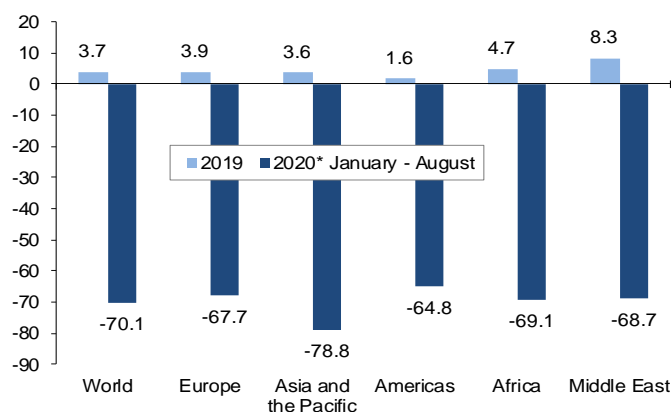




International travel plunges 70% in the first eight months of 2020

- International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) declined 70% in the first eight months of 2020 over the same period of last year, amid global travel restrictions including many borders fully closed, to contain the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.
- International arrivals plunged 81% in July and 79% in August, traditionally the two busiest months of the year and the peak of the Northern Hemisphere summer season.
- Despite such large declines, this represents a relative improvement over the 90% or greater decreases of the previous months, as some destinations started to reopen to international tourism, mostly in the European Union.
- The decline in January-August 2020 represents 700 million fewer international tourist arrivals compared to the same period in 2019, and translates into a loss of US\$ 730 billion in export revenues from international tourism, more than 8 times the loss in 2009 under the impact of the global economic crisis.
- Asia and the Pacific, the first region to suffer the impact of the pandemic, saw a 79% decrease in arrivals in January-August 2020. Africa and the Middle East both recorded a 69% drop this eight-month period, while Europe saw a 68% decline and the Americas 65%.
- Data on international tourism expenditure continues to reflect very weak demand for outbound travel, though in several large markets such as the United States, Germany and Italy there is a small uptick in spending in the months of July and August.
- Based on latest trends, a 75% decrease in international arrivals is estimated for the month of September and a drop of close to 70% for the whole of 2020.
- While demand for international travel remains subdued, domestic tourism is strengthening recovery in several large markets such as China and Russia.
- The UNWTO Confidence Index continues at record lows. Most UNWTO Panel Experts expect a rebound in international tourism by the third quarter of 2021 and a return to pre-pandemic 2019 levels not before 2023.
- Experts consider travel restrictions as the main barrier weighing on the recovery of international tourism, along with slow virus containment and low consumer confidence.

International Tourist Arrivals (% change)



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



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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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World Tourism Organization

C/ Poeta Joan Maragall 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain
Tel (34) 91 567 81 00 / Fax (34) 91 131 17 02
info@unwto.org - www.unwto.org

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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 mid October 2020.

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

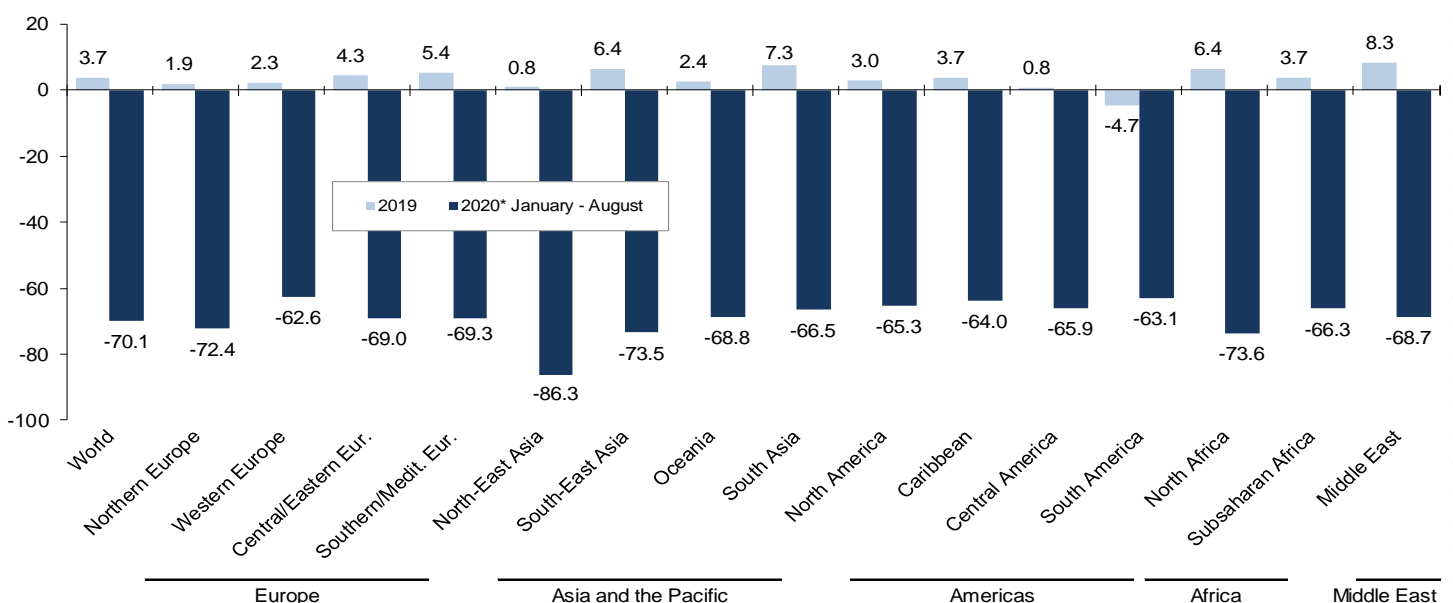
Inbound tourism

International tourist arrivals down 70% in January-August 2020

- International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) declined 70% in the first eight months of 2020 over the same period of last year, amid global travel restrictions including many borders fully closed, to contain the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.
- International arrivals plunged 81% in July and 79% in August, traditionally the two busiest months of the year and the peak of the Northern Hemisphere summer season.
- Despite such large declines, this represents a relative improvement over the 90% or greater decreases of the previous months, as some destinations started to reopen to international tourism, mostly in the European Union.
- The decline in January-August 2020 represents 700 million fewer international tourist arrivals compared to the same period in 2019, and translates into a loss of US\$ 730 billion in export revenues from international tourism, more than 8 times the loss in 2009 under the impact of the global economic crisis.
- Asia and the Pacific, the first region to suffer the impact of the pandemic, saw a 79% decrease in arrivals in January-August 2020. Africa and the Middle East both recorded a 69% drop this eight-month period, while Europe saw a 68% decline and the Americas 65%. In July and August, Europe recorded comparatively smaller declines of 72% and 69%, due to the gradual reopening of international borders, mostly in EU destinations. The slight recovery was short-lived however, as travel restrictions and advisories were reintroduced amid an increase in contagions. On the other side of the spectrum, Asia and the Pacific recorded the largest declines with -96% in both July and August, reflecting continued closure of borders in China and other major destinations in the region.
- Results in August are slightly better than in July in most destinations and particularly in Europe. Among all subregions in the world, Western and Southern-Europe show the smaller declines in August.
- At the subregional level, North-East Asia (-86%), South-East Asia, North Africa (both -74%) Northern Europe (-72%) and suffered the largest drop in January-August 2020. Arrivals in most world subregions recorded drops from -60% to -70%.
- Despite a gradual reopening of international borders in late May and June, the rebound in travel was mostly limited to Europe and proved to be short-lived, due to a spike in contagions. Many destinations have since reintroduced travel and advisories which is slowing down the already weak pace of recovery.

International Tourist Arrivals

(% change over same period of the previous year)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- Data on international tourism expenditure continues to reflect very weak demand for outbound travel, though in several large markets such as the United States, Germany and Italy there is a small uptick in spending in the months of July and August.
- While demand for international travel remains subdued, demand for domestic tourism continues to recover in several large markets. In China, some 637 million domestic trips (about 80% the level of 2019) were recorded during the eight-day Golden

Week holiday which began on October 1 and spent around US\$ 69.5 billion according to data from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of China. In Russia, domestic seat capacity fully recovered to levels of 2019 and grew 9% in August, reflecting strong appetite for domestic travel.

For regular updated data, please check the **UNWTO Tourism Recovery Tracker** <https://www.unwto.org/unwto-tourism-recovery-tracker>

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*	YTD	Q1	Q2	H1	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.
World	1,333	1,408	1,460	100	5.7	3.7	-70.1	-28.5	-94.9	-65.5	-97.1	-96.6	-91.5	-80.5	-78.6	
Advanced economies ¹	732	761	776	53.2	4.1	2.0	-70.2	-30.1	-94.5	-67.9	-97.8	-96.6	-90.0	-75.6	-73.6	
Emerging economies ¹	601	647	684	46.8	7.6	5.8	-70.0	-26.9	-95.5	-62.8	-96.4	-96.7	-93.4	-87.4	-85.4	
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																
Europe	676.6	715.8	743.7	50.9	5.8	3.9	-67.7	-21.0	-93.3	-66.0	-97.5	-96.3	-87.8	-71.9	-69.1	
Northern Europe	81.0	81.0	82.6	5.7	0.0	1.9	-72.4	-18.2	-95.7	-64.2	-96.7	-96.6	-94.2	-86.8	-84.9	
Western Europe	192.7	200.2	204.7	14.0	3.9	2.3	-62.6	-19.8	-91.6	-62.7	-98.1	-96.6	-82.4	-63.2	-61.7	
Central/Eastern Eur.	135.0	146.0	152.3	10.4	8.2	4.3	-69.0	-16.2	-94.1	-61.9	-97.3	-97.0	-88.7	-82.6	-83.4	
Southern/Medit. Eur.	267.9	288.6	304.1	20.8	7.7	5.4	-69.3	-26.2	-93.6	-71.1	-97.4	-95.7	-89.3	-69.3	-64.3	
- of which EU-28	540.5	562.5	579.0	39.6	4.1	2.9	-66.6	-21.8	-93.4	-65.9	-97.4	-95.9	-86.5	-68.7	-67.1	
Asia and the Pacific	324.1	347.7	360.1	24.7	7.3	3.6	-78.8	-48.9	-98.2	-73.1	-97.8	-98.7	-98.2	-96.0	-95.7	
North-East Asia	159.5	169.2	170.6	11.7	6.1	0.8	-86.3	-65.1	-98.9	-82.5	-99.3	-98.9	-98.5	-98.2	-97.8	
South-East Asia	120.6	128.6	136.8	9.4	6.7	6.4	-73.5	-35.3	-97.3	-64.9	-95.4	-98.2	-98.5	-98.2	-98.1	
Oceania	16.6	17.0	17.5	1.2	2.8	2.4	-68.8	-25.4	-99.0	-58.4	-98.8	-99.2	-99.0	-98.9	-98.6	
South Asia	27.5	32.8	35.2	2.4	19.4	7.3	-66.5	-37.7	-97.5	-63.6	-98.9	-99.0	-94.7	-75.1	-74.6	
Americas	210.8	215.9	219.5	15.0	2.4	1.6	-64.8	-16.9	-92.9	-55.5	-93.8	-92.9	-91.9	-88.3	-88.2	
North America	137.4	142.2	146.4	10.0	3.5	3.0	-65.3	-14.3	-90.3	-55.5	-91.2	-90.1	-89.5	-86.9	-87.3	
Caribbean	25.8	25.8	26.8	1.8	0.1	3.7	-64.0	-26.1	-97.7	-59.8	-99.3	-98.8	-94.7	-78.8	-76.4	
Central America	11.1	10.8	10.9	0.7	-2.2	0.8	-65.9	-17.5	-98.3	-54.8	-97.2	-99.1	-98.8	-99.5	-98.9	
South America	36.6	37.1	35.4	2.4	1.3	-4.7	-63.1	-17.5	-99.4	-51.9	-99.0	-99.6	-99.6	-98.7	-98.9	
Africa	63.3	68.7	71.9	4.9	8.4	4.7	-69.1	-13.5	-98.9	-57.0	-98.6	-99.4	-98.9	-96.1	-93.7	
North Africa	21.7	24.1	25.6	1.8	11.1	6.4	-73.6	-17.5	-98.2	-62.4	-97.2	-99.4	-98.3	-92.9	-88.7	
Subsaharan Africa	41.7	44.6	46.3	3.2	7.0	3.7	-66.3	-11.7	-99.4	-54.1	-99.5	-99.4	-99.4	-99.4	-97.9	
Middle East	57.6	60.1	65.1	4.5	4.3	8.3	-68.7	-20.2	-98.9	-58.9	-98.8	-99.1	-98.6	-96.1	-93.6	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, October 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.

