

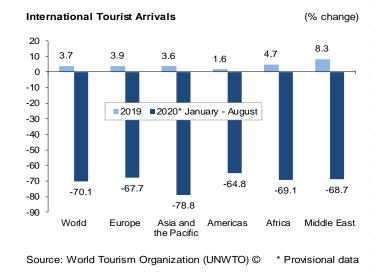
World Tourism Barometer

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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 eightmonth 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.



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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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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

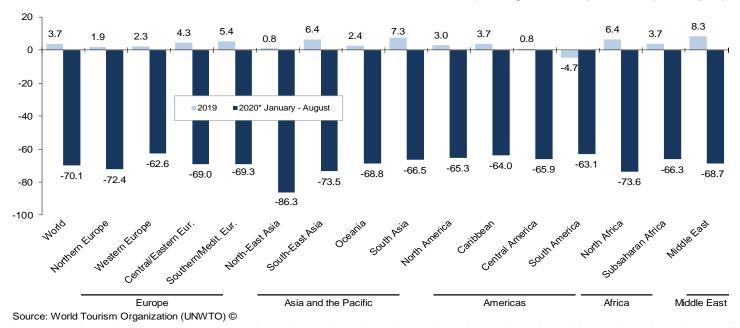
International tourist arrivals down 70% in January-August 2020

- 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 eightmonth 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 shortlived, due to a spike in contagions. Many destinations have since reintroduced travel and advisories which is slowing down the already weak pace of recovery.

(% change over same period of the previous year)



International Tourist Arrivals

3 UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

- 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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, October 2020)

International Tourist A	Arrivals by (S	ub)regio	n												
							Monthly/	quarterl	y data	series					
				Share	Change	9	% change	e over s	ame p	eriod o	f the pre	evious y	ear		
	(million)			(%)		(%)	2020*								
	2017	2018	2019*	2019*	18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	H1	Apr.	Мау	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 economies1	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
By UNWTO regions:															
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) ©

* 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.

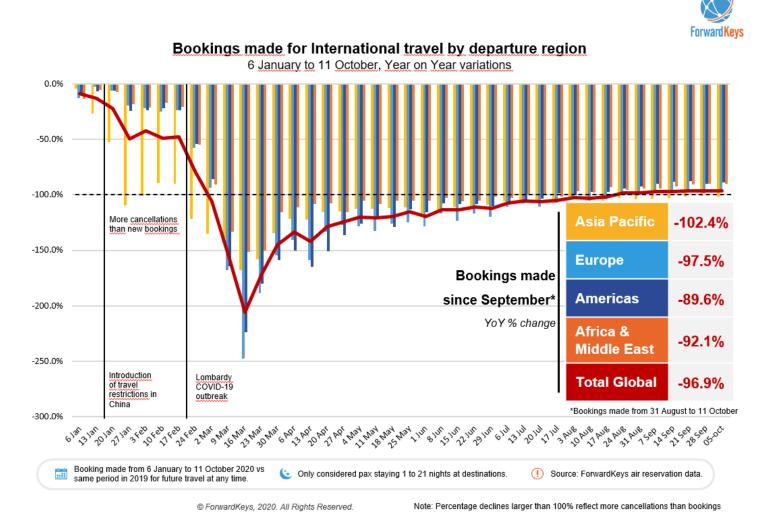
See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

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 rebound. market's 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-onyear 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.



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

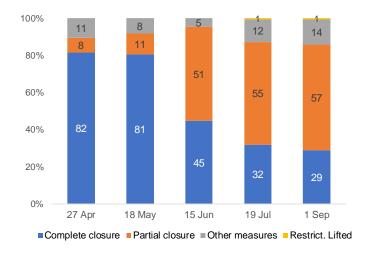
well-coordinated approach to the adoption of restrictions on freedom of movement is necessary to prevent the spread of the virus. In this regard, on 13 October 'EU ministers reached an agreement that will provide more clarity and predictability on measures that restrict free movement due to the coronavirus pandemic' (https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_20_18 71).

• 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)*

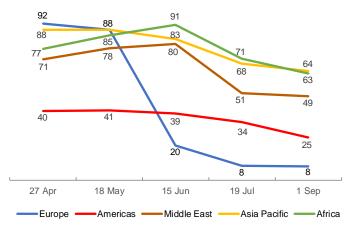
*Shares are calculated in terms of international arrivals, as of 2019 Source: UNWTO E.g. destinations with complete closure on 27 April represent 82% of world arrivals.

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

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 81% international arrivals dropped 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%.

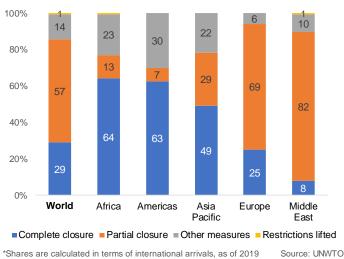
Share of destinations with complete closure of borders, by region, 2020 (% of region's arrivals)*



*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. 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.

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

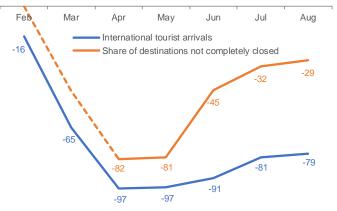


E.g. African destinations with complete closure represent 64% of region's arrivals.

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

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.

(Data collected October 2020)

Forward-looking Scenarios for 2020

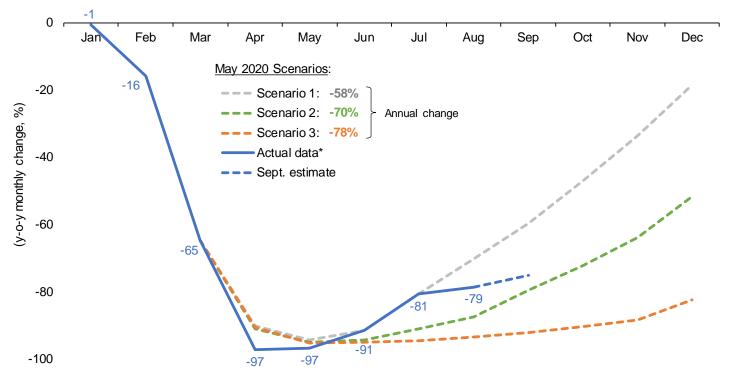
Three scenarios for international tourism in 2020 were presented in the May 2020 UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, which described alternative recovery paths after the global lockdown, based on possible lifting of travel restrictions in July, September and December 2020. They assumed no significant or long-lasting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



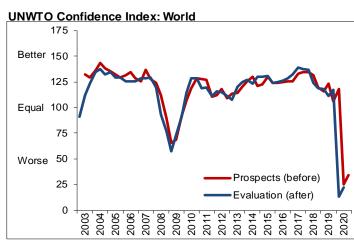
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

* 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.

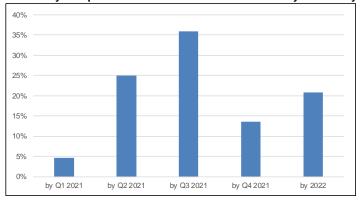


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

 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

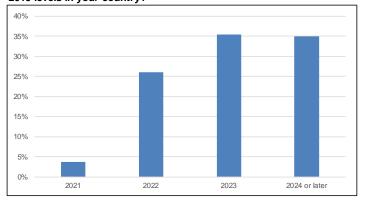
- A majority of experts sees a rebound in international tourism in 2021, in particular by the third quarter 2021, while around 20% expects it to occur only in 2022.
- Most experts do not see a return to pre-pandemic 2019 levels happening before 2023. By regions, the largest share of experts pointing 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?

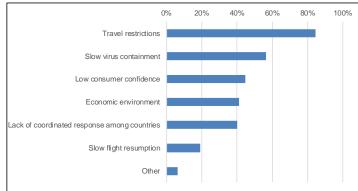
 Experts consider travel restrictions as the main barrier weighing on the recovery of international tourism, along with slow virus containment and low consumer confidence. The lack of coordinated response among countries to ensure harmonized protocols and coordinated restrictions, as well as the deteriorating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

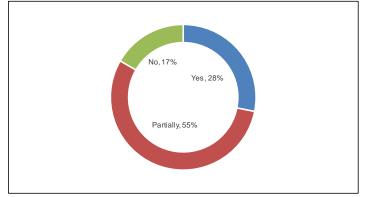


Domestic tourism is driving the recovery of several destinations but in most cases only partially, as it is not compensating for the drop in international demand. Among regions, respondents from Asia and the Pacific were the most positive regarding the contribution of domestic tourism to the recovery 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?







 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.

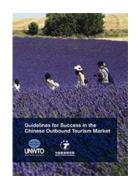


Publications

UNWTO Barom	
Drewth in International Tourist antivals continues to subject the economy international touriet antives (oversignt valance) voldeness grew 4% in 2010 to reach 1.5 billion, leased on date reported by destinations around the volde	
2010 was another year of allong provid, although allower compared to the ecceptional relies of 2017 (*7%) and 2018 (+5%). Densent was slower mainly in achienced economies and periodiarly in Europe.	
 Uncertainty surrounding literal, geopolitical and trade literatures, and the global economic simultance weighted on growth. 2019 were allow the year of major shifts in the senter with the collegies of Thomas Cook and of several low-cost altimes in Europe. 	1997 Continue tana Mart
All regime enjoyed an increase in erivals. The Middle East (+2%) led gravity, blowed by Asia and the Pacific (+2%) increasional environs in Europe and Africa (both +4%) increased in line with the mold average, while the Anadose and gravity d'25.	
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Eased on current trends, economic prospects and the UANYTO Confidence index. UANYTO forcests a gravity of 25 to 45 in phematicnal based entraits workships in 2005.	International Journal annuals 2018 3 Regurant respect Top location exercemplements, January-Monarcher 2018 91 Outlook for 2010 1999/FOC Confidence Index 1999/FOC Confidence Index

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UNWTO World Tourism Barometer



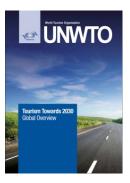
Guidelines for Success in the Chinese Outbound Tourism Market (2019)



International Tourism Highlights, 2019 Edition



Yearbook of Tourism Statistics and Compendium of Tourism Statistics



Tourism Towards 2030



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)

www.unwto.org/publications



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



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, MarchT1: From January to AprilQ2: April, May, JuneT2: From May to AugustQ3: July, August, SeptemberT3: From Sept. to DecemberQ4: October, November, December

H1: from January to JuneH2: from July to December

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

Series of International Tourist Arrivals

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

VF: International visitor arrivals at frontiers (tourists and sameday visitors);

THS: International tourist arrivals at hotels and similar establishments;

TCE: International tourist arrivals at collective tourism establishments;

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

NCE: Nights of international tourists in collective tourism establishments.

