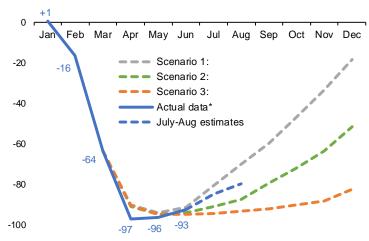


International tourism down 65% in first half of 2020

- International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) declined 65% in the first half of 2020 over the same period last year, with arrivals in June down 93%, according to data reported by destinations.
- Despite the gradual reopening of an increasing number of destinations during the second half of May and the month of June, ahead of the Northern Hemisphere summer season, the expected improvement in June was almost unperceived compared to May.
- The massive fall in international travel demand during the first half of 2020 translates into a loss of 440 million international arrivals and about USD 460 billion in export revenues from international tourism. This represents over five times the loss in receipts recorded in 2009 amid the global economic and financial crisis.
- The contraction in international demand is also reflected in double-digit declines in international tourism expenditure. Major outbound markets such as the United States and China continue to be at a standstill, though some markets such as France and Germany have shown some improvement in demand for international travel in June.
- While the recovery of international tourism remains sluggish, demand for domestic tourism is rising in many large markets such as China where air capacity in July rebounded to around 90% the level of 2019. In Russia air capacity has also been underpinned by rising domestic travel.

- Based on the three UNWTO scenarios published in May 2020 pointing to declines of 58% to 78% in international tourist arrivals in 2020, current trends suggest a decline in international arrivals closer to 70% for 2020.
- Extended scenarios for 2021-2024 point to a strong rebound in the year 2021 based on the assumption of a reversal in the evolution of the pandemic, significant improvement in traveller confidence and major lifting of travel restrictions by the middle of the year. Nonetheless, the return to 2019 levels in terms of international arrivals would take 2½ to 4 years.

International tourist arrivals in 2020: YTD results and scenarios (y-o-y monthly change, %)



Source: UNWTO

*Actual data includes estimates for countries which have not yet reported results. Dotted blue line corresponds to UNWTO estimates for July and August 2020.



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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UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

ISSN: 1728-9246

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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, Michel Julian, 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 early September 2020.

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

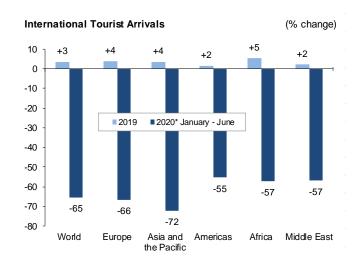
The document is available from the UNWTO elibrary at www.e-unwto.org. This release is available in English, while the Statistical Annex is provided in English, French, Spanish and Russian.

Inbound tourism: January-June 2020

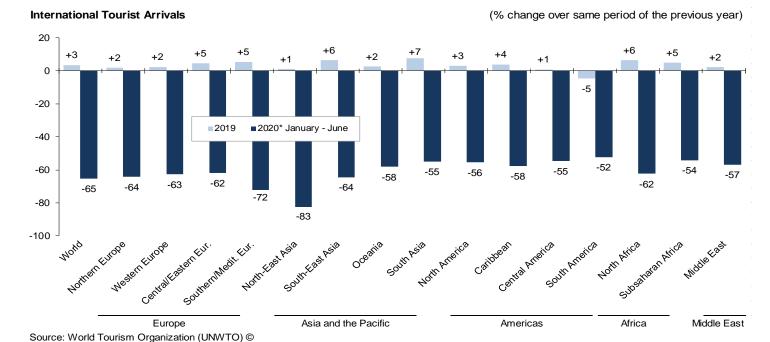
International arrivals declined 65% in January-June 2020

- International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) saw a decline of 65% in the first half of 2020 over the same period of last year, with arrivals in June down by 93%, according to data available.
- International arrivals decreased an unprecedented 95% during the second quarter of the year, following a drop of 28% in the first quarter. Results reflect widespread travel restrictions and lockdowns in nearly all destinations worldwide, mostly from the second half of March and the months of April (-97%) and May (-96%) amid measures to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Despite the gradual reopening of an increasing number of destinations during the second half of May and the month of June, ahead of the Northern Hemisphere summer season, the expected improvement in June was almost unperceived compared to May.
- By contrast, some large European destinations reporting data for June such as Austria, the Netherlands, Germany or Croatia, saw a slight improvement in arrivals compared to May, further to the gradual reopening of borders across the European Union, which helped intraregional travel.
- The massive fall in international travel demand during the first half of 2020 translates into a loss of 440 million international arrivals and about USD 460 billion in export revenues from international tourism. This represents over five times the loss in receipts registered in 2009 amid the global economic and financial crisis.
- According to preliminary estimates for July (-85%) and August (-80%), the decline in international demand in January-August 2020 would reach 70% and translate into a loss of 705 million international arrivals and some US\$ 730 billion in export revenues, 8 times the income loss of 2009.
- By regions, Asia and the Pacific, the first region to suffer the impact of COVID-19, saw a 72% decrease in arrivals in the first half of 2020. The secondhardest hit was Europe with a 66% decline, followed by the Americas (-55%), Africa and the Middle East (both -57%).

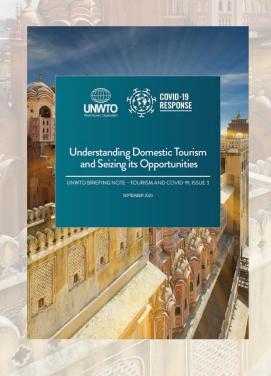
- At the subregional level, North-East Asia (-83%) and Southern Mediterranean Europe (-72%) recorded the largest declines in international arrivals. Most subregions worldwide saw declines of more than 50% in the first half of the year.
- The contraction in international demand is also reflected in double-digit declines in international tourism expenditure among large markets. Major outbound markets such as the United States and China continue to be at a standstill, though some markets such as France and Germany have shown some improvement in June.
- While the recovery of international tourism remains sluggish, demand for domestic tourism is rising in many large markets such as China where air capacity offered in July rebounded to around 90% the level of 2019. In Russia air capacity has also been underpinned by rising domestic travel.
- According to <u>UNWTO's seventh report on travel restrictions</u> as of 1 September 2020 a total of 115 destinations (53% of all destinations worldwide) had eased COVID-19 related travel restrictions for international tourism. This is an increase of 28 destinations compared to 19 July 2020.



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



UNWTO BRIEFING NOTE SERIES: TOURISM AND COVID-19



Issue 3: Understanding Domestic Tourism and Seizing its Opportunities

As the world's tourism turns to domestic travel to boost the restart and recovery of the sector in times of the COVID-19 pandemic, this briefing note aims to analyse the global domestic tourism market and provide policymakers and the tourism sector at large with examples of initiatives implemented around the world to promote domestic travel and restore confidence.

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International air demand slowly recovering but still well below 2019 levels

- IATA indicates that global air passenger demand dropped 67% in January-July 2020 and is slowly recovering from its April low. Demand declined 92% in July year-on-year (y-o-y), which represents only a slight improvement over the 97% drop recorded in June as most international routes remained closed or had reduced flight frequencies. An increase in COVID-19 cases in several countries led to a reimposition of travel restrictions. Market reopening in the Schengen area helped to boost international demand in Europe, but other international markets showed little change compared to June.
- A small recovery in global air demand continues to be driven primarily by domestic markets, most notably Russia and China.
- ICAO indicates that international air capacity worldwide fell by 59% y-o-y in January-July 2020

- measured in available seat-kilometres. International capacity in July (-75%) improved from the decline recorded in June (-88%). However, load factors remained much lower (46%) than 2019 levels, as the decline in traffic was stronger than the reduction in capacity.
- According to STR, the hotel industry continued to suffer double-digit declines in the three metrics, namely revenue per available room (RevPAR), average daily rate (ADR) and occupancy, with performance at low levels across all world regions in July 2020. Occupancy in July reached record lows of 17% in Africa, 19% in Central and South America, 27% in Europe, 35% in the Middle East, 46% in Asia and the Pacific and 47% in the United States.

Current trends point to a decline in international arrivals closer to 70% for the whole of 2020

- Based on the three UNWTO scenarios published in May 2020 indicating declines of 58% to 78% in international tourist arrivals in 2020, current trends point to a decline in international arrivals closer to 70% (Scenario 2). The expected reopening of several destinations in June was mostly limited to the European Union, while borders remained fully closed in 43% of the world's destinations as of 1 September. Furthermore, many destinations have reintroduced travel restrictions after the resurgence of COVID-19 outbreaks. As a result, Scenario 1 (-58%) seems unlikely if current trends remain.
- The outlook remains highly uncertain due to the evolution of the pandemic and the possibility of a future vaccine. Consumer confidence is at record lows, while the deteriorating economic environment is having a negative impact on jobs and disposable income. Travel restrictions are still in place in many destinations and virus containment is slow. Some 29 million COVID-19 confirmed cases worldwide have been reported to date, according to the World Health Organization.
- Extended scenarios for 2021-2024 point to a change in trend next year, based on the assumptions of a gradual and linear lifting of travel restrictions and a

- significant rebound of traveller confidence by mid-2021, given a reversal in the evolution of the pandemic and the availability of a vaccine or effective treatment. Nonetheless, it would take 2½ to 4 years for international tourist arrivals to return to 2019 levels.
- In view of supporting a safe restart of tourism, an increasing number of destinations are putting in place different measures including safety and hygiene protocols, targeted marketing and promotion campaigns, tourism recovery plans, the promotion of domestic tourism, the ease of travel restrictions, the provision of travel insurance or the creation of travel corridors or bubbles.
- UNWTO calls for the need to reopen tourism in a responsible, safe, coordinated and seamless manner, as travel restrictions are lifted. Restoring confidence and trust in the sector remains crucial.

For regular updated data on international tourism please check

https://www.unwto.org/es/unwto-tourism-dashboard https://www.unwto.org/tourism-covid-19

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region Monthly/quarterly data series Share Change % change over same period of the previous year 2020* (million) (%) (%) 2019* 2019* 18/17 19*/18 2017 2018 YTD Q1 Q2 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. -27.8 -95.2 1,458 3.5 World 1,333 1.408 100 -65.3 -63.6 -97.1 -96.4 -92.6 5.7 0.7 -16.3 -68.2 -29.9 -95.2 Advanced economies¹ 732 761 776 53.3 4.1 2.0 0.0 -13.9 -68.7 -97.7 -96.6 -92.1 601 647 -25.8 -95.2 -18.5 -58.3 -96.3 Emerging economies¹ 681 46.7 7.7 5.3 -62.1 -96.1 -93.2 By UNWTO regions: 676.6 716.0 744.3 51.1 5.8 3.9 -66.5 -21.0 -94.1 -97.5 -89.8 5.0 2.3 -61.4 -96.3 Europe Northern Europe 81.0 81.0 82.6 5.7 0.0 1.9 -64.2 -18.2 -95.7 5.4 4.3 -56.6 -96.7 -96.6 -94.2 -62.7 Western Europe 192.7 200.2 204.7 14.0 3.9 2.3 -19.8 -91.5 8.2 6.0 -64.4 -98.1 -96.6 -82.4 Central/Fastern Fur. 135.0 146.2 152.9 -61.9 10.5 8.3 4.5 -16.2 -94.1 1.0 -2.1 -45.6 -97.3 -97.0 -88.7 Southern/Medit. Eur. 267.9 288.6 304.1 20.9 7.7 5.4 -72.4 -26.2 -95.4 4.8 1.3 -69.5 -97.4 -95.7 -93.8 - of which EU-28 540.5 562.5 579.0 39.7 4.1 2.9 -66.5 -21.8 -94.2 4.6 3.1 -63.3 -97.3 -95.9 -89.0 Asia and the Pacific 324.1 -82 1 347.7 360 1 24.7 7.3 3.6 -72.2 -46.7 -98.6 -51.5 -98.7 -98.6 -98.5 -5.4 North-East Asia 159.5 169.2 170.6 11.7 6.1 0.8 -82.5 -65.1 -98.9 -19.4 -80.2 -94.4 -99.3 -98.9 -98.5 South-East Asia 120.6 128.6 136.8 9.4 6.7 6.4 -64.4 -33.6 -98.3 6.9 -35.9 -72.0 -98.2 -98.2 -98.4 -99.2 Oceania 17.5 2.8 -58.2 -25.3 -98.6 -60.0 -97.8 16.6 17.0 1.2 2.4 5.5 -20.2-99.0 South Asia 27.5 32.8 35.2 2.4 19.4 7.4 -55.0 -22.1 -98.2 6.9 -4.1 -70.2 -97.3 -97.7 -99.6 210.8 215.9 219.4 15.1 2.4 1.6 -55.2 -16.4 -93.0 0.5 3.0 -49.4 -93.5 -93.0 -92.4 Americas 137.4 142.2 146.4 10.0 3.5 3.0 -55.5 -14.3 -90.3 -45.1 -91.2 -90.1 -89.5 North America 3.7 4.1 25.8 25.8 26.8 1.8 0.1 3.8 -57.7 -21.6 -98.5 -2.2 0.3 -57.2 -97.6 -99.3 -98.6 Caribbean Central America 10.8 10.9 0.7 -2.2 0.8 -54.7 -17.5 -97.9 -55.0 -96.0 -99.1 -99.1 11.1 -2.7 6.6 36.6 37.1 35.3 1.3 -52.3 -18.3 -99.3 -56.4 -98.8 South America 2.4 -4.8 -5.3 1.2 -99.6 -99.6 63.3 68.7 72.4 5.0 8.4 5.4 -57.1 -13.5 -99.0 2.2 1.4 -43.2 -98.6 -99.4 -99.0 North Africa 21.7 24.1 25.6 1.8 11.1 6.4 -62.4 -17.5 -98.2 5.3 4.8 -56.6 -97.2 -99.4 -98.3 41.7 Subsaharan Africa 44.6 46.8 3.2 7.0 4.9 -54.1 -11.7 -99.5 1.0 -0.2-36.3 -99.6 -99.5 -99.5 Middle East 57.6 60.1 61.4 4.2 4.3 2.1 -56.9 -21.7 -94.1 5.3 -24.7 -44.6 -94.1 -94.3 -93.8

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

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

^{*} 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.

Regional insights

Europe

- International tourist arrivals in Europe, the world's most visited destination, were down 66% in the first half of 2020 over the same period last year, with a 97% drop in the second quarter. Widespread travel restrictions and lockdowns in nearly all destinations during the second half of March and the months of April and May weighed heavily on the results of the first half of the year.
- Results in June (-90%) showed only a slight improvement compared to May (-96%), reflecting a very slow and irregular reopening of borders mostly in the European Union by mid-June.
- Some large European destinations reporting data for June such as Austria, the Netherlands, Germany or Croatia, saw a slight improvement in arrivals compared to May, further to the gradual reopening of borders across the European Union, which helped intraregional travel.
- Domestic tourism has resumed in many European countries, driving overall tourism demand in those with large domestic markets and reflecting a still cautious attitude toward cross-border travel.
- Europe suffered a loss of 213 million international arrivals through June, compared to the same period in 2019.
- By subregion, international arrivals fell an estimated 72% in Southern and Mediterranean Europe and 64% in Northern Europe this six-month period. A slight improvement during the month of June helped to slow down the pace of decrease in arrivals in Western Europe (-63%) and Central and Eastern Europe (-62%).
- Despite the gradual reopening of destinations across the European Union starting in June, travel restrictions or quarantines were re-imposed in July by a number of countries amid a resurgence of cases, affecting destinations that had recently opened their borders.
- As of 1 September of 2020, 44 destinations in Europe, including 25 out of 26 Schengen Member States had eased travel restrictions, according to UNWTO's seventh report on travel restrictions. Europe is the region with the highest number of destinations easing restrictions so far (81%).

- Non-essential travel from third countries into the EU was temporarily restricted on 16 March and extended further. On 30 June the European Council adopted a recommendation for the gradual lifting of the temporary restrictions on non-essential travel from third countries into the EU. According to the European Council, travel restrictions should be lifted for countries listed in the recommendation as from 1 July. Upon revision by Member States and the Council, the list is reviewed every two weeks. (https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/health/coronavirus-response/travel-and-transportation-during-coronavirus-pandemic_en#travel-restrictions).
- On 4 September, the Commission has adopted a proposal for a Council Recommendation to ensure that any measures taken by Member States that restrict free movement due to the coronavirus pandemic are coordinated and clearly communicated at the EU level (https://ec.europa.eu/ commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_1555)

Air travel and accommodation indicators

- International passenger demand in Europe measured in revenue passenger kilometres (RPKs) plunged 68% in January-July 2020, according to IATA. Demand improved in July (-87%) from a 97% drop in June, reflecting the relaxation of travel restrictions in the Schengen area and a rise in traffic within Europe. Traffic capacity dropped 79% and load factor fell to 55%.
- The upturn in traffic demand is reflected on the increase of daily flights reported by **Eurocontrol**: on 31 July, 54% less daily traffic was reported.
- The gradual reopening across the region was also felt in the accommodation sector, but with low performance, according to STR. Europe posted a decrease of 66% in revenue per available room (RevPAR, in euro constant currency) in July. Occupancy recorded a 66% drop to 27% and Average Daily Rate (ADR) fell 21% in July to euro 96. The absolute occupancy and RevPAR levels were up from June but remained the lowest for any July on record in Europe

Asia and the Pacific

- Asia and the Pacific recorded 72% fewer international tourist arrivals in January-June 2020 or a loss of 171 million compared to the same period last year.
- Asia and the Pacific was the first region to be impacted by COVID-19 and the massive drop of international demand was already felt in February. International arrivals fell 99% in the second quarter following a massive 52% decline in the first quarter.
- North-East Asia (-83%) recorded the largest decrease among world subregions in the first half of 2020, according to available data. South-East Asia followed with a 64% decline, while Oceania and South Asia recorded a drop of 58% and 55% respectively.
- Most destinations in Asia and the Pacific recorded declines in international arrivals close to 100% in June and July, reflecting travel restrictions to international travel amid efforts to contain virus outbreaks.
- As 1 September, there were 28 destinations in Asia and the Pacific (61%) with closed borders closed.
 Only 13 destinations in the region (including 5 Small Island Developing States) had eased restrictions.
- Outbound travel from China, the world's top source market and for many countries in Asia the main source of international visitors, remains at a halt. Domestic travel, by contrast, is showing dynamism, with domestic air capacity in China reaching 90% of July 2019 levels.
- Travel bubbles or corridors are starting to be put in place or planned among some countries in the region taking into consideration their epidemiological situation. On 1 September, Singapore opened a travel corridor with New Zealand and Brunei, allowing quarantine-free travel. Hong Kong (China) is discussing travel corridors with eleven destinations. Japan relaxed its re-entry restrictions to foreign residents on September 1st.

