

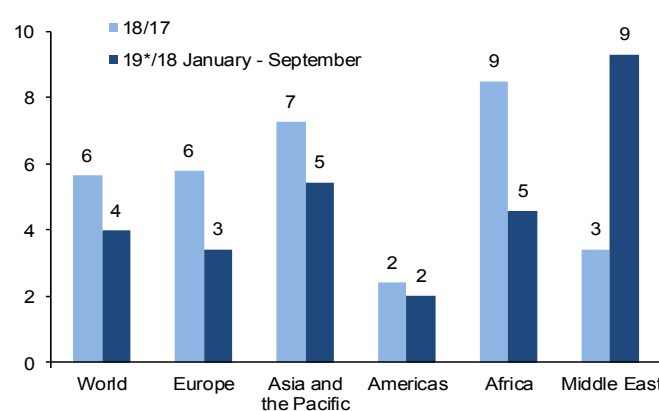


Solid growth in international arrivals in January-September 2019, though uneven across regions

- International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) grew 4% in January-September 2019 compared to the same period last year, with mixed performance among world regions.
- The Middle East (+9%) led growth followed by Asia and the Pacific and Africa (both +5%). Europe (+3%) and the Americas (+2%) enjoyed a more moderate increase.
- The global economic slowdown, trade tensions and rising geopolitical challenges, social unrest, prolonged uncertainty about Brexit and lower business confidence have weighed on growth in international tourism.
- The collapse of major travel group Thomas Cook and some small European airlines temporarily affected some key tourism destinations, particularly in Europe and the Americas.
- As per the main source markets, the United States led growth in international tourism expenditure in absolute terms, supported by a strong dollar. France reported the strongest increase among the top ten markets, reflecting for the second consecutive year a surging demand while China, the world's top source market saw outbound trips increased by 14% in the first half of 2019, though expenditure fell 4% compared to the same period last year.

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change)

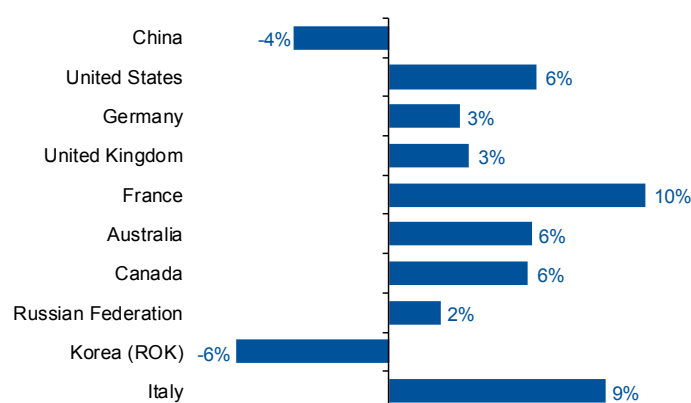


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © * Provisional data

International Tourism Expenditure, 2019 YTD*

World's Top 10 Spenders

(real % change over same period of 2018)



Source: UNWTO *Provisional data for first 9 months of 2019 (China and UK: 6 months)

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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 159 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.

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For more information including copies of previous issues, please visit: www.e-unwto.org/loi/wtobarometereng

We welcome your comments and suggestions at barom@unwto.org.

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

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is scheduled to be published on the occasion of the Spanish tourism fair Fitur (22-26 January 2020).

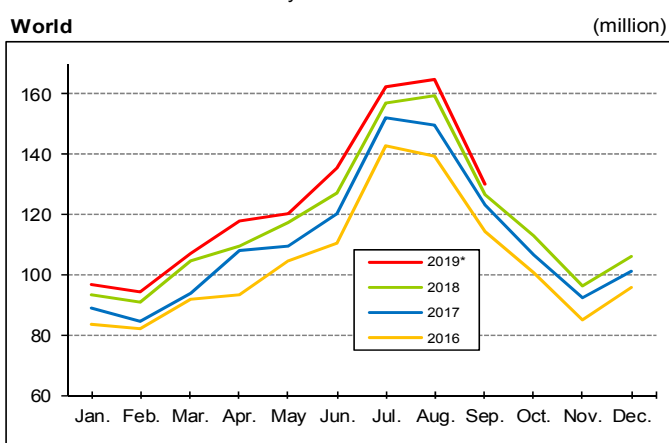
Pages 1-5 of this document constitute the **Excerpt** of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*. The full document is available free of charge for UNWTO Members and subscribers from the UNWTO elibrary at www.e-unwto.org. This release is available in English, while the Statistical Annex is provided in English, French, Spanish and Russian.

International tourist arrivals: January-September 2019

International arrivals up 4% in the first nine months of 2019

- International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) grew 4% in January-September 2019 compared to the same period last year, according to available data.
- UNWTO estimates that destinations worldwide received around 1.1 billion international tourist arrivals in the first nine months of 2019, about 43 million more than in the same period of 2018.
- This represents a continuation of the 6% growth recorded in 2018, though at a more moderate pace and in line with the annual average of 4% of the last ten years (2008-2018).
- Growth was led by the Middle East (+9%), Asia and the Pacific and Africa (both +5%). International arrivals in Europe (+3%) grew slightly below the world average, while the Americas (+2%) saw moderate growth.
- By subregions, North Africa (+10%) showed the highest growth, followed by the Caribbean and South Asia (both +8%) and South-East Asia (+6%).
- The first nine months of the year usually account for about 77% of total annual volume of international arrivals and includes the Northern Hemisphere high summer season months

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

*Provisional data

- 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*.

- The latest UNWTO Confidence Index published in September already pointed to a positive but cautious outlook for the September-December period, with signs of more moderate growth.



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

* Forecast

International air traffic also up 4%, but growth remains below average

- International air passenger traffic, measured in revenue passenger kilometres (RPK) saw a similar pattern to that of international arrivals, with a 4.3% increase through September 2019, according to the **International Air Transport Association (IATA)**. All regions contributed positively to this result.
- However, the growth pace is below the long-term average of 5.5% and reflects a weaker global economy, a lower business confidence, a declining world trade activity and various political and geopolitical tensions.
- Data by **ForwardKeys** shows that international departures based on air bookings in January-October 2019 held up well (+5%), with departures from Asia and the Pacific and Africa showing the highest growth among world regions.
- Expected international departures worldwide for the period November 2019-January 2020 remain particularly strong (+10%).

More moderate growth in tourism demand amid uncertainties

- The global economy is slowing down sharply according to the International Monetary Fund's *World Economic Outlook* update of October 2019. Economic growth is expected to be at 3% in 2019, its lowest level since 2008-09 (0.3% down from the April 2019 WEO forecast).
- Among advanced economies, the weakening has been broad based, affecting major economies (the United States and especially the euro area) and smaller Asian advanced economies. The slowdown in activity has been even more pronounced across emerging market and developing economies, including Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and Russia.
- Uncertainty from Brexit and the slight depreciation of the pound sterling are prompting a wait-and-see attitude from British tourists which is affecting travel bookings to some EU destinations. While the ultimate form of Brexit remains uncertain, Brexit extension provides certainty that all existing travel arrangements with EU will continue until at least 31 January 2020, according to the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) latest update.
- The collapse of major British travel group Thomas Cook and of several small European airlines has disrupted some tourism flows, though other travel service providers have moved in to absorb the current demand and offset, at least partly, the decline in capacity.
- The failure of Thomas Cook on 26 September 2019 left stranded 600,000 travelers around the world, including 150,000 Britons. According to data provided by Mabrian Technologies, 38 countries were affected, particularly in Europe and the

Americas, and more than 8.6 million flight seats would be cancelled from September 2019 until the end of August 2020, according to the inbound flight seats scheduled by Thomas Cook. By countries, the United Kingdom, Spain, Turkey, Greece, the United States and Tunisia would be the most affected by the failure of the world's oldest travel firm.

- Many of the affected countries introduced emergency measures to support business and workers affected by the demise of the company, including tax waivers and credit lines.



Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals

	Change			average a year	2019 Projection (issued January)
	2016	2017	2018*	2008-2018	from
World	3.8%	7.2%	5.6%	4.2%	+3% to +4%
Europe	2.5%	8.8%	5.8%	3.7%	+3% to +4%
Asia and the Pacific	7.7%	5.7%	7.3%	6.5%	+5% to +6%
Americas	3.7%	4.7%	2.4%	3.8%	+2% to +3%
Africa	7.8%	8.5%	8.5%	4.5%	+3% to +5%
Middle East	-4.8%	3.9%	3.4%	1.4%	+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	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
World	809	952	1,197	1,332	1,407	100	7.2	5.6	4.0	3.3	5.5	3.2	6.5	3.5	3.4	2.7
Advanced economies ¹	470	515	655	732	762	54.1	6.5	4.1	2.3	2.0	4.0	1.2	4.7	1.8	1.0	0.8
Emerging economies ¹	340	437	542	600	645	45.9	8.0	7.5	6.0	4.6	7.4	6.0	9.1	5.9	6.7	5.2
By UNWTO regions:																
Europe	452.9	487.0	606.6	676.6	715.7	50.9	8.8	5.8	3.4	2.3	4.8	2.9	6.4	2.6	3.7	2.5
Northern Europe	54.9	57.0	70.1	79.1	79.1	5.6	6.9	-0.1	1.3	0.4	0.6	2.2	5.5	1.6	4.0	0.5
Western Europe	141.7	154.4	181.5	192.7	200.2	14.2	6.1	3.9	1.0	-1.8	4.7	-0.3	6.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.6
Central/Eastern Eur.	95.3	98.6	123.5	136.9	147.7	10.5	6.2	7.9	3.8	4.9	4.5	2.8	4.9	2.3	3.4	2.6
Southern/Medit. Eur.	161.1	177.1	231.4	267.9	288.8	20.5	12.9	7.8	5.5	5.1	6.1	5.2	7.1	5.0	6.0	4.6
- of which EU-28	367.6	382.4	478.9	540.5	562.4	40.0	7.9	4.1	2.4	1.6	3.6	1.9	5.2	1.3	2.7	1.5
Asia and the Pacific	154.1	208.2	284.6	324.1	347.7	24.7	5.7	7.3	5.4	6.2	7.4	2.8	6.9	5.4	0.6	2.3
North-East Asia	85.9	111.5	142.1	159.5	169.2	12.0	3.4	6.1	4.7	8.2	8.1	-1.9	8.0	4.8	-6.8	-3.8
South-East Asia	49.0	70.5	104.2	120.6	128.6	9.1	8.8	6.7	6.3	4.3	6.3	8.5	5.5	7.3	8.8	9.4
Oceania	10.9	11.5	14.3	16.6	17.1	1.2	6.1	3.1	1.9	-0.3	3.6	3.0	0.9	2.1	4.6	2.3
South Asia	8.3	14.7	24.0	27.5	32.8	2.3	6.2	19.4	7.5	8.2	10.2	4.8	10.2	2.1	5.6	6.6
Americas	133.3	150.3	194.0	210.7	215.7	15.3	4.7	2.4	2.0	-0.6	4.1	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.7	1.9
North America	89.9	99.5	127.8	137.1	142.2	10.1	4.3	3.7	2.2	-1.1	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.3	2.9	3.7
Caribbean	18.8	19.5	24.1	26.0	25.8	1.8	3.1	-0.9	7.6	15.0	8.2	-1.3	0.1	-2.3	1.0	-3.2
Central America	6.3	7.8	10.2	11.1	10.9	0.8	4.6	-2.0	2.0	-2.1	5.5	3.5	7.5	5.2	2.2	3.0
South America	18.3	23.5	31.8	36.4	36.9	2.6	7.7	1.2	-2.7	-7.8	2.9	-0.1	5.6	0.3	3.1	-3.8
Africa	34.8	50.4	53.9	63.0	68.4	4.9	8.5	8.5	4.6	3.2	6.5	4.1	10.4	5.2	4.0	2.8
North Africa	13.9	19.7	18.0	21.7	23.9	1.7	14.7	10.1	9.8	9.0	11.8	9.0	20.0	12.4	4.4	10.9
Subsaharan Africa	20.8	30.7	35.9	41.3	44.5	3.2	5.5	7.7	1.4	0.7	3.5	0.3	4.4	-1.2	3.6	-1.7
Middle East	34.0	56.1	58.3	57.6	59.6	4.2	3.9	3.4	9.3	7.8	8.6	11.6	15.4	9.4	12.9	11.7

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 2019)

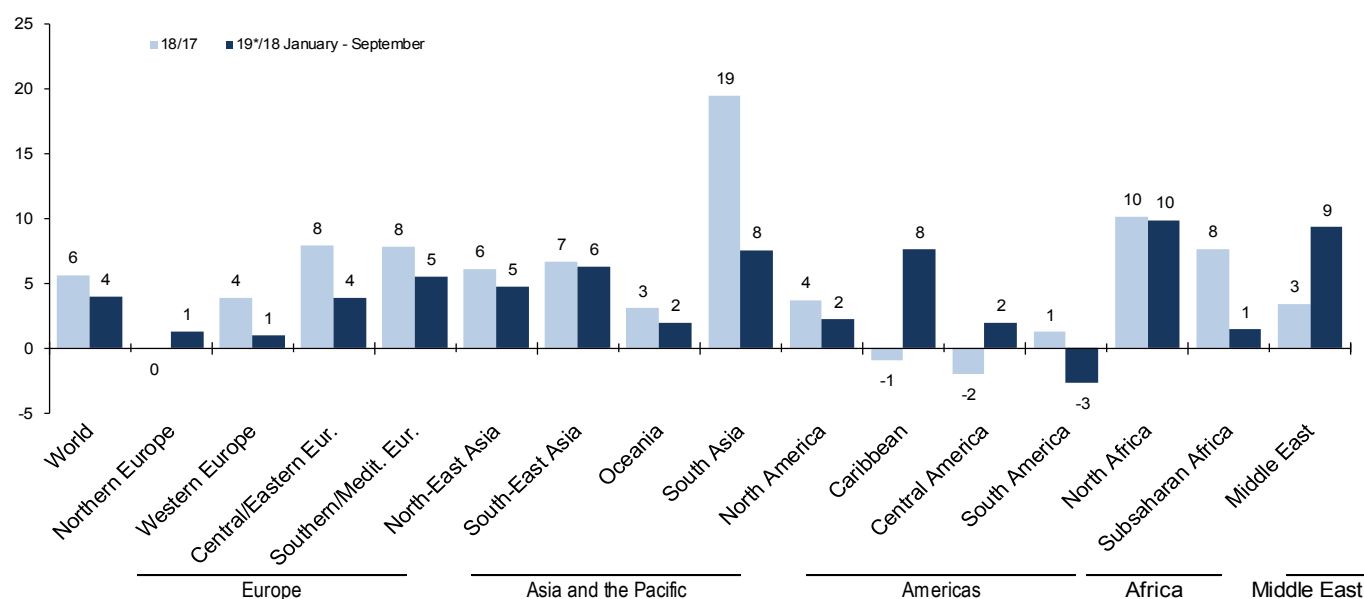
* Provisional data

¹ 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.

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

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Regional insights

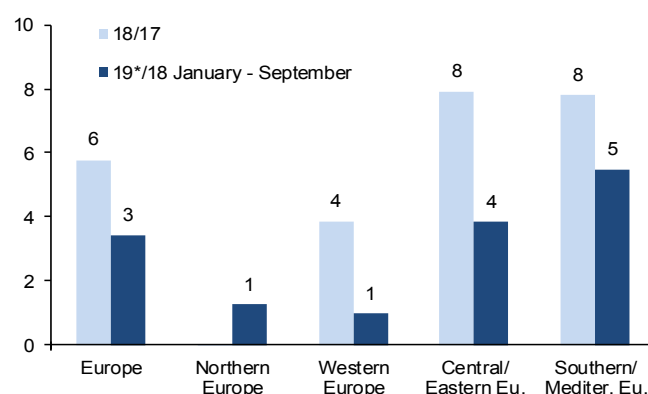
Europe

- International arrivals in **Europe** grew 3% in the first nine months of 2019, a slower pace compared to the remarkable 6% increase in the year 2018 and 9% in 2017. Following a solid first half of 2019, the third quarter was comparatively more moderate. Despite a strong June (+6%), demand slowed during the peak summer season in the world's most visited region, weighed down by the weak results recorded in Northern Europe and Western Europe (both +1%).
- Intraregional demand fueled much of the growth through September, though performance among major European source markets was uneven, amid weakening economies. The collapse of the British travel group Thomas Cook in September affected key European destinations where the group operated, though many took action to replace lost air capacity. According to data provided by Mabrian Technologies on inbound flight seats scheduled in September 2019 to August 2020, the United Kingdom (4.31 million seats, mostly return flights), Spain (1.23 million seats), Turkey (0.95 million seats), Greece (0.61 million seats), and Tunisia (0.17 million seats) would be the most affected destinations in Europe. September also witnessed the collapse of French airlines Aigle Azur and XL Airways as well as of Slovenian Adrian Airways in addition to Germania and Flybmi earlier in 2019. Bookings out of the United Kingdom were slower to euro area destinations in particular, in view of the Brexit impasse, the slowdown in the UK economy and the depreciation of the pound sterling. The lower value of the pound favored travel to more affordable destinations outside the Euro area.
- Demand from overseas source markets such as the United States, China, Japan and countries from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) held up well and contributed to overall results.
- According to **STR** hotel market data, Europe's hotel industry reported positive results across the three key performance metrics from January to October 2019. Meetings, exhibitions and sports and cultural events contributed to these results. Occupancy remained stable, while Average Daily Rate (ADR) and Revenue per Available Room (RevPAR) both

increased by 2%, with strongest performance by hotels in Southern Europe.

- **IATA** data on air passenger transport showed a 5% increase to September 2019 in international revenue passenger kilometers (RPK) for airlines operating in Europe. In addition to a slowing economic activity and declining business confidence in many of the major European economies, September saw the weakest international RPK growth this year due to the collapse of a number of airlines, along with pilot strikes. Larger international passenger markets for the region held up well with strong traffic within Europe and on Europe to North America routes.
- Air booking data by **ForwardKeys** shows that international departures from Europe grew an average 4% in the first ten months of 2019. Departures to the Middle East were particularly strong. Prospects for November 2019-January 2020 are bullish and point to robust growth from within the region as well as to all world regions.

International Tourist Arrivals, Europe (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

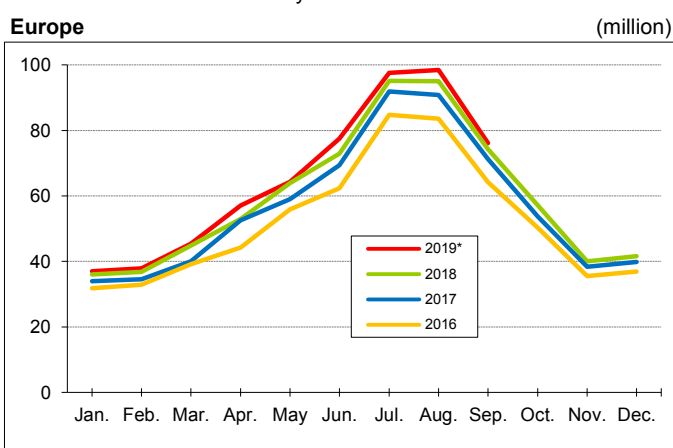
* Provisional data

Subregional analysis

- **Southern Mediterranean Europe** (+5%) led results and continued to show remarkable performance, yet somewhat less bullish than in previous years. Virtually all destinations reporting data saw positive results in arrivals and most of them recorded strong growth in terms of earnings

- Balkan destinations showed upbeat results, with Montenegro in the lead with 20% growth through October 2019, benefitting from increased tourism investments. Other destinations such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Israel, and San Marino recorded above-average growth. Despite a loss in air capacity due to Adrian Airways bankruptcy, Slovenia recorded solid growth through October. Croatia and North Macedonia also saw increases in arrivals, as well as Serbia which has become a fast-growing destination for Chinese travelers thanks to visa-free policy. The more mature destinations in the Mediterranean reported positive results with particularly robust growth in Italy, Portugal, Greece and Malta both in arrivals and receipts.