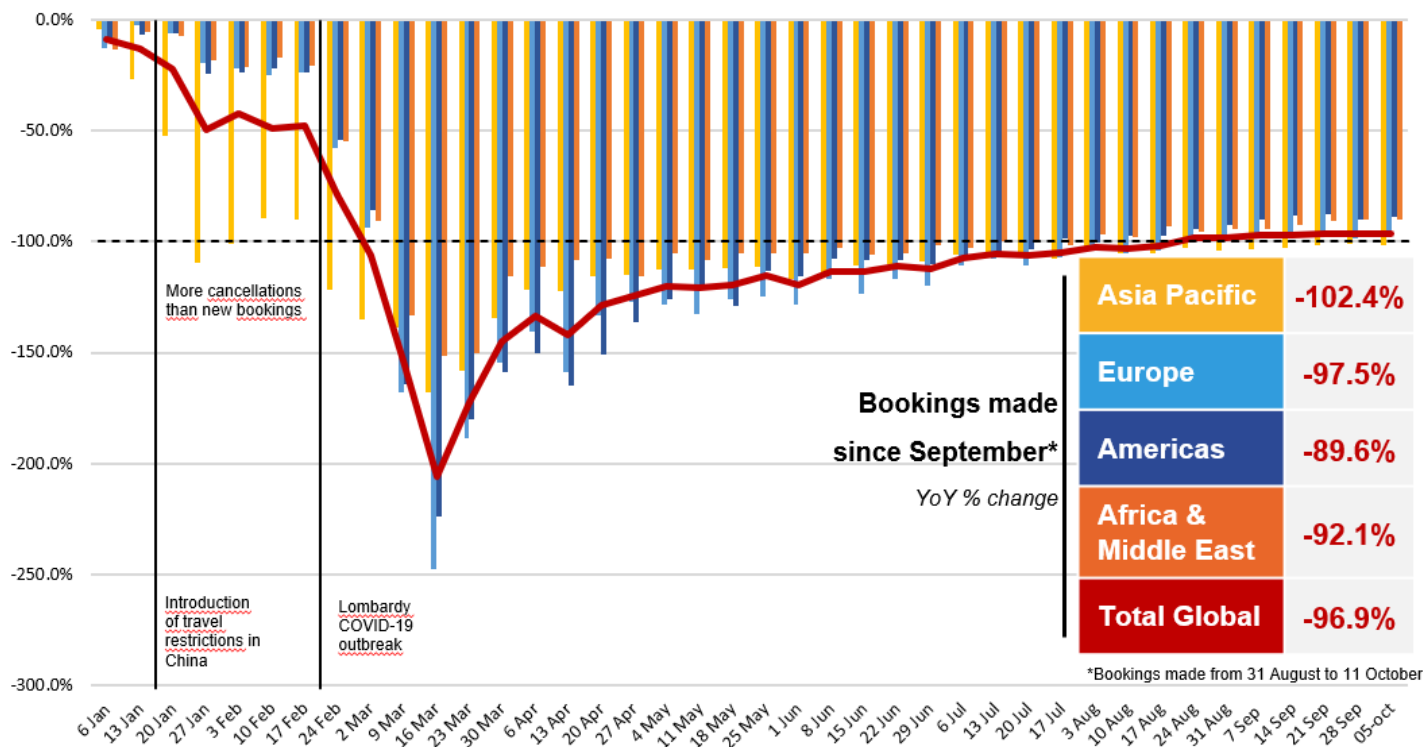
See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

Mild improvement across industry indicators in July and August

- Data from **IATA** shows that international air demand declined 70% in January-August 2020, in line with the decline in international tourist arrivals during the same period. International passenger demand measured in revenue passenger kilometers (RPKs) fell close to 90% year-on-year (y-o-y) in August. All regions posted declines in international RPKs above 90% in August, with the exception of Europe (-80%). Increasing demand on intra-European routes, where most restrictions were lifted in mid-June, boosted Europe's performance.
- International demand lagged the positive developments on domestic routes in August. Domestic markets drove the total passenger market rebound, posting a decline of 51% y-o-y in RPKs, though at a slower pace compared to July as new waves of COVID-19 cases emerged in several countries.
- The comparatively better performance of the domestic air market is also reflected in the ease of the decline in air capacity. According to **ICAO**, domestic air capacity fell -34% during January-August, versus -68% for international capacity, with a solid rebound in July and August. Although more seats have been made available, demand to fill them remains low overall (59% in August).
- IATA data shows that Russia became the first key domestic market where passenger volumes returned to growth (+3.8% in RPKs) this year, thanks to falling fares along with a boom in domestic tourism. Russia's load factor was also the highest amongst the main markets (86%). Domestic RPKs in China contracted by 19 % y-o-y, up 9 percentage points from July. Falling fares along with the successful containment of the virus also underpinned China market's rebound. Brazil domestic market fell by 67% y-o-y in August, up from 78% in July. However, resurgence of COVID-19 cases has slowed progress in some countries such as Japan and Australia.
- Data from **STR** indicates some slight improvement was observed in July and August in the hotel industry occupancy, although performance across world regions remain at low levels compared to 2019. Occupancy in September reached 25% in Africa, 37% in Europe, 38% in the Middle East, 45% in the Americas, and 54% in Asia and the Pacific (data by region are based on STR statistical regions).
- Data from **ForwardKeys** indicates a 97% year-on-year drop in international air bookings made between 6 January and 11 October 2020 for travel in any period of the year. The data shows slightly more new bookings than cancellations. By departure region, Asia and the Pacific (-102%) suffered the biggest drop, followed by Europe (-98%). Bookings from Africa and the Middle East (-92%), as well as the Americas (-90%) recorded comparatively smaller decreases. The Caribbean and some destinations in Africa are showing encouraging signs of reactivation, according to air booking data.

Bookings made for International travel by departure region

6 January to 11 October, Year on Year variations



*Bookings made from 31 August to 11 October

Booking made from 6 January to 11 October 2020 vs same period in 2019 for future travel at any time. Only considered pax staying 1 to 21 nights at destinations. Source: ForwardKeys air reservation data.

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Note: Percentage declines larger than 100% reflect more cancellations than bookings

Prospects remain weak amid increased number of cases, travel restrictions and low confidence

- Based on the three UNWTO scenarios published in May 2020 indicating declines of 58% to 78% in international tourist arrivals in 2020 latest trends continue to place the expected end year results of international tourist arrivals between Scenarios 1 and 2 (-58% to -70%). Considering the decrease of 70% in arrivals through August and an estimated 75% drop in September, latest trends suggest a decline in international tourist arrivals closer to 70% for the whole 2020.
- The outlook is still highly uncertain and volatile as new cases of COVID-19 continue to be reported worldwide (42 million confirmed cases to date, according to the World Health Organization). Furthermore, many destinations have reintroduced travel restrictions after the resurgence of COVID-19 outbreaks, particularly in Europe. Some countries have returned to partial lockdowns and curfews,

borders remain closed in many countries and some of the major outbound markets such as the United States and China remain at a standstill, all in a context of economic recession in 2020.

- According to IMF's October World Economic Outlook, the global economy would contract by 4.4% in 2020 and partially recover in 2021 (+5.2%).
- Consumer confidence is at record lows and prospects remain extremely weak for the period September-December, as expressed by the UNWTO Panel of Experts' latest survey.
- 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, the promotion of domestic tourism and the creation of travel corridors or bubbles. According to the European Commission, a

well-coordinated approach to the adoption of restrictions on freedom of movement is necessary to prevent the spread of the virus. In this regard, on 13 October 'EU ministers reached an agreement that will provide more clarity and predictability on measures that restrict free movement due to the coronavirus pandemic' (https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_20_1871).

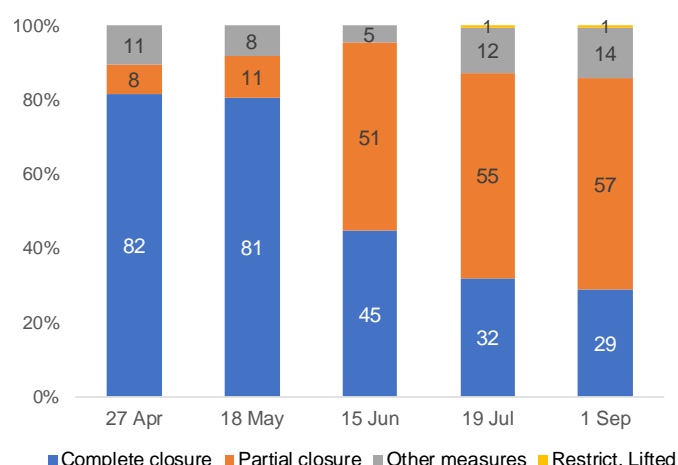
- UNWTO calls for the need to reopen tourism in a responsible, safe, coordinated and seamless manner, as travel restrictions are lifted. Restoring confidence and trust in the sector remains crucial.

International tourism impacted by travel restrictions

Since the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic in early 2020, the number of world destinations imposing a 'complete' closure of borders dropped from 156 in late April, to 93 in early September (out of 217)¹. Those destinations represent 82% and 29% of the world's international tourist arrivals respectively.

Despite the decline in complete shutdowns, most countries have kept some form of restrictions in place, such as compulsory quarantines or travel bans for certain markets. A total of 69 destinations maintained a 'partial' closure of frontiers as of early September, equivalent to 57% of world arrivals and 53 imposed 'other measures' such as the obligation to present a negative COVID-19 test (14%).

World destinations by type of travel restriction, 2020
(% of world arrivals)*

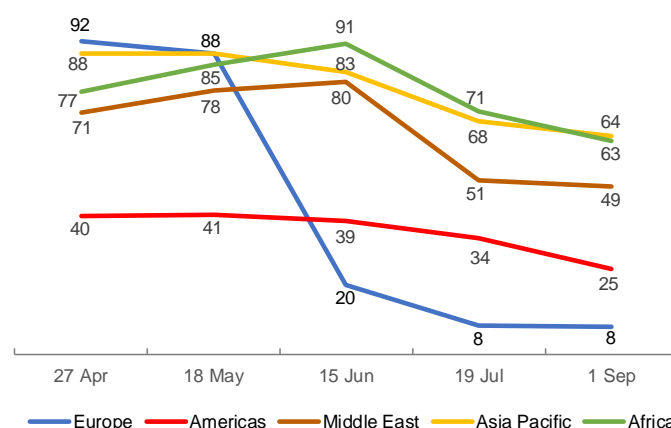


*Shares are calculated in terms of international arrivals, as of 2019. Source: UNWTO. E.g. destinations with complete closure on 27 April represent 82% of world arrivals.

The imposition of travel restrictions has had a clear impact on international travel. Arrivals plunged 97% in March and May, as 82% and 81% of destinations closed off their borders to travel, respectively. Starting in late May, some countries slowly reopened with some restrictions and travel edged up slightly the following months. By June the share of destinations which remained completely closed fell to 45% and the decrease in arrivals was 91%. In July and August international arrivals dropped 81% and 79% respectively as fewer destinations remained fully closed.

From April to September, destinations imposing a 'partial' closure of borders has increased from 8% to 57%. Those implementing 'other measures' moved from 11% to 14%.

Share of destinations with complete closure of borders, by region, 2020
(% of region's arrivals)*



*Shares are calculated in terms of international arrivals, as of 2019. Source: UNWTO. E.g. European destinations with complete closure on 1 Sep. represent 8% of region's arrivals.

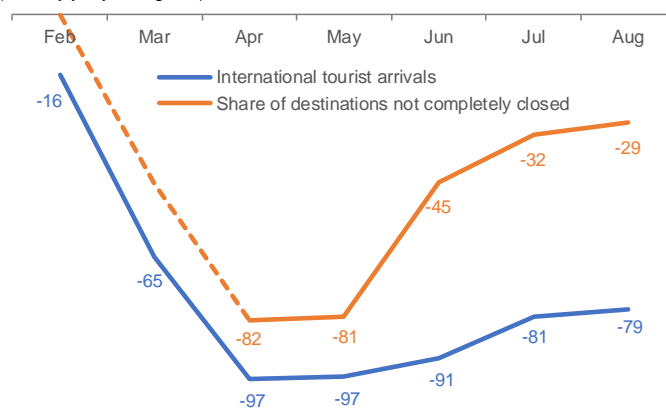
¹ UNWTO, *COVID-19-Related Travel Restrictions, A Global Review for Tourism, Seventh Report as of 1 September 2020*, available at: <https://webunwto.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2020-09/200909-travel-restrictions.pdf>

https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/wtobarometereng.2020.18.1.6-Thursday, November 12, 2020 8:21:36 AM - IP Address:37.115.132.93

By regions, Europe saw the largest decline in ‘complete’ closures, from 92% of the region’s total arrivals in late April, to 8% in early September). This reflects a major reopening of destinations across the European Union in late May and June.

