World Tourism Barometer

UNWTO World Tourism Organization

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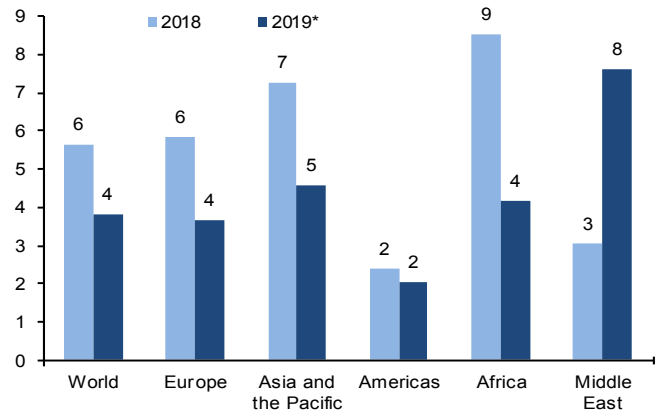
Growth in international tourist arrivals continues to outpace the economy

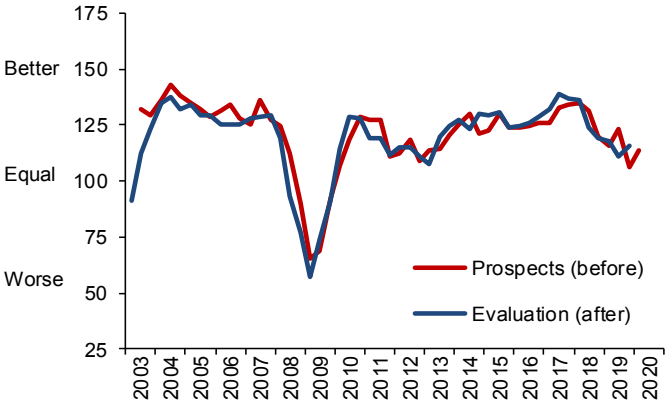
- International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) worldwide grew 4% in 2019 to reach 1.5 billion, based on data reported by destinations around the world.
- 2019 was another year of strong growth, although slower compared to the exceptional rates of 2017 (+7%) and 2018 (+6%). Demand was slower mainly in advanced economies and particularly in Europe.
- Uncertainty surrounding Brexit, geopolitical and trade tensions, and the global economic slowdown, weighed on growth. 2019 was also the year of major shifts in the sector with the collapse of Thomas Cook and of several low-cost airlines in Europe.
- All regions enjoyed an increase in arrivals. The Middle East (+8%) led growth, followed by Asia and the Pacific (+5%). International arrivals in Europe and Africa (both +4%) increased in line with the world average, while the Americas saw growth of 2%.
- As per the main source markets, France reported the strongest increase in international tourism expenditure among the top ten markets, while the United States led growth in absolute terms.
- Based on current trends, economic prospects and the UNWTO Confidence Index, UNWTO forecasts a growth of 3% to 4% in international tourist arrivals worldwide in 2020.

International Tourist Arrivals (% change)



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

UNWTO Confidence Index: World



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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 mid-January 2020.

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* with more comprehensive results is scheduled to be published on May 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.

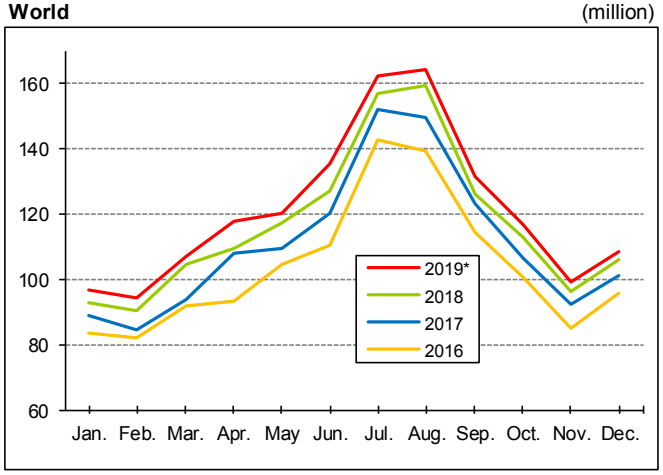
International tourist arrivals 2019

International arrivals up 4% in 2019

- International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) grew 3.8% in 2019 compared to the previous year, according to data reported by destinations. 2019 was the tenth consecutive year of sustained growth since 2009.
- UNWTO estimates that destinations worldwide received around 1.5 billion arrivals in 2019, about 54 million more than in the previous year.

International Tourist Arrivals by month

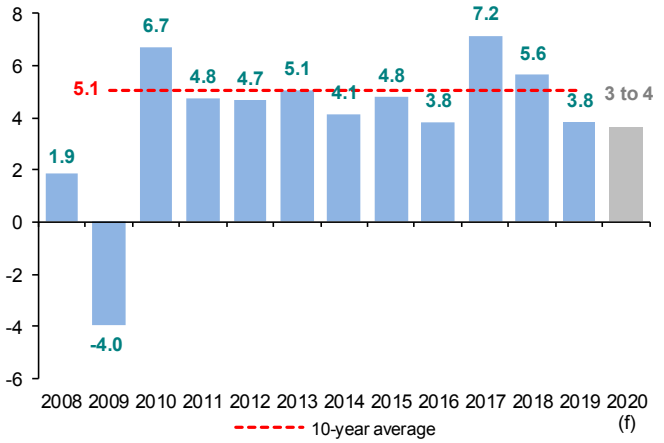
World (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- This represents a consolidation of the 6% growth recorded in 2018, though at a slower pace and below the annual average of 5% of the last ten years (2009-2019).
- Growth in international tourist arrivals continued to outpace the world economy (+3.8% vs +3.0%).
- The Middle East (+8%) and Asia and the Pacific (+5%) led growth. International arrivals in Africa and Europe (both +4%) grew in line with the world average, while the Americas (+2%) saw more moderate increase.
- By subregions, North Africa (+9%), South-East Asia and South Asia (both +8%) showed the highest growth, followed by Southern and Mediterranean Europe and the Caribbean (both +5%).
- The 3.8% increase in international arrivals was fully in line with UNWTO's forecast of 3% to 4% for the year 2019. Growth by region was also in line with the projections, except the Middle East which grew above what was forecasted.

International Tourist Arrivals, World (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (f) Forecast

International air traffic grew in line with international arrivals

- International air passenger traffic, measured in revenue passenger kilometres (RPK) saw a similar pattern to that of international arrivals, with a 4.0% increase through November 2019, according to the International Air Transport Association (IATA). All regions contributed positively to this result. However, the growth pace, as in the case of arrivals, is below the long-term average of 5.5%.
- Data by **ForwardKeys** show that international departures based on air bookings in 2019 grew by 5%, with departures from Asia and the Pacific and Africa showing the highest growth among world regions.
- Expected international departures worldwide for the period January 2020-April 2020 remain particularly strong (+10%).

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Outlook for 2020 – Positive but cautious

- Economic growth is projected to pick up to 3.4% in 2020 from 3.0% in 2019 according to the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook update of October 2019, reflecting primarily an improvement in a number of emerging markets in Latin America, the Middle East, and Europe. Yet, with uncertainty about prospects for several of these countries, projected slowdown in China and the United States, and prominent downside risks, a much more subdued pace of global activity could well materialize.
- The latest UNWTO Confidence Index shows a cautious optimism for 2020: 47% of UNWTO Panel Experts believe tourism will perform better and 43% at the same level of 2019.
- Based on current trends, economic prospects and the UNWTO Confidence Index, UNWTO forecasts a growth of 3% to 4% in international tourist arrivals worldwide in 2020, keeping the same positive pace of 2019
- However, prospects may be affected by a worsening of the economic scenario as well as of current trade and geopolitical tensions. Brexit's impact on Europe could affect euro area countries and benefit destinations outside the Eurozone, as was the case already in 2019. Trade, social and geopolitical tensions may affect prospects for Latin America, Asia and the Pacific and the Middle East.
- As in previous occasions external shocks happening in specific countries may lead to a redistribution of travel to other destinations.
- In a more favourable scenario, the Brexit transition, the first phase of the US-China trade deal and the gradual improvement of the social environment, could give more clearer signs to the economy as tensions unwind.
- Also on a positive note, a number of major sports and cultural events taking place in 2020, including the Tokyo Summer Olympics, the Dubai Expo 2020 and the Beethoven 2020 Year in Germany, are expected to drive demand.

Outlook for International Tourist Arrivals

	Change				average a year	2020 Projection (issued January)
	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2009-2019*	from
World	**3.8%**	**7.2%**	**5.6%**	**3.8%**	**5.1%**	**+3% to +4%**
Europe	2.5%	8.8%	5.8%	3.7%	4.6%	+3% to +4%
Asia and the Pacific	7.7%	5.7%	7.3%	4.6%	7.1%	+5% to +6%
Americas	3.7%	4.7%	2.4%	2.0%	4.6%	+2% to +3%
Africa	7.8%	8.5%	8.5%	4.2%	4.4%	+3% to +5%
Middle East	-4.7%	4.1%	3.0%	7.6%	2.7%	+4% to +6%

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

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International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

					Share	Change		Monthly/quarterly data series % change over same period of previous year									
				(million)	(%)		(%)	2019*									
	2010	2017	2018	2019*	2019*	18/17	19*/18	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
World	**952**	**1,332**	**1,407**	**1,461**	**100**	**5.6**	**3.8**	**3.3**	**5.4**	**3.5**	**2.8**	**3.5**	**3.1**	**4.2**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**2.3**
Advanced economies[1]	*515*	*732*	*761*	*776*	*53.1*	*4.1*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*4.0*	*2.0*	*-1.0*	*1.8*	*0.9*	*3.7*	*-0.4*	*-1.1*	*-1.6*
Emerging economies[1]	*437*	*600*	*646*	*685*	*46.9*	*7.6*	*6.1*	*4.7*	*7.3*	*5.7*	*6.8*	*5.9*	*6.1*	*4.8*	*7.6*	*6.8*	*6.1*
By UNWTO regions:																	
Europe	*487.0*	*676.6*	***716.1***	***742.3***	*50.8*	***5.8***	***3.7***	*2.3*	*4.8*	*3.7*	*3.3*	*2.5*	*3.6*	*5.2*	*3.8*	*3.5*	*2.3*
Northern Europe	57.0	79.1	78.7	79.6	5.4	-0.6	1.1	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.2	1.6	4.0	2.1	1.0	-0.8	0.2
Western Europe	154.4	192.7	200.2	203.8	14.0	3.9	1.8	-1.7	4.7	2.5	0.1	-0.5	0.0	10.4	0.6	1.9	-2.1
Central/Eastern Eur.	98.6	136.9	148.5	154.3	10.6	8.5	3.9	4.9	4.5	2.5	4.7	2.1	3.3	2.2	4.7	4.3	5.0
Southern/Medit. Eur.	177.1	267.9	288.8	304.6	20.8	7.8	5.5	5.1	6.1	5.1	5.7	5.0	6.0	4.2	5.8	5.9	5.2
- of which EU-28	382.4	540.5	562.4	577.2	39.5	4.1	2.6	1.6	3.6	2.7	2.1	1.1	2.5	4.9	2.4	2.6	1.1
Asia and the Pacific	*208.2*	*324.1*	***347.7***	***363.6***	*24.9*	***7.3***	***4.6***	*6.3*	*7.4*	*3.2*	*1.7*	*6.3*	*0.7*	*2.7*	*2.1*	*1.7*	*1.3*
North-East Asia	111.5	159.5	169.2	172.2	11.8	6.1	1.8	8.2	8.1	-1.0	-7.3	5.5	-5.9	-2.6	-5.7	-8.4	-7.7
South-East Asia	70.5	120.6	128.6	138.6	9.5	6.7	7.8	4.3	6.3	8.5	12.1	7.3	8.8	9.4	12.4	12.7	11.3
Oceania	11.5	16.6	17.1	17.5	1.2	2.9	2.6	-0.3	3.6	3.0	4.2	2.1	4.6	2.3	2.7	3.1	6.0
South Asia	14.7	27.5	32.8	35.3	2.4	19.4	7.7	9.6	10.1	4.8	7.2	8.4	2.2	4.1	7.3	11.0	3.6
Americas	*150.3*	*210.7*	***215.7***	***220.1***	*15.1*	***2.4***	***2.0***	*-0.6*	*4.0*	*2.3*	*2.5*	*2.8*	*2.3*	*1.6*	*1.9*	*2.4*	*3.0*
North America	99.5	137.1	142.2	146.2	10.0	3.7	2.8	-1.1	3.5	3.6	4.9	4.3	2.9	3.7	5.0	4.8	4.8
Caribbean	19.5	26.0	25.8	27.1	1.9	-0.9	4.9	15.1	8.1	-3.9	-0.7	-3.5	-2.4	-6.7	-3.6	0.1	0.6
Central America	7.8	11.1	10.9	11.1	0.8	-2.0	2.2	-2.1	5.5	3.5	3.0	5.2	2.2	3.0	1.2	3.1	4.2
South America	23.5	36.4	36.9	35.7	2.4	1.2	-3.1	-7.8	2.9	-0.2	-4.4	0.3	2.9	-3.9	-7.7	-5.0	-1.6
Africa	*50.4*	*63.0*	***68.4***	***71.2***	*4.9*	***8.5***	***4.2***	*2.9*	*6.2*	*4.0*	*3.5*	*5.5*	*3.7*	*2.6*	*3.3*	*3.9*	*3.4*
North Africa	19.7	21.7	24.1	26.3	1.8	11.1	9.1	9.0	11.8	8.7	7.0	12.4	4.0	10.2	8.5	6.9	5.6
Subsaharan Africa	30.7	41.3	44.3	44.9	3.1	7.1	1.5	0.2	3.0	0.4	1.8	-0.8	3.4	-1.7	0.5	2.6	2.3
Middle East	*56.1*	*57.7*	***59.4***	***63.9***	*4.4*	***3.0***	***7.6***	*8.2*	*7.3*	*7.1*	*5.6*	*5.2*	*8.1*	*7.5*	*7.1*	*5.2*	*4.6*

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO, January 2020)

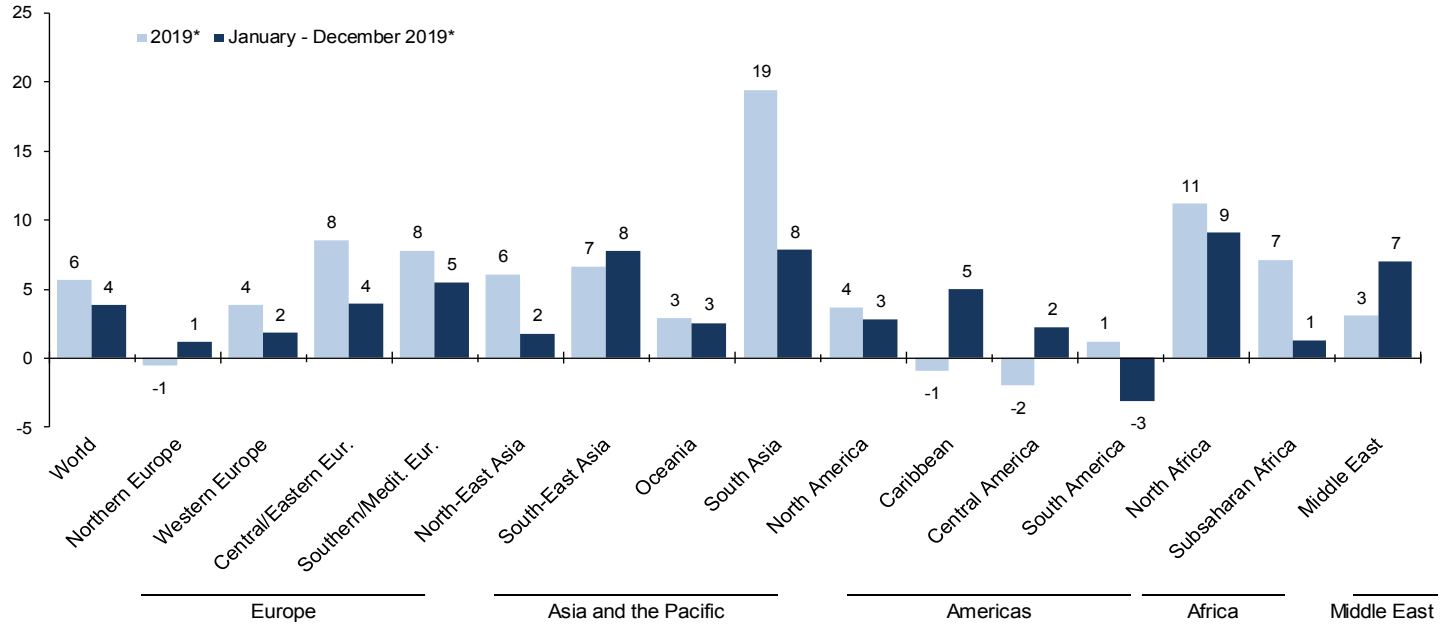
* Provisional data

[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)



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Regional insights

Europe

Southern Mediterranean destinations led growth

International arrivals in Europe, the world's most visited destination, grew 4% in 2019, a slower pace compared to the remarkable 6% increase in the year 2018 and 9% in 2017. The region welcomed 742 million international arrivals, 51% of the world's total arrivals.

Northern, Western and Central Eastern Europe saw growth slowing down as compared to the high rates of previous years while in Northern Europe results were weak for the second consecutive year.

- Intraregional demand fueled much of tourism in Europe, 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, despite some replacement by other operators of lost air capacity. The region also witnessed the collapse of some small European airlines such as Aigle Azur, XL Adrian Airways, Germania and Flybmi.
- 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 against the euro. The lower value of the pound favored travel to more affordable destinations outside the euro area. In the German market, according to Reiseanalyse calculations, German outbound trips grew by only 1% while spending increased 2%.
- 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 the overall positive results of Europe.

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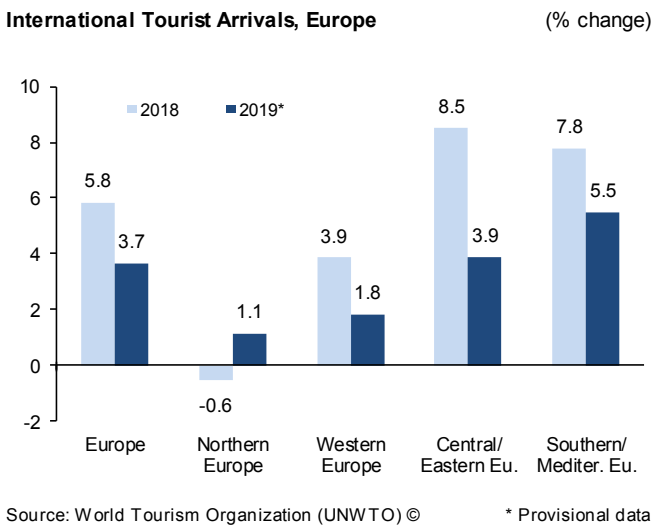

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © * Provisional data

Subregional analysis

- Southern Mediterranean Europe (+5%) led growth and continued to a 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 21% growth through November, benefitting from increased tourism investments. Other destinations such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel and San Marino all recorded double-digit growth. Despite a loss in air capacity due to Adrian Airways bankruptcy, Slovenia recorded solid growth through November. 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.
- Spain, the subregion's largest destination, saw a slight increase in international arrivals through November despite a decline from its main source markets, the United Kingdom, France and Germany, during the second half of the year. 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, the largest tourism earner in Europe, grew more in value as international tourism receipts were up 3% in real terms through October. Turkey continued to show double-digit growth through November with the support of robust demand from Russia and Germany, and helped by a weaker lira.
- International arrivals in Central and Eastern Europe grew 4% in 2019. Results across destinations were mixed as outbound travel from Russia slowed down to some destinations. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Moldova and Uzbekistan all recorded double digit growth.
- Georgia saw continued healthy growth, though at a slower pace compared to the previous double-digit years. Results in Estonia, Poland, the Republic of Moldova and Slovakia were above the subregion's average while arrivals in the Czech Republic showed a more moderate growth pace. Arrivals in Hungary went down through September, but international promotional campaigns and more direct flights are expected to help revert the trend. Ukraine saw an increase in inbound tourism from the United Kingdom, Germany and the Baltic countries.
- The Russian Federation, the largest subregion's destination, saw a small decline through November. The country introduced free e-visas for the Saint Petersburg area in October to draw more visitors.
- International tourist arrivals in Western Europe increased by 2% in 2019. Monthly data reported by France, the world's most visited destination, indicates a 1% increase in arrivals through October. According to statistics office INSEE, the number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation by non-residents in France went down compared to the same period last year, with a drop in the UK and German markets. The Netherlands posted robust results, building on the tourist dispersal actions undertaken to promote tourism beyond Amsterdam. Other destinations such as Austria and Belgium showed more moderate performance, while Germany and Switzerland recorded growth below the subregion's average.
- Northern Europe (+1%) saw modest performance overall with mixed results across destinations. Norway, Finland and Ireland reported growth above the subregion's average, while Denmark saw a modest increase. After several years of double-digit performance, lower seat capacity after the

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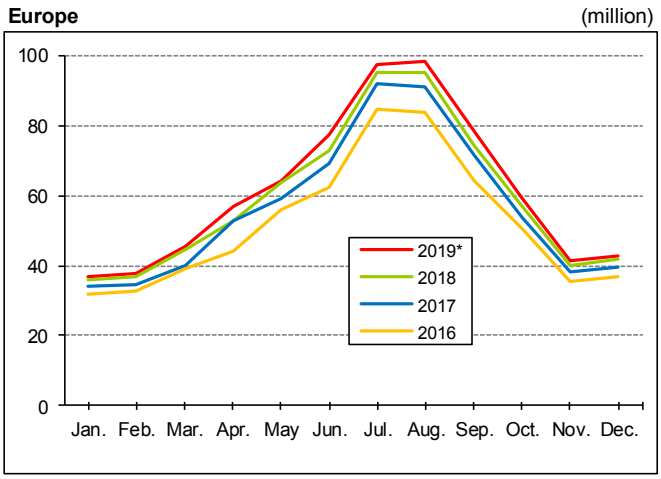
bankruptcy of Iceland's WOW air and a stronger currency slowed growth in arrivals in Iceland. Sweden reported a slight decline in arrivals though a strong increase in earnings. Domestic tourism was on the rise. The Swedish-born movement 'flygskam' (flight shame), which calls for reducing air travel to fight climate change seems to have impacted Sweden's air travel. According to Swedish air traffic operator Swedavia, both international and domestic traffic to or from the main Swedish airports declined in all months of in 2019.

