



Tourism Highlights 2000

**Second Edition
August 2000**

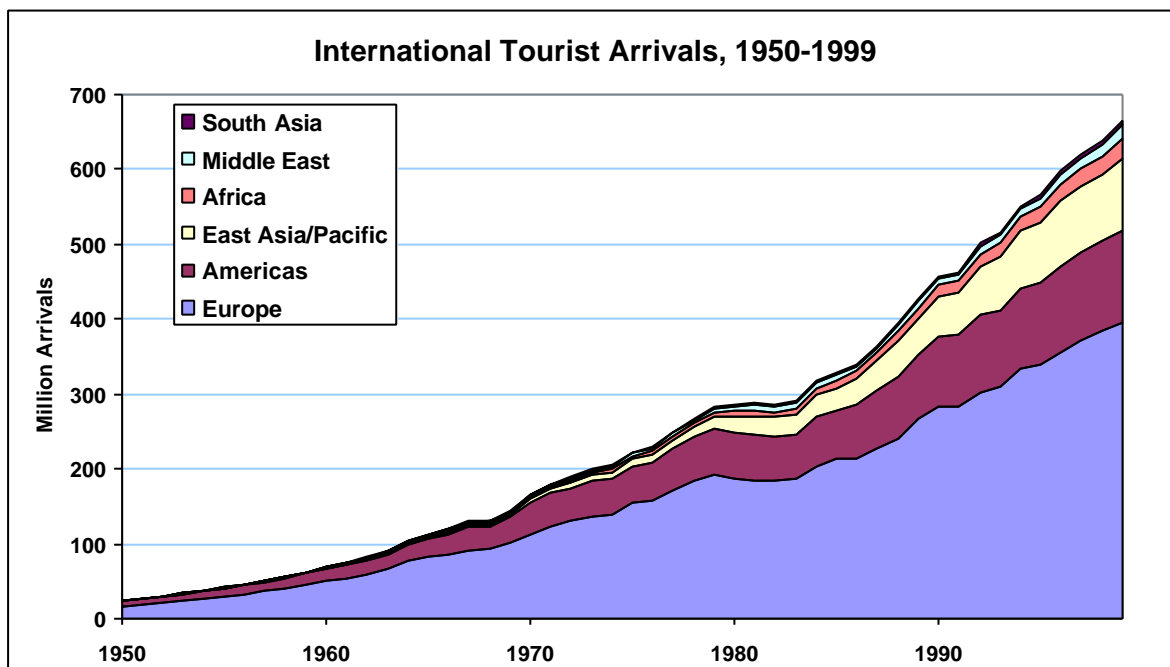
1999 results in this report refer to preliminary whole year figures or best estimates as supplied to WTO up to August 2000. This second edition is an update results of the Tourism Highlights 2000 issued in the first quarter of 2000.

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1. International Tourism

Tourism clearly counts as one of the most remarkable economic and social phenomena of the last century. It undoubtedly will keep this position for the century to come. Every year a bigger portion of the world population takes part in tourism activity and for the majority of countries tourism has developed as one of the most dynamic and fastest growing sectors of economy.

World tourism has traditionally been measured in International Tourist Arrivals and International Tourist Receipts. According to preliminary results for 1999 the number of international tourists travelling in the world reached 664 million last year. International Tourism Receipts (excluding International Fare Receipts) for 1999 have been estimated at US\$ 455 billion, translating into receipts per arrival of US\$ 685.



Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

Historical Trend

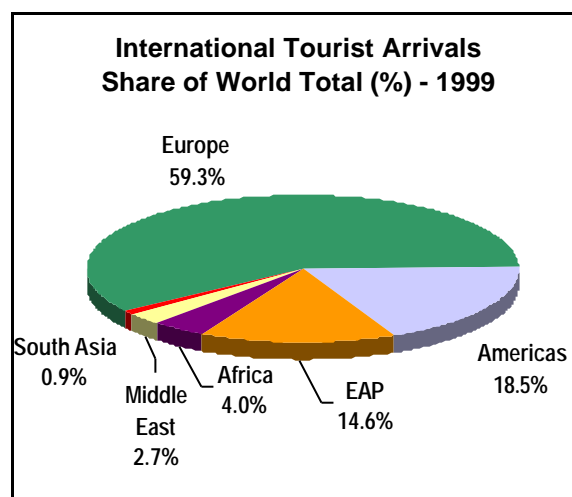
The past half century of tourism has been marked foremost by its tremendous expansion. Between 1950 and 1999 the number of international arrivals has shown an evolution from a mere 25 million international arrivals to the current 664 million, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of 7 per cent.

In addition to its strong overall expansion, the development of modern day tourism is also characterized by its ongoing geographical spread. Numerous countries have been successful, not only in attracting significant numbers of tourists, but also in turning tourism into a source of wealth. A notable diversification in tourism destinations has taken place, with those of Asia, North Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean being the emerging destinations joining in. In 1950, only 15 countries received about

100 per cent of the 25 million international tourist arrivals. In 1999, there were more than 70 countries and territories that received more than one million international tourist arrivals. By 1999, the top 15 tourist-receiving countries saw their share decrease to less than two-thirds and some traditional top destinations have been replaced by newcomers from Asia and Central /Eastern Europe.

Arrivals by Region

Europe and the Americas are still the main tourist-receiving regions. But since other regions are growing at a faster pace, their respective shares in the world total show a declining tendency. In 1999 Europe accounted for 59 per cent and the Americas for 19 per cent. East Asia and the Pacific is the region which has most benefited from this transformation of the market. Historical data show that this region experienced the highest growth rate, having obtained a 15 per cent share of the world market in 1999. In 1997 and 1998, however, arrivals in the region dropped slightly as a result of the financial crisis. Figures for 1999 show that recovery is already underway.

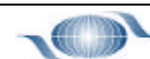


Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

International Tourist Arrivals cover the number of arrivals of visitors and not to the number of persons. The same person who makes several trips to a given country during a given period will be counted each time as a new arrival.

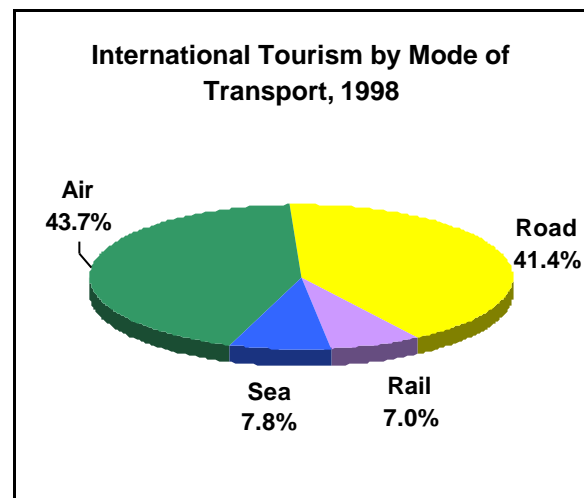
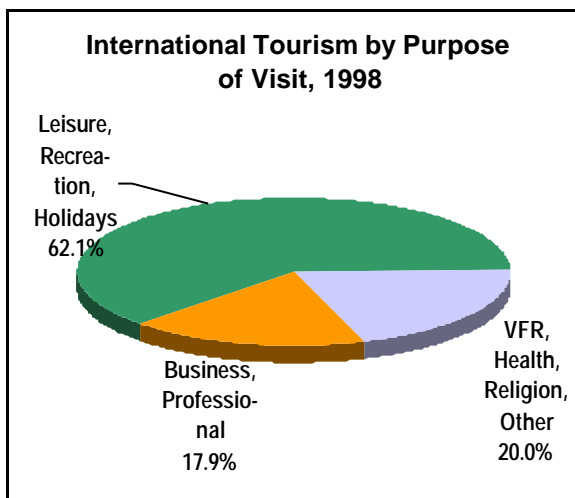
The term "international visitor" describes any person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding twelve months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited. International visitors include tourists (overnight visitors) and same-day visitors.

Other concepts or definitions related to tourism can be found in the WTO publication "Recommendations on Tourism Statistics".



Purpose of Trip

According to figures up to 1998, leisure, recreation and holidays still represent the main purpose of trip, accounting for 62 per cent. Business travel accounts for 18 per cent of the total, the remaining 20 per cent being represented by other motives; i.e. visiting friends and relatives, for religious purposes/pilgrimages, for health treatment and other. In the last ten years, especially the share of this last category has been rising. This pattern mirrors the trend towards market diversification and the division of holidays, with people travelling for shorter periods of time and for different reasons. This increase has basically detracted from the share of total trips made for leisure, recreation and holiday purposes, the share ascribed to travel for business and professional purposes having remained relatively stable.



Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

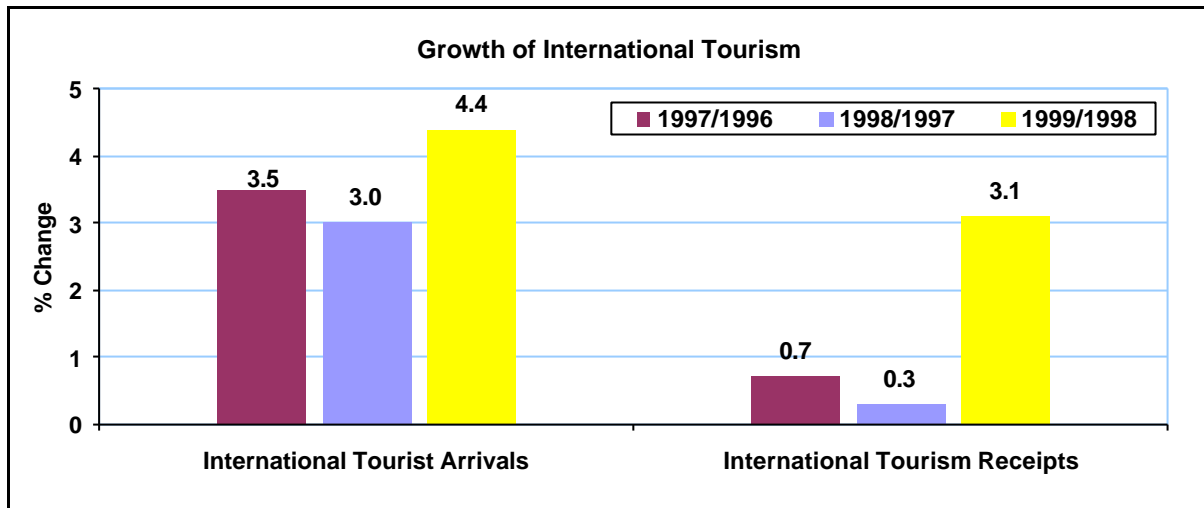
Means of Transport

Data for the last decade shows that air and road transport are, by far, the means of transport most widely used by international tourists. In 1998, air transport represented 43 per cent of the total and road transport 42 per cent. Rail transport accounts for 7 per cent and sea transport for 8 per cent. Over time a clear trend can be observed of a slow but steady increase of air transport at the expense of road transport.