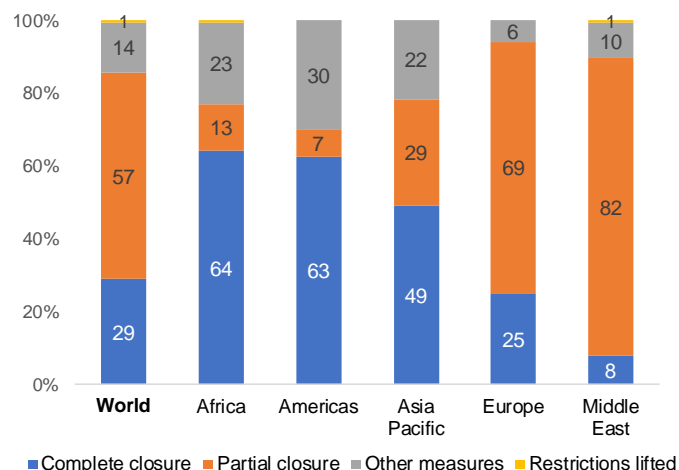
In Asia Pacific the share also dropped, though to a lesser extent (from 88% in April to 64% in September) since several large destinations such as China remain closed. ‘Complete’ closures in the Americas declined from 40% to 25% this same period, reflecting the opening of borders in several destinations across the region, mostly in the Caribbean. However, the United States and Canada remained closed.

Change in world arrivals and in share of destinations without complete closure* (monthly y-o-y change, %), 2020



*Shares are calculated in terms of international arrivals, as of 2019 Source: UNWTO
E.g. destinations not fully closed dropped 82% in April (ie. 18% were open to some travel)
Five dates of travel restriction reports correspond roughly to months April to August.

Destinations by type of travel restriction, as of 1 Sept. 2020 (% of world arrivals)*



*Shares are calculated in terms of international arrivals, as of 2019 Source: UNWTO
E.g. African destinations with complete closure represent 64% of region’s arrivals.

Unlike other regions, in Africa and the Middle East the proportion of ‘complete’ closures increased between April and June, before declining in July and early September. This is explained by the later impact of the pandemic on those regions, compared to Asia or Europe. In Africa the proportion of destinations with a ‘complete’ shutdown peaked at 91% in June before falling to 63% in September. In the Middle East the share peaked at 80% before dropping to 49%.

As of September 1st, Africa (64%) and the Americas (63%) had the largest proportion of destinations with a ‘complete’ shutdown of borders, followed by Asia and the Pacific (49%) and Europe (25%). In the Middle East, destinations which remained completely closed represent only 8% of the region’s arrivals

Forward-looking 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.

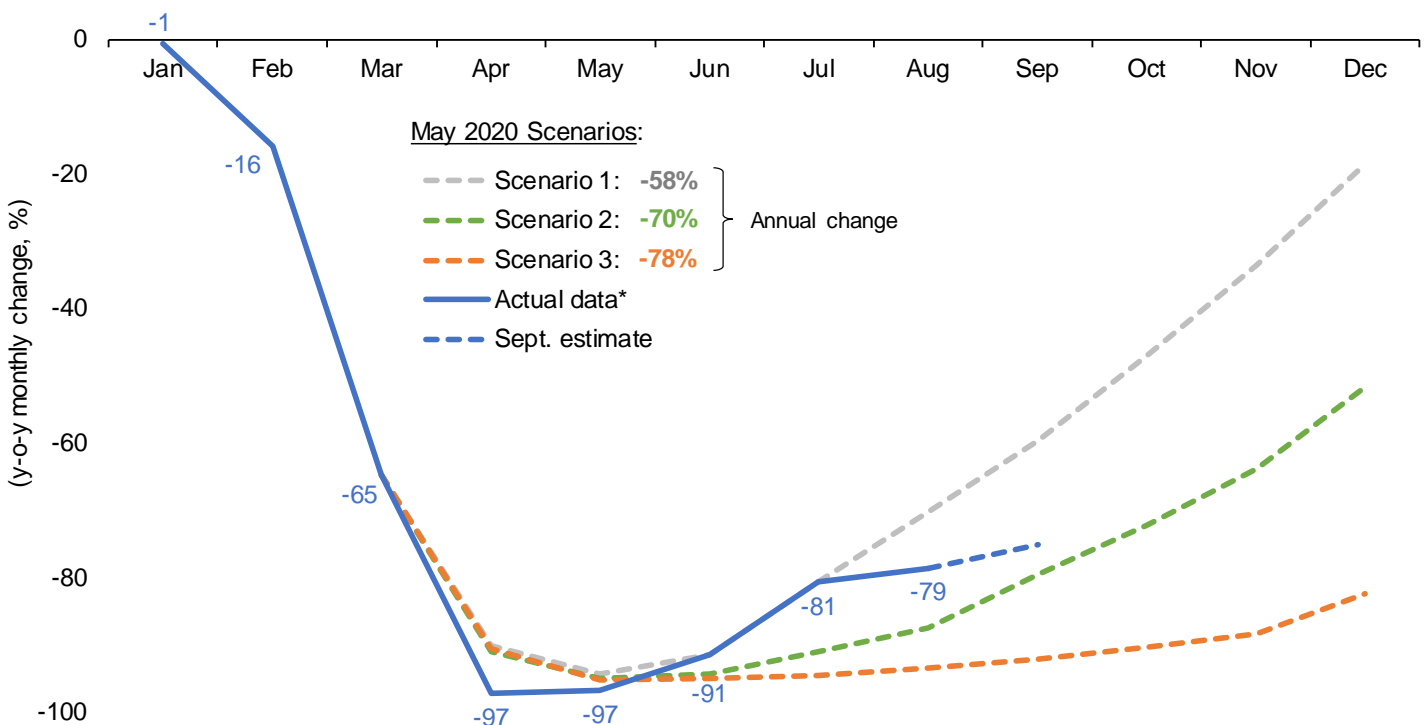
Considering that international tourist arrivals declined 81% in July and 79% in August (compared to the same months of 2019) and that recent data point to an estimated drop of 75% in September, international tourism results currently stand between Scenarios 1 and 2.

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 May, before edging up slightly to -91% in June and -81% 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-October most of these restrictions had not been lifted, 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: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

(Data collected October 2020)

* Actual data through August includes estimates for countries which have not yet reported monthly results.

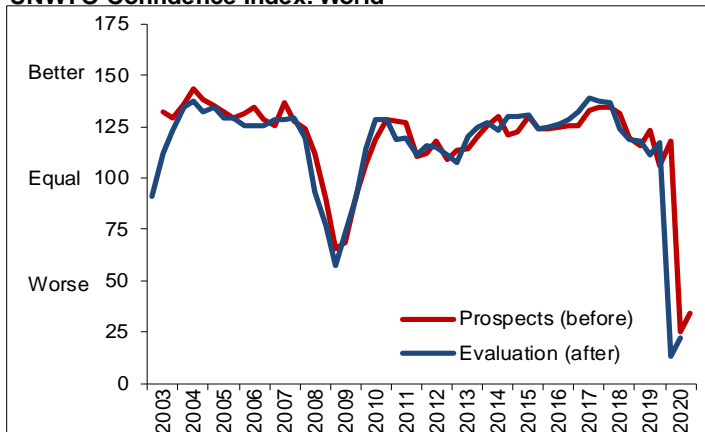
Note: dotted blue line corresponds to UNWTO estimate for September 2020.

UNWTO Confidence Index – Return to 2019 levels expected by 2023

Confidence remain at record lows

- Confidence in global tourism continued to hit record lows in the period May-August 2020, according to the latest **UNWTO Confidence Index** survey. On a scale of 0 to 200, the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts rated the period May-August with a score of 22. An overwhelming majority (93%) of respondents evaluated the period **May-August 2020** as much worse (69%) or worse (24%) than expected.
- This reflects a slower than expected restart of tourism during the Northern Hemisphere peak summer season. Despite a gradual reopening of international borders in late May and June, the rebound in travel was mostly limited to Europe and proved to be short-lived, due to a spike in contagions. Many destinations have since reintroduced travel restrictions and advisories which have slowed down the already weak pace of recovery.
- Expectations remain weak for the period **September-December 2020**, which covers part of the Northern Hemisphere winter season and the Southern Hemisphere summer season. UNWTO experts rated prospects with a score of 34 as compared to 25 for May-August, the lowest reflecting no major change in confidence levels for the remaining four months of the year. Experts mentioned the impact of the ongoing pandemic and the lack of a vaccine, as well as travel restrictions in all forms still in place (i.e. partial or full border closure, compulsory quarantine requirement, etc) weighing on prospects for the remainder of the year.

UNWTO Confidence Index: World



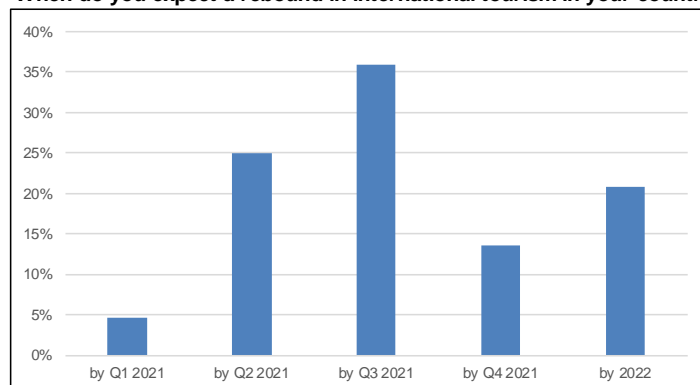
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- UNWTO experts from Europe are the most pessimistic about September-December 2020, with 89% expecting worse or much worse results, followed by experts from Asia and the Pacific (82%), from the Americas (81%) and Africa (80%). Experts from the Middle East are the least pessimistic of all world regions, with 67% expecting a worsening of results in the last four months of 2020.

International tourism expected to rebound by Q3 of 2021

- A majority of experts sees a rebound in international tourism in 2021, in particular by the **third quarter 2021**, while around 20% expects it to occur only in 2022.
- Most experts do not see a return to pre-pandemic 2019 levels happening before **2023**. By regions, the largest share of experts pointing to a return to 2019 levels in 2023 or later are in Europe (74%) the Americas (71%) and Asia and the Pacific (66%). In Africa and the Middle East this share is 60% and 50% respectively. Half of respondents from the Middle East and 40% from Africa expect the recovery to 2019 levels to take place by 2022. (For region graphs please see the Statistical Annex).

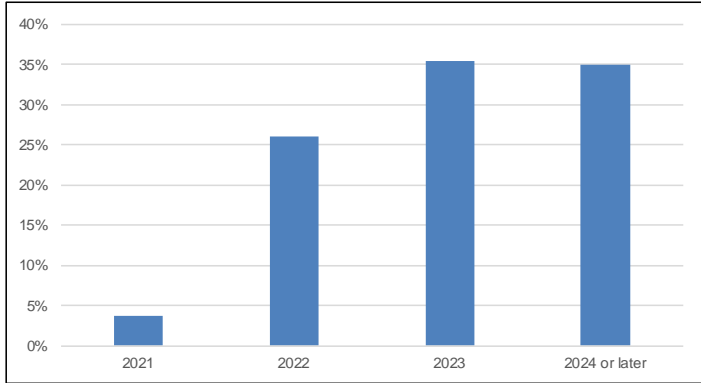
When do you expect a rebound in international tourism in your country?



- Experts consider **travel restrictions** as the main barrier weighing on the recovery of international tourism, along with slow virus containment and low consumer confidence. The lack of coordinated response among countries to ensure harmonized protocols and coordinated restrictions, as well as the

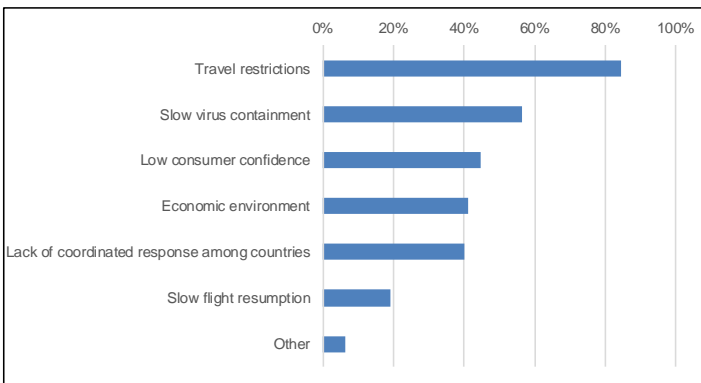
deteriorating economic environment were also identified by experts as important obstacles for recovery. Slow flight resumption was considered comparatively less determinant among factors mentioned.

When do you expect international tourism to return to pre-pandemic 2019 levels in your country?

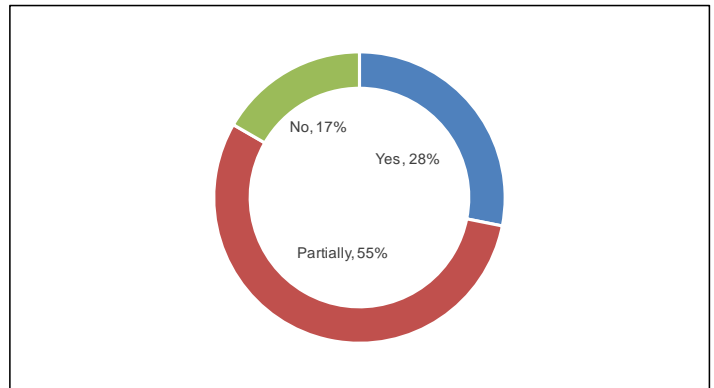


- Domestic tourism** is driving the recovery of several destinations but in most cases only partially, as it is not compensating for the drop in international demand. Among regions, respondents from Asia and the Pacific were the most positive regarding the contribution of domestic tourism to the recovery of destinations. Experts mentioned that domestic tourism has boosted the demand for nature-based products, such as rural and coastal areas, though meetings and conferences as well as urban tourism continued to struggle due to the lack of international visitors. The resumption of domestic tourism is helping the recovery of destinations with a sheer domestic size, though domestic tourism is not strong enough to drive the recovery in destinations heavily relying on inbound tourism. Furthermore, the pandemic has severely disrupted domestic travel in some countries, due to local lockdowns.