- The United Kingdom, the most visited destination in Northern Europe, reported 2% growth in international arrivals through September 2019. According to the Office for National Statistics, international arrivals from North America and other regions outside Europe increased in July to September 2019, while visits from Europe slightly declined. Outbound from the United Kingdom recorded flat growth through September 2019, compared to the same period last year. Between July to September 2019, trips by UK residents went up slightly with more spending abroad. Visits to North America and to 'other countries' (outside North America and Europe) increased, while visits to European countries remained unchanged.

International Tourist Arrivals by month



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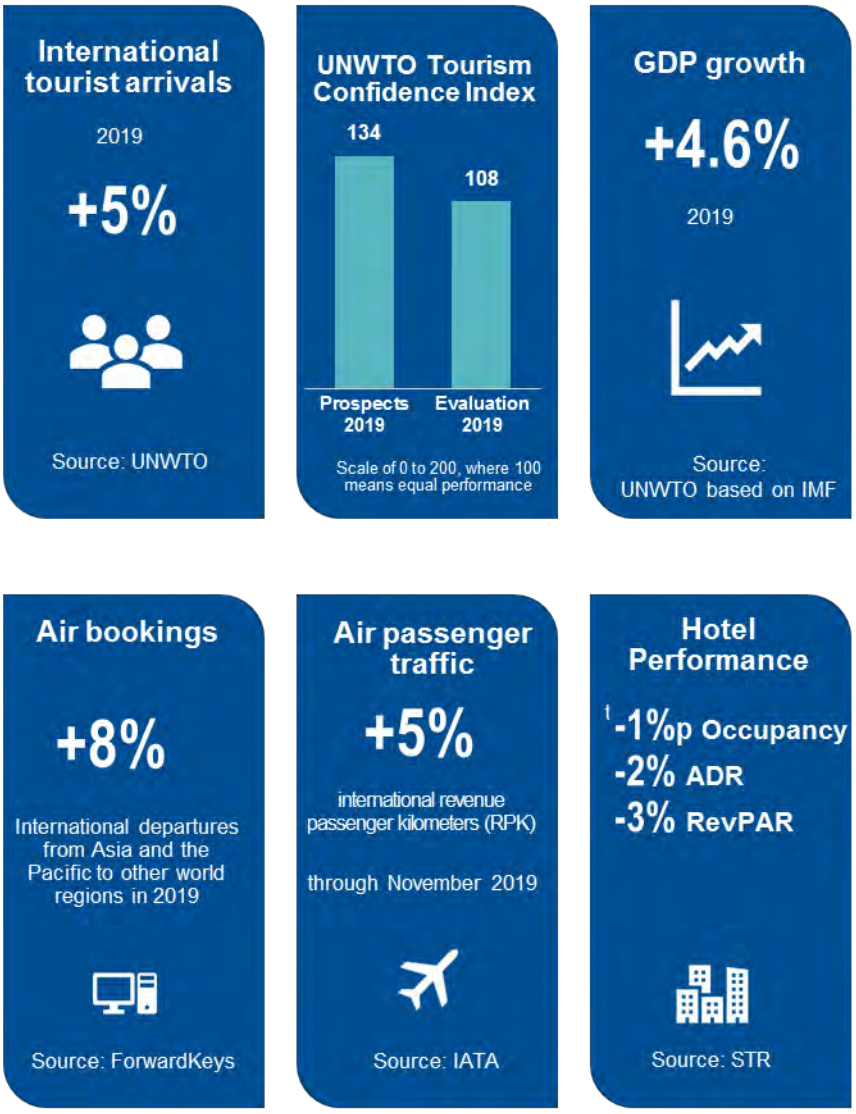
Asia and the Pacific

Chinese outbound travel continued to fuel results in many destinations

Asia and the Pacific (+5%) welcomed 364 million international arrivals in 2019, 25% of the world's total arrivals.

Growth was slower compared to the 7% increase recorded in 2018 as the region's performance weakened during the second half of 2019, particularly in North East Asia.

Overall, results were led by) and South-East Asia and South Asia (both +8%). Arrivals in Oceania grew 3% while North-East Asia showed a 2% increase.



- Chinese outbound travel continued to fuel growth in many destinations in the region and outside, 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.

Subregional analysis

- **South Asia** (+8%) achieved, together with South-East Asia, the fastest growth among Asian subregions though slower than the 2018's remarkable performance (+19%). Maldives recorded double-digit growth capitalizing on the increase in visitors 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 in arrivals but strong growth in receipts. International arrivals in Sri Lanka declined, though tourism is gradually recovering from Easter attacks.
- **South-East Asia** (+8%) recorded robust growth in 2019, with many destinations achieving double-digit rates. Myanmar led growth benefitting from a surge in Chinese visitors thanks to visa facilitation and enhanced air connectivity. Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, Timor-Leste and Vietnam enjoyed solid results. Among the larger destinations, Malaysia continued to rebound with an increase in numbers

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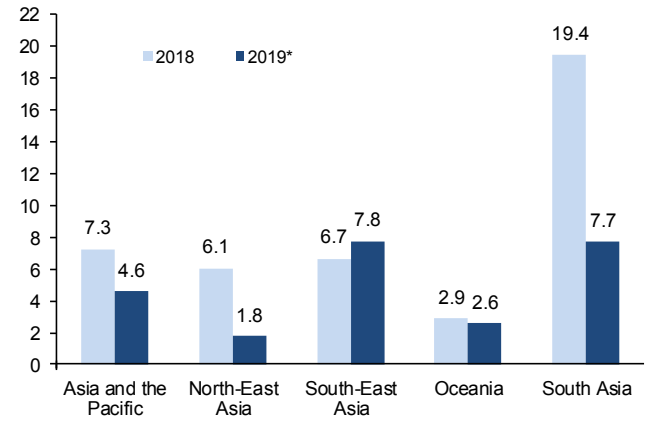
from short- and medium-haul markets. Thailand, the subregion's largest destination, showed slower growth after several years of solid performance partly due a strong currency. The destination saw weaker growth from China, its main source market, but an increase in arrivals from India and Russia. Indonesia and Singapore reported positive figures.

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

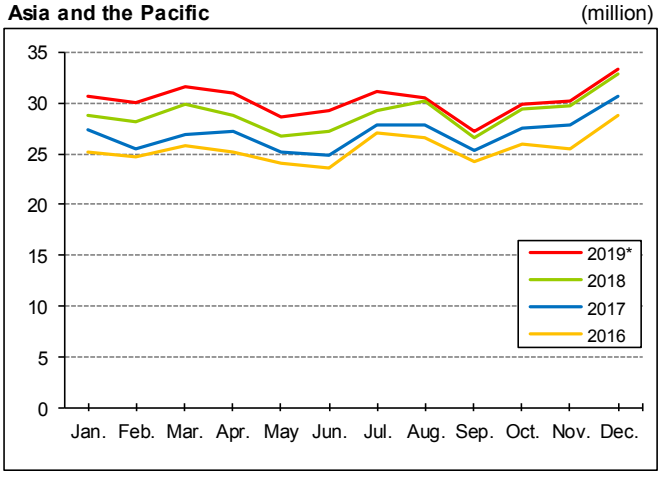


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © * Provisional data

- Growth in **Oceania** (+3%) 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.
- **North-East Asia** saw a 2% increase in 2019, weighed down by the decline in arrivals in Hong Kong (China). The Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong suffered a sharp drop in arrivals from mainland China amid protests taking place during the second half of the year. According to the Hong Kong Tourism Board, visitors from mainland China plummeted in October (-46%), month of the Chinese Golden Week, and November and December (-57% each).
- The Republic of Korea led results in North-East Asia, thanks to increased visitors from China and South-East Asian markets. Mongolia showed continued strong growth in arrivals, fueled by robust demand from China and Russia. Taiwan (province of China) recorded a solid increase, offsetting the drop in arrivals from China in the last months of the year with more visitors from Japan. Arrivals in Macao (China) decelerated in the second half of the year, due to weaker growth in the overnight visitors segment as well as in visitors from mainland China, the Republic of Korea and Hong Kong (China).
- Japan's inbound tourism grew at a comparatively more moderate pace through November following several years of strong growth. The destination welcomed more visitors from top source markets China, Hong Kong (China) and Taiwan (province of China), but suffered a sharp decline from the Republic of Korea. The strong typhoons Faxai and Hagibis that hit Japan in September and October also disrupted at some extent inbound tourist flows. By contrast, the 2019 Rugby World Cup boosted international arrivals into the destination in September and it is expected that the Tokyo 2020 Summer Olympic also sees an increase visitors and spending. The campaign 'Your Japan 2020' was recently launched to enhance the experience of tourists visiting the country this year.
- 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.

International Tourist Arrivals by month

Asia and the Pacific (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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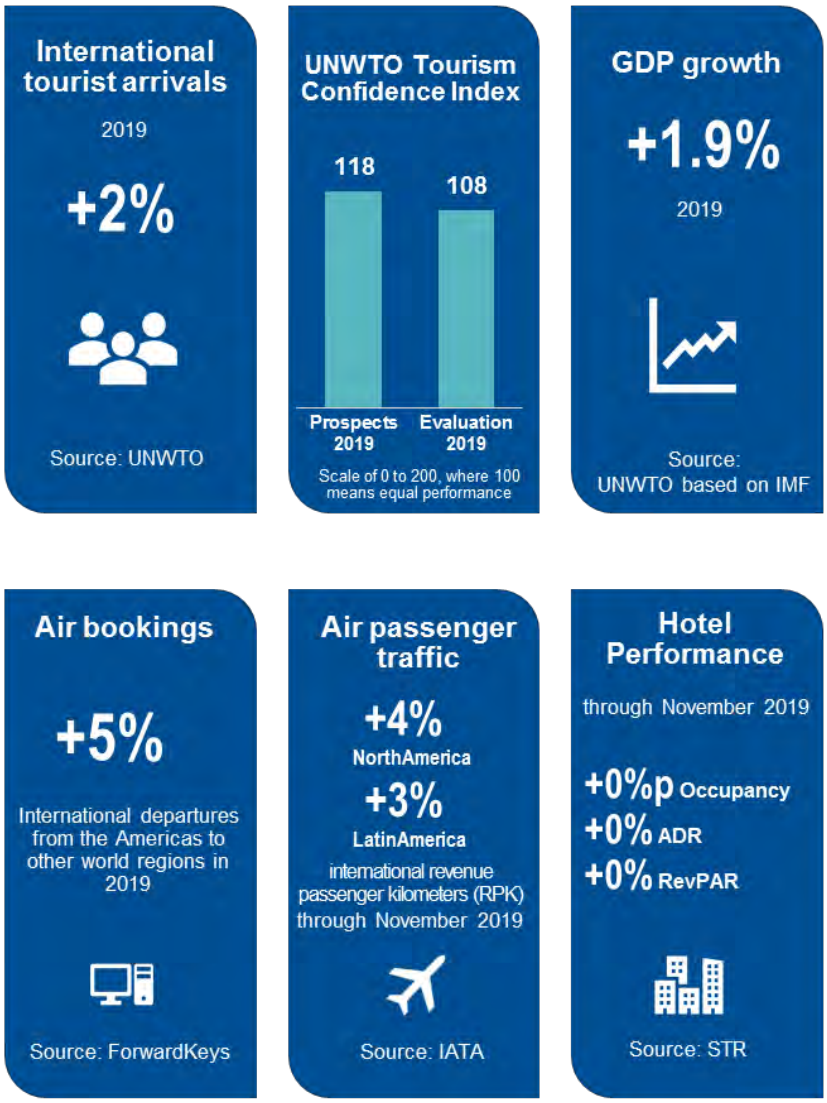
The Americas

Mixed picture across destinations

The Americas showed a 2% increase to reach 220 million international tourist arrivals, with a mixed picture across destinations.

The Caribbean (+5%) enjoyed the highest growth as many island destinations consolidated recovery from the 2017 hurricanes. North America grew 3% in arrivals while Central America (+2%) was in line with the region's average. Arrivals in South America were down 3% partly due to a decline in outbound travel from Argentina and social and political turmoil in the subregion. Strong US outbound travel continues to fuel arrivals in many countries across the region.



Subregional analysis

- In the **Caribbean** (+5%), many smaller island destinations saw double-digit growth in 2019 compared to the same period in 2018, reflecting a solid recovery from the impacts of the strong hurricanes occurred in late 2017. Dominica, 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 through August, while Bahamas continued to grow at double-digit despite the severe floodings ocurred in September. Jamaica enjoyed continued solid growth benefitting from increased US visitor numbers, while tourism to Cuba was affected by travel restrictions from the United States and the collapse of Thomas Cook.
- The Dominican Republic, the subregion's most visited destination, recorded a slight decline in international arrivals. 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 and Canada. The slow demand from some European and South America markets and the failure of Thomas Cook in September also weighed on the results. The destination keeps attracting new investments and plans to open new hotels in 2020.
- **North America** (+3%) showed mixed results, with strong growth 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 November, with increased tourist flows from Canada and other countries from the region. After a slow start of the year, Canada achieved strong

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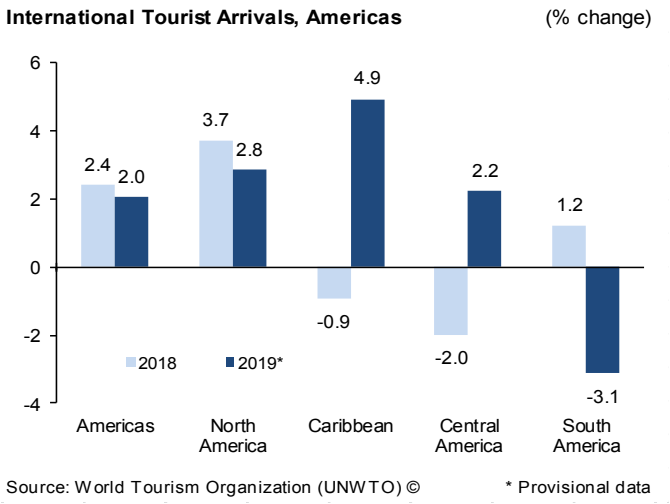
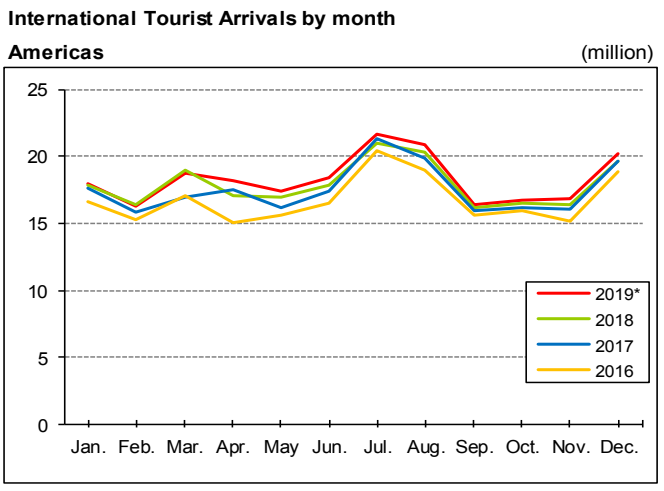
results through October, thanks to a favorable currency and a surge in arrivals from North American and European markets, though less visitors from China amid diplomatic tensions.



- Inbound data for the United States available through October shows a slight decline overall. Arrivals from its main source markets, Canada and Mexico, went down. Growth in arrivals from top overseas markets the United Kingdom and Japan continued to offset declines from several key markets such as China and the Republic of Korea. A strong US dollar is making the destination less affordable for some markets and visa issuance has slowed travel from Asia and Latin America, according to the *UNWTO Panel of Experts*.
- **Central America** achieved a 2% increase in arrivals, recovering from the 2019 drop, with uneven results across destinations. Costa Rica, the subregion's most visited destination, posted solid results through November, while Belize, Honduras and El Salvador grew above average. Nicaragua showed a double-digit rebound in the second and third quarters, following a sharp drop in arrivals in the first quarter amid political tensions. Guatemala and Panama posted more modest results.
- International arrivals to **South America** were down 3% in 2019, with mixed performance throughout the year. After a decline in the first quarter of 2019, the subregion picked up in the second quarter but international arrivals fell again through the remainder of the year. 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 (-30% spending in real terms through Q3), impacting neighboring destinations such as Paraguay, Chile and Uruguay. Spending from major source market Brazil has also seen a decline through November, 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. Peru recorded a slight increase in arrivals weighed down by fewer visitors from Chile.
- Political turmoil and social protests emerging in the region between September and October took a toll on inbound tourism in several countries. Chile saw a steep decline in arrivals amid protests which led to the cancellation of major international events COP25 and APEC to be held in Santiago de Chile. 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-November.
- 2019 arrivals data for Brazil is not yet available, though growth in international tourism receipts was flat through November. Brazil announced visa exemptions in June to tourists from Australia, Canada, Japan and United States which is said to have yield results from these markets already.



Africa

70 million tourist arrivals mark hit for the first time

International arrivals in Africa reached 71 million, growing an estimated 4%.

North Africa showed 9% strong growth for the second year in a row while arrivals in Subsaharan Africa grew +1%.

International tourist arrivals
2019
+4%
Source: UNWTO

UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index
153
121
Prospects 2019
Evaluation 2019
Scale of 0 to 200, where 100 means equal performance

GDP growth
+2.9%
2019
Source: UNWTO based on IMF

Air bookings
+3%
International departures from Africa to other world regions in 2019
Source: ForwardKeys

Air passenger traffic
+5%
international revenue passenger kilometers (RPK)
through November 2019
Source: IATA

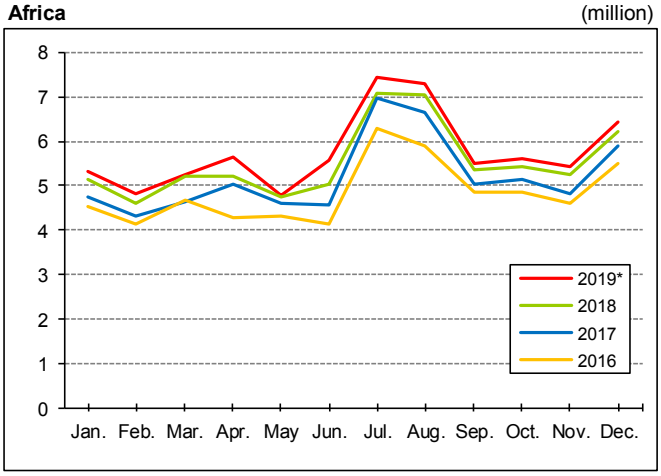
Hotel Performance
through November 2019
+0%p Occupancy
+1% ADR
+1% RevPAR
Data only for Southern Africa
Source: STR

Subregional analysis

- In **North Africa** (+9%), arrivals in Tunisia continued to grow at double-digit and tourism receipts followed the same trend fuelled by a strong increase from the French market. Morocco, the most visited African destination, grew 6%.
- In **Subsaharan Africa** (+1%), island destinations 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 October. South Africa, the subregion's most visited destination, recorded a slight decrease through October 2019, though visa facilitation measures and destination marketing efforts are expected to spur tourist arrivals in 2020.

International Tourist Arrivals by month

Africa (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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Middle East

Fastest growth rate among world regions

The Middle East achieved the fastest growth rate (+8%) among world regions in 2019 and welcomed 64 million international tourist arrivals.

The region saw four strong quarters, with positive results across all destinations reporting data.

A strong winter season, as well an increase in demand during Eid al-Fitr and the Hajj contributed to the region's performance.

International tourist arrivals
2019
+8%
Source: UNWTO

UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index
138 (Prospects 2019)
121 (Evaluation 2019)
Scale of 0 to 200, where 100 means equal performance

GDP growth
+2.0%
2019
Source: UNWTO based IMF

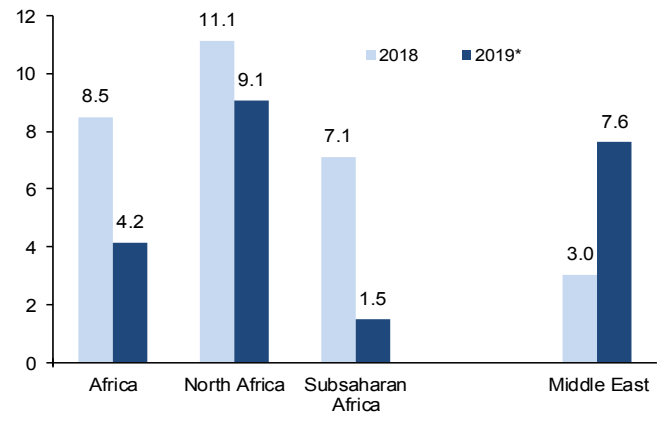
Air bookings
+3%
International departures from the Middle East to other world regions in 2019
Source: ForwardKeys

Air passenger traffic
+2%
international revenue passenger kilometers (RPK)
through November 2019
Source: IATA

Hotel Performance
through November 2019
+2%p Occupancy
-7% ADR
-5% RevPAR
Source: STR

- Saudi Arabia rebounded from the previous years' decreases at double-digit through November, with a particularly busy summer season. The Kingdom put in place a new e-visa or visa upon arrival scheme to ease the entry to around 50 countries as well as a new strong marketing and events campaign
- The emirate of Dubai (United Arab Emirates) saw an increase of visitors between January-November, particularly during the summer months. India, the emirate's top market, as well as Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and China fueled much of this growth. Looking ahead, Dubai Expo 2020 is set to welcome more than 25 million visitors from 192 countries across the six-month event, starting in October 2020.
- International arrivals in Qatar, the most open visa country in the Middle East, grew at double-digit through November, building on visa facilitation measures to attract long-haul markets. The preparations of the 2022 FIFA World Cup also contributed to the influx of foreign tourists in the country.

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



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

- 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

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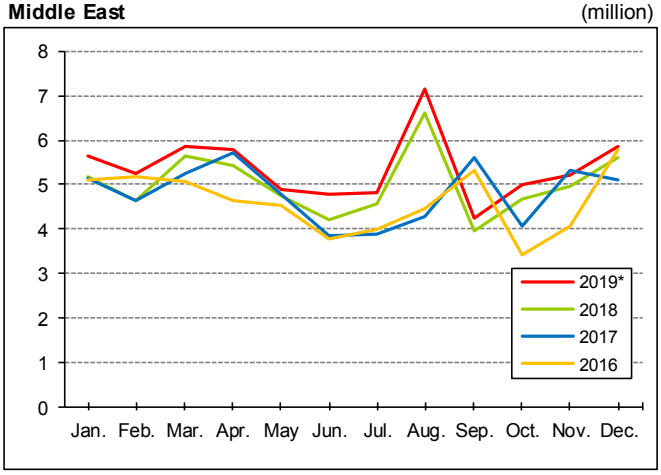
half of the year points to a continuation of strong growth (+20%). Egypt's tourism has enjoyed a remarkable rebound in the past two years, with a particular surge in arrivals from Germany. The country will open the Grand Egyptian Museum in 2020.