Arrivals by purpose of visit and by mode of transport by country can be found in the WTO publication *Compendium of Tourism Statistics*.

2. Preliminary Results 1999

According to results received by WTO Secretariat up to August 2000, international tourist arrivals reached 664 million last year, an increase of 4.4 per cent over the previous year. Receipts from international tourism rose by an estimated 3.1 per cent in 1999 to reach US\$ 455 billion, following two straight years of flat growth.



Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

After two years of negative results, the Asia/Pacific region was once again the star of world tourism in 1999, reaching a growth rate of 11.1 per cent and a new record total of 97.2 million international tourists. Other regions of the world that were hot spots for tourists last year included the Middle East (16.2%) Africa (7.8%) and South Asia (8.3%).

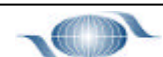
Countries in the Western Mediterranean also fared particularly well in 1999 as tourists shunned destinations perceived as being close to the conflict in Kosovo and avoided Turkey due to political problems and the earthquakes. International arrivals to Spain, for example, rose by 9.2 per cent, while Morocco increased by 18.0 per cent.

Central America also had an excellent year, with tourism increasing rapidly from a small base. Another trend worth noting is the growing popularity last year of new or off-the-beaten-track destinations, places such as Iceland (+13.4%), Estonia (+15.2%), Georgia (+21.1%) and Iran (+16.5%).

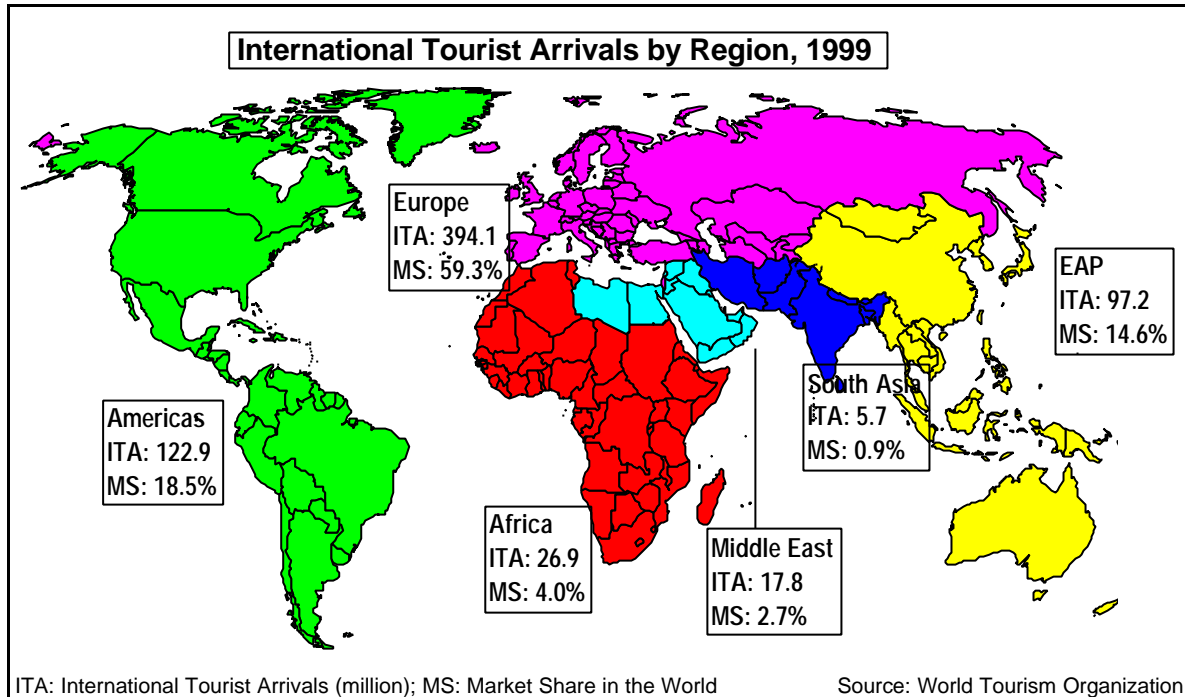
Regional Highlights

Africa. The Africa region showed a growth rate of 7.8 per cent in arrivals, nearly twice the world average. The polarisation of international tourism in this region, towards destinations in the north and south of the continent, has been maintained. The best performing countries included Morocco (18%), Zimbabwe (11%) and Zambia (26%), while the important tourism destinations of Tunisia (3.4%) and South Africa (6%) continued to show steady gains.

Americas. The rate of growth for the whole region, of 2.4 per cent, was lower than the world average, mainly owing to flat results for Southern America in general (-0.1%) and



Mexico (-2.9%) which was only partially compensated by those of the United States (4.5%) and Canada (3.7%). Central America fared much better, especially Guatemala (29%) and El Salvador (21%). Results in the Caribbean were mixed, with Cuba (12%) and the Dominican Republic (15%) among the big winners and Puerto Rico (11%) among the losers.



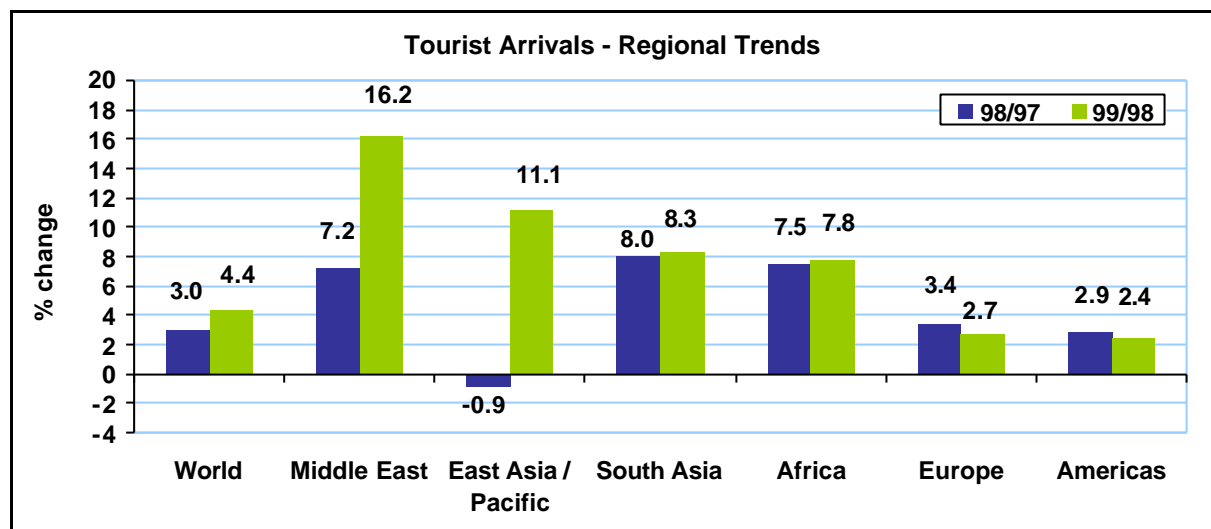
East Asia/Pacific. After two years of decreasing tourist arrivals, East Asia and the Pacific bounced back strongly in 1999, attracting nearly ten million more tourists than the previous record set in 1998. Growth was widespread, with especially good results in Malaysia (43%), Cambodia (29%), Vietnam (17%), Singapore (11%), Thailand (10%), Republic of Korea (10%), China (8%), Hong Kong, China (18%), Japan (8%), Australia (7%), and New Zealand (8%).

Europe. Overall, tourism to Europe grew by 2.7 per cent in 1999 with results mixed according to region. Southern Europe had a good year (5.5%), especially Spain (9.2%), Greece (9.9%) and Portugal, which increased its arrivals by 2.7 per cent despite the 11 per cent growth posted the previous year as a result of Expo '98. Notable results were also achieved by the Netherlands (5.6%) and Ireland (7.4%). On the other hand, the Kosovo crisis and instability in the Russian market caused problems for mature destinations in Central and Eastern Europe such as Hungary (-14%), Poland (-4.4%) and the Czech Republic (-1.8%). However, emerging destinations did manage to attract the interest of travellers, for example, Estonia (15%), Kyrgyzstan (17%) and Georgia (21%), as well as did Russian Federation (17%) and Ukraine (21%).

Middle East. The Middle East is one of the world's smallest regions, receiving nearly 18 million tourists in 1999, but it also had the fastest growth rate with arrivals up by 16 per cent. Egypt—which represents a quarter of the regional total—posted a spectacular growth rate of almost 40 per cent and a record number of tourist arrivals that far exceeds totals achieved in its top year 1997. Dubai, Lebanon and Syria also fared well, with

arrivals increasing by 14, 12 and 9 per cent respectively. Libya registered an increase of 25 per cent.

South Asia. Tourism increased in the majority of countries in this region, and resulted in a rise of 8.3 per cent over last year's results. India registered an increase of 5.2 per cent, arrivals to Iran rose by 16.5 per cent, in Sri Lanka by 14.4 per cent and in the Maldives by 8.6 per cent.



Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

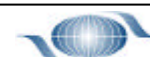
World

International Tourist Arrivals by Region (million)

	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	Growth rate (%) 1999/1998	Average annual growth (%)		
								1985-1999	1995-1999	
World	327.1	457.2	565.4	618.2	636.6	664.4	4.4	5.2	4.1	
Africa	9.7	15.0	20.2	23.2	24.9	26.9	7.8	7.5	7.5	
Americas	64.3	92.8	108.9	116.6	119.9	122.9	2.4	4.7	3.1	
East Asia / Pacific	31.1	54.6	81.4	88.3	87.4	97.2	11.1	8.5	4.5	
Europe	212.0	282.7	338.4	371.1	383.8	394.1	2.7	4.5	3.9	
Middle East	7.5	9.0	12.4	14.3	15.3	17.8	16.2	6.4	9.5	
South Asia	2.5	3.2	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.7	8.3	6.0	7.7	
	Market share						%			
World	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Africa	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0				
Americas	19.7	20.3	19.3	18.9	18.8	18.5				
East Asia / Pacific	9.5	11.9	14.4	14.3	13.7	14.6				
Europe	64.8	61.8	59.8	60.0	60.3	59.3				
Middle East	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7				
South Asia	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9				

Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

(Data as collected in WTO database August 2000)



World's Top 15 Tourism Destinations

Rank		International Tourist Arrivals (million)		%	Market share
		1998	1999*	Change 1999/98	1999
1	France	70.0	73.0	4.3	11.0
2	Spain	47.4	51.8	9.2	7.8
3	United States	46.4	48.5	4.5	7.3
4	Italy	34.9	36.1	3.3	5.4
5	China	25.1	27.0	7.9	4.1
6	United Kingdom	25.7	25.7	0.0	3.9
7	Canada	18.9	19.6	3.7	2.9
8	Mexico	19.8	19.2	-2.9	2.9
9	Russian Fed	15.8	18.5	17.0	2.8
10	Poland	18.8	18.0	-4.4	2.7
11	Austria	17.4	17.5	0.7	2.6
12	Germany	16.5	17.1	3.7	2.6
13	Czech Rep	16.3	16.0	-1.8	2.4
14	Hungary	15.0	12.9	-13.8	1.9
15	Greece	10.9	12.0	9.9	1.8

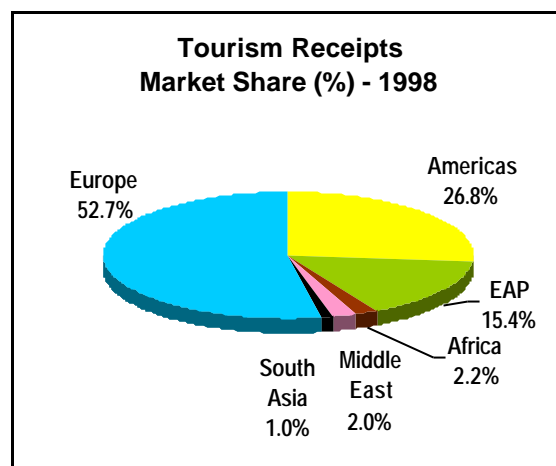
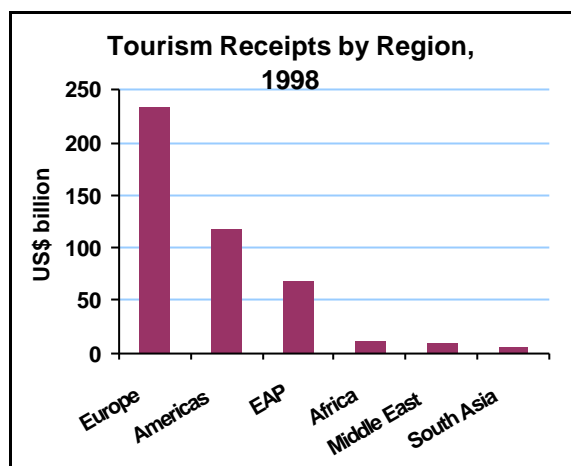
Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

(Data as collected in WTO database August 2000)

*The figures for international arrivals and international tourism receipts corresponding to 1999 are based on preliminary data estimated for the year overall and supplied to the WTO Secretariat **up to 1 August 2000** by the authorities of the countries and territories. In the world and regional aggregates estimates are included for countries and territories with data still missing taking into account data available for a part of the year or the general trend for the region. The results for the Middle East and Africa should be treated with caution insofar as they are based on a relatively small number of countries and territories which supply preliminary data for the entire year. In the tables, provisional figures are marked with an asterisk (*).*

3. International Tourism Receipts

According to preliminary results, international tourism generated in 1999 estimated worldwide receipts of US\$ 455 billion (in current prices) and a further US\$ 93 billion in international fare receipts.



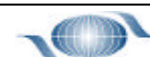
In 1999, the receipts registered for international tourism amounted to over US\$ 1 billion per year in 59 countries and territories out of approximately 200. The United States is clearly the unchallenged leader with US\$ 74.4 billion in international tourism receipts. Three important Mediterranean destinations -Spain, France and Italy- made roughly US\$ 30 billion each. The United Kingdom registered 21 billion and, Germany, China, Austria and Canada earned over US\$ 10 billion each.

World's Top 15 Tourism Earners

Rank		International Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion)		% Change 1999/98	Market share 1999
		1998	1999*		
1	United States	71.3	74.4	4.5	16.4
2	Spain	29.7	32.9	10.7	7.2
3	France	29.9	31.7	5.9	7.0
4	Italy	29.9	28.4	-5.1	6.2
5	United Kingdom	21.0	21.0	0.0	4.6
6	Germany	16.4	16.8	2.4	3.7
7	China	12.6	14.1	11.9	3.1
8	Austria	11.2	11.1	-0.9	2.4
9	Canada	9.4	10.0	6.7	2.2
10	Greece	6.2	8.8	41.6	1.9
11	Russian Fed	6.5	7.8	19.4	1.7
12	Mexico	7.9	7.6	-3.9	1.7
13	Australia	7.3	7.5	2.6	1.7
14	Switzerland	7.8	7.4	-5.9	1.6
15	China, Hong Kong SAR	7.1	7.2	1.8	1.6

Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

(Data as collected in WTO database August 2000)



World**International Tourism Receipts by Region (US\$ billion)**

	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	Growth rate (%) 1998/1997	Average annual growth (%)	
								1985-1998	1995-1998
World	118.1	263.6	405.8	439.7	441.0	454.6	3.1	10.7	2.8
Africa	2.5	5.3	8.1	9.4	9.8		4.8	11.0	6.8
Americas	33.3	69.2	100.5	116.9	118.0		0.9	10.2	5.5
East Asia / Pacific	13.2	39.2	74.6	75.7	67.8		-10.4	13.4	-3.1
Europe	63.5	143.5	211.7	224.5	232.5		3.6	10.5	3.2
Middle East	4.2	4.4	7.5	9.2	8.6		-6.7	5.7	4.5
South Asia	1.4	2.0	3.5	4.0	4.3		5.3	9.1	6.8
	Market share								
	%								
World	100	100	100	100	100				
Africa	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2				
Americas	28.2	26.2	24.8	26.6	26.8				
East Asia / Pacific	11.2	14.9	18.4	17.2	15.4				
Europe	53.8	54.4	52.2	51.1	52.7				
Middle East	3.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9				
South Asia	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0				

Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

(Data as collected in WTO database August 2000)

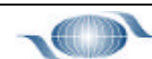
4. Outbound Tourism

The industrialized countries of Europe, the Americas and East Asia and the Pacific are the main generating markets. However, there has been a substantial proliferation of tourist-generating markets.

On analyzing international tourist arrivals as per the regions that generated the respective tourist flows, the following trends can be discerned:

- **Europe** generates more than half of total international tourist arrivals. Growth since 1985 has been the same as slightly below the world average. Within the continent, the regions that generate the most tourists are:
 - North Rhine-Westphalia (Cologne-Düsseldorf)
 - South East England (Greater London)
 - Bavaria (Munich-Nuremberg)
 - Baden-Württemberg (Stuttgart-Mannheim-Karlsruhe)
 - North England (Manchester-Newcastle)
 - Randstad (Amsterdam- Rotterdam-The Hague)
 - Central Sweden (Stockholm)
 - East Austria (Vienna)

(Source: IPK International, EMT 1998)
- Approximately one in five arrivals originates in **the Americas**. The growth level is well below the world average.
- **East Asia/Pacific** has been the fastest growing region in the last decades, with average annual growth of 8.5 per cent between 1985 and 1998. The more developed countries in the region have doubtless made a major contribution to the development of this facet; in recent years, however, the rate of outbound tourism from recently industrialized countries has been growing steadily. As a result, the share of East Asia/Pacific in arrivals rose from 10 per cent of the world total in 1985 to almost 15 per cent in 1998. In 1997 and 1998, the Asian financial and economic crisis caused arrivals to slow right down, occasionally bringing them to a complete standstill. Preliminary results for 1999 already denote a substantial recovery. Medium and long-term growth should be sustained insofar as the region still has huge demand potential.
- All in all, **Africa**, the **Middle East** and **South Asia** generate roughly 5 per cent of arrivals worldwide. Growth levels for the period 1985-1998 were below the world average.



Outbound Tourism: International Tourist Arrivals Generated by Region, 1985-1998 (million)
(including estimations for countries with missing data)

	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	Growth rate (%) 1998/1997	Average annual growth (%)	
							1985-1998	1995-1998
World	327.1	457.2	565.4	618.2	636.6	3.0	5.3	4.0
Africa	11.5	11.8	13.6	14.7	16.2	10.2	2.7	6.0
Americas	76.0	99.5	110.0	117.9	124.6	5.7	3.9	4.2
East Asia and the Pacific	32.4	57.0	87.1	95.8	92.9	-3.0	8.5	2.2
Europe	187.3	258.7	321.9	357.4	368.9	3.2	5.4	4.6
Middle East	7.0	6.6	8.2	8.6	10.1	17.1	2.8	7.2
South Asia	4.2	3.3	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.7	2.1	4.4
Other countries*	8.9	20.4	19.6	18.4	18.3	-0.9	5.7	-2.4
	Market share					%		
World	100	100	100	100	100			
Africa	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5			
Americas	23.2	21.8	19.5	19.1	19.6			
East Asia and the Pacific	9.9	12.5	15.4	15.5	14.6			
Europe	57.2	56.6	56.9	57.8	58.0			
Middle East	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6			
South Asia	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9			
Other countries*	2.7	4.5	3.5	3.0	2.9			

Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

(Data as collected in WTO database August 2000)

* Countries that could not be allocated to a specific region of origin. As information is derived from inbound tourism data this occurs when the country of origin is missing or when a category like 'other countries of the world' is used grouping countries together that are not separately specified.

5. International Tourism Expenditure

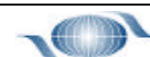
In 1998, 45 countries recorded more than US\$ 1 billion in international tourism expenditure, with the big industrial powers clearly in the lead. The United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan top the list with spending ranging from US\$ 29 billion to US\$ 56 billion per year. These four countries represent over one-third of total international tourism expenditure. They are followed by France, Italy, Netherlands, Canada, China, Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Sweden, the Russian Federation and Switzerland, in that order. Each of these countries spends between US\$ 7 and 18 billion, adding up to one-quarter of total international tourism expenditure.