What are the main factors weighing on the recovery of international tourism?



Is domestic tourism driving the recovery in your destination?



- According to experts, there is a high demand for countryside tourism in Macao (China), but this does not compensate the drop in demand from Mainland China. In the United Kingdom, domestic tourism is significant but below normal levels due to restrictions and local lockdowns, while in New Zealand the demand for domestic travel is high but not enough to drive recovery as most of the destination's market is international. In the United States, where domestic represents 85% of travel spending, the pandemic has severely disrupted domestic travel demand, with an impact on tax revenues and funding for promotion.

For data and insights on domestic tourism, see: *UNWTO Briefing Note – Tourism and COVID-19, Issue 3. Understanding Domestic Tourism and Seizing its Opportunities* www.e-unwto.org/doi/book/10.18111/9789284422111

UNWTO Confidence Index and survey:

UNWTO conducts a Panel of Tourism Experts' survey to track global tourism performance and business sentiment every four months. In each survey, Panel members are asked to rate both the performance of the previous 4 months and the outlook for the coming 4 months on the following scale: [0] much worse; [50] worse; [100] equal; [150] better, [200] much better. The result is a Confidence Index for the tourism sector which has been published since April 2003. The UNWTO Secretariat's aim is to continuously expand and improve the Panel sample. Experts interested in participating in the survey are kindly invited to contact us at unwtopanel@unwto.org.

In the most recent survey, additional questions were made to the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts on the impact of COVID-19 on tourism and the expected time of recovery. The survey was conducted during the first week of October 2020 and follows a prior survey conducted in July.

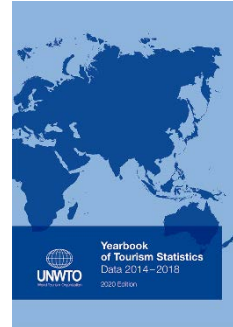
https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/wtobarometereng.2020.18.1.6 - Thursday, November 12, 2020 8:21:36 AM - IP Address:37.115.132.93



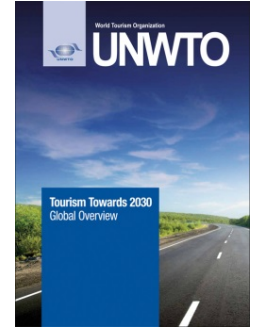
UNWTO World Tourism Barometer



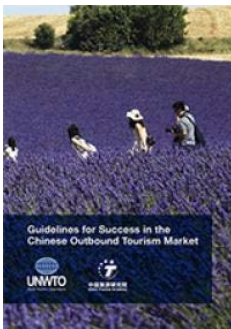
International Tourism Highlights, 2019 Edition



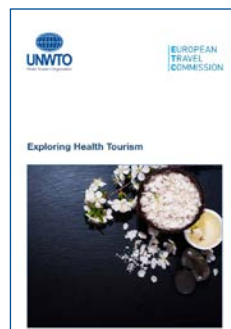
Yearbook of Tourism Statistics and Compendium of Tourism Statistics



Tourism Towards 2030 Global Overview



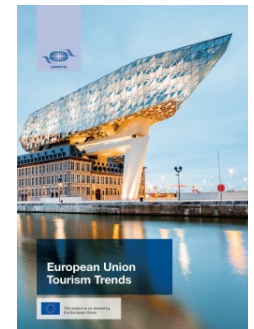
Guidelines for Success in the Chinese Outbound Tourism Market (2019)



Exploring Health Tourism (2018)



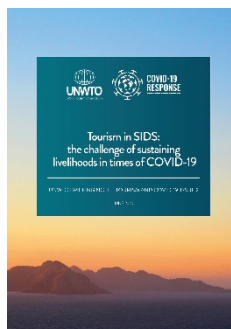
The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Outbound Travel Market (2018)



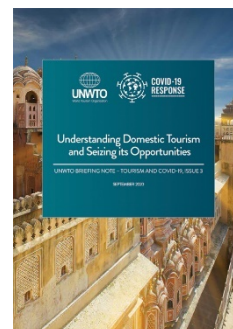
European Union Tourism Trends (2018)



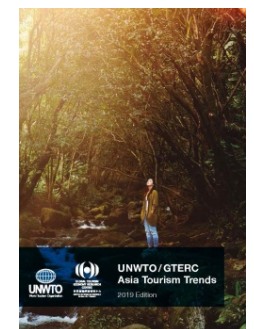
How are countries supporting tourism recovery? Tourism and Covid-19 (2020)



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

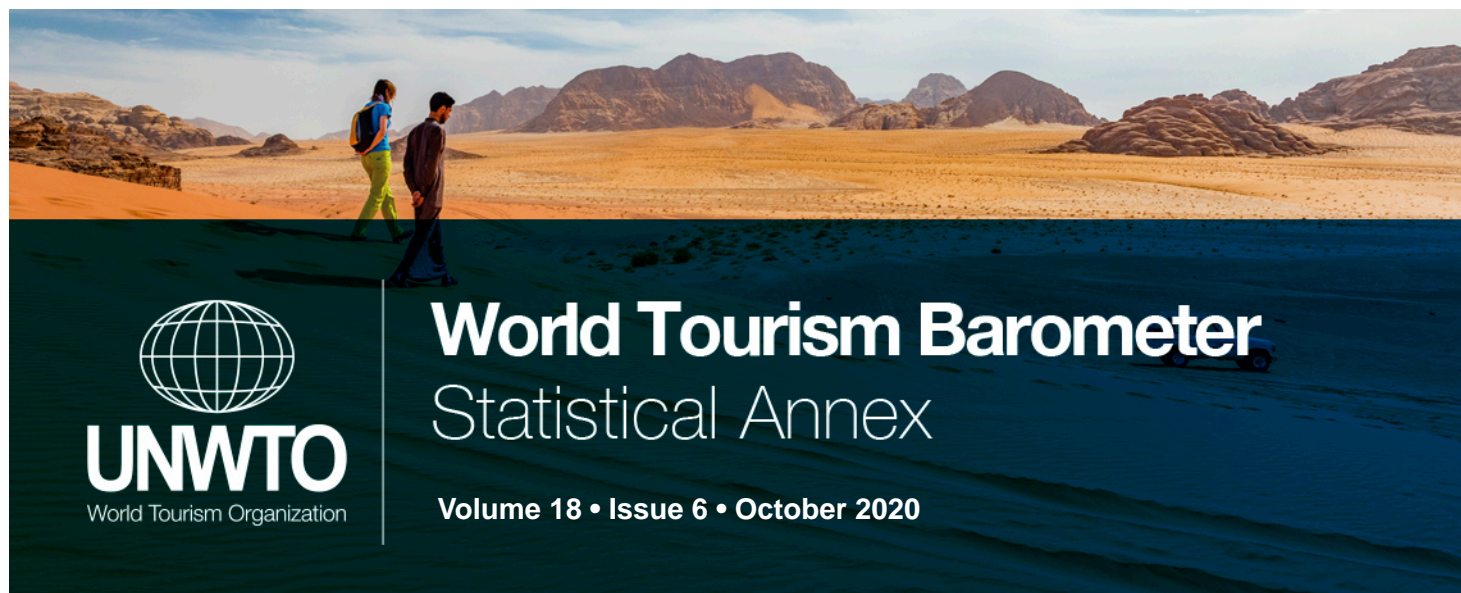


Understanding domestic tourism and seizing its opportunities (2020)



UNWTO/GTERC Asia Tourism Trends, 2019 Edition

www.unwto.org/publications



World Tourism Barometer Statistical Annex

Volume 18 • Issue 6 • October 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, as well as the International tourism in the Balance of Payments and the evaluation of *UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts* .

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 full document is available in electronic format through the UNWTO elibrary at:

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

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Explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

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

mn = million (1,000,000)

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

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

Q1: January, February, March

T1: From January to April

Q2: April, May, June

T2: From May to August

Q3: July, August, September

T3: From Sept. to December

Q4: October, November, December

H1: from January to June

H2: from July to December

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

Series of International Tourist Arrivals

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

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

THS: International tourist arrivals at hotels and similar establishments;

TCE: International tourist arrivals at collective tourism establishments;

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

NCE: Nights of international tourists in collective tourism establishments.

Series of International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

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

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

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

C/ Poeta Joan Maragall 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain
Tel (34) 91 567 81 00 / Fax (34) 91 131 17 02

info@unwto.org
www.unwto.org

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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 mid October 2020.

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

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

	(million)			Share (%)	Change		Monthly/quarterly data series									
					Change (%)		% change over same period of the previous year									
	2017	2018	2019*	2019*	18/17	19*/18	2020*	YTD	Q1	Q2	H1	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.
World	1,333	1,408	1,460	100	5.7	3.7	-70.1	-28.5	-94.9	-65.5	-97.1	-96.6	-91.5	-80.5	-78.6	
Advanced economies ¹	732	761	776	53.2	4.1	2.0	-70.2	-30.1	-94.5	-67.9	-97.8	-96.6	-90.0	-75.6	-73.6	
Emerging economies ¹	601	647	684	46.8	7.6	5.8	-70.0	-26.9	-95.5	-62.8	-96.4	-96.7	-93.4	-87.4	-85.4	
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																
Europe	676.6	715.8	743.7	50.9	5.8	3.9	-67.7	-21.0	-93.3	-66.0	-97.5	-96.3	-87.8	-71.9	-69.1	
Northern Europe	81.0	81.0	82.6	5.7	0.0	1.9	-72.4	-18.2	-95.7	-64.2	-96.7	-96.6	-94.2	-86.8	-84.9	
Western Europe	192.7	200.2	204.7	14.0	3.9	2.3	-62.6	-19.8	-91.6	-62.7	-98.1	-96.6	-82.4	-63.2	-61.7	
Central/Eastern Eur.	135.0	146.0	152.3	10.4	8.2	4.3	-69.0	-16.2	-94.1	-61.9	-97.3	-97.0	-88.7	-82.6	-83.4	
Southern/Medit. Eur.	267.9	288.6	304.1	20.8	7.7	5.4	-69.3	-26.2	-93.6	-71.1	-97.4	-95.7	-89.3	-69.3	-64.3	
- of which EU-28	540.5	562.5	579.0	39.6	4.1	2.9	-66.6	-21.8	-93.4	-65.9	-97.4	-95.9	-86.5	-68.7	-67.1	
Asia and the Pacific	324.1	347.7	360.1	24.7	7.3	3.6	-78.8	-48.9	-98.2	-73.1	-97.8	-98.7	-98.2	-96.0	-95.7	
North-East Asia	159.5	169.2	170.6	11.7	6.1	0.8	-86.3	-65.1	-98.9	-82.5	-99.3	-98.9	-98.5	-98.2	-97.8	
South-East Asia	120.6	128.6	136.8	9.4	6.7	6.4	-73.5	-35.3	-97.3	-64.9	-95.4	-98.2	-98.5	-98.2	-98.1	
Oceania	16.6	17.0	17.5	1.2	2.8	2.4	-68.8	-25.4	-99.0	-58.4	-98.8	-99.2	-99.0	-98.9	-98.6	
South Asia	27.5	32.8	35.2	2.4	19.4	7.3	-66.5	-37.7	-97.5	-63.6	-98.9	-99.0	-94.7	-75.1	-74.6	
Americas	210.8	215.9	219.5	15.0	2.4	1.6	-64.8	-16.9	-92.9	-55.5	-93.8	-92.9	-91.9	-88.3	-88.2	
North America	137.4	142.2	146.4	10.0	3.5	3.0	-65.3	-14.3	-90.3	-55.5	-91.2	-90.1	-89.5	-86.9	-87.3	
Caribbean	25.8	25.8	26.8	1.8	0.1	3.7	-64.0	-26.1	-97.7	-59.8	-99.3	-98.8	-94.7	-78.8	-76.4	
Central America	11.1	10.8	10.9	0.7	-2.2	0.8	-65.9	-17.5	-98.3	-54.8	-97.2	-99.1	-98.8	-99.5	-98.9	
South America	36.6	37.1	35.4	2.4	1.3	-4.7	-63.1	-17.5	-99.4	-51.9	-99.0	-99.6	-99.6	-98.7	-98.9	
Africa	63.3	68.7	71.9	4.9	8.4	4.7	-69.1	-13.5	-98.9	-57.0	-98.6	-99.4	-98.9	-96.1	-93.7	
North Africa	21.7	24.1	25.6	1.8	11.1	6.4	-73.6	-17.5	-98.2	-62.4	-97.2	-99.4	-98.3	-92.9	-88.7	
Subsaharan Africa	41.7	44.6	46.3	3.2	7.0	3.7	-66.3	-11.7	-99.4	-54.1	-99.5	-99.4	-99.4	-99.4	-97.9	
Middle East	57.6	60.1	65.1	4.5	4.3	8.3	-68.7	-20.2	-98.9	-58.9	-98.8	-99.1	-98.6	-96.1	-93.6	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, October 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		per	EUR		per	Share			Change		Share
	Local currencies, constant 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	5.0	4.9	2.5	1,460	1,482	1,010	1,237	1,323	910	100	1,408	1,460	5.7	3.7	100
Advanced economies ¹	3.7	4.1	1.6	948	946	1,220	803	845	1,090	63.8	761	776	4.1	2.0	53.2
Emerging economies ¹	7.5	6.5	4.3	512	536	780	434	479	700	36.2	647	684	7.6	5.8	46.8
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>															
Europe	6.9	4.9	4.5	572.4	576.4	770	484.7	514.9	690	38.9	715.8	743.7	5.8	3.9	50.9
Northern Europe	3.6	0.9	5.9	93.0	94.6	1,150	78.8	84.5	1,020	6.4	81.0	82.6	0.0	1.9	5.7
Western Europe	3.5	3.5	1.9	181.8	178.6	870	153.9	159.6	780	12.1	200.2	204.7	3.9	2.3	14.0
Central/Eastern Europe	7.5	8.4	1.6	69.0	68.7	450	58.4	61.4	400	4.6	146.0	152.3	8.2	4.3	10.4
Southern/Medit. Europe	11.3	6.7	6.9	228.6	234.4	770	193.6	209.4	690	15.8	288.6	304.1	7.7	5.4	20.8
- of which EU-28	6.1	3.3	4.2	481.7	481.6	830	407.9	430.1	740	32.5	562.5	579.0	4.1	2.9	39.6
Asia and the Pacific	4.4	8.8	1.2	436.5	443.2	1,230	369.6	395.9	1,100	29.9	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	46.3	1,310	37.0	41.3	1,170	3.1	32.8	35.2	19.4	7.3	2.4
Americas	0.9	0.4	-0.1	338.2	342.0	1,560	286.4	305.5	1,390	23.1	215.9	219.5	2.4	1.6	15.0
North America	0.7	0.1	-0.9	263.6	265.7	1,810	223.2	237.3	1,620	17.9	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	2.3	25.8	26.8	0.1	3.7	1.8
Central America	4.0	1.3	2.8	12.3	12.6	1,160	10.4	11.3	1,030	0.9	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	35.4	1.3	-4.7	2.4
Africa	8.2	2.6	1.0	38.9	38.5	540	32.9	34.4	480	2.6	68.7	71.9	8.4	4.7	4.9
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	1.8	-2.4	28.1	27.0	580	23.8	24.1	520	1.8	44.6	46.3	7.0	3.7	3.2
Middle East	13.6	6.0	8.3	74.5	81.5	1,250	63.1	72.8	1,120	5.5	60.1	65.1	4.3	8.3	4.5