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

*Provisional data

- International arrivals in **Central and Eastern Europe** grew 4% in the first nine months of 2019, based on data reported by countries in the subregion. Results across destinations were mixed as outbound travel from Russia slowed down to some destinations. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania and the Republic of Moldova all recorded double-digit growth.
- Georgia saw continued healthy growth, though at a slower pace compared to the previous double-digit year. The Czech Republic also saw positive results. Slovakia, host of the 2019 Ice Hockey (IIHF) World Championship in May, recorded remarkable results through September. Poland saw a solid increase in arrivals in the first half of 2019 while Hungary recorded double-digit growth in tourism earnings despite a decline in arrivals during this six-month period. Estonia's results were in line with the subregion's average. Ukraine saw inbound growth in particular from the United Kingdom, Germany and the Baltic countries.
- The Russian Federation, the largest subregion's destination, saw a small decline in the first half of 2019. The introduction of free e-visas for the Saint Petersburg area from October onwards is expected to draw more visitors.
- International tourist arrivals in **Western Europe** increased by 1% in the first nine months of 2019. Monthly data reported by France, the world's most visited destination, indicates a minor decline in arrivals through August. Data from statistics office INSEE shows that in April-September 2019, the number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation by non-residents in France was flat compared to the same period last year, with a drop in the UK and Netherlands markets. The Netherlands posted robust results in the summer months, building on the tourist dispersal actions undertaken to promote tourism beyond Amsterdam. Other larger destinations such as Austria and Belgium recorded growth above the subregion's average, while Germany and Switzerland showed more moderate performance.
- In **Northern Europe** (+1%), data available shows mixed results across destinations. Ireland and Norway reported growth above the subregion's average. After several years of double-digit performance, lower seat capacity after the
- Spain, the subregion's largest destination, saw a slight increase in international arrivals to October despite a decline from its main source markets, the United Kingdom, France and Germany, during the summer months. The Thomas Cook collapse in September also affected demand, especially to the Canary and the Balearic Islands. Inbound from the United States grew by double-digit and demand from Russia, Portugal, Latin America and the Asian markets was also strong. Spain grew more in value as international tourism receipts were up 3% in real terms through September. Turkey continued to show double-digit growth through October with the support of robust demand from Russia and Germany, and helped by a weaker lira. The impact of the collapse of Thomas Cook, a large operator to Turkey, has not been reflected in arrivals data reported so far by the country.

bankruptcy of Iceland's WOW air and a stronger currency have slowed growth in arrivals in Iceland. Denmark and Sweden also reported flat growth in arrivals. The Swedish-born movement 'flygskam' (flight shame) is calling for the use of trains instead of planes as according to this movement it would reduce carbon emissions. According to Swedish air traffic operator Swedavia, there has been a general decline in passenger volume over the past few months flying to or from the main Swedish airports.

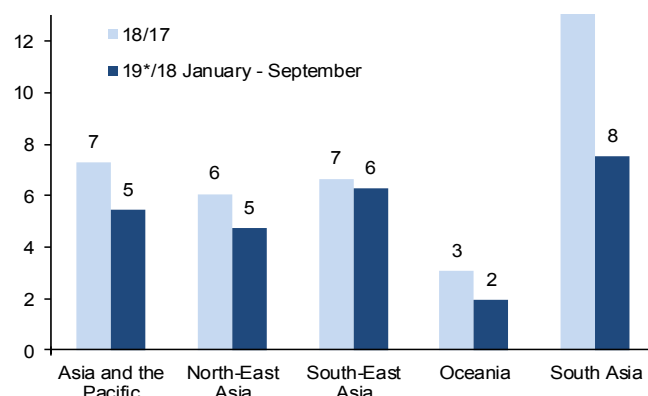
- The United Kingdom, the most visited destination in Northern Europe, reported 2% growth in international arrivals through August 2019. Arrivals picked up strongly in June, reversing the weak trend recorded in the previous months. According to the Office for National Statistics, visits from North America and from 'other countries' (countries outside Europe and North America) grew strongly between June and August 2019, while visits by Europeans went also up though at more moderate pace. Outbound from the United Kingdom remained virtually unchanged through August 2019, compared to the same period last year. Between June to August 2019, UK residents made fewer visits but spent more, particularly in August, which is traditionally the only complete month of the UK school summer holidays. Visits to North America and to 'other countries' increased, while visits to European countries declined.

Asia and the Pacific

- Asia and the Pacific (+5%) saw above world average growth during the January-September 2019 period, yet at a slower rate compared to the 7% increase recorded in 2018. Growth was led by South Asia (+8%), followed by South-East Asia (+6%). Arrivals in North-East Asia (+5%) grew below the region's average while Oceania showed a 2% increase.
- Chinese outbound travel continued to fuel results in many destinations in the region, though Chinese spending on travel abroad was 4% lower in real terms in the first half of 2019 according to available data. Trade tensions with the United States, the economic slowdown and the slight depreciation of the yuan, coupled with evolving travel habits, have influenced 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-September 2019, including the third quarter.

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



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

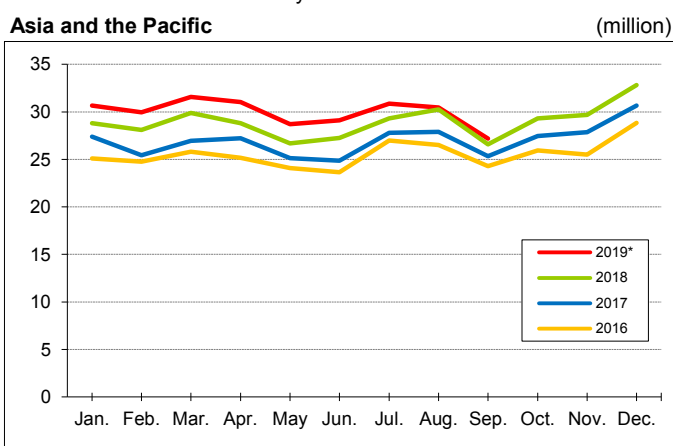
* Provisional data

- **IATA** data on air passenger for airlines operating in Asia and the Pacific shows growth of 4.3% in RPKs through September, in line with the global average but below the 2018 levels amid a weaker economic backdrop in some of the region's key economies, trade tensions between the United States and China and more recently political tensions between Japan and the Republic of Korea. The disruption experienced in Hong Kong (China) has also contributed to subdued regional passenger demand and led to sharp capacity cuts to or from this major hub airport. On the main international markets, growth has fallen sharply on the larger within Asia and on North America-Asia routes, though the traffic Europe-Asia has held up well.
- International departures from Asia and the Pacific showed the highest growth among regions during the January-October 2019 period, according to air booking data from **ForwardKeys**. International travel grew 8%, primarily driven by travel to destinations within the region (+10%), as well as to Europe and Africa. Current bookings for the November 2019-January 2020 are bullish (+12%) both within and outside the region, with the highest growth in travel to Europe, the Americas and the Middle East.

Subregional analysis

- **South Asia** (+8%) achieved the fastest growth among Asian subregions though slower than the 2018's remarkable performance. Maldives recorded double-digit growth capitalizing on the increase in visitor flows from the Chinese and European markets. Nepal and Bhutan continued to show strong results with Chinese and Indian visitors up. India, the subregion's largest destination, showed comparatively more modest levels. International arrivals in Sri Lanka declined through September, though tourism is gradually recovering from Easter attacks.
- **South-East Asia** (+6%) recorded robust growth through September, with most destinations achieving double-digit rates. Myanmar led growth, while Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, Timor-Leste and Vietnam enjoyed solid results. Among the larger destinations, Malaysia continued to rebound with an increase in numbers from short- and medium-haul markets. Thailand showed slower growth after several years of solid performance with weaker growth from China, its main source market, but an increase in arrivals from India and other Asian markets. Indonesia and Singapore reported positive figures.

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

*Provisional data

- **North-East Asia** (+5%) saw growth in line with the region's average in the first nine months of 2019, weighed down by the decline in arrivals in Hong Kong (China). The Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong has suffered ongoing protests which intensified in August resulting in the airport

shutdown and flight cancellations. Visitors from mainland China plummeted in October, month of the Chinese National Day Golden Week.

- The Republic of Korea led results in North-East Asia, consolidating last year's strong rebound. Taiwan (province of China) recorded a solid increase through October, while arrivals in Macao (China) decelerated in the third quarter, due to weaker growth in the overnight visitors segment as well as in visitors from mainland China. Japan's inbound tourism grew at a comparatively more moderate pace in the first nine months following several years of strong growth. According to official statistics provided by the Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO), visitors from the Republic of Korea declined sharply through October, amid tensions with Japan.
- By contrast, top source market China continued to fuel arrivals to Japan at double-digit rates. The 2019 Rugby World Cup was successfully held in Japan and appears to have contributed positively to the increase in international arrivals registered in September. Arrivals in China, the regions' largest destination, were up 7% in the first half of 2019, though receipts declined 12% in real terms in the first half of 2019.
- Growth in **Oceania** (+2%) was rather slow, with modest performance by larger destinations Australia and New Zealand, partly due to the softening of Chinese visitors. The slowdown in Chinese tourism to Australia has occurred despite a weaker Australian dollar which has turned the destination cheaper. By contrast, smaller island destinations Guam, French Polynesia and Samoa recorded solid growth.

The Americas

- In the Americas, results through September showed a 2% increase in international tourist arrivals. The Caribbean (+8%) enjoyed the highest growth as the recovery from the 2017 hurricanes consolidates in many island destinations. North America and Central America both recorded 2% growth. Arrivals in South America were down 3% partly due to a decline in outbound travel from Argentina which affected neighboring destinations. Strong US outbound travel continues to fuel arrivals in many countries across the region.



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

* Provisional data

- According to STR hotel data, America's hotel industry reported flat results in all three key performance metrics during the first nine months of 2019, with mixed results across subregions. While RevPAR and ADR went up in Central America and the Caribbean, they declined sharply in South America and recorded weak growth in North America.
- IATA data indicates a robust growth in international Revenue Passenger Kilometers (RPK) for airlines operating in North America (+3.9%) and Latin America (+4.2%) through September 2019. According to IATA, Latin American carriers continue to face several challenges including weaker economic and business confidence outcomes as well as currency exposure to a strong US dollar. Traffic between North America and Europe has performed strongly, though demand has been subdued on North America-Asia routes.
- Booking data from **ForwardKeys** shows that international departures from the Americas grew at 5%, with strong growth in travel to Africa, the Middle East and Europe. The trend for expected departures for the last months of the year remains robust, but still mostly driven by departures from the Americas to other regions

Subregional analysis

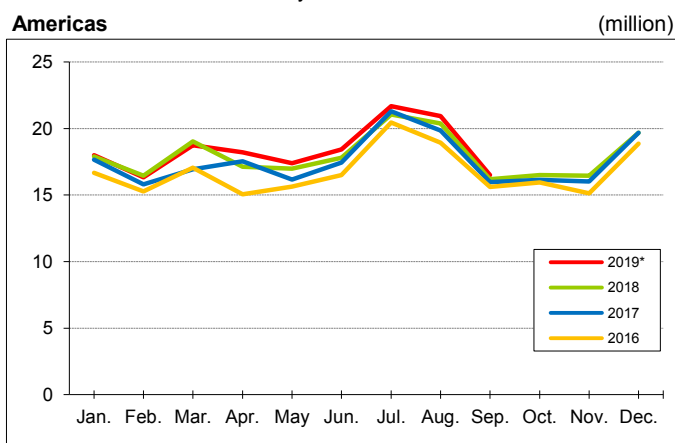
- In the **Caribbean** (+8%), many smaller island destinations saw double-digit growth in the first nine months of 2019 compared to the same period in 2018, reflecting a solid recovery from the impacts of the strong hurricanes occurred in late 2017.

Dominica, Curaçao, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Marteen all recorded double-digit increases in both arrivals and receipts. Among the larger island destinations, Puerto Rico rebounded strongly, while Bahamas and Jamaica saw robust growth. Cuba saw weaker performance in the second quarter and deepened during the third quarter of 2019. Travel restrictions from the United States including a ban on cruises as well as the collapse of Thomas Cook have affected tourism in the island.

- The Dominican Republic, the subregion's most visited destination, recorded a slight decline in international arrivals through October. According to the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, the negative media campaign coverage regarding unfortunate events involving some US tourists in the first half of 2019 continued to affect bookings from the United States, as well as the slow demand from some European and South America markets and the failure of Thomas Cook in September also weighed on the results. The strong increase in nationals residing abroad partly compensated the drop in foreign arrivals. The destination recently launched a new repositioning campaign #TheRealDR.
- **North America** (+2%) showed solid growth with strong performance in Mexico and Canada but weaker results in the United States, the largest destination in the Americas. Mexico recorded continued robust results both in arrivals and receipts through September, with increased tourist flows from Canada and other countries from the region. After a slow start of the year, Canada achieved strong results in both Q2 and Q3 thanks to a surge in arrivals from neighboring United States and Mexico, as well as from long-haul markets France and India. Inbound data for the United States available through September shows a decline overall, with a slight upturn in August and September. The United States saw a drop in arrivals from its main source markets, Canada and Mexico. Other top overseas markets showed a mixed picture, with the United Kingdom, Japan, France and India up, but with declines from China, Republic of Korea, Germany and Brazil. According to the UNWTO Panel of Experts, a strong US dollar is making the destination less affordable for some markets and visa issuance is slowing travel from Asia and Latin America.

- Growth in **Central America** (+2%) accelerated in Q2 and Q3, after a weak start of the year. Inbound data for Nicaragua showed a strong recovery in April- July, following a sharp drop in arrivals in the first quarter amid political tensions. Costa Rica, the subregion's most visited destination, posted solid results through October, while Belize, Honduras, El Salvador and Panama grew above average. Earnings in El Salvador and Belize grew at double-digits in the first half of 2019.

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

*Provisional data

- International arrivals to **South America** were down 3% in January-September 2019, with mixed performance throughout this period. After a decline in the first quarter of 2019, the subregion picked up in the second quarter but international arrivals fell again between July and September. 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 sharply, impacting neighboring destinations such as Paraguay, Chile and Uruguay. Spending from major source market Brazil has also seen a decline through September, though much less pronounced.
- Some destinations such as Colombia and Mexico 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.
- Colombia reported a surge in arrivals thanks to strong outbound demand from regional markets

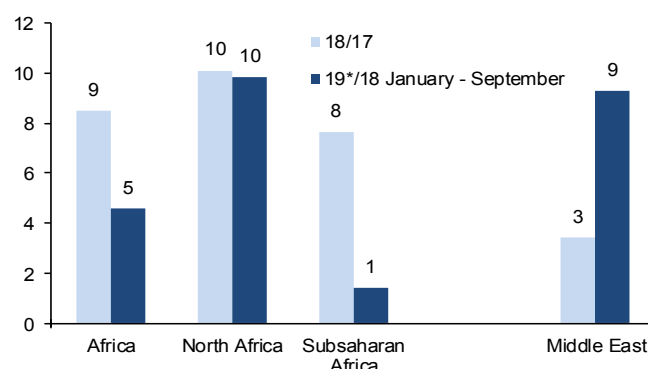
United States, Mexico, Peru and Argentina. Tourism receipts grew faster than arrivals in Peru through September. Arrivals in Ecuador fell sharply during the third quarter, despite an increase in arrivals from some major European source markets. Protests that began at the end of September led to flight cancellations and took a toll on arrivals in September and October. Monthly arrivals data for Brazil is not yet available, though international tourism receipts data showed flat growth through September 2019. Brazil announced visa exemptions in June to tourists from Australia, Canada, Japan and United States.

- Political turmoil and social protests emerging in the region between September and October are still not reflected in the analysis up to September. Yet air bookings for September-December 2019 remain positive (+4%), according to **ForwardKeys**.

Africa

- In Africa, limited available data for the first nine months of 2019 points to a 5% increase in international arrivals. North Africa (+10%) continues to show robust results, following two years of double-digit figures, while arrivals in Sub-Saharan Africa grew +1%.

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



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

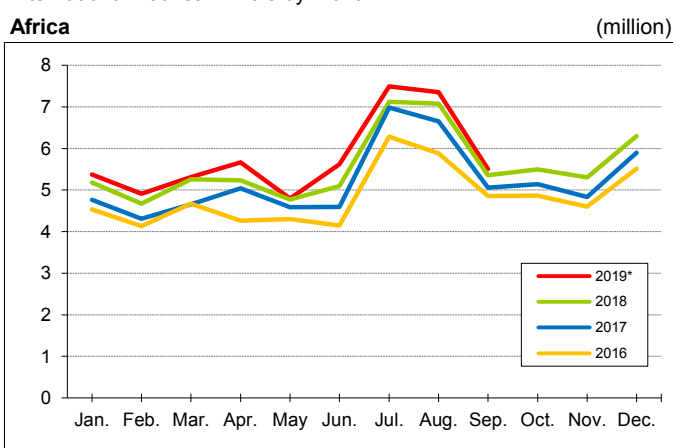
* Provisional data

- **STR** hotel data for January-September 2019 reflects the inbound trend with strong growth in all three metrics in Northern Africa, though modest results in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- **IATA** data showed a 4.3% growth in international revenue passenger kilometers (RPK) for airlines

operating in Africa, in line with the global average. RPK growth remained solid in Q3 2019, despite a weak performance in September.

- Booking data from **ForwardKeys** shows that international departures from Africa were up 7% overall in January-October 2019. Departures from Africa to the Americas (+12%), Asia and the Pacific (+8%) and to Europe (+7%) were particularly strong, as well as within the region (+7%). A strong increase in passenger travel from Europe and the Americas (both +17%) to Africa is expected in the remainder of the year. International departures within Africa and to other regions are also expected to show robust growth.

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Subregional analysis

- In **North Africa** (+10%), arrivals in Tunisia continued to grow at double-digit through October 2019 and tourism receipts followed the same path. The destination is pushing forward cultural tourism so as to diversify the traditional sun and sea tourism product. Morocco, the most visited African destination, recorded growth above the region's average, with strong results in June and July.
- In **Subsaharan Africa** (+1%), island destination Madagascar recorded double-digit growth in arrivals following strong results last year, while Cabo Verde and the Seychelles continued to capitalize on increased air connectivity. Kenya showed solid performance through September.
- South Africa, the subregion's most visited destination, recorded a minor decrease in January-September 2019, mostly influenced by a drop in

arrivals from Australia and some European markets. Plans by the Ministry of Tourism to enhance safety and implement focused marketing strategies are expected to spur tourist arrivals in the future.

Middle East

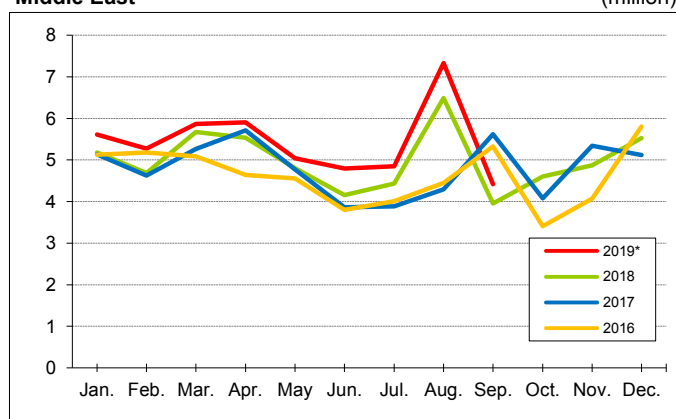
- The Middle East (+9%) achieved the fastest growth rate among world regions in January-September 2019. The region saw three strong quarters, with positive results across destinations reporting data.
- By contrast, according to **STR** hotel market data, the hotel industry in the Middle East reported rather negative results in RevPAR and ADR in January-September 2019, with a slight increase in occupancy.
- **IATA** data on air passenger markets showed a comparatively modest 1.9% growth in international RPKs for Middle Eastern airlines to September. According to IATA, international RPK growth continues to be impacted by a mix of structural challenges in some of the region's large airlines, geopolitical risks and weaker business confidence in some countries.
- Booking data from **ForwardKeys** shows that international departures from the Middle East went down 2% overall in January-October 2019. Travel to the Americas (+7%) and Europe (+6%) was up, but declined in Africa and Asia and the Pacific. Expected departures for the remainder of the year shows bookings to Africa, Europe and the Americas up. Passenger travel to the Middle East from Europe and the Americas was robust to October, and the trend is expected to continue through the remainder of the year. Departures from Asia and the Pacific to the region would also pick up in the last months of 2019.
- Saudi Arabia continued to rebound strongly through September. International arrivals grew in double-digits during the third quarter, reflecting a busy hajj pilgrimage in August. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, host of the 2020 G20 Summit, announced in September the ease of entry to around 50 countries thanks to a new e-visa or visa upon arrival scheme. The country continues to invest in new tourism and hospitality projects such as The Red Sea Project, a luxury tourism development.