World's Top 15 Tourism Spenders

Rank		International Tourism Expenditure (US\$ billion)		% Change 1999/98	Market share 1998
		1998	1999*		
1	United States	56.1	60.1	7.1	14.8
2	Germany	46.9	48.2	2.6	12.4
3	Japan	28.8	32.8	13.8	7.6
4	United Kingdom	32.3	-		8.5
5	France	17.8	17.7	-0.3	4.7
6	Italy	17.7	16.9	-4.2	4.7
7	Netherlands	11.0	11.4	3.6	2.9
8	Canada	10.8	11.3	5.0	2.8
9	China	9.2	-		2.4
10	Austria	9.5	9.2	-3.3	2.5
11	Belgium/Luxembourg	8.8	-		2.3
12	Sweden	7.7	7.6	-2.1	2.0
13	Russian Fed	8.3	7.4	-10.2	2.2
14	Switzerland	7.1	7.0	-1.8	1.9
15	Australia	5.4	5.8	7.5	1.4

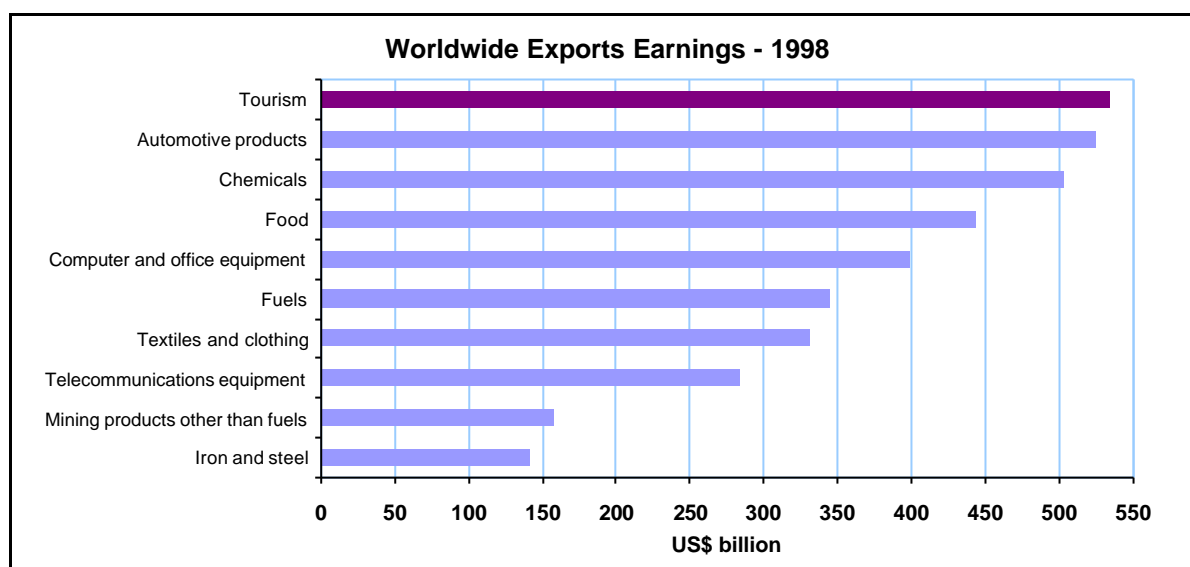
Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

(Data as collected in WTO database August 2000)



6. Economic Importance of Tourism

In economic terms, international tourism receipts are classified as exports and international tourism expenditure as imports. For many countries, international tourism is an indispensable source of foreign-currency earnings. According to the analysis presented in WTO's *Tourism Economic Report, 1st edition - 1998*, tourism is one of the five top export categories for 83 per cent of countries and the main source of foreign currency for at least 38 per cent of them.



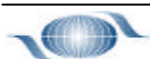
Source: World Tourism Organization, International Monetary Fund

In 1998, international tourism and international fare receipts (receipts related to passenger transport of residents of other countries) accounted for roughly 8 per cent of total export earnings on goods and services worldwide. Total international tourism receipts, including those generated by international fares, amounted to an estimated US\$ 532 billion, surpassing all other international trade categories.

Worldwide Export Earnings, 1998

	US\$ billion	%
Total worldwide export of services and goods	6,738	100.0
among which:		
1 Tourism	532	7.9
International Tourism Receipts	441	6.5
International Fare Receipts	91	1.3
2 Automotive products	525	7.8
3 Chemicals	503	7.5
4 Food	443	6.6
5 Fuels	344	5.1
6 Computer and office equipment	399	5.9
7 Textiles and clothing	331	4.9
8 Telecommunications equipment	283	4.2
9 Mining products other than fuels	158	2.3
10 Iron and steel	141	2.1

Source: World Tourism Organization, World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund



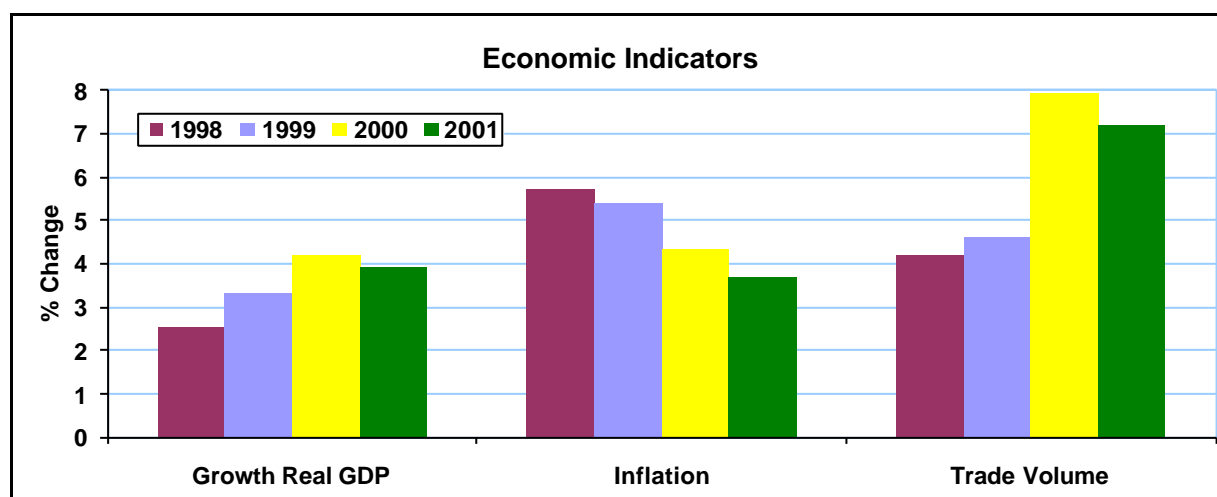
7. Good Prospects for Tourism in 2000

Prospects for tourism and travel in the year 2000 are particularly favourable. The transition to the year 2000 has been very smooth; the world is not facing any large-scale conflicts and economic indicators look bright.

Special celebrations throughout 2000 are expected to boost tourism in destinations related to Christianity, especially the Middle East and the Vatican. A series of mega-events will keep people on the move, particularly the Expo 2000 in Hannover (Germany), the Millennium Dome in Greenwich (UK), the summer Olympic Games in Sydney (Australia) and the European Football Championships in Belgium and the Netherlands.

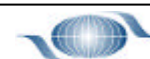
Economic Development 2000

The performance of economic variables in recent years and in the main generating markets in general has favoured tourism development for many countries. However, on the world scale the positive effects of this have been largely offset by the economic downturn in East Asia and the Pacific, in Southern America and in the Russian Federation. According to major economic bodies like International Monetary Fund, OECD, Eurostat, world economic prospects for the year 2000 are bright. In its *World Economic Outlook* for March 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts that production in 2000 will grow at a rate of 4.2 per cent against a backdrop of inflation rates that have fallen significantly over the past few years. The increasing pace of growth of world trade volume of goods and services endorses this trend. Growth is forecast to exceed the world average in the recently-industrialized Asian countries (6.6%); in the developing countries of Africa (4.4%) and in Asia (6.2%), as well as in the Transcaucasian countries and in Central Asia (4.9%). The estimated rate of growth in the Russian Federation, on the other hand, is 1.5 per cent.



Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*, March 2000

For the group of advanced economies -the major tourist-generating countries- growth is forecast to reach 3.6 per cent, as opposed to 3.1 per cent in 1999 and 2.5 per cent in 1998. By country, economic growth is expected to accelerate in the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, but to slow down somewhat in



Canada. In Japan it could rise to 2 per cent in the immediate future (2001). In the euro area, growth of around 3.2 per cent is forecast in 2000. Europe's new economy is expected to fuel strong and sustained growth which should combine to generating full employment by 2010. Monetary policy will focus on keeping prices stable with a view to contributing to economic growth.

In Asian countries, recovery is expected to be sustained in 2000 and a greater balance struck between advanced and developing countries. Growth of 7 per cent is forecast in Republic of Korea, with similar levels forecast for Hong Kong, China, Malaysia and Singapore, whereas the economies of Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand are forecast to grow by between 3 and 5 per cent.

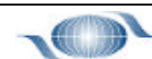
To sum up, then, most short-term forecasts of economic development in 2000 are very positive. From the standpoint of the potential growth of international tourism, the picture would not be complete without mentioning the uncertainty generated by its dependence on the good performance of the US economy, the activation of certain conflicts and the performance of oil prices.

Other WTO publications related to Tourism Highlights:

- ⇒ Tourism Market Trends (annual) – six volumes, one for each WTO region:
 1. Africa
 2. Americas
 3. East Asia and the Pacific
 4. Europe
 5. Middle East
 6. South Asia
- ⇒ Tourism Generating Markets: Overview and Country Profiles (1999)
- ⇒ Compendium of Tourism Statistics (annual)
- ⇒ Yearbook of Tourism Statistics (annual)
- ⇒ UN-WTO (1994): Recommendations on Tourism Statistics
- ⇒ Technical manuals (1995):
 1. Concepts, definitions and classifications for tourism statistics
 2. Collection of tourism expenditure statistics
 3. Collection of domestic tourism statistics
 4. Collection and compilation of tourism statistics

This report has been prepared by the WTO Market Intelligence and Promotion Section. Except where otherwise indicated, data has been used as retrieved from the WTO World Tourism Statistics Database consisting of statistics supplied by official institutions of the countries and territories and maintained by the Statistics and Economic Measurement of Tourism Section. The World Tourism Organization positively wishes to express its gratitude to the statistical correspondents of the various countries and territories for their valuable cooperation.