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

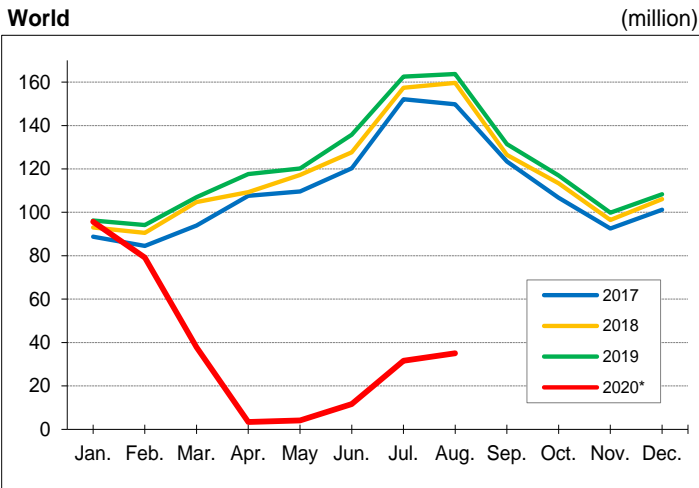
(Data as collected by UNWTO, October 2020)

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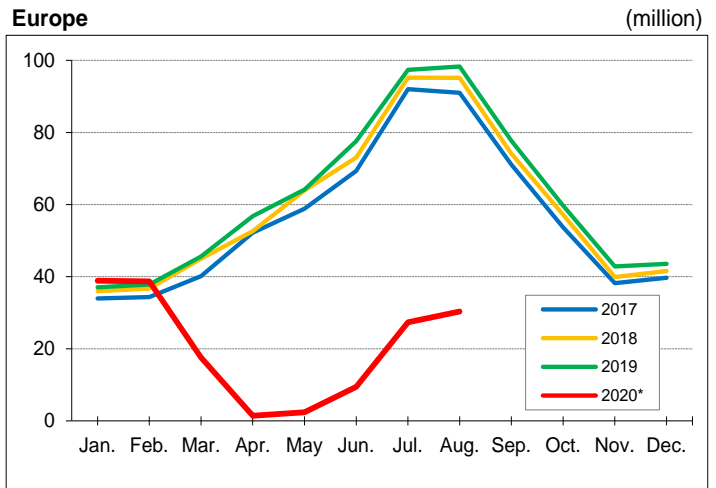
See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

International Tourist Arrivals by month



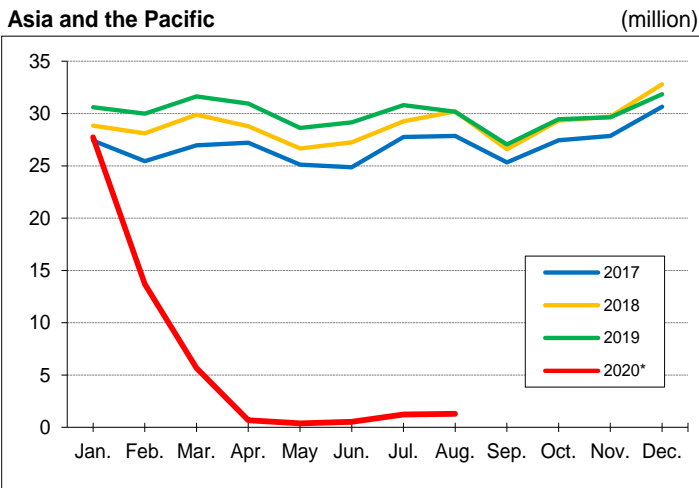
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



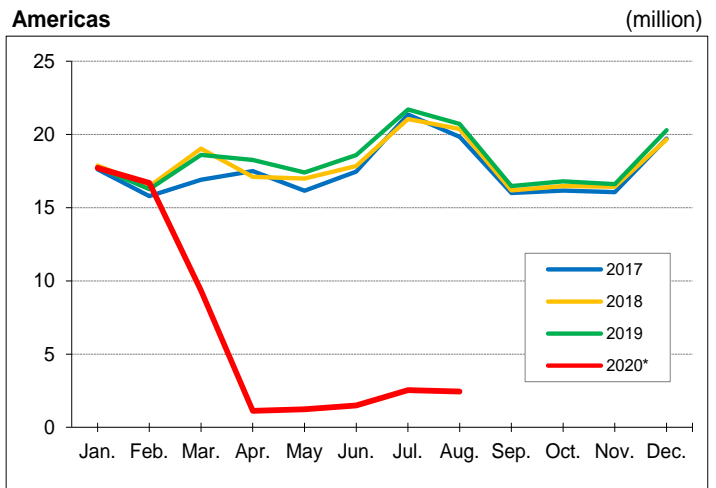
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



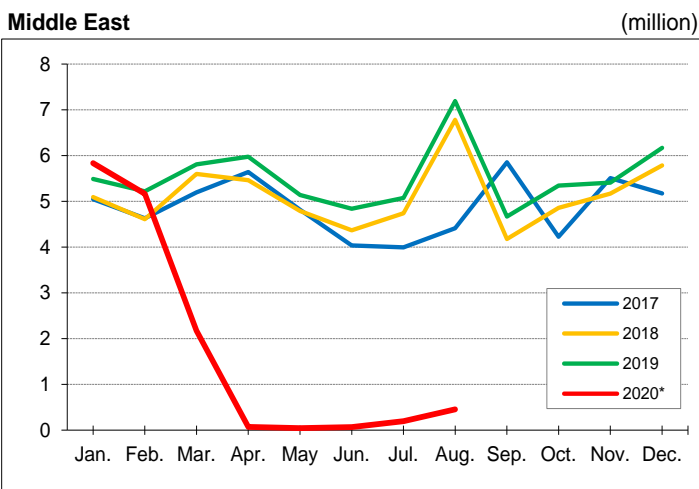
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



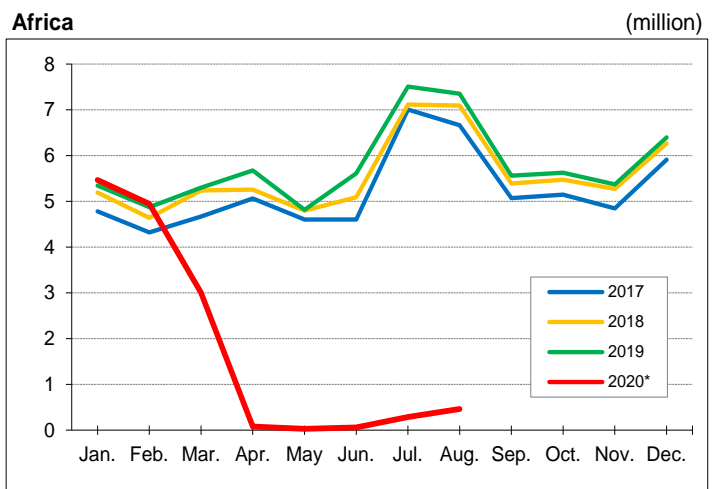
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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International Tourism Receipts (USD billion)