Air travel and accommodation indicators

 According to IATA, Asia and the Pacific recorded a 97% drop in international passenger traffic in July, virtually unchanged from a 97% drop in June, and the steepest contraction among regions. Capacity

- fell 92% and load factor reached 35%. By contrast, China's domestic traffic has been recovering steadily and the country is one of the few domestic markets where load factors recovered from record lows.
- STR indicates that hotels in the Asia and the Pacific region reported occupancy fell 37% to 46% in July, ADR decreased 31% and RevPAR dropped 56%. The region reported continued improved performance from previous months but at overall low levels during July.

The Americas

- The Americas saw a 55% decrease in international tourist arrivals in the first six months of the year, weighed down by an estimated 93% drop in the second quarter amid COVID-19 and travel restrictions. The Caribbean (-58%) and South America (-52%) suffered the worst decline among subregions, while arrivals in Central America decreased by 56% in North America and 55%.
- The Americas have lost 59 million international arrivals in the period January-June year-on-year.
- Several Caribbean destinations have reopened in June and July further to the implementation of hygiene and health protocols, though connectivity from major source markets is still limited.
- As of 1 September, UNWTO identified 27 destinations in the Americas, including 18 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) which had eased restrictions, though borders remained closed in 41% of destinations in the Americas. The Americas is currently the region with most confirmed COVID-19 cases to date, according to the World Health Organization.
- The United States has extended the closure of its borders with Canada and Mexico to non-essential travel until at least 21 September. On 6 August, the Department of State lifted the Global Level 4 Health Advisory initially put in place on 19 March 2020, which advised US citizens to avoid all international travel due to the global scale of COVID-19. The Department of State is returning to the previous system of country-specific levels of travel advice, with levels from 1 to 4 depending on individual country conditions (www.state.gov/lifting-of-global-level-4-global-health-advisory).

 This could potentially resume demand from the Unites States, a major outbound market for many destinations across the region.

Air travel and accommodation indicators

- According to IATA, international passenger demand in North America saw a 95% decline in July, a slight uptick from the 97% drop in June. Capacity fell 86% and load factor dropped to 35%, the second lowest among regions. International traffic in Latin America experienced a 95% drop in July, compared to the same month last year, versus a 97% drop in June. Capacity fell 93% and load factor reached 58% in Latin America, the highest among regions.
- str indicates that the US hotel industry showed slightly better performance in July compared to the previous month, despite low levels overall. Occupancy dropped 36% to 47%, ADR declined 25% and RevPAR 52%. The absolute occupancy level was the lowest for any June on record in the US, but all three key metrics were up from June levels. The Central and South America hotel industry reported slight improvement y-o-y in July, but low performance overall. Occupancy declined 69% to 19%, while ADR dropped 34% and RevPAR 79%. The absolute occupancy and RevPAR levels were the lowest for any July.

Africa and the Middle East

- International tourist arrivals in Africa declined 57% in the first half of 2020, with an estimated 99% drop in the second quarter. North Africa (-62%) suffered the biggest impact in the first half, while arrivals in Subsaharan Africa declined an estimated 54%. Africa lost an estimated 18 million international arrivals y-o-y through June. Among the very few countries reporting data for June and July, Tunisia recorded a slight improvement in July.
- The Middle East saw a 57% decrease in January-June 2020 and has lost 19 million international tourist arrivals compared to the same period of the previous year. Major destinations such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt are restarting tourism. Egypt has resumed international flights on 1 July after three months of suspension while the campaign 'Saudi Summer' was launched to stimulate domestic tourism in Saudi Arabia.

 26 destinations in Africa and 5 destinations in the Middle East had eased restrictions as of 1 September, according to UNWTO's seventh report on travel restrictions. Borders in 27 destinations in Africa (51% of all destinations in Africa) and 8 destinations in the Middle East (62% of all destination in the Middle East) remain closed.

Air travel and accommodation indicators

- IATA indicates that international traffic in Africa dropped 95% in July, improving somewhat from a 98% contraction in June. Capacity contracted 85%, and load factor fell to 25%, which was the lowest among regions.
- Middle Eastern airlines posted a 93% traffic decline in July, compared with a 96% demand drop in June. Capacity decreased 86%, and load factor dropped to 38%.
- According to STR, the Middle East hotel occupancy fell 42% to 35% in July, ADR decreased 10% and RevPAR dropped 47%. Africa's hotels saw occupancy fall 73% to 17%, ADR declined 11 and RevPAR dropped 76%. The Africa hotel industry suffered a decline of 76% in RevPAR in March 2020. Occupancy recorded a 52% drop to 31% and ADR fell by 6%. Despite month-over-month improvements, both the Middle East and Africa saw their lowest absolute occupancy and RevPAR levels for any July on record.

Forward-looking Scenarios for 2020 and beyond

Scenarios for 2020

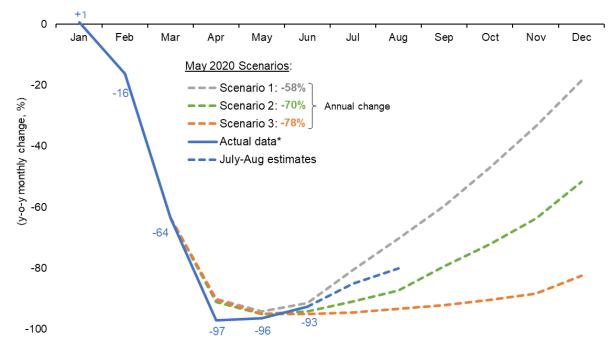
Three scenarios for international tourism in 2020 were presented in the May 2020 *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*, which described alternative recovery paths after the global lockdown, based on possible lifting of travel restrictions in July, September and December 2020. They assumed no significant or long-lasting worsening of travel conditions thereafter.

Considering that international tourist arrivals declined an estimated 85% in July and 80% in August 2020 based on currently available information and the slow and irregular lifting of travel restrictions, international tourism results are currently between **Scenarios 1** and **2**.

International travel came to a near complete halt after the shutdown of most international borders in late March, with arrivals plunging 97% in April and 96% in May, according to data reported by destinations. The curve seems to have bottomed out during those months before edging up slightly to -93% in June and an estimated -85% in July.

Scenario 1 now seems unlikely despite the lifting of travel restrictions in some countries in June and July, as this was mostly limited to Europe and proved to be short-lived. In July and August several European destinations reintroduced quarantines and other measures in response to growing cases of Covid-19. By mid-September these restrictions had not been lifted in the most part, and major international tourist destinations in other parts of the world such as China and the United States remained closed.

International tourist arrivals in 2020: YTD results and scenarios (y-o-y monthly change, %)



Source: UNWTO

* Actual data through June includes estimates for countries which have not yet reported monthly results. Dotted blue line corresponds to UNWTO estimates for July and August 2020.

Extended scenarios for 2021-2024

In the outlook beyond 2020, the above scenarios were extended into the future based on the latest information on tourism trends and travel conditions, economic forecasts and historical data on previous crises.

International arrivals are expected to bounce back from different lows depending on different year-end levels defined by the 2020 scenarios. The extended scenarios are presented in terms of yearly totals, not growth.

International tourism could recover the levels of 2019 in a period of 2½ to 4 years based on a variety of factors including 1) the rate of improvement of traveler confidence, mostly dependent on perceived safety and the evolution of the pandemic, 2) the gradual elimination of travel restrictions and 3) the prevailing economic conditions. Over time, the first two factors are expected to support recovery, while the deteriorating economic environment could put growing strain on the rebound.

In the first year, all scenarios suggest comparable rebounds in absolute terms, though quite different in relative terms as the 2020 starting points vary considerably. Scenario 1 points to a recovery of 2019 levels in 2½ years, counting from the end of 2020 (by mid-2023). Scenario 2 suggest a recovery after 3 years (end of 2023) and Scenario 3, the slowest, after 4 years (end of 2024). The recovery times are summarized below:

- Scenario 1: recovery in 2½ years (mid-2023)
- Scenario 2: recovery in 3 years (end of 2023)
- Scenario 3: recovery in 4 years (end of 2024)

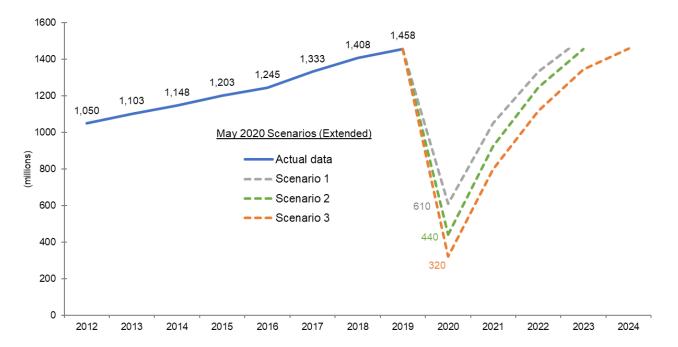
These recovery periods exceed in most part those seen in previous crises, both globally (11 to 19 months) and for the specific regions most hardly hit (1 to 3½ years).

As described in the May 2020 UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, it took eleven months for international arrivals to regain pre-crisis levels after the SARS epidemic of 2003, 14 months after the September 11th attacks of 2001, and 19 months after the global economic crisis of 2009. In the most impacted regions it took 1 to 3½ years for arrivals to climb back to the levels before the respective crises.

All scenarios for 2021-2024 point to a strong rebound in the year 2021 based on the assumption of a reversal of the evolution of the pandemic, significant improvement in traveler confidence and major lifting of travel restrictions by the middle of the year. The expected rebound is a consequence of the large pent-up demand following the unprecedented global lockdown and months of closed borders and travel bans.

Growth could remain in double digits in 2022 as international tourism continues to recover and travel conditions normalize, though at a slower pace compared to 2021. Despite the improvement, international arrivals are expected to remain below 2019 levels in 2021 and 2022 for all three scenarios, unless there is a major breakthrough in the treatment and prevention of COVID-19

International tourist arrivals: Future scenarios (millions)



Source: UNWTO



Publications



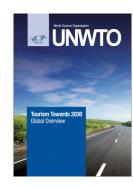
UNWTO World Tourism Barometer



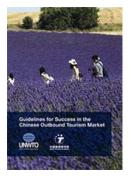
International Tourism Highlights, 2019 Edition



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)



How are countries supporting tourism recovery?

Tourism and Covid-19, Issue 1 (2020)



Tourism in SIDS: the challenge of sustaining livelihoods in times of Covid-19 (2020)



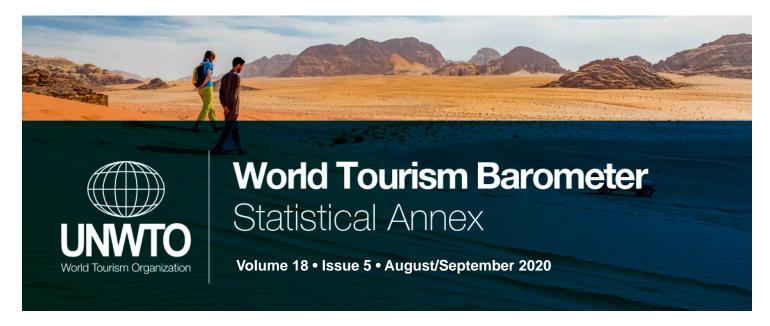
UNWTO/GTERC Asia Tourism Trends, 2019 Edition



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

www.unwto.org/publications





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 are preliminary and may be subject to revision. See the Methodological Notes at the end of this annex for further information on the data.

The tables on the following pages are not included in the free extract of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*. The full document is available in electronic format for sale and free for UNWTO members and subscribers through the UNWTO elibrary at:

- English version: www.e-unwto.org/content/w83v37
- French version: www.e-unwto.org/content/t73863
- Spanish version: www.e-unwto.org/content/rn1422
- Russian version: www.e-unwto.org/content/j62835

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Explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

* = provisional figure or data

= change of series or methodology

. = figure or data not (yet) available

n/a = not applicable

mn = million (1,000,000)

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

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

Q1: January, February, March T1: From January to April

Q2: April, May, JuneQ3: July, August, SeptemberT2: From May to AugustT3: From Sept. to December

Q4: October, November, December

H1: from January to JuneH2: 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 sameday 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-22.

A-22



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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UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

ISSN: 1728-9246

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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, Michel Julian, 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 early September 2020.

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

Monthly/quarterly data series Change % change over same period of the previous year Share (million) (%) 2020* (%) 2019* 2019* 18/17 19*/18 2017 2018 YTD Q1 Q2 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. World 1,333 1,408 1,458 100 5.7 3.5 -65.3 -27.8 -95.2 0.7 -16.3 -63.6 -97.1 -96.4 -92.6 732 761 776 53.3 4.1 2.0 -68.2 -29.9 -95.2 0.0 -13.9 -68.7 -97.7 -96.6 -92.1 Advanced economies¹ 601 647 681 7.7 -25.8 -95.2 -18.5 -58.3 -96.3 Emerging economies¹ 46.7 5.3 -62.1 1.4 -96.1 -93.2 By UNWTO regions: Europe 676.6 716.0 744.3 51.1 5.8 3.9 -66.5 -21.0 -94.1 5.0 2.3 -61.4 -97.5 -96.3 -89.8 Northern Europe 81.0 81.0 82.6 5.7 0.0 1.9 -64.2 -18.2 -95.7 5.4 4.3 -56.6 -96.7 -96.6 -94.2 -62.7 -19.8 -91.5 Western Europe 192.7 200.2 204.7 14.0 3.9 2.3 8.2 6.0 -64.4 -98.1 -96.6 -82.4 Central/Eastern Eur. 135.0 146.2 152.9 10.5 8.3 4.5 -61.9 -16.2 -94.1 1.0 -2.1 -45.6 -97.3 -97.0 -88.7 Southern/Medit Fur 267.9 288.6 304.1 20.9 7.7 5.4 -72.4 -26.2 -95.4 4.8 1.3 -69.5 -97.4 -95.7 -93.8 - of which FU-28 540.5 562.5 579.0 39.7 4.1 2.9 -66.5 -21.8 -94.2 4.6 3.1 -63.3-97.3 -95.9 -89.0 -98.6 Asia and the Pacific 347.7 360.1 24.7 7.3 -72.2 -46.7 -98.6 -5.4 -51.5 -82.1 -98.7 -98.5 324.1 3.6 North-Fast Asia 159.5 169.2 170.6 11.7 6.1 0.8 -82.5 -65.1 -98.9 -19.4 -80.2 -94.4 -99.3 -98.9 -98.5 South-East Asia 128.6 120.6 6.7 -64.4 -33.6 -98.3 -35.9 -72.0 -98.2 -98.2 136.8 9.4 6.4 6.9 -98.4 17.0 17.5 2.8 -58.2 -25.3 -98.6 -20.2 -60.0 -97.8 -99.2 -99.0 Oceania 16.6 1.2 2.4 5.5 27.5 32.8 -98.2 -70.2 -97.3 -97.7 South Asia 35.2 2.4 19.4 7.4 -55.0 -22.1 6.9 -4.1 -99.6 215.9 Americas 210.8 219.4 15.1 2.4 1.6 -55.2 -16.4 -93.0 0.5 3.0 -49.4 -93.5 -93.0 -92.4 142.2 -14.3 -90.3 -45.1 -91.2 -90.1 North America 137.4 146.4 10.0 3.5 3.0 -55.5 3.7 4.1 -89.5 -21.6 -98.5 25.8 25.8 26.8 0.1 3.8 -57.7 -2.2 -57.2 -97.6 -99.3 -98.6 Caribbean 1.8 0.3 Central America 11.1 10.8 10.9 0.7 -2.2 8.0 -54.7 -17.5 -97.9 -2.7 6.6 -55.0 -96.0 -99.1 -99.1 -18.3 -99.3 -98.8 South America 36.6 37.1 35.3 2.4 1.3 -4.8 -52.3 -5.3 1.2 -56.4 -99.6 -99.6 -57.1 -43.2 -98.6 -99.4 Africa 63.3 68.7 72.4 8.4 -13.5 -99.0 1.4 -99.0 5.0 5.4 2.2 -62.4 -17.5 North Africa 21.7 24.1 25.6 1.8 11.1 6.4 -98.2 5.3 4.8 -56.6 -97.2 -99.4 -98.3 -99.5 -36.3 -99.6 Subsaharan Africa 41.7 44.6 46.8 3.2 7.0 4.9 -54.1 -11.7 1.0 -0.2 -99.5 -99.5 Middle East 57.6 60.1 61.4 4.2 4.3 2.1 -56.9 -21.7 -94.1 5.3 -24.7 -44.6 -94.1 -94.3 -93.8

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

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

^{*} 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.