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



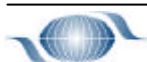
Annex

1. International Tourist Arrivals

International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

	International Tourist Arrivals (1000)					Market share in the Region (%)		Growth rate (%)		Average annual growth
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	1995	1999*	1998/97	1999/98	1998/95
World	457,217	565,384	618,213	636,581	664,437			3.0	4.4	4.0
Africa	14,959	20,155	23,205	24,937	26,878	100	100	7.5	7.8	7.4
Northern Africa	8,398	7,305	8,000	8,677	9,500	36.2	35.3	8.5	9.5	5.9
Algeria	1,137	520	635	678	755	2.6	2.8	6.8	11.4	9.2
Morocco	4,024	2,602	3,072	3,242	3,824	12.9	14.2	5.5	18.0	7.6
Sudan	33	63	30	39		0.3		30.0		-14.8
Tunisia	3,204	4,120	4,263	4,718	4,880	20.4	18.2	10.7	3.4	4.6
Western Africa	1,352	1,895	2,143	2,377	2,615	9.4	9.7	10.9	10.0	7.8
Benin	110	138	148	152		0.7		2.7		3.3
Burkina Faso	74	124	138	160	218	0.6	0.8	15.9	36.3	8.9
Cape Verde	24	28	45	52		0.1		15.6		22.9
Côte d'Ivoire	196	188	274	301		0.9		9.9		17.0
Gambia	100	45	85	91		0.2		7.1		26.5
Ghana	146	286	325	335		1.4		3.1		5.4
Guinea			17	23	27		0.1	35.3	17.4	
Mali	44	42	75	83		0.2		10.7		25.5
Niger	21	17	19	20	39	0.1	0.1	5.3	95.0	5.6
Nigeria	190	656	611	739		3.3		20.9		4.1
Senegal	246	280	314	352	369	1.4	1.4	12.1	4.8	7.9
Sierra Leone	98	38				0.2				
Togo	103	53	92	69	99	0.3	0.4	-25.0	43.5	9.2
Middle Africa	351	345	432	480	524	1.7	1.9	11.1	9.1	11.6
Angola	46	9	45	52	45	0.0	0.2	15.6	-13.5	79.4
Cameroon	89	100	133	135		0.5		1.5		10.5
Cent.Afr.Rep.	6	26	17	7	10	0.1	0.0	-58.8	42.9	-35.4
Chad	9	7	9	11	43	0.0	0.2	22.2	290.9	16.3
Congo	33	37	26	25		0.2		-3.8		-12.3
Dem.R.Congo	55	35	30	53		0.2		76.7		14.8
Gabon	109	125	167	192	194	0.6	0.7	15.0	1.0	15.4
Sao Tome Prn	4	6	5	5		0.0		0.0		-5.9
Eastern Africa	2,852	4,692	5,257	5,736	6,080	23.3	22.6	9.1	6.0	6.9
Burundi	109	34	11	15		0.2		36.4		-23.9
Comoros	8	23	26	27	24	0.1	0.1	3.8	-11.1	5.5
Djibouti	33	21	20	21		0.1		5.0		0.0
Eritrea		315	410	188	57	1.6	0.2	-54.1	-69.7	-15.8
Ethiopia	79	103	115	91		0.5		-20.9		-4.0
Kenya	814	896	907	857	943	4.4	3.5	-5.5	10.0	-1.5
Madagascar	53	75	101	121	138	0.4	0.5	19.8	14.0	17.3
Malawi	130	192	206	178	150	1.0	0.6	-13.6	-15.7	-2.5
Mauritius	292	422	536	558	578	2.1	2.2	4.1	3.6	9.8

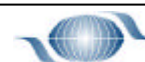
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International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

	International Tourist Arrivals (1000)					Market share in the Region (%)		Growth rate (%)		Average annual growth
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	1995	1999*	1998/97	1999/98	1998/95
	Reunion	200	304	374	400	402	1.5	1.5	7.0	0.5
Rwanda	16	1	1	2		0.0		100.0		26.0
Seychelles	104	121	130	128	125	0.6	0.5	-1.5	-2.3	1.9
Somalia	46	10	10	10		0.0		0.0		0.0
Tanzania	153	285	347	450		1.4		29.7		16.4
Uganda	69	188	227	238		0.9		4.8		8.2
Zambia	141	163	341	362	456	0.8	1.7	6.2	26.0	30.5
Zimbabwe	605	1,539	1,495	2,090	2,328	7.6	8.7	39.8	11.4	10.7
Southern Africa	2,006	5,918	7,373	7,667	8,159	29.4	30.4	4.0	6.4	9.0
Botswana	543	644	734	740		3.2		0.8		4.7
Lesotho	171	87	144	150	186	0.4	0.7	4.2	24.0	19.9
Namibia		399	502	560		2.0		11.6		12.0
South Africa	1,029	4,488	5,653	5,898	6,253	22.3	23.3	4.3	6.0	9.5
Swaziland	263	300	340	319		1.5		-6.2		2.1
Americas	92,799	108,939	116,558	119,939	122,874	100	100	2.9	2.4	3.3
Northern America	71,748	80,491	84,739	85,072	87,284	73.9	71.0	0.4	2.6	1.9
Canada	15,209	16,932	17,636	18,867	19,557	15.5	15.9	7.0	3.7	3.7
Mexico	17,176	20,241	19,351	19,810	19,236	18.6	15.7	2.4	-2.9	-0.7
United States	39,363	43,318	47,752	46,395	48,491	39.8	39.5	-2.8	4.5	2.3
Caribbean	11,411	14,051	15,297	15,963	16,133	12.9	13.1	4.4	1.1	4.3
Anguilla	31	39	43	44	47	0.0	0.0	2.3	6.8	4.1
Antigua, Barb	197	212	232	226		0.2		-2.6		2.2
Aruba	433	619	650	647	683	0.6	0.6	-0.5	5.6	1.5
Bahamas	1,562	1,598	1,618	1,540		1.5		-4.8		-1.2
Barbados	432	442	472	512		0.4		8.5		5.0
Bermuda	435	387	380	369	354	0.4	0.3	-2.9	-4.1	-1.6
Bonaire	37	59	63	62	61	0.1	0.0	-1.6	-1.6	1.7
Br. Virgin Is	160	219	244	279		0.2		14.3		8.4
Cayman Islands	253	361	381	404	395	0.3	0.3	6.0	-2.2	3.8
Cuba	327	742	1,153	1,390	1,561	0.7	1.3	20.6	12.3	23.3
Curaçao	219	232	209	195		0.2		-6.7		-5.6
Dominica	45	60	65	66		0.1		1.5		3.2
Dominican Rp	1,305	1,776	2,211	2,309	2,649	1.6	2.2	4.4	14.7	9.1
Grenada	76	108	111	116	125	0.1	0.1	4.5	7.8	2.4
Guadeloupe	331	640	660	693	561	0.6	0.5	5.0	-19.0	2.7
Haiti	144	145	149	147		0.1		-1.3		0.5
Jamaica	989	1,147	1,192	1,225	1,248	1.1	1.0	2.8	1.9	2.2
Martinique	282	457	513	549	564	0.4	0.5	7.0	2.7	6.3
Montserrat	13	19	5	7		0.0		40.0		-28.3
Puerto Rico	2,560	3,131	3,242	3,396	3,024	2.9	2.5	4.8	-11.0	2.7
Saba	22	10	11	11		0.0		0.0		3.2
Saint Lucia	141	231	248	252	261	0.2	0.2	1.6	3.6	2.9
St Eustatius	18	25	25	25	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Maarten	565	460	439	458	445	0.4	0.4	4.3	-2.8	-0.1
St. Kitts-Nevis	73	79	88	93	85	0.1	0.1	5.7	-8.6	5.6

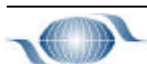
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International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

	International Tourist Arrivals (1000)					Market share in the Region (%)		Growth rate (%)		Average annual growth
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	1995	1999*	1998/97	1999/98	1998/95
St. Vincent,G	54	60	65	67	68	0.1	0.1	3.1	1.5	3.7
Trinidad Tbg	195	260	324	348	336	0.2	0.3	7.4	-3.4	10.2
Turks,Caicos	49	79	93	111	121	0.1	0.1	19.4	9.0	12.0
US.Virgin Is	463	454	411	422	485	0.4	0.4	2.7	14.9	-2.4
Central America	1,748	2,604	3,002	3,433	4,005	2.4	3.3	14.4	16.7	9.7
Belize	88	131	146	157		0.1		7.5		6.2
Costa Rica	435	785	811	943	1,027	0.7	0.8	16.3	8.9	6.3
El Salvador	194	235	387	542	658	0.2	0.5	40.1	21.4	32.1
Guatemala	509	563	576	636	823	0.5	0.7	10.4	29.4	4.1
Honduras	202	264	303	318	371	0.2	0.3	5.0	16.7	6.4
Nicaragua	106	281	358	406	468	0.3	0.4	13.4	15.3	13.1
Panama	214	345	421	431		0.3		2.4		7.7
Southern America	7,892	11,793	13,520	15,471	15,452	10.8	12.6	14.4	-0.1	9.5
Argentina	1,930	2,289	2,764	2,970	2,898	2.1	2.4	7.5	-2.4	9.1
Bolivia	254	284	355	434	410	0.3	0.3	22.3	-5.5	15.2
Brazil	1,091	1,991	2,850	4,818	5,107	1.8	4.2	69.1	6.0	34.3
Chile	943	1,540	1,644	1,759	1,626	1.4	1.3	7.0	-7.6	4.5
Colombia	813	1,399	969	841		1.3		-13.2		-15.6
Ecuador	362	440	529	511	509	0.4	0.4	-3.4	-0.4	5.1
Guyana	64	106	76	66		0.1		-13.2		-14.6
Paraguay	280	438	395	350	272	0.4	0.2	-11.4	-22.3	-7.2
Peru	317	541	747	820	944	0.5	0.8	9.8	15.1	14.9
Suriname	46	43	61	54		0.0		-11.5		7.9
Uruguay	1,267	2,022	2,316	2,163	2,139	1.9	1.7	-6.6	-1.1	2.3
Venezuela	525	700	814	685	587	0.6	0.5	-15.8	-14.3	-0.7
East Asia and the Pacific	54,598	81,355	88,254	87,428	97,158	100	100	-0.9	11.1	2.4
Northeastern Asia	27,969	44,102	48,720	50,147	54,928	54.2	56.5	2.9	9.5	4.4
China	10,484	20,034	23,770	25,073	27,047	24.6	27.8	5.5	7.9	7.8
China, Hong Kong SAR	6,581	10,200	10,406	9,575	11,328	12.5	11.7	-8.0	18.3	-2.1
Japan	3,236	3,345	4,218	4,106	4,438	4.1	4.6	-2.7	8.1	7.1
Korea, D P Rp	115	128	128	130		0.2		1.6		0.5
Korea, Republic of	2,959	3,753	3,908	4,250	4,660	4.6	4.8	8.8	9.6	4.2
Macau	2,513	4,202	3,836	4,517	4,743	5.2	4.9	17.8	5.0	2.4
Mongolia	147	108	82	197	159	0.1	0.2	140.2	-19.3	22.2
Taiwan (Pr. of China)	1,934	2,332	2,372	2,299	2,411	2.9	2.5	-3.1	4.9	-0.5
Southeastern Asia	21,469	29,173	30,611	28,951	33,377	35.9	34.4	-5.4	15.3	-0.3
Brunei Darussalam	377	498	850	964		0.6		13.4		24.6
Cambodia	17	220	219	286	368	0.3	0.4	30.6	28.7	9.1
Indonesia	2,178	4,324	5,185	4,606	4,700	5.3	4.8	-11.2	2.0	2.1
Lao P.Dem.R.	14	60	193	200	270	0.1	0.3	3.6	35.0	49.4
Malaysia	7,446	7,469	6,211	5,551	7,931	9.2	8.2	-10.6	42.9	-9.4
Myanmar	21	117	189	201	198	0.1	0.2	6.3	-1.5	19.8
Philippines	1,025	1,760	2,223	2,149	2,171	2.2	2.2	-3.3	1.0	6.9
Singapore	4,842	6,422	6,531	5,631	6,258	7.9	6.4	-13.8	11.1	-4.3
Thailand	5,299	6,952	7,294	7,843	8,651	8.5	8.9	7.5	10.3	4.1