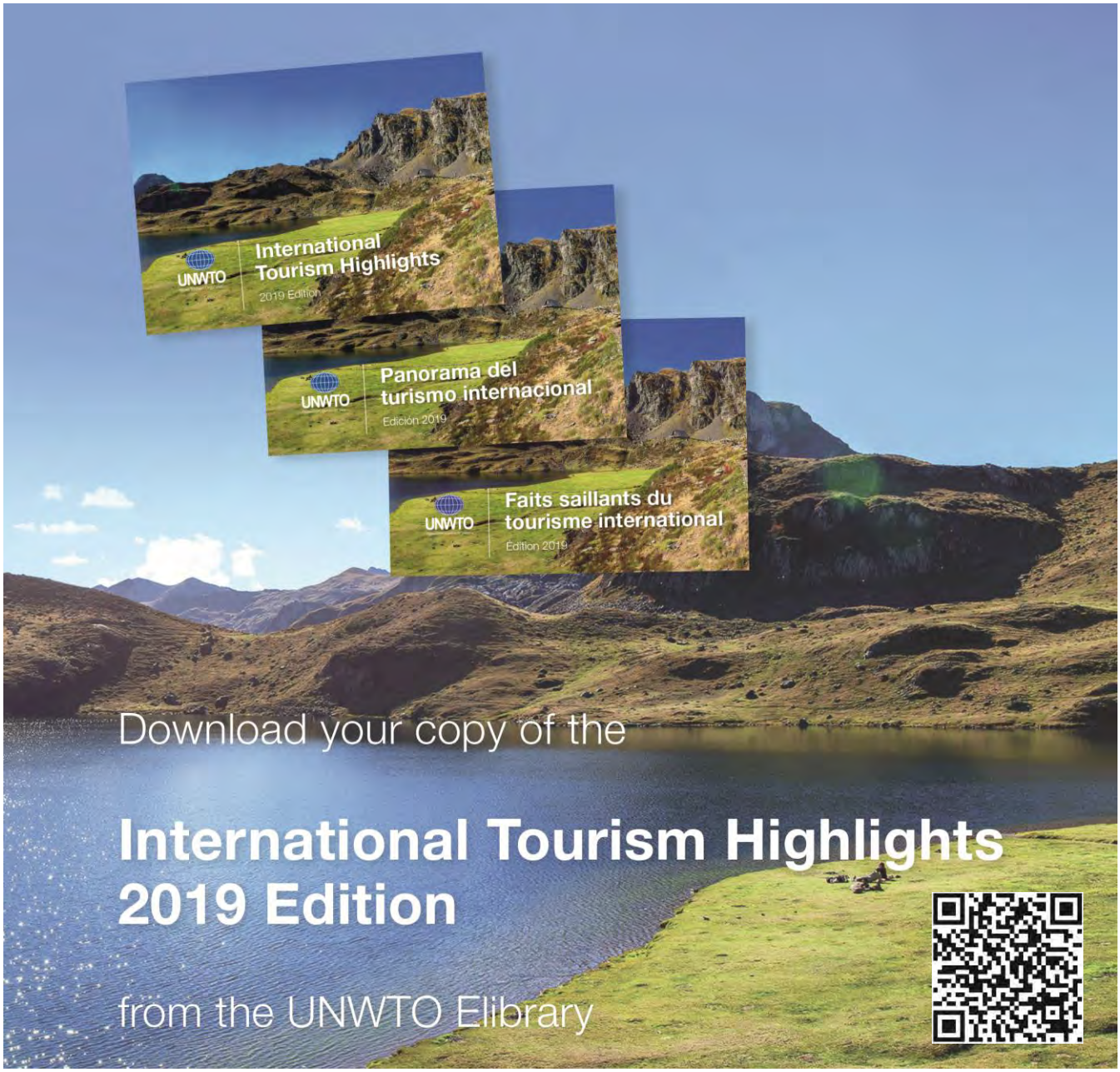
- Arrivals in Oman picked up robustly through September, building on visa facilitation and new tourism infrastructure.
- Jordan also posted solid growth in 2019 helped by increased connectivity to European and Russian markets, while Lebanon's positive performance up to September was partly affected by political protests starting in October..

International Tourist Arrivals by month

Middle East (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©



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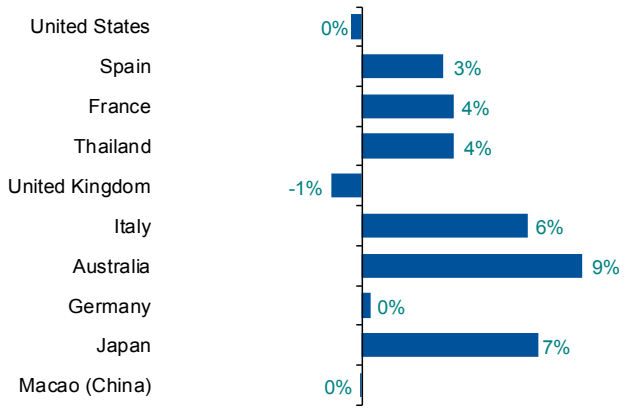
Top tourism earners and spenders, January- November 2019

Mixed results in tourism earnings

- Data reported so far by the world's top tourism earners point to an increase in international tourism receipts across most regions, though results are uneven and slightly weaker than in 2018.
- Results are mixed among the world's top ten destinations, with Australia (+9%), Japan (+7%) and Italy (+6%) posting the highest growth. France, Thailand and Spain also saw an increase in receipts, while growth was flat in Germany, the United States and Macao (China). Receipts declined in the United Kingdom.
- 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 (+16%) all in their third year of recovery after the 2016 declines, as well as Greece (+13%). 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 month of 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 Philippines (+23%) posted the highest increase this period, followed by the Republic of Korea (+16%) which enjoyed its second straight year of double-digit growth. Vietnam and Taiwan (pr. of China) also recorded double-digit growth in earnings. Robust growth was also posted by Australia, India, Malaysia and Japan.
- 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 strong 16% increase in international tourism receipts , in line with the upward trend in arrivals and following a major promotional campaign this year.

International Tourism Receipts, 2019 YTD*

World's Top 10 Earners (real % change over same period of 2018)



Source: UNWTO

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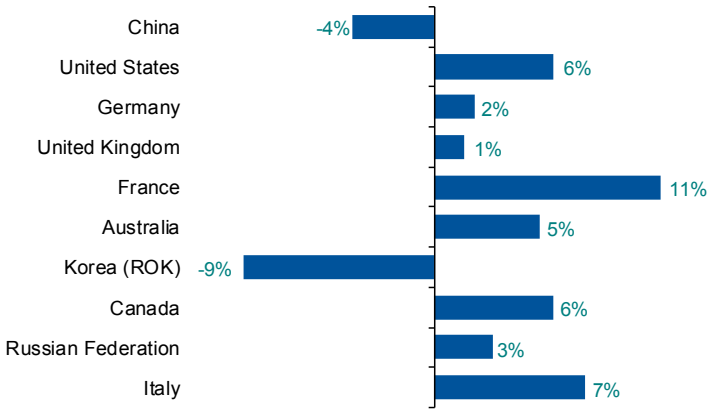
Uneven demand from major source markets

- Global demand for international travel continued to rise in 2019 based on data from the world's top tourism spenders reported up to November. Growth was led by France, the United States, Italy, India and some European markets, though growth was more uneven than a year ago.
- Large emerging markets China, Brazil, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Mexico and Argentina reported declines in international tourism expenditure, while the Russian Federation saw a modest 3% increase, reflecting weaker economic conditions. By contrast, India posted a healthy 10% growth through September.
- 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.
- The United States (+6%), the world's second largest spender, led growth in absolute terms in the nine months through November 2019, supported by a strong dollar, which appreciated by 5% against the euro .
- France (+11%) 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 Portugal (+17%), Spain (+10%), Italy (+7%) and the Netherlands (+7%) also posted robust expenditure growth, while Germany spent 2% and the United Kingdom 1% more.
- 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.

International Tourism Expenditure, 2019 YTD*

World's Top 10 Spenders (real % change over same period of 2018)



Source: UNWTO

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.

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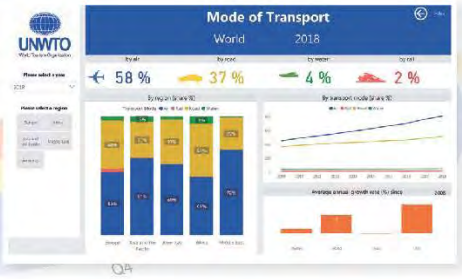
UNWTO Global Tourism Dashboard

The first truly global dashboard for tourism insights and data.



Consult the tourism dashboard at: www.unwto.org/unwto-tourism-dashboard

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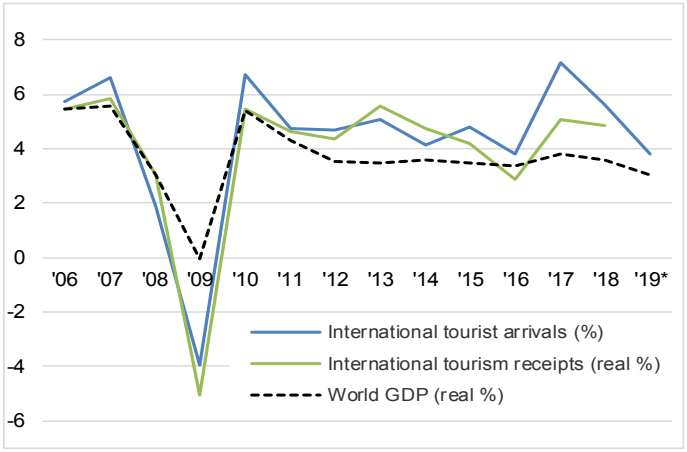
Outlook for 2020

Since the global economic crisis of 2009, international tourism has seen ten straight years of sustained, and sometimes remarkable growth, with an average 5% per year increase in arrivals through 2019. International tourism outperformed global GDP every year in terms of arrivals, and nine out of ten years in terms of international tourism receipts, reflecting the sector's resilience and potential.

In 2019 international arrivals grew at a more modest pace of 3.8%, affected by the global economic slowdown and trade tensions. The world economy slowed to 3.0% in 2019, the lowest rate since the global economic crisis, according to the October 2019 World Economic Outlook by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). International tourist arrivals grew within the UNWTO forecast range of 3% to 4% reported in January 2019.

Growth in interational tourism and world GDP (%)



Source: UNWTO and IMF * Provisional data

Economic projections for 2020 point to 3.4% growth in world output, a modest improvement from 2019, despite mixed prospects across regions and risks skewed to the downside. The recently published World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) 2020 by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) also points to a slight upturn in global growth, from 2.3% in 2019 to 2.5% in 2020, based on market exchange rates.[1]

However, a variety of risks persist in 2020, including policy uncertainty, trade tensions, social unrest, the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, and risks to financial stability. High levels of government and corporate debt represent a financial vulnerability in many countries, while record-low interest rates have reduced the room for manoeuvre in case of an economic downturn. Exchange rate movements may have an impact in the choice of destinations as was the case in 2019. The same is true for the impact of natural disasters and other risks associated with climate change which increasingly affect our planet.

International arrivals forecast to grow 3% to 4% in 2020.

Based on the economic outlook and current trends in international tourism, international arrivals are forecast to grow at the same level of 3% to 4% in 2020. This forecast is supported by the UNWTO Confidence Index, which reveals comparable expectations by industry experts. This cautiously optimistic outlook is contingent on economic conditions remaining mostly unchanged, and major risks not materializing.

By regions, the forecast is in line with that of 2019, given similar conditions and business sentiment. Europe is expected to record 3% to 4% growth in international arrivals in 2020, after a 4% increase in 2019. Asia and the Pacific is forecast to grow 5% to 6%, with still much growth potential in some destinations, despite a foreseeable slowdown in the Chinese economy. Arrivals in the Americas are expected to increase 2% to 3%, in line with the 2% growth rate of 2019.

In Africa arrivals are projected to grow 3% to 5% in 2020, after a 4% increase last year, according to limited available data. Prospects for the Middle East point again to 4% to 6% growth, following a stronger than expected 8% increase in 2019. In both these regions the projections contain a larger degree of uncertainty due to higher volatility and more limited data. (See forecast table in page 4).

The UNWTO Confidence Index supports these positive, though cautious expectations, with 47% of experts pointing to 'better' or 'much better' results in 2020 than in 2019, while 43% expect similar results.

1 The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) calculates growth of world output based on market exchange rates, while the International Monetary Fund (IMF) uses purchasing power parity (PPP) weights

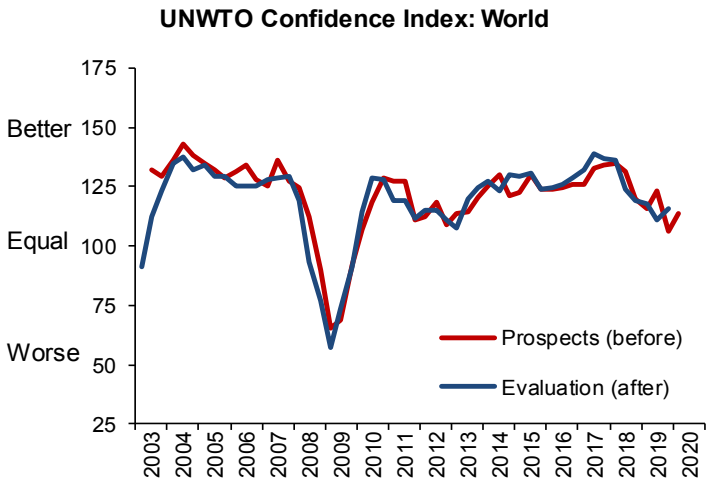
UNWTO Confidence Index

Confidence levels for 2020 remain positive.

- After yet another strong year 2019, confidence in global tourism continues to be positive according to the latest UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index survey.
- On a scale of 0 to 200, the Panel evaluated tourism performance in 2019 with a score of 121, in line with the expectations expressed at the beginning of the year (122).
- For 2020, experts expect a similar rate of growth, rating the prospects with an overall score of 121.

Prospects and Evaluation

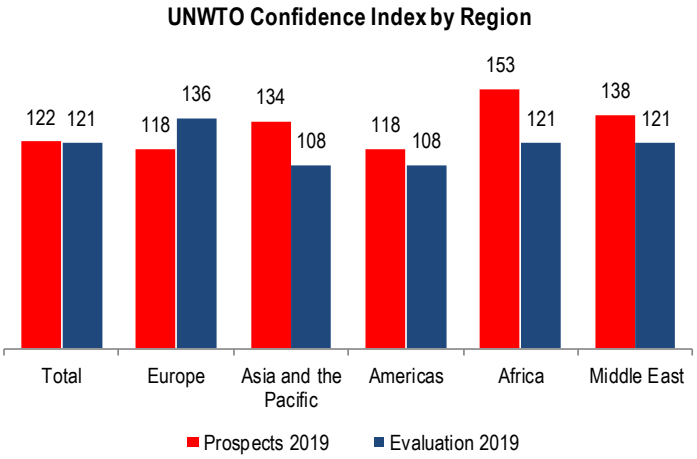
- Half of respondents (53%) considered tourism performance in 2019 to have been better than what they expected at the beginning of the year, though confidence levels continue to slow down further compared to the previous year.
- For 2020, confidence levels continue to slow down with less than half of respondents (47%) expecting a better performance. Meanwhile 43% of respondents are expecting performance to remain the same as in 2019.



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Evaluation of 2019: Another positive year with yet mixed performances across regions

- UNWTO's Panel of Experts gave tourism performance in 2019 a positive rating of 121, in line with the prospects expressed at the beginning of the year.
- While all regions rated the year 2019 positively, results compared to the prospects expressed at the beginning of the year were rather mixed across regions. While Europe exceeded its expectations for 2019, experts from Asia and the Pacific, the Americas, Africa and the Middle East evaluated 2019 less favorably than initially expected.



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Regional Insights

- By region, experts in Europe (136) were the most positive about the past year, rating 2019 an astonishing 18 points higher than their rather cautious prospects expressed at the beginning of the year.
- Experts in Africa (121) were also positive about the past year, yet they rated the performance in the region with a score much lower than their very high prospects at the beginning of the year.
- Experts in the Middle East rated 2019 at 121, 17 points lower than expected at the beginning of the year despite very positive results across destinations.
- Meanwhile, experts in the Americas (108) rated the performance of 2019 somewhat lower than their expectations at the beginning of the year. Ongoing economic uncertainty in some markets continues to dampen confidence, according to experts from the region.
- Experts in Asia and the Pacific (108) also evaluated the past year lower than initially expected, as a result of mixed performance in some markets.

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Growth expected to continue at sustainable pace in 2020

- Experts continue to be positive but cautious about 2020, rating the prospects with an overall score of 122, at the same level as they did a year ago, well below the prospects recorded in the previous decade.
- By region, experts in the Middle East (136) continue to be optimistic this year, after an already positive performance in 2019.
- Experts from Africa (125) are also optimistic about 2020, especially in North Africa where growth continues to be strong.
- In Asia and the Pacific (132), the market sentiment is positive, but continues to be more moderate than in previous years. Recent natural disasters in some destinations and the ongoing trade issues between China and the United States have weighed on Asia's prospects.
- Experts in Europe (122) expect growth for 2020, but at a slower pace compared to the extraordinary growth witnessed across many destinations in the region in recent years.
- Respondents from the Americas (110) are also still rather cautious for 2020 as uncertainties in some outbound markets in the region continue to have an impact on intraregional travel.

The UNWTO Confidence Index

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

The UNWTO Secretariat's aim is to continuously expand and improve the Panel sample. Experts interested in participating in the survey are kindly invited to contact us at **unwtopanel@unwto.org**.

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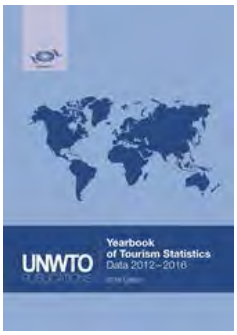
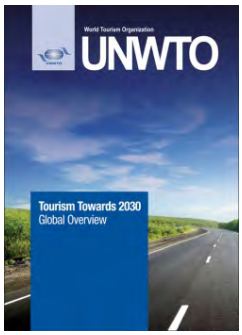
UNWTO Publications

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

International Tourism Highlights, 2019 Edition



Compendium of Tourism Statistics Yearbook of Tourism Statistics



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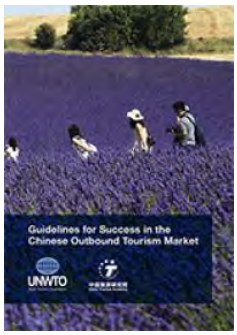


Guidelines for Success in the Chinese Outbound Tourism Market (2019)

Exploring Health Tourism (2018)

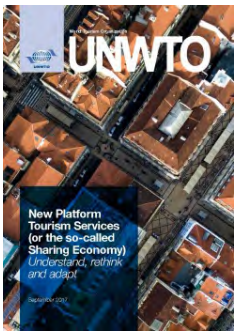
The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Outbound Travel Market (2018)

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)

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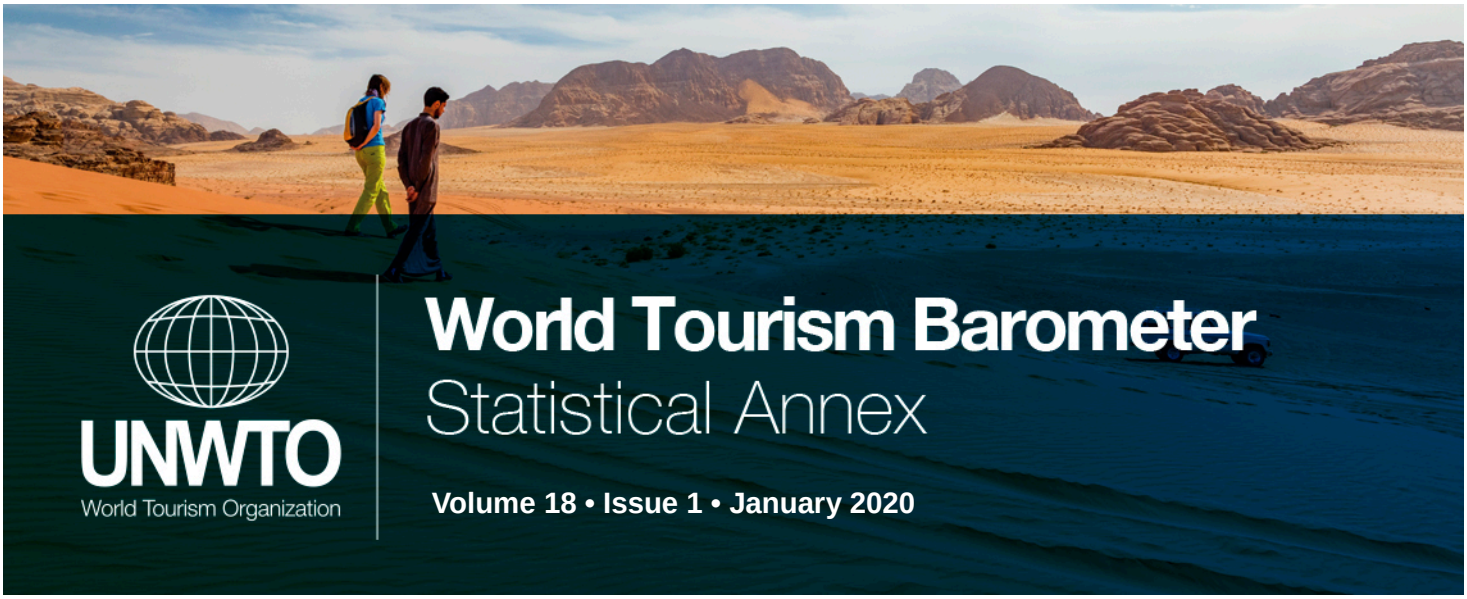

World Tourism Barometer
Statistical Annex

UNWTO World Tourism Organization

Volume 18 • Issue 1 • January 2020

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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
Q2: April, May, June
Q3: July, August, September
Q4: October, November, December

T1: From January to April
T2: From May to August
T3: From Sept. to 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-24.