International Tourism by	/ (Sub)regio	n													
	Internation	al Touris	sm Receipt	s							Internat	ional To	urist Ar	rivals	
	Change (%	b)		USD		per	EUR		per	Share			C	hange	Share
	Local curren	ncies, con	stant prices		(billion)	arrival		(billion)	arrival	(%)		(million)		(%)	(%)
	17/16	18/17	19*/18	2018	2019*	2019*	2018	2019*	2019*	2019*	2018	2019*	18/17	19*/18	2019*
World	5.1	4.8	2.5	1,457	1,478	1,010	1,234	1,320	910	100	1,408	1,458	5.7	3.5	100
Advanced economies ¹	3.8	4.0	1.5	946	943	1,210	801	842	1,080	63.8	761	776	4.1	2.0	53.3
Emerging economies ¹	7.5	6.3	4.4	512	536	790	433	478	700	36.2	647	681	7.7	5.3	46.7
By UNWTO regions:															
Europe	7.1	4.7	4.4	569.8	573.5	770	482.5	512.2	690	38.8	716.0	744.3	5.8	3.9	51.1
Northern Europe	4.3	-0.1	5.1	91.6	92.3	1,120	77.5	82.5	1,000	6.2	81.0	82.6	0.0	1.9	5.7
Western Europe	3.5	3.4	2.0	180.8	177.8	870	153.1	158.8	780	12.0	200.2	204.7	3.9	2.3	14.0
Central/Eastern Europe	7.4	8.4	1.8	69.1	68.9	450	58.5	61.6	400	4.7	146.2	152.9	8.3	4.5	10.5
Southern/Medit. Europe	11.3	6.6	7.0	228.4	234.4	770	193.4	209.4	690	15.9	288.6	304.1	7.7	5.4	20.9
- of which EU-28	6.3	3.1	4.1	480.3	479.5	830	406.7	428.3	740	32.4	562.5	579.0	4.1	2.9	39.7
Asia and the Pacific	4.4	8.8	1.2	436.5	443.2	1,230	369.6	395.9	1,100	30.0	347.7	360.1	7.3	3.6	24.7
North-East Asia	-1.1	11.5	-3.4	193.3	187.6	1,100	163.7	167.5	980	12.7	169.2	170.6	6.1	8.0	11.7
South-East Asia	9.2	5.6	4.2	138.4	147.6	1,080	117.2	131.9	960	10.0	128.6	136.8	6.7	6.4	9.4
Oceania	6.1	6.9	5.9	61.1	61.8	3,540	51.8	55.2	3,160	4.2	17.0	17.5	2.8	2.4	1.2
South Asia	14.0	10.4	5.1	43.6	46.2	1,310	37.0	41.3	1,170	3.1	32.8	35.2	19.4	7.4	2.4
Americas	0.9	0.4	-0.1	338.2	341.7	1,560	286.4	305.3	1,390	23.1	215.9	219.4	2.4	1.6	15.1
North America	0.7	0.1	-0.9	263.6	265.7	1,810	223.2	237.3	1,620	18.0	142.2	146.4	3.5	3.0	10.0
Caribbean	0.9	0.7	5.5	32.7	34.7	1,300	27.7	31.0	1,160	2.4	25.8	26.8	0.1	3.8	1.8
Central America	4.0	1.3	0.6	12.3	12.4	1,130	10.4	11.0	1,010	0.8	10.8	10.9	-2.2	8.0	0.7
South America	0.7	2.6	0.3	29.7	29.0	820	25.1	25.9	730	2.0	37.1	35.3	1.3	-4.8	2.4
Africa	8.2	1.3	1.8	38.4	38.3	530	32.5	34.2	470	2.6	68.7	72.4	8.4	5.4	5.0
North Africa	9.3	4.5	9.9	10.7	11.5	450	9.1	10.3	400	8.0	24.1	25.6	11.1	6.4	1.8
Subsaharan Africa	7.7	0.0	-1.4	27.7	26.8	570	23.4	23.9	510	1.8	44.6	46.8	7.0	4.9	3.2
Middle East	13.6	6.0	8.4	74.5	81.6	1,330	63.1	72.9	1,190	5.5	60.1	61.4	4.3	2.1	4.2

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

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

^{*} Provisional data

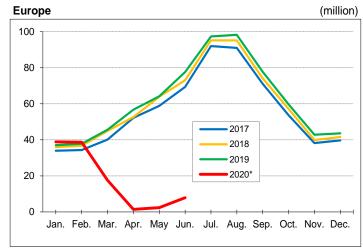
¹ Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2017, page 175, at www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=29.

International Tourist Arrivals by month

World (million) 160 140 120 100 2017 80 2018 60 2019 40 2020* 20 0 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

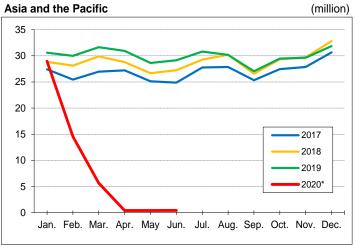
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



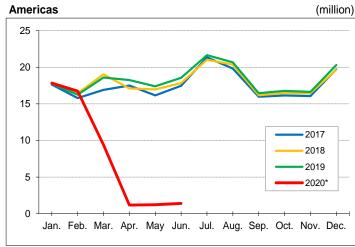
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



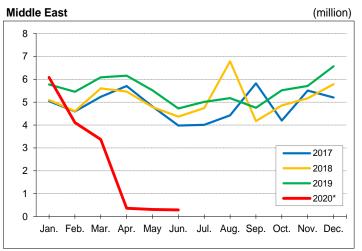
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



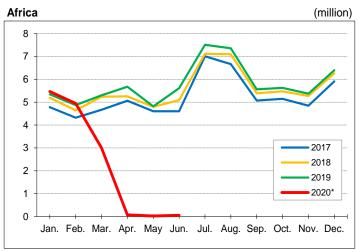
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

World 1	TF 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	333 366.9 31.9 77.2 60.7 58.3 37.6 33.6 33.6 33.6 33.5 33.6	2018 1408 89.4 82.8 79.7 62.9 61.6 45.8 41.3 38.2	2019* 1458 83.7 79.3 65.7 64.5 51.2 45.0	5.7 2.9 1.1 3.3 3.6 5.7	<u> </u>	Series TCE TF TF	YTD -65.3	Q1 -27.8	Q2 -95.2	Jan. 0.7	Feb.	Mar. -63.6	Apr. -97.1	May -96.4	Jun. -92.6	Jul.
World 1	1 TF 8 TF 7 TF 3 TF 3 TF 3 TF 3 TF 3 TF 5 TF 5 TF 5	333 86.9 81.9 77.2 60.7 58.3 37.6 39.3 35.6 37.5 39.5	1408 89.4 82.8 79.7 62.9 61.6 45.8 41.3 38.2	1458 83.7 79.3 65.7 64.5 51.2	5.7 2.9 1.1 3.3 3.6	3.5 1.1 -0.6	TCE TF	-65.3	-27.8								Jui.
1 1 France 2 2 Spain 3 3 United States 4 4 China 5 5 Italy 6 6 Turkey 7 7 Mexico 8 10 Thailand 9 8 Germany 10 9 United Kingdom 11 11 Japan 12 12 Austria 13 13 Greece 14 15 Malaysia 15 17 Portugal 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China) 22 26 Vietnam	TF 8 TF 7 TF 6 TF 3 TF 3 TF 3 TF 3 TCE 3 TF 2 TCE 2 TCE 2	36.9 31.9 77.2 60.7 58.3 37.6 39.3 35.6 37.5	89.4 82.8 79.7 62.9 61.6 45.8 41.3 38.2	 83.7 79.3 65.7 64.5 51.2	2.9 1.1 3.3 3.6	 1.1 -0.6	TF			-95.2	0.7	-16.3	-03.0	-97.1	-96.4	-92.6	
2 2 Spain 3 3 United States 4 4 China 5 5 Italy 6 6 Turkey 7 7 Mexico 8 10 Thailand 9 8 Germany 10 9 United Kingdom 11 11 Japan 12 12 Austria 13 13 Greece 14 15 Malaysia 15 17 Portugal 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China) 22 26 Vietnam	TF 8 TF 7 TF 6 TF 3 TF 3 TF 3 TF 3 TF 3 TCE 3 TF 2 TCE 2 TF 2	31.9 77.2 60.7 58.3 37.6 39.3 35.6 37.5	82.8 79.7 62.9 61.6 45.8 41.3 38.2	83.7 79.3 65.7 64.5 51.2	1.1 3.3 3.6	1.1 -0.6	TF	-72.4									
3 3 United States 4 4 China 5 5 Italy 6 6 Turkey 7 7 Mexico 8 10 Thailand 9 8 Germany 10 9 United Kingdom 11 11 Japan 12 12 Austria 13 13 Greece 14 15 Malaysia 15 17 Portugal 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China) 22 26 Vietnam	TF 7 TF 6 TF 3 TF 3 TF 3 TCE 3 TF 3 TCE 2 TCE 2 TCE 2	77.2 60.7 58.3 37.6 39.3 35.6 37.5 39.5	79.7 62.9 61.6 45.8 41.3 38.2	79.3 65.7 64.5 51.2	3.3 3.6	-0.6		-72.4	05.0	00.4	4.4	4.0	04.0	400.0	400.0	07.7	75.0
4 4 China 5 5 Italy 6 6 Turkey 7 7 Mexico 8 10 Thailand 9 8 Germany 10 9 United Kingdom 11 11 Japan 12 12 Austria 13 13 Greece 14 15 Malaysia 15 17 Portugal 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China) 22 26 Vietnam	TF 6 TF 3 TF 3 TF 3 TCE 3 TF 3 VF 2 TCE 2 TTF 2	60.7 58.3 37.6 39.3 35.6 37.5 39.5	62.9 61.6 45.8 41.3 38.2	65.7 64.5 51.2	3.6		I F	00.4	-25.6	-99.1	-1.4	1.0		-100.0		-97.7	-75.0
5 5 Italy 6 6 Turkey 7 7 Mexico 8 10 Thailand 9 8 Germany 10 9 United Kingdom 11 11 Japan 12 12 Austria 13 13 Greece 14 15 Malaysia 15 17 Portugal 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China)	TF 5 TF 3 TF 3 TCE 3 TF 3 VF 2 TCE 2 TF 2	58.3 37.6 39.3 35.6 37.5 39.5	61.6 45.8 41.3 38.2	64.5 51.2		4.5	тг	-60.1	-18.3	-95.8	0.3	-1.0	-49.5	-96.4	-95.9	-94.8	
6 6 Turkey 7 7 Mexico 8 10 Thailand 9 8 Germany T 10 9 United Kingdom 11 11 Japan 12 12 Austria 13 13 Greece 14 15 Malaysia 15 17 Portugal 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands 21 11 Macao (China) 22 26 Vietnam	TF 3 TF 3 TCE 3 TF 3 VF 2 TCE 2 TCE 2	37.6 39.3 35.6 37.5 39.5	45.8 41.3 38.2	51.2	5.7	10	TF	-84.1	-68.4	-98.1	-17.9	-92.1	-94.5	-98.9	-98.1	-97.3	
7 7 Mexico 8 10 Thailand 9 8 Germany 10 9 United Kingdom 11 11 Japan 12 12 Austria 13 13 Greece 14 15 Malaysia 15 17 Portugal 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China)	TF 3 TF 3 TCE 3 TF 2 TF 2	39.3 35.6 37.5 39.5	41.3 38.2		24.7	4.8	TF	-61.6	-34.4	07.0	4.0	-8.4	-83.5	-90.3	-83.8 -99.3	06.0	05.0
8 10 Thailand 9 8 Germany 10 9 United Kingdom 11 11 Japan 12 12 Austria 13 13 Greece 14 15 Malaysia 15 17 Portugal 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China)	TF 3 TCE 3 TF 3 VF 2 TCE 2 TF 2	35.6 37.5 39.5	38.2		21.7 5.1	11.9 9.0	TF TF	-77.9 -41.2	-22.2 -6.7	-97.9 -75.9	15.7 9.0	3.8 11.7	-67.9 -34.4	-99.3 -78.5	-99.3 -74.3	-96.0 -74.8	-85.8
9 8 Germany T 10 9 United Kingdom 11 11 Japan 12 12 Austria T 13 13 Greece 14 15 Malaysia 15 17 Portugal TC 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands T 21 1 Macao (China)	TCE 3 TF 3 VF 2 TCE 2 TF 2	37.5 39.5		39.8	7.3	4.2	TF	- 4 1.2		-100.0	2.5	-42.8		-100.0			100.0
10 9 United Kingdom 11 11 Japan 12 12 Austria 13 13 Greece 14 15 Malaysia 15 17 Portugal 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands 21 11 Macao (China) 22 26 Vietnam	TF 3 VF 2 TCE 2 TF 2	39.5	38.9	39.6	3.8	1.8	TCE	-64.2	-25.0	-100.0 -91.4	2.5	1.0	-70.4 -71.1	-97.4	-95.2	-82.5	-100.0
11 11 Japan 12 12 Austria 13 13 Greece 14 15 Malaysia 15 17 Portugal 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China) 22 26 Vietnam	VF 2 TCE 2 TF 2		38.7	39.4		1.9	VF	-04.2	-25.0	-91.4	7.3	5.9	-53.8	-97.4	-95.2	-02.3	
12 12 Austria T 13 13 Greece 14 15 Malaysia 15 17 Portugal TC 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China)	TCE 2				-2.2		VF VF			00.0				00.0	00.0	00.0	
13 13 Greece 14 15 Malaysia 15 17 Portugal 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China)	TF 2	28.7 29.5	31.2	32.2	8.7	3.2	TCE	-76.3 -45.8	-51.1 -15.2	-99.9 -88.9	-1.1	-58.3	-93.0 -68.9	-99.9 -99.3	-99.9 -98.0	-99.9 -76.2	-40.9
14 15 Malaysia TC 15 17 Portugal TC 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands T 21 21 Macao (China)			30.8	31.9	4.6	4.1	TF	-43.6	-15.2		10.9	13.1	-46.8	-99.3 -96.2	-96.0 -97.7	-70.2	-40.9
15 17 Portugal TC 16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China) 22 26 Vietnam		27.2	30.1		10.8 -0.4		TF	-68.2	-36.8	-95.3 -99.7	-8.6	24.6 -35.5	-71.3	-90.2 -99.7	-97.7 -99.7		
16 16 Russian Federation 17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China) 22 26 Vietnam		25.9	25.8 22.8	26.1	7.5	1.0 7.9	TCE	-71.9	-21.9	-99.7 -97.9	-1.4 10.5	6.8	-63.2	-99.7 -99.3	-99.7 -98.9	-99.7 -95.6	
17 14 Hong Kong (China) 18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China) 22 26 Vietnam		21.2		24.6		-0.5	VF	-14.8		-91.9	10.5	0.0	-03.2	-99.3	-90.9	-95.0	
18 18 Canada 19 19 Poland 20 20 Netherlands 21 21 Macao (China) 22 26 Vietnam		24.4 27.9	24.6 29.3	24.4	0.7 4.9	-18.8	VF TF	-14.6 -91.2	-14.8 -83.5	-99.6	-57.8	-96.4	-98.5	-99.8	-99.7	-99.3	
19 19 Poland		20.9	21.1	22.1	1.2	4.8	TF	-72.0	-19.6	-98.3	5.6	3.9	-60.2	-98.3	-99.7 -98.5	-98.2	
20 20 Netherlands T 21 21 Macao (China) 22 26 Vietnam		20.9 18.4	19.6	21.2	6.6	7.8	TF	-12.0	-16.1	-90.3	4.5	8.4	-53.8	-90.3	-90.5	-90.2	
21 21 Macao (China) - 22 26 Vietnam \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \										00.0				00.0	04.5	70.0	
22 26 Vietnam		17.9	18.8	20.1	4.8 7.2	7.2 0.8	TCE TF	-62.6 -86.0	-23.4 -67.9	-86.9	5.3 -19.6	3.7 -95.0	-65.5 -92.0	-98.3 -99.6	-91.5 -99.4	-70.8	00.6
		17.3 12.9	18.5 15.5	18.6 18.0	19.9	16.2	VF	-61.6	-07.9	-99.5 -98.6	32.8	-95.0	-92.0 -68.1	-98.2	-99.4	-99.4 -99.3	-98.6 -98.9
		15.5	17.4	17.9	12.1	2.8	TF	-22.3	-22.3	-90.0	1.3	-6.6	-66.4	-90.2	-90.3	-99.5	-30.3
		13.3	15.3	17.5	15.1	14.0	VF	-74.7	-46.9	-97.9	15.2	-43.0	-94.6	-98.2	-97.9	-97.5	
` '		15.6	16.6	17.3	6.7	4.3	TCE	-81.5	-40.9	-86.4	2.2	0.9	-80.8	-99.9	-97.7	-76.0	
							TF			-00.4	2.2	0.9	-00.0	-99.9	-91.1	-70.0	
0 ,		15.8	17.2	16.9	8.7	-1.3		-15.1	-15.1		11.0	2.2					
. ,		15.8 12.9	15.9 13.4	16.7 15.5	0.8 3.5	5.1 15.4	THS(2)	4.1 -59.9	-30.6	-87.8	11.2 5.9	-3.3 -30.5	-64.1	-87.4	-86.9	-88.8	
		13.9	14.7	15.1	5.5	3.0	VF	-71.4	-43.3		3.9	-51.1		-100.0	-99.9	-99.9	
• .		13.7	14.7		4.5		TCE	-67.5	-43.3		7.7		-74.0		-99.3		
•		14.4	14.2		-1.5		TF	-07.3	-20.1	-95.7	7.7	-1.4	-74.0	-99.0	-99.5	-00.5	
		16.1	15.3	 13.6		 -11.1	TF	-25.8			4.6	-60.0					
		12.4	12.7	13.3	2.6		TCE(1)	-69.2	-22.5	-92.8	2.0		-66.0	-97.0	-95.9	-87.5	
		11.3	12.7	12.9	8.3	5.2	TF	-03.2	-22.5	-32.0	2.0	0.7	-00.0	-31.0	-33.3	-01.5	
		10.7	11.1	11.9	3.0	7.2	VF	-81.7	57 O	-99.6	-6.3	62.6	-92.8	-99.8	-99.7	-99.2	00.0
		11.1	11.7	11.8	5.2	0.9	THS	-67.8		-94.2	8.9		-72.9		-96.8	-89.1	
	VF	8.3	11.7		36.8	0.9	VF	-07.0	-20.4	-34.2	0.9	-5.1	-12.9	-90.0	-90.0	-03.1	-13.0
		10.3	10.9		5.7		TF*	2.2			0.5	4.1					
		10.3	10.5	10.2	1.8	 -2.3	I'' TF	-52.3	-10.2	-100 0	2.3	0.5	-36.2	-100.0	-100 O	-100 O	
	VF	8.8	9.2	9.5	4.9	2.4	VF	-60.3		-99.5	4.9	-26.1	-60.3				
	TF	7.1	8.3	9.4	17.7	13.6	TF	-69.7	-17.1	-99.1	9.9	9.6	-60.1	-99.7	-99.3	-98.4	-83.3
	TCE				9.1	2.5	TCE	-61.0	-22.5	-33.1		5.8	-68.6	-99.4	-98.8	-30.4	-03.2
•	TF	8.4 8.9	9.1 9.3	9.3	4.4	0.4	VF	-60.6		01.0	6.8	5.0 5.2	-43.7			-75.2	GG 1
							•	-00.0	-10.5	-01.8	9.1	J.Z	-4 3.1	-00.9	-01.3	-1 J.Z	-00. I
	TF ICE	6.6 7.1	7.2 7.4	8.3	8.3 5.5	15.2	TF TCE	-66.1	-25 5	-88.5	-O E	.E 1	-e3 o	_01 2	_070	_Q7 O	
	TF			 7 /		 6.6					-0.5 1.7			-91.3			
		6.7	6.9	7.4	3.4	6.6	TF	-45.1		-100.0	1.7	13.0		-100.0		-100.0	
	VF E///E	4.9	7.3		49.9		VF	-50.6	-15.8		33.9	11.0	-81.4	-90.8	-96.5		
, 0,	F/VF VF	4.6 2.7	6.9 5.3		52.1												
	TF			6.7	98.7	26.2	VF	-59.9	-12.0	-99.9	23.1	11 0	-57.2	-99.9	-99.9	-99.8	