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

Rank		(USD billion)			Change (%)		2020*								
		'19	'18	'19	18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
	World	1,348	1,460	1,482											
1	1 United States	210.7	214.7	214.1	sa	1.9	-0.3	-53.8	-19.7	-72.9	-71.6	-72.9	-74.3	-75.8	-77.2
2	2 Spain	75.3	81.7	79.7		3.7	2.9	-72.2	-23.5	-99.2	-100.0	-100.0	-98.0	-77.6	
3	3 France	58.9	66.0	63.8		7.3	1.9	-46.8	-18.0	-72.5	-83.5	-75.2	-61.0	-40.9	-34.7
4	4 Thailand	52.4	56.4	60.5		2.5	3.2	-63.5	-42.9	-92.3					
5	5 United Kingdom	48.0	50.0	52.7		0.5	10.1	-50.6	-18.0	-71.2					
6	6 Italy	44.2	49.3	49.6		6.5	6.2	-55.1	-34.8	-84.7	-90.6	-87.9	-77.5	-45.6	-27.9
7	9 Japan	34.1	42.1	46.1		21.7	8.0	-71.8	-38.2	-90.3	-90.6	-90.1	-90.2	-90.3	-88.6
8	7 Australia	41.7	45.0	45.7		10.7	9.1	-36.4	-19.1	-44.9	-46.5	-45.5	-42.6	-51.2	-55.6
9	8 Germany	39.9	43.0	41.6		3.1	2.2	-42.1	-10.4	-70.7	-73.8	-73.4	-65.1	-39.6	-37.8
10	10 Macao (China)	35.9	40.7	39.5		14.0	-2.9	-78.3	-61.3	-96.4					
11	11 China	38.6	40.4	35.8		2.5	-7.3	-49.5	-40.9	-57.0					
12	13 India	27.4	28.6	30.0		9.6	10.8	-8.8	-7.1	-10.6					
13	15 Turkey	22.5	25.2	29.8	\$	12.2	18.3	-73.5	-11.3	-98.7	-100.0	-100.0	-96.9	-89.3	-74.5
14	12 Hong Kong (China)	33.3	36.9	29.0		11.2	-21.2	-88.5	-81.1	-97.0					
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	\$	5.6	9.1	-56.1	-14.6	-91.4	-93.7	-92.0	-88.3	-77.4	-73.7
17	16 Austria	20.5	23.1	22.9		8.0	4.8	-32.6	-9.7	-81.9					
18	18 Utd Arab Emirates	21.0	21.4	21.8		1.6	2.0								
19	23 Korea (ROK)	13.4	18.6	21.6	\$	38.9	16.5	-60.8	-34.9	-78.4	-83.2	-77.7	-73.0	-71.2	-72.6
20	20 Portugal	17.6	20.1	20.6		9.7	8.1	-55.9	-10.7	-82.3	-85.4	-83.3	-78.7	-65.9	-51.8
21	22 Greece	16.5	19.0	20.4		10.0	13.0	-79.7	-20.5	-97.0	-97.5	-97.2	-96.8	-84.4	-66.5
22	19 Singapore	19.9	20.4	20.1		0.3	-0.7	-60.8	-35.2	-86.5					
23	21 Malaysia	18.4	19.6	19.8		0.3	3.7	-69.4	-39.9	-99.8					
24	25 Netherlands	16.1	17.8	18.5		5.5	9.7	-48.3	-15.6	-74.3					
25	24 Switzerland	17.2	18.0	17.9		3.7	1.4	-49.3	-15.3	-80.4					
26	26 Indonesia	13.1	16.4	16.9	\$	25.0	3.0	-61.1	-28.3	-97.6					
27	29 Saudi Arabia	12.1	13.8	16.4		14.4	19.2	-56.7	-15.4	-98.2					
28	27 Sweden	14.1	14.9	15.2		7.4	11.3	-45.6	-9.8	-72.7					
29	30 Taiwan (pr. of China)	12.3	13.7	14.4	\$	11.3	5.2	-79.7	-59.8	-97.6					
30	28 Poland	12.6	13.9	13.7		5.9	5.0	-39.2	-10.1	-63.0					
31	31 Egypt	7.8	11.6	13.0	\$	49.4	12.2	-54.9	-11.4	-90.4					
32	35 Vietnam	8.9	10.1	11.8	\$	13.4	17.4	-56.8	-18.6	-100.0					
33	33 Croatia	10.3	11.1	11.8	€	6.0	10.9	-73.0	-20.3	-84.0					
34	32 Russian Federation	8.9	11.6	11.0	\$	29.6	-5.4	-56.2	-9.2	-87.2					
35	34 New Zealand	10.6	10.9	10.7		5.3	3.2	-21.8	-3.2	-50.3					
36	40 Philippines	7.0	8.2	9.8	\$	17.9	19.0	-63.3	-35.0	-96.0	-96.0	-95.9	-96.0		
37	38 Belgium	8.4	8.9	8.9		1.5	5.2	-19.6	0.5	-37.7	-64.6	-44.3	-1.7		
38	36 Denmark	8.5	9.1	8.8		2.4	2.7	-60.2	-18.3	-85.7					
39	39 Lebanon	7.6	8.4	8.6	\$	10.4	2.3	-42.4	-42.4						
40	37 South Africa	8.8	8.9	8.4	sa	0.7	2.3	-50.9	-9.7	-91.9					
41	41 Morocco	7.4	7.8	8.2		1.3	7.7	-55.3	2.3	-67.5	-51.4	-70.8	-84.5	-90.1	-96.7
42	44 Israel	6.8	7.2	7.6	\$	5.7	5.2	-58.2	-17.6	-85.7	-88.3	-85.6	-83.2	-77.6	
43	42 Dominican Rep.	7.2	7.6	7.5	\$	5.2	-1.2	-59.9	-26.1	-98.6					
44	45 Hungary	6.2	6.9	7.3		10.4	13.5	-42.7	-7.5	-68.7					
45	43 Czech Republic	6.9	7.4	7.3		-0.2	3.6	-36.4	-9.7	-61.7					
46	46 Ireland	5.6	6.8	6.4		15.8	-0.4	-63.6	-19.2	-89.6					
47	47 Brazil	5.8	5.9	6.0	\$	1.9	1.2	-46.4	-15.2	-68.8	-76.0	-72.9	-55.3	-76.5	-68.7
48	52 Jordan	4.2	5.2	5.8		24.7	10.2	-70.0	-10.7	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-91.3	-96.3
49	50 Colombia	4.9	5.6	5.7	\$	12.9	1.7	-51.5	-16.6	-96.0					
50	48 Qatar	6.0	5.6	5.4		-6.8	-2.2	-36.5	-13.8	-60.5					

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, October 2020)

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

* Provisional data

International Tourism Receipts (EUR billion)

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

Rank	(EUR billion)			Change (%)		2020*									
	'19	'18	2019*	18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	
	World	1,193	1,237	1,323											
1	1 United States	186.5	181.8	191.3	sa	1.9	-0.3	-53.8	-19.7	-72.9	-71.6	-72.9	-74.3	-75.8	-77.2
2	2 Spain	66.7	69.2	71.2		3.7	2.9	-72.2	-23.5	-99.2	-100.0	-100.0	-98.0	-77.6	
3	3 France	52.1	55.9	57.0		7.3	1.9	-46.8	-18.0	-72.5	-83.5	-75.2	-61.0	-40.9	-34.7
4	4 Thailand	46.4	47.7	54.1		2.5	3.2	-63.5	-42.9	-92.3					
5	5 United Kingdom	42.5	42.4	47.1		0.5	10.1	-50.6	-18.0	-71.2					
6	6 Italy	39.2	41.7	44.3		6.5	6.2	-55.1	-34.8	-84.7	-90.6	-87.9	-77.5	-45.6	-27.9
7	9 Japan	30.1	35.6	41.1		21.7	8.0	-71.8	-38.2	-90.3	-90.6	-90.1	-90.2	-90.3	-88.6
8	7 Australia	36.9	38.1	40.8		10.7	9.1	-36.4	-19.1	-44.9	-46.5	-45.5	-42.6	-51.2	-55.6
9	8 Germany	35.3	36.4	37.2		3.1	2.2	-42.1	-10.4	-70.7	-73.8	-73.4	-65.1	-39.6	-37.8
10	10 Macao (China)	31.8	34.5	35.3		14.0	-2.9	-78.3	-61.3	-96.4					
11	11 China	34.1	34.2	32.0		2.5	-7.3	-49.5	-40.9	-57.0					
12	13 India	24.2	24.2	26.8		9.6	10.8	-8.8	-7.1	-10.6					
13	15 Turkey	19.9	21.4	26.6	\$	12.2	18.3	-73.5	-11.3	-98.7	-100.0	-100.0	-96.9	-89.3	-74.5
14	12 Hong Kong (China)	29.5	31.2	25.9		11.2	-21.2	-88.5	-81.1	-97.0					
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	\$	5.6	9.1	-56.1	-14.6	-91.4	-93.7	-92.0	-88.3	-77.4	-73.7
17	16 Austria	18.1	19.6	20.5		8.0	4.8	-32.6	-9.7	-81.9					
18	18 Utd Arab Emirates	18.6	18.1	19.5		1.6	2.0								
19	23 Korea (ROK)	11.8	15.7	19.3	\$	38.9	16.5	-60.8	-34.9	-78.4	-83.2	-77.7	-73.0	-71.2	-72.6
20	20 Portugal	15.6	17.1	18.4		9.7	8.1	-55.9	-10.7	-82.3	-85.4	-83.3	-78.7	-65.9	-51.8
21	22 Greece	14.6	16.1	18.2		10.0	13.0	-79.7	-20.5	-97.0	-97.5	-97.2	-96.8	-84.4	-66.5
22	19 Singapore	17.6	17.3	17.9		0.3	-0.7	-60.8	-35.2	-86.5					
23	21 Malaysia	16.2	16.6	17.7		0.3	3.7	-69.4	-39.9	-99.8					
24	25 Netherlands	14.3	15.1	16.5		5.5	9.7	-48.3	-15.6	-74.3					
25	24 Switzerland	15.2	15.2	16.0		3.7	1.4	-49.3	-15.3	-80.4					
26	26 Indonesia	11.6	13.9	15.1	\$	25.0	3.0	-61.1	-28.3	-97.6					
27	29 Saudi Arabia	10.7	11.7	14.6		14.4	19.2	-56.7	-15.4	-98.2					
28	27 Sweden	12.5	12.6	13.6		7.4	11.3	-45.6	-9.8	-72.7					
29	30 Taiwan (pr. of China)	10.9	11.6	12.9	\$	11.3	5.2	-79.7	-59.8	-97.6					
30	28 Poland	11.2	11.7	12.2		5.9	5.0	-39.2	-10.1	-63.0					
31	31 Egypt	6.9	9.8	11.6	\$	49.4	12.2	-54.9	-11.4	-90.4					
32	35 Vietnam	7.9	8.5	10.6	\$	13.4	17.4	-56.8	-18.6	-100.0					
33	33 Croatia	9.1	9.4	10.5	€	6.0	10.9	-73.0	-20.3	-84.0					
34	32 Russian Federation	7.9	9.8	9.8	\$	29.6	-5.4	-56.2	-9.2	-87.2					
35	34 New Zealand	9.4	9.2	9.5		5.3	3.2	-21.8	-3.2	-50.3					
36	40 Philippines	6.2	7.0	8.8		17.9	19.0	-63.3	-35.0	-96.0	-96.0	-95.9	-96.0		
37	38 Belgium	7.4	7.5	7.9		1.5	5.2	-19.6	0.5	-37.7	-64.6	-44.3	-1.7		
38	36 Denmark	7.5	7.7	7.9		2.4	2.7	-60.2	-18.3	-85.7					
39	39 Lebanon	6.7	7.1	7.7	\$	10.4	2.3	-42.4	-42.4						
40	37 South Africa	7.8	7.6	7.5	sa	0.7	2.3	-50.9	-9.7	-91.9					
41	41 Morocco	6.6	6.6	7.3		1.3	7.7	-55.3	2.3	-67.5	-51.4	-70.8	-84.5	-90.1	-96.7
42	44 Israel	6.0	6.1	6.8	\$	5.7	5.2	-58.2	-17.6	-85.7	-88.3	-85.6	-83.2	-77.6	
43	42 Dominican Rep.	6.4	6.4	6.7	\$	5.2	-1.2	-59.9	-26.1	-98.6					
44	45 Hungary	5.5	5.9	6.5		10.4	13.5	-42.7	-7.5	-68.7					
45	43 Czech Republic	6.1	6.3	6.5		-0.2	3.6	-36.4	-9.7	-61.7					
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	\$	1.9	1.2	-46.4	-15.2	-68.8	-76.0	-72.9	-55.3	-76.5	-68.7
48	52 Jordan	3.7	4.4	5.2		24.7	10.2	-70.0	-10.7	-100.0					
49	50 Colombia	4.4	4.7	5.0		12.9	1.7	-51.5	-16.6	-96.0					
50	48 Qatar	5.3	4.7	4.9	\$	-6.8	-2.2	-36.5	-13.8	-60.5					

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

International Tourism Expenditure (USD billion)

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

Rank		(USD billion)			Change (%)		2020*								
		'19	'18	2019*	18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
	World	1,348	1,460	1,482											
1	1 China	257.9	277.3	254.6		5.1	-43.0	-27.3	-59.5						
2	2 United States	134.9	144.5	152.3	sa	7.1	-66.6	-24.8	-92.6	-91.8	-92.7	-93.3	-89.3	-86.8	
3	3 Germany	89.1	95.6	93.2		2.7	-50.5	-14.6	-78.5	-81.0	-84.2	-72.9	-50.8	-46.5	
4	4 United Kingdom	66.4	70.9	71.9		2.9	-58.7	-16.9	-89.3						
5	5 France	44.0	48.9	51.7		6.3	-45.0	-13.7	-69.2	-79.4	-73.4	-53.7	-43.7	-46.5	
6	9 Russian Federation	31.1	34.3	36.2	\$	10.3	-59.2	-15.4	-89.3						
7	6 Australia	34.4	37.0	36.0		10.3	-70.6	-19.5	-99.1	-99.1	-99.1	-99.0	-98.9	-98.8	
8	8 Canada	34.7	34.4	35.3		-1.0	-50.9	-12.1	-93.0						
9	7 Korea (ROK)	31.7	35.1	32.3	\$	10.9	-55.2	-28.4	-73.0	-72.2	-78.1	-68.5	-69.7	-65.4	
10	10 Italy	27.7	30.1	30.3		3.8	-53.8	-28.8	-77.9	-84.1	-79.4	-71.5	-55.4	-47.6	
11	11 Spain	22.2	26.4	27.9		14.2	-61.9	-13.4	-97.5	-100.0	-100.0	-94.0	-74.4		
12	12 Hong Kong (China)	25.4	26.4	26.9		4.7	-72.3	-49.0	-93.2						
13	13 Singapore	25.1	26.2	26.6		2.1	-60.0	-23.8	-93.9						
14	14 India	18.4	21.3	22.9		21.7	-11.5	-15.5	-8.2						
15	16 Japan	18.2	20.2	21.3		9.4	-68.3	-35.5	-87.9	-88.8	-87.4	-87.5	-88.2	-89.7	
16	15 Netherlands	20.0	20.9	20.6		-0.1	-60.4	-18.5	-90.5						
17	17 Taiwan (pr. of China)	18.0	19.4	20.5	\$	7.8	-75.7	-54.3	-96.2						
18	18 Switzerland	19.1	19.1	18.8		-0.7	-48.9	-10.9	-76.2						
19	19 Belgium	15.5	18.5	18.7		13.9	-30.8	-10.8	-47.0	-76.9	-57.9	-4.6			
20	22 Utd Arab Emirates	17.6	18.0	18.4		2.0									
21	20 Brazil	19.0	18.3	17.6	\$	-3.9	-65.8	-32.1	-85.7	-86.4	-86.4	-84.3	-85.9	-79.4	
22	21 Sweden	17.0	18.1	17.4		8.3	-49.6	-12.8	-80.6						
23	23 Norway	16.2	17.3	17.2		5.3	-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	-37.7	-14.4	-62.0						
26	27 Thailand	10.5	12.1	14.2		9.4	-65.8	-34.0	-95.1						
27	35 Nigeria	5.8	9.6	13.5	\$	65.1	-46.1	-2.3	-96.3						
28	26 Malaysia	10.8	12.1	12.4		5.3	-47.1	-18.3	-75.4						
29	28 Philippines	11.8	11.9	12.0	\$	0.1	-45.5	-21.4	-74.1	-77.5	-74.5	-70.1			
30	29 Austria	10.7	11.8	11.6		6.0	-60.5	-16.8	-89.7						
31	34 Indonesia	8.3	10.3	11.3	\$	24.4	-68.3	-38.9	-96.5						
32	30 Iran	11.3	..	..	\$	..	..				
33	40 Iraq	8.1	7.9	10.9	\$	-2.9	39.1	10.1	10.1						
34	33 Denmark	9.8	10.5	10.4		2.4	-53.2	-15.9	-81.5						
35	31 Mexico	10.8	11.2	9.9	\$	3.6	-60.5	-17.4	-87.8	-89.3	-88.0	-85.9	-82.4	-78.4	
36	37 Qatar	9.6	9.3	9.5		-3.8	-30.5	-11.7	-49.3						
37	36 Poland	8.7	9.5	9.2		4.9	-41.0	-9.3	-68.0						
38	38 Ukraine	7.1	7.9	8.5	\$	10.9	-51.4	-12.7	-75.7	-74.3	-76.5	-76.1	-63.4	-59.4	
39	41 Ireland	6.6	7.6	8.2		10.1	-60.9	-15.6	-96.4						
40	39 Israel	7.1	7.9	8.2	\$	11.6	-18.6	-18.6							
41	32 Argentina	11.4	10.7	7.9	\$	-6.2	-26.4	-55.0	-30.0	-95.3					
42	42 Lebanon	5.6	6.3	6.3	\$	12.0	-24.8	-24.8							
43	45 Vietnam	5.0	5.9	6.2	\$	17.2	-25.5	-2.9	-47.6						
44	47 Romania	4.4	5.3	6.0	€	17.3	-47.0	0.6	-79.3	-90.7	-87.4	-61.3	-59.1	-57.6	
45	46 Portugal	4.6	5.4	5.9		13.2	-42.9	-9.1	-64.4	-74.2	-61.6	-57.4	-41.8	-40.7	
46	44 Czech Republic	5.4	6.0	5.9		1.9	-30.5	-5.0	-55.1						
47	43 Finland	5.6	6.1	5.7		4.2	-54.6	-9.3	-92.8						
48	48 Colombia	4.5	4.8	5.0	\$	7.8	-55.2	-12.8	-96.3						
49	49 New Zealand	4.5	4.6	4.4		6.3	-46.9	-7.1	-82.8						
50	50 Turkey	4.8	4.6	4.1	\$	-4.7	-67.5	-28.3	-93.8	-100.0	-100.0	-84.3	-81.7	-83.3	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, October 2020)