- Ahead of the Expo 2020, the Emirate of Dubai (United Arab Emirates) saw an increase of visitors between January-September, particularly during the summer months, building on the market-specific diversified strategy aimed at attracting new countries and visitor segments. India remained the emirate's top market for inbound tourism, followed by Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom, according to Dubai Tourism.

International Tourist Arrivals by month

Middle East

(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- Qatar continued to show sustained recovery after two years of declines due to the diplomatic crisis. International arrivals in Qatar, the most open visa country in the Middle East, grew at double-digit in the first nine months of 2019, building on visa facilitation measures, investments in tourism infrastructure and the attraction of business events.
- Arrivals data for Egypt is only available for the first two months of 2019 and shows double-digit-growth. Data for international tourism receipts for the first half of the year points to a continuation of strong growth. Egypt's tourism has enjoyed a remarkable rebound in the past two years. These positive developments are framed within the Egypt Tourism Reform Program, which aims at improving the tourism sector in Egypt through technology, sustainable tourism strategies and empowering women.
- Arrivals in Oman picked up robustly through September and grew in line with the region's average, building on visa facilitation, new tourism infrastructure and promotion actions towards the winter season. Lebanon and Jordan continued to post positive results.

Weakening economic environment in 2019

The global economy has seen a synchronized slowdown in 2019, with a deterioration of manufacturing activity and international trade, partly the result of rising trade barriers and geopolitical tensions. Global output is projected to grow 3.0% in 2019, after 3.6% in 2018, the lowest since crisis year 2009, according to IMF's World Economic Outlook (WEO), October 2019 edition. Momentum is expected to pick up again in 2020 with 3.4% growth, led by a recovery in several emerging market and developing economies.

Weaker growth has affected major advanced economies in 2019, including the United States, the euro area and some smaller advanced economies in Asia. The US is forecast to grow 2.4% in 2019 (after 2.9% in 2018) and the Euro Area 1.2% (after 1.9%). Germany could see 0.5% growth this year and Japan 0.9%, all below their 2018 growth levels.

The slowdown is more pronounced in emerging market economies such as Brazil, China, India, Mexico and Russia. China and India are both set to grow 6.1% in 2019, though following a strong downward revision in the case of India, from 7.0% in earlier forecasts.

Rising trade disputes and geopolitical tensions, including the delayed withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (Brexit), have increased uncertainty, impacting business confidence and investment decisions.

On the upside, a generally resilient service sector has supported employment growth and consumer confidence in 2019. This is evident in international tourism, which has grown 4% in the first nine months of 2019, after 6% in 2018, measured in arrivals. The resilience of tourism can be seen over a longer period of time in revenues from visitor spending (international tourism receipts). Between 2009 and 2018 receipts have grown faster than the world economy every year except 2016.

In 2020, global economic growth is projected to pick up to 3.4%, led by an improvement in several emerging markets in Latin America, the Middle East and emerging Europe. Continued policy support in major economies is expected to support growth. However, the recovery could face some headwinds as the United States, Japan, China and other large economies continue to slow down in 2020.

Financial vulnerabilities also represent a risk to growth following prolonged monetary easing by many central banks, including quantitative easing or large-scale asset purchases since the 2008 financial crisis. Although easier financial conditions have supported demand and employment in the past, these could lead to an overpricing of assets. Record-low interest rates also leave limited policy space to counter possible economic downturns in the future. European Central Bank rates remain at 0% since early 2016, while the US Federal Reserve lowered policy rates three times in the second half of 2019 to 1.75%, the first such move since 2008.

See October 2019 *World Economic Outlook* by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) at: www.imf.org/publications/weo

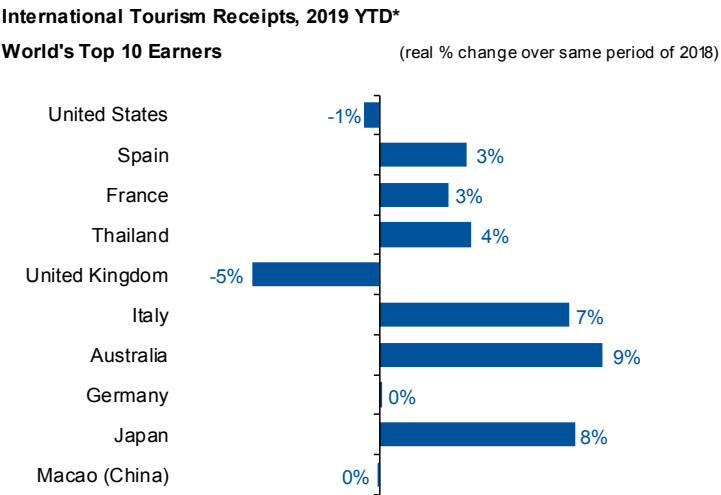
Top tourism earners and spenders, January-September 2019

Mixed results in tourism earnings in January-September 2019

- Data reported so far by 127 world destinations for January-September 2019 point to an increase in international tourism receipts across most regions, though results are uneven and slightly weaker than in 2018.
- Of the reporting destinations, 78% (99 destinations) saw an increase in international tourism earnings (in local currencies) compared to the same period last year, while 22% experienced a decrease.
- Results are mixed among the world's top ten destinations, with Australia (+9%), Japan (+8%) and Italy (+7%) posting the highest growth. France, Thailand and Spain also saw an increase in receipts, while growth was flat in Germany. Receipts declined in China, the United Kingdom and the United States (through June).
- Mediterranean destinations were among the strongest performers this period, including Italy, Portugal, Greece and Turkey (Southern and Mediterranean Europe), Egypt and Lebanon (Middle East), and Tunisia (North Africa). Particularly strong results were recorded by Tunisia (+41%), Egypt (+20% through June) and Turkey (+17%) all in their third year of recovery after the 2016 declines, as well as Greece (+14%). These are relatively more affordable destinations than some competitors in the region.
- The above also reflects some redirection of British tourism away from euro zone destinations after the modest depreciation of the UK pound in mid-2019 amid the Brexit uncertainty. This made euro zone countries slightly more expensive for British travellers, particularly in the peak summer months of July and August.
- European destinations outside the euro zone, such as Hungary, Sweden and Norway also reported solid growth in receipts through September 2019, as did the Netherlands. By contrast, the Russian Federation reported lower tourism receipts.
- In Asia and the Pacific, the Republic of Korea (+19%) posted the highest increase this period, in its second straight year of double-digit growth, followed by South-East Asian destinations

Philippines (+16%) and Vietnam (+11%). Significant growth was also recorded by Taiwan (pr. of China), Japan, Malaysia and Australia.

- Asian destinations China, Hong Kong (China) and Singapore by contrast, saw a decline in earnings. The protests in Hong Kong (China) have attracted much international media attention and impacted inbound tourism, particularly in the third quarter of the year.
- In the Middle East, Saudi Arabia enjoyed a remarkable 21% increase in international tourism receipts (through June), in line with upward trend in arrivals and following a major promotional campaign this year.



Source: UNWTO *Provisional data for the first 9 months of 2019, except UK (6 months)

International tourism expenditure shows uneven demand from major source markets

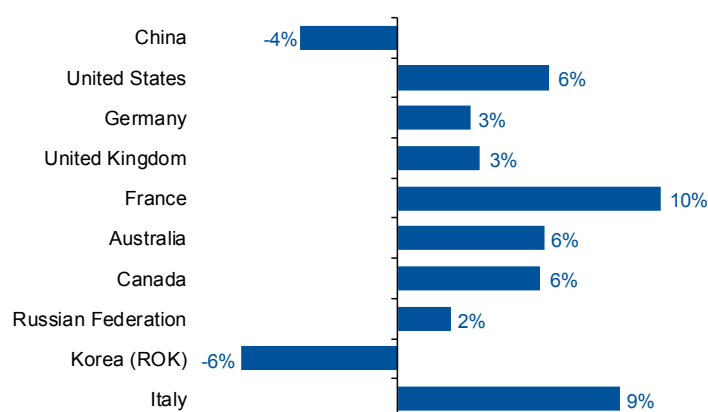
- Global demand for international travel continued to rise in January-September 2019 based on data from the world's top tourism spenders, led by the United States, India and some European markets, though growth was more uneven than a year ago.
- Large emerging markets China, Brazil, Saudi Arabia and Argentina reported declines in international tourism expenditure, while the Russian Federation saw a modest 2% increase, reflecting weaker economic conditions.
- China, the world's top tourism outbound market reported 4% lower spending in the first half of 2019, though outbound trips increased 14% over the same period last year to reach 81 million.
- International expenditure from the United States, the world's second largest spender, increased 6% in the nine months through September 2019, supported by a strong dollar, which appreciated by 6% against the euro (based on monthly averages).
- France (+10%) reported the strongest results among the world's top ten source markets, reflecting surging demand for international travel for two years in a row (+7% in the year 2018).
- European markets Spain (+10%), Italy (+9%) and the Netherlands (+7% through June) also posted robust expenditure growth, while Germany and the United Kingdom (through June) both spent 3% more this period.
- In Spain, strong and sustained travel demand for six years in a row has put this market in 11th place in the world expenditure ranking as of 2018, up from number 20 in the year 2012.

- India reported 13% higher tourism spending in the first half of 2019, following five years of solid growth, in a similarly rapid climb in the ranking (from 25th place in 2013 to 14th in 2018).
- Among other Asia Pacific markets, Singapore spent 7% more in January-September 2019, while Australia, Japan and Taiwan (pr. of China) all reported a 6% increase in tourism spending. By contrast, the Republic of Korea spent 6% less, partly due to political tensions with Japan and the lower value of the Korean won.
- International tourism expenditure is a services import, reported as 'travel' debit in the 'services' section of the Balance of Payments (BoP) of countries.

International Tourism Expenditure, 2019 YTD*

World's Top 10 Spenders

(real % change over same period of 2018)



Source: UNWTO

*Provisional data for first 9 months of 2019 (China and UK: 6 months)

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.

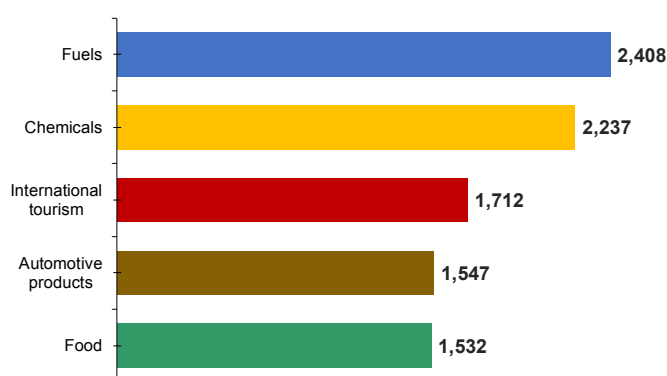
Export revenues from international tourism, 2018

International tourism remains the world's third largest export category in 2018

- Total export revenues from international tourism reached USD 1.7 trillion in 2018, comprising USD 1,458 billion in international tourism receipts (visitor spending in destinations) and USD 256 billion in revenues from international passenger transport.
- As such, international tourism remains the world's third largest export category, after fuels (USD 2.4 trillion) and chemicals (USD 2.2 trillion), based on goods and services export data recently published by the World Trade Organization for 2018.
- In the group of advanced economies, international tourism also remains third, though it has closed the gap with automotive products following years of sustained growth. Among emerging economies, the sector is also third, behind the categories of fuels and food.
- International tourism accounts for 29% of the world's services exports and 7% of overall exports of goods and services, calculated in US dollars. These shares are considerably higher in some world regions.

Tourism remains the world's 3rd largest export category

Export earnings by product category, 2018 (USD billion)



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

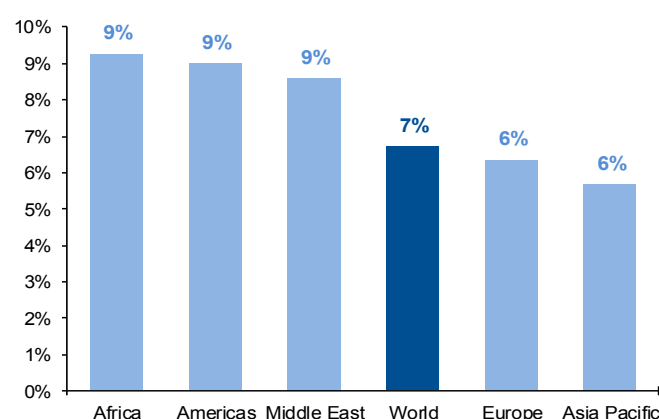
Tourism accounts for 9% of exports in the Americas, Africa and the Middle East

- In the Middle East tourism represents 57% of all services exports and in Africa 54%, the two highest by region. The shares in the Americas

(35%) and Asia (32%) also exceed the world average (29%), while in Europe tourism accounts for 23% of services exports.

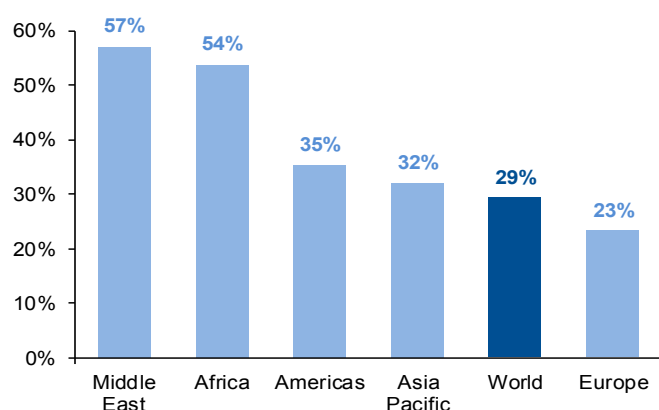
- Relative to overall exports, international tourism has a 9% share in the Americas, Africa and the Middle East, exceeding the global average of 7%. In Asia and Europe, tourism revenues account for about 6% of total exports.

International tourism as a % of total exports, 2018



Source: UNWTO and World Trade Organization (WTO) (November 2019)

International tourism as a % of services exports, 2018



Source: UNWTO and World Trade Organization (WTO) (November 2019)

- In some small island destinations, international tourism is the top export category, accounting for more than half of the country's exports.
- These sizeable revenues point to the importance of mainstreaming tourism in national export policies. The sector represents a major opportunity

to broaden revenue streams and reduce trade deficits, supported by effective coordination of trade and tourism strategies.

- As a services export, tourism is an important source of foreign revenues for many destinations around the world, helping to create jobs, promote entrepreneurship and develop local economies. It is also an important component of export

diversification, often with a strong capacity to reduce trade deficits and to compensate for weaker export revenues from other goods and services.

Please see the “Export earnings by category” table in page 23 of the Statistical Annex



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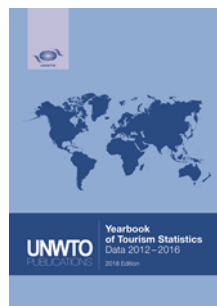




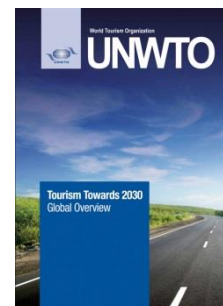
UNWTO World Tourism Barometer



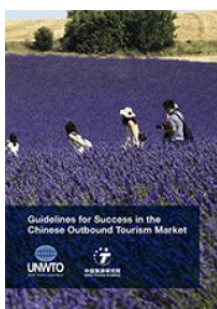
International Tourism Highlights, 2019 Edition



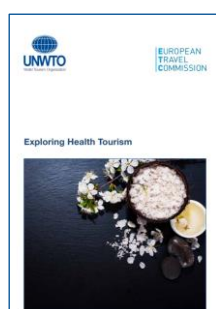
Compendium of Tourism Statistics Yearbook of Tourism Statistics



Tourism Towards 2030



Guidelines for Success in the Chinese Outbound Tourism Market (2019)



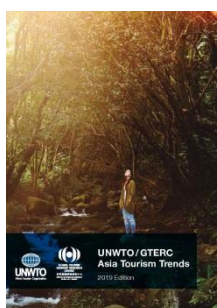
Exploring Health Tourism (2018)



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



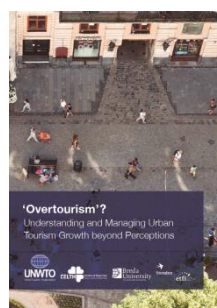
European Union Tourism Trends (2018)



UNWTO/GTERC Asia Tourism Trends, 2019 Edition



'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 4 • November 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
- French version: www.e-unwto.org/content/t73863
- Spanish version: www.e-unwto.org/content/rn1422
- Russian version: 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 159 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: www.e-unwto.org/loi/wtobarometereng

We welcome your comments and suggestions at barom@unwto.org.

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

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is scheduled to be published on the occasion of the Spanish tourism fair Fitur (22-26 January 2020).

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	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
World	809	952	1,197	1,332	1,407	100	7.2	5.6	4.0	3.3	5.5	3.2	6.5	3.5	3.4	2.7
Advanced economies ¹	470	515	655	732	762	54.1	6.5	4.1	2.3	2.0	4.0	1.2	4.7	1.8	1.0	0.8
Emerging economies ¹	340	437	542	600	645	45.9	8.0	7.5	6.0	4.6	7.4	6.0	9.1	5.9	6.7	5.2
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																
Europe	452.9	487.0	606.6	676.6	715.7	50.9	8.8	5.8	3.4	2.3	4.8	2.9	6.4	2.6	3.7	2.5
Northern Europe	54.9	57.0	70.1	79.1	79.1	5.6	6.9	-0.1	1.3	0.4	0.6	2.2	5.5	1.6	4.0	0.5
Western Europe	141.7	154.4	181.5	192.7	200.2	14.2	6.1	3.9	1.0	-1.8	4.7	-0.3	6.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.6
Central/Eastern Eur.	95.3	98.6	123.5	136.9	147.7	10.5	6.2	7.9	3.8	4.9	4.5	2.8	4.9	2.3	3.4	2.6
Southern/Medit. Eur.	161.1	177.1	231.4	267.9	288.8	20.5	12.9	7.8	5.5	5.1	6.1	5.2	7.1	5.0	6.0	4.6
- of which EU-28	367.6	382.4	478.9	540.5	562.4	40.0	7.9	4.1	2.4	1.6	3.6	1.9	5.2	1.3	2.7	1.5
Asia and the Pacific	154.1	208.2	284.6	324.1	347.7	24.7	5.7	7.3	5.4	6.2	7.4	2.8	6.9	5.4	0.6	2.3
North-East Asia	85.9	111.5	142.1	159.5	169.2	12.0	3.4	6.1	4.7	8.2	8.1	-1.9	8.0	4.8	-6.8	-3.8
South-East Asia	49.0	70.5	104.2	120.6	128.6	9.1	8.8	6.7	6.3	4.3	6.3	8.5	5.5	7.3	8.8	9.4
Oceania	10.9	11.5	14.3	16.6	17.1	1.2	6.1	3.1	1.9	-0.3	3.6	3.0	0.9	2.1	4.6	2.3
South Asia	8.3	14.7	24.0	27.5	32.8	2.3	6.2	19.4	7.5	8.2	10.2	4.8	10.2	2.1	5.6	6.6
Americas	133.3	150.3	194.0	210.7	215.7	15.3	4.7	2.4	2.0	-0.6	4.1	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.7	1.9
North America	89.9	99.5	127.8	137.1	142.2	10.1	4.3	3.7	2.2	-1.1	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.3	2.9	3.7
Caribbean	18.8	19.5	24.1	26.0	25.8	1.8	3.1	-0.9	7.6	15.0	8.2	-1.3	0.1	-2.3	1.0	-3.2
Central America	6.3	7.8	10.2	11.1	10.9	0.8	4.6	-2.0	2.0	-2.1	5.5	3.5	7.5	5.2	2.2	3.0
South America	18.3	23.5	31.8	36.4	36.9	2.6	7.7	1.2	-2.7	-7.8	2.9	-0.1	5.6	0.3	3.1	-3.8
Africa	34.8	50.4	53.9	63.0	68.4	4.9	8.5	8.5	4.6	3.2	6.5	4.1	10.4	5.2	4.0	2.8
North Africa	13.9	19.7	18.0	21.7	23.9	1.7	14.7	10.1	9.8	9.0	11.8	9.0	20.0	12.4	4.4	10.9
Subsaharan Africa	20.8	30.7	35.9	41.3	44.5	3.2	5.5	7.7	1.4	0.7	3.5	0.3	4.4	-1.2	3.6	-1.7
Middle East	34.0	56.1	58.3	57.6	59.6	4.2	3.9	3.4	9.3	7.8	8.6	11.6	15.4	9.4	12.9	11.7

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 2019)

* Provisional data

¹ 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.