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

				Loca	al curre	ncies, curr	ent price	s (% cha	nge over	r same p	period of	fprevio	us year)			
Rank	(USD billi	ion)			hange	(%)	2020*									
'19 '18	2017	2018	2019	_		19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
World	1,347	1,457	1,478										-			
1 1 United States	210.7	214.7	214.1	sa	1.9	-0.3	-50.5	-19.7	-72.9	-3.4	-3.3	-51.9	-71.6	-72.9	-74.3	-76.0
2 2 Spain	75.3	81.5	79.7	I	3.5	3.2	-70.6	-23.6	-99.2	2.0	1.9		-100.0		-98.0	70.0
3 3 France	58.9	66.0	63.8		7.3	1.9	-49.4	-18.0	-72.5	-3.6	3.0	-48.7		-75.2		-40.9
4 4 Thailand	52.4	56.4	60.5		2.5	3.2	-42.9	-42.9	12.5	5.0	5.0	40.7	00.0	75.2	01.0	40.5
5 6 United Kingdom	47.5	48.6	50.4		-1.4	8.5	-30.2	-30.2								
6 5 Italy	44.2	49.3	49.6		6.5	6.2	-67.7	-34.8	-86.0	3.8	-13.2	-83.4	-90.6	-87.9	-81.1	
7 9 Japan	34.1	42.1	46.1		21.7	8.0	-69.6	-38.2	-90.3	16.8	-47.2	-82.5	-90.6	-90.1	-90.2	-90.3
8 7 Australia	41.7	45.0	45.7		10.7	9.1	-27.3	-13.2	-37.4	1.0	-13.3	-25.9	-39.3	-38.0	-34.7	-47.5
9 8 Germany	39.9	43.0	41.6		3.1	2.2	-43.6	-10.4	-70.7	0.3	2.1	-31.9	-73.8	-73.4	-65.1	47.5
10 10 Macao (China)	35.9	40.7	39.5		14.0	-2.9	-78.3	-61.3	-96.4	0.0	2.1	31.3	7 3.0	75.4	00.1	
11 11 China	38.6	40.4	35.8		2.5	-7.3	-40.9	-40.9	-30.4							
12 13 India	27.4	28.6	30.0		9.1	8.3	-15.0	-15.0		12.2	2.1	-64.0				
13 15 Turkey	22.5	25.2	29.8	1 \$	12.2	18.3	-67.6	-11.3	-98.7	16.2	9.1		-100.0	-100.0	-96.9	
14 12 Hong Kong (China)	33.3	36.9	29.0	ľ	11.2	-21.2	-88.5	-81.1	-97.0	10.2	0.1	55.5	100.0	100.0	50.5	
15 14 Canada	25.0	26.4	27.0		5.3	4.7	-41.4	-5.7	-71.0							
16 17 Mexico	21.3	22.5	24.6	1 \$	5.6	9.1	-50.0	-14.6	-91.4	-0.3	5.6	-45.6	-93.7	-92.0	-88.3	
17 16 Austria	20.5	23.1	22.9	ľ	8.0	4.8	-9.7	-9.7	31.4	0.0	0.0	45.0	55.7	32.0	00.5	
18 18 Utd Arab Emirates	21.0	21.4	21.8		1.6	2.0	-3.1	-3.1								
19 23 Korea (ROK)	13.4	18.6	21.6	1 \$	38.9	16.5	-59.1	-34.9	-78.4	2.0	-26.0	-66.9	-83.2	-77.7	-73.0	-71.2
20 20 Portugal	17.6	20.1	20.6	ľ	9.7	8.1	-54.4	-10.7	-82.3	6.5	13.0	-42.9	-85.4	-83.3	-78.7	-7 1.2
21 22 Greece	16.5	19.0	20.4		10.0	13.0	-87.5	-20.5	-98.2	21.8	11.4	-71.2		-99.2	-97.5	
22 19 Singapore	19.9	20.4	20.4		0.3	-0.7	-60.8	-35.2	-86.5	21.0	11.4	-/ 1.2	-90.7	-33.2	-91.5	
23 21 Malaysia	18.4	19.6	19.8		0.3	3.7	-69.4	-39.9	-99.8							
24 24 Netherlands	16.1	17.8	18.5		5.5	9.7	-15.6	-15.6	-99.0							
25 25 Switzerland	16.5	17.0	17.1		2.3	2.4	-8.6	-8.6								
26 26 Indonesia	13.1	16.4	16.9	I \$	25.0	3.0	-61.1	-28.3	-97.6							
27 29 Saudi Arabia	12.1	13.8	16.4	I a	14.4	19.2	-15.4	-20.3 -15.4	-97.0							
28 27 Sweden			15.2			11.3	-45.6		-72.7							
29 30 Taiwan (pr. of China)	14.1 12.3	14.9	14.4	I \$	7.4 11.3	5.2		-9.6 -59.8								
30 28 Poland		13.7		I a					-97.0							
	12.8	14.0	13.9 13.0	I	5.9	5.3	-10.1 -11.4									
31 31 Egypt	7.8	11.6	11.8	\$	49.4	12.2	-56.8		100.0							
32 35 Vietnam 33 33 Croatia	8.9	10.1	11.8	\$ _	13.4	17.4	-19.4		-100.0							
	10.3	11.1	11.0		6.0	10.9	-19.4									
34 32 Russian Federation	8.9	11.6		I D	29.6	-5.4		-9.2								
35 34 New Zealand	10.6 7.0	10.9	10.7 9.8	Ι \$	5.3 17.9	3.2	-4.4 -35.0	-4.4 -35.0		10.7	-38.9	77.0				
36 40 Philippines37 38 Belgium		8.9	8.9	I a		19.0	1.1	1.1		18.1		-33.4				
37 38 Belgium 38 36 Denmark	8.4 8.5	9.1	8.8		1.7 2.4	5.2	-60.2		-85.7	10.1	25.9	-33.4				
39 39 Lebanon	7.6	8.4	8.6	I		2.7 2.3	-60.2	-10.3	-00.7							
40 37 South Africa	8.8	8.9	8.4	\$ 	10.4	2.3	-9.7	-9.7								
41 41 Morocco	7.4	7.8	8.2	sa	1.3			2.3	-67.5	11 2	11 0	112	E1 /	7 ∩ 0	-84.5	00.1
42 44 Israel		7.0	7.6	I		7.7 5.2	-44.1 52.0		-84.0	11.3 5.2						-90.1
	6.8			\$ ¢	5.7 5.2	5.2	-53.9		-84.0 -98.6	5.2	5.1	-UZ.0	-00.4	-84.0	-01.7	
43 42 Dominican Rep.	7.2	7.6	7.5 7.3	\$ 	5.2	-1.2 3.6	-59.9	-26.1	-90.0							
44 43 Czech Republic	6.9	7.4			-0.2	3.6	-9.7 -7.1	-9.7 -7.1								
45 45 Hungary	6.2	6.9	7.3		10.4	12.9	-7.1	-7.1	90.0							
46 46 Ireland	5.6	6.8	6.4	I	15.8	-0.4	-63.6		-89.6	4.4	14 7	20.4	70.0	70.0	EE 0	70.5
47 47 Brazil	5.8	5.9	6.0	\$	1.9	1.2	-43.6		-68.8						-55.3	-/6.5
48 52 Jordan 49 50 Colombia	4.2 4.9	5.2 5.6	5.8 5.7	¢	24.7	10.2	-57.7 -51.5		-100.0	11.4	10.4	-30.5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	
				\$ 	12.9	1.7			-90.0							
50 48 Qatar	6.0	5.6	5.4		-6.8	-2.2	-13.8	-13.8						/TO Se		

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

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

				Loc	al curre	ncies, cur	rent prices	s (% cha	nge ove	r same r	period of	fprevio	us vear)			
Rank	(EUR billi	ion)			hange	•	2020*	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	90 0.00			р. от. от	,			
'19 '18	2017	2018	2019*	_		19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
					10,11	10 710	115			oun.	100.	- IVICIT	Дрг.	may	- Curr.	- Oui.
World	1,192	1,234	1,320		4.0	0.0	50.5	40.7	70.0	0.4	0.0	54.0	74.0	70.0	740	70.0
1 1 United States	186.5	181.8	191.3	sa I	1.9	-0.3	-50.5	-19.7	-72.9	-3.4	-3.3	-51.9	-71.6		-74.3	-76.0
2 2 Spain 3 3 France	66.7	69.0	71.2		3.5	3.2	-70.6	-23.6	-99.2	2.0	1.9		-100.0		-98.0	40.0
3 3 France 4 4 Thailand	52.1 46.4	55.9 47.7	57.0 54.1		7.3 2.5	1.9 3.2	-49.4 -42.9	-18.0 -42.9	-72.5	-3.6	3.0	-48.7	-03.5	-75.2	-01.0	-40.9
		41.2	45.1		-1.4	8.5	-30.2	-30.2								
5 6 United Kingdom 6 5 Italy	42.1	41.7	45.1		6.5	6.2	-30.2	-30.2	-86.0	3.8	-13.2	-83.4	-90.6	-87.9	-81.1	
7 9 Japan	39.2 30.1	35.6	41.1		21.7	8.0	-69.6	-34.0	-90.3	16.8	-47.2	-82.5	-90.6	-90.1	-90.2	-90.3
8 7 Australia	36.9	38.1	40.8		10.7	9.1	-27.3	-13.2	-37.4	1.0	-13.3	-25.9	-39.3	-38.0	-34.7	-47.5
9 8 Germany	35.3	36.4	37.2		3.1	2.2	-43.6	-10.4	-70.7	0.3	2.1	-31.9	-73.8	-73.4	-54. <i>1</i>	-47.5
10 10 Macao (China)	31.8	34.5	35.3		14.0	-2.9	-78.3	-61.3	-96.4	0.5	2.1	-51.5	-13.0	-73.4	-00.1	
11 11 China	34.1	34.2	32.0		2.5	-7.3	-40.9	-40.9	-30.4							
12 13 India	24.2	24.2	26.8		9.1	8.3	-15.0	-15.0		12.2	2.1	-64.0				
13 15 Turkey	19.9	21.4	26.6	I \$	12.2	18.3	-67.6	-11.3	-98.7	16.2	9.1		-100.0	-100.0	-96.9	
14 12 Hong Kong (China)	29.5	31.2	25.9	ľ	11.2	-21.2	-88.5	-81.1	-97.0	10.2	3.1	-00.0	-100.0	-100.0	-30.3	
15 14 Canada	22.1	22.3	24.1		5.3	4.7	-41.4	-5.7	-71.0							
16 17 Mexico	18.9	19.1	22.0	I \$	5.6	9.1	-50.0	-14.6	-91.4	-0.3	5.6	-45.6	-93.7	-92.0	-88.3	
17 16 Austria	18.1	19.6	20.5	ľ	8.0	4.8	-9.7	-9.7	31.4	0.0	0.0	40.0	55.7	32.0	00.0	
18 18 Utd Arab Emirates	18.6	18.1	19.5		1.6	2.0	5.7	5.1								
19 23 Korea (ROK)	11.8	15.7	19.3	I \$	38.9	16.5	-59.1	-34.9	-78.4	2.0	-26.0	-66.9	-83.2	-77.7	-73.0	- 71 2
20 20 Portugal	15.6	17.1	18.4	ľ	9.7	8.1	-54.4	-10.7	-82.3	6.5	13.0	-42.9	-85.4	-83.3	-78.7	7 1.2
21 22 Greece	14.6	16.1	18.2		10.0	13.0	-87.5	-20.5	-98.2	21.8			-98.7		-97.5	
22 19 Singapore	17.6	17.3	17.9		0.3	-0.7	-60.8	-35.2	-86.5	21.0	11.4	71.2	50.7	00.2	57.5	
23 21 Malaysia	16.2	16.6	17.7		0.3	3.7	-69.4	-39.9	-99.8							
24 24 Netherlands	14.3	15.1	16.5		5.5	9.7	-15.6	-15.6	55.0							
25 25 Switzerland	14.6	14.4	15.3		2.3	2.4	-8.6	-8.6								
26 26 Indonesia	11.6	13.9	15.1	I \$	25.0	3.0	-61.1	-28.3	-97.6							
27 29 Saudi Arabia	10.7	11.7	14.6	ľ	14.4	19.2	-15.4	-15.4	37.0							
28 27 Sweden	12.5	12.6	13.6		7.4	11.3	-45.6		-72.7							
29 30 Taiwan (pr. of China)	10.9	11.6	12.9	\$	11.3	5.2	-79.7		-97.6							
30 28 Poland	11.3	11.9	12.4	ľ	5.9	5.3	-10.1	-10.1	01.0							
31 31 Egypt	6.9	9.8	11.6	\$	49.4	12.2	-11.4									
32 35 Vietnam	7.9	8.5	10.6	\$	13.4	17.4	-56.8		-100.0							
33 33 Croatia	9.1	9.4	10.5	ĺ€	6.0	10.9	-19.4	-19.4								
34 32 Russian Federation	7.9	9.8	9.8	\$	29.6	-5.4	-9.2	-9.2								
35 34 New Zealand	9.4	9.2	9.5	ľ	5.3	3.2	-4.4	-4.4								
36 40 Philippines	6.2	7.0	8.8		17.9	19.0	-35.0	-35.0		10.7	-38.9	-77.3				
37 38 Belgium	7.4	7.5	7.9		1.7	5.2	1.1	1.1		18.1	25.9					
38 36 Denmark	7.5	7.7	7.9		2.4	2.7	-60.2		-85.7		_0.0					
39 39 Lebanon	6.7	7.1	7.7	\$	10.4	2.3	00.2	10.0	00.7							
40 37 South Africa	7.8	7.6	7.5	sa	0.7	2.3	-9.7	-9.7								
41 41 Morocco	6.6	6.6	7.3	ا	1.3	7.7	-44.1	2.3	-67.5	11.3	11 8	-14 3	-51.4	-70.8	-84 5	-90 1
42 44 Israel	6.0	6.1	6.8	\$	5.7	5.2	-53.9	-17.1	-84.0	5.2	5.1		-86.4			00.1
43 42 Dominican Rep.	6.4	6.4	6.7	\$	5.2	-1.2	-59.9	-26.1	-98.6	J. <u>L</u>	J	52.0	50.7	5 1.0	· · · ·	
44 43 Czech Republic	6.1	6.3	6.5	ľ	-0.2	3.6	-9.7	-9.7	30.0							
45 45 Hungary	5.5	5.9	6.5		10.4	12.9	-7.1	-7.1								
46 46 Ireland	5.0	5.8	5.7		15.8	-0.4	-63.6	-19.2	-89.6							
47 47 Brazil	5.1	5.0	5.4	1 \$	1.9	1.2	-43.6		-68.8	-4 1	-11 7	-32 1	-76.0	-72 9	-55.3	-76.5
48 52 Jordan	3.7	4.4	5.2	Ψ	24.7	10.2	-57.7					J	, 0.0	. 2.0	55.0	. 0.0
49 50 Colombia	4.4	4.7	5.0		12.9	1.7	-51.5									
50 48 Qatar	5.3	4.7	4.9	\$	-6.8	-2.2		-13.8	,							