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International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

	International Tourist Arrivals (1000)					Market share in the Region (%)		Growth rate (%)		Average annual growth
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	1995	1999*	1998/97	1999/98	1998/95
	Viet Nam	250	1,351	1,716	1,520	1,782	1.7	1.8	-11.4	17.2
Oceania	5,160	8,080	8,923	8,330	8,852	9.9	9.1	-6.6	6.3	1.0
American Samoa	26	18	22	21		0.0		-4.5		5.3
Australia	2,215	3,726	4,318	4,167	4,459	4.6	4.6	-3.5	7.0	3.8
Cook Is	34	49	50	49	56	0.1	0.1	-2.0	14.3	0.0
Fiji	279	318	359	371	410	0.4	0.4	3.3	10.5	5.3
French Polynesia	132	172	180	189	211	0.2	0.2	5.0	11.6	3.2
Guam	780	1,362	1,382	1,137	1,162	1.7	1.2	-17.7	2.2	-5.8
Kiribati	3	3	5	5		0.0		0.0		18.6
Marshall Is	5	6	6	6		0.0		0.0		0.0
N.Mariana Is	426	669	685	481		0.8		-29.8		-10.4
New Caledonia	87	86	105	104	100	0.1	0.1	-1.0	-3.8	6.5
New Zealand	976	1,409	1,497	1,485	1,607	1.7	1.7	-0.8	8.2	1.8
Niue	1	2	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palau	33	53	74	64	55	0.1	0.1	-13.5	-14.1	6.5
Papua New Guinea	41	42	66	67	70	0.1	0.1	1.5	4.5	16.8
Pohnpei St	3	4	4	4		0.0		0.0		0.0
Samoa	48	68	68	78	85	0.1	0.1	14.7	9.0	4.7
Solomon Is	9	12	16	13		0.0		-18.8		2.7
Tonga	21	29	26	27	31	0.0	0.0	3.8	14.8	-2.4
Truk State	4	5	5	5		0.0		0.0		0.0
Tuvalu	1	1	1	1		0.0		0.0		0.0
Vanuatu	35	44	50	52	51	0.1	0.1	4.0	-1.9	5.7
Yap State	1	2	2	2		0.0		0.0		0.0
Europe	282,744	338,382	371,104	383,777	394,115	100	100	3.4	2.7	4.3
Northern Europe	29,086	37,641	40,384	43,869	44,313	11.1	11.2	8.6	1.0	5.2
Denmark	1,838	2,124	2,158	2,073	2,023	0.6	0.5	-3.9	-2.4	-0.8
Finland	1,572	1,779	1,832	2,644	2,700	0.5	0.7	44.3	2.1	14.1
Iceland	142	190	202	232	263	0.1	0.1	14.9	13.4	6.9
Ireland	3,666	4,821	5,587	6,064	6,511	1.4	1.7	8.5	7.4	7.9
Norway	1,955	2,880	2,702	4,538	4,481	0.9	1.1	67.9	-1.3	16.4
Sweden	1,900	2,310	2,388	2,573	2,595	0.7	0.7	7.7	0.9	3.7
United Kingdom	18,013	23,537	25,515	25,745	25,740	7.0	6.5	0.9	0.0	3.0
Western Europe	113,838	116,747	125,352	131,428	135,791	34.5	34.5	4.8	3.3	4.0
Austria	19,011	17,173	16,647	17,352	17,467	5.1	4.4	4.2	0.7	0.3
Belgium	5,147	5,560	6,037	6,179	6,369	1.6	1.6	2.4	3.1	3.6
France	52,497	60,033	67,310	70,040	73,042	17.7	18.5	4.1	4.3	5.3
Germany	17,045	14,847	15,837	16,511	17,116	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.6
Liechtenstein	78	59	57	59	60	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.7	0.0
Luxembourg	820	768	771	789		0.2		2.3		0.9
Monaco	245	233	259	278	278	0.1	0.1	7.3	0.0	6.1
Netherlands	5,795	6,574	7,834	9,320	9,844	1.9	2.5	19.0	5.6	12.3
Switzerland	13,200	11,500	10,600	10,900	10,800	3.4	2.7	2.8	-0.9	-1.8
Central/Eastern Europe	43,809	78,941	87,055	83,437	84,366	23.3	21.4	-4.2	1.1	1.9
Armenia		12	23	32	41	0.0	0.0	39.1	28.1	38.7

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International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

	International Tourist Arrivals (1000)					Market share in the Region (%)		Growth rate (%)		Average annual growth
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	1995	1999*	1998/97	1999/98	1998/95
	Azerbaijan		93	123	117	63	0.0	0.0	-4.9	-46.2
Belarus		161	254	355		0.0		39.8		30.2
Bulgaria	1,586	3,466	2,980	2,667	2,472	1.0	0.6	-10.5	-7.3	-8.4
Czech Rep	7,278	16,500	16,830	16,325	16,031	4.9	4.1	-3.0	-1.8	-0.4
Estonia		530	730	825	950	0.2	0.2	13.0	15.2	15.9
Georgia		85	313	317	384	0.0	0.1	1.3	21.1	55.1
Hungary	20,510	20,690	17,248	15,000	12,930	6.1	3.3	-13.0	-13.8	-10.2
Kyrgyzstan		36	87	59	69	0.0	0.0	-32.2	16.9	17.9
Latvia		523	625	567	489	0.2	0.1	-9.3	-13.8	2.7
Lithuania		650	1,012	1,416	1,422	0.2	0.4	39.9	0.4	29.6
Poland	3,400	19,215	19,520	18,780	17,950	5.7	4.6	-3.8	-4.4	-0.8
Rep Moldova		32	21	19		0.0		-9.5		-16.0
Romania	3,009	2,757	2,957	2,966	3,209	0.8	0.8	0.3	8.2	2.5
Russian Fed		9,262	15,350	15,805	18,496	2.7	4.7	3.0	17.0	19.5
Slovakia	822	903	814	896	975	0.3	0.2	10.1	8.8	-0.3
Tajikistan				511						
Turkmenistan		218	257	300		0.1		16.7		11.2
Ukraine		3,716	7,658	6,208	7,500	1.1	1.9	-18.9	20.8	18.7
Uzbekistan		92	253	272		0.0		7.5		43.5
former U.S.S.R.	7,204									
Southern Europe	88,588	93,655	105,175	111,918	118,043	27.7	30.0	6.4	5.5	6.1
Albania	30	40	19	28	39	0.0	0.0	47.4	39.3	-11.2
Andorra ¹				2,347						
Bosnia Herzg		37	100	100	89	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11.0	39.3
Croatia	7,049	1,324	3,834	4,112	3,443	0.4	0.9	7.3	-16.3	45.9
Former Yug.Rep of Macedo	562	147	121	157	181	0.0	0.0	29.8	15.3	2.2
Greece	8,873	10,130	10,070	10,916	12,000	3.0	3.0	8.4	9.9	2.5
Italy	26,679	31,052	34,692	34,933	36,097	9.2	9.2	0.7	3.3	4.0
Malta	872	1,116	1,111	1,182	1,214	0.3	0.3	6.4	2.7	1.9
Portugal	8,020	9,511	10,172	11,295	11,600	2.8	2.9	11.0	2.7	5.9
San Marino	582	535	532	532		0.2		0.0		-0.2
Slovenia	650	732	974	977	884	0.2	0.2	0.3	-9.5	10.1
Spain	34,085	38,803	43,252	47,403	51,772	11.5	13.1	9.6	9.2	6.9
Yugoslavia	1,186	228	298	283	152	0.1	0.0	-5.0	-46.3	7.5
East Medit. Europe	7,423	11,398	13,138	13,125	11,602	3.4	2.9	-0.1	-11.6	4.8
Cyprus	1,561	2,100	2,088	2,223	2,434	0.6	0.6	6.5	9.5	1.9
Israel	1,063	2,215	2,010	1,942	2,275	0.7	0.6	-3.4	17.1	-4.3
Turkey	4,799	7,083	9,040	8,960	6,893	2.1	1.7	-0.9	-23.1	8.2
Middle East	8,959	12,353	14,258	15,281	17,757	100	100	7.2	16.2	7.3
Bahrain	1,376	1,396	1,571	1,750	1,991	11.3	11.2	11.4	13.8	7.8
Dubai	633	1,601	1,792	2,184	2,481	13.0	14.0	21.9	13.6	10.9
Egypt	2,411	2,872	3,657	3,213	4,489	23.2	25.3	-12.1	39.7	3.8
Iraq	748	61	51	51		0.5		0.0		-5.8
Jordan	572	1,074	1,127	1,256	1,358	8.7	7.6	11.4	8.1	5.4
Kuwait	15	69	76	77		0.6		1.3		3.7

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International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

	International Tourist Arrivals (1000)					Market share in the Region (%)		Growth rate (%)		Average annual growth
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	1995	1999*	1998/97	1999/98	1998/95
Lebanon		450	558	600	673	3.6	3.8	7.5	12.2	10.1
Libya	96	56	50	32	40	0.5	0.2	-36.0	25.0	-17.0
Oman	149	279	375	423	502	2.3	2.8	12.8	18.7	14.9
Qatar	136	294	435			2.4				
Saudi Arabia	2,209	3,325				26.9				
Syria	562	815	891	1,267	1,386	6.6	7.8	42.2	9.4	15.8
Yemen	52	61	81	88		0.5		8.6		13.0
South Asia	3,158	4,200	4,834	5,219	5,655	100	100	8.0	8.3	7.5
Afghanistan	8	4	4	4		0.1		0.0		0.0
Bangladesh	115	156	182	172	173	3.7	3.1	-5.5	0.6	3.3
Bhutan	2	5	5	6	7	0.1	0.1	20.0	16.7	6.3
India	1,707	2,124	2,374	2,359	2,482	50.6	43.9	-0.6	5.2	3.6
Iran	154	452	740	1,008	1,174	10.8	20.8	36.2	16.5	30.6
Maldives	195	315	366	396	430	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.6	7.9
Nepal	255	363	422	464	492	8.6	8.7	10.0	6.0	8.5
Pakistan	424	378	375	429		9.0		14.4		4.3
Sri Lanka	298	403	366	381	436	9.6	7.7	4.1	14.4	-1.9

Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

(Data as collected in WTO database August 2000)

¹ Not included in the total, because not yet a series available.

