



World Tourism Barometer

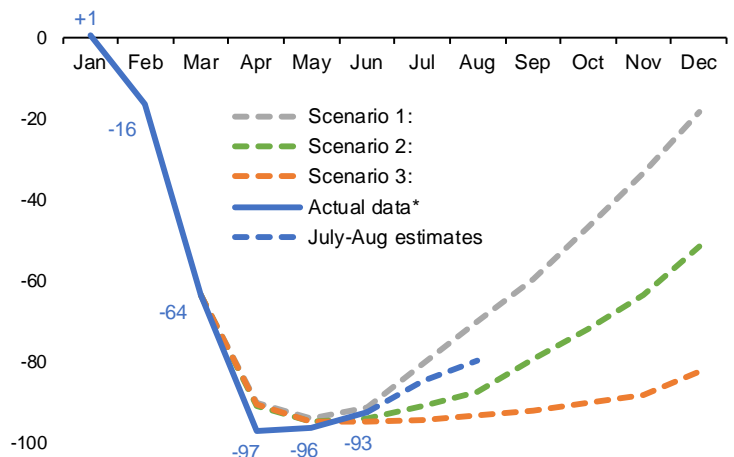
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International tourism down 65% in first half of 2020

- 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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About the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*

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

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

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

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

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

Data collection for this issue was closed 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

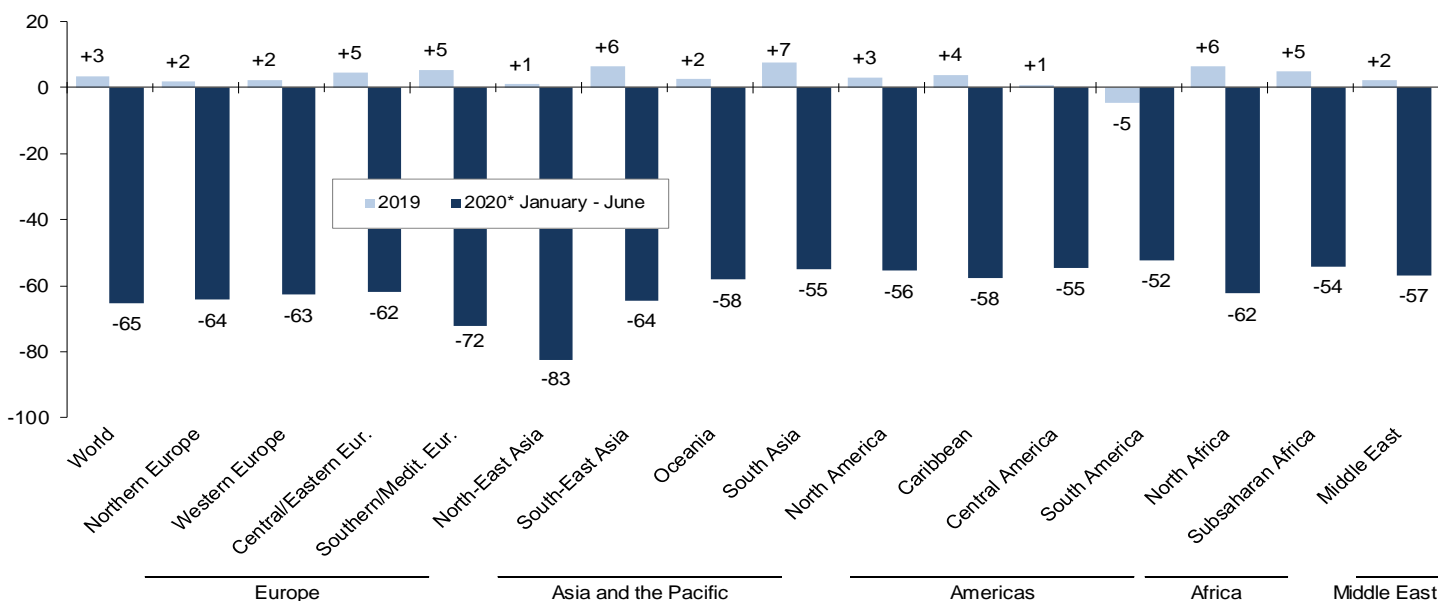
- International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) saw a decline of 65% in the first half of 2020 over the same period of last year, with arrivals in June down by 93%, according to data available.
- International arrivals decreased an unprecedented 95% during the second quarter of the year, following 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 second-hardest 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 [UNWTO's seventh report on travel restrictions](#) 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

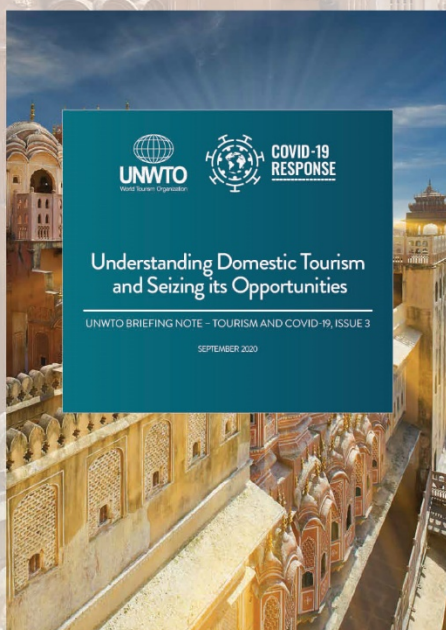
International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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 re-imposition 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

	(million)			Share (%)	Change		Monthly/quarterly data series								
	2017	2018	2019*		18/17	19*/18	% change over same period of the previous year								
				2019*			2020*	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
Advanced economies ¹	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
Emerging economies ¹	601	647	681	46.7	7.7	5.3	-62.1	-25.8	-95.2	1.4	-18.5	-58.3	-96.3	-96.1	-93.2
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>															
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
Western Europe	192.7	200.2	204.7	14.0	3.9	2.3	-62.7	-19.8	-91.5	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. 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	347.7	360.1	24.7	7.3	3.6	-72.2	-46.7	-98.6	-5.4	-51.5	-82.1	-98.7	-98.6	-98.5
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
Oceania	16.6	17.0	17.5	1.2	2.8	2.4	-58.2	-25.3	-98.6	5.5	-20.2	-60.0	-97.8	-99.2	-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
Americas	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
North America	137.4	142.2	146.4	10.0	3.5	3.0	-55.5	-14.3	-90.3	3.7	4.1	-45.1	-91.2	-90.1	-89.5
Caribbean	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
Central America	11.1	10.8	10.9	0.7	-2.2	0.8	-54.7	-17.5	-97.9	-2.7	6.6	-55.0	-96.0	-99.1	-99.1
South America	36.6	37.1	35.3	2.4	1.3	-4.8	-52.3	-18.3	-99.3	-5.3	1.2	-56.4	-98.8	-99.6	-99.6
Africa	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
Subsaharan Africa	41.7	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)

* Provisional data

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

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

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 United States, a major outbound market for many destinations across the region.
- 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 destinations in the Middle East) remain closed.