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

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

Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year) Rank (USD billion) Change (%) 2020 '19 '18 2017 2018 2019* 18/17 19*/18 YTD Q1 Q2 Jan. Jul. Apr. May Jun. World 1,347 1,457 1,478 257.9 277.3 254.6 5.1 -4.2 -27.3 -27.3 1 China 152.3 7.1 5.4 -63.9 -24.8 -92.7 2 2 United States 134.9 144.5 sa -92.6 -0.5-7.2 -66.1-91.8 -93.3 -90.4 3 Germany 89.1 95.6 93.2 2.7 -51.6 -14.6 -78.5 0.0 0.1 -37.2 -81.0 -84.2 -72.9 3 2.9 -16.9 -16.9 4 United Kingdom 65.0 69.0 71.0 2.5 7.5 5 5 France 44.0 48.9 51.7 6.3 11.5 -44.7 -13.7 -69.2-8.6 -3.3 -27.0 -79.4 -73.4 -53.7 -43.7 6 \$ 10.3 -15.4 -15.4 9 Russian Federation 31.1 34.3 36.2 5.5 37.0 10.3 -66.3 -19.5 -7.9 -52.8 -99.1 -99.0 -98.9 -98.8 6 Australia 34.4 36.1 4.8 -99.0 8 Canada 34.7 34.4 35.3 -1.0 5.1 -50.9 -12.1 -93.0-53.6 -28.4 -53.8 -72.2 9 7 Korea (ROK) 31.7 35.1 32.3 \$ 10.9 -8.1 -73.0-5.7-32.3-78.1 -68.5 -69.7 10 10 Italy 27.7 30.1 30.3 3.8 6.3 -56.0 -28.8 -79.2 1.1 -11.3 -73.1 -84.1 -74.9 11 11 Spain 22.2 26.8 28.3 15.7 11.5 -55.9 -8.9 -97.5 8.3 12.0 -44.6 -100.0 -100.0 -94.1 -49.0 12 12 Hong Kong (China) 25.4 26.4 26.9 4.7 -72.3-93.2 1.6 -23.8 13 13 Singapore 25.1 26.2 26.6 2.1 2.5 -60.0 -93.9 14 14 India 18.4 21.3 22.9 21.7 10.6 -15.5 -15.5 15 16 Japan 18.2 20.2 21.3 9.4 3.8 -64.4 -35.5 -88.0 -7.0 -11.1 -76.9 -88.8 -87.4 -87.6 -88.2 16 15 Netherlands 20.0 20.9 20.6 -0.1 4.3 -18.5 -18.5 17 Taiwan (pr. of China) 18.0 19.4 20.5 7.8 5.5 -75.7 -54.3 -96.2 15.5 18.5 18.6 -9.9 -9.9 18 Belgium 142 6.1 7.2 17.0 -46.2 22 Utd Arab Emirates 17.6 18.0 18.4 2.0 2.1 20 19 Switzerland 17.8 18.4 18.1 2.2 0.3 -8.0 -8.0 21 20 Brazil 19.0 18.3 17.6 -3.9 -3.7 -64.1 -32.1 -53.9 -86.4 -86.4 -84.3 -85.9 \$ -85.7 -14.9 -32.3 22 21 Sweden 17.0 18.1 17.4 8.3 4.6 -49.6 -12.8 -80.6 23 Norway 16.2 17.3 17.2 5.3 7.1 -63.8 -22.9-96.1 24 25 Kuwait 12.5 14.3 17.1 13.6 20.3 25 24 Saudi Arabia 17.6 16.6 15.1 -5.1 -9.1 -11.8 -11.8 27 Thailand 10.5 12.1 14.2 9.4 13.4 -34.0 -34.0 9.6 65.1 -2.3 -2.3 27 36 Nigeria 5.8 13.5 \$ 41.2 28 26 Malaysia 10.8 12.1 12.4 5.3 4.8 -47.1 -18.3 -75.4 29 Philippines 11.8 11.9 12.0 \$ 0.1 1.5 -27.6 -27.6 0.4 -24.6 -61.2 28 Austria 10.7 12.0 11.5 7.3 -10.6 -10.6 1.5 34 Indonesia 8.3 10.3 11.3 \$ 24.4 9.8 -68.3 -38.9 -96.5 32 30 Iran 11.3 \$ 7.9 33 40 Iraq 8.1 10.9 \$ -2.9 39.1 34 33 Denmark 9.8 10.5 10.4 2.4 4.3 -53.2 -15.9 -81.5 35 31 Mexico 10.8 11.2 9.9 \$ 3.6 -12.0 -52.6 -17.4 -87.8 -11.9 -8.6 -33.5 -89.3 -88.0 -85.9 36 35 Poland 8.9 9.7 9.5 -9.2 -9.2 5.8 3.8 37 37 Qatar 9.6 9.3 9.5 -3.8 2.3 -11.7 -11.7 7.1 7.9 8.5 \$ 10.9 -49.0 -9.5 -76.1 1.7 -31.4 -74.7 -76.9 -76.6 -63.4 38 Ukraine 7.8 39 41 Ireland 6.6 7.6 8.2 10.1 13.9 -60.9 -15.6-96.4 40 39 Israel 7.1 7.9 8.2 \$ 11.6 3.5 -18.6 -18.6 11.4 10.7 7.9 \$ -6.2 -26.4 -35.4 -35.4 32 Argentina \$ 42 42 Lebanon 5.6 6.3 6.7 12.0 6.6 45 Vietnam 5.0 5.9 6.2 \$ 17.2 -25.5 -2.9 43 4.1 -47.6 € -42.3 47 Romania 4.4 5.3 6.0 17.3 17.7 -2.1 -78.2 26.9 5.9 -37.8 -90.0 -87.0 -59.2 45 46 Portugal 4.6 5.4 5.9 13.2 15.6 -43.8 -9.1 -64.4 9.9 9.1 -41.5 -74.2 -61.6 -57.4 46 44 Czech Republic 5.4 6.0 5.9 1.9 4.2 -5.0 -5.0 47 43 Finland 5.6 6.1 5.7 4.2 -1.5 -9.3 -9.3 4.8 5.0 7.8 48 48 Colombia 4.5 \$ 3.1 -55.2 -12.8-96.3 49 49 New Zealand 4.5 4.6 4.4 6.3 0.5 -7.1 -7.1 50 50 Turkey 4.8 4.1 -4.7 -10.6 -61.2 -28.3 -93.8 -60.7 -100.0 -100.0

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourism Expenditure (USD billion)

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

International Tourism Expen	iditare (LOI	-billioni)		1 -	al c···	nala-	romt!	(0/ =1			ouls de l	mussels				
						-	rent prices	(% cnai	nge over	same p	erioa oi	previou	is year)			
Rank	(EUR billi			_	Change	•	2020*									
'19 '18	2017	2018	2019*		18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
World	1,192	1,234	1,320													
1 1 China	228.3	234.8	227.4		5.1	-4.2	-27.3	-27.3								
2 2 United States	119.4	122.3	136.0	sa	7.1	5.4	-63.9	-24.8	-92.6	-0.5	-7.2	-66.1	-91.8	-92.7	-93.3	-90.4
3 3 Germany	78.8	80.9	83.3		2.7	2.9	-51.6	-14.6	-78.5	0.0	0.1	-37.2	-81.0	-84.2	-72.9	
4 4 United Kingdom	57.5	58.5	63.4		2.5	7.5	-16.9	-16.9								
5 5 France	38.9	41.4	46.1		6.3	11.5	-44.7	-13.7	-69.2	-8.6	-3.3	-27.0	-79.4	-73.4	-53.7	-43.7
6 9 Russian Federation	27.5	29.0	32.3		10.3	5.5	-15.4	-15.4								
7 6 Australia	30.5	31.3	32.2	1	10.3	4.8	-66.3	-19.5	-99.0	-1.3	-7.9	-52.8	-99.1	-99.0	-98.9	-98.8
8 8 Canada	30.7	29.1	31.6	\$	-1.0	5.1	-50.9	-12.1	-93.0							
9 7 Korea (ROK)	28.1	29.7	28.9	\$ I	10.9	-8.1	-53.6	-28.4	-73.0	-5.7	-32.3	-53.8	-72.2		-68.5	-69.7
10 10 Italy	24.6	25.5	27.1		3.8	6.3	-56.0	-28.8	-79.2	1.1	-11.3	-73.1			-74.9	
11 11 Spain	19.6	22.7	25.3		15.7	11.5	-55.9	-8.9	-97.5	8.3	12.0	-44.6	-100.0	-100.0	-94.1	
12 12 Hong Kong (China)	22.5	22.4	24.0		4.7	1.6	-72.3	-49.0	-93.2							
13 13 Singapore	22.2	22.2	23.8	l	2.1	2.5	-60.0	-23.8	-93.9							
14 14 India	16.3	18.0	20.5	\$ 	21.7	10.6	-15.5	-15.5	00.0	7.0	44.4	70.0	00.0	07.4	07.0	00.0
15 16 Japan	16.1	17.1	19.0		9.4	3.8	-64.4 -18.5	-35.5	-88.0	-7.0	-11.1	-76.9	-88.8	-87.4	-87.0	-88.2
16 15 Netherlands	17.7	17.7	18.4		-0.1	4.3		-18.5	-96.2							
17 17 Taiwan (pr. of China) 18 18 Belgium	15.9 13.7	16.5 15.7	18.3 16.6		7.8 14.2	5.5 6.1	-75.7 -9.9	-54.3 -9.9	-90.2	7.2	17.0	-46.2				
19 22 Utd Arab Emirates	13.7 15.6	15.7	16.4		2.0	2.1	-9.9	-9.9		1.2	17.0	-40.2				
20 19 Switzerland	15.8	15.5	16.2		2.2	0.3	-8.0	-8.0								
21 20 Brazil	16.8	15.5	15.7	1 \$	-3.9	-3.7	-64.1	-32.1	-85.7	-14.9	-32.3	-53.9	-86 /	-86.4	-84.3	-85.9
22 21 Sweden	15.0	15.3	15.5	ľ	8.3	4.6	-49.6	-12.8	-80.6	14.5	02.0	55.5	00.4	00.4	04.0	00.0
23 23 Norway	14.3	14.7	15.3		5.3	7.1	-63.8	-22.9								
24 25 Kuwait	11.1	12.1	15.3		13.6	20.3	00.0									
25 24 Saudi Arabia	15.5	14.1	13.5		-5.1	-9.1	-11.8	-11.8								
26 27 Thailand	9.3	10.2	12.7	\$	9.4	13.4	-34.0	-34.0								
27 36 Nigeria	5.1	8.1	12.1	ľ	65.1	41.2	-2.3	-2.3								
28 26 Malaysia	9.6	10.3	11.1	\$	5.3	4.8	-47.1	-18.3	-75.4							
29 29 Philippines	10.5	10.0	10.8	\$	0.1	1.5	-27.6	-27.6		0.4	-24.6	-61.2				
30 28 Austria	9.5	10.1	10.3		7.3	1.5	-10.6	-10.6								
31 34 Indonesia	7.3	8.7	10.1	\$	24.4	9.8	-68.3	-38.9	-96.5							
32 30 Iran	10.0															
33 40 Iraq	7.2	6.7	9.8	\$	-2.9	39.1										
34 33 Denmark	8.7	8.9	9.3		2.4	4.3	-53.2	-15.9	-81.5							
35 31 Mexico	9.6	9.5	8.8		3.6	-12.0	-52.6	-17.4	-87.8	-11.9	-8.6	-33.5	-89.3	-88.0	-85.9	
36 35 Poland	7.9	8.2	8.5	\$	5.8	3.8	-9.2	-9.2								
37 37 Qatar	8.5	7.9	8.5		-3.8	2.3	-11.7	-11.7								
38 38 Ukraine	6.3	6.7	7.6		10.9	7.8	-49.0	-9.5	-76.1	1.7	1.8	-31.4	-74.7	-76.9	-76.6	-63.4
39 41 Ireland	5.8	6.4	7.3	\$	10.1	13.9	-60.9	-15.6	-96.4							
40 39 Israel	6.2	6.7	7.3	\$	11.6	3.5	-18.6	-18.6								
41 32 Argentina	10.1	9.0	7.0		-6.2	-26.4	-35.4	-35.4								
42 42 Lebanon	4.9	5.3	6.0	\$	12.0	6.6										
43 45 Vietnam	4.5	5.0	5.5	\$	17.2	4.1	-25.5	-2.9	-47.6							
44 47 Romania	3.9	4.5	5.3	€	17.3	17.7	-42.3	-2.1	-78.2	26.9				-87.0		
45 46 Portugal	4.1	4.6	5.3		13.2	15.6	-43.8		-64.4	9.9	9.1	-41.5	-74.2	-61.6	-57.4	
46 44 Czech Republic	4.8	5.1	5.3		1.9	4.2	-5.0	-5.0								
47 43 Finland	4.9	5.2	5.1	\$	4.2	-1.5	-9.3	-9.3								
48 48 Colombia	4.0	4.1	4.4	\$	7.8	3.1	-55.2		-96.3							
49 49 New Zealand	3.9	3.9	3.9	\$	6.3	0.5	-7.1	-7.1								
50 50 Turkey	4.3 ization (UNV	3.9	3.7		-4.7	-10.6	-61.2	-28.3	-93.8					-100.0 VTO, Se		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