2. International Tourism Receipts

International Tourism Receipts by Country of Destination

	International Tourism Receipts (US\$ million)					Market share in the Region (%)		Growth rate (%)		Average
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	1995	1998	1998/97		1998/95
								1999/97	1999/98	
World	263,647	405,840	439,676	440,986	454,553			0.3	3.1	2.8
Africa	5,298	8,073	9,397	9,847		100	100	4.8		6.8
Northern Africa	2,292	2,741	2,873	3,301		34.0	33.5	14.9		6.4
Algeria	64	27	6	24		0.3	0.2	300.0		-3.9
Morocco	1,259	1,304	1,449	1,712	1,960	16.2	17.4	18.2	14.5	9.5
Sudan	21	8	4	8		0.1	0.1	100.0		0.0
Tunisia	948	1,402	1,414	1,557	1,608	17.4	15.8	10.1	3.3	3.6
Western Africa	575	693	832	935		8.6	9.5	12.4		10.5
Benin	28	27	31	33		0.3	0.3	6.5		6.9
Burkina Faso	11	25	39	42		0.3	0.4	7.7		18.9
Cape Verde	6	10	15	20		0.1	0.2	33.3		26.0
Côte d'Ivoire	51	89	95	108		1.1	1.1	13.7		6.7
Gambia	26	23	32	33		0.3	0.3	3.1		12.8
Ghana	81	233	266	274		2.9	2.8	3.0		5.6
Guinea	30	1	5	1	7	0.0	0.0	-80.0	600.0	0.0
Mali	47	25	26	50		0.3	0.5	92.3		26.0
Mauritania	9	11	21	21		0.1	0.2	0.0		24.1
Niger	17	15	18	18	21	0.2	0.2	0.0	16.7	6.3
Nigeria	25	54	118	142		0.7	1.4	20.3		38.0
Senegal	167	161	153	178	166	2.0	1.8	16.3	-6.7	3.4
Sierra Leone	19	6				0.1				
Togo	58	13	13	15		0.2	0.2	15.4		4.9
Middle Africa	98	91	85	88		1.1	0.9	3.5		-1.1
Angola	13	10	9	8	13	0.1	0.1	-11.1	62.5	-7.2
Cameroon	53	36	39	40		0.4	0.4	2.6		3.6
Cent.Afr.Rep.	3	5	5	6		0.1	0.1	20.0		6.3
Chad	8	10	9	10		0.1	0.1	11.1		0.0
Congo	8	14	10	10		0.2	0.1	0.0		-10.6
Dem.R.Congo	7	5	2	2		0.1	0.0	0.0		-26.3
Equatorial Guinea	1	2	2	2		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Gabon	3	7	7	8	11	0.1	0.1	14.3	37.5	4.6
Sao Tome Prn	2	2	2	2		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Eastern Africa	1,092	1,908	2,308	2,267		23.6	23.0	-1.8		5.9
Burundi	4	1	1	1		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Comoros	2	21	26	16	17	0.3	0.2	-38.5	6.3	-8.7
Djibouti	6	4	4	4		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Eritrea		58	90	34	28	0.7	0.3	-62.2	-17.6	-16.3
Ethiopia	25	26	36	11		0.3	0.1	-69.4		-24.9
Kenya	443	447	361	233	256	5.5	2.4	-35.5	9.9	-19.5
Madagascar	40	58	74	91	100	0.7	0.9	23.0	9.9	16.2
Malawi	16	9	11	15	20	0.1	0.2	36.4	33.3	18.6
Mauritius	244	430	485	503	545	5.3	5.1	3.7	8.3	5.4

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International Tourism Receipts by Country of Destination

	International Tourism Receipts (US\$ million)					Market share in the Region (%)		Growth rate (%)		Average annual growth
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	1995	1998	1998/97	1999/98	1998/95
Reunion		216	249	265	270	2.7	2.7	6.4	1.9	7.1
Rwanda	10	2	17	19		0.0	0.2	11.8		111.8
Seychelles	126	98	122	111		1.2	1.1	-9.0		4.2
Tanzania	65	259	392	570	733	3.2	5.8	45.4	28.6	30.1
Uganda	10	78	135	142		1.0	1.4	5.2		22.1
Zambia	41	47	75	75	85	0.6	0.8	0.0	13.3	16.9
Zimbabwe	60	154	230	177	145	1.9	1.8	-23.0	-18.1	4.7
Southern Africa	1,241	2,640	3,299	3,256		32.7	33.1	-1.3		7.2
Botswana	117	162	136	175		2.0	1.8	28.7		2.6
Lesotho	17	27	22	18	19	0.3	0.2	-18.2	5.6	-12.6
Namibia	85	278	333	288		3.4	2.9	-13.5		1.2
South Africa	992	2,125	2,769	2,738		26.3	27.8	-1.1		8.8
Swaziland	30	48	39	37		0.6	0.4	-5.1		-8.3
Americas	69,196	100,469	116,883	117,969		100	100	0.9		5.5
Northern America	54,813	77,456	89,722	88,543	92,060	77.1	75.1	-1.3	4.0	4.6
Canada	6,339	7,882	8,828	9,396	10,025	7.8	8.0	6.4	6.7	6.0
Mexico	5,467	6,179	7,593	7,897	7,587	6.2	6.7	4.0	-3.9	8.5
United States	43,007	63,395	73,301	71,250	74,448	63.1	60.4	-2.8	4.5	4.0
Caribbean	8,707	12,211	14,009	14,999		12.2	12.7	7.1		7.1
Anguilla	35	49	57	58	56	0.0	0.0	1.8	-3.4	5.8
Antigua, Barb	298	247	269	256		0.2	0.2	-4.8		1.2
Aruba	350	521	668	715		0.5	0.6	7.0		11.1
Bahamas	1,324	1,346	1,416	1,408		1.3	1.2	-0.6		1.5
Barbados	494	612	657	703		0.6	0.6	7.0		4.7
Bermuda	490	488	478	487		0.5	0.4	1.9		-0.1
Bonaire	18	37	44	43		0.0	0.0	-2.3		5.1
Br. Virgin Is	132	211	219	230		0.2	0.2	5.0		2.9
Cayman Islands	236	394	436	450		0.4	0.4	3.2		4.5
Cuba	243	977	1,354	1,571	1,714	1.0	1.3	16.0	9.1	17.2
Curaçao	120	175	201	261		0.2	0.2	29.9		14.3
Dominica	20	34	40	38		0.0	0.0	-5.0		3.8
Dominican Rp	900	1,576	2,099	2,142	2,524	1.6	1.8	2.0	17.8	10.8
Grenada	38	54	55	59	63	0.1	0.1	7.3	6.8	3.0
Guadeloupe	197	458	372	466	375	0.5	0.4	25.3	-19.5	0.6
Haiti	46	56	57	57		0.1	0.0	0.0		0.6
Jamaica	740	1,069	1,131	1,197	1,233	1.1	1.0	5.8	3.0	3.8
Martinique	240	384	400	415	404	0.4	0.4	3.8	-2.7	2.6
Montserrat	7	20	5	8		0.0	0.0	60.0		-26.3
Puerto Rico	1,366	1,828	2,046	2,233	2,138	1.8	1.9	9.1	-4.3	6.9
Saba		4	4	4		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Saint Lucia	154	268	284	291		0.3	0.2	2.5		2.8
St Maarten	316	349	375	441	463	0.3	0.4	17.6	5.0	8.1
St. Kitts-Nevis	58	65	72	76	66	0.1	0.1	5.6	-13.2	5.3
St. Vincent, G	56	41	70	72	77	0.0	0.1	2.9	6.9	20.6
Trinidad Tbg	95	73	193	201		0.1	0.2	4.1		40.2

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International Tourism Receipts by Country of Destination

	International Tourism Receipts (US\$ million)					Market share in the Region (%)		Growth rate (%)		Average annual growth
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	1995	1998	1998/97	1999/98	1998/95
Turks,Caicos	37	53	113	196		0.1	0.2	73.5		54.6
US.Virgin Is	697	822	894	921	940	0.8	0.8	3.0	2.1	3.9
Central America	735	1,495	1,800	2,135		1.5	1.8	18.6		12.6
Belize	44	77	87	99		0.1	0.1	13.8		8.7
Costa Rica	275	660	719	884	1,002	0.7	0.7	22.9	13.3	10.2
El Salvador	18	41	75	125	211	0.0	0.1	66.7	68.8	45.0
Guatemala	185	277	325	394	570	0.3	0.3	21.2	44.7	12.5
Honduras	29	80	146	164	165	0.1	0.1	12.3	0.6	27.0
Nicaragua	12	50	74	90	113	0.0	0.1	21.6	25.6	21.6
Panama	172	310	374	379		0.3	0.3	1.3		6.9
Southern America	4,941	9,307	11,352	12,292		9.3	10.4	8.3		9.7
Argentina	1,131	2,144	2,693	2,888	2,812	2.1	2.4	7.2	-2.6	10.4
Bolivia	91	145	166	174	170	0.1	0.1	4.8	-2.3	6.3
Brazil	1,444	2,097	2,595	3,678	3,994	2.1	3.1	41.7	8.6	20.6
Chile	540	900	1,020	1,062		0.9	0.9	4.1		5.7
Colombia	406	657	1,043	939		0.7	0.8	-10.0		12.6
Ecuador	188	255	290	291	343	0.3	0.2	0.3	17.9	4.5
Guyana	27	78	60	52		0.1	0.0	-13.3		-12.6
Paraguay	128	1,010	753	595		1.0	0.5	-21.0		-16.2
Peru	217	428	824	913		0.4	0.8	10.8		28.7
Suriname	11	31	63	44		0.0	0.0	-30.2		12.4
Uruguay	262	611	759	695	653	0.6	0.6	-8.4	-6.0	4.4
Venezuela	496	951	1,086	961	656	0.9	0.8	-11.5	-31.7	0.3
East Asia and the Pacific	39,197	74,557	75,700	67,813		100	100	-10.4		-3.1
Northeastern Asia	17,605	33,583	37,129	35,344	36,658	45.0	52.1	-4.8	3.7	1.7
China	2,218	8,733	12,074	12,602	14,098	11.7	18.6	4.4	11.9	13.0
China, Hong Kong SAR	5,032	9,604	9,242	7,083	7,210	12.9	10.4	-23.4	1.8	-9.7
Japan	3,578	3,226	4,326	3,742	3,428	4.3	5.5	-13.5	-8.4	5.1
Korea, Republic of	3,559	5,587	5,116	5,890	5,623	7.5	8.7	15.1	-4.5	1.8
Macau	1,473	3,126	2,956	2,622	2,700	4.2	3.9	-11.3	3.0	-5.7
Mongolia	5	21	13	33	28	0.0	0.0	153.8	-15.2	16.3
Taiwan (Pr. of China)	1,740	3,286	3,402	3,372	3,571	4.4	5.0	-0.9	5.9	0.9
Southeastern Asia	14,473	27,931	24,305	20,414		37.5	30.1	-16.0		-9.9
Brunei Darussalam	35	37	39	37		0.0	0.1	-5.1		0.0
Cambodia		100	103	166	190	0.1	0.2	61.2	14.5	18.4
Indonesia	2,105	5,228	5,321	4,045		7.0	6.0	-24.0		-8.2
Lao P.Dem.R.	3	25	73	80	103	0.0	0.1	9.6	28.8	47.4
Malaysia	1,667	3,909	2,702	2,456	2,822	5.2	3.6	-9.1	14.9	-14.4
Myanmar	9	38	34	35	35	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.0	-2.7
Philippines	1,306	2,454	2,831	2,413	2,534	3.3	3.6	-14.8	5.0	-0.6
Singapore	4,937	8,390	6,066	5,162	5,788	11.3	7.6	-14.9	12.1	-14.9
Thailand	4,326	7,664	7,048	5,934	7,000	10.3	8.8	-15.8	18.0	-8.2
Viet Nam	85	86	88	86		0.1	0.1	-2.3		0.0