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

* Provisional data

International Tourism Expenditure (EUR billion)

Rank	(EUR billion)			Local currencies, current prices (% change over same period of previous year)												
	'19	'18	2019*	Change (%)		2020*										
				18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.		
World		1,193	1,237	1,323												
1	1	China	228.3	234.8	227.4		5.1	-4.2	-43.0	-27.3	-59.5					
2	2	United States	119.4	122.3	136.0	sa	7.1	5.4	-66.6	-24.8	-92.6	-91.8	-92.7	-93.3	-89.3	-86.8
3	3	Germany	78.8	80.9	83.3		2.7	2.9	-50.5	-14.6	-78.5	-81.0	-84.2	-72.9	-50.8	-46.5
4	4	United Kingdom	58.8	60.0	64.2		2.9	6.0	-58.7	-16.9	-89.3					
5	5	France	38.9	41.4	46.1		6.3	11.5	-45.0	-13.7	-69.2	-79.4	-73.4	-53.7	-43.7	-46.5
6	9	Russian Federation	27.5	29.0	32.3		10.3	5.5	-59.2	-15.4	-89.3					
7	6	Australia	30.5	31.3	32.1		10.3	4.6	-70.6	-19.5	-99.1	-99.1	-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	-55.2	-28.4	-73.0	-72.2	-78.1	-68.5	-69.7	-65.4
10	10	Italy	24.6	25.5	27.1		3.8	6.3	-53.8	-28.8	-77.9	-84.1	-79.4	-71.5	-55.4	-47.6
11	11	Spain	19.6	22.4	24.9		14.2	11.3	-61.9	-13.4	-97.5	-100.0	-100.0	-94.0	-74.4	
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	-11.5	-15.5	-8.2					
15	16	Japan	16.1	17.1	19.0		9.4	3.8	-68.3	-35.5	-87.9	-88.8	-87.4	-87.5	-88.2	-89.7
16	15	Netherlands	17.7	17.7	18.4		-0.1	4.3	-60.4	-18.5	-90.5					
17	17	Taiwan (pr. of China)	15.9	16.5	18.3		7.8	5.5	-75.7	-54.3	-96.2					
18	18	Switzerland	16.9	16.1	16.8		-0.7	-0.1	-48.9	-10.9	-76.2					
19	19	Belgium	13.7	15.7	16.7		13.9	6.8	-30.8	-10.8	-47.0	-76.9	-57.9	-4.6		
20	22	Utd Arab Emirates	15.6	15.2	16.4		2.0	2.1								
21	20	Brazil	16.8	15.5	15.7	\$	-3.9	-3.7	-65.8	-32.1	-85.7	-86.4	-86.4	-84.3	-85.9	-79.4
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	-37.7	-14.4	-62.0					
26	27	Thailand	9.3	10.2	12.7	\$	9.4	13.4	-65.8	-34.0	-95.1					
27	35	Nigeria	5.1	8.1	12.1		65.1	41.2	-46.1	-2.3	-96.3					
28	26	Malaysia	9.6	10.3	11.1	\$	5.3	4.8	-47.1	-18.3	-75.4					
29	28	Philippines	10.5	10.0	10.8	\$	0.1	1.5	-45.5	-21.4	-74.1	-77.5	-74.5	-70.1		
30	29	Austria	9.5	10.0	10.4		6.0	3.4	-60.5	-16.8	-89.7					
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	10.1	10.1						
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	-60.5	-17.4	-87.8	-89.3	-88.0	-85.9	-82.4	-78.4
36	37	Qatar	8.5	7.9	8.5		-3.8	2.3	-30.5	-11.7	-49.3					
37	36	Poland	7.7	8.0	8.2	\$	4.9	3.3	-41.0	-9.3	-68.0					
38	38	Ukraine	6.3	6.7	7.6		10.9	7.8	-51.4	-12.7	-75.7	-74.3	-76.5	-76.1	-63.4	-59.4
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	-55.0	-30.0	-95.3					
42	42	Lebanon	4.9	5.3	5.7	\$	12.0	1.3	-24.8	-24.8						
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	5.4	€	17.3	18.6	-47.0	0.6	-79.3	-90.7	-87.4	-61.3	-59.1	-57.6
45	46	Portugal	4.1	4.6	5.3		13.2	15.6	-42.9	-9.1	-64.4	-74.2	-61.6	-57.4	-41.8	-40.7
46	44	Czech Republic	4.8	5.1	5.3		1.9	4.2	-30.5	-5.0	-55.1					
47	43	Finland	4.9	5.2	5.1	\$	4.2	-1.5	-54.6	-9.3	-92.8					
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	-46.9	-7.1	-82.8					
50	50	Turkey	4.3	3.9	3.7		-4.7	-10.6	-67.5	-28.3	-93.8	-100.0	-100.0	-84.3	-81.7	-83.3

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

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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.	Aug.	Sep.	
Asia and the Pacific	391,965	436,506	443,237															
North-East Asia	168,475	193,339	187,553															
China	38,559	40,386	35,832	2.5	-7.3	-49.5	-40.9	-57.0										
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	-71.8	-38.2	-90.3	16.8	-47.2	-82.5	-90.6	-90.1	-90.2	-90.3	-88.6		
Korea (DPRK)	..	..	..	..	..								
Korea (ROK)	13,368	18,567	21,628	\$ 38.9	16.5	-60.8	-34.9	-78.4	2.0	-26.0	-66.9	-83.2	-77.7	-73.0	-71.2	-72.6		
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	-93.7	-58.2	-98.1	-5.2	-54.1	-95.5	-97.4	-98.4	-98.2	-99.3	-98.9		
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	-63.2	-33.2	-97.1										
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	-42.0	-42.0											
Philippines	6,988	8,240	9,806	\$ 17.9	19.0	-63.3	-35.0	-96.0	10.7	-38.9	-77.3	-96.0	-95.9	-96.0				
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	-63.5	-42.9	-92.3										
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	-36.4	-19.1	-44.9	-5.3	-19.0	-31.5	-46.5	-45.5	-42.6	-51.2	-55.6		
Cook Islands	229	233	..	4.5	..													
Fiji	940	972	963	4.4	2.6	-65.3	-17.3	-98.6										
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	-21.8	-3.2	-50.3										
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	-81.7	-31.9	-100.0	-17.2	-12.6	-61.8	-100.0	-100.0	-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	46,250															
Afghanistan	2	28	72	\$ ..	..	-3.4	-21.2	10.7										
Bangladesh	341	353	388	7.5	11.1	-34.6	-8.7	-64.4										
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	9.6	10.8	-8.8	-7.1	-10.6										
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	-60.0	-31.5	-100.0	-6.5	-17.7	-70.8	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0		

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, October 2020)

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

* Provisional data

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	H1	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	
Africa	63,349	68,668	71,873	8.4	4.7		-69.1	-13.5	-98.9	-57.0	-98.6	-99.4	-98.9	-96.1	-93.7		
North Africa	21,665	24,081	25,622	11.1	6.4		-73.6	-17.5	-98.2	-62.4	-97.2	-99.4	-98.3	-92.9	-88.7		
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	-75.1	-17.1	-99.1	-65.1	-99.7	-99.3	-98.4	-83.2	-89.4	-85.4
Subsaharan Africa	41,683	44,587	46,251	7.0	3.7		-66.3	-11.7	-99.4	-54.1	-99.5	-99.4	-99.4	-99.4	-97.9		
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	-63.8	-6.8	-94.3	-53.1	-96.7	-94.2	-92.0	-92.5	-92.1	
Ethiopia	TF	933	849	..	-9.0	..	TF										
Gabon	TF	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
Gambia	TF	522	552	..	5.7	..	TF										
Ghana	TF	982	1,029	1,088	4.8	5.7	TF	-55.4	-10.6	-98.1	-55.4						
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)	-69.8	-19.4	-99.5	-58.1	-100.0	-98.8	-99.6	-99.6	-91.4	
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	-68.6	-13.5	-100.0	-53.1	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.7	-99.6	
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	-66.1	-12.4	-99.7	-52.4	-99.9	-99.7	-99.5	-98.4	-93.8	-93.7
Sierra Leone	TF	51	57	..	11.8	..	TF										
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
South Africa	TF	10,285	10,472	10,229	1.8	-2.3	TF	-64.2	-10.2	-100.0	-52.3	-100.0	-100.0	-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, October 2020)

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

* Provisional data

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.	Aug.	Sep.
Africa	36,509	38,869	38,489														
<i>North Africa</i>	<i>9,916</i>	<i>10,735</i>	<i>11,511</i>														
Algeria	141	169	165	\$	20.3	-2.4											
Morocco	7,442	7,782	8,179		1.3	7.7	-55.3	2.3	-67.5	11.3	11.8	-14.3	-51.4	-70.8	-84.5	-90.1	-96.7
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								
<i>Subsaharan Africa</i>	<i>26,593</i>	<i>28,134</i>	<i>26,978</i>														
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	..	-45.3	-11.0	-90.8								
Centr. African Rep.	..	..	..		..	..					
Chad	..	..	..		..	..					
Comoros	60	76	..		21.2	..											
Congo	..	..	..		..	..					
Côte d'Ivoire	397	443	..		6.7	..											
Dem. Rep. Congo	6.0	60.5	99.7	\$	..	..	27.7	27.7									
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	11	\$	-81.1	163.0											
Mauritius	1,748	1,887	1,779		6.3	-1.5	-59.0	-14.4	-86.7	-3.0	-4.7	-37.5	-85.2	-84.8	-90.8	-91.6	-95.9
Mozambique	151	242	252	\$	60.7	4.3	-52.2	-26.0	-88.3								
Namibia	341	383	350		11.6	-0.3	-33.5	-1.5	-69.7								
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	\$	15.7	5.5	-45.6	6.3	-97.3								
Sierra Leone	39	39	..	\$	0.0	..											
Somalia	..	..	..		..	..					
South Africa	8,824	8,944	8,384	sa	0.7	2.3	-50.9	-9.7	-91.9								
Tanzania	2,250	2,449	2,605	\$	8.8	6.3	-43.6	-0.9	-92.5	22.8	11.6	-38.6	-92.5	-93.1	-92.2		
Togo	138	153	..		6.1	..											
Uganda	941	1,506	1,463	\$	60.1	-2.8	-57.5	-15.0	-100.0								
Zambia	653	742	819	\$	13.7	10.4	-35.5	5.1	-76.0								
Zimbabwe	149	..	..	\$	..	..							