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*
World	2.8	5.0	4.5	1,352	1,458	1,040	1,196	1,235	880	100	1,332	1,407	7.2	5.6	100
Advanced economies ¹	2.2	3.7	3.7	875	943	1,240	774	798	1,050	64.7	732	762	6.5	4.1	54.1
Emerging economies ¹	4.1	7.6	6.0	477	515	800	422	436	680	35.3	600	645	8.0	7.5	45.9
Europe	2.0	7.0	4.8	520.3	570.5	800	460.5	483.1	670	39.1	676.6	715.7	8.8	5.8	50.9
Northern Europe	8.1	4.5	3.2	87.6	94.7	1,200	77.5	80.2	1,010	6.5	79.1	79.1	6.9	-0.1	5.6
Western Europe	-0.6	3.3	3.2	164.7	180.5	900	145.8	152.8	760	12.4	192.7	200.2	6.1	3.9	14.2
Central/Eastern Europe	6.8	7.0	8.2	60.7	68.4	460	53.8	57.9	390	4.7	136.9	147.7	6.2	7.9	10.5
Southern/Medit. Europe	0.1	11.3	5.7	207.2	226.9	790	183.5	192.1	670	15.6	267.9	288.8	12.9	7.8	20.5
- of which EU-28	3.7	6.2	3.2	439.1	480.8	850	388.7	407.1	720	33.0	540.5	562.4	7.9	4.1	40.0
Asia and the Pacific	4.2	4.4	8.3	396.1	438.9	1,260	350.6	371.7	1,070	30.1	324.1	347.7	5.7	7.3	24.7
North-East Asia	0.2	-1.2	9.8	168.1	189.9	1,120	148.8	160.8	950	13.0	159.5	169.2	3.4	6.1	12.0
South-East Asia	9.3	9.1	6.3	130.7	144.4	1,120	115.7	122.3	950	9.9	120.6	128.6	8.8	6.7	9.1
Oceania	7.1	6.1	6.7	57.4	61.0	3,570	50.8	51.6	3,020	4.2	16.6	17.1	6.1	3.1	1.2
South Asia	3.9	13.9	10.5	39.9	43.6	1,330	35.3	37.0	1,130	3.0	27.5	32.8	6.2	19.4	2.3
Americas	2.7	0.8	0.2	330.4	338.1	1,570	292.5	286.3	1,330	23.2	210.7	215.7	4.7	2.4	15.3
North America	2.0	0.7	0.0	257.1	263.4	1,850	227.6	223.0	1,570	18.1	137.1	142.2	4.3	3.7	10.1
Caribbean	6.8	0.5	4.1	31.8	33.7	1,300	28.1	28.5	1,100	2.3	26.0	25.8	3.1	-0.9	1.8
Central America	7.1	4.2	-10.4	12.5	11.3	1,040	11.1	9.6	880	0.8	11.1	10.9	4.6	-2.0	0.8
South America	2.8	1.3	3.1	29.0	29.8	810	25.7	25.2	680	2.0	36.4	36.9	7.7	1.2	2.6
Africa	4.4	7.6	1.4	36.4	38.3	560	32.2	32.4	470	2.6	63.0	68.4	8.5	8.5	4.9
North Africa	0.9	9.3	4.4	9.9	10.7	450	8.8	9.1	380	0.7	21.7	23.9	14.7	10.1	1.7
Subsaharan Africa	5.8	7.0	0.2	26.4	27.6	620	23.4	23.3	520	1.9	41.3	44.5	5.5	7.7	3.2
Middle East	1.1	14.6	3.5	68.4	72.6	1,220	60.5	61.4	1,030	5.0	57.6	59.6	3.9	3.4	4.2

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

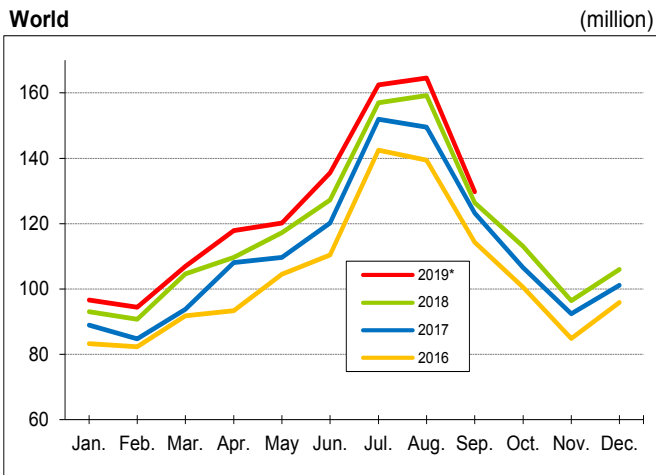
(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 2019)

* Provisional data

¹ 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.

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

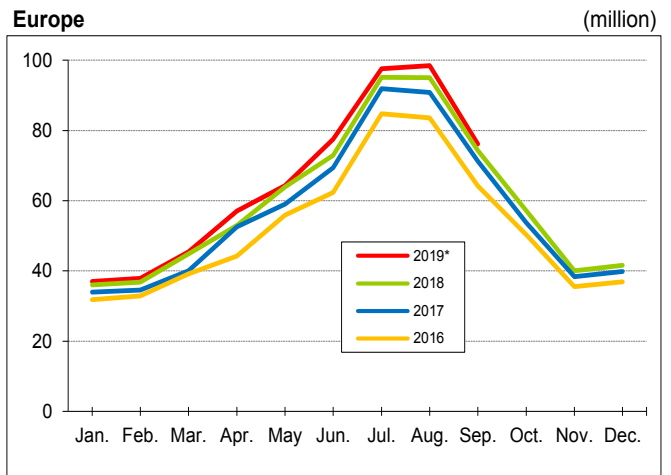
International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

*Provisional data

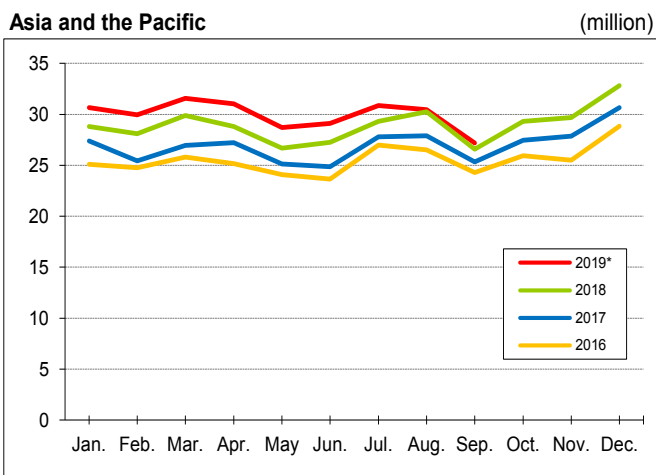
International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

*Provisional data

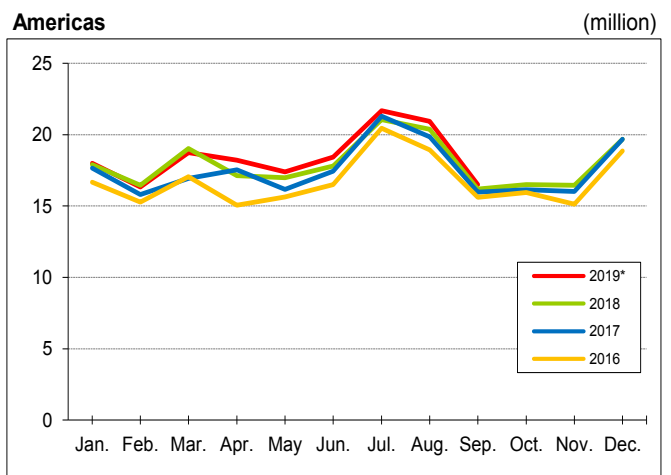
International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

*Provisional data

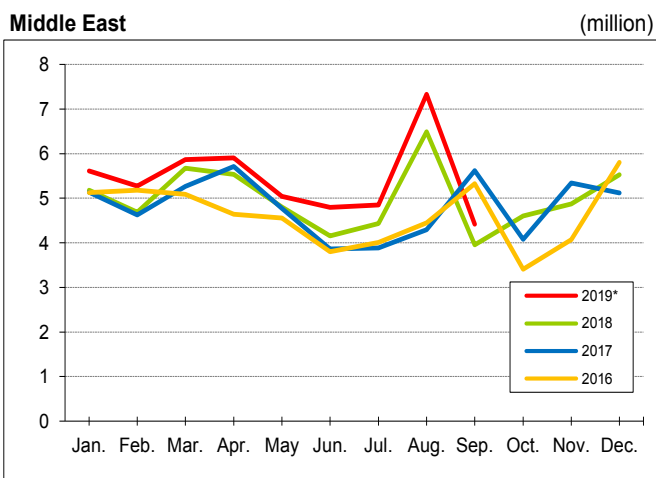
International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

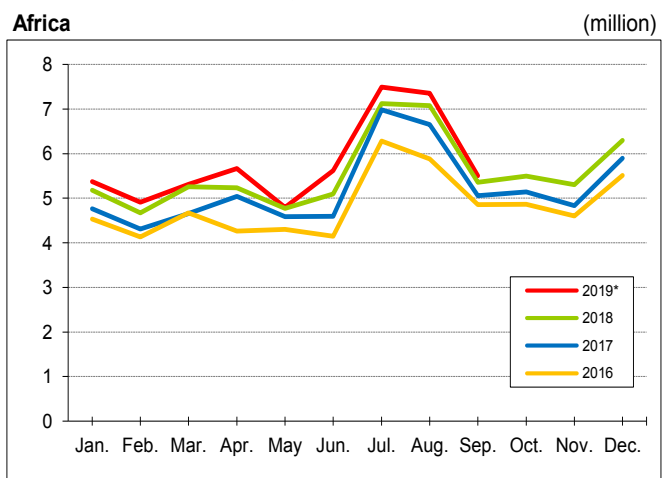
*Provisional data

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©



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XI TOURISM AND INVESTMENT BUSINESS FORUM FOR AFRICA IFEMA – MADRID, SPAIN

23 JANUARY 2020. IFEMA, MADRID, SPAIN



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	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	
World		952	1243	1332	1407	7.2	5.6		4.0	3.3	5.5	3.2	6.5	3.5	3.4	2.7		
1	1 France	TF	77.6	82.7	86.9	89.4	5.1	2.9	TCE	-1.3	-5.5	3.0		3.6	-3.5	-2.4		
2	2 Spain	TF	52.7	75.3	81.9	82.8	8.7	1.1	TF	1.1	3.7	2.3	-0.7	3.2	-1.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3
3	3 United States	TF	60.0	76.4	76.9	79.7	0.7	3.6	TF	-1.3	-4.5	-0.4	0.5	-0.6	-0.9	0.4	2.3	
4	4 China	TF	55.7	59.3	60.7	62.9	2.5	3.6	TF	7.4	6.9	7.8		10.4				
5	5 Italy	TF	43.6	52.4	58.3	61.6	11.2	5.7	TF	5.0	6.6	5.5		3.5	6.5	0.7		
6	8 Turkey	TF	31.4	30.3	37.6	45.8	24.1	21.7	TF	14.2	5.9	16.2	15.5	17.8	16.4	16.9	12.9	14.3
7	6 Mexico	TF	23.3	35.1	39.3	41.3	12.0	5.1	TF	7.6	4.8	9.2	8.9	12.1	14.1	4.4	7.7	
8	9 Germany	TCE	26.9	35.6	37.5	38.9	5.2	3.8	TCE	1.5	0.6	2.9	0.9	0.5	2.9	0.7	-1.5	
9	10 Thailand	TF	15.9	32.5	35.6	38.2	9.4	7.3	TF	4.3	2.1	1.4	7.2	1.3	4.7	7.4	10.1	12.5
10	7 United Kingdom	TF	28.3	35.8	37.7	36.3	5.1	-3.5	VF	1.5	0.9	-0.1		10.4	1.5	7.1		
11	12 Japan	VF	8.6	24.0	28.7	31.2	19.4	8.7	VF	3.1	5.7	3.6	2.8	6.5	5.6	-2.2	5.2	-5.5
12	11 Austria	TCE	22.0	28.1	29.5	30.8	4.8	4.6	TCE	3.3	-1.1	9.7	2.5	18.6	1.9	4.9	-0.1	8.2
13	14 Greece	TF	15.0	24.8	27.2	30.1	9.7	10.8	TF	3.8	7.8	-2.5	6.3	0.0	2.4	11.0	5.0	
14	13 Hong Kong (China)	TF	20.1	26.6	27.9	29.3	5.0	4.9	TF	-10.1	10.7	4.6	-30.9	1.2	-5.3	-45.9	-41.6	-46.1
15	15 Malaysia	TF	24.6	26.8	25.9	25.8	-3.0	-0.4	TF	3.7	2.7	7.2	1.5	5.5	4.8	3.9	-4.8	
16	16 Russian Federation	VF	22.3	24.6	24.4	24.6	-0.7	0.7	VF	-1.7	-0.7	-2.3						
17	17 Portugal	TCE/TF	6.8	18.2	21.2	22.8	n/a	7.5	TCE	6.4	5.1	7.7	5.9	7.8	6.0	5.7	6.0	
18	18 Canada	TF	16.2	20.0	20.9	21.1	4.6	1.2	TF	4.9	-1.3	7.1	5.7	1.9	5.8	7.8	2.7	
19	19 Poland	TF	12.5	17.5	18.4	19.6	5.3	6.6	TF	9.0	8.3	9.5						
20	20 Netherlands	TCE	10.9	15.8	17.9	18.8	13.2	4.8	TCE	7.2	4.6	10.1	6.1	20.2	5.2	6.7	6.5	
21	21 Macao (China)	TF	11.9	15.7	17.3	18.5	9.9	7.2	TF	3.9	9.3	7.1	-1.2	5.7	4.7	-5.7	-2.3	-4.8
22	26 India	TF	5.8	14.6	15.5	17.4	6.7	12.1	TF	2.7	1.5	3.3	2.3	5.4	1.4	1.6	4.3	6.1
23	24 Hungary	TF	9.5	15.3	15.8	17.2	3.5	8.7	TF	-3.3	3.9	-8.4						
24	25 Croatia	TCE	9.0	13.7	15.6	16.6	13.7	6.7	TCE	3.8	4.7	7.4	2.2	11.7	-0.8	6.9	-1.3	
25	23 Utd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	7.4	14.9	15.8	15.9	6.2	0.8	THS(2)	4.3	2.2	4.6	6.9	27.7	6.1	6.7	7.9	
26	32 Vietnam	VF	5.0	10.0	12.9	15.5	29.1	19.9	VF	13.0	7.0	8.0	17.8	0.2	10.7	14.3	28.8	34.3
27	30 Korea (ROK)	VF	8.8	17.2	13.3	15.3	-22.7	15.1	VF	15.1	14.1	19.3	14.5	15.1	15.4	14.0	14.2	8.4
28	22 Saudi Arabia	TF	10.9	18.0	16.1	15.3	-10.7	-5.1	TF	13.7	12.9	9.5	19.3	2.8	16.7	18.7	25.6	15.2
29	28 Singapore	TF	9.2	12.9	13.9	14.7	7.7	5.5	TF	2.1	0.5	1.7	3.9	0.6	4.1	3.1	4.6	
30	27 Ukraine	TF	21.2	13.6	14.4	14.2	6.0	-1.5	TF	-5.4	-7.5	-4.3	-5.0					
31	29 Czech Republic	TF	8.6	12.8	13.7	..	6.7	..	TCE	2.6	-0.2	4.8	2.3	6.3	3.4	3.6	-0.5	
32	31 Indonesia	VF/TF	7.0	11.1	12.9	13.4	16.9	3.5	VF	2.6	4.3	3.7	0.3	9.9	-4.1	3.1	2.1	
33	33 Denmark	TF	8.7	10.8	12.4	12.7	15.3	2.6	TCE(1)	0.5	-5.9	2.3	1.6	4.4	2.6	1.0	0.6	
34	34 Morocco	TF	9.3	10.3	11.3	12.3	9.8	8.3	TF	6.4	4.1	8.8		14.9	12.6	-1.1		
35	35 Switzerland	TF	8.6	10.4	11.1	11.7	7.0	5.2	THS	1.0	-0.8	3.9	-0.2	3.6	1.1	-2.3	0.9	
36	42 Egypt	VF	14.7	5.4	8.3	11.3	53.6	36.8	VF	21.1								
37	36 Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	5.6	10.7	10.7	11.1	0.5	3.0	VF	9.1	6.1	19.0	6.5	8.8	15.9	8.1	-5.0	-2.2
38	37 Ireland	TF	7.1	10.1	10.3	10.9	2.4	5.7	TF*	2.2	5.5	2.4	0.1	3.4	-0.5	-1.0	2.1	2.5
39	38 South Africa	TF	8.1	10.0	10.3	10.5	2.4	1.8	TF	-2.1	-3.0	1.2	-4.2	0.7	-7.7	2.3	-7.4	
40	39 Bulgaria	TF	6.0	8.3	8.9	9.3	7.6	4.4	VF	0.9	4.4	0.8	-0.4	-0.9	-3.2	3.8	-2.9	3.7
41	40 Australia	VF	5.9	8.3	8.8	9.2	6.6	4.9	VF	2.5	0.2	4.8	3.1	2.1	2.1	6.4	0.7	
42	41 Belgium	TCE	7.2	7.5	8.4	9.1	11.7	9.1	TCE	2.6	-1.2	5.1		6.3	3.0			
43	45 Tunisia	TF	7.8	5.7	7.1	8.3	23.2	17.7	TF	14.5	17.3	16.4	12.9	29.2	12.4	11.4	15.6	11.0
44	43 Slovakia	TF	5.4	7.6	..	..	..	..	TCE	8.6	4.9	12.0	8.2	13.4	5.7	10.1	8.9	
45	44 Sweden	TCE	5.2	6.8	7.1	7.4	4.0	5.5	TCE	-0.2	0.1	-3.9	1.8	0.1	0.5	3.6	1.9	
46	53 Iran	VF	2.9	4.9	4.9	7.3	-1.5	49.9	VF									
47	47 Philippines	TF	3.5	6.0	6.6	7.2	11.0	8.0	TF	14.4	7.5	16.2	20.9	21.4	18.1	27.5	17.1	
49	46 Argentina	TF	5.3	6.7	6.7	6.9	0.6	3.4	TF	8.8	7.0	13.3	7.5	16.8	9.8	6.3	6.1	
50	48 Brazil	TF	5.2	6.5	6.6	6.6	0.6	0.5	TF									

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 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 (USD billion)