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.

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.

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 Sub-Saharan 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.

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.

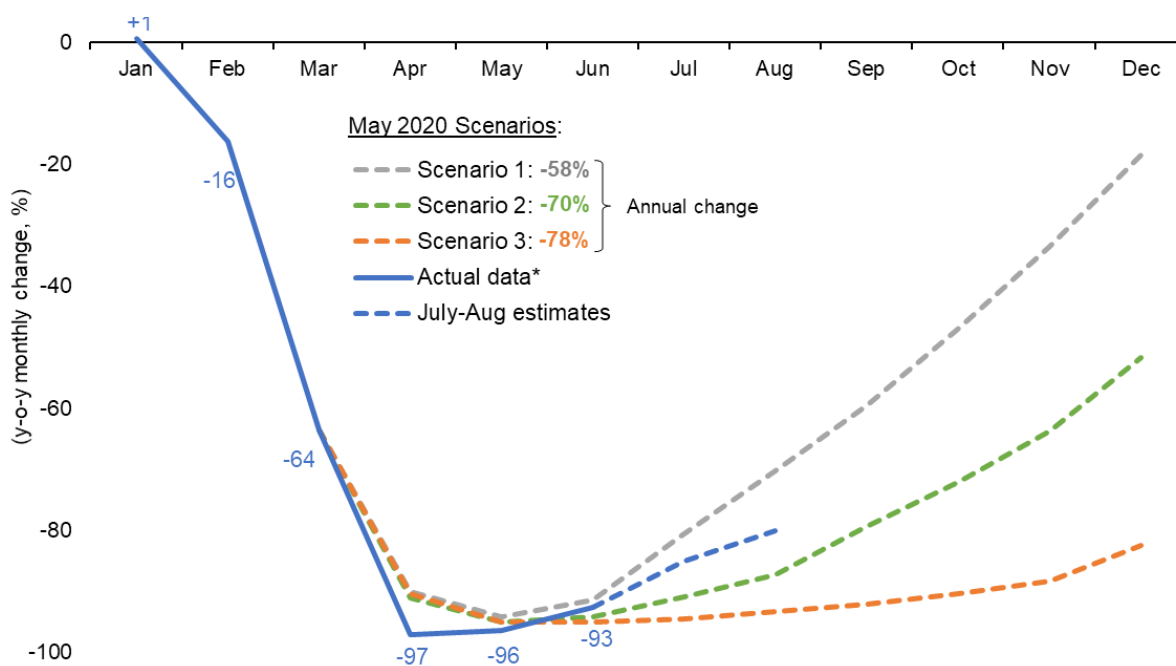
Considering that international tourist arrivals declined an estimated 85% in July and 80% in August 2020 based on currently available information and the slow and irregular lifting of travel restrictions, international tourism results are currently between **Scenarios 1 and 2**.

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)

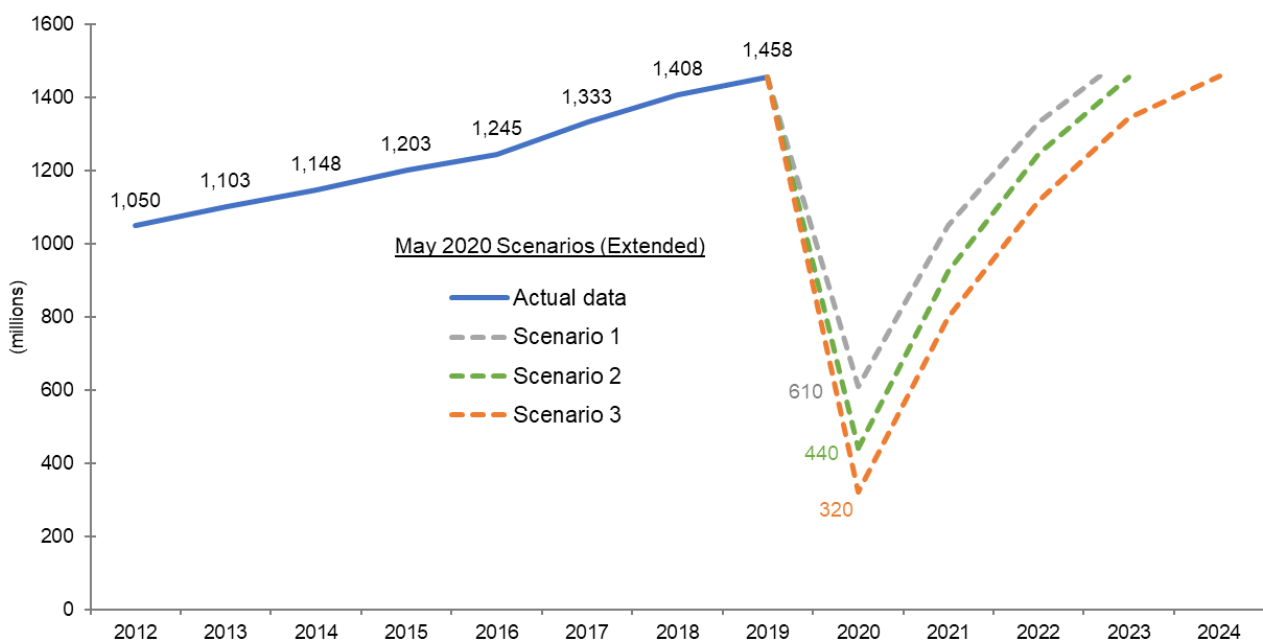
These recovery periods exceed in most part those seen in previous crises, both globally (11 to 19 months) and for the specific regions most hardly hit (1 to 3½ years).