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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.

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 mid-January 2020.

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* with more comprehensive results is scheduled to be published on May 2020.

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

					Share	Change		Monthly/quarterly data series: % change over same period of previous year									
				(million)	(%)		(%)	2019*									
	2010	2017	2018	2019*	2019*	18/17	19*/18	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
World	**952**	**1,332**	**1,407**	**1,461**	**100**	**5.6**	**3.8**	**3.3**	**5.4**	**3.5**	**2.8**	**3.5**	**3.1**	**4.2**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**2.4**
Advanced economies[1]	*515*	*732*	*761*	*776*	*53.1*	*4.1*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*4.0*	*2.0*	*-1.0*	*1.8*	*0.9*	*3.7*	*-0.4*	*-1.1*	*-1.6*
Emerging economies[1]	*437*	*600*	*646*	*685*	*46.9*	*7.6*	*6.1*	*4.7*	*7.3*	*5.7*	*6.9*	*5.9*	*6.1*	*4.8*	*7.7*	*6.9*	*6.1*
By UNWTO regions:																	
Europe	***487.0***	***676.6***	***716.1***	***742.3***	***50.8***	***5.8***	***3.7***	***2.3***	***4.8***	***3.7***	***3.3***	***2.5***	***3.6***	***5.2***	***3.8***	***3.5***	***2.3***
Northern Europe	57.0	79.1	78.7	79.6	5.4	-0.6	1.1	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.2	1.6	4.0	2.1	1.0	-0.8	0.2
Western Europe	154.4	192.7	200.2	203.8	14.0	3.9	1.8	-1.7	4.7	2.5	0.1	-0.5	0.0	10.4	0.6	1.9	-2.1
Central/Eastern Eur.	98.6	136.9	148.5	154.3	10.6	8.5	3.9	4.9	4.5	2.5	4.7	2.1	3.3	2.2	4.7	4.3	5.0
Southern/Medit. Eur.	177.1	267.9	288.8	304.6	20.8	7.8	5.5	5.1	6.1	5.1	5.7	5.0	6.0	4.2	5.8	5.9	5.2
- of which EU-28	382.4	540.5	562.4	577.2	39.5	4.1	2.6	1.6	3.6	2.7	2.1	1.1	2.5	4.9	2.4	2.6	1.1
Asia and the Pacific	***208.2***	***324.1***	***347.7***	***363.6***	***24.9***	***7.3***	***4.6***	***6.3***	***7.4***	***3.2***	***1.7***	***6.3***	***0.7***	***2.7***	***2.1***	***1.7***	***1.3***
North-East Asia	111.5	159.5	169.2	172.2	11.8	6.1	1.8	8.2	8.1	-1.0	-7.3	5.5	-5.9	-2.6	-5.7	-8.4	-7.7
South-East Asia	70.5	120.6	128.6	138.6	9.5	6.7	7.8	4.3	6.3	8.5	12.1	7.3	8.8	9.4	12.4	12.7	11.3
Oceania	11.5	16.6	17.1	17.5	1.2	2.9	2.6	-0.3	3.6	3.0	4.2	2.1	4.6	2.3	2.7	3.1	6.0
South Asia	14.7	27.5	32.8	35.3	2.4	19.4	7.7	9.6	10.1	4.8	7.2	8.4	2.2	4.1	7.3	11.0	3.6
Americas	***150.3***	***210.7***	***215.7***	***220.1***	***15.1***	***2.4***	***2.0***	***-0.6***	***4.0***	***2.3***	***2.5***	***2.8***	***2.3***	***1.6***	***1.9***	***2.4***	***3.0***
North America	99.5	137.1	142.2	146.2	10.0	3.7	2.8	-1.1	3.5	3.6	4.9	4.3	2.9	3.7	5.0	4.8	4.8
Caribbean	19.5	26.0	25.8	27.1	1.9	-0.9	4.9	15.1	8.1	-3.9	-0.7	-3.5	-2.4	-6.7	-3.6	0.1	0.6
Central America	7.8	11.1	10.9	11.1	0.8	-2.0	2.2	-2.1	5.5	3.5	3.0	5.2	2.2	3.0	1.2	3.1	4.2
South America	23.5	36.4	36.9	35.7	2.4	1.2	-3.1	-7.8	2.9	-0.2	-4.4	0.3	2.9	-3.9	-7.7	-5.0	-1.6
Africa	***50.4***	***63.0***	***68.4***	***71.2***	***4.9***	***8.5***	***4.2***	***2.9***	***6.2***	***4.0***	***3.5***	***5.5***	***3.7***	***2.6***	***3.3***	***3.9***	***3.4***
North Africa	19.7	21.7	24.1	26.3	1.8	11.1	9.1	9.0	11.8	8.7	7.0	12.4	4.0	10.2	8.5	6.9	5.6
Subsaharan Africa	30.7	41.3	44.3	44.9	3.1	7.1	1.5	0.2	3.0	0.4	1.8	-0.8	3.4	-1.7	0.5	2.6	2.3
Middle East	***56.1***	***57.7***	***59.4***	***63.9***	***4.4***	***3.0***	***7.6***	***8.2***	***7.3***	***7.1***	***5.6***	***5.2***	***8.1***	***7.5***	***7.1***	***5.2***	***4.6***

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO, January 2020)

* 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

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International Tourism by (Sub)region

	International Tourism Receipts										International Tourist Arrivals				
	Change (%)			USD		per	EUR		per	Share			Change		Share
	Local currencies, constant prices			(billion)		arrival	(billion)		arrival	(%)	(million)		(%)		(%)
	16/15	17/16	18*/17	2017	2018*	2018*	2017	2018*	2018*	2018*	2017	2018*	17/16	18*/17	2018*
World	**2.9**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**1,350**	**1,462**	**1,040**	**1,195**	**1,238**	**880**	**100**	**1,332**	**1,407**	**7.2**	**5.6**	**100**
Advanced economies[1]	2.2	3.7	4.1	875	946	1,240	774	801	1,050	64.7	732	761	6.5	4.1	54.1
Emerging economies[1]	4.2	7.6	6.3	475	515	800	421	436	680	35.3	600	646	8.0	7.6	45.9
By UNWTO regions:															
Europe	***2.0***	***7.0***	***4.8***	***520.3***	***570.5***	***800***	***460.5***	***483.1***	***670***	***39.0***	***676.6***	***716.1***	***8.8***	***5.8***	***50.9***
Northern Europe	8.1	4.5	3.2	87.6	94.7	1,200	77.5	80.2	1,020	6.5	79.1	78.7	6.9	-0.6	5.6
Western Europe	-0.6	3.3	3.2	164.7	180.5	900	145.8	152.8	760	12.3	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	148.5	6.2	8.5	10.6
Southern/Medit. Europe	0.1	11.3	5.7	207.2	226.9	790	183.5	192.1	670	15.5	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	32.9	540.5	562.4	7.9	4.1	40.0
Asia and the Pacific	***4.2***	***4.4***	***9.0***	***396.1***	***442.2***	***1,270***	***350.6***	***374.4***	***1,080***	***30.3***	***324.1***	***347.7***	***5.7***	***7.3***	***24.7***
North-East Asia	0.2	-1.2	11.6	168.1	193.1	1,140	148.8	163.5	970	13.2	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	3,030	4.2	16.6	17.1	6.1	2.9	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***	***0.7***	***329.1***	***338.2***	***1,570***	***291.3***	***286.4***	***1,330***	***23.1***	***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	18.0	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	8.9	4.7	0.9	11.2	11.4	1,050	9.9	9.7	890	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	24.1	14.7	11.1	1.7
Subsaharan Africa	5.8	7.0	0.2	26.4	27.6	620	23.4	23.3	530	1.9	41.3	44.3	5.5	7.1	3.1
Middle East	***1.1***	***14.6***	***3.5***	***68.4***	***72.5***	***1,220***	***60.5***	***61.4***	***1,030***	***5.0***	***57.7***	***59.4***	***4.1***	***3.0***	***4.2***

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO, January 2020)

* 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.

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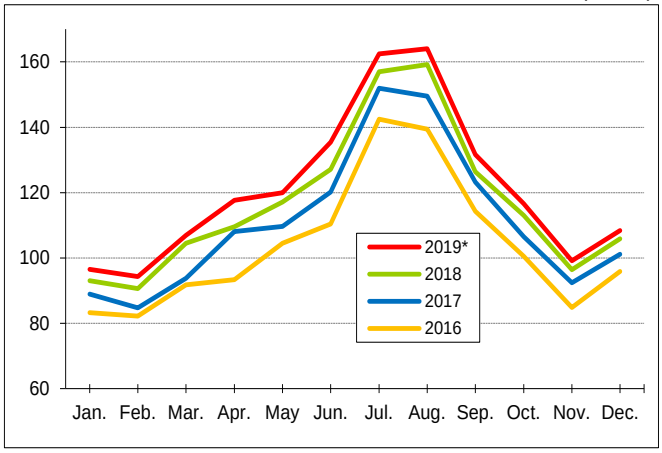
International Tourist Arrivals by month

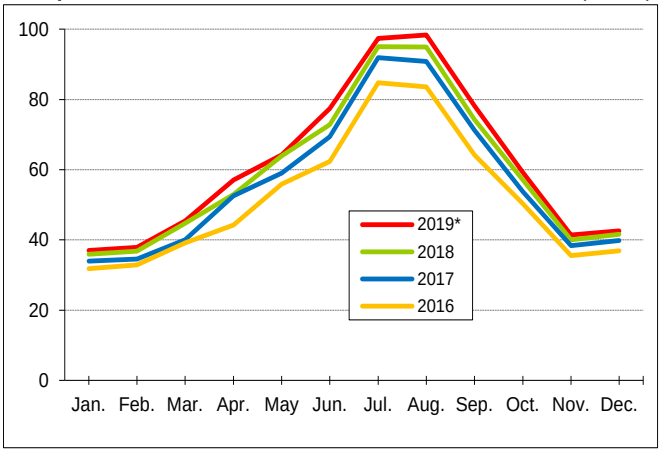
World (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month

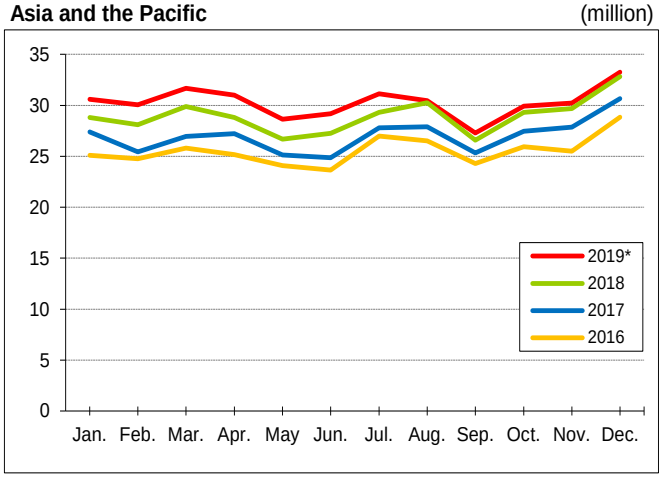
Europe (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month

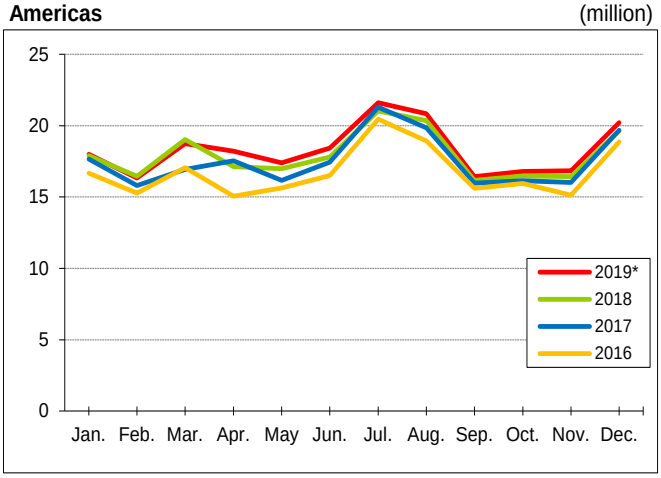
Asia and the Pacific (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month

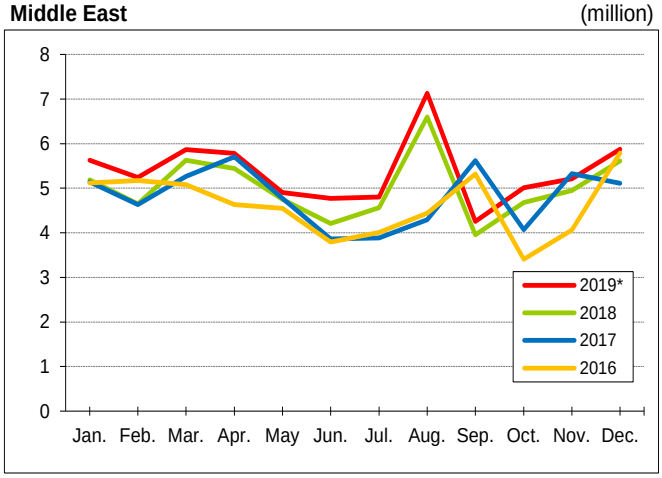
Americas (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month

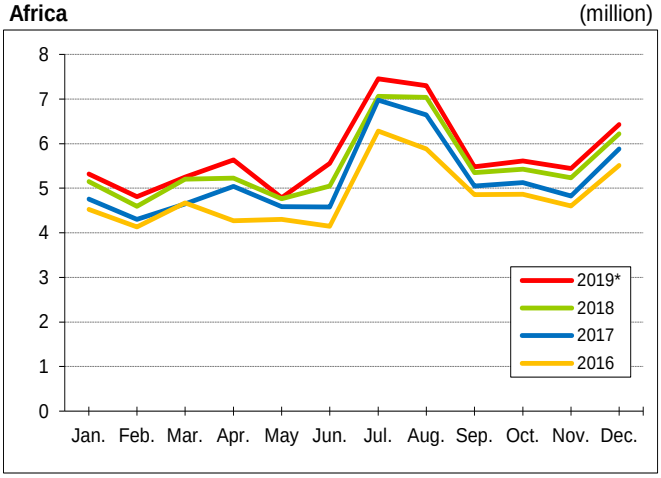
Middle East (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month

Africa (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

Rank '18	Rank '17		Series	(million) 2010	2017	2018*	Change (%) 17/16	18*/17	Series	Percentage change over same period of the previous year 2019* YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		World		**952**	**1332**	**1407**	**7.2**	**5.6**		**3.8**	**3.3**	**5.4**	**3.5**	**2.8**	**3.5**	**3.1**	**4.2**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**2.3**
1	1	France	TF	77.6	86.9	89.4	5.1	2.9	TCE	0.9	-5.5	3.0	3.0		-3.5	-2.4	20.9	-5.5		
2	2	Spain	TF	52.7	81.9	82.8	8.7	1.1	TF	1.2	3.7	2.3	-0.7		-1.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	2.8	
3	3	United States	TF	60.0	76.9	79.7	0.7	3.6	TF	-1.3	-4.5	-0.4	0.5		-0.9	0.4	2.3	-1.0		
4	4	China	TF	55.7	60.7	62.9	2.5	3.6	TF	7.4	6.9	7.8								
5	5	Italy	TF	43.6	58.3	61.6	11.2	5.7	TF	5.0	6.6	5.5	3.4		6.5	0.7	2.8	7.1		
6	8	Turkey	TF	31.4	37.6	45.8	24.1	21.7	TF	14.0	5.9	16.2	15.5		16.4	16.9	12.9	14.3	10.2	
7	6	Mexico	TF	23.3	39.3	41.3	12.0	5.1	TF	8.7	4.8	9.2	8.9		14.1	4.4	7.7	17.4	11.0	
8	9	Germany	TCE	26.9	37.5	38.9	5.2	3.8	TCE	1.4	0.6	2.8	0.8		2.9	0.7	-1.6	1.0		
9	10	Thailand	TF	15.9	35.6	38.2	9.4	7.3	TF	4.0	2.1	1.4	7.2	5.4	4.7	7.4	10.1	12.5	5.9	-0.1
10	7	United Kingdom	TF	28.3	37.7	36.3	5.1	-3.5	VF	1.7	0.9	-0.1	3.9		1.5	7.1	2.8			
11	12	Japan	VF	8.6	28.7	31.2	19.4	8.7	VF	2.8	5.7	3.6	2.8		5.6	-2.2	5.2	-5.5	-0.4	
12	11	Austria	TCE	22.0	29.5	30.8	4.8	4.6	TCE	3.0	-1.1	9.7	2.5	3.0	1.9	4.9	-0.1	9.2	0.2	-0.1
13	14	Greece	TF	15.0	27.2	30.1	9.7	10.8	TF	3.7	7.8	-2.5	6.3		2.4	11.0	5.0	1.9		
14	13	Hong Kong (China)	TF	20.1	27.9	29.3	5.0	4.9	TF	-18.8	10.7	4.6	-30.9	-53.4	-5.3	-45.9	-41.6	-46.1	-56.6	-57.0
15	15	Malaysia	TF	24.6	25.9	25.8	-3.0	-0.4	TF	3.7	2.7	7.2	1.5		4.8	3.9	-4.8			
16	16	Russian Federation	VF	22.3	24.4	24.6	-0.7	0.7	VF	-0.9	-0.7	-2.3	0.1							
17	17	Portugal	TCE/TF	6.8	21.2	22.8	n/a	7.5	TCE	6.6	5.1	7.7	5.9		6.0	5.7	5.9	7.7		
18	18	Canada	TF	16.2	20.9	21.1	4.6	1.2	TF	5.0	-1.3	7.1	5.7		5.8	7.8	2.7	6.3		
19	19	Poland	TF	12.5	18.4	19.6	5.3	6.6	TF	9.0	8.3	9.5								
20	20	Netherlands	TCE	10.9	17.9	18.8	13.2	4.8	TCE	7.5	4.6	10.1	6.1		5.2	6.7	6.5	9.9		
21	21	Macao (China)	TF	11.9	17.3	18.5	9.9	7.2	TF	2.4	9.3	7.1	-1.2		4.7	-5.7	-2.3	-4.8	-11.4	
22	26	India	TF	5.8	15.5	17.4	6.7	12.1	TF	3.2	1.5	3.3	2.3		1.4	1.6	4.3	6.1	7.8	
23	24	Hungary	TF	9.5	15.8	17.2	3.5	8.7	TF	-4.4	3.9	-8.4	-5.7							
24	25	Croatia	TCE	9.0	15.6	16.6	13.7	6.7	TCE	4.2	4.7	7.4	2.2		-0.8	6.9	-1.3	12.2	4.6	
25	23	Utd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	7.4	15.8	15.9	6.2	0.8	THS(2)	4.9	2.2	4.6	6.9		6.1	6.7	7.9	9.2	5.6	
26	32	Vietnam	VF	5.0	12.9	15.5	29.1	19.9	VF	16.2	7.0	8.0	17.8	32.4	10.7	14.3	28.8	34.3	39.0	24.4
27	22	Saudi Arabia	TF	10.9	16.1	15.4	-10.1	-4.9	TF	7.8	13.5	3.7	7.6	6.3	0.8	9.5	7.5	7.6	6.3	5.4
28	30	Korea (ROK)	VF	8.8	13.3	15.3	-22.7	15.1	VF	14.4	14.1	19.3	14.5		15.4	14.0	14.2	8.4	7.9	
29	28	Singapore	TF	9.2	13.9	14.7	7.7	5.5	TF	2.1	0.5	1.7	3.9		4.1	3.1	4.6			
30	27	Ukraine	TF	21.2	14.4	14.2	6.0	-1.5	TF	-5.4	-7.5	-4.3	-5.0							
31	29	Czech Republic	TF	8.6	13.7	..	6.7	..	TCE	2.6	-0.2	4.8	2.3		3.4	3.6	-0.5			
32	31	Indonesia	VF/TF	7.0	12.9	13.4	16.9	3.5	VF	3.5	4.3	3.7	0.3		-4.1	3.1	2.1	4.9	11.5	
33	33	Denmark	TF	8.7	12.4	12.7	15.3	2.6	TCE(1)	1.0	-5.9	2.3	1.6		2.6	1.0	0.6	5.7	1.9	
34	34	Morocco	TF	9.3	11.3	12.3	9.8	8.3	TF	6.4	4.1	8.8			12.6	-1.1				
35	35	Switzerland	TF	8.6	11.1	11.7	7.0	5.2	THS	1.2	-0.8	3.9	-0.2		1.1	-2.3	0.9	3.8	0.2	
36	42	Egypt	VF	14.7	8.3	11.3	53.6	36.8	VF	21.1										
37	36	Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	5.6	10.7	11.1	0.5	3.0	VF	7.0	6.1	19.0	6.5	-1.8	15.9	8.1	-5.0	-2.2	-2.8	-0.5
38	37	Ireland	TF	7.1	10.3	10.9	2.4	5.7	TF*	1.5	5.5	2.4	0.1		-0.5	-1.0	2.1	2.5	-7.1	
39	38	South Africa	TF	8.1	10.3	10.5	2.4	1.8	TF	-2.2	-3.0	1.2	-4.2		-7.7	2.3	-7.4	-3.2		
40	39	Bulgaria	TF	6.0	8.9	9.3	7.6	4.4	VF	1.1	4.4	0.8	-0.4		-3.2	3.8	-2.9	3.7	6.0	
41	40	Australia	VF	5.9	8.8	9.2	6.6	4.9	VF	2.5	0.2	4.8	3.1		2.1	6.4	0.7	2.7		
42	41	Belgium	TCE	7.2	8.4	9.1	11.7	9.1	TCE	2.6	0.2	5.6	1.3		3.0	0.5	0.2			
43	45	Tunisia	TF	7.8	7.1	8.3	23.2	17.7	TF	13.6	17.3	16.4	12.9	9.8	12.4	11.4	15.6	11.0	9.2	9.2
44	43	Slovakia	TF	5.4	..	..	..	..	TCE	9.2	4.9	12.0	8.2		5.7	10.1	8.9	15.3		
45	44	Sweden	TCE	5.2	7.1	7.4	4.0	5.5	TCE	-0.5	0.1	-3.9	1.8		0.5	3.6	1.9	-4.9		
46	53	Iran	VF	2.9	4.9	7.3	-1.5	49.9	VF	27.9	41.7	40.7	18.1		39.0	8.2	10	14.0		
47	47	Philippines	TF	3.5	6.6	7.2	11.0	8.0	TF	15.1	7.5	16.2	20.9		18.1	27.5	17.1	22.3		
49	46	Argentina	TF	5.3	6.7	6.9	0.6	3.4	TF	7.8	7.0	13.3	7.5		9.8	6.3	6.1	-0.7		
50	48	Brazil	TF	5.2	6.6	6.6	0.6	0.5	TF											