Series of International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure
All percentages are calculated from non-seasonally adjusted series in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated:
\$: in US dollars; € in euros; sa: seasonally-adjusted series.

For more on concepts, definitions and computation of data, please see the Methodological Notes on page A-22.



The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the United Nations specialized agency mandated with the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.

UNWTO's membership includes 159 countries, 6 Associate Members, two Permanent Observers, and over 500 Affiliate Members representing the private sector, educational institutions, tourism associations and local tourism authorities.

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About the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer

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

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

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

This report was prepared by the **UNWTO Tourism Market Intelligence and Competitiveness Department**, under the supervision of Sandra Carvão, Chief of the Department. Contributors include (in alphabetical order): Fernando Alonso, Michel Julian, and Javier Ruescas.

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

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

Data collection for this issue was closed mid October 2020.

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, October 2020)

							Monthly/	quarterl	y data :	series					
				Share	Change	•	% change	e over s	ame pe	eriod of	the prev	vious ye	ar		
	(million)			(%)		(%)	2020*								
	2017	2018	2019*	2019*	18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	H1	Apr.	Мау	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 economies1	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
By UNWTO regions:															
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) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

* 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.

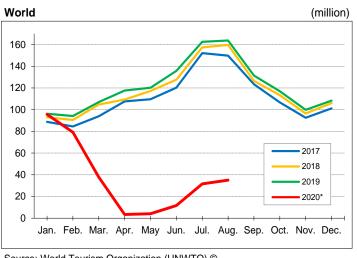
See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

	Internation	al Touris	sm Receipt	ts							Internat	ional To	urist Arr	ivals	
	Change (%	5)		USD		per	EUR		per	Share			Cl	nange	Share
	Local currer	ncies, con	stant prices		(billion)	arrival		(billion)	arrival	(%)		(million)		(%)	(%
	17/16	18/17	19*/18	2018	2019*	2019*	2018	2019*	2019*	2019*	2018	2019*	18/17 ⁻	19*/18	2019
World	5.0	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
By UNWTO regions:															
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

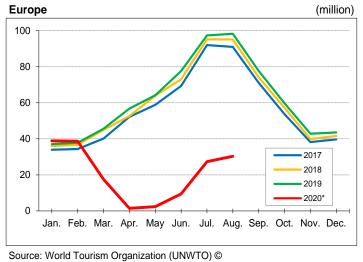
* Provisional data

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

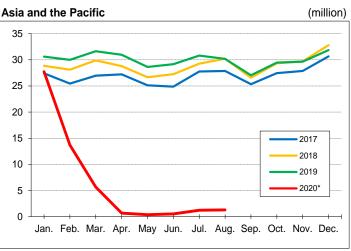
See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used



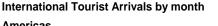
International Tourist Arrivals by month

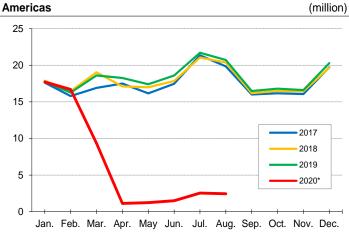


International Tourist Arrivals by month



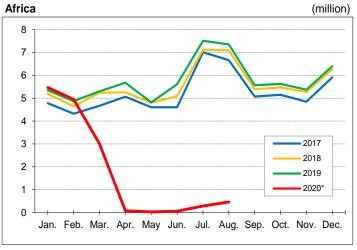
International Tourist Arrivals by month





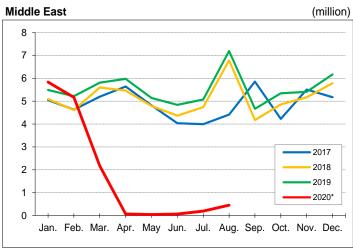
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by month



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals by Country of Destination

Rank	((million)			Chang	e (%)		2020*	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		e period	•				
'19 '18	Series	2017	2018	2019*		. ,	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	H1	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep
World		1333	1408	1460	5.7	3.7		-70.1	-28.5	-94.9	-65.5	-97.1	-96.6	-91.5	-80.5	-78.6	
1 1 France	TF	86.9	89.4		2.9		TCE										
2 2 Spain	TF	81.9	82.8	83.7	1.1	1.1	TF	-73.0	-25.6	-99.1	-71.7	-100.0	-100.0	-97.7	-75.0	-75.9	
3 3 United States	TF	77.2	79.7	79.3	3.3	-0.6	TF	-65.8	-18.3	-95.8	-60.1	-96.4	-95.9	-94.8	-93.1		
4 4 China	TF	60.7	62.9	65.7	3.6	4.5	TF	-84.1	-68.4	-98.1	-84.1	-98.9	-98.1	-97.3			
5 5 Italy	TF	58.3	61.6	64.5	5.7	4.8	TF	-59.3	-34.4	-81.4	-64.1	-90.3	-83.8	-72.4	-43.1		
6 6 Turkey	TF	37.6	45.8	51.2	21.7	11.9	TF	-76.5	-22.2	-97.9	-75.0	-99.3	-99.3	-96.0	-85.8	-70.9	
7 7 Mexico	TF	39.3	41.3	45.0	5.1	9.0	TF	-47.2	-6.7	-75.9	-41.2	-78.5	-74.3	-74.8	-66.6	-62.2	
8 10 Thailand	TF	35.6	38.2	39.8	7.3	4.2	TF	-77.3	-38.0	-100.0	-66.2	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
9 8 Germany	TCE	37.5	38.9	39.6	3.8	1.8	TCE	-63.6	-25.0	-91.5	-64.3	-97.4		-82.9	-61.2		
10 9 United Kingdom	TF	39.5	38.7	39.4	-2.2	1.9	VF	-16.1	-16.1								
11 11 Japan	VF	28.7	31.2	32.2	8.7	3.2	VF	-82.1	-51.1	-99.9	-76.3	-99.9	-99.9	-99.9	-99.9	-99.7	
12 12 Austria	TCE	29.5	30.8	31.9	4.6	3.5	TCE	-44.0	-15.2	-88.9	-47.1	-99.3	-98.0	-76.2	-40.6	-35.5	
13 13 Greece	TF	27.2	30.1	31.3	10.8	4.1	TF	-81.3	-15.2	-95.3	-78.8	-96.2	-97.7	-93.8	-85.4		
14 15 Malaysia	TF	25.9	25.8	26.1	-0.4	1.0	TF	-68.2	-36.8	-99.7	-68.2	-99.7	-99.7	-99.7			
15 17 Portugal	TCE/TF	21.2	22.8	24.6	7.5	7.9	TCE	-65.7	-21.9	-98.2	-72.1	-99.3	-98.9	-96.4	-67.4	-39.9	
16 16 Russian Federation	VF	24.4	24.6	24.4	0.7	-0.5	VF	-14.8	-14.8								
17 14 Hong Kong (China)	TF	27.9	29.3	23.8	4.9	-18.8	TF	-92.9	-83.5	-99.6	-91.2	-99.8	-99.7	-99.3	-99.1	-99.7	
18 18 Canada	TF	20.9	21.1	22.1	1.2	4.8	TF	-79.1	-19.6	-98.3	-72.0	-98.3	-98.5	-98.2	-98.0		
19 19 Poland	TF	18.4	19.6	21.2	6.6	7.8	TF	-16.1	-16.1								
20 20 Netherlands	TCE	17.9	18.8	20.1	4.8	7.2	TCE	-58.9	-23.4	-86.9	-62.6	-98.3	-91.5	-70.8	-42.4		
21 21 Macao (China)	TF	17.3	18.5	18.6	7.2	0.8	TF	-87.3	-67.9	-99.5	-83.7	-99.6	-99.4	-99.4	-98.6	-95.8	
22 26 Vietnam	VF	12.9	15.5	18.0	19.9	16.2	VF	-70.6	-18.1	-98.6	-55.8	-98.2	-98.3	-99.3	-98.9	-98.9	-99.
23 22 India	TF	15.5	17.4	17.9	12.1	2.8	TF	-53.5	-22.6	-100.0	-53.5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0			
25 27 Korea (ROK)	VF	13.3	15.3	17.5	15.1	14.0	VF	-80.2	-46.9	-97.9	-74.7	-98.2	-97.9	-97.5	-95.8	-95.7	
26 24 Croatia	TCE	15.6	16.6	17.4	6.7	4.3	TCE	-63.8	-41.6	-86.4	-81.5	-99.9	-97.7	-76.0	-51.2	-52.9	
27 23 Hungary	TF	15.8	17.2	16.9	8.7	-1.3	TF	-15.1	-15.1								
28 25 Utd Arab Emirates(2)	THS	15.8	15.9	16.7	0.8	5.1	THS(2)	4.1									
29 32 Indonesia	VF/TF	12.9	13.4	15.5	3.5	15.4	VF	-68.2	-30.6	-87.9	-60.0	-87.5	-86.9	-89.0	-89.2	-89.2	
30 29 Singapore	TF	13.9	14.7	15.1	5.5	3.0	VF	-79.2	-43.3	-99.9	-71.4	-100.0	-99.9	-99.9	-99.6	-99.5	
31 30 Czech Republic	TF	13.7	14.3		4.5		TCE	-67.5	-26.1	-95.7	-67.5	-99.8	-99.3	-88.5			
32 31 Ukraine	TF	14.4	14.2		-1.5		TF										
24 28 Saudi Arabia	TF	16.1	15.3	17.5	-4.8	14.3	TF	-65.2	-28.1	-98.2	-62.8	-98.3	-99.1	-96.1	-95.2		
33 33 Denmark	TF	12.4	12.7	13.3	2.6	4.2	TCE(1)	-69.2	-22.5	-92.8	-69.2	-97.0	-95.9	-87.5			
34 36 Egypt	VF	8.3	11.3	13.0	36.8	14.8	VF	-69.5	-19.6	-99.8	-62.3	-100.0	-99.8	-99.6	-92.8	-81.8	
35 34 Morocco	TF	11.3	12.3	12.9	8.3	5.2	TF										
36 37 Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	10.7	11.1	11.9	3.0	7.2	VF	-83.8	-57.0	-99.6	-78.9	-99.8	-99.7	-99.2	-98.8	-98.2	
37 35 Switzerland	TF	11.1	11.7	11.8	5.2	0.9	THS	-67.3	-26.4	-94.2	-66.4	-98.6	-96.8	-89.1	-73.0	-64.6	
38 38 Ireland	TF	10.3	10.9		5.7		TF*	2.2									
39 39 South Africa	TF	10.3	10.5	10.2	1.8	-2.3	TF	-64.2	-10.2	-100.0	-52.3	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	
40 41 Australia	VF	8.8	9.2	9.5	4.9	2.4	VF	-70.5	-28.5	-99.5	-60.3	-99.7	-99.5	-99.2	-99.6	-99.6	
41 43 Tunisia	TF	7.1	8.3	9.4	17.7	13.6	TF	-75.1	-17.1		-65.1	-99.7		-98.4		-89.4	-85.4
42 42 Belgium	TCE	8.4	9.1	9.3	9.1	2.5	TCE	-61.0	-22.5			-99.4					
43 40 Bulgaria	TF	8.9	9.3	9.3	4.4	0.4	VF	-62.5	-10.5	-81.9	-58.2	-88.9		-75.2	-66.1	-67.9	
44 46 Philippines	TF	6.6	7.2	8.3	8.3	15.2	TF	-72.8		-82.9	-68.1		-100.0				
45 44 Sweden	TCE	7.1	7.4		5.5		TCE	-66.1		-88.5	-66.1		-87.8				
46 48 Argentina	TF	6.7	6.9	7.4	3.4	6.6	TF	-57.6		-100.0	-45.1		-100.0		-99.8	-99.3	
47 45 Iran	VF	4.9	7.3		49.9		VF	-72.0		-92.1	-92.2		-97.3		-35.4		
48 47 Kyrgyzstan	TF/VF	4.6	6.9		52.1				-				-				
49 54 Uzbekistan	VF	2.7	5.3	6.7	98.7	26.2	VF	-72.6	-12.0	-99.9	-59.9	-99.9	-99.9	-99.8	-99.8	-99.7	-78.
50 51 Cambodia	TF	5.6	6.2	6.6	10.7	6.6	TF	-68.7	20 E	-98.1	-64.6	-99.1	-97.8	07.2	-95.9		

