										
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
Madagascar	TF	196	293	255	257	-12.9	0.6	TF	-82.2	-82.2		-65.9	-88.4	-88.4				
Malawi	TF	746	849	837	..	-1.4	..	TF										
Mali	TF	169	173	193	203	11.6	5.2	TF										
Mauritania	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
Mauritius	TF	935	1,275	1,342	1,399	5.2	4.3	TF	0.4	-1.2	2.5	1.1	0.0	-4.5	3.4	-4.3	9.5	-0.4
Mozambique	TF	1,718	1,639	1,447	..	-11.7	..	THS										
Namibia	TF	984	1,469	1,499	..	2.0	..	TF										
Niger	TF	74	152	164	157	7.7	-4.3	TF										
Nigeria	TF	1,555	1,889	..	..	..	..	TF										
Reunion	TF	421	458	508	535	10.8	5.3	TF	-2.0	-2.0		-4.4	2.7	-2.1				
Rwanda	TF	504	932	..	..	..	..	VF										
São Tomé & Príncipe	TF	8	29	..	..	..	..	TF										
Senegal	TF	900	1,210	1,365	..	12.8	..	TF*										
Seychelles	TF	175	303	350	362	15.4	3.4	TF	7.6	10.7	6.4	20.0	18.1	-2.0	19.3	-10.4	7.7	1.0
Sierra Leone	TF	39	54	51	57	-5.1	11.8	TF										
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
South Africa	TF	8,074	10,044	10,285	10,472	2.4	1.8	TF	-1.1	-3.0	1.2	-3.2	-0.6	-5.0	4.2	-1.8	0.7	
Tanzania	TF	754	1,233	1,275	..	3.4	..	VF										
Togo	THS	202	338	514	573	52.1	11.5	THS										
Uganda	TF	946	1,323	1,402	1,850	6.0	31.9	TF										
Zambia	TF	815	956	1,083	..	13.2	..	TF										
Zimbabwe	VF	2,239	2,168	2,423	2,567	11.8	5.9	VF										

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © \* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used



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

	Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)															
	(USD million)				Change (%)		2019*									
	2010	2016	2017	2018	17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Africa	30,447	32,189	36,403	38,396												
North Africa	9,662	9,002	9,916	10,681												
Algeria	220	209	141	..	\$	-32.7	..									
Morocco	6,703	6,549	7,442	7,782		12.3	1.3	4.2	0.2	8.4	-7.1	-1.6	10.4	4.9	-0.5	25.7
Sudan	94	1,009	1,029	1,043	\$	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.9							
Tunisia	2,645	1,236	1,305	1,713		18.9	43.6	33.2	33.2							
Subsaharan Africa	20,785	23,187	26,487	27,715												
Angola	719	623	880	544	\$	41.4	-38.2									
Benin	149	123	150	..		19.3	..									
Botswana	510	578	704	574		15.5	-19.6									
Burkina Faso	72	122	117	..		-5.6	..									
Burundi	2	2	3	..		66.5	..									
Cameroon	159	505	524	..	\$	3.8	..									
Cabo Verde	278	370	431	466		14.3	3.2									
Centr. African Rep.	11	..	..	..		..	..									
Chad	..	..	..	..		..	..									
Comoros	35	..	..	..		..	..									
Congo	27	41	..	..		..	..									
Côte d'Ivoire	201	379	396	..		2.5	..									
Dem. Rep. Congo	11	4.3	6.0	60.5	\$	41	..									
Djibouti	18	33	35	..		4.9	..									
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..		..	..									
Eritrea	..	48	..	..		..	..									
Eswatini	51	13	13	..	\$	-2.2	..									
Ethiopia	522	346	435	..	\$	25.7	..									
Gabon	86	25	..	..		..	..									
Gambia	74	116	103	..	\$	-11	..									
Ghana	620	846	850	..	\$	0.4	..									
Guinea	2	15	16	..	\$	7.6	..									
Guinea-Bissau	13	19	16	..		-17.5	..									
Kenya	800	824	919	..	\$	11.5	..									
Lesotho	23	48	23	23	\$	-52.6	2.7									
Liberia	12	..	..	..	\$	..	..									
Madagascar	309	750	671	..		-10.8	..									
Malawi	31	26	31	..		18.8	..									
Mali	205	200	206	..		0.9	..									
Mauritania	..	30	23	..	\$	-26.0	..									
Mauritius	1,282	1,572	1,748	1,887		7.9	6.3	-7.2	-10.6	-3.0	-6.6	-15.2	-10.5	-3.2	-6.0	1.2
Mozambique	108	108	151	242	\$	39.5	60.8									
Namibia	438	307	188	380		-44.7	101.3									
Niger	105	77	83	..		5.7	..									
Nigeria	576	1,070	2,549	1,962	\$	138	-23	..	..							
Reunion	392	343	427	495	€	22.0	10.9									
Rwanda	202	390	438	..	\$	12.4	..									
São Tomé & Príncipe	11	69	66	72	\$	-4.2	9.0									
Senegal	453	389	419	..		5.7	..									
Seychelles	343	414	483	564	\$	16.7	16.8									
Sierra Leone	26	41	83	..	\$	100.8	..									
Somalia	..	..	..	..		..	..									
South Africa	9,070	7,910	8,818	8,939	sa	1.0	0.7	2.2	2.2							
Tanzania	1,255	2,132	2,250	2,449	\$	5.6	8.8	14.9	14.9							
Togo	66	119	138	..		13.6	..									
Uganda	784	1,102	941	1,027	\$	-14.6	9.1	-3.5	-3.5							
Zambia	492	683	653	742	\$	-4.4	13.7									
Zimbabwe	124	177	149	..	\$	-15.7	..									