Percentage change over same period of previous year (1000)Change (%) 2018 2019* 18/17 19*/18 Series 2017 Series YTD Q1 Q2 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. 676,607 -94.1 -61.4 Europe 716.038 744.293 5.8 3.9 -66.5 -21.0 5.0 2.3 -97.5 -96.3 -89.8 - of which EU-28 540.480 562.543 578.995 4.1 2.9 -66.5 -21.8 -94.2 4.6 3.1 -63.3-97.3-95.9 -89.0 81,017 81,035 82,558 -18.2 -95.7 -56.6 -96.7 Northern Europe 0.0 1.9 -64.2 5.4 4.3 -96.6 -94.2 TF 12,426 -22.5 -92.8 -66.0 -95.9 12,749 13.285 2.6 4.2 TCF -69.2 2.0 6.7 -97.0 -87.5 Denmark Finland TCE 3,180 3,224 3,290 1.4 2.0 TCE -61.3 -15.9 -96.0 8.9 -1.4 -58.1 -97.9 -97.8 -93.7 -84.2 Iceland TF 2,225 2,344 2,013 5.4 -14.1 TCE -72.6 -24.7 -97.0 7.7 -13.8 -54.2 -98.9 -98.6 -95.3 -85.3 10,338 TF 10,926 TF* Ireland 5.7 2.2 0.5 4.1 TF/TCE Norway 6,252 5,688 5,879 -9.0 3.4 TCE -75.2 -12.4 -94.8 12.4 16.9 -57.1 -95.1 -95.2 -94.5 -81.3 Sweden TCE 7,054 7,440 5.5 TCE -66.1 -25.5 -88.5 -0.5 -5.4 -63.8 -91.3 -87.8 -87.9 TF 39.418 -16.1 United Kingdom 39,543 38,664 -2.2 1.9 VF -16.1 7.3 5.9 -53.8 192,725 200.164 204,738 3.9 2.3 -62.7 -19.8 8.2 6.0 -64.4 Western Europe -91.5 -98.1 -96.6 -82.4 Austria TCE 29,460 30,816 31,884 4.6 3.5 TCE -45.8 -15.2 -88.9 10.9 13.1 -68.9 -99.3 -98.0 -76.2 -40.9 Belgium TCE 8,358 9,119 9,343 9.1 2.5 TCE -61.0 -22.5 6.8 5.8 -68.6 -99.4 -98.8 86,918 89.400 TCE France TF 29 TCE Germany 37,452 38,881 39,563 3.8 1.8 TCE -64.2 -25.0 -91.4 2.4 1.0 -71.1 -97.4 -95.2 -82.5 Liechtenstein TCE 79 87 98 10.3 12.3 TCE -46.3 -6.5 -76.5 17.2 26.0 -58.3 -95.3 -82.0 -62.2TCF 1,018 1,041 -27 23 TCF -59.3 -21.2 -84.1 -55.9 -96.2 -92.7 -67.9 1.046 0.4 0.4 Luxembourg Monaco THS 355 347 363 -2.2 4.6 THS Netherlands TCE 17,924 18,781 20,128 4.8 7.2 TCE -62.6 -23.4 -86.9 5.3 3.7 -65.5 -98.3 -91.5 -70.8 -96.8 0.9 -26.4 -94 2 TF 11.133 11.818 5.2 THS -67.8 8.9 -3.7-729-98.6 -89.1 -73.0Switzerland 11.715 134,974 146,230 152,872 -61.9 -16.2 8.3 4.5 -94.1 1.0 -2.1 -45.6 -97.3 -97.0 -88.7 Central/Eastern Eur. TF 1,495 1,652 1,894 10.5 14.7 TF -59.6 -14.6 -100.0 Armenia TF 2,454 2,605 ۷F -65.2 -14.9 -91.1 18.1 15.8 -62.2 -91.7 -89.9 -91.7 -92.3 Azerbaijan 6.2 TCE TCE 2.000 2.201 7.1 28 Belarus 2.142 TF 8,883 9,273 9,312 4.4 0.4 ۷F -60.6 -10.5 -81.9 9.1 5.2 -43.7 -88.9 -87.3 -75.2 -66.1 Bulgaria TF Czech Republic 13,665 14,283 4.5 TCE -67.5 -26.1 -95.7 7.7 -1.4 -74.0 -99.8 -99.3 -88.5 TF 3.345 -0.6 -15.5 -63.6 3.244 3.226 3.7 TCF -63.1 -92.2 13.0 9.0 -99.2 -97.4 -83.6 -58.4 Estonia TF 4,069 4,757 5,080 16.9 6.8 TF -67.2 -13.2 -93.4 18.9 4.0 -56.1 -92.3 -93.8 -93.9 -93.5 Georgia TF 15,785 17,152 16,937 -1.3 TF -15.1 Hungary 8.7 -15.1 VF TF Kazakhstan VF 4,568 6,947 52.1 Kyrgyzstan TF 1,950 1,946 1,935 -0.2 -0.6 TCE -62.7 -15.5 -88.7 10.6 13.8 -60.9 -98.4 -96.5 -75.7 TF 2,523 2,825 2,875 -67.9 -23.8 -95.0 -85.2 Lithuania 11.9 1.8 TCE -91.3 -5.3 4.5 -62.6-95.5 Poland TF 18,400 19,623 21,155 6.6 7.8 TF -16.1 -16.1 4.5 8.4 -53.8 Rep. Moldova TCE 145 160 174 10.4 8.6 TCE -75.8 -40.4 -98.6 Romania TCE 2,760 2.797 2.684 1.3 -4.0 TCE -75.3-36.3-97.9 -8.7 -10.5-79.8 -99.3 -99.5 -95.5 ۷F 24,390 24,419 0.7 -0.5 ۷F Russian Federation 24.551 -14.8 -14.8Slovakia TF 5,546 TCE -61.5-14.9-94.319.8 5.9 -66.9 -99.8 -99.0 -86.0 ۷F VF Taiikistan 431 1.250 190.1 TF TF Turkmenistan 14,421 14,207 Ukraine TF -1.5 TF ٧F -59.9 -12.0 Uzbekistan 2.690 5.346 6.749 98.7 26.2 VF -99 q 23.1 11.9 -57.2 -99 9 -99 9 -99.8 267,892 288,610 304,124 7.7 -72.4 -26.2 -95.4 4.8 -69.5 -97.4 -95.7 -93.8 Southern/Medit. Eur. 5.4 1.3 TF 4,643 5,142 5,919 10.7 15.1 ۷F -64.7 -17.5 -85.6 19.1 -66.4 -97.0 -95.9 -71.5 13.6 -67.1Albania 3,042 TF -36.9 -51.7 Andorra TF 3,003 3.090 1.3 1.6 -7.2 -91.1 15.6 9.5 -100.0 -100.0-73.5-37.41,053 -76.8 Bosnia & Herza TCF 923 1,198 14.0 13.8 TCF -81.2 -27.3 -97.9 24.3 -6.9 -99 7 -99.6 -94.9-94.0TCE 15.593 16.645 17.353 TCE -81.5 -41.6 -86.4 2.2 0.9 -80.8 -99.9 -97.7 -76.0 6.7 4.3 Croatia TF 3,652 3,939 3,977 -85.3 -31.0 -99.3 4.5 -67.4 100.0 Cyprus 7.8 1.0 TF 0.0 -100.0-98.2 -88.2 TF -78.8 Greece 27,194 30.123 31.348 10.8 4.1 TF -15.2 -95.3-8.6 24.6 -46.8-96.2 -97.7 -93.8 TF 3.613 4.552 10.5 TF -71.1 -30.4 8.3 -81.0 -98.1 Israel 4.121 14.1 -99.3 0.5 -99.9 -99.5 -98.4 TF 58.253 61.567 64.513 TF -61.6 Italy 5.7 4.8 -34.4 4.0 -8.4 -83.5 -90.3 -83.8 Malta TF 2,274 2,599 2,753 14.3 5.9 TF -13.1 -13.1 16.8 16.5 -56.5 Montenearo TCE 1,877 2,077 2,510 10.6 20.8 TCE -84.9 -27.3 -97.9 4.4 12.3 -67.2 -99.9 -99.8 -95.2 -93.3 TCE 631 TCE -74.8 -99.0 20.6 -70.4 -99.7 -99.7 -97.9 North Macedonia 707 758 12.2 7.1 -18.9 9.5 TCE/TF -71.9 -21.9 -97.9 -95.6 Portugal 21,200 22,800 24,600 7.5 7.9 TCE 10.5 6.8 -63.2-99.3 -98.9 THS -65.1 -10.5 -92.3 55.0 -92.0 San Marino 78 111 7.3 32.3 TCE 42.3 -100.0 -99.2 -80.1 84 Serbia **TCE** 1,497 1,711 1,847 14.2 8.0 TCE -70.1 -14.2 -93.9 28.7 13.5 -65.8 -99.2 -97.8 -86.7 -88.7 Slovenia **TCE** 3.991 4,425 4.702 10.9 6.3 TCE' -71.2 -28.3 -92.7 6.6 1.8 -79.8 -100.0 -99.0 -83.3 -66.9 TF 81,869 -72.4 -25.6 -99.1 -1.4 -64.3 -100.0 -97.7 -75.0 Spain 82,808 83.701 1.1 1.1 TF 1.0 -100.0TF 37.601 45,768 51,192 21.7 11.9 TF* -77.9 -22.2-97.9 15.7 -67.9 -99.3 -99.3 -96.0 -85.8

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

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

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

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

	//ICD						oooo+	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					, ,			
	(USD millio	·		-	Chang		2020*									
	2017	2018	2019*		18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
Europe	520,084	569,782	573,455													
- of which EU-28	439,005	480,308	479,512													
Northern Europe	87,450	91,563	92,327													
Denmark	8,498	9,101	8,848		2.4	2.7	-60.2		-85.7							
Finland	3,392	3,666	3,726		3.4	7.2	-16.5	-16.5								
Iceland	3,011	3,114	2,677		4.8	-2.7	-64.9	-32.1	-91.3							
Ireland	5,617	6,803	6,425		15.8	-0.4	-63.6	-19.2	-89.6							
Norway	5,285	5,375	4,968		0.0	0.0	-60.4	-11.7	-91.1							
Sweden	14,106	14,899	15,247		7.4	11.3	-45.6	-9.8	-72.7							
United Kingdom	47,541	48,605	50,437		-1.4	8.5	-30.2	-30.2								
Western Europe	164,711	180,770	177,792													
Austria	20,460	23,099	22,942		8.0	4.8	-9.7	-9.7								
Belgium	8,382	8,914	8,888		1.7	5.2	1.1	1.1		18.1	25.9	-33.4				
France	58,855	66,031	63,801		7.3	1.9	-49.4	-18.0	-72.5	-3.6	3.0	-48.7	-83.5	-75.2	-61.0	-40.9
Germany	39,858	42,977	41,638		3.1	2.2	-43.6	-10.4	-70.7	0.3	2.1	-31.9	-73.8	-73.4	-65.1	
Liechtenstein																
Luxembourg	4,558	4,995	4,936		4.8	4.2	3.4	3.4								
Monaco																
Netherlands	16,117	17,782	18,487		5.5	9.7	-15.6	-15.6								
Switzerland	16,481	16,971	17,100		2.3	2.4	-8.6	-8.6								
Central/Eastern Eur.	61,259	69,098	68,918													
Armenia	1,120	1,208	1,528	\$	7.8	26.5	-15.3	-15.3								
Azerbaijan	3,012	2,634	1,792	\$	-12.5	-32.0	-16.3	-16.3								
Belarus	801	883	905	\$	10.3	2.5	-2.4	-2.4								
Bulgaria	4,045	4,512	4,307		6.5	0.6	-60.2	-11.0	-82.8	7.5	5.6	-45.3	-87.3	-86.3	-79.2	
Czech Republic	6,933	7,442	7,303		-0.2	3.6	-9.7	-9.7								
Estonia	1,654	1,783	1,745	_	3.1	3.3	-62.5		-87.1							
Georgia	2,704	3,222	3,269	\$	19.1	1.4	-26.1	-26.1								
Hungary	6,174	6,924	7,267	_	10.4	12.9	-7.1	-7.1								
Kazakhstan	2,135	2,255	2,463	\$	5.6	9.3	-20.7	-20.7								
Kyrgyzstan	429	460	644	\$	7.2	40.0	-20.9	-20.9								
Latvia	948	1,059	1,017		6.9	1.2	-41.3	-2.6	-73.8	14.1	19.0	-37.3	-80.0	-78.4	-64.2	
Lithuania	1,321	1,505	1,515		9.0	6.2	-23.7	-23.7								
Poland	12,772	14,042	13,927	_	5.9	5.3	-10.1	-10.1								
Rep. Moldova	323	380	396	\$	17.8	4.2	4.8	4.8								
Romania	3,063	3,400	3,563	€	6.2	10.6	-52.4		-86.0	6.6	-4.0	-36.6	-96.1	-94.9	-67.8	
Russian Federation	8,945	11,591	10,961	\$	29.6	-5.4	-9.2	-9.2								
Slovakia	2,923	3,200	3,203	_	4.7	5.6	-11.7									
Tajikistan	8	9	14	\$	16.6	53.8	11.3	11.3								
Turkmenistan				•			75.0	40.0	00.0	0.7	7.4	40.0	05.7	00.4	00.0	00.5
Ukraine	1,261	1,445	1,620	\$	14.6	12.1	-75.3		-96.2	6.7	7.1	-46.2	-95.7	-96.4	-96.3	-96.5
Uzbekistan	689	1,144	1,481	\$	66.2	29.4	-13.2	-13.2								
Southern/Medit. Eur.	206,664	228,351	234,418	_												
Albania	1,929	2,193	2,332	€	8.7	12.2	-0.6	-0.6								
Andorra																
Bosnia & Herzg.	921	1,034	1,135	_	7.2	15.8	-20.3									
Croatia	10,320	11,127	11,753	€	6.0	10.9	-19.4	-19.4								
Cyprus	3,231	3,472	3,260		2.8	-0.9	-39.8									
Greece	16,528	18,998	20,351	_	10.0	13.0	-87.5		-98.2	21.8		-71.2		-99.2	-97.5	
Israel	6,834	7,225	7,600	\$	5.7	5.2	-53.9	-17.1	-84.0	5.2	5.1	-52.8	-86.4	-84.0	-81.7	
Italy	44,233	49,262	49,596		6.5	6.2	-67.7	-34.8	-86.0	3.8	-13.2	-83.4	-90.6	-87.9	-81.1	
Malta	1,727	1,859	1,901		3.0	7.9	-21.4	-21.4								
Montenegro	1,041	1,182	1,230	_	8.6	9.7	-78.5	-4.9	-95.3							
North Macedonia	327	382	396	€	13.3	9.0	-32.7	3.6	-57.6	14.3	12.9	-16.4		-57.9	-56.5	
Portugal	17,567	20,140	20,633		9.7	8.1	-54.4	-10.7	-82.3	6.5	13.0	-42.9	-85.4	-83.3	-78.7	
San Marino				_				- -		40 -	40-		- ^ ·		C 1 -	
Serbia	1,346	1,547	1,606	€	11.6	9.1	-17.9	7.7	-38.9	13.3	19.7	-8.7	-56.4		-21.6	
Slovenia	2,851	3,194	3,082		7.2	1.8	-59.3	-22.0	-86.5	3.4	3.8	-67.0	-94.7	-88.5	-76.8	
Spain	75,332	81,517	79,714	•	3.5	3.2	-70.6	-23.6	-99.2	2.0	1.9		-100.0		-98.0	
Turkey Source: World Tourism Ora	22,478	25,220	29,829	\$	12.2	18.3	-67.6	-11.3	-98.7	16.2	9.1		-100.0		-96.9	r 2020)

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

Samoa

Tonga

Tuvalu

Vanuatu

Bhutan

Maldives

Pakistan

Sri Lanka

Nepal

India

Iran

South Asia

Bangladesh

Solomon Islands

International Tourist Arrivals by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination Percentage change over same period of previous year (1000)Change (%) 2020 2017 2018 2019* 18/17 19*/18 Series YTD Series Q1 Q2 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Asia and the Pacific 324,145 347,676 360,149 -72.2 -46.7 -98.6 -5.4 -51.5 -82.1 -98.7 -98.6 -98.5 7.3 3.6 -65.1 North-East Asia 159,515 169,190 170,611 6.1 0.8 -82.5 -98.9 -19.4 -80.2 -94.4 -99.3 -98.9 -98.5 TF 60,740 62,900 TF China 65,700 3.6 4.5 -84.1 -68.4 -98.1 -17.9 -92.1 -94.5 -98.9 -98.1 -97.3 TF 27,885 29,263 23,752 4.9 -18.8 TF -91.2 -83.5 -99.6 -57.8 -96.4 -98.5 -99.8 -99.7 -99.3 Hong Kong (China) VF 28,691 32,182 ۷F Japan 31.192 8.7 3.2 -76.3 -51.1 -99.9 -1.1 -58.3-93.0 -99.9 -99.9 -99.9 TF Korea (DPRK) Korea (ROK) VF 13.336 15.347 ۷F 17.503 15.1 14.0 -46.9 -97.9 -43.0 -94.6 -98.2 -97.9 -97.5 -74.7 15.2 Macao (China) TF 17,255 18,493 18,633 7.2 8.0 TF -86.0 -67.9 -99.5 -19.6 -95.0 -92.0 -99.6 -99.4 -99.4 -98.6 Mongolia TF 469 529 577 12.8 9.1 TF -79.9 -51.6 -94.9 Taiwan (pr. of China) VF 10,740 11,067 11,864 3.0 7.2 ۷F -81.7 -57.0 -99.6 -6.3 -62.6 -92.8 -99.8 -99.7 -99.2 -98.8 120,570 128,620 136,845 6.7 -98.4 South-East Asia 6.4 -64.4 -33.6 -98.3 6.9 -35.9 -72.0 -98.2 -98.2 TF 259 278 323 16.0 TF Brunei 7.4 TF 5,602 6,201 6,611 10.7 6.6 TF -68.7 -38.5 -98.1 -15.3 -35.8 -64.7 -99.1 -97.8 -97.3 -95.9 Cambodia VF/TF 13,396 VF 12,948 15,455 -59.9 -30.6 -30.5 Indonesia 3.5 15.4 -87.85.9 -64.1-87.4-86.9-88.8 3,770 4,384 16.3 VF 5.9 3.257 15.7 -16.6 -16.6 2.5 -51.9 TF Laos Malaysia TF 25.948 26.101 TF -68.2 -36.8 -99.7 25,832 -0.4 1.0 -1.4 -35.5 -71.3 -99.7 -99.7 -99.7 Mvanmar TF 3.443 3.551 4.364 3.1 22.9 TF -65.3 -28.3 -99.8 25.5 -37.6 -70.4 -99.9 -99.9 -99.7 -99.5 Philippines TF 6.621 7.168 8.261 8.3 15.2 TF TF Singapore 13,903 14,673 15,115 5.5 3.0 ۷F -71.4 -43.3 -99.9 3.9 -51.1 -84.7 -100.0 -99.9 -99.9 TF -38.0 -100.0 -76.4 -100.0 Thailand 35,592 38,178 39,797 7.3 4.2 TF -71.0 2.5 -42.8-100.0 -100.0 -100.0 TF 81 VF -59.8 -17.8 -98.8 Timor-Leste 74 75 8.2 1.1 -98.3 ۷F ۷F -21.8 -68.1 -98.2 Vietnam 12,922 15.498 18,009 19.9 16.2 -61.6 -18.1 -98.6 32.8 -99.3 -98.9 -99.2 16,580 17.048 17.462 2.8 -25.3 -98.6 -20.2 -60 O -97 8 -99.0 24 -58.2 5.5 Oceania TF TF 20 20 American Samoa 1 1 Australia ۷F 8.815 9.246 9.466 4.9 2.4 ۷F -60.3 -28.5 -99.5 -26.1 -60.3 -99.7 -99.5 -99.2 4.9 Cook Islands TF 161 169 172 4.6 TF -12.9 -12.9 -1.4 17.4 -45.5 1.7 TF 843 870 894 3.3 2.8 TF -65.3 -18.7 -99.2 2.5 -4.9 -52.8 -99.1 -99.0 -99.5 TF French Polynesia 199 216 237 8.7 9.4 TF -26.8 -26.8 -7.1 -7.5 -59.9 TF 1,549 1,667 TF -28.2 Guam 1,544 0.3 7.6 -60.5 -98.6 6.8 -14.9 -75.9 -98.7 -98.8 -98.2 TF VF Kirihati 224 6 7 TF 6 7 13.3 TF* Marshall Islands .. TF Micronesia FSM 19 TF TF 121 120 130 -0.3 -7.3 17.2 13.8 -47.7 New Caledonia 8.4 TF -7.3New Zealand TF 3,555 3,686 3.7 VF -50.1 -19.8-99.0 2.9 -10.8-53.6 -99.4 -99.0 -98.4 TF Niue 10 TF VF VF 660 518 487 -21 5 -21.4 51.0 -32 5 -85.2 N.Mariana Islands -59 -21 4 Palau TF 123 106 94 -13.3 -11.6 TF -30.7 -30.7 33.4 -42.6 -69.7 TF TF Papua New Guinea 143 140 160 -2.1 14.3