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

				Loc	cal curre	ncies, curi	rent price	s (% cha	nge ove	r same p	eriod of	previous	s year)		
Rank	(USD billi	ion)			Change	-	2020*	(J- 7.0	P			,,		
'19 '18	2017	2018	2019	_	-	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	-197	-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	-98.0	-77.6	11.2	
3 3 France	58.9	66.0	63.8		7.3	1.9	-46.8	-18.0	-72.5		-75.2		-40.9	-34 7	
4 4 Thailand	52.4	56.4	60.5		2.5	3.2	-63.5	-42.9	-92.3	00.0	10.2	01.0	10.0	01.1	
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		-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		-55.6	
9 8 Germany	39.9	43.0	41.6		3.1	2.2	-42.1	-10.4		-73.8	-73.4			-37.8	
10 10 Macao (China)	35.9	40.7	39.5		14.0	-2.9	-78.3	-61.3	-96.4				0010	0110	
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							
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	ľ	11.2	-21.2	-88.5	-81.1	-97.0	100.0	100.0	00.0	00.0	74.0	
15 14 Canada	25.0	26.4	27.0		5.3	4.7	-41.4	-5.7	-71.0						
16 17 Mexico	20.0	22.5	24.6	۱ \$	5.6	9.1	-56.1	-14.6	-91.4	-93.7	-92.0	-88.3	-77.4	-737	
17 16 Austria	20.5	23.1	22.9	ľ	8.0	4.8	-32.6		-81.9	00.1	02.0	00.0	11.4	10.1	
18 18 Utd Arab Emirates	20.5	21.4	22.9		1.6	2.0	-52.0	-3.1	-01.3						
19 23 Korea (ROK)	13.4	18.6	21.6	۱ \$	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	ľ	9.7	8.1	-55.9	-10.7	-82.3	-85.4		-78.7	-65.9	-51.8	
20 20 Pontugal 21 22 Greece	16.5	19.0	20.0		10.0	13.0	-79.7	-20.5	-97.0	-05.4	-97.2		-84.4		
22 19 Singapore	10.5	20.4	20.4		0.3	-0.7	-60.8	-20.5	-86.5	-97.5	-91.2	-90.0	-04.4	-00.5	
23 21 Malaysia	18.4	19.6	19.8			-0.7	-69.4	-39.9	-99.8						
· ·		19.0	19.8		0.3 5.5		-48.3	-39.9	-99.8 -74.3						
	16.1					9.7		-15.6							
25 24 Switzerland	17.2	18.0	17.9	ľ	3.7	1.4	-49.3		-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	ľ	7.4	11.3	-45.6		-72.7						
29 30 Taiwan (pr. of China)	12.3	13.7	14.4	\$	11.3	5.2	-79.7								
30 28 Poland	12.6	13.9	13.7	Ì	5.9	5.0	-39.2								
31 31 Egypt	7.8	11.6	13.0	\$	49.4	12.2	-54.9		-90.4						
32 35 Vietnam	8.9	10.1	11.8	\$	13.4	17.4	-56.8		-100.0						
33 33 Croatia	10.3	11.1	11.8	€	6.0	10.9	-73.0		-84.0						
34 32 Russian Federation	8.9	11.6	11.0	\$	29.6	-5.4	-56.2	-9.2							
35 34 New Zealand	10.6	10.9	10.7	ļ	5.3	3.2	-21.8	-3.2			05.0				
36 40 Philippines	7.0	8.2	9.8	\$	17.9	19.0	-63.3	-35.0	-96.0	-96.0		-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	ļ	2.4	2.7	-60.2		-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				o / -		~~ -	
41 41 Morocco	7.4	7.8	8.2	ļ	1.3	7.7	-55.3	2.3	-67.5			-84.5		-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	I	15.8	-0.4	-63.6		-89.6						
47 47 Brazil	5.8	5.9	6.0	\$	1.9	1.2	-46.4		-68.8			-55.3			
48 52 Jordan	4.2	5.2	5.8		24.7	10.2	-70.0		-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								
50 48 Qatar Source: World Tourism Orga	6.0	5.6	5.4		-6.8	-2.2	-36.5	-13.8		Data as					

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

International Tourism Receipts (EUR billion)

Rank 19 '18 World 1 1 United States 2 2 Spain 3 3 France	(EUR bill 2017 1,193 186.5	ion) 2018	2019*		hange	<u> </u>	2020*								
World 1 1 United States 2 2 Spain	1,193	2018	2019*											-	
 1 United States 2 Spain 				-	18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr.	Мау	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
2 2 Spain	186 5	1,237	1,323												
	100.0	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	
3 3 France	66.7	69.2	71.2		3.7	2.9	-72.2	-23.5	-99.2	-100.0	-100.0	-98.0	-77.6		
	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						
<mark>13</mark> 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								
30 28 Poland	11.2	11.7	12.2	•	5.9	5.0		-10.1							
31 31 Egypt	6.9	9.8	11.6		49.4	12.2	-54.9	-11.4							
32 35 Vietnam	7.9	8.5	10.6	\$	13.4	17.4	-56.8	-18.6							
33 33 Croatia	9.1	9.4	10.5	€	6.0	10.9	-73.0		-84.0						
34 32 Russian Federation35 34 New Zealand	7.9	9.8	9.8	\$	29.6	-5.4	-56.2		-87.2						
35 34 New Zealand 36 40 Philippines	9.4 6.2	9.2 7.0	9.5 8.8		5.3 17.9	3.2 19.0	-21.8 -63.3	-3.2 -35.0	-50.3 -96.0	06.0	-95.9	-96.0			
37 38 Belgium	0.2 7.4	7.5	7.9		1.5	5.2	-19.6	-35.0	-30.0		-95.9	-90.0			
37 36 Denmark	7.4	7.5	7.9		2.4	2.7	-60.2	-18.3	-85.7	-04.0	-44.5	-1.7			
39 39 Lebanon	6.7	7.1	7.7	\$	10.4	2.7	-42.4	-42.4	-00.7						
40 37 South Africa	7.8	7.6	7.5		0.7	2.3	-50.9	-9.7	-91.9						
41 41 Morocco	6.6	6.6	7.3	30	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		-85.6			50.7	
43 42 Dominican Rep.	6.4	6.4	6.7		5.2	-1.2	-59.9	-26.1	-98.6	00.0	00.0	00.2	11.0		
44 45 Hungary	5.5	5.9	6.5	Ψ	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							
47 47 Brazil	5.1	5.0	5.4	\$	1.9	1.2	-46.4	-15.2		-76.0	-72.9	-55.3	-76.5	-68 7	
48 52 Jordan	3.7	4.4	5.2	Ψ	24.7	10.2	-70.0	-10.7		. 0.0	. 2.0	00.0	. 5.0	00.1	
49 50 Colombia	4.4	4.7	5.0		12.9	1.7	-51.5	-16.6							
50 48 Qatar	5.3	4.7	4.9	\$	-6.8	-2.2	-36.5	-13.8							