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO, January 2020)
See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and signs used, and corresponding notes in the tables of the regions

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International Tourism Receipts (USD billion)

Rank			(USD billion)			Change (%)		2019*	Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)									
'18	'17		2010	2017	2018		17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		World	**979**	**1,350**	**1,462**														
1	1	United States	137.0	210.7	214.5	sa	1.9	1.8	-0.4	-0.3	-1.0	-0.4		-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.2	
2	2	Spain	58.8	75.3	81.5		10.5	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.3		3.9	2.9	3.2	0.8		
3	3	France	57.1	58.9	65.5		4.5	6.4	3.6	-2.6	2.5	5.7		6.5	3.5	7.6	6.1	12.2	
4	4	Thailand	20.1	56.9	63.0		12.2	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.8	6.2							
5	5	United Kingdom	34.7	47.5	51.9		4.1	5.3	-1.2	-8.9	-1.9	4.6							
6	6	Italy	38.8	44.2	49.3		7.7	6.5	6.5	8.8	5.6	6.1		10.2	3.1	5.1	6.8		
7	7	Australia	32.6	41.7	45.0		9.3	10.7	8.5	8.1	9.8	7.8		8.1	7.4	8.0	8.1	9.0	
8	8	Germany	34.7	39.9	43.0		4.3	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.4		0.9	-0.9	-1.4	1.1	2.0	
9	11	Japan	13.2	34.1	42.1		14.4	21.7	6.8	7.1	12.0	8.9		8.3	4.5	14.8	-7.8	0.3	
10	10	Macao (China)	22.3	35.6	40.5		17.6	14.6	-0.1	1.7	1.9	-3.7							
11	9	China	45.8	38.6	40.4		-25.4	21.2	-12.4	-12.3	-12.4								
12	12	Hong Kong (China)	22.2	33.3	36.8		1.9	11.1	-8.1	5.1	1.4	-32.4							
13	13	India	14.5	27.4	28.6		15.9	9.1	7.4	-1.2	8.9	8.6		7.2	8.0	10.8	15.9	19.6	
14	14	Canada	15.8	25.0	26.4		8.3	5.3	6.1	4.5	7.2	6.2							
15	15	Turkey	22.6	22.5	25.2	$	19.9	12.2	15.9	4.9	15.5	21.8		23.8	22.4	19.2	10.0		
16	18	Austria	18.6	20.5	23.1		4.1	8.0	3.5	0.6	6.4	5.6							
17	16	Mexico	12.0	21.3	22.5	$	8.6	5.6	10.0	12.9	12.3	8.4		11.1	11.2	1.1	1.3	5.0	
18	17	Utd Arab Emirates	8.6	21.0	21.4		8.0	1.6											
19	19	Singapore	14.2	19.7	20.5		4.1	1.6	-4.2	-5.2	-3.7	-3.5							
20	21	Portugal	10.1	17.6	19.9		21.4	8.3	7.7	8.0	9.3	6.8		6.3	5.9	8.6	7.1		
21	20	Malaysia	18.1	18.4	19.6		5.3	0.3	7.3	11.2	3.5	7.5							
22	26	Korea (ROK)	10.3	13.4	18.6	$	-20.8	38.9	15.9	29.8	11.3	16.4		17.8	18.7	12.5	-3.5	16.1	
23	24	Netherlands	11.7	16.1	18.0		8.8	6.8	9.7	7.3	11.2	10.3							
24	22	Greece	12.7	16.5	17.3		10.8	0.0	13.2	34.8	10.5	14.5		12.9	14.0	17.6	4.1		
25	23	Switzerland	14.7	16.5	17.0		3.0	2.7	2.0	0.0	4.6	1.5							
26	27	Indonesia	7.0	13.1	16.4	$	17.3	25.0	1.9	2.7	0.8	2.1							
27	25	Sweden	8.3	14.1	14.9		10.7	7.5	10.0	8.2	10.6	10.7							
28	28	Poland	9.6	12.8	14.0		11.0	5.9	5.7	5.8	7.0	4.6							
29	29	Taiwan (pr. of China)	8.7	12.3	13.7	$	-7.9	11.3	10.3	4.8	24.5	2.4							
30	30	Saudi Arabia	6.7	12.1	12.0		8.7	14.4	16.3	22.5	20.2	9.0							
31	31	Croatia	8.1	10.9	11.8	€	10.6	6.0	8.9	3.8	9.4	9.1							
32	38	Egypt	12.5	7.8	11.6	$	194.0	49.4	19.8	14.5	24.5								
33	33	Russian Federation	8.8	8.9	11.5	$	14.9	28.4	-7.0	-4.0	-8.9	-6.9							
34	32	New Zealand	6.5	10.6	10.9		5.7	5.3	2.2	1.7	-0.3	6.5							
35	34	Vietnam	4.5	8.9	10.1	$	4.6	13.4	11.0	7.3	8.3	17.8							
36	36	Denmark	5.9	8.5	9.1		11.2	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.7	0.5							
37	35	South Africa	9.1	8.8	8.9	sa	1.0	0.7	2.6	2.2	4.8	0.9							
38	37	Belgium	11.4	8.4	8.9		7.4	1.7	2.3	1.0	-0.8	6.1		10.3	10.1	-1.8			
39	39	Lebanon	8.0	7.6	8.4	$	8.0	10.4	10.9	7.9	13.4								
40	40	Morocco	6.7	7.4	7.8		12.3	1.3	7.5	0.2	8.4	9.0		12.7	-0.2	21.4	4.3	23.7	
41	41	Dominican Rep.	4.2	7.2	7.6	$	6.9	5.2	-0.8	5.4	1.2	-9.7							
42	42	Philippines	2.6	7.0	7.5	$	35.9	6.8	22.9	12.1	20.5	38.5		54.5	38.4	19.6			
43	43	Czech Republic	7.2	6.9	7.5		5.1	-0.1	3.1	3.8	1.8	3.9							
44	44	Israel	4.9	6.8	7.2	$	15.8	6.4	5.0	3.7	2.0	9.9		6.0	1.4	25.0			
45	45	Hungary	5.7	6.2	6.9		6.3	10.4	14.0	13.1	11.8	15.9							
46	48	Ireland	4.1	5.6	6.2		6.1	5.3	-0.1	-5.3	2.4	0.1							
47	47	Brazil	5.3	5.8	5.9	$	-3.6	1.9	-0.5	-6.3	-3.3	14.2		43.4	-3.8	4.9	-2.9	-7.0	
48	49	Norway	4.7	5.4	5.8		2.2	6.4	7.4	5.2	8.6	7.6							
49	46	Qatar	0.6	6.0	5.6		10.3	-6.8	-3.0	-1.5	-8.6	1.7							
50	50	Argentina	4.9	5.4	5.6	$	8.1	3.6	-6.8	-10.7	3.5	-9.6							

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International Tourism Receipts (EUR billion)

Rank '18	Rank '17		(EUR billion) 2010	2017	2018		Change (%) 17/16	18/17	2019* YTD	Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year) Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		World	**739**	**1,195**	**1,238**														
1	1	United States	103.3	186.6	181.6	sa	1.9	1.8	-0.4	-0.3	-1.0	-0.4		-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.2	
2	2	Spain	44.4	66.7	69.0		10.5	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.3		3.9	2.9	3.2	0.8		
3	3	France	43.0	52.1	55.5		4.5	6.4	3.6	-2.6	2.5	5.7		6.5	3.5	7.6	6.1	12.2	
4	4	Thailand	15.2	50.4	53.4		12.2	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.8	6.2							
5	5	United Kingdom	26.2	42.1	43.9		4.1	5.3	-1.2	-8.9	-1.9	4.6							
6	6	Italy	29.3	39.2	41.7		7.7	6.5	6.5	8.8	5.6	6.1		10.2	3.1	5.1	6.8		
7	7	Australia	24.6	36.9	38.1		9.3	10.7	8.5	8.1	9.8	7.8		8.1	7.4	8.0	8.1	9.0	
8	8	Germany	26.2	35.3	36.4		4.3	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.4		0.9	-0.9	-1.4	1.1	2.0	
9	11	Japan	10.0	30.1	35.6		14.4	21.7	6.8	7.1	12.0	8.9		8.3	4.5	14.8	-7.8	0.3	
10	10	Macao (China)	16.8	31.5	34.3		17.6	14.6	-0.1	1.7	1.9	-3.7							
11	9	China	34.6	34.1	34.2		-25.4	21.2	-12.4	-12.3	-12.4								
12	12	Hong Kong (China)	16.7	29.5	31.2		1.9	11.1	-8.1	5.1	1.4	-32.4							
13	13	India	10.9	24.2	24.2		15.9	9.1	7.4	-1.2	8.9	8.6		7.2	8.0	10.8	15.9	19.6	
14	14	Canada	11.9	22.1	22.3		8.3	5.3	6.1	4.5	7.2	6.2							
15	15	Turkey	17.0	19.9	21.4	$	19.9	12.2	15.9	4.9	15.5	21.8		23.8	22.4	19.2	10.0		
16	18	Austria	14.0	18.1	19.6		4.1	8.0	3.5	0.6	6.4	5.6							
17	16	Mexico	9.0	18.9	19.1	$	8.6	5.6	10.0	12.9	12.3	8.4		11.1	11.2	1.1	1.3	5.0	
18	17	Utd Arab Emirates	6.5	18.6	18.1		8.0	1.6											
19	19	Singapore	10.7	17.5	17.4		4.1	1.6	-4.2	-5.2	-3.7	-3.5							
20	21	Portugal	7.6	15.6	16.8		21.4	8.3	7.7	8.0	9.3	6.8		6.3	5.9	8.6	7.1		
21	20	Malaysia	13.7	16.2	16.6		5.3	0.3	7.3	11.2	3.5	7.5							
22	26	Korea (ROK)	7.7	11.8	15.7	$	-20.8	38.9	15.9	29.8	11.3	16.4		17.8	18.7	12.5	-3.5	16.1	
23	24	Netherlands	8.9	14.3	15.2		8.8	6.8	9.7	7.3	11.2	10.3							
24	22	Greece	9.6	14.6	14.6		10.8	0.0	13.2	34.8	10.5	14.5		12.9	14.0	17.6	4.1		
25	23	Switzerland	11.1	14.6	14.4		3.0	2.7	2.0	0.0	4.6	1.5							
26	27	Indonesia	5.2	11.6	13.9	$	17.3	25.0	1.9	2.7	0.8	2.1							
27	25	Sweden	6.3	12.5	12.7		10.7	7.5	10.0	8.2	10.6	10.7							
28	28	Poland	7.2	11.3	11.9		11.0	5.9	5.7	5.8	7.0	4.6							
29	29	Taiwan (pr. of China)	6.6	10.9	11.6	$	-7.9	11.3	10.3	4.8	24.5	2.4							
30	30	Saudi Arabia	5.1	10.7	10.2		8.7	14.4	16.3	22.5	20.2	9.0							
31	31	Croatia	6.1	9.7	10.0	€	10.6	6.0	8.9	3.8	9.4	9.1							
32	38	Egypt	9.4	6.9	9.8	$	194.0	49.4	19.8	14.5	24.5								
33	33	Russian Federation	6.7	7.9	9.7	$	14.9	28.4	-7.0	-4.0	-8.9	-6.9							
34	32	New Zealand	4.9	9.4	9.2		5.7	5.3	2.2	1.7	-0.3	6.5							
35	34	Vietnam	3.4	7.9	8.5	$	4.6	13.4	11.0	7.3	8.3	17.8							
36	36	Denmark	4.4	7.5	7.7		11.2	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.7	0.5							
37	35	South Africa	6.8	7.8	7.6	sa	1.0	0.7	2.6	2.2	4.8	0.9							
38	37	Belgium	8.6	7.4	7.5		7.4	1.7	2.3	1.0	-0.8	6.1		10.3	10.1	-1.8			
39	39	Lebanon	6.0	6.7	7.1	$	8.0	10.4	10.9	7.9	13.4								
40	40	Morocco	5.1	6.6	6.6		12.3	1.3	7.5	0.2	8.4	9.0		12.7	-0.2	21.4	4.3	23.7	
41	41	Dominican Rep.	3.1	6.4	6.4	$	6.9	5.2	-0.8	5.4	1.2	-9.7							
42	42	Philippines	2.0	6.2	6.3		35.9	6.8	22.9	12.1	20.5	38.5		54.5	38.4	19.6			
43	43	Czech Republic	5.4	6.1	6.3		5.1	-0.1	3.1	3.8	1.8	3.9							
44	44	Israel	3.7	6.0	6.1	$	15.8	6.4	5.0	3.7	2.0	9.9		6.0	1.4	25.0			
45	45	Hungary	4.3	5.5	5.9		6.3	10.4	14.0	13.1	11.8	15.9							
46	48	Ireland	3.1	5.0	5.2		6.1	5.3	-0.1	-5.3	2.4	0.1							
47	47	Brazil	4.0	5.1	5.0	$	-3.6	1.9	-0.5	-6.3	-3.3	14.2		43.4	-3.8	4.9	-2.9	-7.0	
48	49	Norway	3.6	4.8	4.9		2.2	6.4	7.4	5.2	8.6	7.6							
49	46	Qatar	0.4	5.3	4.7	$	10.3	-6.8	-3.0	-1.5	-8.6	1.7							
50	50	Argentina	3.7	5	4.7		8.1	3.6	-6.8	-10.7	3.5	-9.6							

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) © (Data as collected by UNWTO, January 2020)

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

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International Tourism Expenditure (USD billion)

Rank '18	Rank '17		(USD billion) 2010	2017	2018		Change (%) 17/16	18/17	2019* YTD	Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year) Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		World	**979**	**1,350**	**1,462**														
1	1	China	54.9	257.9	277.3		4.7	5.2	-3.8	-4.4	-3.1								
2	2	United States	86.6	135.0	144.2	sa	9.3	6.8	5.6	6.4	6.7	4.8		6.0	4.9	3.8	4.1	3.4	
3	3	Germany	78.1	89.1	95.6		9.4	2.7	1.9	0.1	4.3	3.3		2.8	2.1	5.1	-1.7	-3.6	
4	4	United Kingdom	60.7	65.0	69.0		1.4	2.5	1.4	0.4	5.3	-0.8							
5	5	France	38.5	42.8	47.9		3.8	7.0	10.5	11.1	10.7	10.6		14.9	7.5	10.9	7.8	11.2	
6	7	Australia	26.6	34.4	37.0		8.3	10.3	4.9	7.7	5.7	3.4		2.4	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.3	
7	8	Korea (ROK)	18.8	31.7	35.1	$	16.3	10.9	-8.9	-16.3	-6.4	-5.6		-0.3	-9.6	-6.6	-3.7	-6.2	
8	6	Canada	30.0	34.7	34.4		3.8	-1.0	5.5	2.6	8.7	5.7							
9	9	Russian Federation	26.7	31.1	34.3	$	29.7	10.3	2.7	-4.5	0.6	8.8							
10	10	Italy	27.1	27.7	30.1		8.9	3.8	7.0	10.8	5.0	7.5		5.8	8.8	7.6	2.6		
11	13	Spain	17.0	22.2	26.8		15.4	15.7	10.3	5.5	15.5	12.1		17.8	8.5	10.2	3.0		
12	11	Hong Kong (China)	17.4	25.4	26.4		5.6	4.7	0.7	-4.4	6.7	0.0							
13	12	Singapore	18.7	24.6	25.3		2.6	0.7	6.6	5.5	6.2	8.1							
14	16	India	10.5	18.4	21.3		8.9	21.7	9.8	18.4	9.0	4.2							
15	14	Netherlands	19.2	20.0	21.2		7.8	1.5	6.4	6.1	6.8	6.4							
16	17	Japan	27.9	18.2	20.2		1.4	9.4	3.3	13.0	5.1	0.6		1.5	-1.7	2.5	-6.5	-8.2	
17	18	Taiwan (pr. of China)	9.4	18.0	19.4	$	8.7	7.8	5.5	9.0	2.8	5.1							
18	24	Belgium	19.0	15.5	18.5		5.5	14.2	4.9	5.9	4.0	5.0		6.9	1.7	6.3			
19	15	Brazil	16.0	19.0	18.3	$	31.1	-3.9	-4.5	-12.4	-3.3	5.5		9.6	-5.2	11.8	-6.1	-9.9	
20	22	Sweden	12.1	17.0	18.1		14.2	7.9	3.9	-1.1	3.8	8.1							
21	20	Utd Arab Emirates	11.8	17.6	18.0		3.0	2.0											
22	19	Switzerland	11.2	17.8	17.5		8.3	-2.7	-0.3	-3.8	1.2	0.9							
23	23	Norway	13.5	16.2	17.3		3.4	5.3	2.2	3.3	1.6	2.0							
24	21	Saudi Arabia	21.1	17.6	16.3		5.4	-5.2	-4.0	-3.6	-3.1	-5.5							
25	25	Kuwait	6.4	12.5	14.3		2.1	13.6	34.5	36.5	32.5								
26	32	Thailand	5.6	10.5	12.4		11.2	9.4	11.1	19.3	2.3	14.0							
27	30	Malaysia	8.3	10.8	12.2		6.9	5.7	5.8	6.8	6.9	3.8							
28	26	Philippines	5.5	11.8	12.0	$	6.4	1.6	0.5	7.2	-14.3	10.0		9.4	2.3	19.7			
29	31	Austria	10.2	10.7	12.0		7.4	7.3	1.0	0.1	-0.1	2.1							
30	28	Iran	9.7	11.3	..	$	19.7	..											
31	29	Mexico	7.3	10.8	11.2	$	5.2	3.6	-11.8	-11.4	-14.6	-7.9		-8.8	-10.0	-4.2	-8.2	-19.0	
32	27	Argentina	4.9	11.4	10.7	$	17.6	-6.2	-29.7	-36.1	-30.7	-15.1							
33	33	Denmark	9.0	9.8	10.5		4.7	2.4	4.0	-2.1	6.8	6.1							
34	36	Indonesia	6.4	8.3	10.3	$	9.5	24.4	9.7	9.8	8.0	10.9							
35	35	Poland	8.6	8.9	9.7		5.9	5.8	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.4							
36	41	Nigeria	5.6	5.8	9.6	$	437.2	65.1	59.0	144.9	49.9	20.7							
37	34	Qatar	0.5	9.6	9.3		6.0	-3.8	6.0	3.9	8.0	6.0							
38	38	Ukraine	3.7	7.1	7.9	$	19.3	10.9	8.0	2.4	8.3	10.8		8.8	9.9	13.8	12.4	9.5	
39	37	Iraq	1.6	8.1	7.9	$	5.8	-2.9											
40	39	Israel	3.7	7.1	7.7	$	9.5	8.7	-1.8	0.2	4.5	-6.2							
41	40	Ireland	7.1	6.6	7.4		3.4	7.8	16.1	17.4	16.9	14.7							
42	42	Lebanon	4.9	5.6	6.3	$	10.8	12.0	4.4	-0.5	8.8								
43	43	Finland	4.3	5.6	6.1		5.4	4.2	-2.2	1.4	-7.5	0.4							
44	44	Czech Republic	4.3	5.4	6.0		5.8	1.9	3.9	4.5	2.8	4.2							
45	45	Vietnam	1.5	5.0	5.7	$	12.0	13.7	-3.5	3.0	-1.4	-10.5							
46	47	Portugal	3.9	4.6	5.5		14.8	13.9	16.7	11.8	19.1	19.4		24.3	17.8	15.8	8.8		
47	48	Colombia	2.6	4.5	4.8	$	5.2	8.0	5.3	10.7	4.9	1.8							
48	49	New Zealand	3.0	4.5	4.6		9.4	6.3	-0.4	0.2	0.8	-1.7							
49	46	Turkey	5.2	4.8	4.6	$	0.8	-4.7	-12.3	-1.4	-35.1	1.9		5.4	1.7	-2.1	14.3		
50	50	Romania	1.6	3.5	4.3	€	59.1	18.9	20.0	18.1	18.1	22.9		25.8	20.7	22.0			

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©
(Data as collected by UNWTO, January 2020)
See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

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International Tourism Expenditure (EUR billion)