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

\* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

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

								Percentage change over same period of the previous year										
		(1000)				Change (%)		2019*										
Series		2010	2016	2017	2018*	17/16	18*/17	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Middle East		56,122	55,480	57,686	60,382	4.0	4.7		8.1	7.4	8.8	8.3	11.8	2.9	6.2	4.4	17.5	
Bahrain	IS/T	11,952	10,158	11,370	..	11.9	..	VF										
Egypt	VF	14,731	5,399	8,292	11,346	53.6	36.8	VF										
Iraq	VF	1,518	..	..	..	..	..	VF										
Jordan	TF	4,207	3,567	3,844	4,150	7.7	8.0	TF	5.2	1.5	8.9	5.7	7.3	-6.6	3.7	-3.1	26.4	
Kuwait	THS	207	203	..	..	..	..	THS										
Lebanon	TF	2,168	1,688	1,857	1,964	10.0	5.8	TF	8.1	3.7	11.7	5.5	3.0	2.9	15.6	-1.4	17.5	7.4
Libya	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
Oman	TF	1,441	2,335	2,316	2,301	-0.8	-0.6	VF	9.8	4.4	17.2	7.7	8.9	-2.2	12.4	14.3	25.8	
Palestine	THS	522	400	503	606	25.7	20.5	THS										
Qatar	TF	1,700	2,938	2,256	1,819	-23.2	-19.4	TF	11.5	9.9	13.6	3.8	13.4	12.9	24.1	1.3	12.7	
Saudi Arabia	TF	10,850	18,044	16,109	15,293	-10.7	-5.1	TF	11.5	12.9	11.9	14.1	23.3	3.4	5.9	17.3	12.2	0.0
Syria	TF	8,546	..	..	..	..	..	VF										
Utd Arab Emirates (1)	THS	7,432	14,870	15,790	15,920	6.2	0.8	THS	3.6	2.2	4.6	1.3	4.8	0.6	4.9	-15.9	27.7	6.1
Yemen	TF	1,025	..	..	..	..	..	TF										

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See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

(1) Dubai only

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

					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)												
(USD million)					Change (%)		2019*										
	2010	2016	2017	2018	17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
Middle East	52,150	58,822	68,359	73,024													
Bahrain	1,362	3,846	3,642	..	-5.3	..											
Egypt	12,528	2,645	7,775	11,615	\$ 194.0	49.4	14.5	14.5									
Iraq	1,660	2,423	2,959	1,986	\$ 22.1	-32.9											
Jordan	3,585	4,044	4,639	5,249	14.7	13.2	5.2	5.2									
Kuwait	290	599	313	395	-47.5	25.6											
Lebanon	7,995	7,044	7,611	8,400	\$ 8.0	10.4											
Libya	60	..	..	..	..	..											
Oman	780	1,618	1,748	..	8.0	..											
Palestine	667	235	225	245	\$ -4.3	8.9											
Qatar	584	5,411	5,971	5,565	10.3	-6.8	-1.5	-1.5									
Saudi Arabia	6,712	11,096	12,056	12,038	8.7	-0.1	44.8	44.8									
Syria	6,190	..	..	..	..	..											
Utd Arab Emirates	8,577	19,496	21,048	21,375	8.0	1.6											
Yemen	1,161	100	..	..	\$ ..	..											