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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1.173

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316

17,910

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-36.2

-32.2

-2.0

-22.1

-37.3

-22.3

-15.8

-30.8

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-31.5 -100.0

-98.2

-24.0

6.1

25.0

6.9

-13.1

1.3

33.9

14.4

-2.0

-22.0

-22.2

13.0

-4.1

-26.0

-6.6

11.0

-11.1

-1.0

-17.7

-62.7

-68.4

-51.1 -**70.2**

-60.8

-66.4

-81.4

-63.4

-73.3 -100.0

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

-96.8

-100.0

-97.3 -97.7

-96.5

-70.8 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0

-100.0 -100.0

-99 6

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 (%) 2020* 2017 2018 2019* 18/17 19*/18 YTD Q1 Q2 Jan. Feb. Mar. May Jun. Jul. Apr. 436,506 Asia and the Pacific 391,965 443,236 North-East Asia 168,475 193,339 187,553 China 38,559 40,386 35,832 2.5 -7.3 -40.9 -40.9 Hong Kong (China) 36,866 29,043 -21.2 -88.5 -81.1 33.339 11.2 -97.0-38.2 -90.3 -47.2 -82.5 -90.6 -90.1 -90.2 -90.3 Japan 34,054 42,096 46,054 21.7 8.0 -69.6 16.8 Korea (DPRK) Korea (ROK) 13.368 18.567 21.628 \$ 38.9 16.5 -59.1 -34.9 -78.4 2.0 -26.0 -66.9 -83.2 -77.7 -73.0 -71.2 Macao (China) 35.921 40,707 39,526 14.0 -2.9 -78.3 -61.3 -96.4 Mongolia 396 445 513 \$ 12.5 15.3 -91.8 -58.2 -98.1 -5.2 -54.1 -95.5 -97.2 -98.4 -98.3 -99.3 Taiwan (pr. of China) 12,315 13,704 14,411 \$ 11.3 5.2 -79.7 -59.8 -97.6 126,146 138,388 147,617 South-East Asia Brunei 177 190 217 \$ 7.2 13.9 Cambodia 3,636 4,352 4,769 19.7 9.8 -33.2 -33.2 -28.3 13,139 16,426 16,912 \$ 25.0 -61.1 -97.6 Indonesia 3.0 Laos 648 734 13.3 \$ Malaysia 18.357 19.622 19.823 0.3 3.7 -69.4 -39.9 -99.8 \$ Myanmar 1,969 1,652 2,483 -16.1 50.3 Philippines 6,988 8,240 9,806 \$ 17.9 19.0 -35.0 -35.0 10.7 -38.9 -77.3 Singapore 19,892 20,418 20,052 0.3 -0.7-60.8 -35.2 -86.5 Thailand 52,376 56,366 60,521 2.5 3.2 -42.9 -42.9Timor-Leste 73 \$ 6.5 -9.2 -51.3 -5.0 -95.0 78 70 10,080 8,890 11,830 \$ -18.6 -100.0 Vietnam 13.4 17.4 -56.8 57,473 61,134 61,817 Oceania 10.7 Australia 41,732 45,035 45,709 9.1 -27.3 -13.2 -37.4 1.0 -13.3 -25.9 -39.3 -38.0 -34.7 -47.5 229 4.5 Cook Islands 233 Fiii 940 972 963 4.4 2.6 -17.3 -17.3 511 20.2 French Polynesia 642 Guam .. Kiribati 4 3 \$ -14.3.. Marshall Islands 7 9 30.3 Micronesia FSM New Caledonia New Zealand 10,604 10,875 10,689 5.3 3.2 -4.4 -4.4 Niue \$ N.Mariana Islands Palau 116 \$.. 45.2 -17.9 Papua New Guinea 3 -62 4 -6242 199 -31.9 -100.0 -17.2 -12.6 -61.8 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 Samoa 166 191 16.4 6.6 -72.2Solomon Islands 67 81 70 22.5 -11.4 -45.0 -45.0 Tonga 48 48 57 \$ 0.1 17.9 Tuvalu Vanuatu 265 295 \$ 11.2 39,872 46,248 South Asia 43,646 2 28 \$ Afghanistan 72 Bangladesh 341 353 388 7.5 11.1 -8.7 -8.7 Bhutan 103 103 120 \$ -0.1 16.5 -35.9-35.9 -10.7-23.8 -56.0 -15.0 India 27,365 28,568 29,962 9.1 8.3 -15.012.2 2.1 -64.0 Iran 4,402 \$ Maldives 2,744 3,028 3,157 \$ 10.4 4.3

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

639

352

3,925

641

391

4,381

701

494 \$

\$

3,607

4.5

11.1

11.6

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26.6

-17.7

-27.7

-2.4

-46.3

-27.7

30.0

-31.5

-38.9

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

-17.7 -70.8 -100.0 -100.0

21.1 -11.5 -76.6

Nepal

Pakistan

Sri Lanka

Bolivia

Brazil

Chile

Colombia

French Guiana

Ecuador

Guyana Paraguay

Suriname Uruguay

Peru

International Tourist Arrivals by (sub)region and selected countries and territories of destination Percentage change over same period of previous year (1000)Change (%) 2019* 18/17 19*/18 Series 2017 2018 Series YTD Q1 Q2 Jan. Feb. Mar. May Jun. Jul. Apr. 210,845 215,939 -55.2 -16.4 -93.0 -49 4 **Americas** 219,440 2.4 1.6 0.5 3.0 -93.5 -93.0 -92.4 137,361 142,192 146,434 3.5 3.0 -55.5 -14.3 -90.3 3.7 4.1 -45.1 -91.2 -90.1 -89.5 North America TF TF 20.883 21,134 22.145 1.2 4.8 -72.0-19.6 -98.3 5.6 -60.2-98.3 -98.5 -98.2 Canada 3.9 45,024 Mexico TF 39,291 41,313 5.1 9.0 TF -41.2 -6.7 -75.9 9.0 11.7 -34.4 -78.5 -74.3 -74.8 **United States** TF 77,187 79,746 79,264 3.3 -0.6 TF -60.1 -18.3 -95.8 0.3 -1.0-49.5 -96.4 -95.9 -94.8 Caribbean 25,776 25,800 26,771 0.1 3.8 -57.7 -21.6 -98.5 -2.2 0.3 -57.2 -97.6 -99.3 -98.6 TF 95 -20.1 74.9 TF -51.8 -23.0 3.0 -64.7 Anguilla 68 55 5.6 -100.0-100.0Antigua & Barbuda TF 247 269 301 8.7 11.9 TF -11.7 -11.7 9.8 11.9 -55.5 TF 1,071 1,082 TF -60.3 -22.2 -100.0 -3.8 2.2 -59.9 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 Aruba 1.1 TF 1,802 10.9 TF -32.6 -32.6-8.9 -6.5 -67.1**Bahamas** 1,452 1.624 11.9 Barbados TF 680 2.5 TF 664 TF 270 282 269 -4.4 TF -81.3 -37.7 -100.0 -6.1 -9.2 -70.0 -100.0 -100.0 Bermuda 4.6 TF TF Ronaire 335 Brit. Virgin Islands TF 192 302 -42.5 57.3 TF 21.0 13.8 28.1 TF 418 463 503 10.7 TF 8.5 Cavman Islands 8.6 3.6 13.0 TF 2.0 ۷F -33.2 4.594 4.684 -57.0 -19.6 -63.7 -99.8 -99.7 Cuba -13.2TF 399 432 464 8.2 7.4 TF -57.1 -14.7 -98.8 3.5 7.4 -55.6 -98.8 -98.8 -98.8 -78.0 Curacao Dominica TF 71 63 -11.9 TF -22.6 -22.6 -4.4 23.8 -70.3 TF 6,446 TF -25.8 -59.9 -100.0 Dominican Rep. 6,188 6,569 6.2 -1.9 -63.3-99.9 -6.8 -6.6 -99.9 -99.8 -77.1 TF 146 161 188 10.0 16.8 TF -54.8 -17.5 -99.9 -55.1 -100.0 -100.0 -99.8 Grenada 1.9 2.3 TCE 735 Guadeloupe 650 13.1 THS Haiti TF 467 447 286 -4.3 -36.0 TF Jamaica TF 2.353 2,473 2,681 5.1 8.4 TF -62.5 -18.9 -98.9 4.9 7.1 -59.1 -100.0 -100.0 -97.0 -84.5 Martinique TF 536 537 556 0.3 3.5 TF -5.1 -4.6 -5.5 TF TF Montserrat 10 10 10 7.3 1.7 -23.4-4.723.1 5.5 -13.1 -100.0 -99.6 TF Neth, Antilles TF 3,068 -12.7 Puerto Rico 3,513 3,180 3.6 THS Saba TF TF TF 386 396 424 2.5 TF -20.1 -100.0 -56.6 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 7.1 -64.4 -2.5 3.9 -95.4 Saint Lucia St. Eustatius TF TF TF 7.0 St. Kitts & Nevis 115 123 131 6.7 TF -20.1-20.11.9 2.5 -59.1TF 402 178 320 -55.8 -56.4 -13.4 19.9 12.2 -62 7 80.0 TF(1) -99.5 -99.7 -99.6 -99 1 St Maarten St. Vincent & Gren. TF 76 80 85 5.4 6.5 TF -19.0 -19.0 -1.0 -0.6 -52.6 Trinidad & Tobago TF 395 375 389 -4.9 3.5 TF -44.7 -12.4 8.6 13.4 -60.5 -100.0 -100.0 487 TF 416 441 5.9 TF **Turks & Caicos** 10.4 **US Virgin Islands** TF 535 381 -28.8 VF(1) -41.4 -9.4 -79.6 13.1 13.8 -49.0 -93.9 -87.0 -63.0 **Central America** 11,083 10,845 10,932 -22 0.8 -54.7 -17.5 -97.9 -2.7 6.6 -55.0 -96.0 -99.1 -99 1 Belize TF 427 489 503 14.6 2.8 TF -56.3 -22.1 -99.3 -4.0 1.9 -58.6 -98.9 -99.0 -99.9 TF 2.960 3,139 TF nα -98.2 Costa Rica 3.017 1.9 4.1 -48.9 -14.0 -973 9 0 -51 4 -96.8 -97.1 El Salvador TF 1,556 1,677 1,766 7.8 5.3 TF -16.0 -16.0 8.8 13.8 -65.2 Guatemala TF 1,660 1,781 1,752 7.3 -1.6 TF -61.4 -23.9 -100.0 -3.5 -65.9 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 6.9 TF 850 847 724 -0.4 -14.5 TF -63.4 -7.7 -100.0 16.3 15.6 -51.7 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 Honduras TF 1,787 1,256 1,295 -29.7 3.2 TF -17.2 9.0 22.7 29.3 -23.0 Nicaragua -84.2 TF 1,843 1,779 1,753 TF -49.0 -35.8 -31.2 Panama -3.5-1.5 -17.2-61.8 -100.036,625 37,102 35,303 1.3 -4.8 -52.3 -18.3 -99.3 -5.3 1.2 -56.4 -98.8 -99.6 South America -99.6 TF Argentina 6,711 6,942 7,399 3.4 6.6 TF -45.1 -8.9 -100.0 1.7 13.0 -48.3 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0

THS

TF

TF

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-29.0

-15.0

-31.4

-8.3

-28.0

-56.8

-55.1

-73.6

-50.2

-66.8

-67.3

-99.7

-99.6

-98.8

-100.0

-23.3 -100.0

-18.6

0.1

9.9

-10.6

-1.5

-21.7

-8.5

4.1

-10.9

24.8

-14.2

2.6

-63.0

-48.1

-65.4

-53.6

-69.0

-99.8

-99.8

-99.3

-99.6

-100.0

-99.7

-99.7

-99.1

-98.8

-69.5 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0

-99.7

-99.4

-98.2

-100.0 -100.0 -100.0

-95.1

-4.1

-21.1

-16.9

3.4

9.8

2.9

-1.1

-11.9

3.0

0.5

-11.3

10.7

40.4

15.9

-24.3

9.6

-5.6

6.353

4,518

4.154

2,108

315

1,216

4,372

3,056

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

1.109

6.589

6,450

3.631

1,806

111

247

1,560

4,032

3,674

278

427

1.142

6.621

5,723

4.020

2.535

287

1,181

4,419

3,469

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

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

								70 011	ango ove	ou ouiiio	poriou	pi pi o vio	uo you.,			
	(USD millio	on)			Chang	e (%)	2020*									
	2017	2018	2019*		18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
Americas	329,979	338,188	341,737													
North America	256,989	263,580	265,678													
Canada	24,998	26,373	26,971		5.3	4.7	-41.4		-71.0							
Mexico	21,336	22,526	24,573	\$	5.6	9.1	-50.0	-14.6	-91.4	-0.3	5.6	-45.6		-92.0	-88.3	
United States	210,655	214,680	214,134	sa	1.9	-0.3	-50.5	-19.7	-72.9	-3.4	-3.3	-51.9	-71.6	-72.9	-74.3	-76.0
Caribbean	31,878	32,657	34,749													
Anguilla	138	108			-21.6											
Antigua & Barbuda	607	641	733		5.6	14.3	-6.5	-6.5		15.8	18.6	-52.6				
Aruba	1,855	2,025	2,091		9.2	3.2	-6.9	-6.9								
Bahamas	2,996	3,355	3,580		12.0	6.7	-28.0	-28.0								
Barbados	1,081	1,140	1,269		5.5	11.2	-40.7	-10.6	-88.6							
Bermuda	508	585	590		15.2	0.9	-28.8	-28.8								
Bonaire																
Brit. Virgin Islands				\$												
Cayman Islands	782	880			12.5											
Cuba	3,186	2,903			-8.9		40.0	40.0								
Curaçao	551	593	703		7.7	18.6	-12.9	-12.9			0.4.0					
Dominica	75	82	105	•	8.4	29.1	-19.9	-19.9		-4.2	21.2	-64.5				
Dominican Rep.	7,184	7,561	7,468	\$	5.2	-1.2	-59.9	-26.1	-98.6							
Grenada	151	199	170		31.8	-14.7	-12.6	-12.6		8.8	11.7	-54.6				
Guadeloupe		860		•												
Haiti	459	620		\$	35.0											
Jamaica	2,809	3,099		\$	10.3											
Martinique	480	533	549		6.2	8.7	0.4	0.4		47.0	0.0	4.0				
Montserrat	9	10	10		5.6	8.0	0.4	0.4		17.9	2.2	-4.2				
Neth. Antilles			••	φ		••										
Puerto Rico Saba	3,848	3,282	••	\$	-14.7	••										
Saint Lucia	837	901	999		7.5	10.9	-24.5	-24.5		-7.0	-4.0	-58.5				
St. Eustatius							-24.5	-24.5		-7.0	-4.0	-30.3				
St. Kitts & Nevis	160	196	202		 22.6	3.2	-29.0	-29.0		-14.9	-0.7	-68.6				
St. Maarten	630	453	682		-28.1	50.5	0.7	0.7		17.5	0.7	00.0				
St. Vincent & Gren.	95	104	118		9.8	12.6	-7.7	-7.7		8.4	20.7	-47.6				
Trinidad & Tobago	453	429	439	\$	-5.3	2.2	• • •			0.1	20.7	11.0				
Turks & Caicos	571	787		Ψ	37.8	-:-										
US Virgin Islands	1,202	1,046			-13.0											
Central America	12,003	12,257	12,354													
Belize	397	487	510		22.8	4.8	-22.4	-22.4								
Costa Rica	3,656	3,773	4,010	\$	3.2	6.3	-6.7	-6.7								
El Salvador	873	1,014	1,306	\$	16.1	28.8	-15.9	-15.9								
Guatemala	1,213	1,231	1,221	\$	1.5	-0.8	-32.5	-32.5								
Honduras	603	592	547	\$	-1.8	-7.6	-15.0	-15.0								
Nicaragua	841	544		\$	-35.2											
Panama	4,422	4,617	4,521		4.4	-2.1	-39.6	-39.6								
South America	29,109	29,695	28,955													
Argentina	5,370	5,563	5,241	\$	3.6	-5.8	-18.6	-18.6								
Bolivia	803	815	797	\$	1.6	-2.3	-23.5	-23.5								
Brazil	5,809	5,921	5,995	\$	1.9	1.2	-43.6	-15.2	-68.8	-4.1	-11.7	-32.1	-76.0	-72.9	-55.3	-76.5
Chile	3,131	2,871	2,377	\$	-8.3	-17.2	-69.9	-49.8	-99.8							
Colombia	4,921	5,556	5,652	\$	12.9	1.7	-51.5	-16.6	-96.0							
Ecuador	2,012	2,272	2,282	\$	12.9	0.4	-17.9	-17.9								
French Guiana																
Guyana	95	28		\$	-71											
Paraguay	369	363	379	\$	-1.7	4.4	-25.5									
Peru	3,576	3,557	3,819	\$	-0.5	7.4	-60.8									
Suriname	46	56	53	\$	21.6	-6.7	-56.4	-40.4	-86.3							
Uruguay	2,559	2,350	2,011	\$	-8.2	-14.4	-16.3	-16.3								
Venezuela				\$												