Rank '18	Rank '17		(EUR billion) 2010	2017	2018		Change (%) 17/16	18/17	2019* YTD	Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year) Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		World	**739**	**1,195**	**1,238**														
1	1	China	41.4	228.3	234.8		4.7	5.2	-3.8	-4.4	-3.1								
2	2	United States	65.3	119.5	122.1	sa	9.3	6.8	5.6	6.4	6.7	4.8		6.0	4.9	3.8	4.1	3.4	
3	3	Germany	58.9	78.8	80.9		9.4	2.7	1.9	0.1	4.3	3.3		2.8	2.1	5.1	-1.7	-3.6	
4	4	United Kingdom	45.8	57.5	58.4		1.4	2.5	1.4	0.4	5.3	-0.8							
5	5	France	29.0	37.9	40.5		3.8	7.0	10.5	11.1	10.7	10.6		14.9	7.5	10.9	7.8	11.2	
6	7	Australia	20.1	30.5	31.3		8.3	10.3	4.9	7.7	5.7	3.4		2.4	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.3	
7	8	Korea (ROK)	14.2	28.1	29.7	$	16.3	10.9	-8.9	-16.3	-6.4	-5.6		-0.3	-9.6	-6.6	-3.7	-6.2	
8	6	Canada	22.6	30.7	29.1	$	3.8	-1.0	5.5	2.6	8.7	5.7							
9	9	Russian Federation	20.1	27.5	29.0		29.7	10.3	2.7	-4.5	0.6	8.8							
10	10	Italy	20.4	24.6	25.5		8.9	3.8	7.0	10.8	5.0	7.5		5.8	8.8	7.6	2.6		
11	13	Spain	12.8	19.6	22.7		15.4	15.7	10.3	5.5	15.5	12.1		17.8	8.5	10.2	3.0		
12	11	Hong Kong (China)	13.1	22.5	22.4		5.6	4.7	0.7	-4.4	6.7	0.0							
13	12	Singapore	14.1	21.8	21.5		2.6	0.7	6.6	5.5	6.2	8.1							
14	16	India	7.9	16.3	18.0	$	8.9	21.7	9.8	18.4	9.0	4.2							
15	14	Netherlands	14.5	17.7	18.0		7.8	1.5	6.4	6.1	6.8	6.4							
16	17	Japan	21.0	16.1	17.1		1.4	9.4	3.3	13.0	5.1	0.6		1.5	-1.7	2.5	-6.5	-8.2	
17	18	Taiwan (pr. of China)	7.1	15.9	16.5		8.7	7.8	5.5	9.0	2.8	5.1							
18	24	Belgium	14.3	13.7	15.7		5.5	14.2	4.9	5.9	4.0	5.0		6.9	1.7	6.3			
19	15	Brazil	12.0	16.8	15.5	$	31.1	-3.9	-4.5	-12.4	-3.3	5.5		9.6	-5.2	11.8	-6.1	-9.9	
20	22	Sweden	9.1	15.1	15.3		14.2	7.9	3.9	-1.1	3.8	8.1							
21	20	Utd Arab Emirates	8.9	15.6	15.2		3.0	2.0											
22	19	Switzerland	8.4	15.8	14.8		8.3	-2.7	-0.3	-3.8	1.2	0.9							
23	23	Norway	10.2	14.3	14.7		3.4	5.3	2.2	3.3	1.6	2.0							
24	21	Saudi Arabia	15.9	15.5	13.8		5.4	-5.2	-4.0	-3.6	-3.1	-5.5							
25	25	Kuwait	4.9	11.1	12.1		2.1	13.6	34.5	36.5	32.5								
26	32	Thailand	4.2	9.3	10.5	$	11.2	9.4	11.1	19.3	2.3	14.0							
27	30	Malaysia	6.3	9.6	10.3	$	6.9	5.7	5.8	6.8	6.9	3.8							
28	26	Philippines	4.1	10.5	10.2	$	6.4	1.6	0.5	7.2	-14.3	10.0		9.4	2.3	19.7			
29	31	Austria	7.7	9.5	10.1		7.4	7.3	1.0	0.1	-0.1	2.1							
30	28	Iran	7.3	10.0	..		19.7	..											
31	29	Mexico	5.5	9.6	9.5		5.2	3.6	-11.8	-11.4	-14.6	-7.9		-8.8	-10.0	-4.2	-8.2	-19.0	
32	27	Argentina	3.7	10.1	9.0		17.6	-6.2	-29.7	-36.1	-30.7	-15.1							
33	33	Denmark	6.8	8.7	8.9		4.7	2.4	4.0	-2.1	6.8	6.1							
34	36	Indonesia	4.8	7.3	8.7	$	9.5	24.4	9.7	9.8	8.0	10.9							
35	35	Poland	6.5	7.9	8.2	$	5.9	5.8	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.4							
36	41	Nigeria	4.2	5.1	8.1		437.2	65.1	59.0	144.9	49.9	20.7							
37	34	Qatar	0.4	8.5	7.9		6.0	-3.8	6.0	3.9	8.0	6.0							
38	38	Ukraine	2.8	6.3	6.7		19.3	10.9	8.0	2.4	8.3	10.8		8.8	9.9	13.8	12.4	9.5	
39	37	Iraq	1.2	7.2	6.7	$	5.8	-2.9											
40	39	Israel	2.8	6.2	6.5	$	9.5	8.7	-1.8	0.2	4.5	-6.2							
41	40	Ireland	5.4	5.8	6.3	$	3.4	7.8	16.1	17.4	16.9	14.7							
42	42	Lebanon	3.7	4.9	5.3	$	10.8	12.0	4.4	-0.5	8.8								
43	43	Finland	3.3	4.9	5.2	$	5.4	4.2	-2.2	1.4	-7.5	0.4							
44	44	Czech Republic	3.2	4.8	5.1		5.8	1.9	3.9	4.5	2.8	4.2							
45	45	Vietnam	1.1	4.5	4.9	$	12.0	13.7	-3.5	3.0	-1.4	-10.5							
46	47	Portugal	3.0	4.1	4.7		14.8	13.9	16.7	11.8	19.1	19.4		24.3	17.8	15.8	8.8		
47	48	Colombia	2.0	4.0	4.1	$	5.2	8.0	5.3	10.7	4.9	1.8							
48	49	New Zealand	2.3	3.9	3.9	$	9.4	6.3	-0.4	0.2	0.8	-1.7							
49	46	Turkey	3.9	4.3	3.9		0.8	-4.7	-12.3	-1.4	-35.1	1.9		5.4	1.7	-2.1	14.3		
50	50	Romania	1.2	3.1	3.7	€	59.1	18.9	20.0	18.1	18.1	22.9		25.8	20.7	22.0			

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

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

		(1000)				Change (%)			Percentage change over same period of the previous year 2019*											
	Series	2010	2017	2018	2019*	17/16	18/17	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Europe		**487,047**	**676,600**	**716,106**	**742,324**	**8.8**	**5.8**		**3.7**	**2.3**	**4.8**	**3.7**	**3.3**	**2.5**	**3.6**	**5.2**	**3.8**	**3.5**	**2.3**
- of which EU-28		**382,372**	**540,472**	**562,413**	**577,157**	**7.9**	**4.1**		**2.6**	**1.6**	**3.6**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**1.1**	**2.5**	**4.9**	**2.4**	**2.6**	**1.1**
Northern Europe		*56,992*	*79,126*	*78,687*	*79,589*	*6.9*	*-0.6*		*1.1*	*0.4*	*0.6*	*2.6*	*0.2*	*1.6*	*4.0*	*2.1*	*1.0*	*-0.8*	*0.2*
Denmark	TF	8,744	12,426	12,749	..	15.3	2.6	TCE	1.0	-5.9	2.3	1.6		2.6	1.0	0.6	5.7	1.9	
Finland	TCE	2,319	3,180	3,224	..	14.0	1.4	TCE	2.1	1.3	2.1	2.3		-0.1	1.5	7.7	5.2	1.1	
Iceland	TF	489	2,225	2,344	..	24.1	5.4	THS	0.6	-3.8	0.0	1.9		4.8	1.8	-1.3	5.2	3.3	
Ireland	TF	7,134	10,338	10,926	..	2.4	5.7	TF*	1.5	5.5	2.4	0.1		-0.5	-1.0	2.1	2.5	-7.1	
Norway	TF/TCE	4,767	6,252	5,688	..	4.9	-9.0	TCE	3.1	-0.5	2.3	3.7		3.1	5.6	0.0	6.5	8.7	
Sweden	TCE	5,183	7,054	7,440	..	4.0	5.5	TCE	-0.5	0.1	-3.9	1.8		0.5	3.6	1.9	-4.9		
United Kingdom	TF	28,296	37,651	36,316	..	5.1	-3.5	VF	1.7	0.9	-0.1	3.9		1.5	7.1	2.8			
Western Europe		*154,362*	*192,725*	*200,164*	*203,849*	*6.1*	*3.9*		*1.8*	*-1.7*	*4.7*	*2.5*	*0.1*	*-0.5*	*0.0*	*10.4*	*0.6*	*1.9*	*-2.1*
Austria	TCE	22,004	29,460	30,816	31,735	4.8	4.6	TCE	3.0	-1.1	9.7	2.5	3.0	1.9	4.9	-0.1	9.2	0.2	-0.1
Belgium	TCE	7,186	8,358	9,119	..	11.7	9.1	TCE	2.6	0.2	5.6	1.3		3.0	0.5	0.2			
France	TF	77,648	86,918	89,400	..	5.1	2.9	TCE	0.9	-5.5	3.0	3.0		-3.5	-2.4	20.9	-5.5		
Germany	TCE	26,875	37,452	38,881	..	5.2	3.8	TCE	1.4	0.6	2.8	0.8		2.9	0.7	-1.6	1.0		
Liechtenstein	TCE	64	79	87	..	14.7	10.3	TCE	7.5	-0.6	11.4	5.2		2.5	6.2	7.2	30.3		
Luxembourg	TCE	793	1,046	1,018	..	-0.7	-2.7	TCE	3.9	4.4	6.6	1.2		-0.1	0.0	4.3			
Monaco	THS	279	355	347	..	5.7	-2.2	THS											
Netherlands	TCE	10,883	17,924	18,781	..	13.2	4.8	TCE	7.5	4.6	10.1	6.1		5.2	6.7	6.5	9.9		
Switzerland	TF	8,628	11,133	11,715	..	7.0	5.2	THS	1.2	-0.8	3.9	-0.2		1.1	-2.3	0.9	3.8	0.2	
Central/Eastern Eur.		*98,632*	*136,857*	*148,482*	*154,267*	*6.2*	*8.5*		*3.9*	*4.9*	*4.5*	*2.5*	*4.7*	*2.1*	*3.3*	*2.2*	*4.7*	*4.3*	*5.0*
Armenia	TF	687	1,495	1,652	..	18.7	10.5	TF	14.4	5.2	19.5	16.9							
Azerbaijan	TF	1,280	2,454	2,605	..	20.0	6.2	VF	11.4	-2.8	14.9	14.2	17.4	10.6	13.2	20.8	24.7	13.3	14.2
Belarus	TCE	677	2,000	2,142	..	3.7	7.1	TCE											
Bulgaria	TF	6,047	8,883	9,273	..	7.6	4.4	VF	1.1	4.4	0.8	-0.4		-3.2	3.8	-2.9	3.7	6.0	
Czech Republic	TF	8,629	13,665	..	..	6.7	..	TCE	2.6	-0.2	4.8	2.3		3.4	3.6	-0.5			
Estonia	TF	2,511	3,244	3,234	..	3.6	-0.3	TCE	5.3	-4.9	6.5	7.9		7.6	8.8	6.9	6.1	13.2	
Georgia	TF	1,067	4,069	4,757	..	23.4	16.9	TF	6.3	5.1	13.8	1.4		1.0	2.3	0.6	7.8	10.3	
Hungary	TF	9,510	15,785	17,152	..	3.5	8.7	TF	-4.4	3.9	-8.4	-5.7							
Kazakhstan	TF	2,991	..	..	..	..	..	VF	10.0	10.0									
Kyrgyzstan	VF	855	4,568	6,947	..	18.6	52.1	..											
Latvia	TF	1,373	1,950	1,946	..	8.7	-0.2	TCE											
Lithuania	TF	1,507	2,523	2,825	..	9.9	11.9	TCE	10.1	5.4	11.4	11.2		11.7	10.3	11.7			
Poland	TF	12,470	18,400	19,623	..	5.3	6.6	TF	9.0	8.3	9.5								
Rep. Moldova	TCE	64	145	160	..	19.6	10.4	TCE	10.9	14.3	8.6	11.1							
Romania	TCE	1,346	2,760	2,797	..	11.3	1.3	TCE*	-4.2	-7.7	-3.9	-3.9		-5.1	-4.9	-1.6	-1.5	-1.6	
Russian Federation	VF	22,281	24,390	24,551	..	-0.7	0.7	VF	-0.9	-0.7	-2.3	0.1							
Slovakia	TF	5,415	..	..	..	..	..	TCE	9.2	4.9	12.0	8.2		5.7	10.1	8.9	15.3		
Tajikistan	VF	160	431	1,250	..	25.3	190.1	VF											
Turkmenistan	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Ukraine	TF	21,203	14,421	14,207	..	6.0	-1.5	TF	-5.4	-7.5	-4.3	-5.0							
Uzbekistan	VF	975	2,690	5,346	..	32.7	98.7	VF	27.3	42.0	22.6	19.4		18.1	18.5	22.0	30.5	33.2	
Southern/Medit. Eur.		*177,061*	*267,892*	*288,773*	*304,618*	*12.9*	*7.8*		*5.5*	*5.1*	*6.1*	*5.1*	*5.7*	*5.0*	*6.0*	*4.2*	*5.8*	*5.9*	*5.2*
Albania	TF	2,191	4,643	5,340	..	14.1	15.0	VF	8.3	2.7	16.0	5.8		14.5	7.4	-11.0	14.7	8.7	
Andorra	TF	1,808	3,003	3,042	..	6.1	1.3	TF	1.4	-3.7	8.2	1.5		3.3	2.0	-1.6	4.5	8.0	
Bosnia & Herzg.	TCE	365	923	1,053	..	18.8	14.0	TCE	13.7	12.2	15.0	11.2		14.7	10.1	8.6	20.7	15.6	
Croatia	TCE	8,966	15,593	16,645	..	13.7	6.7	TCE	4.2	4.7	7.4	2.2		-0.8	6.9	-1.3	12.2	4.6	
Cyprus	TF	2,173	3,652	3,939	..	14.6	7.8	TF	0.9	-3.2	-0.2	2.2		2.1	3.6	0.9	0.7	6.7	
Greece	TF	15,007	27,194	30,123	..	9.7	10.8	TF	3.7	7.8	-2.5	6.3		2.4	11.0	5.0	1.9		
Israel	TF	2,803	3,613	4,121	4,552	24.6	14.1	TF	10.5	10.8	8.4	20.7	4.7	9.8	9.1	43.6	-8.0	16.0	10.1
Italy	TF	43,626	58,253	61,567	..	11.2	5.7	TF	5.0	6.6	5.5	3.4		6.5	0.7	2.8	7.1		
Malta	TF	1,339	2,274	2,599	..	15.7	14.3	TF	5.0	2.8	4.6	6.0		5.2	7.2	5.5	6.2		
Montenegro	TCE	1,088	1,877	2,077	..	12.9	10.6	TCE	21.4	55.7	19.2	11.1		7.1	12.6	14.1	56.7	49.9	
North Macedonia	TCE	262	631	707	..	23.5	12.2	TCE	6.1	0.7	4.8	6.1		-1.7	4.7	17.4	19.3		
Portugal	TCE/TF	6,832	21,200	22,800	..	16.5	7.5	TCE	6.6	5.1	7.7	5.9		6.0	5.7	5.9	7.7		
San Marino	THS	60	78	84	..	31.1	7.3	TCE	32.5	8.9	37.4	33.7		23.2	44.7	31.1	40.5	57.6	
Serbia	TCE	683	1,497	1,711	..	16.8	14.2	TCE	7.4	4.5	5.0	7.0		5.2	4.7	12.1	13.9	17.6	
Slovenia	TCE	2,049	3,991	4,425	..	17.5	10.9	TCE*	6.6	0.8	10.6	6.6		6.2	9.1	3.1	6.2	0.8	
Spain	TF	52,677	81,869	82,773	..	8.7	1.1	TF	1.2	3.7	2.3	-0.7		-1.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	2.8	
Turkey	TF	31,364	37,601	45,768	..	24.1	21.7	TF*	14.0	5.9	16.2	15.5		16.4	16.9	12.9	14.3	10.2	

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(Data as collected by UNWTO, January 2020)
See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

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

	(USD million)				Change (%)		2019*	Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)									
	2010	2017	2018		17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Europe	**427,921**	**520,282**	**570,505**														
- of which EU-28	**360,056**	**439,110**	**480,805**														
Northern Europe	*61,356*	*87,600*	*94,737*														
Denmark	5,853	8,498	9,101		11.2	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.7	0.5							
Finland	3,051	3,392	3,663		25.5	3.3	3.3	-0.5	8.9	2.8							
Iceland	561	3,011	3,114		11.2	4.8	0.1	7.4	0.3	-3.7							
Ireland	4,118	5,617	6,185		6.1	5.3	-0.1	-5.3	2.4	0.1							
Norway	4,707	5,400	5,842		2.2	6.4	7.4	5.2	8.6	7.6							
Sweden	8,344	14,142	14,949		10.7	7.5	10.0	8.2	10.6	10.7							
United Kingdom	34,723	47,539	51,882		4.1	5.3	-1.2	-8.9	-1.9	4.6							
Western Europe	*152,364*	*164,711*	*180,510*														
Austria	18,596	20,460	23,099		4.1	8.0	3.5	0.6	6.4	5.6							
Belgium	11,425	8,382	8,914		7.4	1.7	2.3	1.0	-0.8	6.1		10.3	10.1	-1.8			
France	57,059	58,855	65,488		4.5	6.4	3.6	-2.6	2.5	5.7		6.5	3.5	7.6	6.1	12.2	
Germany	34,679	39,858	42,977		4.3	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.4		0.9	-0.9	-1.4	1.1	2.0	
Liechtenstein	..	..	..		..	..											
Luxembourg	4,149	4,558	4,995		5.1	4.8	4.2	8.9	1.5	2.8							
Monaco	..	..	..		..	..											
Netherlands	11,732	16,117	17,994		8.8	6.8	9.7	7.3	11.2	10.3							
Switzerland	14,724	16,481	17,042		3.0	2.7	2.0	0.0	4.6	1.5							
Central/Eastern Eur.	*48,436*	*60,727*	*68,362*														
Armenia	646	1,120	1,208	$	15.8	7.8	9.4	2.5	16.6								
Azerbaijan	657	3,012	2,634	$	11.0	-12.5	-43.7	-53.4	-42.0	-38.6							
Belarus	440	801	883	$	12.7	10.3	8.6	6.4	10.3								
Bulgaria	3,407	4,045	4,512		9.3	6.5	-0.1	5.0	0.2	-1.8		-4.7	1.0	-1.8	4.6		
Czech Republic	7,172	6,933	7,451		5.1	-0.1	3.1	3.8	1.8	3.9							
Estonia	1,092	1,655	1,790		5.4	3.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.5								
Georgia	659	2,704	3,222	$	28.1	19.1	0.5	5.0	8.4	-6.9							
Hungary	5,733	6,174	6,924		6.3	10.4	14.0	13.1	11.8	15.9							
Kazakhstan	1,005	2,135	2,255	$	14.9	5.6	9.3	-5.9	-5.2	31.8							
Kyrgyzstan	160	429	433	$	-0.9	1.0	33.5	28.1	38.2								
Latvia	642	948	1,059		3.3	6.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.0		-2.1	1.0	1.3	5.1	2.9	
Lithuania	967	1,321	1,505		7.3	9.0	3.5	5.4	2.3								
Poland	9,576	12,772	14,042		11.0	5.9	5.7	5.8	7.0	4.6							
Rep. Moldova	163	323	380	$	26.7	17.8	2.5	0.5	4.2								
Romania	1,140	2,527	2,778	€	42.5	5.1	9.6	5.5	9.2	12.3		10.8	6.1	23.1			
Russian Federation	8,830	8,945	11,486	$	14.9	28.4	-7.0	-4.0	-8.9	-6.9							
Slovakia	2,233	2,923	3,200		4.2	4.7	5.8	3.8	7.1	5.8							
Tajikistan	2	8	9	$	112.0	16.5	58.6	58.6	58.6								
Turkmenistan	..	..	..		..	..											
Ukraine	3,788	1,261	1,445	$	17.0	14.6	14.0	8.9	10.0	17.8		17.6	17.6	18.2	25.0	5.9	
Uzbekistan	121	689	1,144		159.4	162.0											
Southern/Medit. Eur.	*165,765*	*207,245*	*226,897*														
Albania	1,626	1,929	2,193	€	11.8	8.7	11.5	5.1	11.6	14.5							
Andorra	..	..	..		..	..											
Bosnia & Herzg.	594	921	1,034		9.2	7.2	9.5	8.7	10.0								
Croatia	8,075	10,924	11,831	€	10.6	6.0	8.9	3.8	9.4	9.1							
Cyprus	2,137	3,231	3,472		10.9	2.8	-1.4	-7.8	-1.6	0.0							
Greece	12,742	16,528	17,278		10.8	0.0	13.2	34.8	10.5	14.5		12.9	14.0	17.6	4.1		
Israel	4,903	6,810	7,245	$	15.8	6.4	5.0	3.7	2.0	9.9		6.0	1.4	25.0			
Italy	38,786	44,233	49,262		7.7	6.5	6.5	8.8	5.6	6.1		10.2	3.1	5.1	6.8		
Malta	1,079	1,727	1,854		16.8	2.7	8.0	1.9	10.8								
Montenegro	732	1,041	1,182		10.3	8.6	9.3	7.9	11.4	8.8							
North Macedonia	197	327	382	€	13.6	13.3	8.8	5.5	10.3	9.3		6.9	5.9	19.5			
Portugal	10,077	17,567	19,888		21.4	8.3	7.7	8.0	9.3	6.8		6.3	5.9	8.6	7.1		
San Marino	..	..	..		..	..											
Serbia	764	1,346	1,346	€	13.4	11.6	7.4	10.2	3.5	8.8		11.1	3.4	14.2	6.4		
Slovenia	2,639	2,851	3,194		11.1	7.2	2.4	2.6	5.0	2.8		1.4	0.1	8.3	-2.4	-3.5	
Spain	58,829	75,332	81,517		10.5	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.3		3.9	2.9	3.2	0.8		
Turkey	22,585	22,478	25,220	$	19.9	12.2	15.9	4.9	15.5	21.8		23.8	22.4	19.2	10.0		