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

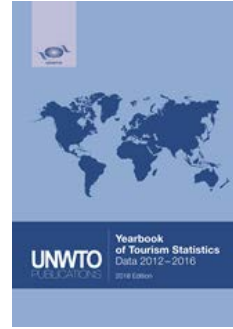
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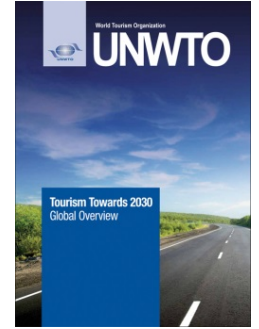
UNWTO World Tourism Barometer



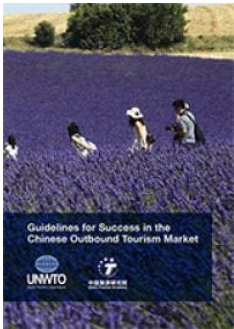
International Tourism Highlights, 2019 Edition



Compendium of Tourism Statistics Yearbook of Tourism Statistics



Tourism Towards 2030 Global Overview



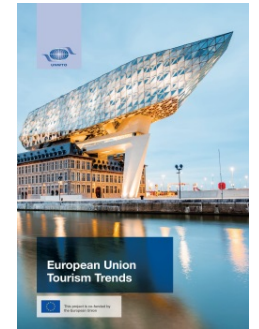
Guidelines for Success in the Chinese Outbound Tourism Market (2019)



Exploring Health Tourism (2018)



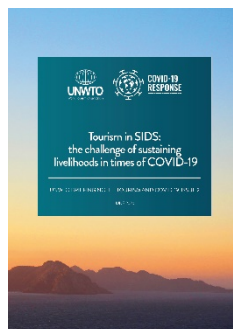
The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Outbound Travel Market (2018)



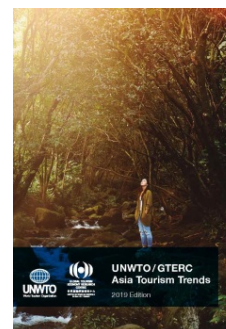
European Union Tourism Trends (2018)



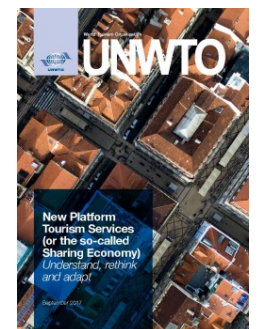
How are countries supporting tourism recovery? Tourism and Covid-19, Issue 1 (2020)



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

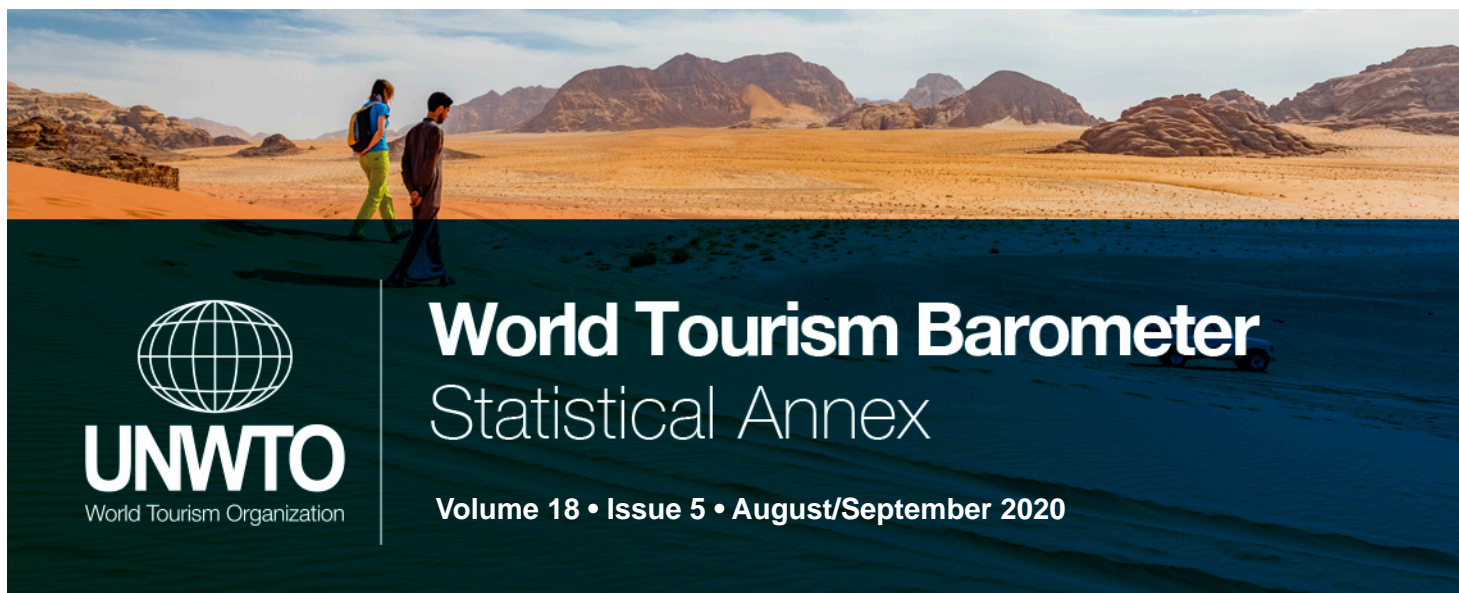


UNWTO/GTERC Asia Tourism Trends, 2019 Edition



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

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World Tourism Barometer Statistical Annex

Volume 18 • Issue 5 • August/September 2020

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

Contents

- International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region and Outlook	A-3
- International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts (local currencies, constant prices), World and Regions	A-4
- International Tourist Arrivals by Destination (Top 50)	A-6
- International Tourism Receipts in US\$ (Top 50)	A-7
- International Tourism Receipts in euro (Top 50)	A-8
- International Tourism Expenditure in US\$ (Top 50)	A-9
- International Tourism Expenditure in euro (Top 50)	A-10
- Detailed tables by UNWTO regions and subregions: International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts	
• Europe	A-11
• Asia and the Pacific	A-13
• Americas	A-15
• Africa	A-17
• Middle East	A-19
- International tourism in the Balance of Payments (BOP)	A-20
- Methodological Notes	A-22

Explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

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

mn = million (1,000,000)

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

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

Q1: January, February, March

T1: From January to April

Q2: April, May, June

T2: From May to August

Q3: July, August, September

T3: From Sept. to December

Q4: October, November, December

H1: from January to June

H2: from July to December

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

Series of International Tourist Arrivals

TF: International tourist arrivals at frontiers (excluding same-day visitors);

VF: International visitor arrivals at frontiers (tourists and same-day visitors);

THS: International tourist arrivals at hotels and similar establishments;

TCE: International tourist arrivals at collective tourism establishments;

NHS: Nights of international tourists in hotels and similar establishments;

NCE: Nights of international tourists in collective tourism establishments.