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

				Loc	al curre	ncies, curi	rent prices	s (% chai	nge ove	r same pe	riod of p	orevious	year)		
Rank	(USD billi	on)		(Change	(%)	2020*								
19 '18	2017	2018	2019*	-	18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	S
World	1,348	1,460	1,482												
1 1 China	257.9	277.3	254.6	I	5.1	-4.2	-43.0	-27.3	-59.5						
2 2 United States	134.9	144.5	152.3	sa	7.1	5.4	-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	1	2.7	2.9	-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	6.0	-58.7	-16.9	-89.3						
5 5 France	44.0	48.9	51.7		6.3	11.5	-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	5.5	-59.2	-15.4	-89.3						
7 6 Australia	34.4	37.0	36.0		10.3	4.6	-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	5.1	-50.9	-12.1	-93.0						
9 7 Korea (ROK)	31.7	35.1	32.3	\$	10.9	-8.1	-55.2	-28.4	-73.0	-72.2	-78.1	-68.5	-69.7	-65.4	
0 10 Italy	27.7	30.1	30.3		3.8	6.3	-53.8	-28.8	-77.9	-84.1	-79.4	-71.5	-55.4	-47.6	
1 11 Spain	22.2	26.4	27.9		14.2	11.3	-61.9	-13.4	-97.5	-100.0	-100.0	-94.0	-74.4		
2 12 Hong Kong (China)	25.4	26.4	26.9		4.7	1.6	-72.3	-49.0	-93.2						
3 13 Singapore	25.1	26.2	26.6		2.1	2.5	-60.0	-23.8	-93.9						
4 14 India	18.4	21.3	22.9		21.7	10.6	-11.5	-15.5	-8.2						
5 16 Japan	18.2	20.2	21.3		9.4	3.8	-68.3	-35.5	-87.9	-88.8	-87.4	-87.5	-88.2	-89.7	
6 15 Netherlands	20.0	20.9	20.6		-0.1	4.3	-60.4	-18.5	-90.5						
7 17 Taiwan (pr. of China)	18.0	19.4	20.5	\$	7.8	5.5	-75.7	-54.3	-96.2						
8 18 Switzerland	19.1	19.1	18.8	Ľ	-0.7	-0.1	-48.9	-10.9	-76.2						
9 19 Belgium	15.5	18.5	18.7		13.9	6.8	-30.8	-10.8	-47.0	-76.9	-57.9	-4.6			
22 Utd Arab Emirates	17.6	18.0	18.4		2.0	2.1									
1 20 Brazil	19.0	18.3	17.6	\$	-3.9	-3.7	-65.8	-32.1	-85.7	-86.4	-86.4	-84.3	-85.9	-79.4	
2 21 Sweden	17.0	18.1	17.4	Ĺ	8.3	4.6	-49.6	-12.8	-80.6						
23 23 Norway	16.2	17.3	17.2		5.3	7.1	-63.8	-22.9	-96.1						
4 25 Kuwait	12.5	14.3	17.1		13.6	20.3									
5 24 Saudi Arabia	17.6	16.6	15.1		-5.1	-9.1	-37.7	-14.4	-62.0						
27 Thailand	10.5	12.1	14.2		9.4	13.4	-65.8	-34.0	-95.1						
7 35 Nigeria	5.8	9.6	13.5	\$	65.1	41.2	-46.1	-2.3	-96.3						
28 26 Malaysia	10.8	12.1	12.4	Ĺ	5.3	4.8	-47.1		-75.4						
29 28 Philippines	11.8	11.9	12.0	\$	0.1	1.5		-21.4		-77.5	-74.5	-70.1			
0 29 Austria	10.7	11.8	11.6	Ľ	6.0	3.4	-60.5								
1 34 Indonesia	8.3	10.3	11.3	\$	24.4	9.8	-68.3		-96.5						
2 30 Iran	11.3			\$											
3 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	Ľ	2.4	4.3	-53.2		-81.5						
35 31 Mexico	10.8	11.2	9.9	\$	3.6	-12.0	-60.5			-89.3	-88.0	-85.9	-82.4	-78.4	
36 37 Qatar	9.6	9.3	9.5	Ŧ	-3.8	2.3	-30.5	-11.7							
37 36 Poland	8.7	9.5	9.2	1	4.9	3.3	-41.0		-68.0						
38 38 Ukraine	7.1	7.9	8.5	י \$	10.9	7.8	-51.4			-74.3	-76.5	-76.1	-63.4	-59.4	
39 41 Ireland	6.6	7.6	8.2	ľ	10.1	13.9	-60.9	-15.6							
10 39 Israel	7.1	7.9	8.2	\$	11.6	3.5	-18.6	-18.6							
1 32 Argentina	11.4	10.7	7.9	\$	-6.2	-26.4	-55.0	-30.0	-95.3						
2 42 Lebanon	5.6	6.3	6.3	\$	12.0	1.3	-24.8	-24.8	20.0						
3 45 Vietnam	5.0	5.9	6.2	\$	17.2	4.1	-25.5		-47.6						
4 47 Romania	4.4	5.3	6.0	€	17.3	18.6	-47.0	0.6	-79.3	-90.7	-87.4	-61.3	-59.1	-57.6	
5 46 Portugal	4.6	5.4	5.9	Ĩ	13.2	15.6	-42.9	-9.1	-64.4				-41.8		
6 44 Czech Republic	4.0 5.4	6.0	5.9		1.9	4.2	-30.5	-5.0	-55.1	ı - 1.∠	51.0	51.7	11.0	10.7	
7 43 Finland	5.6	6.1	5.7		4.2	-1.5	-54.6	-9.3	-92.8						
18 48 Colombia	4.5	4.8	5.0	۱ \$	7.8	3.1	-55.2	-12.8	-96.3						
9 49 New Zealand	4.5	4.6	4.4	ľ	6.3	0.5	-46.9	-12.0	-82.8						
50 50 Turkey	4.5	4.6	4.4	۱ \$	-4.7	-10.6	-40.9	-28.3		-100.0	400.0		o 4 -	00.0	

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

* Provisional data

International Tourism Expenditure (EUR billion)

Rank	(EUR bill	ion)		-	Change	(%)	2020*								
'19 '18	2017	2018	2019*	_		(<i>^</i>) 19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep
World	1,193	1,237	1,323		10/17	19/10		G	92	Αрі.	Way	Jun.	Jui.	Aug.	Sel
1 1 China	228.3	234.8	227.4	I I	5.1	-4.2	-43.0	-27.3	-59.5						
2 2 United States	220.3 119.4	234.0 122.3	136.0	l sa	7.1	-4.2 5.4	-43.0	-27.3	-92.6	-91.8	-92.7	-93.3	-89.3	-86.8	
3 3 Germany	78.8	80.9	83.3	5a	2.7	2.9	-50.5	-24.0	-92.0	-81.0	-92.7	-93.3	-50.8	-46.5	
4 4 United Kingdom	58.8	60.0	64.2		2.7	2.9 6.0	-58.7	-14.0	-89.3	-01.0	-04.2	-12.9	-30.0	-40.5	
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	-75.4	-75.4	-55.7	-40.7	-40.5	
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	۱ \$	-1.0	5.1	-50.9	-12.1	-93.0	00.1	00.1	00.0	00.0	00.0	
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	Ľ	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		-94.0	-74.4	47.0	
12 12 Hong Kong (China)	22.5	22.4	24.0		4.7	1.6	-72.3	-49.0	-93.2	100.0	100.0	01.0			
13 13 Singapore	22.2	22.2	23.8		2.1	2.5	-60.0	-23.8	-93.9						
4 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	ľ	9.4	3.8	-68.3	-35.5	-87.9	-88.8	-87.4	-87.5	-88.2	-89.7	
6 15 Netherlands	17.7	17.7	18.4		-0.1	4.3	-60.4	-18.5	-90.5	00.0	0	0110	00.2		
7 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						
9 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	0010				0.10				
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	
2 21 Sweden	15.0	15.3	15.5	ľ	8.3	4.6	-49.6	-12.8	-80.6			0.110	0010		
3 23 Norway	14.3	14.7	15.3		5.3	7.1	-63.8	-22.9							
24 25 Kuwait	11.1	12.1	15.3		13.6	20.3									
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	Ľ	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							
29 28 Philippines	10.5	10.0	10.8	\$	0.1	1.5	-45.5	-21.4		-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	
37 Qatar	8.5	7.9	8.5		-3.8	2.3	-30.5	-11.7	-49.3						
7 36 Poland	7.7	8.0	8.2	\$	4.9	3.3	-41.0	-9.3	-68.0						
88 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						
10 39 Israel	6.2	6.7	7.3	\$	11.6	3.5	-18.6	-18.6							
1 32 Argentina	10.1	9.0	7.0		-6.2	-26.4	-55.0	-30.0	-95.3						
2 42 Lebanon	4.9	5.3	5.7	\$	12.0	1.3	-24.8	-24.8							
3 45 Vietnam	4.5	5.0	5.5	\$	17.2	4.1	-25.5	-2.9	-47.6						
4 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	
5 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	
6 44 Czech Republic	4.8	5.1	5.3		1.9	4.2	-30.5	-5.0	-55.1						
7 43 Finland	4.9	5.2	5.1	\$	4.2	-1.5	-54.6	-9.3	-92.8						
8 48 Colombia	4.0	4.1	4.4	\$	7.8	3.1	-55.2	-12.8	-96.3						
9 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		-93.8	-100.0	-100.0	-84.3	-81.7	-83.3	
ource: World Tourism Organi	zation (UNV	VTO) ©		•	-									Octobe	r 20