					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)												
Rank		(USD billion)				Change (%)		2019*									
'18 '17		2010	2016	2017	2018	17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	
World		980	1,254	1,352	1,458												
1	1 United States	137.0	206.9	210.7	214.5	sa	1.9	1.8	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-0.4	-1.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	
2	2 Spain	58.8	66.8	75.3	81.5		10.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.8	2.8	3.1	
3	3 France	57.1	55.2	58.9	65.5		4.5	6.4	2.7	-2.6	2.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	3.3	8.1	
4	4 Thailand	20.1	48.8	56.9	63.0		12.2	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.8	6.2					
5	5 United Kingdom	34.7	47.9	47.5	51.9		4.1	5.3	-4.9	-8.9	-1.9						
6	6 Italy	38.8	40.2	44.2	49.3		7.7	6.5	7.4	8.8	5.6	8.1	5.0	10.2	3.1	11.8	
7	7 Australia	32.6	37.0	41.7	45.0		9.3	10.7	8.7	8.1	9.8	8.3	9.5	8.1	7.4	9.5	
8	8 Germany	34.7	37.5	39.9	43.0		4.3	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.4	-1.5	0.9	-0.9	-1.4	
9	11 Japan	13.2	30.7	34.1	42.1		14.4	21.7	7.6	7.1	12.0	3.5	13.1	1.9	1.1	8.4	
10	10 Macao (China)	22.3	30.4	35.6	40.5		17.6	14.6	-0.1	1.7	1.9	-3.7					
11	9 China	45.8	44.4	38.6	40.4		-25.4	21.2	-12.4	-12.3	-12.4						
12	12 Hong Kong (China)	22.2	32.8	33.3	36.8		1.9	11.1	-8.1	5.1	1.4	-32.4					
13	13 India	14.5	22.4	27.4	28.6		15.9	9.0	5.1	-1.2	8.9	8.6	10.9	7.2	8.0	10.8	
14	14 Canada	15.8	22.6	25.0	26.4		8.3	5.3	6.1	4.5	7.2	6.2					
15	15 Turkey	22.6	18.7	22.5	25.2	\$	19.9	12.2	16.7	4.9	15.5	21.8	21.0	23.8	22.4	19.2	
16	18 Austria	18.6	19.3	20.5	23.1		4.1	8.0	2.4	0.6	6.4						
17	16 Mexico	12.0	19.6	21.3	22.5	\$	8.6	5.6	11.3	12.9	12.3	8.4	5.5	11.1	11.2	1.1	
18	17 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	-4.2	-5.2	-3.7	-3.5					
20	21 Portugal	10.1	14.2	17.6	19.9		21.4	8.3	7.8	8.0	9.3	6.8	9.5	6.3	5.9	8.6	
21	20 Malaysia	18.1	18.1	18.4	19.6		5.3	0.3	7.3	11.2	3.5	7.5					
22	24 Netherlands	11.7	14.5	16.1	18.0		8.8	6.8	9.4	7.3	11.2						
23	22 Greece	12.7	14.6	16.5	17.3		10.8	0.0	14.0	34.8	10.5	14.3	13.6	11.1	16.1	16.0	
24	23 Switzerland	14.7	16.0	16.5	17.0		3.0	2.7	2.4	0.0	4.7						
25	27 Indonesia	7.0	11.2	13.1	16.4	\$	17.3	25.0	1.9	2.7	0.8	2.1					
26	26 Korea (ROK)	10.3	16.9	13.4	15.3	\$	-20.8	14.6	19.0	10.6	20.6	24.9	14.3	26.4	18.3	30.2	
27	25 Sweden	8.3	12.8	14.1	14.9		10.7	7.5	10.0	8.2	10.6	10.7					
28	28 Poland	9.6	11.0	12.8	14.0		11.0	5.9	6.4	5.8	7.0						
29	29 Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.7	13.4	12.3	13.7	\$	-7.9	11.3	10.3	4.8	24.5	2.4					
30	30 Saudi Arabia	6.7	11.1	12.1	12.0		8.7	14.4	21.3	22.5	20.2						
31	31 Croatia	8.1	9.6	10.9	11.8	€	10.6	6.0	4.9	3.8	5.2						
32	38 Egypt	12.5	2.6	7.8	11.6	\$	194.0	49.4	19.8	14.5	24.5						
33	33 Russian Federation	8.8	7.8	8.9	11.5	\$	14.9	28.4	-6.7	-4.0	-8.9	-6.3					
34	32 New Zealand	6.5	9.8	10.6	10.9		5.7	5.3	0.9	1.7	-0.3						
35	34 Vietnam	4.5	8.5	8.9	10.1	\$	4.6	13.4	11.0	7.3	8.3	17.8					
36	36 Denmark	5.9	7.5	8.5	9.1		11.2	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.7	0.5					
37	35 South Africa	9.1	7.9	8.8	8.9	sa	1.0	0.7	3.5	2.2	4.8						
38	37 Belgium	11.4	7.6	8.4	8.9		7.4	1.7	0.1	1.0	-0.8	-14.2					
39	39 Lebanon	8.0	7.0	7.6	8.4	\$	8.0	10.4	9.0	9.0							
40	40 Morocco	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.8		12.3	1.3	6.1	0.2	8.4	9.0	25.7	12.7	-0.2	21.4	4.3
41	41 Dominican Rep.	4.2	6.7	7.2	7.6	\$	6.9	5.2	3.4	5.4	1.1						
42	42 Philippines	2.6	5.1	7.0	7.5	\$	35.9	6.8	15.9	12.1	20.5	29.1					
43	43 Czech Republic	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.5		5.1	-0.1	2.8	3.8	1.8						
44	44 Israel	4.9	5.9	6.8	7.2	\$	15.8	6.4	5.0	3.7	2.0	9.9	9.6	6.0	1.4	25.0	
45	45 Hungary	5.7	5.7	6.2	6.9		6.3	10.4	12.4	13.1	11.8						
46	48 Ireland	4.1	5.2	5.6	6.2		6.1	5.3	-0.3	-5.3	2.4						
47	47 Brazil	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.9	\$	-3.6	1.9	0.4	-6.3	-3.3	14.2	-1.2	43.4	-3.8	4.9	
48	49 Norway	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.8		2.2	6.4	7.3	5.2	8.6						
49	46 Qatar	0.6	5.4	6.0	5.6		10.3	-6.8	-5.1	-1.5	-8.6						
50	50 Argentina	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	\$	8.2	3.5	-5.7	-10.7	3.5						

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 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		(EUR billion)				Change (%)		2019*									
		'18 '17	2010	2016	2017	2018	17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
World		739	1,133	1,196	1,235												
1	1 United States	103.3	186.9	186.6	181.6	sa	1.9	1.8	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-0.4	-1.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	
2	2 Spain	44.4	60.4	66.7	69.0		10.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.8	2.8	3.1	
3	3 France	43.0	49.8	52.1	55.5		4.5	6.4	2.7	-2.6	2.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	3.3	8.1	
4	4 Thailand	15.2	44.1	50.4	53.4		12.2	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.8	6.2					
5	5 United Kingdom	26.2	43.3	42.1	43.9		4.1	5.3	-4.9	-8.9	-1.9						
6	6 Italy	29.3	36.4	39.2	41.7		7.7	6.5	7.4	8.8	5.6	8.1	5.0	10.2	3.1	11.8	
7	7 Australia	24.6	33.5	36.9	38.1		9.3	10.7	8.7	8.1	9.8	8.3	9.5	8.1	7.4	9.5	
8	8 Germany	26.2	33.8	35.3	36.4		4.3	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.4	-1.5	0.9	-0.9	-1.4	
9	11 Japan	10.0	27.7	30.1	35.6		14.4	21.7	7.6	7.1	12.0	3.5	13.1	1.9	1.1	8.4	
10	10 Macao (China)	16.8	27.4	31.5	34.3		17.6	14.6	-0.1	1.7	1.9	-3.7					
11	9 China	34.6	40.1	34.1	34.2		-25.4	21.2	-12.4	-12.3	-12.4						
12	12 Hong Kong (China)	16.7	29.7	29.5	31.2		1.9	11.1	-8.1	5.1	1.4	-32.4					
13	13 India	10.9	20.3	24.2	24.2		15.9	9.0	5.1	-1.2	8.9	8.6	10.9	7.2	8.0	10.8	
14	14 Canada	11.9	20.4	22.1	22.3		8.3	5.3	6.1	4.5	7.2	6.2					
15	15 Turkey	17.0	16.9	19.9	21.4	\$	19.9	12.2	16.7	4.9	15.5	21.8	21.0	23.8	22.4	19.2	
16	18 Austria	14.0	17.4	18.1	19.6		4.1	8.0	2.4	0.6	6.4						
17	16 Mexico	9.0	17.8	18.9	19.1	\$	8.6	5.6	11.3	12.9	12.3	8.4	5.5	11.1	11.2	1.1	
18	17 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	-4.2	-5.2	-3.7	-3.5					
20	21 Portugal	7.6	12.8	15.6	16.8		21.4	8.3	7.8	8.0	9.3	6.8	9.5	6.3	5.9	8.6	
21	20 Malaysia	13.7	16.3	16.2	16.6		5.3	0.3	7.3	11.2	3.5	7.5					
22	24 Netherlands	8.9	13.1	14.3	15.2		8.8	6.8	9.4	7.3	11.2						
23	22 Greece	9.6	13.2	14.6	14.6		10.8	0.0	14.0	34.8	10.5	14.3	13.6	11.1	16.1	16.0	
24	23 Switzerland	11.1	14.4	14.6	14.4		3.0	2.7	2.4	0.0	4.7						
25	27 Indonesia	5.2	10.1	11.6	13.9	\$	17.3	25.0	1.9	2.7	0.8	2.1					
26	26 Korea (ROK)	7.7	15.3	11.8	13.0	\$	-20.8	14.6	19.0	10.6	20.6	24.9	14.3	26.4	18.3	30.2	
27	25 Sweden	6.3	11.5	12.5	12.7		10.7	7.5	10.0	8.2	10.6	10.7					
28	28 Poland	7.2	9.9	11.3	11.9		11.0	5.9	6.4	5.8	7.0						
29	29 Taiwan (pr. of China)	6.6	12.1	10.9	11.6	\$	-7.9	11.3	10.3	4.8	24.5	2.4					
30	30 Saudi Arabia	5.1	10.0	10.7	10.2		8.7	14.4	21.3	22.5	20.2						
31	31 Croatia	6.1	8.7	9.7	10.0	€	10.6	6.0	4.9	3.8	5.2						
32	38 Egypt	9.4	2.4	6.9	9.8	\$	194.0	49.4	19.8	14.5	24.5						
33	33 Russian Federation	6.7	7.0	7.9	9.7	\$	14.9	28.4	-6.7	-4.0	-8.9	-6.3					
34	32 New Zealand	4.9	8.9	9.4	9.2		5.7	5.3	0.9	1.7	-0.3						
35	34 Vietnam	3.4	7.7	7.9	8.5	\$	4.6	13.4	11.0	7.3	8.3	17.8					
36	36 Denmark	4.4	6.8	7.5	7.7		11.2	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.7	0.5					
37	35 South Africa	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.6	sa	1.0	0.7	3.5	2.2	4.8						
38	37 Belgium	8.6	6.9	7.4	7.5		7.4	1.7	0.1	1.0	-0.8		-14.2				
39	39 Lebanon	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.1	\$	8.0	10.4	9.0	9.0							
40	40 Morocco	5.1	5.9	6.6	6.6		12.3	1.3	6.1	0.2	8.4	9.0	25.7	12.7	-0.2	21.4	4.3
41	41 Dominican Rep.	3.1	6.1	6.4	6.4	\$	6.9	5.2	3.4	5.4	1.1						
42	42 Philippines	2.0	4.6	6.2	6.3		35.9	6.8	15.9	12.1	20.5		29.1				
43	43 Czech Republic	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.3		5.1	-0.1	2.8	3.8	1.8						
44	44 Israel	3.7	5.3	6.0	6.1	\$	15.8	6.4	5.0	3.7	2.0	9.9	9.6	6.0	1.4	25.0	
45	45 Hungary	4.3	5.1	5.5	5.9		6.3	10.4	12.4	13.1	11.8						
46	48 Ireland	3.1	4.7	5.0	5.2		6.1	5.3	-0.3	-5.3	2.4						
47	47 Brazil	4.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	\$	-3.6	1.9	0.4	-6.3	-3.3	14.2	-1.2	43.4	-3.8	4.9	
48	49 Norway	3.6	4.7	4.8	4.9		2.2	6.4	7.3	5.2	8.6						
49	46 Qatar	0.4	4.9	5.3	4.7	\$	10.3	-6.8	-5.1	-1.5	-8.6						
50	50 Argentina	3.7	4.5	5	4.7		8.2	3.5	-5.7	-10.7	3.5						

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 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)

					Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)												
Rank	(USD billion)				Change (%)		2019*										
'18 '17	2010	2016	2017	2018		17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	
World																	
	980	1,254	1,352	1,458													
1	1	China	54.9	250.1	257.9	277.3		4.7	5.2	-3.8	-4.4	-3.1					
2	2	United States	86.6	123.6	135.0	144.2	sa	9.3	6.8	5.9	6.4	6.3	4.8	6.5	5.9	4.9	3.8
3	3	Germany	78.1	79.8	89.1	95.6		9.4	2.7	2.9	0.1	4.3	3.3	10.0	2.8	2.1	5.1
4	4	United Kingdom	60.7	67.2	65.0	69.0		1.4	2.5	3.2	0.4	5.3					
5	5	France	38.5	40.4	42.8	47.9		3.8	7.0	10.2	11.1	10.7	9.3	17.1	11.8	5.8	12.1
6	7	Australia	26.6	30.8	34.4	37.0		8.3	10.3	5.7	7.7	6.1	3.6	4.8	2.7	4.2	4.1
7	6	Canada	30.0	32.7	34.7	34.4		3.8	-1.0	5.5	2.6	8.7	5.7				
8	9	Russian Federation	26.7	24.0	31.1	34.3	\$	29.7	10.3	2.1	-4.5	0.6	7.2				
9	8	Korea (ROK)	18.8	27.2	31.7	32.0	\$	16.3	0.9	-6.1	-12.1	-3.4	-2.4	-1.3	0.5	-8.2	1.4
10	10	Italy	27.1	25.0	27.7	30.1		8.9	3.8	8.6	10.8	5.0	9.9	8.8	5.8	8.8	16.7
11	13	Spain	17.0	18.8	22.2	26.8		15.4	15.7	10.3	5.5	14.1	10.7	13.3	16.5	6.9	9.0
12	11	Hong Kong (China)	17.4	24.1	25.4	26.4		5.6	4.7	0.7	-4.4	6.7	0.0				
13	12	Singapore	18.7	24.0	24.6	25.3		2.6	0.7	6.6	5.5	6.2	8.1				
14	16	India	10.5	16.4	18.4	21.3		8.9	21.7	13.1	18.4	9.0					
15	14	Netherlands	19.2	18.2	20.0	21.2		7.8	1.5	6.5	6.1	6.8					
16	17	Japan	27.9	18.5	18.2	20.2		1.4	9.4	5.51	13.0	5.1	-0.4	1.2	5.2	-4.1	-1.2
17	18	Taiwan (pr. of China)	9.4	16.6	18.0	19.4	\$	8.7	7.8	5.50	9.0	2.8	5.1				
18	24	Belgium	19.0	14.4	15.5	18.5		5.5	14.2	4.8	5.9	4.0		2.3			
19	15	Brazil	16.0	14.5	19.0	18.3	\$	31.1	-3.9	-3.8	-12.4	-3.3	5.5	2.4	9.6	-5.2	11.8
20	22	Sweden	12.1	14.9	17.0	18.1		14.2	7.9	3.9	-1.1	3.8	8.1				
21	20	Utd Arab Emirates	11.8	17.1	17.6	18.0		3.0	2.0								
22	19	Switzerland	11.2	16.5	17.8	17.5		8.3	-2.7	-2.5	-3.8	-1.6					
23	23	Norway	13.5	15.4	16.2	17.3		3.4	5.3	2.7	3.3	2.2					
24	21	Saudi Arabia	21.1	16.7	17.6	16.3		5.4	-5.2	-3.4	-3.6	-3.1					
25	25	Kuwait	6.4	12.3	12.5	14.3		2.1	13.6	34.5	36.5	32.5					
26	32	Thailand	5.6	9.1	10.5	12.4		11.2	9.4	11.1	19.3	2.3	14.0				
27	30	Malaysia	8.3	10.5	10.8	12.2		6.9	5.7	5.8	6.8	6.9	3.8				
28	26	Philippines	5.5	11.1	11.8	12.0	\$	6.4	1.6	-4.6	7.2	-15.9		-12.9			
29	31	Austria	10.2	9.7	10.7	12.0		7.4	7.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1					
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	-11.3	-11.4	-14.6	-7.9	-16.1	-8.8	-10.0	-4.2
32	27	Argentina	4.9	9.7	11.4	10.7	\$	17.5	-6.2	-34.1	-36.1	-30.6					
33	33	Denmark	9.0	9.2	9.8	10.5		4.7	2.4	2.4	-2.0	6.9	1.6				
34	36	Indonesia	6.4	7.6	8.3	10.3	\$	9.5	24.4	9.7	9.8	8.0	10.9				
35	35	Poland	8.6	8.0	8.9	9.7		5.9	5.8	3.0	2.7	3.2					
36	41	Nigeria	5.6	1.1	5.8	9.6	\$	437.2	65.1	89.1	144.9	49.9					
37	34	Qatar	0.5	9.1	9.6	9.3		6.0	-3.8	6.0	3.9	8.0					
38	38	Ukraine	3.7	6.0	7.1	7.9	\$	19.3	10.9	5.9	2.4	6.7	8.0	6.8	7.4	8.4	8.1
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	2.8	0.4	4.8					
41	40	Ireland	7.1	6.2	6.6	7.4		3.4	7.8	17.1	17.4	16.9					
42	42	Lebanon	4.9	5.0	5.6	6.3	\$	10.9	11.9	-0.5	-0.5						
43	43	Finland	4.3	5.2	5.6	6.1		5.4	4.2	-3.6	1.4	-7.5					
44	44	Czech Republic	4.3	4.9	5.4	6.0		5.8	1.9	3.7	4.5	2.8					
45	45	Vietnam	1.5	4.5	5.0	5.7	\$	12.0	13.7	-3.5	3.0	-1.4	-10.5				
46	47	Portugal	3.9	3.9	4.6	5.5		14.8	13.9	17.6	11.8	19.1	19.4	18.5	24.3	17.8	15.8
47	48	Colombia	2.6	4.3	4.5	4.8	\$	5.2	8.0	5.3	10.7	4.9	1.8				
48	49	New Zealand	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.6		9.4	6.3	0.5	0.2	0.8					
49	46	Turkey	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.6	\$	0.8	-4.7	-14.4	-1.4	-35.1	1.9	-26.0	5.4	1.7	-2.1
50	50	Romania	1.6	2.1	3.5	4.3	€	59.1	18.9	20.0	18.1	18.1	22.9	12.6	25.8	20.7	22