Series of International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

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

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

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

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	(million)			Share (%)	Change (%)		Monthly/quarterly data series								
	2017	2018	2019*		2019*	18/17	19*/18	% change over same period of the previous year							
							2020*	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
Advanced economies ¹	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
Emerging economies ¹	601	647	681	46.7	7.7	5.3	-62.1	-25.8	-95.2	1.4	-18.5	-58.3	-96.3	-96.1	-93.2
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>															
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
Western Europe	192.7	200.2	204.7	14.0	3.9	2.3	-62.7	-19.8	-91.5	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. 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	347.7	360.1	24.7	7.3	3.6	-72.2	-46.7	-98.6	-5.4	-51.5	-82.1	-98.7	-98.6	-98.5
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
Oceania	16.6	17.0	17.5	1.2	2.8	2.4	-58.2	-25.3	-98.6	5.5	-20.2	-60.0	-97.8	-99.2	-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
Americas	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
North America	137.4	142.2	146.4	10.0	3.5	3.0	-55.5	-14.3	-90.3	3.7	4.1	-45.1	-91.2	-90.1	-89.5
Caribbean	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
Central America	11.1	10.8	10.9	0.7	-2.2	0.8	-54.7	-17.5	-97.9	-2.7	6.6	-55.0	-96.0	-99.1	-99.1
South America	36.6	37.1	35.3	2.4	1.3	-4.8	-52.3	-18.3	-99.3	-5.3	1.2	-56.4	-98.8	-99.6	-99.6
Africa	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
Subsaharan Africa	41.7	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)

* Provisional data

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

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

International Tourism by (Sub)region

	International Tourism Receipts										International Tourist Arrivals				
	Change (%)			USD			EUR			Share	Change		Share		
	Local currencies, constant prices			(billion)		per arrival	(billion)		per 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
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>															
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	0.8	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	0.8	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	0.8	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) ©

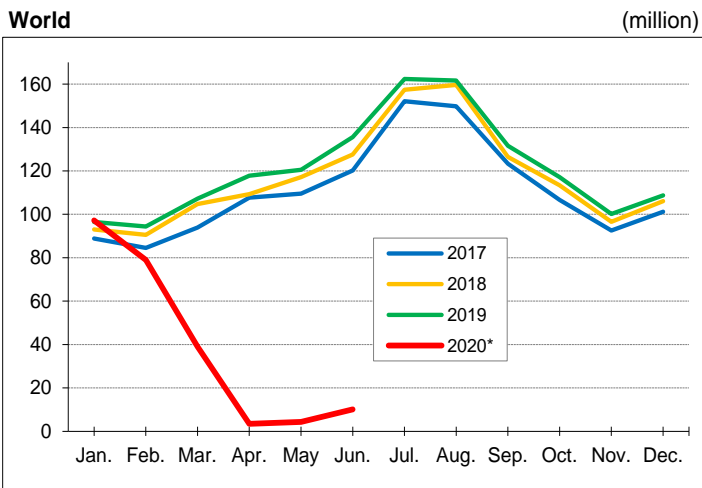
(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

* Provisional data

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

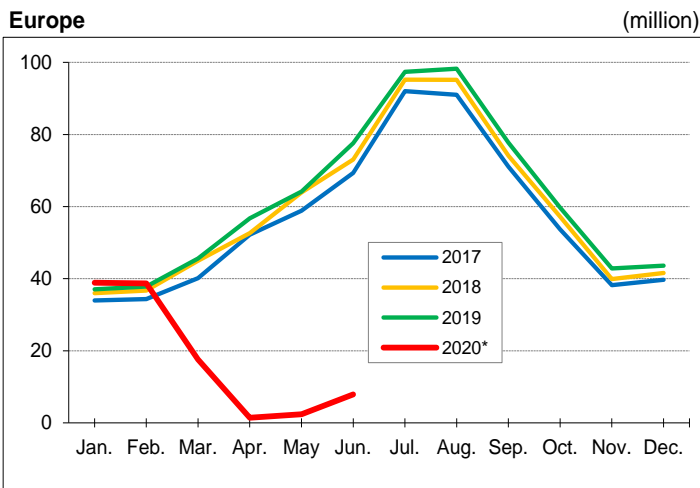
See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

International Tourist Arrivals by month



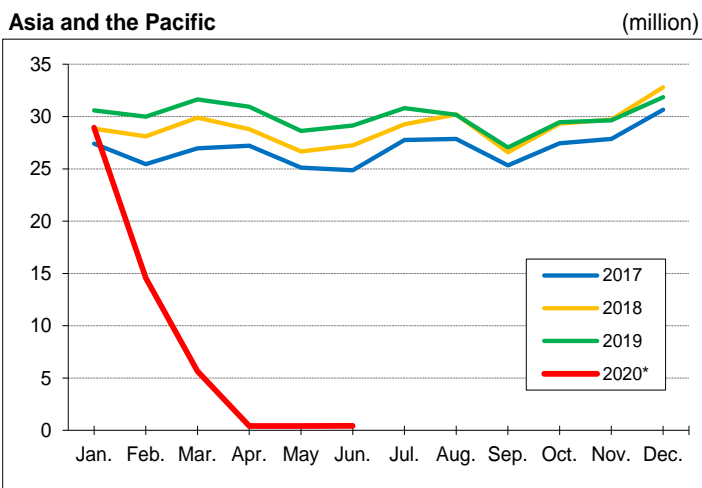
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International Tourist Arrivals by month



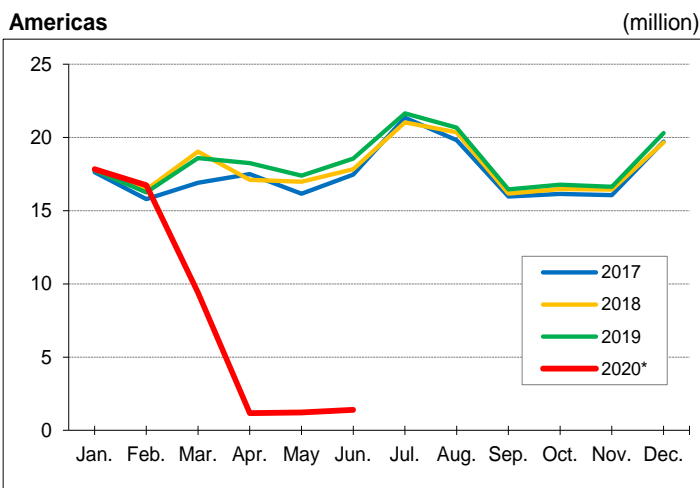
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International Tourist Arrivals by month



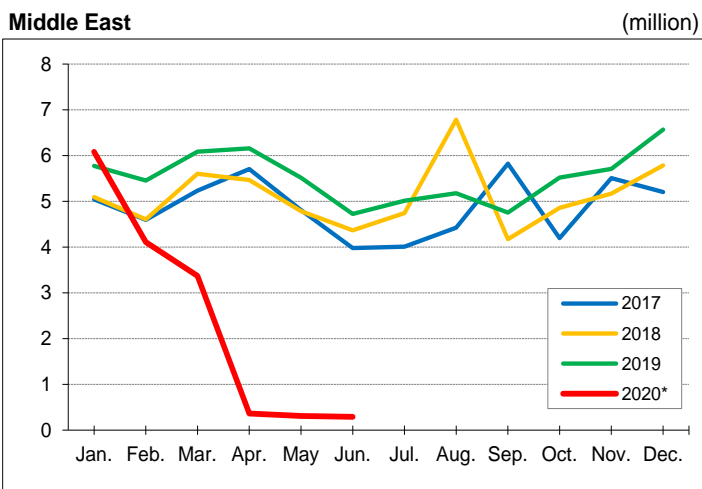
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International Tourist Arrivals by month