								010011	uge on	unge of	ver sam	e period		lous ye			
	<u> (</u>	(1000)			Chang	ge (%)	,	2020*									
	Series	2017	2018	2019*	18/17	19*/18	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	H1	Apr.	Мау	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sej
urope		676,607	715,823	743,722	5.8	3.9		-67.7	-21.0	-93.3	-66.0	-97.5	-96.3	-87.8	-71.9	-69.1	
of which EU-28		540,480	562,543	578,995	4.1	2.9		-66.6	-21.8	-93.4	-65.9	-97.4	-95.9	-86.5	-68.7	-67.1	
Northern Europe		81,017	81,035	82,558	0.0	1.9		-72.4	-18.2	-95.7	-64.2	-96.7	-96.6	-94.2	-86.8	-84.9	
Denmark	TF	12,426	12,749	13,285	2.6	4.2	TCE	-69.2	-22.5	-92.8	-69.2	-97.0	-95.9	-87.5			
Finland	TCE	3,180	3,224	3,290	1.4	2.0	TCE	-65.0	-15.9	-96.0	-55.2	-98.0	-97.9	-93.7	-84.3	-83.0	
Iceland	TF	2,225	2,344	2,013	5.4	-14.1	TCE	-74.1	-24.7	-97.0	-67.4	-98.9	-98.6	-95.3	-85.3	-79.4	
Ireland	TF TF/TCE	10,338	10,926		5.7		TF* TCE	2.2 -75.2	10.4	04.0	74 4	05.4	05.0	04 5	01.0		
Norway Sweden	TCE	6,252 7,054	5,688 7,440	5,879	-9.0 5.5	3.4	TCE	-75.2 -66.1	-12.4 -25.5	-94.8 -88.5	-71.4 -66.1	-95.1 -91.3	-95.2 -87.8	-94.5 -87.9	-81.3		
United Kingdom	TF	7,054 39,543	38,664	 39,418	-2.2	 1.9	VF	-16.1	-25.5 -16.1	-00.0	-00.1	-91.5	-07.0	-07.9			
-							VI										
Western Europe	TOF	192,725	200,164	204,738	3.9	2.3	TOF	-62.6	-19.8	-91.6	-62.7	-98.1	-96.6	-82.4	-63.2	-61.7	
Austria	TCE	29,460	30,816	31,884	4.6	3.5	TCE	-44.0	-15.2	-88.9	-47.1	-99.3	-98.0	-76.2	-40.6	-35.5	
Belgium	TCE	8,358	9,119	9,343	9.1	2.5	TCE TCE	-61.0	-22.5			-99.4	-98.8				
France	TF TCE	86,918	89,400	 20 562	2.9 3.8	 1.8	TCE	62.6	-25.0	01 5	64.2	-97.4	-95.3	02.0	61.0		
Germany Liechtenstein	TCE	37,452 79	38,881 87	39,563 98	3.0 10.3	12.3	TCE	-63.6 -42.1	-25.0 -6.5	-91.5 -76.5	-64.3 -46.3	-97.4 -95.3	-95.5	-82.9 -62.2	-61.2 -28.8		
Luxembourg	TCE	1,046	1,018	1,041	-2.7	2.3	TCE	-59.3	-21.2	-84.1	-59.3	-96.2	-92.7	-67.9	-20.0		
Monaco	THS	355	347	363	-2.2	4.6	THS	-00.0	21.2	04.1	00.0	-50.2	52.1	01.5			
Netherlands	TCE	17,924	18,781	20,128	4.8	7.2	TCE	-58.9	-23.4	-86.9	-62.6	-98.3	-91.5	-70.8	-42.4		
Switzerland	TF	11,133	11,715	11,818	5.2	0.9	THS	-67.3	-26.4	-94.2	-66.4	-98.6	-96.8	-89.1	-73.0	-64.6	
Central/Eastern Eur.	тг	134,974	146,015	152,302	8.2	4.3	тг	-69.0	-16.2	-94.1	-61.9	-97.3	-97.0	-88.7	-82.6	-83.4	
Armenia	TF TF	1,495 2,454	1,652 2,605	1,894	10.5 6.2	14.7	TF VF	-59.6 -71.6	-14.6 -14.9	-100.0 -91.1	-59.6 -58.1	-91.7	00 O	-91.7	-92.3	01.2	06
Azerbaijan Belarus	TCE	2,434	2,005	 2,201	0.2 7.1	 2.8	TCE	-/1.0	-14.9	-91.1	-30.1	-91.7	-89.9	-91.7	-92.3	-91.3	-86
Bulgaria	TF	2,000 8,883	9,273	9,312	4.4	0.4	VF	-62.5	-10.5	-81.9	-58.2	-88.9	-87.3	-75.2	-66.1	-67.9	
Czech Republic	TF	13,665	14,283	5,512	4.5		TCE	-67.5	-26.1	-95.7	-67.5	-99.8	-99.3	-88.5	-00.1	07.5	
Estonia	TF	3,244	3,226	 3,345	-0.6	 3.7	TCE	-62.7	-15.5	-92.2	-64.7	-99.2	-97.4	-83.6	-58.4	-60.9	
Georgia	TF	4,069	4,757	5,080	16.9	6.8	TF	-75.9	-13.2	-93.4	-60.2	-92.3	-93.8	-93.9	-93.5	-95.4	-92
Hungary	TF	15,785	17,152	16,937	8.7	-1.3	TF	-15.1	-15.1								
Kazakhstan	TF	<i>.</i> .	, 	<i>.</i> .			VF										
Kyrgyzstan	VF	4,568	6,947		52.1												
Latvia	TF	1,950	1,946	1,935	-0.2	-0.6	TCE	-53.8	-15.5	-88.7	-62.7	-98.4	-96.5	-75.7	-38.5	-40.7	
Lithuania	TF	2,523	2,825	2,875	11.9	1.8	TCE	-67.9	-23.8	-91.3	-67.9	-95.5	-95.0	-85.2			
Poland	TF	18,400	19,623	21,155	6.6	7.8	TF	-16.1	-16.1								
Rep. Moldova	TCE	145	160	174	10.4	8.6	TCE	-75.8	-40.4	-98.6	-75.8						
Romania	TCE	2,760	2,797	2,684	1.3	-4.0	TCE*	-80.2	-36.3	-97.9	-75.3	-99.3	-99.5	-95.5	-90.0	-89.7	
Russian Federation	VF	24,390	24,551	24,419	0.7	-0.5	VF	-14.8	-14.8								
Slovakia	TF	5,546					TCE	-57.1	-14.9	-94.3	-61.5	-99.8	-99.0	-86.0	-50.9	-48.2	
Tajikistan	VF	431	1,035		140.2		VF										
Turkmenistan	TF TF	 14 401	 14 207		 -1.5		TF TF										
Ukraine Uzbekistan	VF	14,421 2,690	14,207 5,346	 6,749	-1.5 98.7	 26.2	VF	-72.6	-12.0	-99.9	-59.9	-99.9	-99.9	-99.8	-99.8	-99.7	-78
	VE						VF										-70
Southern/Medit. Eur.		267,892	288,610	304,124	7.7	5.4		-69.3	-26.2	-93.6	-71.1	-97.4	-95.7	-89.3	-69.3	-64.3	
Albania	TF	4,643	5,142	5,919	10.7	15.1	VF	-64.2	-17.5	-85.6	-63.4	-97.0	-95.9	-71.5	-67.1	-63.0	
Andorra	TF	3,003	3,042	3,090	1.3	1.6	TF	-29.8	-7.2	-91.1	-36.8	-100.0		-73.5	-37.4	-13.3	-1
Bosnia & Herzg.	TCE TCE	923 15,593	1,053	1,198	14.0	13.8	TCE TCE	-82.6 -63.8	-27.4 -41.6	-97.9 -86.4	-77.2 -81.5	-99.7 -99.9	-99.6 -97.7	-94.9 -76.0	-94.0 -51.2	-88.1 -52.9	
Croatia	TF	3,652	16,645 3,939	17,353 3,977	6.7	4.3	TF	-63.8 -84.5	-41.0 -31.0	-80.4 -99.3	-81.5 -84.3	-99.9 -100.0		-76.0 -98.2	-51.2 -88.2	-52.9 -81.2	
Cyprus Greece	TF	27,194	30,123	31,348	7.8 10.8	1.0 4.1	TF	-84.5 -81.3	-31.0	-99.3 -95.3	-04.3 -78.8	-96.2	-100.0	-90.2 -93.8	-00.2 -85.4	-01.2	
Israel	TF	3,613	4,121	4,552	10.8	10.5	TF	-76.2	-15.2	-95.3 -99.3	-70.0	-90.2 -99.9	-97.7	-93.8 -98.4	-05.4 -98.1	-93.4	-96
Italy	TF	58,253	61,567	4,552 64,513	5.7	4.8	TF	-59.3	-30.4 -34.4	-99.3	-64.1	-99.9	-83.8	-90.4	-43.1	00.4	30
Malta	TF	2,274	2,599	2,753	14.3	5.9	TF	-71.2	-13.1		-69.4	-100.0		-100.0	-84.0	-66.0	
Montenegro	TCE	1,877	2,007	2,733	10.6		TCE	-83.9	-27.3	-97.9	-81.6	-99.9	-99.8	-95.2	-93.3	-80.7	
North Macedonia	TCE	631	707	758	12.2	7.1	TCE	-82.2	-18.9	-99.0	-74.8	-99.7	-99.7	-97.9	-94.9	-92.8	
Portugal	TCE/TF	21,200	22,800	24,600	7.5	7.9	TCE	-65.7	-21.9	-98.2	-72.1	-99.3	-98.9	-96.4	-67.4	-39.9	
San Marino	THS	78	84	111	7.3	32.3	TCE	-65.1	-10.5	-92.3	-65.1	-100.0	-99.2	-80.1		2010	
Serbia	TCE	1,497	1,711	1,847	14.2	8.0	TCE	-73.5	-14.2	-93.9	-64.8	-99.2	-97.8	-86.7	-88.7	-87.1	
Slovenia	TCE	3,991	4,425	4,702	10.9	6.3	TCE*	-70.1	-28.3	-92.7	-72.9	-100.0	-99.0	-83.3	-66.9	-66.8	
Spain	TF	81,869	82,808	83,701	1.1	1.1	TF	-73.0	-25.6	-99.1	-71.7	-100.0		-97.7	-75.0	-75.9	
Turkey	TF	37,601	45,768	51,192	21.7	11.9	TF*	-76.5	-22.2		-75.0	-99.3	-99.3	-96.0	-85.8	-70.9	

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, October 2020)