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © \* Provisional data  
See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

## International tourism in the Balance of Payments (BOP)

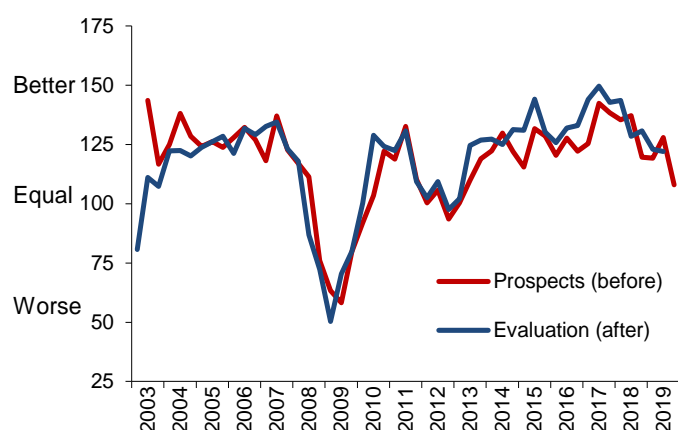
	USD billion					Market share (%)		
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2015	2017	2018*
<b>World</b>								
<b>Total exports of goods and services</b>	<b>19,222</b>	<b>21,493</b>	<b>21,062</b>	<b>23,161</b>	<b>25,320</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Goods	15,301	16,531	16,031	17,732	19,475	76.9	76.6	76.9
Services	3,921	4,963	5,031	5,429	5,845	23.1	23.4	23.1
<b>International Tourism (BOP Travel &amp; Passenger transport)</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>
- International Tourism Receipts	975	1,221	1,247	1,344	1,448	5.7	5.8	5.7
- International Passenger Transport	171	219	217	240	256	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Advanced Economies</b>								
<b>Total exports of goods and services</b>	<b>12,366</b>	<b>13,579</b>	<b>13,520</b>	<b>14,674</b>	<b>15,801</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Goods	9,410	9,884	9,771	10,663	11,519	72.8	72.7	72.9
Services	2,955	3,694	3,749	4,011	4,283	27.2	27.3	27.1
<b>International Tourism (BOP Travel &amp; Passenger transport)</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>
- International Tourism Receipts	638	799	815	867	934	5.9	5.9	5.9
- International Passenger Transport	123	147	144	155	163	1.1	1.1	1.0
<b>Emerging Economies</b>								
<b>Total exports of goods and services</b>	<b>6,857</b>	<b>7,915</b>	<b>7,542</b>	<b>8,487</b>	<b>9,519</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Goods	5,891	6,646	6,260	7,069	7,957	84.0	83.3	83.6
Services	966	1,268	1,282	1,418	1,562	16.0	16.7	16.4
<b>International Tourism (BOP Travel &amp; Passenger transport)</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>
- International Tourism Receipts	337	423	431	477	514	5.3	5.6	5.4
- International Passenger Transport	47	72	73	86	93	0.9	1.0	1.0

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and World Trade Organization (WTO)

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2019)