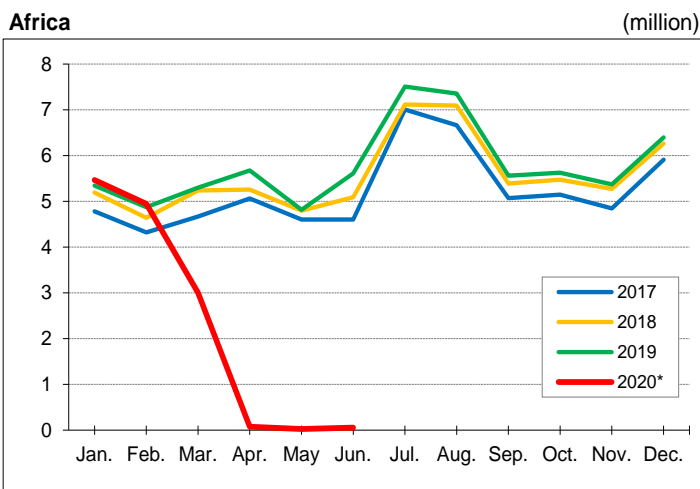
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



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International Tourism Expenditure (USD billion)

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

Rank	(USD billion)			Change (%)		2020*											
	'19	'18	'18	18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.		
	World	1,347	1,457	1,478													
1	1 China	257.9	277.3	254.6	|	5.1	-4.2	-27.3	-27.3								
2	2 United States	134.9	144.5	152.3	| 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	89.1	95.6	93.2	|	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	65.0	69.0	71.0	|	2.5	7.5	-16.9	-16.9								
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	9 Russian Federation	31.1	34.3	36.2	| \$	10.3	5.5	-15.4	-15.4								
7	6 Australia	34.4	37.0	36.1	|	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	34.7	34.4	35.3	|	-1.0	5.1	-50.9	-12.1	-93.0							
9	7 Korea (ROK)	31.7	35.1	32.3	| \$	10.9	-8.1	-53.6	-28.4	-73.0	-5.7	-32.3	-53.8	-72.2	-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	-79.4	-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	
12	12 Hong Kong (China)	25.4	26.4	26.9	|	4.7	1.6	-72.3	-49.0	-93.2							
13	13 Singapore	25.1	26.2	26.6	|	2.1	2.5	-60.0	-23.8	-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	17 Taiwan (pr. of China)	18.0	19.4	20.5	| \$	7.8	5.5	-75.7	-54.3	-96.2							
18	18 Belgium	15.5	18.5	18.6	|	14.2	6.1	-9.9	-9.9		7.2	17.0	-46.2				
19	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	-85.7	-14.9	-32.3	-53.9	-86.4	-86.4	-84.3	-85.9
22	21 Sweden	17.0	18.1	17.4	|	8.3	4.6	-49.6	-12.8	-80.6							
23	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								
26	27 Thailand	10.5	12.1	14.2	|	9.4	13.4	-34.0	-34.0								
27	36 Nigeria	5.8	9.6	13.5	| \$	65.1	41.2	-2.3	-2.3								
28	26 Malaysia	10.8	12.1	12.4	|	5.3	4.8	-47.1	-18.3	-75.4							
29	29 Philippines	11.8	11.9	12.0	| \$	0.1	1.5	-27.6	-27.6		0.4	-24.6	-61.2				
30	28 Austria	10.7	12.0	11.5	|	7.3	1.5	-10.6	-10.6								
31	34 Indonesia	8.3	10.3	11.3	| \$	24.4	9.8	-68.3	-38.9	-96.5							
32	30 Iran	11.3	..	..	| \$	..	..						
33	40 Iraq	8.1	7.9	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	|	5.8	3.8	-9.2	-9.2								
37	37 Qatar	9.6	9.3	9.5	|	-3.8	2.3	-11.7	-11.7								
38	38 Ukraine	7.1	7.9	8.5	| \$	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	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								
41	32 Argentina	11.4	10.7	7.9	| \$	-6.2	-26.4	-35.4	-35.4								
42	42 Lebanon	5.6	6.3	6.7	| \$	12.0	6.6										
43	45 Vietnam	5.0	5.9	6.2	| \$	17.2	4.1	-25.5	-2.9	-47.6							
44	47 Romania	4.4	5.3	6.0	| €	17.3	17.7	-42.3	-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								
48	48 Colombia	4.5	4.8	5.0	| \$	7.8	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	4.6	4.1	| \$	-4.7	-10.6	-61.2	-28.3	-93.8	-7.7	-12.1	-60.7	-100.0	-100.0	-84.3	

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

International Tourism Expenditure (EUR billion)

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

Rank	EUR billion			Change (%)		2020*										
	'19	'18	'18	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		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	\$	10.9	-8.1	-53.6	-28.4	-73.0	-5.7	-32.3	-53.8	-72.2	-78.1	-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	-84.1	-79.4	-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		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								
15 16 Japan	16.1	17.1	19.0		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	17.7	17.7	18.4		-0.1	4.3	-18.5	-18.5								
17 17 Taiwan (pr. of China)	15.9	16.5	18.3		7.8	5.5	-75.7	-54.3	-96.2							
18 18 Belgium	13.7	15.7	16.6		14.2	6.1	-9.9	-9.9		7.2	17.0	-46.2				
19 22 Utd Arab Emirates	15.6	15.2	16.4		2.0	2.1										
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	\$	-3.9	-3.7	-64.1	-32.1	-85.7	-14.9	-32.3	-53.9	-86.4	-86.4	-84.3	-85.9
22 21 Sweden	15.0	15.3	15.5		8.3	4.6	-49.6	-12.8	-80.6							
23 23 Norway	14.3	14.7	15.3		5.3	7.1	-63.8	-22.9	-96.1							
24 25 Kuwait	11.1	12.1	15.3		13.6	20.3										
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		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	5.9	-37.8	-90.0	-87.0	-59.2	
45 46 Portugal	4.1	4.6	5.3		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	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	-12.8	-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	3.9	3.7		-4.7	-10.6	-61.2	-28.3	-93.8	-7.7	-12.1	-60.7	-100.0	-100.0	-84.3	