* Provisional data

International Tourism Re	eceipts by (su	b)region a	Ind selecte	d coun	tries	and terr	itories o	of destir	nation									
				Local	curre	ncies, cu	rrent pric	es (% ch	ange ov	er same	period o	of previo	ous year))				
	(USD milli	,	0040*	_		e (%)	2020*	01			E-h	Man	A	Maria		1.1	A	0
	2017	2018	2019*	1	8/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Europe	521,227	572,385	576,382															
- of which EU-28	439,325	481,704	481,552															
Northern Europe Denmark	87,928 8,498	93,008 9,101	94,611 8,848		2.4	2.7	-60.2	-18.3	-85.7									
Finland	3,392	3,666	3,726		2.4 3.4	7.2	-48.5		-87.2									
Iceland	3,011	3,114	2,677		4.8	-2.7	-64.9		-91.3									
Ireland	5,617	6,803	6,425		15.8	-0.4	-63.6		-89.6									
Norway	5,285	5,375	4,968		0.0	0.0	-60.4	-11.7	-91.1									
Sweden	14,106	14,899	15,247		7.4	11.3	-45.6	-9.8	-72.7									
United Kingdom	48,018	50,050	52,721		0.5	10.1	-50.6	-18.0	-71.2									
Western Europe	165,452	181,765	178,623															
Austria	20,460	23,099	22,942		8.0	4.8	-32.6		-81.9									
Belgium	8,382	8,891	8,870		1.5	5.2	-19.6	0.5	-37.7	15.4	24.4	-31.4	-64.6	-44.3	-1.7			
France	58,855	66,031	63,801		7.3	1.9	-46.8		-72.5	-3.6	3.0	-48.7		-75.2	-61.0	-40.9	-34.7	
Germany	39,858	42,977	41,638		3.1	2.2	-42.1	-10.4	-70.7	0.3	2.1	-31.9	-73.8	-73.4	-65.1	-39.6	-37.8	
Liechtenstein Luxembourg	 4,558	 4,995	 4,936		 4.8	 4.2	3.4	3.4										
Monaco	4,550	4,995	4,930				5.4	5.4										
Netherlands	 16,117	 17,782	 18,487		 5.5	 9.7	-48.3	-15.6	-74.3									
Switzerland	17,221	17,989	17,949		3.7	1.4	-49.3	-15.3	-80.4									
Central/Eastern Eur.	61,184	69,024	68,701															
Armenia	1,204	1,329	1,528	\$	10.4	15.0	-60.7	-15.3	-99.4									
Azerbaijan	3,012	2,634	1,792		-12.5	-32.0	-65.6		-100.0									
Belarus	801	883	901	\$	10.3	2.0	-52.3	-7.0										
Bulgaria	4,045	4,495	4,287		6.1	0.6	-64.7	-11.1	-82.0	7.6	5.5	-45.6	-86.1	-85.4	-78.6	-68.9	-69.5	
Czech Republic	6,933	7,442	7,303		-0.2	3.6	-36.4	-9.7	-61.7									
Estonia	1,654	1,783	1,745		3.1	3.3	-62.5	-16.0	-87.1									
Georgia	2,704	3,222	3,269	\$	19.1	1.4	-68.6	-26.1	-96.7									
Hungary	6,174	6,924	7,305	•	10.4	13.5	-42.7	-7.5	-68.7									
Kazakhstan	2,135	2,255	2,463	\$	5.6	9.3	-64.7		-97.0									
Kyrgyzstan Latvia	429 948	460 1,059	644 1 017	\$	7.2 6.9	40.0 1.2	-20.9 -46.8	-20.9 -2.6	-73.8	111	10.0	-37.3	00.0	-78.4	610	55 0	60.0	
Lithuania	940 1,321	1,009	1,017 1,493		9.0	4.6	-40.8			14.1	19.0	-37.3	-00.0	-/0.4	-04.2	-00.0	-60.8	
Poland	12,614	13,863	13,705		5.9	4.0 5.0	-39.2		-63.0									
Rep. Moldova	323	381	396	\$	17.9	4.1	-21.5	0.1	-39.4									
Romania	3,063	3,400	3,576	€	6.2	10.9	-57.9		-86.0	6.1	-2.9	-37.3	-96.1	-95.0	-67.8	-68.3	-67.1	
Russian Federation	8,945	11,591	10,961	\$	29.6	-5.4	-56.2	-9.2	-87.2									
Slovakia	2,923	3,200	3,203		4.7	5.6	-59.0	-11.7	-91.5									
Tajikistan	8	9	14	\$	16.6	53.8	-31.7	11.3	-55.8									
Turkmenistan				•														
Ukraine	1,261	1,445	1,620		14.6	12.1	-77.9		-96.2	20.0	20.0	-39.7	-95.7	-96.4	-96.3	-96.5	-96.6	
Uzbekistan	689	1,144	1,481	\$	66.2	29.4	-62.7	-13.2	-98.2									
Southern/Medit. Eur.	206,663	228,588	234,447															
Albania	1,929	2,193	2,332	€	8.7	12.2	-52.2	-0.6	-87.6									
Andorra							05.0	04.7	05.0									
Bosnia & Herzg. Croatia	920 10,320	1,101 11,127	1,176 11,753	€	14.3 6.0		-65.0 -73.0		-85.2 -84.0									
Cyprus	3,231	3,472	3,254	£	0.0 2.8	-1.1	-73.0		-04.0 -93.6									
Greece	16,528	18,998	20,351		10.0	13.0	-79.7		-97.0	21.8	11 4	-71 2	-97.5	-97 2	-96.8	-84.4	-66.5	
Israel	6,834	7,225	7,600	\$	5.7	5.2	-58.2		-85.7	4.7	4.7	-53.2			-83.2	-77.6	00.0	
Italy	44,233	49,262	49,596	Ŧ	6.5	6.2	-55.1		-84.7	3.8		-83.4		-87.9		-45.6	-27.9	
Malta	1,727	1,859	1,901		3.0	7.9	-76.6		-100.0	-				-		-		
Montenegro	1,041	1,182	1,230		8.6	9.7	-78.5	-4.9	-95.3									
North Macedonia	327	382	396	€	13.3	9.0	-32.7	3.6	-57.6	14.3	12.9	-16.4			-56.5			
Portugal	17,567	20,140	20,633		9.7	8.1	-55.9	-10.7	-82.3	6.5	13.0	-42.9	-85.4	-83.3	-78.7	-65.9	-51.8	
San Marino				~			07.0		<u> </u>	10.0	4 0 -	o -	FO i	10.1		05.0	40 -	
Serbia	1,346	1,547	1,606	€	11.6	9.1	-27.3	7.7	-38.9	13.3	19.7	-8.7	-56.4	-40.1	-21.6	-35.3	-48.7	
Slovenia Spain	2,851 75,332	3,193 81,689	3,081 79,708		7.1 3.7	1.8 2.9	-55.5 -72.2		-82.2 -99.2	3.4 2.1	3.8 1.9	-67.0	-94.7 -100.0	-88.5	-64.6 -98.0	-55.2 -77.6	-51.7	
Spain Turkey	75,332 22,478	25,220	29,829	\$	3.7 12.2			-23.5 -11.3		2.1 16.2	1.9 9.1		-100.0		-98.0 -96.9		-74 5	
тапксу		25,220	23,029	Ψ	12.2	10.5	-15.5	11.0	30.7	10.2	3.1	55.5	100.0				-74.5	

Annex - 12

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

		(1000)			0	(0/)			laye ch	ange ov	ler Sam	e period	l ol pre	vious y	eai		
	Series	(1000) 2017	2018	2019*	Chang 18/17	je (%) 19*/18	Series	2020* YTD	Q1	Q2	H1	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Asia and the Pacific	Conco	324,145	347,676	360,143	7.3	3.6	001100	-78.8	-48.9	-98.2	-73.1	-97.8	-98.7	-98.2	-96.0	-95.7	000
North-East Asia		159,515	169,190	170,611	6.1	0.8		-86.3	-65.1	-98.9	-82.5	-99.3	-98.9	-98.5	-98.2	-97.8	
China	TF	60,740	62,900	65,700	3.6	4.5	TF	-84.1	-68.4	-98.1	-84.1	-99.9	-98.1	-90.5 -97.3	-90.2	-97.0	
	TF	27,885	29,263	23,752	3.0 4.9	-18.8	TF	-92.9	-00.4 -83.5	-90.1	-04.1 -91.2	-90.9	-90.1	-97.3	-99.1	-99.7	
Hong Kong (China) Japan	VF	28,691	29,203 31,192	32,182	4.9 8.7	3.2	VF	-92.9	-63.5 -51.1	-99.0	-91.2	-99.0	-99.7	-99.3	-99.1	-99.7 -99.7	
Korea (DPRK)	VI		51,192			5.2	TF	-02.1	-51.1	-99.9	-70.5	-99.9	-99.9	-99.9	-99.9	-99.7	
Korea (ROK)	VF	 13,336	 15,347	 17,503	 15.1	 14.0	VF	-80.2	-46.9	-97.9	-74.7	-98.2	-97.9	-97.5	-95.8	-95.7	
Macao (China)	TF	17,255	18,493	18,633	7.2	0.8	TF	-87.3	-40.9	-99.5	-83.7	-90.2	-99.4	-99.4	-98.6	-95.8	
Mongolia	TF	469	529	577	12.8	9.1	TF	-88.8	-51.6	-94.9	-79.9	-33.0	-33.4	-33.4	-30.0	-35.0	
Taiwan (pr. of China)	VF	10,740	11,067	11,864	3.0	7.2	VF	-83.8	-57.0	-99.6	-78.9	-99.8	-99.7	-99.2	-98.8	-98.2	
	VI	,		,			VI										
South-East Asia	TE	120,570	128,620	136,845	6.7	6.4	T E	-73.5	-35.3	-97.3	-64.9	-95.4	-98.2	-98.5	-98.2	-98.1	
Brunei	TF	259	278	323	7.4	16.0	TF	00.7	00 F	00.4		00.4	07.0	07.0	05.0		
Cambodia	TF	5,602	6,201	6,611	10.7	6.6	TF	-68.7	-38.5	-98.1	-64.6	-99.1	-97.8	-97.3	-95.9	00.0	
Indonesia	VF/TF	12,948	13,396	15,455	3.5	15.4	VF	-68.2	-30.6	-87.9	-60.0	-87.5	-86.9	-89.0	-89.2	-89.2	
Laos	TF	3,257	3,770	4,384	15.7	16.3	VF	-16.6	-16.6	00.7	~~ ~	00.7	00.7	00.7			
Malaysia	TF	25,948	25,832	26,101	-0.4	1.0	TF	-68.2	-36.8	-99.7	-68.2	-99.7	-99.7	-99.7	00 F		
Myanmar	TF	3,443	3,551	4,364	3.1	22.9	TF	-65.3	-28.3	-99.8	-59.9	-99.9	-99.9	-99.7	-99.5		
Philippines	TF	6,621	7,168	8,261	8.3	15.2	TF	-72.8	-55.2	-82.9	-68.1				-100.0	00 5	
Singapore	TF	13,903	14,673	15,115	5.5	3.0	VF	-79.2	-43.3	-99.9	-71.4	-100.0	-99.9	-99.9	-99.6	-99.5	400.0
Thailand	TF	35,592	38,178	39,797	7.3	4.2	TF	-77.3		-100.0	-66.2	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Timor-Leste	TF	74	75	81	1.1	8.2	VF	-59.8	-17.8	-98.8	-59.8	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.4
Vietnam	VF	12,922	15,498	18,009	19.9	16.2	VF	-70.6	-18.1	-98.6	-55.8	-98.2	-98.3	-99.3	-98.9	-98.9	-99.1
Oceania		16,580	17,048	17,462	2.8	2.4		-68.8	-25.4	-99.0	-58.4	-98.8	-99.2	-99.0	-98.9	-98.6	
American Samoa	TF	20	20		1.1		TF										
Australia	VF	8,815	9,246	9,466	4.9	2.4	VF	-70.5	-28.5	-99.5	-60.3	-99.7	-99.5	-99.2	-99.6	-99.6	
Cook Islands	TF	161	169	172	4.6	1.7	TF	-80.4	-13.1	-99.8	-65.8	-100.0		-99.4	-99.1	-99.9	-99.8
Fiji	TF	843	870	894	3.3	2.8	TF	-65.3	-18.7	-99.2	-65.3	-99.1	-99.0	-99.5			
French Polynesia	TF	199	216	237	8.7	9.4	TF	-69.3		-100.0	-66.4		-100.0	-100.0	-81.8		
Guam	TF	1,544	1,549	1,667	0.3	7.6	TF	-73.9	-28.2	-98.6	-60.5	-98.7	-98.8	-98.2	-99.0	-98.7	-97.9
Kiribati	TF	6	7		22.4		VF										
Marshall Islands	TF	6	7		13.3		TF*										
Micronesia FSM	TF		19				TF										
New Caledonia	TF	121	120	130	-0.3	8.4	TF	-60.1	-7.3	-97.3		-99.4	-96.5	-95.1	-92.4		
New Zealand	TF	3,555	3,686		3.7		VF	-60.0	-19.8	-99.0	-52.5	-99.4	-99.0	-98.4	-98.5	-96.9	
Niue	TF	10					TF				-50.1						
N.Mariana Islands	VF	660	518	487	-21.5	-5.9	VF	-21.4	-21.4								
Palau	TF	123	106	94	-13.3		TF	-30.7	-30.7								
Papua New Guinea	TF	143	140	160	-2.1	14.3	TF										
Samoa	TF	146	164	172	12.4	4.8	VF	-82.0		-100.0	-72.3	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	
Solomon Islands	TF	26	28	29	8.4	3.7	TF	-32.2	-32.2								
Tonga	TF	62	54		-13.1		TF										
Tuvalu	TF	2	3		9.5		TF										
Vanuatu	TF	109	116	121	5.9	4.3	TF	-65.4	-2.0	-100.0	-56.8	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0		
South Asia		27,480	32,817	35,226	19.4	7.3		-66.5	-37.7	-97.5	-63.6	-98.9	-99.0	-94.7	-75.1	-74.6	
Bangladesh	TF	1,026					TF										
Bhutan	TF	255	274	316	7.6	15.1	TF*	-37.3	-37.3								
India	TF	15,543	17,427	17,910	12.1	2.8	TF	-53.5		-100.0	-53.5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0			
Iran	VF	4,867	7,295		49.9		VF	-72.0	-92.4	-92.1	-92.2	-95.8	-97.3	-83.9	-35.4	-35.2	
Maldives	TF	1,390	1,484	1,703	6.8	14.7	TF	-65.4	-20.8	-100.0	-55.6	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-98.7	-94.5	
Nepal	TF	940	1,173	1,197	24.8	2.1	TF	-48.8	-30.8			-100.0					
Pakistan	TF		·				TF										
Sri Lanka	TF	2,116	2,334	1,914	10.3	-18.0	TF	-63.1	-31.5	-100.0	-49.7	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0