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

Percentage change over same period of previous year (1000)Change (%) 2017 2018 2019* 18/17 19*/18 Series YTD Series Q1 Q2 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Africa 63,349 68,668 72.397 8 4 5.4 -57 1 -13.5 -99.0 2.2 -43.2 -98.6 -99.4 -99.0 1.4 6.4 North Africa 21,665 24,081 25,622 11.1 -62.4-17.5 -98.2 5.3 4.8 -56.6 -97.2 -99.4 -98.3 ۷F 2,451 2,657 2,371 8.4 -10.8 ۷F Algeria Morocco TF 11,349 12,289 12,932 8.3 5.2 TF TF 836 2.8 TF Sudan 813 Tunisia TF 7,052 8,299 9,429 17.7 13.6 TF -69.7 -17.1 -99.1 9.9 9.6 -60.1 -99.7 -99.3 -98.4 -83.2 41,683 44,587 46,775 7.0 Subsaharan Africa 4.9 -54.1 -11.7 -99.5 1.0 -0.2 -36.3 -99.6 -99.5 -99.5 Angola TF 261 218 218 -16.5 0.0 TF TF 281 295 5.0 TF Benin TF TF Botswana 1,623 THS Burkina Faso 143 144 0.7 THS .. TF Burundi 299 TF TF Cameroon THS 710 758 6.3 6.8 Cabo Verde THS 668 THS -28.3 -28.3 Centr. African Rep. TF 107 TF Chad THS 87 THS TF Comoros 28 36 45 28.2 25.6 TF Congo THS 149 156 4.7 THS Côte d'Ivoire VF 1,800 1,965 9.2 TF Dem. Rep. Congo TF TF Djibouti TF NHS .. **Equatorial Guinea** TF Fritrea VF ۷F TF -15.1 ۷F Eswatini 921 782 680 -13.0 -59.2 -6.8 -94.3 -14.0 33.6 -30.2 -96.7 -94.2 -92.0 Ethiopia TF 933 849 -9.0 TF TF TF Gabon Gambia TF 522 552 5.7 TF TF 982 -10.6 Ghana 1,029 4.8 TF .. Guinea TF 99 TF Guinea-Bissau TF 50 55 52 11.1 -4.7 TF TF 1,674 1,931 -58.1 -19.4 -99.5 -0.2 -59.1 -100.0 -98.8 -99.6 Kenya 15.4 VF(1) -1.6 Lesotho TF ۷F Liberia TF TF Madagascar 255 291 376 13.8 29.2 TF Malawi TF 837 871 4.1 TF Mali TF 193 203 5.2 TF Mauritania TF TF Mauritius TF 1,342 1,399 1,383 4.3 -1.1 TF -13.5 -100.0 12.4 -3.5 -51.2 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 TF THS 1,447 Mozambique 2.743 89.6 1,621 TF 1,557 Namibia 4.1 TF TF 192 -4.3 22.3 TF Niger 164 157 TF Nigeria TF Reunion TF 508 535 534 5.3 -0.2 TF Rwanda TF ۷F São Tomé & Príncipe TF 29 33 15.6 TF Senegal TF 1,365 TF* TF 384 TF Seychelles 350 362 3.4 6.2 -58.6 -12.4 -99.7 11.1 3.6 -48.7 -99.9 -99.7 -99.5 -98.4 TF 51 57 TF Sierra Leone 11.8 Somalia TF TF 10,285 10,229 -52.3 -36.2 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 South Africa 10,472 1.8 -2.3 TF -10.2 -100.0 2.3 0.5 TF ۷F Tanzania 1,275 1,378 8.1 THS 876 52.9 Togo 514 573 11.5 THS Uganda TF 1,402 1,850 31.9 TF Zambia TF 1,083 1,072 -1.0 TF ۷F 2,423 2,567 2,290 5.9 -10.8 ۷F

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

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

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

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

	(USD millio	n)			Chang	e (%)	2020*									
	2017	2018	2019*			19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
Africa	36,509	38,392	38,284													
North Africa	9,916	10,735	11,511													
Algeria	141	169	165	\$	20.3	-2.4										
Morocco	7,442	7,782	8,179		1.3	7.7	-44.1	2.3	-67.5	11.3	11.8	-14.3	-51.4	-70.8	-84.5	-90.1
Sudan	1,029	1,043	821	\$	1.4	-21.3	-99.0	-99.0	-99.3							
Tunisia	1,305	1,741			46.0		-45.6	2.9	-83.9							
Subsaharan Africa	26,593	27,656	26,773													
Angola	880	544	384	\$	-38.2	-29.4	-73.1	-73.1								
Benin	150	162			3.4											
Botswana	704	574			-19.6											
Burkina Faso	117	121			-1.1											
Burundi	3	4			33.7											
Cameroon	525	581		\$	10.7											
Cabo Verde	431	484	502		7.4		-10.9	-10.9								
Centr. African Rep.																
Chad																
Comoros	60	76			21.2											
Congo																
Côte d'Ivoire	397	443			6.7											
Dem. Rep. Congo	6.0	60.5		\$												
Djibouti	35	57			62.3											
Equatorial Guinea																
Eritrea																
Eswatini	13	16	14	\$	26.8	-12.2										
Ethiopia	435	969	778	\$	122.5	-19.7	1.9	1.9								
Gabon																
Gambia	103	154		\$	49											
Ghana	850	944		\$	11.1											
Guinea	16	3	9	\$	-79.0	173.5										
Guinea-Bissau	16	20		•	16.2											
Kenya	940	1,072		\$	14.0		47.0	47.0								
Lesotho	23	24	22	\$	3.2	-4.9	17.6	17.6								
Liberia				\$												
Madagascar	671	697	193	\$	3.9	-72.2										
Malawi Mali	31 206	38	42		20.7 5.4	12.7										
	206 22	227 4		¢		••										
Mauritania Mauritius	1,748	1,887	1,779	\$	-81.1 6.3	-1.5	-48.2	-14.4	-86.7	-3.0	47	27.5	9E 2	-84.8	00.0	
Mozambique	1,740	242	252	\$	60.7	4.3	-52.2	-26.0	-88.3	-3.0	-4.7	-37.3	-03.2	-04.0	-90.0	
Namibia	341	383	350	Ψ	11.6	-0.3	-14.7		-00.5							
Niger	83	98			12.9		-14.7	-14.7								
Nigeria	2,549	1,962	 1,449	\$	-23	 -26	-67.2	-67.2								
Reunion	402	511	459	€	21.6	-5.2	01.2	07.2								
Rwanda	438	375		\$	-14.4											
São Tomé & Príncipe	66	72	44	\$	9.1	-38.1	-23.1	-23.1								
Senegal	420	496		Ψ.	13.0											
Seychelles	483	559	590	\$	15.8	5.5	6.3	6.3								
Sierra Leone	39	39		\$	0.0											
Somalia																
South Africa	8,824	8,944	8,384	sa	0.7	2.3	-9.7	-9.7								
Tanzania	2,250	2,449	2,605	\$	8.8	6.3	-43.6	-0.9	-92.5							
Togo	138	153		·	6.1											
Uganda	941	1,059	1,182	\$	12.6	11.6	-23.5	-23.5								
Zambia	653	742	819	\$	13.7	10.4										
Zimbabwe	149			\$												

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

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

								Percent	age cha	ange ov	er same	period	of prev	vious ye	ear		
	(*	1000)			Chang	ge (%)	'	2020*									
	Series	2017	2018	2019*	18/17	19*/18	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
Middle East		57,620	60,116	61,375	4.3	2.1		-56.9	-21.7	-94.1	5.3	-24.7	-44.6	-94.1	-94.3	-93.8	
Bahrain	THS/TCE	4,373	4,366	3,849	-0.2	-11.8	VF	-40.5	-40.5								
Egypt	VF	8,292	11,346		36.8		VF										
Iraq	VF						VF										
Jordan	TF	3,844	4,150	4,488	8.0	8.1	TF										
Kuwait	THS	183					THS										
Lebanon	TF	1,857	1,964	1,936	5.8	-1.4	TF	-71.5	-48.3		-27.4	-29.7	-79.7	-99.7	-98.1		
Libya	TF						TF										
Oman	TF	2,316	2,301		-0.6		VF	-59.0	-12.7	-99.5	15.1	16.3	-67.1	-99.6	-99.4	-99.4	-99.0
Palestine	THS	503	606	688	20.5	13.5	THS										
Qatar	TF	2,256	1,819	2,137	-19.4	17.4	TF	-47.9	-7.1	-99.5	41.1	23.2	-77.3	-99.7	-99.8	-99.0	
Saudi Arabia	TF	16,109	15,334	13,635	-4.8	-11.1	TF	-25.8			4.6	-60.0					
Syria	TF						VF										
Utd Arab Emirates (1)	THS	15,790	15,920	16,730	0.8	5.1	THS	4.1			11.2	-3.3					
Yemen	TF						TF										

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

(1) Dubai only

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

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 millio	n)		Chang	e (%)	2020*									
	2017	2018	2019*	18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
Middle East	68,535	74,512	81,562												
Bahrain	4,245	3,689	3,681	\$ -13.1	-0.2										
Egypt	7,775	11,615	13,030	\$ 49.4	12.2	-11.4	-11.4								
Iraq	2,959	1,986	3,593	\$ -32.9	80.9										
Jordan	4,209	5,248	5,786	24.7	10.2	-57.7	-10.7	-100.0	11.4	16.4	-56.5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	
Kuwait	313	456	700	45.1	54.1										
Lebanon	7,611	8,400	8,593	\$ 10.4	2.3										
Libya															
Oman	1,748	1,758		0.6											
Palestine	225	245		\$ 8.9											
Qatar	5,971	5,565	5,442	-6.8	-2.2	-13.8	-13.8								
Saudi Arabia	12,056	13,790	16,382	14.4	19.2	-15.4	-15.4								
Syria															
Utd Arab Emirates	21,048	21,375	21,800	1.6	2.0										
Yemen				\$ 											

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

International tourism in the Balance of Payments (BOP)								
				USI	D billion		Sha	are (%)
	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019*	2010	2018	2019*
World								
Total exports of goods and services	19,272	21,558	23,261	25,495	25,033	100	100	100
Goods	15,306	16,556	17,738	19,468	18,889	79.4	76.4	75.5
Services	3,966	5,002	5,524	6,027	6,144	20.6	23.6	24.5
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	1,150	1,440	1,585	1,711	1,733	6.0	6.7	6.9
- International Tourism Receipts	979	1,223	1,347	1,457	1,478	5.1	5.7	5.9
- International Passenger Transport	171	217	238	254	254	0.9	1.0	1.0
Advanced Economies								
Total exports of goods and services	11,386	12,397	13,378	14,446	14,102	100	100	100
Goods	9,416	9,896	10,659	11,534	11,157	82.7	79.8	79.1
Services	1,970	2,501	2,719	2,912	2,946	17.3	20.2	20.9
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	767	950	1,028	1,108	1,103	6.7	7.7	7.8
- International Tourism Receipts	643	805	875	946	943	5.6	6.5	6.7
- International Passenger Transport	124	145	153	162	160	1.1	1.1	1.1
Emerging Economies								
Total exports of goods and services	7,887	9,161	9,884	11,049	10,931	100	100	100
Goods	5,891	6,660	7,079	7,934	7,732	74.7	71.8	70.7
Services	1,996	2,501	2,805	3,114	3,198	25.3	28.2	29.3
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	383	490	557	604	630	4.9	5.5	5.8
- International Tourism Receipts	336	418	472	512	536	4.3	4.6	4.9
- International Passenger Transport	47	72	85	92	94	0.6	0.8	0.9

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

	USD billion				D billion	Share (%)		
	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019*	2010		2019
Vorld								
Total exports of goods and services	19,272	21,558	23,261	25,495	25,033	100	100	10
Goods	15,306	16,556	17,738	19,468	18,889	79.4	76.4	75.
Services	3,966	5,002	5,524	6,027	6,144	20.6	23.6	24.
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	1,150	1,440	1,585	1,711	1,733	6.0	6.7	6.9
- International Tourism Receipts	979	1223	1347	1457	1478	5.1	5.7	5.9
- International Passenger Transport	171	217	238	254	254	0.9	1.0	1.0
Europe								
Total exports of goods and services	8,346	9,022	9,860	10,880	10,698	100	100	10
Goods	6,302	6,530	7,089	7,832	7,597	76	72.0	71.
Services	2,045	2,492	2,771	3,048	3,101	24	28.0	29.
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	508	565	626	686	690	6.1	6.3	6.
- International Tourism Receipts	427	471	520	570	573	5.1	5.2	5.
- International Passenger Transport	81	95	106	116	117	1.0	1.1	1.
Asia and the Pacific								
Total exports of goods and services	6,128	7,275	7,841	8,530	8,397	100	100	10
Goods	5,177	6,037	6,474	7,009	6,824	84	82.2	81.
Services	951	1,238	1,367	1,520	1,573	16	17.8	18.
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	289	392	434	481	487	4.7	5.6	5.
- International Tourism Receipts	254	352	392	437	443	4.1	5.1	5.
- International Passenger Transport	35	40	42	45	44	0.6	0.5	0.8
Americas								
Total exports of goods and services	3,355	3,864	4,077	4,359	4,323	100	100	10
Goods	2,557	2,835	2,962	3,200	3,148	76	73.4	72.
Services	798	1,029	1,115	1,159	1,176	24	26.6	27.
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	255	365	383	392	395	7.6	9.0	9.
- International Tourism Receipts	215	311	330	338	342	6.4	7.8	7.
- International Passenger Transport	40	54	53	54	53	1.2	1.2	1.2
Africa								
Total exports of goods and services	516	440	467	526	504	100	100	10
Goods	446	359	379	431	408	86	82.0	81.
Services	70	81	88	94	96	14	18.0	19.
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	37	39	44	47	46	7.3	8.9	9.
- International Tourism Receipts	30	31	37	38	38	5.9	7.3	7.
- International Passenger Transport	7	7	8	9	8	1.4	1.6	1.
Middle East								
Total exports of goods and services	920	946	1,003	1,176	1,101	100	100	10
Goods	822	790	828	990	905	89	84.1	82.
Services	98	156	175	187	196	11	15.9	17.
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	60	80	98	105	114	6.6	8.9	10.
- International Tourism Receipts	52	58	69	75	82	5.7	6.3	7.

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

- International Passenger Transport

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

0.9

2.6

2.9

32

8

22

30

30

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 www.unwto.org/methodology.

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: www.unwto.org/methodology and the IMF Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) at www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/ bopman6.htm.

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

Ranking of International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

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

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

Exchange rates and inflation

With financial data measured in different currencies it is complicated to accurately determine variations in relative terms, as receipts have to be expressed in a common currency like the US dollar or the euro and generally are also reported at current prices, thus not taking account of exchange rate fluctuations and inflation.

Exchange rate changes can substantially influence the values in US dollars reported from year to year. When the

dollar appreciates against for instance the euro, worldwide receipts expressed in dollars relatively decrease, and vice versa in the case the dollar depreciates.

Exchange rate US\$ to euro and vice versa, average for the year

Ye	<u>ar</u>	USD to EUR	Change (%)	EUR to USD	Change (%)
20	10	0.7543	5.2	1.3257	-5.0
20	11	0.7184	-4.8	1.3920	5.0
20	12	0.7783	8.3	1.2848	-7.7
20	13	0.7530	-3.3	1.3281	3.4
20	14	0.7527	0.0	1.3285	0.0
20	15	0.9013	19.7	1.1095	-16.5
20	16	0.9034	0.2	1.1069	-0.2
20	17	0.8852	-2.0	1.1297	2.1
20	18	0.8467	-4.3	1.1810	4.5
20	19	0.8933	5.5	1.1195	-5.2

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.





Publications



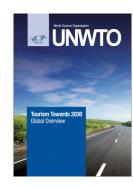
UNWTO World Tourism Barometer



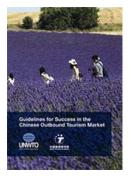
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