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 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		(EUR billion)				Change (%)		2019*										
		'18	'17	2010	2016	2017	2018	17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
World		739	1,133	1,196	1,235													
1	1 China	41.4	226.0	228.3	234.8		4.7	5.2	-3.8	-4.4	-3.1							
2	2 United States	65.3	111.6	119.5	122.1	sa	9.3	6.8	5.9	6.4	6.3	4.8	6.5	5.9	4.9	3.8		
3	3 Germany	58.9	72.1	78.8	80.9		9.4	2.7	2.9	0.1	4.3	3.3	10.0	2.8	2.1	5.1		
4	4 United Kingdom	45.8	60.7	57.5	58.4		1.4	2.5	3.2	0.4	5.3							
5	5 France	29.0	36.5	37.9	40.5		3.8	7.0	10.2	11.1	10.7	9.3	17.1	11.8	5.8	12.1		
6	7 Australia	20.1	27.8	30.5	31.3		8.3	10.3	5.7	7.7	6.1	3.6	4.8	2.7	4.2	4.1		
7	6 Canada	22.6	29.6	30.7	29.1	\$	3.8	-1.0	5.5	2.6	8.7	5.7						
8	9 Russian Federation	20.1	21.6	27.5	29.0		29.7	10.3	2.1	-4.5	0.6	7.2						
9	8 Korea (ROK)	14.2	24.6	28.1	27.1	\$	16.3	0.9	-6.1	-12.1	-3.4	-2.4	-1.3	0.5	-8.2	1.4		
10	10 Italy	20.4	22.5	24.6	25.5		8.9	3.8	8.6	10.8	5.0	9.9	8.8	5.8	8.8	16.7		
11	13 Spain	12.8	17.0	19.6	22.7		15.4	15.7	10.3	5.5	14.1	10.7	13.3	16.5	6.9	9.0		
12	11 Hong Kong (China)	13.1	21.8	22.5	22.4		5.6	4.7	0.7	-4.4	6.7	0.0						
13	12 Singapore	14.1	21.6	21.8	21.5		2.6	0.7	6.6	5.5	6.2	8.1						
14	16 India	7.9	14.8	16.3	18.0	\$	8.9	21.7	13.1	18.4	9.0							
15	14 Netherlands	14.5	16.4	17.7	18.0		7.8	1.5	6.5	6.1	6.8							
16	17 Japan	21.0	16.7	16.1	17.1		1.4	9.4	5.5	13.0	5.1	-0.4	1.2	5.2	-4.1	-1.2		
17	18 Taiwan (pr. of China)	7.1	15.0	15.9	16.5		8.7	7.8	5.5	9.0	2.8	5.1						
18	24 Belgium	14.3	13.0	13.7	15.7		5.5	14.2	4.8	5.9	4.0		2.3					
19	15 Brazil	12.0	13.1	16.8	15.5	\$	31.1	-3.9	-3.8	-12.4	-3.3	5.5	2.4	9.6	-5.2	11.8		
20	22 Sweden	9.1	13.4	15.1	15.3		14.2	7.9	3.9	-1.1	3.8	8.1						
21	20 Utd Arab Emirates	8.9	15.5	15.6	15.2		3.0	2.0										
22	19 Switzerland	8.4	14.9	15.8	14.8		8.3	-2.7	-2.5	-3.8	-1.6							
23	23 Norway	10.2	13.9	14.3	14.7		3.4	5.3	2.7	3.3	2.2							
24	21 Saudi Arabia	15.9	15.0	15.5	13.8		5.4	-5.2	-3.4	-3.6	-3.1							
25	25 Kuwait	4.9	11.1	11.1	12.1		2.1	13.6	34.5	36.5	32.5							
26	32 Thailand	4.2	8.2	9.3	10.5	\$	11.2	9.4	11.1	19.3	2.3	14.0						
27	30 Malaysia	6.3	9.5	9.6	10.3	\$	6.9	5.7	5.8	6.8	6.9	3.8						
28	26 Philippines	4.1	10.1	10.5	10.2	\$	6.4	1.6	-4.6	7.2	-15.9		-12.9					
29	31 Austria	7.7	8.8	9.5	10.1		7.4	7.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1							
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	-11.3	-11.4	-14.6	-7.9	-16.1	-8.8	-10.0	-4.2		
32	27 Argentina	3.7	8.7	10.1	9.0		17.5	-6.2	-34.1	-36.1	-30.6							
33	33 Denmark	6.8	8.3	8.7	8.9		4.7	2.4	2.4	-2.0	6.9	1.6						
34	36 Indonesia	4.8	6.8	7.3	8.7	\$	9.5	24.4	9.7	9.8	8.0	10.9						
35	35 Poland	6.5	7.2	7.9	8.2	\$	5.9	5.8	3.0	2.7	3.2							
36	41 Nigeria	4.2	1.0	5.1	8.1		437.2	65.1	89.1	144.9	49.9							
37	34 Qatar	0.4	8.2	8.5	7.9		6.0	-3.8	6.0	3.9	8.0							
38	38 Ukraine	2.8	5.4	6.3	6.7		19.3	10.9	5.9	2.4	6.7	8.0	6.8	7.4	8.4	8.1		
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	2.8	0.4	4.8							
41	40 Ireland	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.3	\$	3.4	7.8	17.1	17.4	16.9							
42	42 Lebanon	3.7	4.6	4.9	5.3	\$	10.9	11.9	-0.5	-0.5								
43	43 Finland	3.3	4.7	4.9	5.2	\$	5.4	4.2	-3.6	1.4	-7.5							
44	44 Czech Republic	3.2	4.4	4.8	5.1		5.8	1.9	3.7	4.5	2.8							
45	45 Vietnam	1.1	4.1	4.5	4.9	\$	12.0	13.7	-3.5	3.0	-1.4	-10.5						
46	47 Portugal	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.7		14.8	13.9	17.6	11.8	19.1	19.4	18.5	24.3	17.8	15.8		
47	48 Colombia	2.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	\$	5.2	8.0	5.3	10.7	4.9	1.8						
48	49 New Zealand	2.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	\$	9.4	6.3	0.5	0.2	0.8							
49	46 Turkey	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.9		0.8	-4.7	-14.4	-1.4	-35.1	1.9	-26.0	5.4	1.7	-2.1		
50	50 Romania	1.2	1.9	3.1	3.7	€	59.1	18.9	20.0	18.1	18.1	22.9	12.6	25.8	20.7	22.0		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 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	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	
Europe	487,047	621,792	676,600	715,699	8.8	5.8		3.4	2.3	4.8	2.9	6.4	2.6	3.7	2.5		
- of which EU-28	382,372	501,103	540,472	562,413	7.9	4.1		2.4	1.6	3.6	1.9	5.2	1.3	2.7	1.5		
Northern Europe	56,992	74,018	79,126	79,083	6.9	-0.1		1.3	0.4	0.6	2.2	5.5	1.6	4.0	0.5		
Denmark	TF	8,744	10,781	12,426	12,749	15.3	2.6	TCE	0.5	-5.9	2.3	1.6	4.4	2.6	1.0	0.6	
Finland	TCE	2,319	2,789	3,180	3,224	14.0	1.4	TCE	2.2	1.3	2.1	2.3	0.8	-0.1	1.5	7.7	5.1
Iceland	TF	489	1,792	2,225	2,344	24.1	5.4	THS	0.5	-3.8	0.0	2.1	0.6	4.8	2.1	-1.0	4.6
Ireland	TF	7,134	10,100	10,338	10,926	2.4	5.7	TF*	2.2	5.5	2.4	0.1	3.4	-0.5	-1.0	2.1	2.5
Norway	TF/TCE	4,767	5,960	6,252	..	4.9	..	TCE	3.0	-0.5	2.3		1.7	3.1	5.6		
Sweden	TCE	5,183	6,782	7,054	7,440	4.0	5.5	TCE	-0.2	0.1	-3.9	1.8	0.1	0.5	3.6	1.9	
United Kingdom	TF	28,296	35,814	37,651	36,316	5.1	-3.5	VF	1.5	0.9	-0.1		10.4	1.5	7.1		
Western Europe	154,362	181,585	192,725	200,164	6.1	3.9		1.0	-1.8	4.7	-0.3	6.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.6		
Austria	TCE	22,004	28,121	29,460	30,816	4.8	4.6	TCE	3.3	-1.1	9.7	2.5	18.6	1.9	4.9	-0.1	8.2
Belgium	TCE	7,186	7,481	8,358	9,119	11.7	9.1	TCE	2.6	-1.2	5.1		6.3	3.0			
France	TF	77,648	82,700	86,918	89,400	5.1	2.9	TCE	-1.3	-5.5	3.0		3.6	-3.5	-2.4		
Germany	TCE	26,875	35,595	37,452	38,881	5.2	3.8	TCE	1.5	0.6	2.9	0.9	0.5	2.9	0.7	-1.5	
Liechtenstein	TCE	64	69	79	87	14.7	10.3	TCE	5.5	-0.6	11.4	5.2	12.9	2.5	6.2	7.2	
Luxembourg	TCE	793	1,054	1,046	1,018	-0.7	-2.7	TCE	5.7	4.4	6.6		12.1				
Monaco	THS	279	336	355	347	5.7	-2.2	THS									
Netherlands	TCE	10,883	15,828	17,924	18,781	13.2	4.8	TCE	7.2	4.6	10.1	6.1	20.2	5.2	6.7	6.5	
Switzerland	TF	8,628	10,402	11,133	11,715	7.0	5.2	THS	1.0	-0.8	3.9	-0.2	3.6	1.1	-2.3	0.9	
Central/Eastern Eur.	98,632	128,857	136,857	147,680	6.2	7.9		3.8	4.9	4.5	2.8	4.9	2.3	3.4	2.6		
Armenia	TF	687	1,260	1,495	1,652	18.7	10.5	TF	14.4	5.2	19.5	16.9					
Azerbaijan	TF	1,280	2,045	2,454	2,605	20.0	6.2	VF	10.9	-2.8	14.9	14.2	17.2	10.6	13.2	20.8	24.7
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	0.9	4.4	0.8	-0.4	-0.9	-3.2	3.8	-2.9	3.7
Czech Republic	TF	8,629	12,808	13,665	..	6.7	..	TCE	2.6	-0.2	4.8	2.3	6.3	3.4	3.6	-0.5	
Estonia	TF	2,511	3,131	3,244	3,234	3.6	-0.3	TCE	4.7	-4.9	6.5	7.9	10.1	7.6	8.8	6.9	
Georgia	TF	1,067	3,297	4,069	4,757	23.4	16.9	TF	6.0	5.1	13.8	1.4	18.0	1.0	2.3	0.6	7.8
Hungary	TF	9,510	15,256	15,785	17,152	3.5	8.7	TF	-3.3	3.9	-8.4						
Kazakhstan	TF	2,991	..	..	..	..	..	VF	10.0	10.0							
Kyrgyzstan	VF	855	3,853	4,568	6,947	18.6	52.1	..									
Latvia	TF	1,373	1,793	1,950	1,946	8.7	-0.2	TCE									
Lithuania	TF	1,507	2,296	2,523	2,825	9.9	11.9	TCE	10.1	5.4	11.4	11.2	9.7	11.7	10.3	11.7	
Poland	TF	12,470	17,471	18,400	19,623	5.3	6.6	TF	9.0	8.3	9.5						
Rep. Moldova	TCE	64	121	145	160	19.6	10.4	TCE	10.9	14.3	8.6	11.1					
Romania	TCE	1,346	2,481	2,760	2,797	11.3	1.3	TCE*	-4.4	-7.7	-3.9	-3.9	-2.6	-5.1	-4.9	-1.6	-1.5
Russian Federation	VF	22,281	24,571	24,390	24,551	-0.7	0.7	VF	-1.7	-0.7	-2.3						
Slovakia	TF	5,415	7,620	..	..	..	..	TCE	8.6	4.9	12.0	8.2	13.4	5.7	10.1	8.9	
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	-5.4	-7.5	-4.3	-5.0					
Uzbekistan	VF	975	2,027	2,690	5,346	32.7	98.7	VF									
Southern/Medit. Eur.	177,061	237,332	267,892	288,773	12.9	7.8		5.5	5.1	6.1	5.2	7.1	5.0	6.0	4.6		
Albania	TF	2,191	4,070	4,643	5,340	14.1	15.0	VF	8.3	2.7	16.0	5.8	27.0	14.5	7.4	-11.0	14.7
Andorra	TF	1,808	2,831	3,003	3,042	6.1	1.3	TF	1.0	-3.7	8.2	1.5	17.2	3.3	2.0	-1.6	4.5
Bosnia & Herzg.	TCE	365	777	923	1,053	18.8	14.0	TCE	12.7	12.2	15.0	11.2	25.6	14.7	10.1	8.6	
Croatia	TCE	8,966	13,715	15,593	16,645	13.7	6.7	TCE	3.8	4.7	7.4	2.2	11.7	-0.8	6.9	-1.3	
Cyprus	TF	2,173	3,187	3,652	3,939	14.6	7.8	TF	0.6	-3.2	-0.2	2.2	-0.3	2.1	3.6	0.9	0.7
Greece	TF	15,007	24,799	27,194	30,123	9.7	10.8	TF	3.8	7.8	-2.5	6.3	0.0	2.4	11.0	5.0	
Israel	TF	2,803	2,900	3,613	4,121	24.6	14.1	TF	9.8	10.8	8.4	20.7	17.5	9.8	9.1	43.6	-8.0
Italy	TF	43,626	52,372	58,253	61,567	11.2	5.7	TF	5.0	6.6	5.5		3.5	6.5	0.7		
Malta	TF	1,339	1,966	2,274	2,599	15.7	14.3	TF	4.8	2.8	4.6	6.0	8.0	5.2	7.2	5.5	
Montenegro	TCE	1,088	1,662	1,877	2,077	12.9	10.6	TCE	20.4	55.7	19.2	11.1	11.7	7.1	12.6	14.1	56.7
North Macedonia	TCE	262	510	631	707	23.5	12.2	TCE	4.8	0.7	4.8	6.1	16.9	-1.7	4.7	17.4	
Portugal	TCE/TF	6,832	18,200	21,200	22,800	16.5	7.5	TCE	6.4	5.1	7.7	5.9	7.8	6.0	5.7	6.0	
San Marino	THS	60	60	78	84	31.1	7.3	TCE	29.9	8.9	37.4	33.7	53.0	23.2	44.7	31.1	
Serbia	TCE	683	1,281	1,497	1,711	16.8	14.2	TCE	6.7	4.5	5.0	7.0	11.9	5.2	4.7	12.1	13.9
Slovenia	TCE	2,049	3,397	3,991	4,425	17.5	10.9	TCE*	7.0	0.8	10.6	6.6	14.9	6.2	9.1	3.1	7.0
Spain	TF	52,677	75,315	81,869	82,773	8.7	1.1	TF	1.1	3.7	2.3	-0.7	3.2	-1.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3
Turkey	TF	31,364	30,289	37,601	45,768	24.1	21.7	TF*	14.2	5.9	16.2	15.5	17.8	16.4	16.9	12.9	14.3

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 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

	(USD million)				Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)											
	2010	2016	2017	2018	Change (%)		2019*									
					17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	
Europe	427,921	472,734	520,282	570,505												
- of which EU-28	360,056	401,268	439,110	480,805												
Northern Europe	61,356	83,569	87,600	94,737												
Denmark	5,853	7,495	8,498	9,101	11.2	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.7	0.5						
Finland	3,051	2,648	3,392	3,663	25.5	3.3	3.6	-0.5	8.9							
Iceland	561	2,395	3,011	3,114	11.2	4.8	0.1	7.4	0.3	-3.7						
Ireland	4,118	5,186	5,617	6,185	6.1	5.3	-0.3	-5.3	2.4							
Norway	4,707	5,204	5,400	5,842	2.2	6.4	7.3	5.2	8.6							
Sweden	8,344	12,754	14,142	14,949	10.7	7.5	10.0	8.2	10.6	10.7						
United Kingdom	34,723	47,887	47,539	51,882	4.1	5.3	-4.9	-8.9	-1.9							
Western Europe	152,364	154,276	164,711	180,510												
Austria	18,596	19,260	20,460	23,099	4.1	8.0	2.4	0.6	6.4							
Belgium	11,425	7,649	8,382	8,914	7.4	1.7	0.1	1.0	-0.8		-14.2					
France	57,059	55,163	58,855	65,488	4.5	6.4	2.7	-2.6	2.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	3.3	8.1		
Germany	34,679	37,455	39,858	42,977	4.3	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.4	-1.5	0.9	-0.9	-1.4		
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Luxembourg	4,149	4,250	4,558	4,995	5.1	4.8	5.0	8.9	1.5							
Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Netherlands	11,732	14,509	16,117	17,994	8.8	6.8	9.4	7.3	11.2							
Switzerland	14,724	15,990	16,481	17,042	3.0	2.7	2.4	0.0	4.7							
Central/Eastern Eur.	48,436	53,089	60,727	68,362												
Armenia	646	968	1,120	1,208	\$	15.8	7.8	9.4	2.5	16.6						
Azerbaijan	657	2,714	3,012	2,634	\$	11.0	-12.5	-47.3	-53.4	-42.0						
Belarus	440	711	801	883	\$	12.7	10.3	8.6	6.4	10.3						
Bulgaria	3,407	3,634	4,045	4,512		9.3	6.5	-0.4	5.0	0.2	-1.8	-1.7	-4.7	1.0	-1.8	
Czech Republic	7,172	6,309	6,933	7,451		5.1	-0.1	2.8	3.8	1.8						
Estonia	1,092	1,538	1,655	1,790		5.4	3.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.5						
Georgia	659	2,111	2,704	3,222	\$	28.1	19.1	7.0	5.0	8.4						
Hungary	5,733	5,664	6,174	6,924		6.3	10.4	12.4	13.1	11.8						
Kazakhstan	1,005	1,858	2,135	2,255	\$	14.9	5.6	-5.5	-5.9	-5.2						
Kyrgyzstan	160	432	429	433	\$	-0.9	1.0	33.5	28.1	38.2						
Latvia	642	899	948	1,059		3.3	6.9	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.0	-2.4	-9.3	-6.9	21.1	
Lithuania	967	1,206	1,321	1,505		7.3	9.0	3.5	5.4	2.3						
Poland	9,576	10,977	12,772	14,042		11.0	5.9	6.4	5.8	7.0						
Rep. Moldova	163	255	323	380	\$	26.7	17.8	2.5	0.5	4.2						
Romania	1,140	1,738	2,527	2,778	€	42.5	5.1	9.6	5.5	9.2	12.3	14.9	10.8	6.1	23.1	
Russian Federation	8,830	7,787	8,945	11,486	\$	14.9	28.4	-6.7	-4.0	-8.9	-6.3					
Slovakia	2,233	2,748	2,923	3,200		4.2	4.7	5.7	3.8	7.1						
Tajikistan	2	4	8	9	\$	112.0	16.5	58.6	58.6	58.6						
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..		..	..		
Ukraine	3,788	1,078	1,261	1,445	\$	17.0	14.6	10.4	8.9	10.7	10.7	21.2	7.0	9.9	15.2	
Uzbekistan	121	458	689	1,144		159.4	162.0									
Southern/Medit. Eur.	165,765	181,800	207,245	226,897												
Albania	1,626	1,691	1,929	2,193	€	11.8	8.7	8.8	5.1	11.6						
Andorra	..	..	..	..		..	..		
Bosnia & Herzg.	594	828	921	1,034		9.2	7.2	9.5	8.7	10.0						
Croatia	8,075	9,634	10,924	11,831	€	10.6	6.0	4.9	3.8	5.2						
Cyprus	2,137	2,856	3,231	3,472		10.9	2.8	-3.0	-7.8	-1.6						
Greece	12,742	14,619	16,528	17,278		10.8	0.0	14.0	34.8	10.5	14.3	13.6	11.1	16.1	16.0	
Israel	4,903	5,883	6,810	7,245	\$	15.8	6.4	5.0	3.7	2.0	9.9	9.6	6.0	1.4	25.0	
Italy	38,786	40,246	44,233	49,262		7.7	6.5	7.4	8.8	5.6	8.1	5.0	10.2	3.1	11.8	
Malta	1,079	1,449	1,727	1,854		16.8	2.7	8.0	1.9	10.8						
Montenegro	732	925	1,041	1,182		10.3	8.6	9.3	7.9	11.4	8.8					
North Macedonia	197	280	327	382	€	13.6	13.3	8.8	5.5	10.3	9.3	15.8	6.9	5.9	19.5	
Portugal	10,077	14,181	17,567	19,888		21.4	8.3	7.8	8.0	9.3	6.8	9.5	6.3	5.9	8.6	
San Marino	..	..	..	..		..	..		
Serbia	764	1,151	1,346	1,346	€	13.4	11.6	7.5	10.2	3.5	8.8	10.0	11.1	3.4	14.2	
Slovenia	2,639	2,513	2,851	3,194		11.1	7.2	2.4	3.5	5.0	0.3	7.1	1.4	0.7	-1.8	
Spain	58,829	66,803	75,332	81,517		10.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.8	2.8	3.1	
Turkev	22,585	18,743	22,478	25,220	\$	19.9	12.2	16.7	4.9	15.5	21.8	21.0	23.8	22.4	19.2	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 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	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Asia and the Pacific									208,174	306,580	324,145	347,698	5.7	7.3		5.4	6.2	7.4	2.8	6.9	5.4	0.6	2.3
North-East Asia									111,508	154,302	159,515	169,190	3.4	6.1		4.7	8.2	8.1	-1.9	8.0	4.8	-6.8	-3.8
China	TF	55,665	59,270	60,740	62,900	2.5	3.6	TF	7.4	6.9	7.8		10.4										
Hong Kong (China)	TF	20,085	26,553	27,885	29,263	5.0	4.9	TF	-10.1	10.7	4.6	-30.9	1.2	-5.3	-45.9	-41.6	-46.1						
Japan	VF	8,611	24,039	28,691	31,192	19.4	8.7	VF	3.1	5.7	3.6	2.8	6.5	5.6	-2.2	5.2	-5.5						
Korea (DPRK)		..	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
Korea (ROK)	VF	8,798	17,242	13,336	15,347	-22.7	15.1	VF	15.1	14.1	19.3	14.5	15.1	15.4	14.0	14.2	8.4						
Macao (China)	TF	11,926	15,704	17,255	18,493	9.9	7.2	TF	3.9	9.3	7.1	-1.2	5.7	4.7	-5.7	-2.3	-4.8						
Mongolia	TF	456	404	469	529	16.1	12.8	TF	10.7	6.8	7.5	13.7											
Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	5,567	10,690	10,740	11,067	0.5	3.0	VF	9.1	6.1	19.0	6.5	8.8	15.9	8.1	-5.0	-2.2						
South-East Asia									70,473	110,771	120,570	128,604	8.8	6.7		6.3	4.3	6.3	8.5	5.5	7.3	8.8	9.4
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	9.7	9.7	13.2	7.4	10.3	10.7	5.2	6.5	6.3						
Indonesia	VF/TF	7,003	11,072	12,948	13,396	16.9	3.5	VF	2.6	4.3	3.7	0.3	9.9	-4.1	3.1	2.1							
Laos	TF	1,670	3,315	3,257	3,770	-1.8	15.7	VF	11.5	-0.5	10.1	26.3	7.1	48.1	13.1	22.6							
Malaysia	TF	24,577	26,757	25,948	25,832	-3.0	-0.4	TF	3.7	2.7	7.2	1.5	5.5	4.8	3.9	-4.8							
Myanmar	TF	792	2,907	3,443	3,551	18.4	3.1	TF	40.6	27.8	41.0	58.4	43.7	52.0	64.1	59.3							
Philippines	TF	3,520	5,967	6,621	7,153	11.0	8.0	TF	14.4	7.5	16.2	20.9	21.4	18.1	27.5	17.1							
Singapore	TF	9,161	12,913	13,903	14,673	7.7	5.5	TF	2.1	0.5	1.7	3.9	0.6	4.1	3.1	4.6							
Thailand	TF	15,936	32,530	35,592	38,178	9.4	7.3	TF	4.3	2.1	1.4	7.2	1.3	4.7	7.4	10.1	12.5						
Timor-Leste	TF	40	66	74	75	12.5	1.1	VF	19.9	17.3	20.4	21.7											
Vietnam	VF	5,050	10,013	12,922	15,498	29.1	19.9	VF	13.0	7.0	8.0	17.8	0.2	10.7	14.3	28.8	34.3						
Oceania									11,468	15,634	16,580	17,086	6.1	3.1		1.9	-0.3	3.6	3.0	0.9	2.1	4.6	2.3
American Samoa	TF	23	20	20	..	-0.3	..	TF															
Australia	VF	5,872	8,269	8,815	9,246	6.6	4.9	VF	2.5	0.2	4.8	3.1	2.1	2.1	6.4	0.7							
Cook Islands	TF	104	146	161	169	10.2	4.6	TF	1.5	-5.2	-0.9	6.6	-1.0	1.5	10.1	8.6	4.0						
Fiji	TF	632	792	843	870	6.4	3.3	TF	3.2	0.2	10.9	0.5	4.9	1.4	0.2	-0.1	-2.0						
French Polynesia	TF	154	192	199	216	3.4	8.7	TF	10.5	13.0	14.6	5.4	10.9	4.9	8.7	2.5							
Guam	TF	1,197	1,536	1,544	1,549	0.6	0.3	TF	7.1	7.8	1.9	11.3	-2.3	4.0	9.6	21.8							
Kiribati	TF	5	6	6	7	1.1	22.4	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	2.6	-3.7	10.0		0.6	1.9									
New Zealand	TF	2,435	3,370	3,555	3,686	5.5	3.7	VF	1.5	0.4	3.1	1.7	0.6	2.0	1.8	1.4							
Niue	TF	6	8	10	..	25.4	..	TF															
N.Mariana Islands	VF	379	531	660	518	24.3	-21.5	VF	-20.5	-32.0	-15.9	-12.5	-11.1	-5.4	-16.0	-15.7							
Palau	TF	85	138	123	116	-11.5	-5.4	TF	-17.8	-22.7	-15.7	-17.6	-25.3	-21.4	-23.0	-4.3	-0.3						
Papua New Guinea	TF	140	156	143	140	-8.2	-2.1	TF															
Samoa	TF	122	134	146	164	8.8	12.4	VF	10.2	6.9	9.6	15.8	-0.8	28.1	7.2	9.2	0.1						
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	2.0	-4.7	-0.7	8.9	0.3	-4.3	36.8	2.4							
South Asia									14,726	25,873	27,480	32,817	6.2	19.4		7.5	8.2	10.2	4.8	10.2	2.1	5.6	6.6
Bangladesh	TF	303	830	1,026	..	23.6	..	TF															
Bhutan	TF	41	210	255	274	21.5	7.6	TF*	6.9	28.3	-1.0		-8.7	-12.3	3.3								
India	TF	5,776	14,570	15,543	17,427	6.7	12.1	TF	2.7	1.5	3.3	2.3	5.4	1.4	1.6	4.3	6.1						
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	15.4	15.0	23.9	9.9	21.0	8.0	12.4	9.3	11.4						
Nepal	TF	603	753	940	1,173	24.9	24.8	TF	8.0	18.6	6.0	-3.4	5.6	-10.3	1.9	-3.0	10.0						
Pakistan	TF	907	..	..	..	..	..	TF										
Sri Lanka	TF	654	2,051	2,116	2,334	3.2	10.3	TF	-20.7	4.6	-41.4	-35.2	-57.0	-46.9	-28.3	-27.2	-22.5						