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

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

				Loc	al curre	ncies, cur	rent price	es (% cha	ange ove	er same	period o	of previo	us year)					
	(USD millio	on)			Chang	e (%)	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)	·	·	<i>.</i>															
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													
	_																	

(Data as collected by UNWTO, October 2020)

-6.5 -17.7 -70.8 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0

-31.9 -100.0 -17.2 -12.6 -61.8 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0 -100.0

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

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103

27,365

4,402

2,744

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3,925

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10,604

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28,568

3,028

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-34.6

-35.9

-8.8

-27.7

-2.4

-60.0

-62.4

-45.0

-21.2

-8.7

-35.9

-7.1

-27.7

30.0

-31.5 -100.0

10.7

-64.4

-10.6

-38.9

-10.7 -23.8 -56.0

21.1

-11.5 -76.6

-3.2 -50.3

3.2

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199

70

57 \$

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72 \$

388

120 \$

29,962

3,157

701

494 \$

3,607

46,250

\$

\$

\$

\$

\$

\$

10,689

* Provisional data

Marshall Islands

Micronesia FSM

New Caledonia

N.Mariana Islands

Papua New Guinea

New Zealand

Niue

Palau

Samoa Solomon Islands

Tonga Tuvalu

Vanuatu

South Asia

Bhutan India

Maldives

Pakistan

Sri Lanka

Nepal

Iran

Afghanistan

Bangladesh

								Percent	age ch	ange ov	ver sam	e period	l of prev	vious ye	ear		
		(1000)			Chang	ne (%)		2020*	<u> </u>			•	•				
	Series	2017	2018	2019*	-	19*/18	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	H1	Apr.	Мау	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep
Americas		210,845	215,939	219,491	2.4	1.6		-64.8	-16.9	-92.9	-55.5	-93.8	-92.9	-91.9	-88.3	-88.2	
North America		137,361	142,192	146,434	3.5	3.0		-65.3	-14.3	-90.3	-55.5	-91.2	-90.1	-89.5	-86.9	-87.3	
Canada	TF	20,883	21,134	22,145	1.2	4.8	TF	-79.1	-19.6	-98.3	-72.0	-98.3	-98.5	-98.2	-98.0	-07.5	
Mexico	TF	39,291	41,313	45,024	5.1	9.0	TF	-47.2	-6.7	-75.9	-41.2	-78.5	-74.3	-74.8	-66.6	-62.2	
United States	TF	77,187	79,746	79,264	3.3	-0.6	TF	-65.8	-18.3	-95.8	-60.1	-96.4	-95.9	-94.8	-93.1	02.2	
Caribbean		25,776	25,800	26,757	0.1	3.7		-64.0	-26.1	-97.7	-59.8	-99.3	-98.8	-94.7	-78.8	-76.4	
Anguilla	TF	68	55	95	-20.1	74.9	TF	-64.1	-23.0	-99.9	-58.4		-100.0		-100.0	70.4	
Antigua & Barbuda	TF	247	269	302	8.7		TF	-54.7	-8.0	-96.3	-47.1		-100.0	-88.1	-82.6	-73.0	-74.
Aruba	TF	1,071	1,082		1.1		TF	-36.4		-100.0	-60.3		-100.0		24.1	41.5	
Bahamas	TF	1,452	1,624	1,804	11.9	11.1	TF	-73.4	-31.3	-99.4	-66.0	-100.0	-99.9	-98.2	-88.7	-97.4	-97.
Barbados	TF	664	680	·	2.5		TF										
Bermuda	TF	270	282	269	4.6	-4.4	TF	-84.5	-37.7	-100.0	-81.3	-100.0	-100.0	-99.9	-95.4		
Bonaire	TF						TF										
Brit. Virgin Islands	TF	335	192	302	-42.5	57.3	TF	-7.9	-7.9								
Cayman Islands	TF	418	463	503	10.7	8.6	TF	8.5									
Cuba	TF	4,594	4,684		2.0		VF	-57.0	-33.2			-99.8	-99.7				
Curaçao	TF	399	432	464	8.2	7.4	TF	-59.5	-14.7	-98.8	-53.8	-98.8	-98.8	-98.8	-78.0	-76.3	
Dominica	TF	71	63		-11.9		TF	-69.1		-100.0	-58.0		-100.0		-99.1	-94.2	
Dominican Rep.	TF	6,188	6,569	6,446	6.2	-1.9	TF	-65.0	-25.8	-99.9	-61.0	-100.0	-99.9	-99.8	-77.1	-77.8	
Grenada	TF	146	161	188	10.0	16.8	TF	-67.2	-17.5	-99.9	-54.8	-100.0	-100.0	-99.8	-99.4	-97.2	
Guadeloupe	TCE	650	735		13.1		THS										
Haiti	TF	467	447	286	-4.3		TF										
Jamaica	TF	2,353	2,473	2,681	5.1	8.4	TF	-64.4	-18.9	-98.9	-58.2		-100.0	-97.0	-84.5	-79.6	
Martinique	TF	536	537	556	0.3	3.5	TF	-45.7	-14.9	-90.3	-44.5	-97.0	-94.7	-73.1	-58.8	-42.3	
Montserrat Neth. Antilles	TF	10 	10 	10 	7.3 	1.7 	TF TF	-23.4	-4.7			-100.0	-99.6				
Puerto Rico	TF	3,513	3,068	3,180	-12.7	3.6	THS	-64.7	-36.6	-90.7	-62.7	-97.3	-95.7	-78.2	-78.2		
Saba	TF						TF										
Saint Lucia	TF	386	396	424	2.5	7.1	TF	-67.7	-20.1	-100.0	-58.4	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-95.4	-91.0	
St. Eustatius	TF						TF										
St. Kitts & Nevis	TF	115	123	131	7.0	6.7	TF	-55.6		-100.0	-55.6		-100.0				
St. Maarten	TF	402	178	320	-55.8		TF(1)	-66.2	-13.4	-99.5	-56.4	-99.7	-99.6	-99.1	-94.9	-87.5	-86
St. Vincent & Gren.	TF	76	80	85	5.4	6.5	TF	-56.6	-18.5	-99.7	-56.6	-99.9		-100.0			
Trinidad & Tobago	TF TF	395	375	389	-4.9	3.5	TF TF	-53.5		-100.0	-53.5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0			
Turks & Caicos US Virgin Islands	TF	416 535	441 381	487	5.9 -28.8	10.4	VF(1)	-41.4	-13.3 -9.4	-79.6	-41.4	-93.9	-87.0	-63.0			
-			10,845	10,932	-2.2	 0.8	VI (I)								00.5	-98.9	
Central America Belize	TF	11,083 427	489	503	- 2.2 14.6		TF	-65.9 -66.1	-17.5	-98.3 -100.0	-54.8 -56.6	-97.2	-99.1 -100.0	-98.8	-99.5		
Costa Rica	TF	2,960	3,017	3,139	14.0	4.1	TF	-62.7	-22.1	-97.3	-30.0	-96.8			-99.6	-99.0	-97
El Salvador	TF	1,556	1,677	1,766	7.8	5.3	TF	-71.1		-100.0	-40.5		-100.0				-31
Guatemala	TF	1,660	1,781	1,752	7.3		TF	-71.3		-100.0	-61.4		-100.0				
Honduras	TF	850	847	724	-0.4		TF	-63.4		-100.0	-56.2		-100.0			100.0	
Nicaragua	TF	1,787	1,256	1,295	-29.7		TF	-56.9	9.0	-92.1	-43.1		-96.8		-96.7	-95.7	
Panama	TF	1,843	1,779	1,753	-3.5		TF	-62.7		-100.0	-62.7	-	-100.0				
															09.7	00 0	
South America	тг	36,625	37,102	35,368	1.3	-4.7	тг	-63.1	-17.5	-99.4	-51.9	-99.0	-99.6	-99.6	-98.7	-98.9	
Argentina Bolivia	TF TF	6,711 1,109	6,942 1,142	7,399 1,150	3.4 3.0	6.6 0.8	TF THS	-57.6 -54.2	-8.9 -19.0	-100.0 -98.8	-45.1 -54.2	-100.0	-100.0 -98.6	-98.9	-99.8	-99.3	
Brazil	TF	6,589		-	0.5		TF	-04.2	-19.0	-90.0	-04.2	-90.9	-90.0	-90.9			
Chile	TF	6,589 6,450	6,621 5,723	6,353 4,518	0.5 -11.3		TF	-66.2	-29.0	-99.7	-56.8	-99.8	-99.7	-99.7	-99.5	-99.7	
Colombia	TF	3,631	4,020	4,518	10.7	3.4	TF	-62.0	-29.0	-99.6	-55.1	-99.8	-99.7	-99.4	-99.5	55.1	
Ecuador	VF	1,806	2,535	2,108	40.4		VF	-77.0	-31.4	-99.0	-69.4	-99.3	-99.1	-99.4	-99.0	-93.6	-84
French Guiana	TF	1,000					TF	11.0	01.4	00.0	00.4	55.5	55.1	50.2	55.1	00.0	04
Guyana	TF	247	 287	 315	 15.9	 9.8	TF	-68.8	-8.3	-98.9	-58.3	-99.6	-98.8	-98.3	-96.9	-95.9	
Paraguay	TF	1,560	1,181	1,216	-24.3		TF	-73.1		-100.0	-58.9		-100.0				-100
Peru	TF	4,032	4,419	4,372	9.6		TF	-74.5		-100.0	-61.2		-100.0				
Suriname	TF	278		-,072			TF		_0.0		L						
Uruguay	TF	3,674	 3,469	 3,056	 -5.6		TF	-55.0	-9.8	-100.0	-42.6	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	
Venezuela	TF	427					VF										