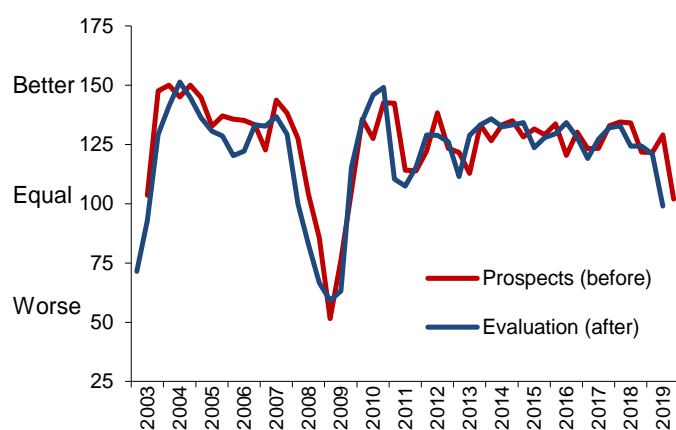
## UNWTO Confidence Index

UNWTO Confidence Index: Europe



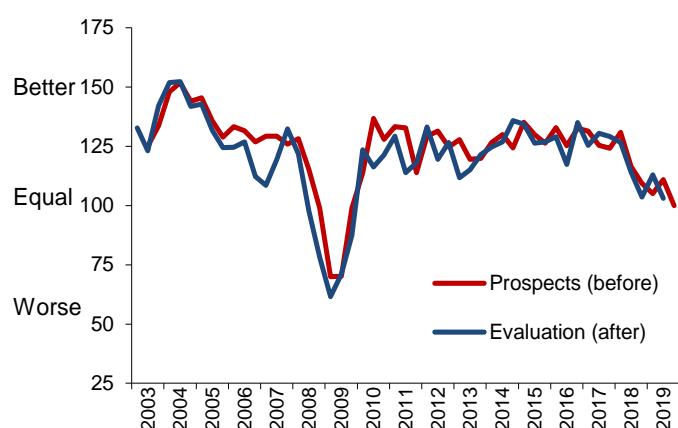
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Confidence Index: Asia and the Pacific



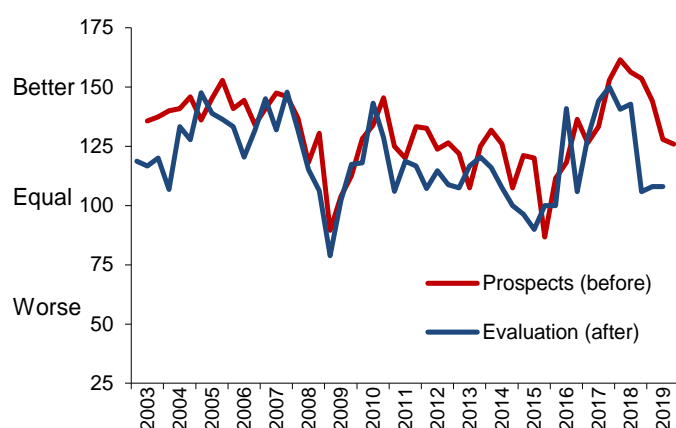
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Confidence Index: Americas



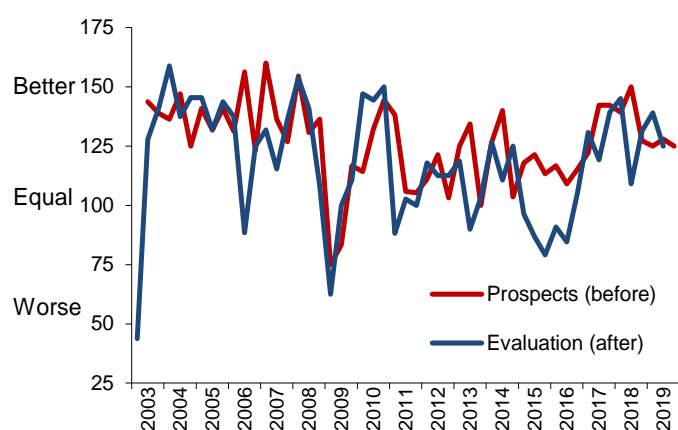
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Confidence Index: Africa



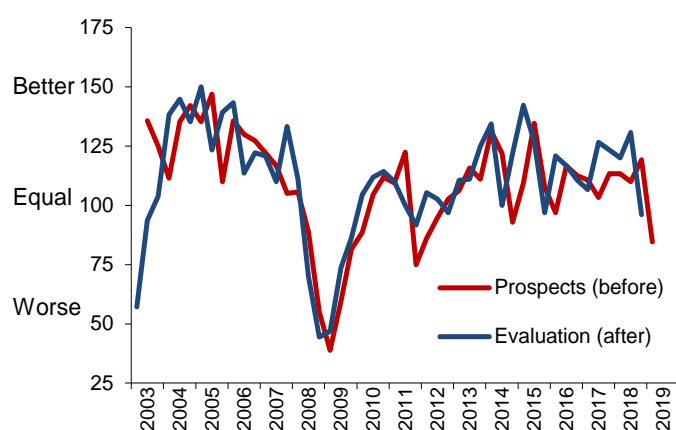
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Confidence Index: Middle East