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, October 2020)

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

* Provisional data

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	H1	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	
Middle East	57,620	60,116	65,102	4.3	8.3	-68.7	-20.2	-98.9	-58.9	-98.8	-99.1	-98.6	-96.1	-93.6		
Bahrain	THS/TCE	4,373	4,366	3,849	-0.2	-11.8	VF	-78.1	-40.5	-98.2	-68.0					
Egypt	VF	8,292	11,346	13,026	36.8	14.8	VF	-69.5	-19.6	-99.8	-62.3	-100.0	-99.8	-99.6	-92.8	-81.8
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			-99.7	-98.1			
Libya	TF	..	..	..	..	..	TF									
Oman	TF	2,316	2,301	..	-0.6	..	VF	-64.7	-11.8	-99.5	-51.4	-99.6	-99.4	-99.4	-99.0	-98.8
Palestine	THS	503	606	688	20.5	13.5	THS									
Qatar	TF	2,256	1,819	2,137	-19.4	17.4	TF	-58.9	-7.1	-99.5	-47.9	-99.7	-99.8	-99.0	-98.3	-98.3
Saudi Arabia	TF	16,109	15,334	17,526	-4.8	14.3	TF	-65.2	-28.1	-98.2	-62.8	-98.3	-99.1	-96.1	-95.2	
Syria	TF	..	..	..	..	..	VF	-74.2	-21.8	-98.1	-63.2	-98.9	-98.6	-96.8	-97.1	-97.7
Utd Arab Emirates (1)	THS	15,790	15,920	16,730	0.8	5.1	THS	4.1								
Yemen	TF	..	..	..	..	..	TF									

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO, October 2020)

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

* Provisional data

(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)		2020*													
	2017	2018	2019*	18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	
	Middle East	68,534	74,512	81,470														
Bahrain	4,245	3,689	3,681	\$	-13.1	-0.2												
Egypt	7,775	11,615	13,030	\$	49.4	12.2	-54.9	-11.4	-90.4									
Iraq	2,959	1,986	3,593	\$	-32.9	80.9	1.4	1.4										
Jordan	4,209	5,248	5,786		24.7	10.2	-70.0	-10.7	-100.0	11.4	16.4	-56.5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-91.3	-96.3	
Kuwait	313	456	700		45.1	54.1												
Lebanon	7,610	8,400	8,593	\$	10.4	2.3	-42.4	-42.4		-30.6	-26.4	-66.8						
Libya	..	..	..		..	..						
Oman	1,747	1,758	1,811		0.6	3.0												
Palestine	225	245	..	\$	8.9	..												
Qatar	5,971	5,565	5,442		-6.8	-2.2	-36.5	-13.8	-60.5									
Saudi Arabia	12,056	13,790	16,382		14.4	19.2	-56.7	-15.4	-98.2									
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, October 2020)

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

* Provisional data

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, October 2020)

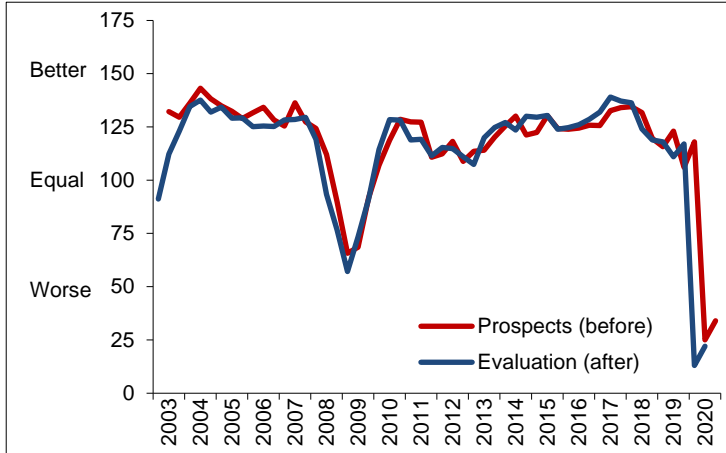
International tourism in the Balance of Payments (BOP) by region								
	USD billion					Share (%)		
	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019*	2010	2018	2019*
World								
Total exports of goods and services	19,272	21,558	23,261	25,495	25,033	100	100	100
Goods	15,306	16,556	17,738	19,468	18,889	79.4	76.4	75.5
Services	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	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
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, October 2020)

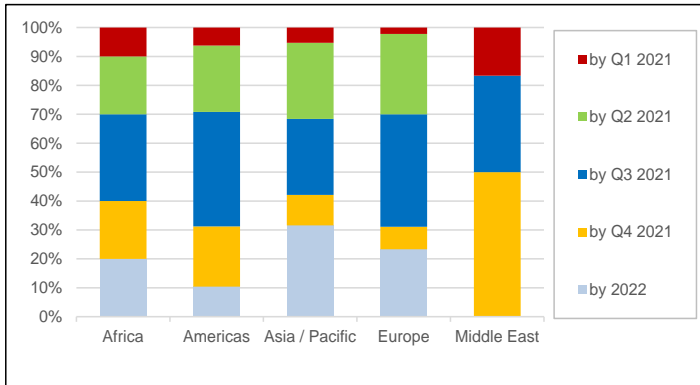
Evaluation of UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

UNWTO Confidence Index: World

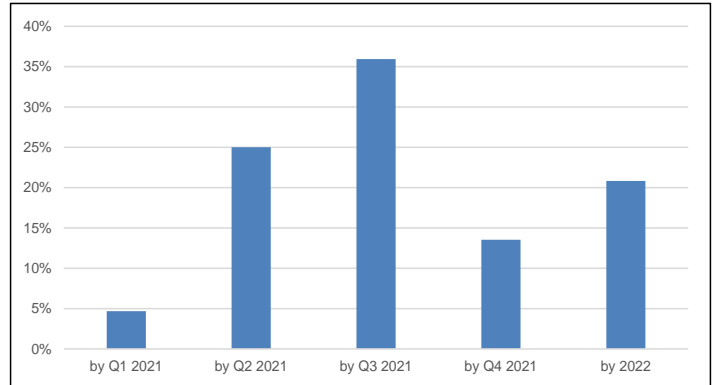


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

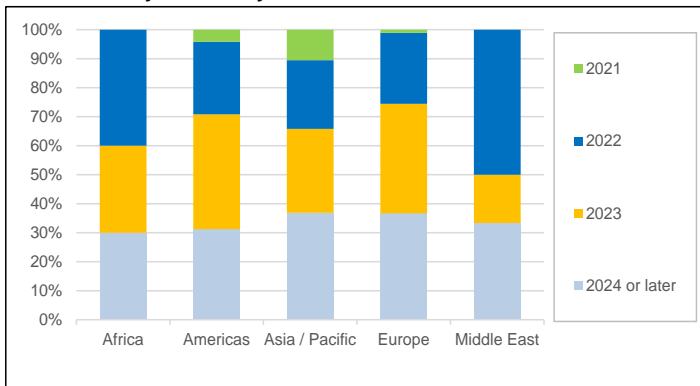
When do you expect a rebound in international tourism in your country?



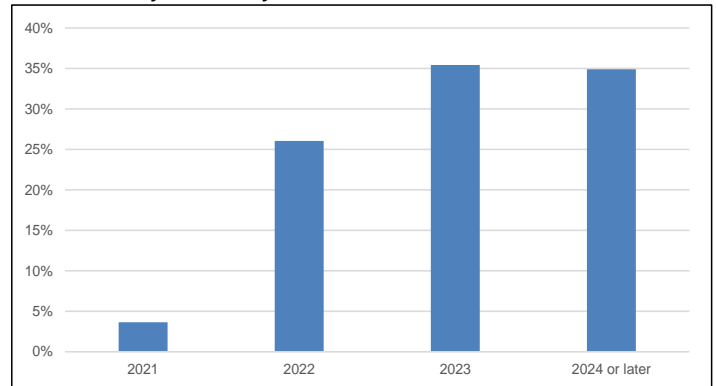
When do you expect a rebound in international tourism in your country?



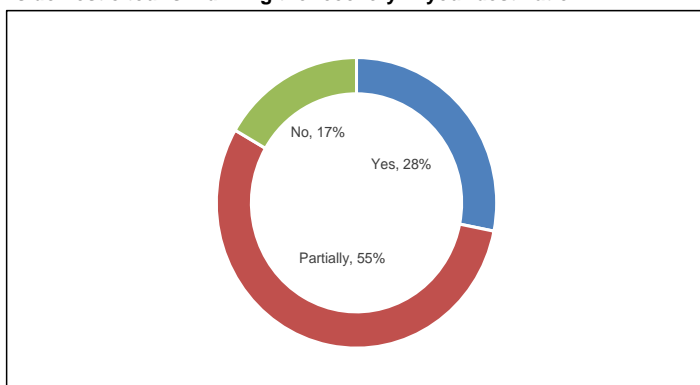
When do you expect international tourism to return to pre-pandemic 2019 levels in your country?



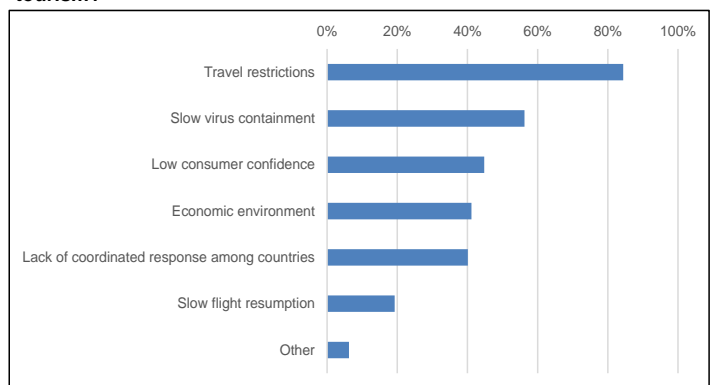
When do you expect international tourism to return to pre-pandemic 2019 levels in your country?



Is domestic tourism driving the recovery in your destination?



What are the main factors weighing on the recovery of international tourism?



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.



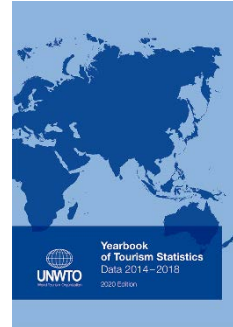
Consult the tourism dashboard at: www.unwto.org/unwto-tourism-dashboard



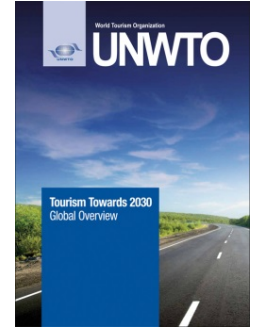
UNWTO World Tourism Barometer



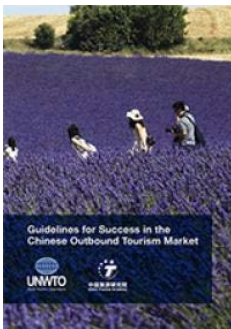
International Tourism Highlights, 2019 Edition



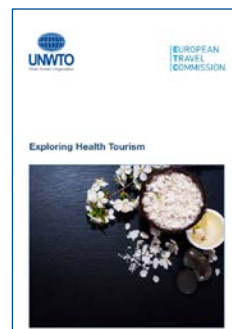
Yearbook of Tourism Statistics and Compendium of Tourism Statistics



Tourism Towards 2030 Global Overview



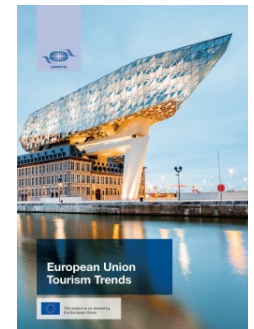
Guidelines for Success in the Chinese Outbound Tourism Market (2019)



Exploring Health Tourism (2018)



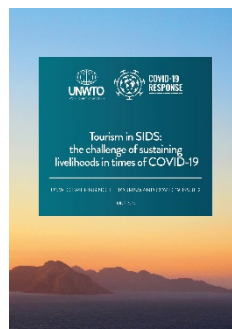
The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Outbound Travel Market (2018)



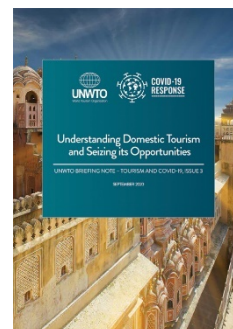
European Union Tourism Trends (2018)



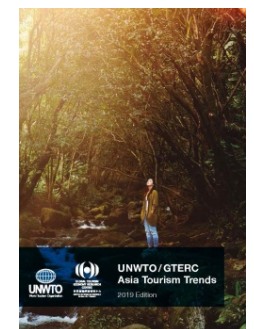
How are countries supporting tourism recovery? Tourism and Covid-19 (2020)



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



Understanding domestic tourism and seizing its opportunities (2020)



UNWTO/GTERC Asia Tourism Trends, 2019 Edition

www.unwto.org/publications