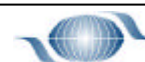
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International Tourism Receipts by Country of Destination

	International Tourism Receipts (US\$ million)					Market share in the Region (%)		Growth rate (%)		Average annual growth
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	1995	1998	1998/97	1999/98	1998/95
Oceania	7,119	13,043	14,266	12,055		17.5	17.8	-15.5		-2.6
American Samoa	10	10	10	10		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Australia	4,088	7,857	9,057	7,335	7,525	10.5	10.8	-19.0	2.6	-2.3
Cook Is	16	28	35	34		0.0	0.1	-2.9		6.7
Fiji	202	283	294	266		0.4	0.4	-9.5		-2.0
French Polynesia	171	326	345	354		0.4	0.5	2.6		2.8
Guam	936	1,275	1,450	1,378		1.7	2.0	-5.0		2.6
Kiribati	1	1	2	1		0.0	0.0	-50.0		0.0
Marshall Is		3	3	3	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
N.Mariana Is	455	655	672	647		0.9	1.0	-3.7		-0.4
New Caledonia	94	108	117	110		0.1	0.2	-6.0		0.6
New Zealand	1,030	2,318	2,093	1,726		3.1	2.5	-17.5		-9.4
Niue		2	2	1		0.0	0.0	-50.0		-20.6
Papua New Guinea	41	60	71	75	104	0.1	0.1	5.6	38.7	7.7
Samoa	20	33	37	38	42	0.0	0.1	2.7	10.5	4.8
Solomon Is	7	16	16	13		0.0	0.0	-18.8		-6.7
Tonga	9	10	16	12	14	0.0	0.0	-25.0	16.7	6.3
Vanuatu	39	58	46	52	56	0.1	0.1	13.0	7.7	-3.6
Europe	143,525	211,726	224,469	232,528		100	100	3.6		3.2
Northern Europe	24,749	32,571	34,176	35,680		15.4	15.3	4.4		3.1
Denmark	3,322	3,672	3,185	3,211	3,682	1.7	1.4	0.8	14.7	-4.4
Finland	1,167	1,643	1,644	1,631	1,460	0.8	0.7	-0.8	-10.5	-0.2
Iceland	139	185	173	207		0.1	0.1	19.7		3.8
Ireland	1,883	2,691	3,189	3,252	3,306	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.7	6.5
Norway	1,570	2,362	2,216	2,212	2,229	1.1	1.0	-0.2	0.8	-2.2
Sweden	2,906	3,464	3,730	4,189	3,894	1.6	1.8	12.3	-7.0	6.5
United Kingdom	13,762	18,554	20,039	20,978	20,972	8.8	9.0	4.7	0.0	4.2
Western Europe	63,466	80,965	75,274	77,893		38.2	33.5	3.5		-1.3
Austria	13,417	13,492	10,991	11,184	11,088	6.4	4.8	1.8	-0.9	-6.1
Belgium	3,721	5,859	5,270	5,437		2.8	2.3	3.2		-2.5
France	20,184	27,527	28,009	29,931	31,699	13.0	12.9	6.9	5.9	2.8
Germany	14,288	17,867	16,488	16,429	16,828	8.4	7.1	-0.4	2.4	-2.8
Luxembourg	290	292	297	309		0.1	0.1	4.0		1.9
Netherlands	4,155	6,563	6,304	6,788	7,092	3.1	2.9	7.7	4.5	1.1
Switzerland	7,411	9,365	7,915	7,815	7,355	4.4	3.4	-1.3	-5.9	-5.9
Central/Eastern Europe	4,849	22,668	31,858	31,076		10.7	13.4	-2.5		11.1
Armenia		5	7	10	27	0.0	0.0	42.9	170.0	26.0
Azerbaijan		70	162	125		0.0	0.1	-22.8		21.3
Belarus		23	25	22		0.0	0.0	-12.0		-1.5
Bulgaria	320	473	496	966	930	0.2	0.4	94.8	-3.7	26.9
Czech Rep	419	2,875	3,647	3,719	3,035	1.4	1.6	2.0	-18.4	9.0
Estonia		353	465	534	560	0.2	0.2	14.8	4.9	14.8
Georgia			416	423	400		0.2	1.7	-5.4	
Hungary	824	2,640	3,440	3,514	3,394	1.2	1.5	2.2	-3.4	10.0
Kazakhstan		122	289	289		0.1	0.1	0.0		33.3

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International Tourism Receipts by Country of Destination

	International Tourism Receipts (US\$ million)					Market share in the Region (%)		Growth rate (%)		Average annual growth
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	1995	1998	1998/97	1999/98	1998/95
Kyrgyzstan		5	7	7		0.0	0.0	0.0		11.9
Latvia		20	192	182	111	0.0	0.1	-5.2	-39.0	108.8
Lithuania		77	360	460	550	0.0	0.2	27.8	19.6	81.4
Poland	358	6,614	8,679	7,946	6,100	3.1	3.4	-8.4	-23.2	6.3
Rep Moldova		4	4	2		0.0	0.0	-50.0		-20.6
Romania	106	590	526	260	254	0.3	0.1	-50.6	-2.3	-23.9
Russian Fed		4,312	7,164	6,508	7,771	2.0	2.8	-9.2	19.4	14.7
Slovakia	70	620	546	489	461	0.3	0.2	-10.4	-5.7	-7.6
Turkmenistan			74	192			0.1	159.5		
Ukraine		3,865	5,340	5,407		1.8	2.3	1.3		11.8
Uzbekistan			19	21			0.0	10.5		
former U.S.S.R.	2,752									
Southern Europe	44,582	65,813	70,598	75,742		31.1	32.6	7.3		4.8
Albania	4	65	27	54		0.0	0.0	100.0		-6.0
Bosnia Herzg		7	15	15	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	-13.3	28.9
Croatia	1,704	1,346	2,530	2,733	2,502	0.6	1.2	8.0	-8.5	26.6
Former Yug.Rep of Macedo	45	19	14	15		0.0	0.0	7.1		-7.6
Greece	2,587	4,136	5,151	6,188	8,765	2.0	2.7	20.1	41.6	14.4
Italy	16,458	28,729	29,714	29,866	28,357	13.6	12.8	0.5	-5.1	1.3
Malta	496	660	648	661	675	0.3	0.3	2.0	2.1	0.1
Portugal	3,555	4,339	4,619	5,321	5,169	2.0	2.3	15.2	-2.9	7.0
Slovenia	721	1,082	1,188	1,117	1,005	0.5	0.5	-6.0	-10.0	1.1
Spain	18,593	25,388	26,651	29,737	32,913	12.0	12.8	11.6	10.7	5.4
Yugoslavia	419	42	41	35	17	0.0	0.0	-14.6	-51.4	-5.9
East Medit. Europe	5,879	9,709	12,563	12,137	10,147	4.6	5.2	-3.4	-16.4	7.7
Cyprus	1,258	1,788	1,639	1,671	1,894	0.8	0.7	2.0	13.3	-2.2
Israel	1,396	2,964	2,836	2,657	3,050	1.4	1.1	-6.3	14.8	-3.6
Turkey	3,225	4,957	8,088	7,809	5,203	2.3	3.4	-3.4	-33.4	16.4
Middle East	4,402	7,521	9,186	8,572		100	100	-6.7		4.5
Bahrain	135	247	311	366		3.3	4.3	17.7		14.0
Dubai	169	389	535	562	607	5.2	6.6	5.0	8.0	13.0
Egypt	1,100	2,684	3,727	2,564	3,903	35.7	29.9	-31.2	52.2	-1.5
Iraq	55	13	13	13		0.2	0.2	0.0		0.0
Jordan	512	661	774	773	795	8.8	9.0	-0.1	2.8	5.4
Kuwait	132	121	188	207		1.6	2.4	10.1		19.6
Lebanon		710	1,000	1,221	807	9.4	14.2	22.1	-33.9	19.8
Libya	6	6	6	18	28	0.1	0.2	200.0	55.6	44.2
Oman	69	92	108	112	104	1.2	1.3	3.7	-7.1	6.8
Saudi Arabia	1,884	1,210	1,420	1,462		16.1	17.1	3.0		6.5
Syria	320	1,338	1,035	1,190	1,360	17.8	13.9	15.0	14.3	-3.8
Yemen	20	50	69	84		0.7	1.0	21.7		18.9

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International Tourism Receipts by Country of Destination

	International Tourism Receipts (US\$ million)					Market share in the Region (%)		Growth rate (%)		Average annual growth
	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999*	1995	1998	1998/97	1999/98	1998/95
South Asia	2,029	3,494	4,041	4,257		100	100	5.3		6.8
Bangladesh	1	1	1	1		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Bangladesh	11	23	59	51	50	0.7	1.2	-13.6	-2.0	30.4
Bhutan	2	5	6	8	9	0.1	0.2	33.3	12.5	17.0
India	1,513	2,609	2,913	2,935	3,036	74.7	68.9	0.8	3.4	4.0
Iran	61	190	327	477	662	5.4	11.2	45.9	38.8	35.9
Maldives	89	210	286	303	334	6.0	7.1	5.9	10.2	13.0
Nepal	64	117	116	153	168	3.3	3.6	31.9	9.8	9.4
Pakistan	156	114	117	98		3.3	2.3	-16.2		-4.9
Sri Lanka	132	225	216	231	275	6.4	5.4	6.9	19.0	0.9

Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

(Data as collected in WTO database August 2000)