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

					(1000)	Change (%)			Percentage change over same period of the previous year 2019*										
	Series	2010	2017	2018	2019*	17/16	18/17	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Asia and the Pacific		**208,174**	**324,145**	**347,671**	**363,605**	**5.7**	**7.3**		**4.6**	**6.3**	**7.4**	**3.2**	**1.7**	**6.3**	**0.7**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**1.3**
North-East Asia		*111,508*	*159,515*	*169,190*	*172,174*	*3.4*	*6.1*		*1.8*	*8.2*	*8.1*	*-1.0*	*-7.3*	*5.5*	*-5.9*	*-2.6*	*-5.7*	*-8.4*	*-7.7*
China	TF	55,665	60,740	62,900	..	2.5	3.6	TF	7.4	6.9	7.8								
Hong Kong (China)	TF	20,085	27,885	29,263	23,760	5.0	4.9	TF	-18.8	10.7	4.6	-30.9	-53.4	-5.3	-45.9	-41.6	-46.1	-56.6	-57.0
Japan	VF	8,611	28,691	31,192	..	19.4	8.7	VF	2.8	5.7	3.6	2.8		5.6	-2.2	5.2	-5.5	-0.4	
Korea (DPRK)		..	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Korea (ROK)	VF	8,798	13,336	15,347	..	-22.7	15.1	VF	14.4	14.1	19.3	14.5		15.4	14.0	14.2	8.4	7.9	
Macao (China)	TF	11,926	17,255	18,493	..	9.9	7.2	TF	2.4	9.3	7.1	-1.2		4.7	-5.7	-2.3	-4.8	-11.4	
Mongolia	TF	456	469	529	577	16.1	12.8	TF	9.1	6.8	7.5	13.7	1.7						
Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	5,567	10,740	11,067	11,840	0.5	3.0	VF	7.0	6.1	19.0	6.5	-1.8	15.9	8.1	-5.0	-2.2	-2.8	-0.5
South-East Asia		*70,473*	*120,570*	*128,605*	*138,592*	*8.8*	*6.7*		*7.8*	*4.3*	*6.3*	*8.5*	*12.1*	*7.3*	*8.8*	*9.4*	*12.4*	*12.7*	*11.3*
Brunei	TF	214	259	278	..	18.3	7.4	TF											
Cambodia	TF	2,508	5,602	6,201	..	11.8	10.7	TF	9.7	9.7	13.2	7.4		10.7	5.2	6.5	6.3		
Indonesia	VF/TF	7,003	12,948	13,396	..	16.9	3.5	VF	3.5	4.3	3.7	0.3		-4.1	3.1	2.1	4.9	11.5	
Laos	TF	1,670	3,257	3,770	..	-1.8	15.7	VF	11.5	-0.5	10.1	26.3		48.1	13.1	22.6			
Malaysia	TF	24,577	25,948	25,832	..	-3.0	-0.4	TF	3.7	2.7	7.2	1.5		4.8	3.9	-4.8			
Myanmar	TF	792	3,443	3,551	..	18.4	3.1	TF	40.2	27.8	41.0	58.4		52.0	64.1	59.3	37.0		
Philippines	TF	3,520	6,621	7,153	..	11.0	8.0	TF	15.1	7.5	16.2	20.9		18.1	27.5	17.1	22.3		
Singapore	TF	9,161	13,903	14,673	..	7.7	5.5	TF	2.1	0.5	1.7	3.9		4.1	3.1	4.6			
Thailand	TF	15,936	35,592	38,178	39,700	9.4	7.3	TF	4.0	2.1	1.4	7.2	5.4	4.7	7.4	10.1	12.5	5.9	-0.1
Timor-Leste	TF	40	74	75	..	12.5	1.1	VF	19.9	17.3	20.4	21.7							
Vietnam	VF	5,050	12,922	15,498	18,009	29.1	19.9	VF	16.2	7.0	8.0	17.8	32.4	10.7	14.3	28.8	34.3	39.0	24.4
Oceania		*11,468*	*16,580*	*17,058*	*17,496*	*6.1*	*2.9*		*2.6*	*-0.3*	*3.6*	*3.0*	*4.2*	*2.1*	*4.6*	*2.3*	*2.7*	*3.1*	*6.0*
American Samoa	TF	23	20	20	..	-0.3	1.1	TF											
Australia	VF	5,872	8,815	9,246	..	6.6	4.9	VF	2.5	0.2	4.8	3.1		2.1	6.4	0.7	2.7		
Cook Islands	TF	104	161	169	..	10.2	4.6	TF	1.5	-5.2	-0.9	6.6		1.5	10.1	8.6	4.0	2.0	
Fiji	TF	632	843	870	..	6.4	3.3	TF	3.5	0.2	10.9	0.5		1.4	0.2	-0.1	-2.0	6.4	
French Polynesia	TF	154	199	216	..	3.4	8.7	TF	9.6	13.0	14.6	5.4		4.9	8.7	2.5	2.5		
Guam	TF	1,197	1,544	1,549	..	0.6	0.3	TF	7.6	7.8	1.9	11.3		4.0	9.6	21.8	10.8	8.4	
Kiribati	TF	5	6	7	..	1.1	22.4	VF											
Marshall Islands	TF	5	6	7	..	-39.0	13.3	TF*											
Micronesia FSM	TF	45	..	19	..	..	..	TF											
New Caledonia	TF	99	121	120	..	4.3	-0.3	TF	2.6	-3.7	10.0			1.9					
New Zealand	TF	2,435	3,555	3,686	..	5.5	3.7	VF	1.4	0.4	3.1	1.7		2.0	1.8	1.4	0.1		
Niue	TF	6	10	..	..	25.4	..	TF											
N.Mariana Islands	VF	379	660	518	..	24.3	-21.5	VF	-18.6	-32.0	-15.9	-12.5		-5.4	-16.0	-15.7	8.0		
Palau	TF	85	123	116	..	-11.5	-5.4	TF	-17.8	-22.7	-15.7	-17.6		-21.4	-23.0	-4.3	-0.3		
Papua New Guinea	TF	140	143	140	..	-8.2	-2.1	TF											
Samoa	TF	122	146	164	..	8.8	12.4	VF	9.7	6.9	9.6	15.8		28.1	7.2	9.2	0.1	3.7	
Solomon Islands	TF	21	26	28	..	18.5	8.4	TF											
Tonga	TF	47	62	54	..	1.6	-13.1	TF											
Tuvalu	TF	2	2	3	..	0.0	9.5	TF											
Vanuatu	TF	97	109	116	..	14.8	5.9	TF	2.0	-4.7	-0.7	8.9		-4.3	36.8	2.4			
South Asia		*14,726*	*27,480*	*32,817*	*35,343*	*6.2*	*19.4*		*7.8*	*9.6*	*10.1*	*4.8*	*7.2*	*8.4*	*2.2*	*4.1*	*7.3*	*11.0*	*3.6*
Bangladesh	TF	303	1,026	..	..	23.6	..	TF											
Bhutan	TF	41	255	274	..	21.5	7.6	TF*	5.3	28.3	-1.0	-12.9		-12.3	3.3	-25.5	14.8		
India	TF	5,776	15,543	17,427	..	6.7	12.1	TF	3.2	1.5	3.3	2.3		1.4	1.6	4.3	6.1	7.8	
Iran	VF	2,938	4,867	7,295	..	-1.5	49.9	VF	27.9	41.7	40.7	18.1		39.0	8.2	10.3	14.0		
Maldives	TF	792	1,390	1,484	..	8.0	6.8	TF	14.9	15.0	23.9	9.9		8.0	12.4	9.3	11.4	9.8	
Nepal	TF	603	940	1,173	..	24.9	24.8	TF	8.0	18.6	6.0	-3.4		-10.3	1.9	-3.0	10.0		
Pakistan	TF	907	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Sri Lanka	TF	654	2,116	2,334	1,914	3.2	10.3	TF	-18.0	4.6	-41.4	-35.2	-10.7	-46.9	-28.3	-27.2	-22.5	-9.5	-4.5

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©
(Data as collected by UNWTO, January 2020)
See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

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

	(USD million)				Change (%)		Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year) 2019*										
	2010	2017	2018		17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Asia and the Pacific	**254,302**	**396,052**	**442,167**														
North-East Asia	*122,899*	*168,130*	*193,149*														
China	45,814	38,559	40,386		-25.4	21.2	-12.4	-12.3	-12.4								
Hong Kong (China)	22,200	33,339	36,835		1.9	11.1	-8.1	5.1	1.4	-32.4							
Japan	13,199	34,054	42,096		14.4	21.7	6.8	7.1	12.0	8.9		8.3	4.5	14.8	-7.8	0.3	
Korea (DPRK)	..	..	..		..	..											
Korea (ROK)	10,263	13,368	18,567	$	-20.8	38.9	15.9	29.8	11.3	16.4		17.8	18.7	12.5	-3.5	16.1	
Macao (China)	22,276	35,575	40,548		17.6	14.6	-0.1	1.7	1.9	-3.7							
Mongolia	244	396	445	$	25.1	12.5	16.2	13.4	13.4	18.5		16.1	19.1	22.4	23.0	0.2	
Taiwan (pr. of China)	8,721	12,315	13,704	$	-7.9	11.3	10.3	4.8	24.5	2.4							
South-East Asia	*68,547*	*130,667*	*144,392*														
Brunei	..	177	190	$	23.0	7.1											
Cambodia	1,519	3,636	4,352		13.2	19.7	13.4	11.8	17.6	11.2							
Indonesia	6,958	13,139	16,426	$	17.3	25.0	1.9	2.7	0.8	2.1							
Laos	382	761	734	$	6.2	-3.5											
Malaysia	18,115	18,357	19,621		5.3	0.3	7.3	11.2	3.5	7.5							
Myanmar	72	1,969	1,652	$	-10.4	-16.1											
Philippines	2,645	6,988	7,461	$	35.9	6.8	22.9	12.1	20.5	38.5		54.5	38.4	19.6			
Singapore	14,178	19,738	20,528		4.1	1.6	-4.2	-5.2	-3.7	-3.5							
Thailand	20,104	56,938	63,042		12.2	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.8	6.2							
Timor-Leste	31	73	78	$	26.2	6.5	-4.3	8.8	-15.8								
Vietnam	4,450	8,890	10,080	$	4.6	13.4	11.0	7.3	8.3	17.8							
Oceania	*42,794*	*57,392*	*60,980*														
Australia	32,584	41,732	45,035		9.3	10.7	8.5	8.1	9.8	7.8		8.1	7.4	8.0	8.1	9.0	
Cook Islands	111	153	..		9.4	..											
Fiji	634	940	972		5.9	4.4	6.1	0.0	10.7								
French Polynesia	406	..	..		..	..											
Guam	..	..	..		..	..											
Kiribati	4	4	..	$	16.8	..											
Marshall Islands	4	7	9		26.9	30.3											
Micronesia FSM	24	..	..		..	..											
New Caledonia	129	..	..		..	..											
New Zealand	6,522	10,604	10,875		5.7	5.3	2.2	1.7	-0.3	6.5							
Niue	2	..	..	$	-17.9	..											
N.Mariana Islands	..	..	..		..	..											
Palau	73	116	..	$	-17.9	..											
Papua New Guinea	2	2	3		139.3	45.2	-73.7	-86.8	0.0								
Samoa	132	166	191		11.7	16.4	12.2	7.2	12.5	18.4		38.9	5.6	9.0	1.9		
Solomon Islands	44	67	81		17.4	22.7	-5.6	-12.8	1.3								
Tonga	16	48	48		-0.1	1.4											
Tuvalu	2	..	..		..	..											
Vanuatu	217	265	295	$	9.1	11.3											
South Asia	*20,063*	*39,863*	*43,646*														
Afghanistan	75	2	28	$	-96.7	..											
Bangladesh	81	341	353		63.6	7.5	9.8	7.7	12.3								
Bhutan	40	103	103	$	12.7	-0.1	5.1	28.2	-1.7	-13.6		-8.5	10.0	-29.5	15.4		
India	14,490	27,365	28,568		15.9	9.1	7.4	-1.2	8.9	8.6		7.2	8.0	10.8	15.9	19.6	
Iran	2,438	4,402	..	$	18.6	..											
Maldives	1,713	2,744	3,028	$	9.5	10.4											
Nepal	344	630	640		37.3	5.9	11.2	7.5	14.8	16.5		7.6	39.7	5.6	2.6		
Pakistan	306	352	391	$	9.3	10.9	18.4	18.4	16.7	19.9							
Sri Lanka	576	3,925	4,381	$	11.6	11.6	-19.6	4.6	-41.4	-35.2		-46.9	-28.3	-27.2	-22.5	-9.5	

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

					(1000)	Change (%)			Percentage change over same period of the previous year										
									2019*										
	Series	2010	2017	2018	2019*	17/16	18/17	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Americas		**150,335**	**210,677**	**215,736**	**220,143**	**4.7**	**2.4**		**2.0**	**-0.6**	**4.0**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.8**	**2.3**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**2.4**	**3.0**
North America		*99,520*	*137,115*	*142,192*	*146,240*	*4.3*	*3.7*		*2.8*	*-1.1*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*4.9*	*4.3*	*2.9*	*3.7*	*5.0*	*4.8*	*4.8*
Canada	TF	16,219	20,883	21,134	..	4.6	1.2	TF	5.0	-1.3	7.1	5.7		5.8	7.8	2.7	6.3		
Mexico	TF	23,290	39,291	41,313	..	12.0	5.1	TF	8.7	4.8	9.2	8.9		14.1	4.4	7.7	17.4	11.0	
United States	TF	60,010	76,941	79,746	..	0.7	3.6	TF	-1.3	-4.5	-0.4	0.5		-0.9	0.4	2.3	-1.0		
Caribbean		*19,521*	*26,050*	*25,807*	*27,080*	*3.1*	*-0.9*		*5.0*	*15.1*	*8.1*	*-3.9*	*-0.7*	*-3.5*	*-2.4*	*-6.7*	*-3.6*	*0.1*	*0.6*
Anguilla	TF	62	68	55	..	-13.9	-20.1	TF	96.8	183.6	103.4	42.8		68.6	39.2	-19.6	-1.5		
Antigua & Barbuda	TF	230	247	269	..	-6.7	8.7	TF	11.1	6.3	14.3	15.1		16.0	14.2	14.7			
Aruba	TF	825	1,071	1,082	..	-2.9	1.1	TF	6.5	7.0	6.0								
Bahamas	TF	1,370	1,442	1,634	..	-3.9	13.3	TF	14.6	22.2	19.5	0.5		15.5	-5.1	-24.6			
Barbados	TF	532	664	680	..	5.0	2.5	TF	4.2	2.9	7.0	3.1		8.3	-2.4	3.1			
Bermuda	TF	232	270	282	..	10.3	4.6	TF	-3.8	-4.9	-2.6	-6.1		-1.9	-5.8	-13.6	2.9		
Bonaire	TF	71	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Brit. Virgin Islands	TF	330	335	192	..	-17.9	-42.5	TF	76.6	113.3	76.6			44.7	25.6				
Cayman Islands	TF	288	418	463	..	8.5	10.7	TF	9.1	8.7	13.6	8.4		9.6	10.0	1.9	5.8	0.8	
Cuba	TF	2,507	4,594	4,684	..	15.6	2.0	VF	-8.5	5.1	-1.2	-26.2		-23.6	-27.0	-28.8	-27.8	-14.4	
Curaçao	TF	342	399	432	..	-9.6	8.2	TF	9.9	14.7	16.5	3.1		4.5	4.9	-0.4	-2.9		
Dominica	TF	77	71	63	..	-9.0	-11.9	TF	59.5	87.5	47.8	46.5		60.3	51.4	13.7			
Dominican Rep.	TF	4,125	6,188	6,569	6,446	3.8	6.2	TF	-1.9	4.6	3.2	-10.0	-6.5	-11.2	-7.5	-11.4	-10.3	-4.9	-5.3
Grenada	TF	110	146	161	..	8.2	10.0	TF	2.3	5.1	2.3	1.6		-3.6	9.4	-3.5	0.0	-2.5	
Guadeloupe	TCE	392	650	735	..	12.1	13.1	THS											
Haiti	TF	255	467	447	..	5.0	-4.3	TF	-45.7	-27.5	-61.0								
Jamaica	TF	1,922	2,353	2,473	..	7.8	5.1	TF	9.0	13.3	8.4	5.3		5.2	4.2	7.2	8.6		
Martinique	TF	476	536	537	..	3.1	0.3	TF	4.2	6.2	7.4	-0.4		-0.9	2.0	-4.2	-1.8		
Montserrat	TF	6	10	9	..	7.9	-7.4	TF	4.5	5.0	2.4	5.7		2.9	10.4	5.4			
Neth. Antilles		..	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Puerto Rico	TF	3,186	3,797	3,068	..	1.6	-19.2	THS	31.2	62.3	20.4			-0.4	25.0				
Saba	TF	12	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Saint Lucia	TF	306	386	396	..	11.0	2.5	TF	7.3	4.0	9.4	11.0		13.0	6.4	15.3	3.6	4.7	
St. Eustatius	TF	11	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
St. Kitts & Nevis	TF	98	115	123	..	-0.8	7.0	TF	8.4	15.4	8.1	-0.8		-2.0	-2.9	4.6			
St. Maarten	TF	443	402	178	..	-23.8	-55.8	TF(1)	91.0	142.1	119.6	65.6		90.0	62.4	35.3	57.2	23.8	
St. Vincent & Gren.	TF	72	76	80	..	-4.3	5.4	TF	6.3	1.6	15.0	3.7		2.8	3.6	6.0			
Trinidad & Tobago	TF	388	395	375	..	-3.5	-4.9	TF	3.3	-2.2	6.0	4.0		1.7	9.6	0.4	15.0		
Turks & Caicos	TF	281	416	441	..	-8.2	5.9	TF											
US Virgin Islands	TF	572	535	381	..	-19.8	-28.8	VF(1)	42.8	90.4	28.5	20.2		33.6	13.2	9.6	31.9		
Central America		*7,808*	*11,084*	*10,863*	*11,105*	*4.6*	*-2.0*		*2.2*	*-2.1*	*5.5*	*3.5*	*3.0*	*5.2*	*2.2*	*3.0*	*1.2*	*3.1*	*4.2*
Belize	TF	242	427	489	..	10.8	14.6	TF	3.2	6.5	5.5	-3.9		-2.3	-3.1	-8.6	1.6		
Costa Rica	TF	2,100	2,960	3,017	..	1.2	1.9	TF	3.9	3.6	4.4	2.6		5.5	1.3	-0.5	7.6	4.8	
El Salvador	TF	1,150	1,556	1,677	..	8.5	7.8	TF	5.1	5.1	5.1								
Guatemala	TF	1,119	1,660	1,781	1,752	4.7	7.3	TF	-1.6	-3.7	9.5	-6.8	-3.9	-7.5	-11.4	0.8	-6.5	-6.1	-0.4
Honduras	TF	863	851	865	..	1.6	1.6	TF	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8		3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8		
Nicaragua	TF	1,011	1,787	1,256	..	18.8	-29.7	TF	0.3	-39.1	24.9	40.7		65.0	38.1	22.1	20.8	29.0	
Panama	TF	1,324	1,843	1,779	..	-4.1	-3.5	TF	1.1	14.1	-6.7	-1.3		-2.6	-2.1	1.4	-13.0		
South America		*23,485*	*36,428*	*36,873*	*35,718*	*7.7*	*1.2*		*-3.1*	*-7.8*	*2.9*	*-0.2*	*-4.4*	*0.3*	*2.9*	*-3.9*	*-7.7*	*-5.0*	*-1.6*
Argentina	TF	5,325	6,711	6,942	..	0.6	3.4	TF	7.8	7.0	13.3	7.5		9.8	6.3	6.1	-0.7		
Bolivia	TF	679	1,109	1,142	..	15.7	3.0	THS											
Brazil	TF	5,161	6,589	6,621	..	0.6	0.5	TF											
Chile	TF	2,801	6,450	5,723	..	14.3	-11.3	TF	-20.9	-29.5	-6.0	-12.9		-8.2	-13.3	-17.9	-17.1	-37.0	
Colombia	TF	2,385	3,631	3,898	..	9.5	7.4	TF	4.5	6.0	6.0	1.6		3.0	-1.1	3.4			
Ecuador	VF	1,047	1,608	2,428	..	13.4	50.9	VF	-14.3	-13.3	4.9	-14.0		-11.8	3.2	-38.3	-53.7	-35.9	
French Guiana	TF	..	111	..	..	15.6	..	TF											
Guyana	TF	152	247	287	..	5.1	15.9	TF	8.3	-0.1	21.4	4.1		5.0	2.6	4.9			
Paraguay	TF	465	1,560	1,181	..	19.2	-24.3	TF	4.5	-17.4	-6.3	43.7		3.2	131.8	2.7	6.4		
Peru	TF	2,299	4,032	4,419	4,480	7.7	9.6	TF	1.4	2.1	1.7	-1.6	3.4	0.9	-2.9	-3.0	-8.5	9.5	9.5
Suriname	TF	205	278	..	..	8.2	..	TF											
Uruguay	TF	2,349	3,674	3,469	3,056	21.0	-5.6	TF	-11.9	-26.0	-2.8	-3.4	-2.0	-1.8	-7.0	-1.9	1.5	-2.9	-3.3
Venezuela	TF	526	427	..	..	-29.0	..	VF											

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(Data as collected by UNWTO, January 2020)

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

	(USD million)				Change (%)		2019*	Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)									
	2010	2017	2018		17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Americas	**214,343**	**329,122**	**338,207**														
North America	*164,832*	*257,081*	*263,368*														
Canada	15,830	24,998	26,374		8.3	5.3	6.1	4.5	7.2	6.2							
Mexico	11,992	21,336	22,526	$	8.6	5.6	10.0	12.9	12.3	8.4		11.1	11.2	1.1	1.3	5.0	
United States	137,010	210,747	214,468	sa	1.9	1.8	-0.4	-0.3	-1.0	-0.4		-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.2	
Caribbean	*23,254*	*31,795*	*33,664*														
Anguilla	99	131	102		-0.6	-22.1											
Antigua & Barbuda	298	557	881		-6.7	58.3	12.5	7.8	15.4	16.5		17.4	15.6	16.0			
Aruba	1,251	1,855	2,024		5.6	9.1	5.0	3.4	7.1								
Bahamas	2,163	2,996	3,355		-2.4	12.0	15.9	17.3	14.5								
Barbados	1,038	1,081	1,140		3.9	5.5	13.8	6.9	6.9	36.0							
Bermuda	442	508	585		14.2	15.2	3.4	-4.8	6.0								
Bonaire	..	..	..		..	..											
Brit. Virgin Islands	389	..	..	$	..	..											
Cayman Islands	465	782	880		..	..											
Cuba	2,187	3,186	2,903		9.6	-8.9											
Curaçao	385	551	593		-4.0	7.7	18.7	15.9	22.4								
Dominica	94	121	111		-14.9	-8.1	74.2	144.8	53.7	36.4		47.2	43.0	8.3			
Dominican Rep.	4,162	7,184	7,561	$	6.9	5.2	-0.8	5.4	1.2	-9.7							
Grenada	105	144	548		4.2	281.1	-12.3	-25.0	-3.5	-0.2		-24.3	22.9	4.3			
Guadeloupe	510	..	860		..	..											
Haiti	383	459	620	$	-12.4	34.9											
Jamaica	2,001	2,809	3,099	$	10.7	10.3											
Martinique	472	510	530		43.6	-0.6											
Montserrat	6	8	11		-6.3	39.6	-8.7	5.0	2.2	-37.2		-38.4	-32.4	-40.2			
Neth. Antilles	..	..	..		..	..											
Puerto Rico	3,211	3,848	3,282	$	-3.2	-14.7											
Saba	..	..	..		..	..											
Saint Lucia	565	754	989		3.3	31.2	6.3	2.1	8.0	10.1		17.9	1.6	8.9			
St. Eustatius	..	..	..		..	..											
St. Kitts & Nevis	90	157	367		13.3	134.1	20.5	24.8	22.2	11.9		10.6	9.8	17.3			
St. Maarten	674	630	453		-26.5	-28.1	88.2	117.3	60.0								
St. Vincent & Gren.	86	95	235		-5.0	147.1	12.3	-1.1	33.9	14.6		12.3	16.4	17.7			
Trinidad & Tobago	450	453	429	$	-2.2	-5.3											
Turks & Caicos	..	571	787		-19.1	37.8											
US Virgin Islands	1,223	1,202	1,046		-10.5	-13.0											
Central America	*5,797*	*11,213*	*11,402*														
Belize	249	397	487		1.6	22.8	66.1	7.5	141.1								
Costa Rica	2,246	3,656	3,773	$	0.2	3.2	4.7	4.6	6.2	3.3							
El Salvador	390	873	1,014	$	5.2	16.1	30.7	45.5	15.6								
Guatemala	228	310	231	$	1.0	-25.5	1.5	-4.5	4.0	-1.6	9.1						
Honduras	625	715	736	$	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0								
Nicaragua	314	841	544	$	30.9	-35.2	-55.9	-55.9									
Panama	1,745	4,422	4,617		4.7	4.4	-1.2	0.7	-1.6	-3.3							
South America	*20,460*	*29,033*	*29,774*														
Argentina	4,942	5,370	5,563	$	8.1	3.6	-6.8	-10.7	3.5	-9.6							
Bolivia	379	803	815	$	12.6	1.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8							
Brazil	5,261	5,809	5,921	$	-3.6	1.9	-0.5	-6.3	-3.3	14.2		43.4	-3.8	4.9	-2.9	-7.0	
Chile	1,552	3,383	2,956	$	26.9	-12.6	-11.5	-18.4	-3.8	-6.7							
Colombia	2,797	4,921	5,556	$	8.8	12.9	2.4	2.0	-0.6	5.5							
Ecuador	781	1,548	1,871	$	7.2	20.9	6.1	6.1									
French Guiana	..	..	..		..	..											
Guyana	80	95	28	$	-9	-71											
Paraguay	217	369	363	$	13.4	-1.7	-9.0	-11.5	-6.3								
Peru	2,008	3,710	3,947	$	6.0	6.4	8.0	6.5	11.0	6.5							
Suriname	61	46	56	$	-28.6	21.6	-1.0	30.9	-24.0	-11.0							
Uruguay	1,509	2,559	2,350	$	23.6	-8.2	-15.6	-21.0	-8.6	-4.6							
Venezuela	831	..	..	$	..	..											