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

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

Series	(1000)					Percentage change over same period of previous year											
	Change (%)			2020*													
	2017	2018	2019*	18/17	19*/18	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	
Asia and the Pacific	324,145	347,676	360,149	7.3	3.6		-72.2	-46.7	-98.6	-5.4	-51.5	-82.1	-98.7	-98.6	-98.5		
North-East Asia	159,515	169,190	170,611	6.1	0.8		-82.5	-65.1	-98.9	-19.4	-80.2	-94.4	-99.3	-98.9	-98.5		
China	TF	60,740	62,900	65,700	3.6	4.5	TF	-84.1	-68.4	-98.1	-17.9	-92.1	-94.5	-98.9	-98.1	-97.3	
Hong Kong (China)	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	
Japan	VF	28,691	31,192	32,182	8.7	3.2	VF	-76.3	-51.1	-99.9	-1.1	-58.3	-93.0	-99.9	-99.9	-99.9	
Korea (DPRK)		..	..	..	..	..	TF									
Korea (ROK)	VF	13,336	15,347	17,503	15.1	14.0	VF	-74.7	-46.9	-97.9	15.2	-43.0	-94.6	-98.2	-97.9	-97.5	
Macao (China)	TF	17,255	18,493	18,633	7.2	0.8	TF	-86.0	-67.9	-99.5	-19.6	-95.0	-92.0	-99.6	-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	VF	-81.7	-57.0	-99.6	-6.3	-62.6	-92.8	-99.8	-99.7	-99.2	-98.8
South-East Asia	120,570	128,620	136,845	6.7	6.4		-64.4	-33.6	-98.3	6.9	-35.9	-72.0	-98.2	-98.2	-98.4		
Brunei	TF	259	278	323	7.4	16.0	TF										
Cambodia	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
Indonesia	VF/TF	12,948	13,396	15,455	3.5	15.4	VF	-59.9	-30.6	-87.8	5.9	-30.5	-64.1	-87.4	-86.9	-88.8	
Laos	TF	3,257	3,770	4,384	15.7	16.3	VF	-16.6	-16.6		5.9	2.5	-51.9				
Malaysia	TF	25,948	25,832	26,101	-0.4	1.0	TF	-68.2	-36.8	-99.7	-1.4	-35.5	-71.3	-99.7	-99.7	-99.7	
Myanmar	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										
Singapore	TF	13,903	14,673	15,115	5.5	3.0	VF	-71.4	-43.3	-99.9	3.9	-51.1	-84.7	-100.0	-99.9	-99.9	
Thailand	TF	35,592	38,178	39,797	7.3	4.2	TF	-71.0	-38.0	-100.0	2.5	-42.8	-76.4	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	
Timor-Leste	TF	74	75	81	1.1	8.2	VF	-59.8	-17.8	-98.8							
Vietnam	VF	12,922	15,498	18,009	19.9	16.2	VF	-61.6	-18.1	-98.6	32.8	-21.8	-68.1	-98.2	-98.3	-99.3	-98.9
Oceania	16,580	17,048	17,462	2.8	2.4		-58.2	-25.3	-98.6	5.5	-20.2	-60.0	-97.8	-99.2	-99.0		
American Samoa	TF	20	20	..	1.1	..	TF										
Australia	VF	8,815	9,246	9,466	4.9	2.4	VF	-60.3	-28.5	-99.5	4.9	-26.1	-60.3	-99.7	-99.5	-99.2	
Cook Islands	TF	161	169	172	4.6	1.7	TF	-12.9	-12.9		-1.4	17.4	-45.5				
Fiji	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	
French Polynesia	TF	199	216	237	8.7	9.4	TF	-26.8	-26.8		-7.1	-7.5	-59.9				
Guam	TF	1,544	1,549	1,667	0.3	7.6	TF	-60.5	-28.2	-98.6	6.8	-14.9	-75.9	-98.7	-98.8	-98.2	
Kiribati	TF	6	7	..	22.4	..	VF										
Marshall Islands	TF	6	7	..	13.3	..	TF*										
Micronesia FSM	TF	..	19	..	..	..	TF									
New Caledonia	TF	121	120	130	-0.3	8.4	TF	-7.3	-7.3		17.2	13.8	-47.7				
New 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	
Niue	TF	10	..	..	..	..	TF									
N.Mariana Islands	VF	660	518	487	-21.5	-5.9	VF	-21.4	-21.4		51.0	-32.5	-85.2				
Palau	TF	123	106	94	-13.3	-11.6	TF	-30.7	-30.7		33.4	-42.6	-69.7				
Papua New Guinea	TF	143	140	160	-2.1	14.3	TF										
Samoa	TF	146	164	172	12.4	4.8	VF	-36.2	-36.2		-24.0	-22.0	-62.7				
Solomon Islands	TF	26	28	29	8.4	3.7	TF	-32.2	-32.2		6.1	-22.2	-68.4				
Tonga	TF	62	54	..	-13.1	..	TF										
Tuvalu	TF	2	3	..	9.5	..	TF										
Vanuatu	TF	109	116	121	5.9	4.3	TF	-2.0	-2.0		25.0	13.0	-51.1				
South Asia	27,480	32,817	35,231	19.4	7.4		-55.0	-22.1	-98.2	6.9	-4.1	-70.2	-97.3	-97.7	-99.6		
Bangladesh	TF	1,026	..	..	..	..	TF									
Bhutan	TF	255	274	316	7.6	15.1	TF*	-37.3	-37.3		-13.1	-26.0	-60.8				
India	TF	15,543	17,427	17,910	12.1	2.8	TF	-22.3	-22.3		1.3	-6.6	-66.4				
Iran	VF	4,867	7,295	..	49.9	..	VF	-50.6	-15.8		33.9	11.0	-81.4	-96.8	-96.5		
Maldives	TF	1,390	1,484	1,703	6.8	14.7	TF	-55.6	-20.8	-100.0	14.4	-11.1	-63.4	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	
Nepal	TF	940	1,173	1,197	24.8	2.1	TF	-48.8	-30.8		-2.0	-1.0	-73.3	-100.0			
Pakistan	TF	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
Sri Lanka	TF	2,116	2,334	1,914	10.3	-18.0	TF	-54.9	-31.5	-100.0	-6.5	-17.7	-70.8	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0