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 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	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Asia and the Pacific	254,302	371,030	396,052	438,921											
North-East Asia	122,899	169,098	168,130	189,891											
China	45,814	44,432	38,559	40,386	-25.4	21.2	-12.4	-12.3	-12.4						
Hong Kong (China)	22,200	32,846	33,339	36,835	1.9	11.1	-8.1	5.1	1.4	-32.4					
Japan	13,199	30,679	34,054	42,096	14.4	21.7	7.6	7.1	12.0	3.5	13.1	1.9	1.1	8.4	
Korea (DPRK)	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Korea (ROK)	10,263	16,886	13,368	15,319	\$ -20.8	14.6	19.0	10.6	20.6	24.9	14.3	26.4	18.3	30.2	
Macao (China)	22,276	30,373	35,575	40,548	17.6	14.6	-0.1	1.7	1.9	-3.7					
Mongolia	244	316	396	445	\$ 25.1	12.5	16.5	13.4	13.4	18.5	12.6	16.1	19.1	22.4	
Taiwan (pr. of China)	8,721	13,375	12,315	13,704	\$ -7.9	11.3	10.3	4.8	24.5	2.4					
South-East Asia	68,547	116,981	130,667	144,392											
Brunei	..	144	177	190	\$ 23.0	7.1									
Cambodia	1,519	3,207	3,636	4,352	13.2	19.7	14.4	11.8	17.6						
Indonesia	6,958	11,206	13,139	16,426	\$ 17.3	25.0	1.9	2.7	0.8	2.1					
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	7.5					
Myanmar	72	2,197	1,969	1,652	\$ -10.4	-16.1									
Philippines	2,645	5,143	6,988	7,461	\$ 35.9	6.8	15.9	12.1	20.5		29.1				
Singapore	14,178	18,944	19,738	20,528	4.1	1.6	-4.2	-5.2	-3.7	-3.5					
Thailand	20,104	48,792	56,938	63,042	12.2	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.8	6.2					
Timor-Leste	31	58	73	78	\$ 26.2	6.5	-4.3	8.8	-15.8						
Vietnam	4,450	8,500	8,890	10,080	\$ 4.6	13.4	11.0	7.3	8.3	17.8					
Oceania	42,794	51,664	57,392	60,992											
Australia	32,584	37,040	41,732	45,035	9.3	10.7	8.7	8.1	9.8	8.3	9.5	8.1	7.4	9.5	
Cook Islands	111	137	153	..	9.4	..									
Fiji	634	875	940	972	5.9	4.4	6.1	0.0	10.7						
French Polynesia	406	488	..	..	..	..					
Guam	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Kiribati	4	3	4	..	\$ 16.8	..									
Marshall Islands	4	5	7	9	26.9	30.3									
Micronesia FSM	24	..	..	..	..	..				
New Caledonia	129	159	..	..	..	..					
New Zealand	6,522	9,830	10,604	10,875	5.7	5.3	0.9	1.7	-0.3						
Niue	2	..	..	..	\$ -17.9	..									
N.Mariana Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Palau	73	141	116	..	\$ -17.9	..									
Papua New Guinea	2	1	2	3	139.3	45.2	-73.7	-86.8	0.0						
Samoa	132	148	166	191	11.7	16.4	13.5	7.2	12.5	18.4	1.1	38.9	5.6	9.0	
Solomon Islands	44	56	67	81	17.4	22.7	-5.6	-12.8	1.3						
Tonga	16	51	48	48	-0.1	1.4									
Tuvalu	2	..	..	..	..	..				
Vanuatu	217	243	265	295	\$ 9.1	11.3									
South Asia	20,063	33,287	39,863	43,646											
Afghanistan	75	49	2	28	\$ -96.7	1638.3									
Bangladesh	81	214	341	353	63.6	7.5	9.8	7.7	12.3						
Bhutan	40	91	103	103	\$ 12.7	-0.1	5.1	28.2	-1.7	-13.6	-11.9	-8.5	10.0	-29.5	15.4
India	14,490	22,427	27,365	28,568	15.9	9.0	5.1	-1.2	8.9	8.6	10.9	7.2	8.0	10.8	
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	640	37.3	5.9	12.9	7.5	14.8	16.5	9.3	7.6	39.7	5.6	
Pakistan	306	322	352	391	\$ 9.3	10.9	18.4	18.4	16.7	19.9					
Sri Lanka	576	3,518	3,925	4,381	\$ 11.6	11.6	-19.9	4.6	-41.4		-57.0	-46.9	-28.3		

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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	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Americas									150,335	201,158	210,676	215,736	4.7	2.4		2.0	-0.6	4.1	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.7	1.9
North America									99,520	131,458	137,115	142,192	4.3	3.7		2.2	-1.1	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.3	2.9	3.7
Canada	TF	16,219	19,971	20,883	21,134	4.6	1.2	TF	4.9	-1.3	7.1	5.7	1.9	5.8	7.8	2.7							
Mexico	TF	23,290	35,079	39,291	41,313	12.0	5.1	TF	7.6	4.8	9.2	8.9	12.1	14.1	4.4	7.7							
United States	TF	60,010	76,407	76,941	79,746	0.7	3.6	TF	-1.3	-4.5	-0.4	0.5	-0.6	-0.9	0.4	2.3							
Caribbean									19,521	25,278	26,049	25,807	3.1	-0.9		7.6	15.0	8.2	-1.3	0.1	-2.3	1.0	-3.2
Anguilla	TF	62	79	68	55	-13.9	-20.1	TF	126.9	183.6	103.4		76.8	68.6									
Antigua & Barbuda	TF	230	265	247	269	-6.7	8.7	TF	9.6	6.3	14.0		15.3										
Aruba	TF	825	1,102	1,071	1,082	-2.9	1.1	TF	6.2														
Bahamas	TF	1,370	1,500	1,442	1,634	-3.9	13.3	TF	20.3	22.2	21.2		15.3	13.3									
Barbados	TF	532	632	664	680	5.0	2.5	TF	4.2	2.9	7.0	3.1	8.2	8.3	-2.4	3.1							
Bermuda	TF	232	244	270	282	10.3	4.6	TF	-4.5	-4.9	-2.6	-6.1	-4.9	-1.9	-5.8	-13.6							
Bonaire	TF	71	..	..	..	..	..	TF													
Brit. Virgin Islands	TF	330	408	335	192	-17.9	-42.5	TF	93.5	113.3	76.6		71.4										
Cayman Islands	TF	288	385	418	463	8.5	10.7	TF	10.3	8.7	13.6	8.4	10.2	9.6	10.0	1.9							
Cuba	TF	2,507	3,975	4,594	4,684	15.6	2.0	VF	-7.9	5.1	-1.2	-26.2	-19.8	-23.6	-27.0	-28.8	-27.8						
Curaçao	TF	342	441	399	432	-9.6	8.2	TF	12.7	14.7	16.5		9.3	4.5	4.9								
Dominica	TF	77	78	71	63	-9.0	-11.9	TF	63.5	87.5	47.8		27.8	60.5	51.4								
Dominican Rep.	TF	4,125	5,959	6,188	6,569	3.8	6.2	TF	-1.2	4.6	3.2	-10.0	0.1	-11.2	-7.5	-11.4	-10.3						
Grenada	TF	110	135	146	161	8.2	10.0	TF	3.0	5.1	2.3	1.5	-2.3	-3.5	9.4	-3.6							
Guadeloupe	TCE	392	580	650	735	12.1	13.1	THS															
Haiti	TF	255	445	467	447	5.0	-4.3	TF	-45.7	-27.5	-61.0		-77.5										
Jamaica	TF	1,922	2,182	2,353	2,473	7.8	5.1	TF	9.1	13.3	8.4	5.3	4.2	5.2	4.2	7.2							
Martinique	TF	476	519	536	537	3.1	0.3	TF	6.0	6.2	8.8		12.2	2.0	2.7								
Montserrat	TF	6	9	9	9	-0.2	0.1	TF	2.1	7.6	-9.6		-8.0										
Neth. Antilles		..	..	..	..	..	..	TF													
Puerto Rico	TF	3,186	3,736	3,797	3,068	1.6	-19.2	THS	31.2	62.3	20.4		3.5	-0.4	25.0								
Saba	TF	12	..	..	..	..	..	TF													
Saint Lucia	TF	306	348	386	396	11.0	2.5	TF	7.4	4.0	9.4		8.7	13.0	6.4								
St. Eustatius	TF	11	..	..	..	..	..	TF													
St. Kitts & Nevis	TF	98	116	115	123	-0.8	7.0	TF	11.9	8.6	15.9		-9.1										
St. Maarten	TF	443	528	402	178	-23.8	-55.8	TF(1)	114.5	142.1	119.6		105.5	90.0	62.4								
St. Vincent & Gren.	TF	72	79	76	80	-4.3	5.4	TF	6.3	1.6	15.0		7.8	2.8	3.6								
Trinidad & Tobago	TF	388	409	395	375	-3.5	-4.9	TF	2.3	-2.2	6.0	4.0	2.4	1.7	9.6	0.4							
Turks & Caicos	TF	281	454	416	441	-8.2	5.9	TF															
US Virgin Islands	TF	572	667	535	381	-19.8	-28.8	VF(1)	43.9	90.4	28.5	20.2	32.2	33.6	13.2	9.6							
Central America									7,808	10,593	11,084	10,863	4.6	-2.0		2.0	-2.1	5.5	3.5	7.5	5.2	2.2	3.0
Belize	TF	242	386	427	489	10.8	14.6	TF	3.3	6.5	5.5	-3.9	-1.0	-2.3	-3.1	-8.6							
Costa Rica	TF	2,100	2,925	2,960	3,017	1.2	1.9	TF	3.8	3.6	4.4	2.6	10.7	5.5	1.3	-0.5	7.6						
El Salvador	TF	1,150	1,434	1,556	1,677	8.5	7.8	TF	5.1	5.1	5.1		-1.6										
Guatemala	TF	1,119	1,585	1,660	1,781	4.7	7.3	TF	-0.8	-3.7	9.5	-6.8	-1.4	-7.5	-11.4	0.8							
Honduras	TF	863	838	851	865	1.6	1.6	TF	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8					3.8	
Nicaragua	TF	1,011	1,504	1,787	1,256	18.8	-29.7	TF	-4.0	-39.1	24.9	40.7	96.3	65.0	38.1	22.1							
Panama	TF	1,324	1,921	1,843	1,779	-4.1	-3.5	TF	2.6	14.1	-6.7	-1.3	-5.9	-2.6	-2.1	1.4							
South America									23,485	33,829	36,428	36,873	7.7	1.2		-2.7	-7.8	2.9	-0.1	5.6	0.3	3.1	-3.8
Argentina	TF	5,325	6,668	6,711	6,942	0.6	3.4	TF	8.8	7.0	13.3	7.5	16.8	9.8	6.3	6.1							
Bolivia	TF	679	959	1,109	1,142	15.7	3.0	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	-19.3	-29.5	-6.0	-12.9	6.6	-8.2	-13.3	-17.9	-17.1						
Colombia	TF	2,385	3,317	3,631	3,898	9.5	7.4	TF	4.5	6.0	6.0	1.6	5.7	3.0	-1.1	3.4							
Ecuador	VF	1,047	1,418	1,608	2,428	13.4	50.9	VF	-12.4	-13.3	4.9	-14.0	7.0	-11.8	3.2	-38.3	-53.7						
French Guiana	TF	..	96	111	..	15.6	..	TF															
Guyana	TF	152	235	247	287	5.1	15.9	TF	9.7	-0.1	21.3		14.4	5.0									
Paraguay	TF	465	1,308	1,560	1,181	19.2	-24.3	TF	4.5	-17.4	-6.3	43.7	-10.6	3.2	131.8	2.7	6.4						
Peru	TF	2,299	3,744	4,032	4,419	7.7	9.6	TF	-0.3	2.1	1.7	-1.6	-0.6	0.9	-2.9	-3.0	-8.5						
Suriname	TF	205	257	278	..	8.2	..	TF															
Uruguay	TF	2,349	3,037	3,674	3,469	21.0	-5.6	TF	-13.8	-26.0	-2.8	-3.4	6.0	-1.8	-7.0	-1.9	1.5						
Venezuela	TF	526	601	427	..	-29.0	..	VF															

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 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

	(USD million)				Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)										
	2010	2016	2017	2018	Change (%)		2019*								
					17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Americas	215,493	319,208	330,448	338,132											
North America	164,832	249,152	257,081	263,368											
Canada	15,830	22,601	24,998	26,374		8.3	5.3	6.1	4.5	7.2	6.2				
Mexico	11,992	19,650	21,336	22,526	\$	8.6	5.6	11.3	12.9	12.3	8.4	5.5	11.1	11.2	1.1
United States	137,010	206,902	210,747	214,468	sa	1.9	1.8	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-0.4	-1.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4
Caribbean	23,254	31,164	31,795	33,664											
Anguilla	99	132	131	102		-0.6	-22.1								
Antigua & Barbuda	298	596	557	881		-6.7	58.3	12.9	7.4	20.0		22.1			
Aruba	1,251	1,757	1,855	2,024		5.6	9.1	5.0	3.4	7.1					
Bahamas	2,163	3,069	2,996	3,355		-2.4	12.0	15.9	17.3	14.5					
Barbados	1,038	1,040	1,081	1,140		3.9	5.5	13.8	6.9	6.9	36.0				
Bermuda	442	445	508	585		14.2	15.2	3.4	-4.8	6.0					
Bonaire	..	..	..	..		..	..	
Brit. Virgin Islands	389	..	..	..	\$	..	..			
Cayman Islands	465	696	782	880		..	..						
Cuba	2,187	2,907	3,186	2,903		9.6	-8.9								
Curaçao	385	573	551	593		-4.0	7.7	18.7	15.9	22.4					
Dominica	94	142	121	111		-14.9	-8.1	96.2	144.5	53.4		22.9			
Dominican Rep.	4,162	6,720	7,184	7,561	\$	6.9	5.2	3.4	5.4	1.1					
Grenada	105	138	144	548		4.2	281.1	3.0	1.5	5.2		-0.1			
Guadeloupe	510	..	..	860		..	..						
Haiti	383	525	459	620	\$	-12.4	34.9								
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	11		-6.3	39.6	4.3	5.0	2.2		3.2			
Neth. Antilles	..	..	..	..		..	..	
Puerto Rico	3,211	3,974	3,848	3,282	\$	-3.2	-14.7								
Saba	..	..	..	..		..	..	
Saint Lucia	565	729	754	989		3.3	31.2	6.6	4.9	8.7		10.7			
St. Eustatius	..	..	..	..		..	..	
St. Kitts & Nevis	90	138	157	367		13.3	134.1	23.5	18.9	29.7		5.8			
St. Maarten	674	857	630	453		-26.5	-28.1	88.2	117.3	60.0					
St. Vincent & Gren.	86	100	95	235		-5.0	147.1	15.0	-1.1	43.2		36.6			
Trinidad & Tobago	450	464	453	429	\$	-2.2	-5.3								
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	12,533	11,326											
Belize	249	390	397	487		1.6	22.8	66.1	7.5	141.1					
Costa Rica	2,246	3,648	3,724	3,903	\$	2.1	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.9					
El Salvador	390	829	873	1,014	\$	5.2	16.1	30.7	45.5	15.6					
Guatemala	1,378	1,550	1,566	1,549	\$	1.0	-1.1	1.1	0.7	1.5					
Honduras	625	693	715	736	\$	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0					
Nicaragua	314	642	841	544	\$	30.9	-35.2	-55.9	-55.9						
Panama	1,745	4,223	4,419	3,093		4.7	-30.0	-1.9	-0.5	-3.4					
South America	20,460	26,915	29,039	29,774											
Argentina	4,942	4,967	5,375	5,563	\$	8.2	3.5	-5.7	-10.7	3.5					
Bolivia	379	713	803	815	\$	12.6	1.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8				
Brazil	5,261	6,024	5,809	5,921	\$	-3.6	1.9	0.4	-6.3	-3.3	14.2	-1.2	43.4	-3.8	4.9
Chile	1,552	2,665	3,383	2,956	\$	26.9	-12.6	-11.5	-18.4	-3.8	-6.7				
Colombia	2,797	4,522	4,921	5,556	\$	8.8	12.9	2.4	2.0	-0.6	5.5				
Ecuador	781	1,444	1,548	1,871	\$	7.2	20.9	6.1	6.1						
French Guiana	..	..	..	..		..	..	
Guyana	80	104	95	28	\$	-9	-71								
Paraguay	217	326	369	363	\$	13.4	-1.7	-9.0	-11.5	-6.3					
Peru	2,008	3,501	3,710	3,947	\$	6.0	6.4	8.0	6.5	11.0	6.5				
Suriname	61	65	46	56	\$	-28.6	21.6	-1.0	30.9	-24.0	-11.0				
Uruguay	1,509	2,071	2,559	2,350	\$	23.6	-8.2	-18.1	-21.0	-8.6					
Venezuela	831	473	..	..	\$	..	..				