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

					(1000)	Change (%)		Percentage change over same period of the previous year										
								2019*										
	Series	2010	2017	2018	2019*	17/16	18/17	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Africa		**50,426**	**62,997**	**68,360**	**71,205**	**8.5**	**8.5**		**4.1**	**2.9**	**6.2**	**4.0**	**3.5**	**5.5**	**3.7**	**2.6**	**3.3**	**3.9**	**3.4**
North Africa		*19,682*	*21,665*	*24,081*	*26,263*	*14.7*	*11.1*		*9.1*	*9.0*	*11.8*	*8.7*	*7.0*	*12.4*	*4.0*	*10.2*	*8.5*	*6.9*	*5.6*
Algeria	VF	2,070	2,451	2,657	..	20.2	8.4	VF											
Morocco	TF	9,288	11,349	12,289	..	9.8	8.3	TF	6.4	4.1	8.8			12.6	-1.1				
Sudan	TF	495	813	836	..	1.6	2.8	TF											
Tunisia	TF	7,828	7,052	8,299	9,429	23.2	17.7	TF	13.6	17.3	16.4	12.9	9.8	12.4	11.4	15.6	11.0	9.2	9.2
Subsaharan Africa		*30,743*	*41,332*	*44,279*	*44,942*	*5.5*	*7.1*		*1.3*	*0.2*	*3.0*	*0.4*	*1.8*	*-0.8*	*3.4*	*-1.7*	*0.5*	*2.6*	*2.3*
Angola	TF	425	261	218	..	-34.3	-16.5	TF											
Benin	TF	199	281	295	..	5.2	5.0	TF											
Botswana	TF	1,973	1,623	..	..	3.1	..	TF											
Burkina Faso	THS	274	143	144	..	-5.9	0.7	THS											
Burundi	TF	142	299	..	..	59.9	..	TF											
Cameroon	TF	569	..	..	..	..	..	THS											
Cabo Verde	THS	336	668	710	..	11.6	6.3	THS	7.4	8.0	7.4	6.5							
Centr. African Rep.	TF	54	107	..	..	30.5	..	TF											
Chad	THS	71	87	..	..	-11.2	..	THS											
Comoros	TF	15	28	36	..	4.5	28.2	TF											
Congo	THS	194	149	156	..	-29.4	4.7	THS											
Côte d'Ivoire	VF	252	1,800	1,965	..	13.7	9.2	TF											
Dem. Rep. Congo	TF	81	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Djibouti	TF	51	..	..	..	..	..	NHS											
Equatorial Guinea		..	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Eritrea	VF	84	..	..	..	..	..	VF											
Eswatini	TF	868	921	782	..	-2.7	-15.1	VF	-3.7	-11.5	0.3	-1.7		-7.4	0.1	2.2	0.6		
Ethiopia	TF	468	933	849	..	7.1	-9.0	TF											
Gabon	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Gambia	TF	91	522	552	..	16.0	5.7	TF											
Ghana	TF	931	972	..	..	..	..	TF											
Guinea	TF	12	99	..	..	57.1	..	TF											
Guinea-Bissau	TF	22	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Kenya	TF	1,470	1,390	1,475	..	9.6	6.1	VF(1)	5.4	5.4	6.4	4.5		5.4	3.2	5.2			
Lesotho	TF	414	..	..	..	..	..	VF											
Liberia		..	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Madagascar	TF	196	255	291	..	-12.9	13.8	TF	34.3	57.3	24.1	18.9		66.0	11.9	-7.6			
Malawi	TF	746	837	871	..	-1.4	4.1	TF											
Mali	TF	169	193	203	..	11.6	5.2	TF											
Mauritania	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Mauritius	TF	935	1,342	1,399	..	5.2	4.3	TF	-0.8	-1.2	2.5	-1.4		-0.4	-2.0	-2.0	-3.8	-2.7	
Mozambique	TF	1,718	1,447	2,743	..	-11.7	89.6	THS											
Namibia	TF	984	1,499	..	..	2.0	..	TF											
Niger	TF	74	164	157	..	7.7	-4.3	TF											
Nigeria	TF	1,555	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Reunion	TF	421	508	535	..	10.8	5.3	TF	-3.0	-2.0	-4.2								
Rwanda	TF	504	..	..	..	..	..	VF											
São Tomé & Príncipe	TF	8	29	33	..	0.0	15.6	TF											
Senegal	TF	900	1,365	..	..	12.8	..	TF*											
Seychelles	TF	175	350	362	..	15.4	3.4	TF	6.0	10.7	6.4	-1.2		1.0	3.9	-9.5	6.6	11.2	
Sierra Leone	TF	39	51	57	..	-5.1	11.8	TF											
Somalia		..	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
South Africa	TF	8,074	10,285	10,472	..	2.4	1.8	TF	-2.2	-3.0	1.2	-4.2		-7.7	2.3	-7.4	-3.2		
Tanzania	TF	754	1,275	1,378	..	3.4	8.1	VF											
Togo	THS	202	514	573	..	52.1	11.5	THS											
Uganda	TF	946	1,402	1,850	..	6.0	31.9	TF											
Zambia	TF	815	1,083	1,072	..	13.2	-1.0	TF											
Zimbabwe	VF	2,239	2,423	2,567	..	11.8	5.9	VF											

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

	(USD million)				Change (%)		2019*	Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)									
	2010	2017	2018		17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Africa	**30,447**	**36,365**	**38,284**														
North Africa	*9,662*	*9,916*	*10,726*														
Algeria	220	141	..	$	-32.7	..											
Morocco	6,703	7,442	7,782		12.3	1.3	7.5	0.2	8.4	9.0		12.7	-0.2	21.4	4.3	23.7	
Sudan	94	1,029	1,043	$	2.0	1.4	-28.8	2.9	-64.8								
Tunisia	2,645	1,305	1,741		18.9	46.0	41.3	33.2	44.5	42.5							
Subsaharan Africa	*20,785*	*26,449*	*27,558*														
Angola	719	880	544	$	41.4	-38.2											
Benin	149	150	..		19.3	..											
Botswana	510	704	574		15.5	-19.6											
Burkina Faso	72	117	..		-5.6	..											
Burundi	2	3	4		66.5	33.7											
Cameroon	159	524	581	$	3.8	10.8											
Cabo Verde	278	431	484		14.2	7.3	13.6	16.2	10.4								
Centr. African Rep.	11	..	..		..	..											
Chad	..	..	..		..	..											
Comoros	35	60	76		17.8	20.9											
Congo	27	..	..		..	..											
Côte d'Ivoire	201	396	..		2.5	..											
Dem. Rep. Congo	11	6.0	60.5	$	41	..											
Djibouti	18	35	57		4.9	62.3											
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..		..	..											
Eritrea	..	..	..		..	..											
Eswatini	51	13	16	$	-2.2	25.1											
Ethiopia	522	435	968	$	25.8	122.3	-16.8	-16.8									
Gabon	86	..	..		..	..											
Gambia	74	103	154	$	-11	49											
Ghana	620	850	944	$	0.4	11.1											
Guinea	2	16	6	$	7.6	-60.9											
Guinea-Bissau	13	16	20		-17.5	16.0											
Kenya	800	940	1,072	$	14.1	14.0											
Lesotho	23	23	23	$	-52.6	2.7											
Liberia	12	..	..	$	..	..											
Madagascar	309	671	697		-10.8	11.2											
Malawi	31	31	38		18.8	22.3											
Mali	205	206	..		0.9	..											
Mauritania	..	23	4	$	-26.0	-82.2											
Mauritius	1,282	1,748	1,887		7.9	6.3	-2.2	-10.6	-3.0	9.8		12.2	5.6	12.0	-0.1		
Mozambique	108	151	242	$	39.5	60.7	-35.6	-25.2	-36.9	-43.7							
Namibia	438	188	380		-44.7	101.3	-7.1	22.9	-27.2								
Niger	105	83	..		5.7	..											
Nigeria	576	2,549	1,962	$	138	-23	2.1	#####	0.0	-63.3							
Reunion	392	427	495	€	22.0	10.9											
Rwanda	202	438	374	$	12.4	-14.6											
São Tomé & Príncipe	11	66	72	$	-4.2	9.0											
Senegal	453	419	..		5.7	..											
Seychelles	343	483	559	$	16.8	15.7	5.6	0.2	11.9								
Sierra Leone	26	39	39	$	-5.7	0.0											
Somalia	..	..	..		..	..											
South Africa	9,070	8,818	8,939	sa	1.0	0.7	2.6	2.2	4.8	0.9							
Tanzania	1,255	2,250	2,449	$	5.6	8.8	8.4	14.9	-7.5	15.4							
Togo	66	138	..		13.6	..											
Uganda	784	941	1,027	$	-14.6	9.1	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5								
Zambia	492	653	742	$	-4.4	13.7											
Zimbabwe	124	149	..	$	-15.7	..											

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

					(1000)	Change (%)			Percentage change over same period of the previous year 2019*											
	Series	2010	2017	2018	2019*	17/16	18/17	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Middle East		**56,122**	**57,651**	**59,409**	**63,934**	**4.1**	**3.0**		**7.6**	**8.2**	**7.3**	**7.1**	**5.6**	**5.2**	**8.1**	**7.5**	**7.1**	**5.2**	**4.6**
Bahrain	THS/TCE	995	4,374	4,367	..	9.6	-0.2	VF											
Egypt	VF	14,731	8,292	11,346	..	53.6	36.8	VF	21.1										
Iraq	VF	1,518	..	..	..	..	..	VF											
Jordan	TF	4,207	3,844	4,150	4,488	7.7	8.0	TF	8.1	1.5	8.9	8.4	14.0	7.1	11.4	5.5	13.6	15.0	13.4
Kuwait	THS	207	183	..	..	-9.9	..	THS											
Lebanon	TF	2,168	1,857	1,964	..	10.0	5.8	TF	1.6	3.7	11.7	5.6		7.4	5.4	3.0	-14.2	-42.6	
Libya	TF	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF											
Oman	TF	1,441	2,316	2,301	..	-0.8	-0.6	VF	8.6	4.4	17.2	7.0		4.8	11.7	3.4	7.0	7.6	
Palestine	THS	522	503	606	..	25.7	20.5	THS											
Qatar	TF	1,700	2,256	1,819	..	-23.2	-19.4	TF	14.5	9.9	13.6	14.6		5.5	16.9	22.7	16.2	31.6	
Saudi Arabia	TF	10,850	16,140	15,352	16,533	-10.1	-4.9	TF	7.8	13.5	3.7	7.6	6.3	0.8	9.5	7.5	7.6	6.3	5.4
Syria	TF	8,546	..	..	..	..	..	VF											
Utd Arab Emirates (1)	THS	7,432	15,790	15,920	..	6.2	0.8	THS	4.9	2.2	4.6	6.9		6.1	6.7	7.9	9.2	5.6	
Yemen	TF	1,025	..	..	..	..	..	TF											

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(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	2017	2018	17/16	18/17	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Middle East	**52,150**	**68,360**	**72,538**													
Bahrain	1,362	3,642	3,689	-5.3	1.3											
Egypt	12,528	7,775	11,615	$ 194.0	49.4	19.8	14.5	24.5								
Iraq	1,660	2,959	1,986	$ 22.1	-32.9											
Jordan	3,585	4,639	5,249	14.7	13.2	9.0	5.2	11.2	10.1							
Kuwait	290	313	457	-47.5	45.3	68.8	61.8	76.7								
Lebanon	7,995	7,611	8,400	$ 8.0	10.4	10.9	7.9	13.4								
Libya	60	..	..	..	..											
Oman	780	1,748	1,758	8.0	0.6											
Palestine	667	225	245	$ -4.3	8.9											
Qatar	584	5,971	5,565	10.3	-6.8	-3.0	-1.5	-8.6	1.7							
Saudi Arabia	6,712	12,056	12,038	8.7	14.4	16.3	22.5	20.2	9.0							
Syria	6,190	..	..	..	..											
Utd Arab Emirates	8,577	21,048	21,375	8.0	1.6											
Yemen	1,161	..	..	$ ..	..											

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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***	***1,717***	***6.7***	***6.9***	***6.8***
- International Tourism Receipts	*980*	*1,228*	*1,254*	*1,352*	*1,462*	*5.7*	*5.8*	*5.8*
- International Passenger Transport	*171*	*217*	*215*	*238*	*256*	*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***	***1,109***	***7.0***	***7.0***	***7.0***
- International Tourism Receipts	*643*	*805*	*823*	*875*	*946*	*5.9*	*6.0*	*6.0*
- International Passenger Transport	*124*	*145*	*143*	*153*	*163*	*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, January 2020)

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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***	***1,717***	***6.7***	***6.9***	***6.8***
- International Tourism Receipts	*980*	*1228*	*1254*	*1352*	*1462*	*5.7*	*5.8*	*5.8*
- International Passenger Transport	*171*	*217*	*215*	*238*	*256*	*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	72.6	72.3	72.6
Services	2,029	2,461	2,503	2,716	2,941	27.4	27.7	27.4
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	***509***	***565***	***567***	***626***	***688***	***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*	*118*	*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	82.9	82.7	82.5
Services	952	1,244	1,260	1,353	1,484	17.1	17.3	17.5
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	***289***	***396***	***412***	***438***	***487***	***5.4***	***5.6***	***5.7***
- International Tourism Receipts	*254*	*356*	*371*	*396*	*442*	*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	73.7	73.4	74.3
Services	777	1,011	1,019	1,073	1,109	26.3	26.6	25.7
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	81.4	81.3	83.0
Services	70	81	80	87	88	18.6	18.7	17.0
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	83.5	82.6	84.7
Services	98	156	159	175	180	16.5	17.4	15.3
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, January 2020)

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Export earnings by category

USD billion

Rank		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***	***1,717***
	- International Tourism Receipts	*980*	*1,228*	*1,254*	*1,352*	*1,462*
	- International Passenger Transport	*171*	*217*	*215*	*238*	*256*
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***	***1,109***
	- International Tourism Receipts	*643*	*805*	*823*	*875*	*946*
	- International Passenger Transport	*124*	*145*	*143*	*153*	*163*
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, January 2020)

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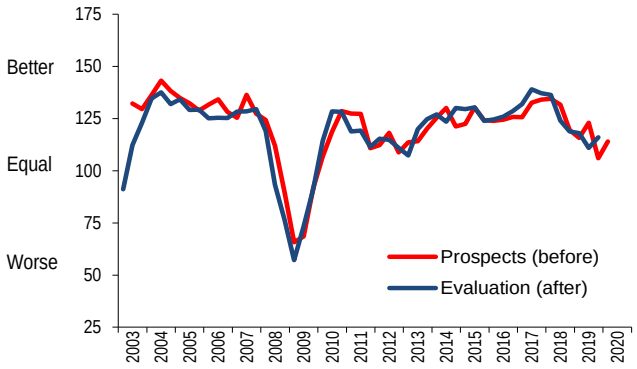
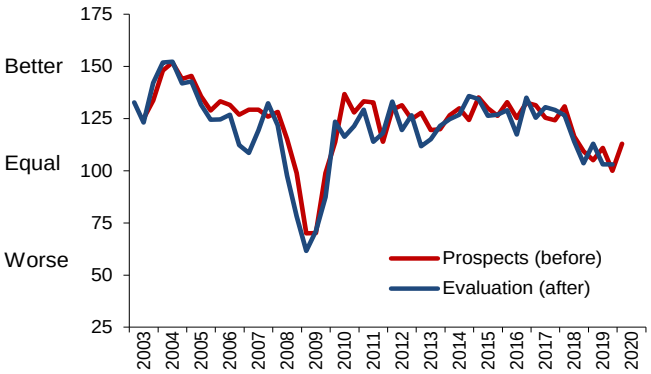
Evaluation of UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

UNWTO Confidence Index: World



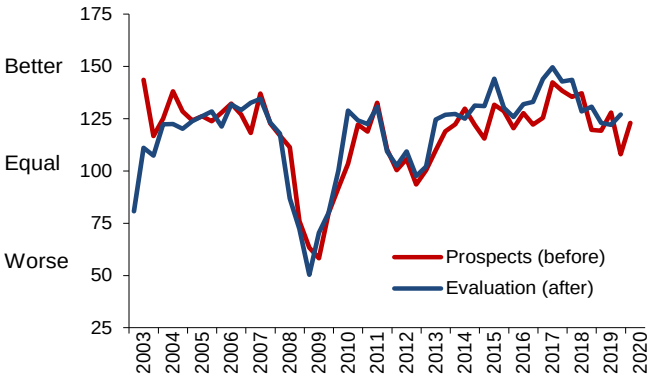
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Confidence Index: Americas



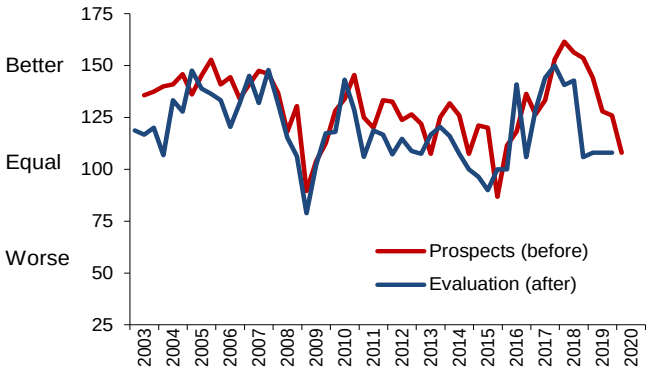
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Confidence Index: Europe



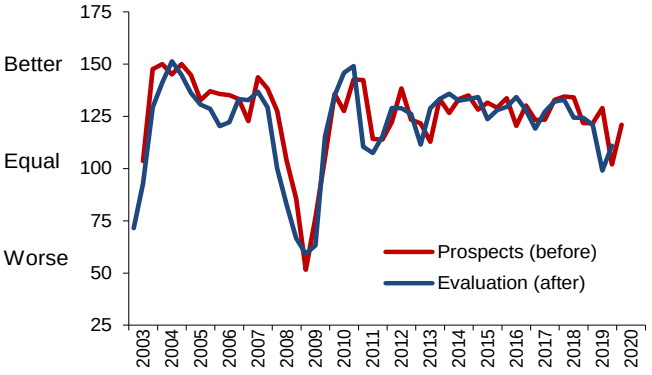
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Confidence Index: Africa



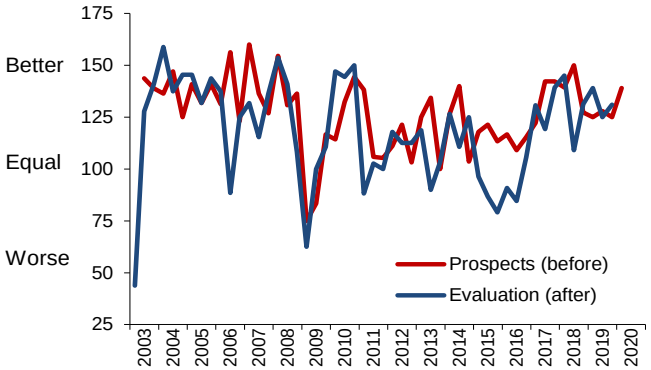
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Confidence Index: Asia and the Pacific



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

UNWTO Confidence Index: Middle East



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

The UNWTO Confidence Index

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

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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.

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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.

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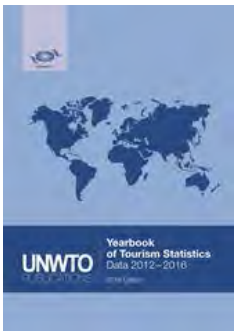
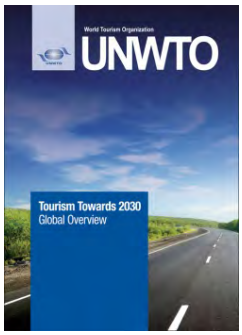
UNWTO Publications

UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

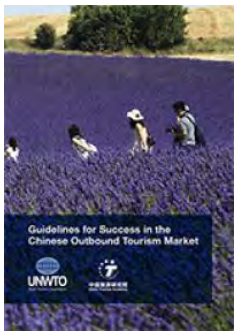
International Tourism Highlights, 2019 Edition



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)

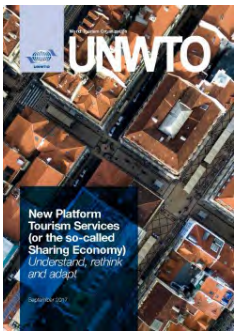
The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Outbound Travel Market (2018)

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)

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