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

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.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
Asia and the Pacific	391,965	436,506	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)	33,339	36,866	29,043	11.2	-21.2	-88.5	-81.1	-97.0							
Japan	34,054	42,096	46,054	21.7	8.0	-69.6	-38.2	-90.3	16.8	-47.2	-82.5	-90.6	-90.1	-90.2	-90.3
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							
South-East Asia	126,146	138,388	147,617												
Brunei	177	190	217	\$ 7.2	13.9										
Cambodia	3,636	4,352	4,769	19.7	9.8	-33.2	-33.2								
Indonesia	13,139	16,426	16,912	\$ 25.0	3.0	-61.1	-28.3	-97.6							
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	-42.9								
Timor-Leste	73	78	70	\$ 6.5	-9.2	-51.3	-5.0	-95.0							
Vietnam	8,890	10,080	11,830	\$ 13.4	17.4	-56.8	-18.6	-100.0							
Oceania	57,473	61,134	61,817												
Australia	41,732	45,035	45,709	10.7	9.1	-27.3	-13.2	-37.4	1.0	-13.3	-25.9	-39.3	-38.0	-34.7	-47.5
Cook Islands	229	233	..	4.5	..										
Fiji	940	972	963	4.4	2.6	-17.3	-17.3								
French Polynesia	511	642	..	20.2	..										
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	..	..	\$ ..	..							
Papua New Guinea	2	3	..	45.2	-17.9	-62.4	-62.4								
Samoa	166	191	199	16.4	6.6	-72.2	-31.9	-100.0	-17.2	-12.6	-61.8	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	
Solomon 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	..										
South Asia	39,872	43,646	46,248												
Afghanistan	2	28	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				
India	27,365	28,568	29,962	9.1	8.3	-15.0	-15.0		12.2	2.1	-64.0				
Iran	4,402	..	..	\$ ..	..							
Maldives	2,744	3,028	3,157	\$ 10.4	4.3										
Nepal	639	641	701	4.5	13.0	-27.7	-27.7		21.1	-11.5	-76.6				
Pakistan	352	391	494	\$ 11.1	26.6	-2.4	30.0	-38.9							
Sri Lanka	3,925	4,381	3,607	\$ 11.6	-17.7	-46.3	-31.5		-6.5	-17.7	-70.8	-100.0	-100.0		

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

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.	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	-5.7	-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	-93.7	-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	..										
Curaçao	551	593	703		7.7	18.6	-12.9	-12.9								
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										
Montserrat	9	10	10		5.6	0.8	0.4	0.4		17.9	2.2	-4.2				
Neth. Antilles	..	..	..		..	..				
Puerto Rico	3,848	3,282	..	\$	-14.7	..										
Saba	..	..	..		..	..				
Saint Lucia	837	901	999		7.5	10.9	-24.5	-24.5		-7.0	-4.0	-58.5				
St. Eustatius	..	..	..		..	..				
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								
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										
Turks & Caicos	571	787	..		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	-25.5								
Peru	3,576	3,557	3,819	\$	-0.5	7.4	-60.8	-20.3	-97.9							
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) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

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

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

Series	(1000)					Percentage change over same period of previous year											
				Change (%)		2020*											
	2017	2018	2019*	18/17	19*/18	Series	YTD	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	1.4	-43.2	-98.6	-99.4	-99.0		
North Africa	21,665	24,081	25,622	11.1	6.4		-62.4	-17.5	-98.2	5.3	4.8	-56.6	-97.2	-99.4	-98.3		
Algeria	VF	2,451	2,657	2,371	8.4	-10.8	VF										
Morocco	TF	11,349	12,289	12,932	8.3	5.2	TF										
Sudan	TF	813	836	..	2.8	..	TF										
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
Subsaharan Africa	41,683	44,587	46,775	7.0	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										
Benin	TF	281	295	..	5.0	..	TF										
Botswana	TF	1,623	..	..	..	..	TF									
Burkina Faso	THS	143	144	..	0.7	..	THS										
Burundi	TF	299	..	..	..	..	TF									
Cameroon	TF	..	..	..	..	..	THS									
Cabo Verde	THS	668	710	758	6.3	6.8	THS	-28.3	-28.3								
Centr. African Rep.	TF	107	..	..	..	..	TF									
Chad	THS	87	..	..	..	..	THS									
Comoros	TF	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									
Eritrea	VF	..	..	..	..	..	VF									
Eswatini	TF	921	782	680	-15.1	-13.0	VF	-59.2	-6.8	-94.3	-14.0	33.6	-30.2	-96.7	-94.2	-92.0	-92.5
Ethiopia	TF	933	849	..	-9.0	..	TF										
Gabon	TF	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
Gambia	TF	522	552	..	5.7	..	TF										
Ghana	TF	982	1,029	..	4.8	..	TF		-10.6								
Guinea	TF	99	..	..	..	..	TF									
Guinea-Bissau	TF	50	55	52	11.1	-4.7	TF										
Kenya	TF	1,674	1,931	..	15.4	..	VF(1)	-58.1	-19.4	-99.5	-1.6	-0.2	-59.1	-100.0	-98.8	-99.6	
Lesotho	TF	..	..	..	..	..	VF									
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
Madagascar	TF	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	-60.2	-13.5	-100.0	12.4	-3.5	-51.2	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	
Mozambique	TF	1,447	2,743	..	89.6	..	THS										
Namibia	TF	1,557	1,621	..	4.1	..	TF										
Niger	TF	164	157	192	-4.3	22.3	TF										
Nigeria	TF	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
Reunion	TF	508	535	534	5.3	-0.2	TF										
Rwanda	TF	..	..	..	..	..	VF									
São Tomé & Príncipe	TF	29	33	..	15.6	..	TF										
Senegal	TF	1,365	..	..	..	..	TF*									
Seychelles	TF	350	362	384	3.4	6.2	TF	-58.6	-12.4	-99.7	11.1	3.6	-48.7	-99.9	-99.7	-99.5	-98.4
Sierra Leone	TF	51	57	..	11.8	..	TF										
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
South Africa	TF	10,285	10,472	10,229	1.8	-2.3	TF	-52.3	-10.2	-100.0	2.3	0.5	-36.2	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	
Tanzania	TF	1,275	1,378	..	8.1	..	VF										
Togo	THS	514	573	876	11.5	52.9	THS										
Uganda	TF	1,402	1,850	..	31.9	..	TF										
Zambia	TF	1,083	1,072	..	-1.0	..	TF										
Zimbabwe	VF	2,423	2,567	2,290	5.9	-10.8	VF										

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

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

	(USD million)			Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)													
	2017	2018	2019*	Change (%)		2020*											
				18/17	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	..											
Lesotho	23	24	22	\$	3.2	-4.9	17.6	17.6									
Liberia	..	..	..	\$	..	..						
Madagascar	671	697	193	\$	3.9	-72.2											
Malawi	31	38	42		20.7	12.7											
Mali	206	227	..		5.4	..											
Mauritania	22	4	..	\$	-81.1	..											
Mauritius	1,748	1,887	1,779		6.3	-1.5	-48.2	-14.4	-86.7	-3.0	-4.7	-37.5	-85.2	-84.8	-90.8		
Mozambique	151	242	252	\$	60.7	4.3	-52.2	-26.0	-88.3								
Namibia	341	383	350		11.6	-0.3	-14.7	-14.7									
Niger	83	98	..		12.9	..											
Nigeria	2,549	1,962	1,449	\$	-23	-26	-67.2	-67.2									
Reunion	402	511	459	€	21.6	-5.2											
Rwanda	438	375	..	\$	-14.4	..											
São Tomé & Príncipe	66	72	44	\$	9.1	-38.1	-23.1	-23.1									
Senegal	420	496	..		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) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