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 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									
								2019*									
		(1000)				Change (%)											
Series		2010	2016	2017	2018*	17/16	18*/17	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Africa		50,426	58,064	63,006	68,362	8.5	8.5		4.6	3.2	6.5	4.1	10.4	5.2	4.0	2.8	
North Africa		19,682	18,895	21,665	23,858	14.7	10.1		9.8	9.0	11.8	9.0	20.0	12.4	4.4	10.9	
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	6.4	4.1	8.8		14.9	12.6	-1.1		
Sudan	TF	495	800	813	836	1.6	2.8	TF									
Tunisia	TF	7,828	5,724	7,052	8,299	23.2	17.7	TF	14.5	17.3	16.4	12.9	29.2	12.4	11.4	15.6	11.0
Subsaharan Africa		30,743	39,169	41,341	44,504	5.5	7.7		1.4	0.7	3.5	0.3	4.4	-1.2	3.6	-1.7	
Angola	TF	425	397	261	218	-34.3	-16.5	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	7.4	8.0	7.4	6.5					
Centr. African Rep.	TF	54	82	107	..	30.5	..	TF									
Chad	THS	71	98	87	..	-11.2	..	THS									
Comoros	TF	15	27	28	36	4.5	28.2	TF									
Congo	THS	194	211	149	156	-29.4	4.7	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	-3.7	-11.5	0.3	-1.7	8.1	-7.4	0.1	2.2	0.6
Ethiopia	TF	468	871	933	849	7.1	-9.0	TF									
Gabon	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
Gambia	TF	91	450	522	552	16.0	5.7	TF									
Ghana	TF	931	..	972	..	..	..	TF									
Guinea	TF	12	63	99	..	57.1	..	TF									
Guinea-Bissau	TF	22	45	..	..	..	..	TF									
Kenya	TF	1,470	1,268	1,390	1,475	9.6	6.1	VF(1)	5.4	5.4	6.4	4.5	7.4	5.4	3.2	5.2	
Lesotho	TF	414	..	..	..	..	..	VF									
Liberia		..	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
Madagascar	TF	196	293	255	291	-12.9	13.8	TF	34.3	57.3	24.1	18.9	27.1	66.0	11.9	-7.6	
Malawi	TF	746	849	837	871	-1.4	4.1	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	-0.6	-1.2	2.5	-1.4	9.5	-0.4	-2.0	-2.0	-3.8
Mozambique	TF	1,718	1,639	1,447	2,743	-11.7	89.6	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	-3.0	-2.0	-4.2		-4.2				
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	5.4	10.7	6.4	-1.2	7.7	1.0	3.9	-9.5	
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	-2.1	-3.0	1.2	-4.2	0.7	-7.7	2.3	-7.4	
Tanzania	TF	754	1,233	1,275	1,378	3.4	8.1	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	1,072	13.2	-1.0	TF									
Zimbabwe	VF	2,239	2,168	2,423	2,567	11.8	5.9	VF									

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 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

	(USD million)				Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)										
	2010	2016	2017	2018	Change (%)		2019*								
					17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Africa	30,447	32,176	36,365	38,284											
<i>North Africa</i>	<i>9,662</i>	<i>9,002</i>	<i>9,916</i>	<i>10,726</i>											
Algeria	220	209	141	..	\$ -32.7	..									
Morocco	6,703	6,549	7,442	7,782	12.3	1.3	6.1	0.2	8.4	9.0	25.7	12.7	-0.2	21.4	4.3
Sudan	94	1,009	1,029	1,043	\$ 2.0	1.4	-28.8	2.9	-64.8						
Tunisia	2,645	1,236	1,305	1,741	18.9	46.0	41.3	33.2	44.5	42.5					
<i>Subsaharan Africa</i>	<i>20,785</i>	<i>23,174</i>	<i>26,449</i>	<i>27,558</i>											
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	4	66.5	33.7									
Cameroon	159	505	524	581	\$ 3.8	10.8									
Cabo Verde	278	370	431	484	14.2	7.3	13.6	16.2	10.4						
Centr. African Rep.	11	..	..	..	..	..				
Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Comoros	35	50	60	76	17.8	20.9									
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	57	4.9	62.3									
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Eritrea	..	48	..	..	..	..					
Eswatini	51	13	13	16	\$ -2.2	25.1									
Ethiopia	522	346	435	968	\$ 25.8	122.3	-16.8	-16.8							
Gabon	86	25	..	..	..	..					
Gambia	74	116	103	154	\$ -11	49									
Ghana	620	846	850	944	\$ 0.4	11.1									
Guinea	2	15	16	6	\$ 7.6	-60.9									
Guinea-Bissau	13	19	16	20	-17.5	16.0									
Kenya	800	824	940	1,072	\$ 14.1	14.0									
Lesotho	23	48	23	23	\$ -52.6	2.7									
Liberia	12	..	..	..	\$ ..	..					
Madagascar	309	750	671	697	-10.8	11.2									
Malawi	31	26	31	38	18.8	22.3									
Mali	205	200	206	..	0.9	..									
Mauritania	..	30	23	4	\$ -26.0	-82.2									
Mauritius	1,282	1,572	1,748	1,887	7.9	6.3	-2.5	-10.6	-3.0	9.8	1.2	12.2	5.6	12.0	
Mozambique	108	108	151	242	\$ 39.5	60.7	-35.6	-25.2	-36.9	-43.7					
Namibia	438	307	188	380	-44.7	101.3	-7.1	22.9	-27.2						
Niger	105	77	83	..	5.7	..									
Nigeria	576	1,070	2,549	1,962	\$ 138	-23	127.4								
Reunion	392	343	427	495	€ 22.0	10.9									
Rwanda	202	390	438	374	\$ 12.4	-14.6									
São Tomé & Príncipe	11	69	66	72	\$ -4.2	9.0									
Senegal	453	389	419	..	5.7	..									
Seychelles	343	414	483	559	\$ 16.8	15.7	5.6	0.2	11.9						
Sierra Leone	26	41	39	39	\$ -5.7	0.0									
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..			
South Africa	9,070	7,910	8,818	8,939	sa 1.0	0.7	3.5	2.2	4.8						
Tanzania	1,255	2,132	2,250	2,449	\$ 5.6	8.8	8.4	14.9	-7.5	15.4					
Togo	66	119	138	..	13.6	..									
Uganda	784	1,102	941	1,027	\$ -14.6	9.1	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5						
Zambia	492	683	653	742	\$ -4.4	13.7									
Zimbabwe	124	177	149	..	\$ -15.7	..									

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 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	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Middle East		56,122	55,480	57,618	59,590	3.9	3.4		9.3	7.8	8.6	11.6	15.4	9.4	12.9	11.7							
Bahrain	THS/TCI	995	3,990	4,372	4,367	9.6	-0.1	VF															
Egypt	VF	14,731	5,399	8,292	11,346	53.6	36.8	VF	21.1														
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		26.4										
Kuwait	THS	207	203	183	..	-9.9	..	THS															
Lebanon	TF	2,168	1,688	1,857	1,964	10.0	5.8	TF	7.6	3.7	11.7		17.5	7.4	5.4								
Libya	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
Oman	TF	1,441	2,335	2,316	2,301	-0.8	-0.6	VF	8.9	4.4	17.2	7.0	25.8	4.8	11.7	3.4							
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	12.8	9.9	13.6	14.6	12.7	5.5	16.9	22.7	16.2						
Saudi Arabia	TF	10,850	18,044	16,109	15,293	-10.7	-5.1	TF	13.7	12.9	9.5	19.3	2.8	16.7	18.7	25.6	15.2						
Syria	TF	8,546	..	..	..	..	..	VF										
Utd Arab Emirates (1)	THS	7,432	14,870	15,790	15,920	6.2	0.8	THS	4.3	2.2	4.6	6.9	27.7	6.1	6.7	7.9							
Yemen	TF	1,025	..	..	..	..	..	TF										

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 2019)

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

(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	Q3	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	
Middle East	52,150	58,822	68,359	72,556												
Bahrain	1,362	3,846	3,642	3,689	-5.3	1.3										
Egypt	12,528	2,645	7,775	11,615	\$ 194.0	49.4	19.8	14.5	24.5							
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	8.3	5.2	11.2							
Kuwait	290	599	313	457	-47.5	45.3	68.8	61.8	76.7							
Lebanon	7,995	7,044	7,611	8,400	\$ 8.0	10.4	9.0	9.0								
Libya	60	..	..	..	..	..					
Oman	780	1,618	1,748	1,758	8.0	0.6										
Palestine	667	235	225	245	\$ -4.3	8.9										
Qatar	584	5,411	5,971	5,565	10.3	-6.8	-5.1	-1.5	-8.6							
Saudi Arabia	6,712	11,096	12,056	12,038	8.7	14.4	21.3	22.5	20.2							
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) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 2019)

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

International tourism in the Balance of Payments (BOP)

	USD billion					Market share (%)		
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2017	2018
World								
Total exports of goods and services	19,222	21,500	21,051	23,158	25,296	100	100	100
Goods	15,301	16,537	16,020	17,729	19,451	76.9	76.6	76.9
Services	3,921	4,963	5,031	5,429	5,845	23.1	23.4	23.1
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	1,152	1,445	1,469	1,590	1,712	6.7	6.9	6.8
- International Tourism Receipts	980	1,228	1,254	1,352	1,458	5.7	5.8	5.8
- International Passenger Transport	171	217	215	238	253	1.0	1.0	1.0
Advanced Economies								
Total exports of goods and services	12,366	13,584	13,512	14,671	15,810	100	100	100
Goods	9,410	9,890	9,762	10,660	11,527	72.8	72.7	72.9
Services	2,955	3,694	3,749	4,011	4,283	27.2	27.3	27.1
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	767	950	965	1,028	1,104	7.0	7.0	7.0
- International Tourism Receipts	643	805	823	875	943	5.9	6.0	6.0
- International Passenger Transport	124	145	143	153	161	1.1	1.0	1.0
Emerging Economies								
Total exports of goods and services	6,857	7,916	7,539	8,487	9,486	100	100	100
Goods	5,891	6,647	6,257	7,069	7,924	84.0	83.3	83.5
Services	966	1,268	1,282	1,418	1,562	16.0	16.7	16.5
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	385	495	504	562	608	6.3	6.6	6.4
- International Tourism Receipts	337	423	431	477	515	5.3	5.6	5.4
- International Passenger Transport	47	72	73	85	93	0.9	1.0	1.0

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 2019)

International tourism in the Balance of Payments (BOP) by region

	USD billion					Market share (%)		
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2015	2017	2018*
World								
Total exports of goods and services	19,222	21,500	21,051	23,158	25,296	100	100	100
Goods	15,301	16,537	16,020	17,729	19,451	76.9	76.6	76.9
Services	3,921	4,963	5,031	5,429	5,845	23.1	23.4	23.1
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	1,152	1,445	1,469	1,590	1,712	6.7	6.9	6.8
- International Tourism Receipts	980	1228	1254	1352	1458	5.7	5.8	5.8
- International Passenger Transport	171	217	215	238	253	1.0	1.0	1.0
Europe								
Total exports of goods and services	8,322	8,973	8,919	9,793	10,745	100	100	100
Goods	6,293	6,512	6,416	7,077	7,804	73	72	73
Services	2,029	2,461	2,503	2,716	2,941	27	28	27
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	509	565	567	626	686	6.3	6.4	6.4
- International Tourism Receipts	428	471	473	520	571	5.3	5.3	5.3
- International Passenger Transport	81	94	94	106	116	1.0	1.1	1.1
Asia and the Pacific								
Total exports of goods and services	6,129	7,281	7,091	7,827	8,491	100	100	100
Goods	5,177	6,037	5,831	6,475	7,007	83	83	83
Services	952	1,244	1,260	1,353	1,484	17	17	17
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	289	396	412	438	483	5.4	5.6	5.7
- International Tourism Receipts	254	356	371	396	439	4.9	5.1	5.2
- International Passenger Transport	35	40	40	42	44	0.5	0.5	0.5
Americas								
Total exports of goods and services	3,334	3,846	3,749	4,035	4,312	100	100	100
Goods	2,557	2,835	2,729	2,962	3,203	74	73	74
Services	777	1,011	1,019	1,073	1,109	26	27	26
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	255	365	370	383	392	9.5	9.5	9.1
- International Tourism Receipts	215	312	319	330	338	8.1	8.2	7.8
- International Passenger Transport	40	54	51	53	54	1.4	1.3	1.3
Africa								
Total exports of goods and services	516	436	399	464	519	100	100	100
Goods	446	355	320	378	431	81	81	83
Services	70	81	80	87	88	19	19	17
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	38	39	39	44	47	9.0	9.6	9.1
- International Tourism Receipts	30	32	32	36	38	7.2	7.8	7.4
- International Passenger Transport	7	8	7	8	9	1.7	1.7	1.8
Middle East								
Total exports of goods and services	920	946	874	1,003	1,176	100	100	100
Goods	822	790	715	829	996	84	83	85
Services	98	156	159	175	180	16	17	15
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	60	80	81	98	103	8.5	9.8	8.7
- International Tourism Receipts	52	58	59	68	73	6.1	6.8	6.2
- International Passenger Transport	8	22	22	30	30	2.3	3.0	2.6

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 2019)

Export earnings by category

Rank	USD billion				
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
World					
1 Fuels	2,395	1,799	1,476	1,976	2,408
2 Chemicals	1,694	1,844	1,816	1,985	2,237
3 International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	1,152	1,445	1,469	1,590	1,712
- International Tourism Receipts	980	1,228	1,254	1,352	1,458
- International Passenger Transport	171	217	215	238	253
4 Automotive products	1,094	1,330	1,365	1,466	1,547
5 Food	1,116	1,330	1,352	1,474	1,532
6 Textiles and clothing	608	741	725	760	807
7 Telecommunications equipment	585	706	685	652	749
8 Mining products other than fuels	679	567	536	654	727
9 Transport equipment other than automotive products	592	694	667	691	706
10 Integrated circuits and electronic components	484	526	526	636	703
Advanced Economies					
1 Chemicals	1,376	1,439	1,426	1,541	1,715
2 Automotive products	872	1,015	1,045	1,101	1,145
3 International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	767	950	965	1,028	1,104
- International Tourism Receipts	643	805	823	875	943
- International Passenger Transport	124	145	143	153	161
4 Fuels	762	670	572	758	958
5 Food	654	744	761	811	843
6 Integrated circuits and electronic components	420	447	472	573	629
7 Transport equipment other than automotive products	457	536	527	534	526
8 Mining products other than fuels	371	316	301	357	398
9 Telecommunications equipment	342	379	372	351	354
10 Computer and office equipment	300	272	261	309	330
Emerging Economies					
1 Fuels	1,633	1,129	904	1,217	1,449
2 Food	462	585	591	664	689
3 International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	385	495	504	562	608
- International Tourism Receipts	337	423	431	477	515
- International Passenger Transport	47	72	73	85	93
4 Textiles and clothing	359	491	475	496	527
5 Chemicals	318	405	391	443	522
6 Automotive products	222	315	321	365	402
7 Telecommunications equipment	243	328	313	301	394
8 Mining products other than fuels	308	250	235	297	329
9 Computer and office equipment	247	227	209	307	275
10 Iron and steel	155	156	141	173	205

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, November 2019)

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.

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.

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.

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

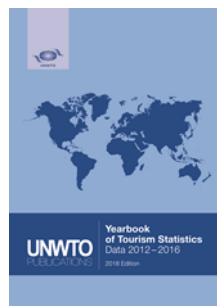
In order to account for exchange rate changes and inflation, international tourism receipts expressed in US dollar values (for reason of comparison) were converted back to the local currencies of each destination, weighted by the share in the total, and deflated by the relevant rate of inflation.



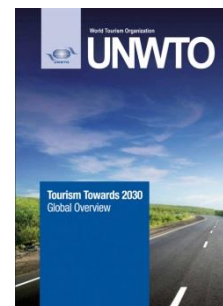
UNWTO World Tourism Barometer



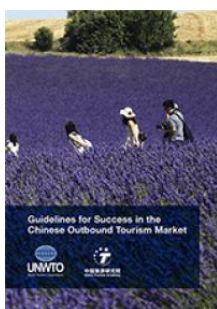
International Tourism Highlights, 2019 Edition



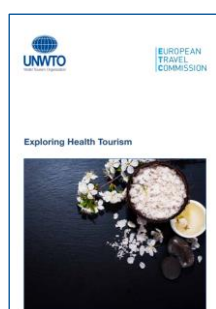
Compendium of Tourism Statistics Yearbook of Tourism Statistics



Tourism Towards 2030



Guidelines for Success in the Chinese Outbound Tourism Market (2019)



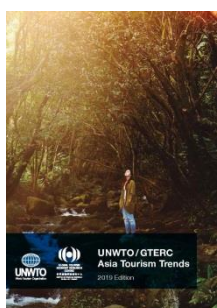
Exploring Health Tourism (2018)



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



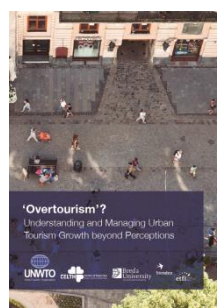
European Union Tourism Trends (2018)



UNWTO/GTERC Asia Tourism Trends, 2019 Edition



'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)