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Confidence Index: Global Operators



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

### The UNWTO Confidence Index

UNWTO conducts a Panel of Experts' survey to track global tourism performance and business sentiment every four months since April 2003. In each survey Panel members are asked to rate both **the performance of the previous 4 months period and outlook for the coming 4 months period** on the following scale: much worse [0]; worse [50], equal [100]; better [150], much better [200]. The number of regular respondents to the Barometer surveys stands currently at close to 300.



## Methodological Notes

### About the data

The monthly and quarterly statistics included in this issue have been compiled by the UNWTO Secretariat based on preliminary data reported by the institutions of the various countries and territories (e.g. National Tourism Authorities, Statistics Offices, Central Banks) 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 publication. Data may be updated or revised without notice in future issues of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* as it becomes available.

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

For major concepts, definitions and classifications in the measurement of tourism, please see the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008) at <http://statistics.unwto.org/content/irts2008>

### International Tourist Arrivals data

In the tables on International Tourist Arrivals for the various UNWTO regions, series are chosen that can serve as an indicator of trends in selected destinations.

The monthly series represented do not always coincide 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). See 'Explanation of abbreviations and symbols used' for more detailed information.

The (sub)regional totals are approximations for the whole (sub)region prepared by UNWTO based on trends in the countries with data available.

Data series for international tourist arrivals reported by France correspond to Metropolitan France

### International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure data

For destination countries, receipts from international tourism count as exports in the balance of payments (travel) of each country and cover all transactions related to the consumption of goods and services by international visitors, such as 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 shopping accounts for a large amount of spending by cross-border, same-day visitors.

International tourism receipts (travel) do not include receipts from international passenger transport contracted from companies outside the travellers' countries of residence, which are reported in a separate category (passenger transport).

For the (sub)regional 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.

It should be noted that data as reflected by UNWTO on international tourism receipts and expenditure for China is based on the balance of payments (BOP) travel credit and debit (as with other countries for reasons of consistency and international comparability) reported by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) at [www.safe.gov.cn/en/BalanceofPayments/index.html](http://www.safe.gov.cn/en/BalanceofPayments/index.html).

In addition, according to the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008), the balance of payments includes both business and personal purposes in the "travel" item. Business travel covers goods and services acquired by persons going abroad for all types of business activities. Personal travel covers goods and services acquired by persons going abroad for purposes other than business, such as vacations, participation in recreational and cultural activities, visits with friends and relations, pilgrimages, and education and health-related purposes. The "travel" item does not include international passenger transport, which is reported in a separate category in the BOP, under "transport". For more information, please see the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008) at: <http://statistics.unwto.org/content/methodology-0> and the IMF Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) at [www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bopman6.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bopman6.htm).

It should also be noted that there is a difference in the data of UNWTO and those produced by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of China (formerly the China National Tourism Administration) for 2014 and subsequent years.

## Ranking of International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

It should be noted that changes in the ranking of international tourism receipts not only reflect relative performance of the destinations, but also exchange rate fluctuations of the local currencies against the US dollar. Conversely, changes in the ranking of international tourism expenditure do not only reflect variations in spending on outbound travel, relative to other countries, but also changes in the value of the local currency compared to the US dollar.

In 2018 exchange rate movements were generally moderate, with the US dollar depreciating by 4% against the Euro. The US dollar-euro exchange rate moved from an average of 0.885 euro per US dollar in 2017 to 0.847 in 2018. Thus, the effect of converting tourism receipts earned in euros (by Euro area destinations) to US dollars was relatively small. The US dollar also depreciated by 3% against the UK pound and by 2% against the Chinese yuan and Japanese yen, among others. In these destinations tourism receipts expressed in US dollars were higher due to the exchange rates, though to a small extent. The US dollar however, did appreciate to different extents versus the currencies of large emerging markets, such as Brazil, Russia, and India, and quite sharply versus the Argentine peso due to the economic crisis in that country.

## Exchange rates and inflation

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 appreciates against for instance the euro, worldwide receipts expressed in dollars relatively decrease, and vice versa in the case the dollar depreciates. In 2017 the US dollar depreciated 2% against the euro.