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

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

Series	(1000)		Change (%)		Percentage change over same period of previous year										
	2017	2018	2019*	18/17	19*/18	2020*									
						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	-40.5	-40.5							
Egypt	VF	8,292	11,346	..	36.8	..									
Iraq	VF	..	..	..	..	..				
Jordan	TF	3,844	4,150	4,488	8.0	8.1									
Kuwait	THS	183	..	..	..	..					
Lebanon	TF	1,857	1,964	1,936	5.8	-1.4	-71.5	-48.3		-27.4	-29.7	-79.7	-99.7	-98.1	
Libya	TF	..	..	..	..	..				
Oman	TF	2,316	2,301	..	-0.6	..	-59.0	-12.7	-99.5	15.1	16.3	-67.1	-99.6	-99.4	-99.0
Palestine	THS	503	606	688	20.5	13.5									
Qatar	TF	2,256	1,819	2,137	-19.4	17.4	-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	-25.8			4.6	-60.0				
Syria	TF	..	..	..	..	..				
Utd Arab Emirates (1)	THS	15,790	15,920	16,730	0.8	5.1	4.1			11.2	-3.3				
Yemen	TF	..	..	..	..	..				

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

(1) Dubai only

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

Series	(USD million)		Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)												
	2017	2018	2019*	18/17	19*/18	2020*									
						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) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

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

International tourism in the Balance of Payments (BOP)

	USD billion					Share (%)		
	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)

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

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

	USD billion					Share (%)		
	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	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	100
Goods	6,302	6,530	7,089	7,832	7,597	76	72.0	71.0
Services	2,045	2,492	2,771	3,048	3,101	24	28.0	29.0
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	508	565	626	686	690	6.1	6.3	6.5
- International Tourism Receipts	427	471	520	570	573	5.1	5.2	5.4
- International Passenger Transport	81	95	106	116	117	1.0	1.1	1.1
Asia and the Pacific								
Total exports of goods and services	6,128	7,275	7,841	8,530	8,397	100	100	100
Goods	5,177	6,037	6,474	7,009	6,824	84	82.2	81.3
Services	951	1,238	1,367	1,520	1,573	16	17.8	18.7
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	289	392	434	481	487	4.7	5.6	5.8
- International Tourism Receipts	254	352	392	437	443	4.1	5.1	5.3
- International Passenger Transport	35	40	42	45	44	0.6	0.5	0.5
Americas								
Total exports of goods and services	3,355	3,864	4,077	4,359	4,323	100	100	100
Goods	2,557	2,835	2,962	3,200	3,148	76	73.4	72.8
Services	798	1,029	1,115	1,159	1,176	24	26.6	27.2
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	255	365	383	392	395	7.6	9.0	9.1
- International Tourism Receipts	215	311	330	338	342	6.4	7.8	7.9
- 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	100
Goods	446	359	379	431	408	86	82.0	81.0
Services	70	81	88	94	96	14	18.0	19.0
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	37	39	44	47	46	7.3	8.9	9.2
- International Tourism Receipts	30	31	37	38	38	5.9	7.3	7.6
- International Passenger Transport	7	7	8	9	8	1.4	1.6	1.6
Middle East								
Total exports of goods and services	920	946	1,003	1,176	1,101	100	100	100
Goods	822	790	828	990	905	89	84.1	82.2
Services	98	156	175	187	196	11	15.9	17.8
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	60	80	98	105	114	6.6	8.9	10.3
- International Tourism Receipts	52	58	69	75	82	5.7	6.3	7.4
- International Passenger Transport	8	22	30	30	32	0.9	2.6	2.9

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, September 2020)

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

Year	USD to EUR	Change (%)	EUR to USD	Change (%)
2010	0.7543	5.2	1.3257	-5.0
2011	0.7184	-4.8	1.3920	5.0
2012	0.7783	8.3	1.2848	-7.7
2013	0.7530	-3.3	1.3281	3.4
2014	0.7527	0.0	1.3285	0.0
2015	0.9013	19.7	1.1095	-16.5
2016	0.9034	0.2	1.1069	-0.2
2017	0.8852	-2.0	1.1297	2.1
2018	0.8467	-4.3	1.1810	4.5
2019	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.

UNWTO Global Tourism Dashboard

The first truly global dashboard for tourism insights and data.



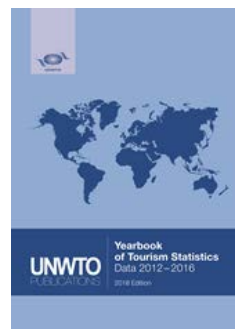
Consult the tourism dashboard at: www.unwto.org/unwto-tourism-dashboard



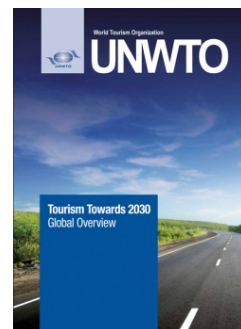
UNWTO World Tourism Barometer



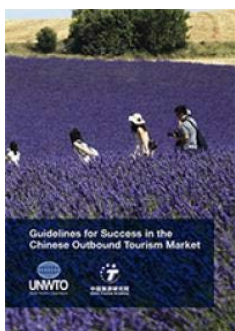
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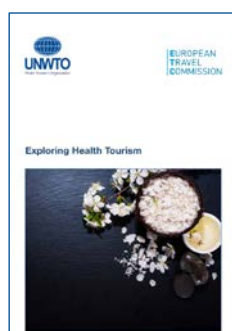
Compendium of Tourism Statistics Yearbook of Tourism Statistics



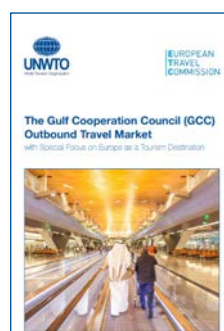
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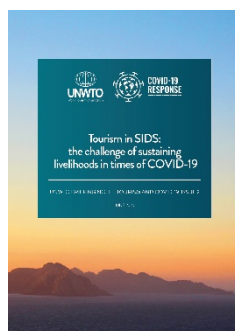
The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Outbound Travel Market (2018)



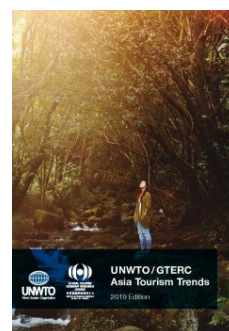
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How are countries supporting tourism recovery? Tourism and Covid-19, Issue 1 (2020)



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



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

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