Year	USD to EUR	Change (%)	EUR to USD	Change (%)
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
2013	0.7530	-3.3	1.3281	3.4
2014	0.7527	0.0	1.3285	0.0
2015	0.9013	19.7	1.1095	-16.5
2016	0.9034	0.2	1.1069	-0.2
2017	0.8852	-2.0	1.1297	2.1
2018	0.8467	-4.3	1.1810	4.5

Note: Exchange rates are yearly averages. Source: Compiled from Eurostat

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

## The UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index

The UNWTO *Tourism Confidence Index* is based on the results of an email survey conducted every four months since 2003 by the UNWTO Secretariat among a *Panel of Tourism Experts*.

The purpose of this survey is to collect opinions from tourism stakeholders worldwide regarding the performance of their destination/business in the last four months, and their expectations for the next four months.

### Methodological summary

#### Questions on which the indicators are based:

- *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?*  
☐ much worse ; ☐ worse ; ☐ equal ; ☐ better ; ☐ much better

- *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?*  
☐ much worse ; ☐ worse ; ☐ equal ; ☐ better ; ☐ much better

At the end of the year, the questionnaire includes two additional questions on the performance of the entire year and on the expectations of the coming year which feeds into the forecasts issued at the beginning of each year by UNWTO.

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.

#### Use of responses for calculation of the indicators

In each survey Panel members are asked to rate both the performance of the previous four-month period and outlook for the coming four-month period on the following scale: much worse [0]; worse [50], equal [100]; better [150], much better [200]. The average of all replies then determines the confidence index. A value below 100 indicates a deterioration of performance, while a value above 100 represents an improvement.

Results are 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.

#### Weighting of respondents' replies

There is no weighting. The score given by each respondent has the same weight, irrespective of the size of the destination or sector of activity.

#### Sample

The number of regular respondents to the Barometer surveys stands currently at close to 300, spread across all regions and sectors but it is not a representative sample. However, the UNWTO Secretariat's aim is to continuously expand and improve the Panel sample. Experts interested in participating in the survey are kindly invited to send an email to [unwtotpanel@unwto.org](mailto:unwtotpanel@unwto.org).

#### Collection

The survey is conducted by email and the periodicity is trimestrial, with a collection of approximately 6 weeks, starting at the end of each trimester.

#### Publication of results

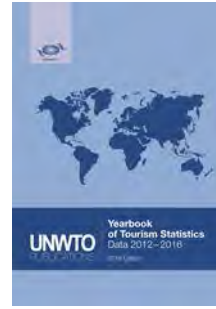
Results are usually published in January/February, May/June and September/October.



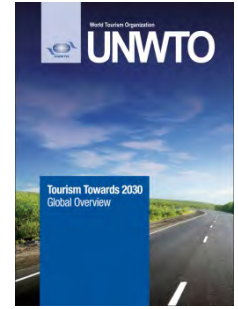
**UNWTO World Tourism Barometer**



**EU Short-Term Tourism Trends**



**Compendium of Tourism Statistics Yearbook of Tourism Statistics**



**Tourism Towards 2030**



**Marketing Transnational Tourism Themes and Routes (2017)**



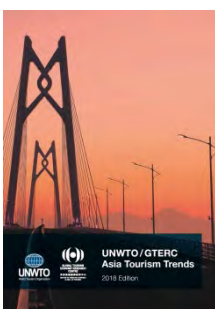
**Exploring Health Tourism (2018)**



**The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Outbound Travel Market (2018)**



**European Union Tourism Trends (2018)**



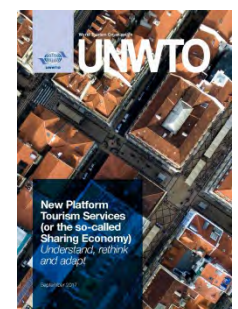
**UNWTO/GTERC Asia Tourism Trends, 2018 Edition (2018)**



**'Overtourism'? Understanding and Managing Urban Tourism Growth beyond Perceptions Volume 2: Case Studies (2019)**



**'Overtourism'? Understanding and Managing Urban Tourism Growth beyond Perceptions (2018)**



**New Platform Tourism Services (or the so-called Sharing Economy) - Understand, rethink and adapt (2017)**