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

				Loca	al curre	ncies, cui	rrent price	es (% ch	ange ov	er same	period o	of previo	ous year)				
	(USD millio	on)			Chang	e (%)	2020*											
	2017	2018	2019*		18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Americas	329,979	338,188	341,999															
North America	256,989	263,580	265,678															
Canada	24,998	26,373	26,971		5.3	4.7	-41.4	-5.7	-71.0									
Mexico	21,336	22,526	24,573	\$	5.6	9.1	-56.1	-14.6	-91.4	-0.3	5.6	-45.6		-92.0	-88.3	-77.4	-73.7	
United States	210,655	214,680	214,134	sa	1.9	-0.3	-53.8	-19.7	-72.9	-3.4	-3.3	-51.9	-71.6	-72.9	-74.3	-75.8	-77.2	
Caribbean	31,878	32,657	34,736															
Anguilla	138	108			-21.6													
Antigua & Barbuda	607	641	733		5.6	14.3	-45.4	-4.1	-98.8	15.8	18.6	-45.5	-100.0	-100.0	-96.1			
Aruba	1,855	2,025	2,091		9.2	3.2	-6.9	-6.9										
Bahamas	2,996	3,355	3,580		12.0	6.7	-28.0	-28.0										
Barbados	1,081	1,140	1,269		5.5	11.2	-40.7	-10.6	-88.6									
Bermuda	508	585	590		15.2	0.9	-28.8	-28.8	00.0									
Bonaire							20.0	20.0										
Brit. Virgin Islands				\$														
Cayman Islands	 782	 880		Ψ	 12.5													
Cuba	3,186	2,903	••		-8.9													
Curaçao	551	593	 703		7.7	 18.6	-12.9	-12.9										
Dominica	75	82	105		8.4	29.1	-54.3	-19.9	-100.0	-4.2	21.2	-64 5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0			
Dominican Rep.	7,184	7,561	7,468	\$	5.2	-1.2	-59.9	-26.1	-98.6	-4.2	21.2	-04.5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0			
Grenada	151	199	170	φ	31.8	-14.7	-50.1		-100.0	8.8	11.7	546	100.0	-100.0	100.0			
			170		31.0	-14.7	-50.1	-12.0	-100.0	0.0	11.7	-04.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0			
Guadeloupe Haiti	 450	860		¢	 25 0													
	459	620		\$	35.0													
Jamaica	2,809	3,099		\$	10.3													
Martinique	480	533	549		6.2	8.7		4.0	400.0	40.5	0.7		400.0	400.0	400.0			
Montserrat	9	10	10		5.6	0.1	-24.0	1.0	-100.0	18.5	2.7	-3.5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0			
Neth. Antilles				•														
Puerto Rico	3,848	3,282		\$	-14.7													
Saba																		
Saint Lucia	837	901	999		7.5	10.9	-58.3	-24.5	-100.0	-7.0	-4.0	-58.5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0			
St. Eustatius																		
St. Kitts & Nevis	160	196	202		22.6	3.2	-57.8		-100.0	-14.9	-0.7	-68.6	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0			
St. Maarten	630	453	682		-28.1	50.5	0.7	0.7										
St. Vincent & Gren.	95	104	118		9.8	12.6	-48.0	-8.2	-99.6	8.9	19.3	-48.2	-99.9	-99.1	-100.0			
Trinidad & Tobago	453	429	439	\$	-5.3	2.2												
Turks & Caicos	571	787			37.8													
US Virgin Islands	1,202	1,046			-13.0													
Central America	12,003	12,257	12,629															
Belize	397	487	510		22.8	4.8	-41.6	-13.7	-78.5									
Costa Rica	3,656	3,773	4,010	\$	3.2	6.3	-43.2	-6.7	-98.2									
El Salvador	873	1,014	1,306	\$	16.1	28.8		-15.9	-94.3									
Guatemala	1,213	1,231	1,221	\$	1.5	-0.8	-63.8	-32.5	-99.6									
Honduras	603	592	547	\$	-1.8	-7.6	-54.6	-15.0	-92.5									
Nicaragua	841	544	515	\$	-35.2	-5.3	-32.8	39.4										
Panama	4,422	4,617	4,521	Ψ	4.4	-2.1	-39.6		00.1									
						2	00.0	00.0										
South America	29,109	29,695	28,955															
Argentina	5,370	5,563	5,241	\$	3.6	-5.8		-14.6	-94.0									
Bolivia	803	815	797	\$	1.6	-2.3	-57.3		-98.9									
Brazil	5,809	5,921	5,995	\$	1.9	1.2		-15.2		-4.1	-11.7	-32.1	-76.0	-72.9	-55.3	-76.5	-68.7	
Chile	3,131	2,871	2,377	\$	-8.3		-69.9	-49.8	-99.8									
Colombia	4,921	5,556	5,652	\$	12.9	1.7	-51.5	-16.6										
Ecuador	2,012	2,272	2,282	\$	12.9	0.4	-60.2	-17.9	-98.4									
French Guiana																		
Guyana	95	28		\$	-71													
Paraguay	369	363	379	\$	-1.7	4.4	-55.0	-28.0	-79.7									
Peru	3,576	3,557	3,819	\$	-0.5	7.4	-60.8	-20.3	-97.9									
Suriname	46	56	53	\$	21.6	-6.7	-56.4	-40.4	-86.3									
Uruguay	2,559	2,350	2,011	\$	-8.2	-14.4	-33.2	-16.3	-82.3									
Venezuela				\$														

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) $\ensuremath{\mathbb{G}}$ See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

								Percen	tage ch	ange ov	/er sam	e period	of prev	vious ve	ar		
		(1000)			Chang	ie (%)		2020*	•					- ,-			
	Series	2017	2018	2019*		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	.,000	.,				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	00.0	0.0	04.0	00.1	50.7	04.2	02.0	02.0	52.1	
Gabon	TF		045				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	902					TF	-55.4	-10.0	-90.1	-55.4						
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	-03.0	-13.4	-33.5	-30.1	-100.0	-30.0	-33.0	-33.0	-51.4	
Liberia	IF						TF										
	TF	 255	 201	 376	 13.8	 29.2	TF										
Madagascar Malawi	TF	255 837	291 871		4.1		TF										
	TF						TF										
Mali	TF	193	203		5.2		TF										
Mauritania			1 200	4 202				69.6	10 E	100.0	F2 4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	00.7	00.6
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	-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*		1 <i>.</i>	oc -	/			oc -			
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										

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

				1.4	al a	nalca		n /0/ -1			norial	4 mm						
				Loc			rrent price	es (% cha	ange ove	er same	period o	of previo	us year)					
	(USD millio				Chang		2020*											
	2017	2018	2019*		18/17	19*/18	YTD	Q1	Q2	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Se
Africa	36,509	38,869	38,489															
North Africa	9,916	10,735	11,511															
Algeria	141	169	165	\$	20.3													
Morocco	7,442	7,782	8,179		1.3		-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		-99.0	-99.0	-99.3									
Tunisia	1,305	1,741			46.0		-45.6	2.9	-83.9									
Subsaharan Africa	26,593	28,134	26,978															
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	Ŧ	7.4		-45.3	-11.0	-90.8									
Centr. African Rep.																		
Chad																		
Comoros	 60	 76																
Congo																		
Côte d'Ivoire	 397	 443			 6.7													
Dem. Rep. Congo	6.0	60.5	 99.7	\$	0.7		27.7	27.7										
Djibouti	35	57		Ψ	 62.3	••	21.1	21.1										
Equatorial Guinea																		
Eritrea																		
Eswatini	 13	 16	 14	\$	 26.8	 -12.2												
Ethiopia	435	969	778	\$	122.5		1.9	1.9										
Gabon				Ψ			1.5	1.3										
Gambia	 103	 154		\$	 49													
Ghana	850	944		\$	11.1													
Guinea	16	944 3	 9	э \$		 173.5												
Guinea-Bissau	16	20		φ	16.2													
				¢														
Kenya	940 23	1,072 24	 วว	\$	14.0 3.2		17.6	17.6										
Lesotho	23	24	22	\$	3.Z	-4.9	0.11	17.6										
Liberia				\$		 70.0												
Madagascar	671	697	193	\$	3.9													
Malawi	31	38	42		20.7													
Mali	206	227		•	5.4													
Mauritania	22	4	11	\$	-81.1				~~ -									
Mauritius	1,748	1,887	1,779	•	6.3			-14.4		-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		-88.3									
Namibia	341	383	350		11.6		-33.5	-1.5	-69.7									
Niger	83	98			12.9													
Nigeria	2,549	1,962	1,449	\$	-23		-67.2	-67.2										
Reunion	402	511	459	€	21.6													
Rwanda	438	375		\$	-14.4													
São Tomé & Príncipe	66	72	44	\$	9.1		-23.1	-23.1										
Senegal	420	496			13.0													
Seychelles	483	559	590	\$	15.7		-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		-43.6		-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		-57.5	-15.0	-100.0									
Zambia	653	742	819	\$	13.7		-35.5		-76.0									
Zimbabwe	149			\$				-										

Zimbabwe

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

149

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

								Percen	tage ch	ange ov	ver sam	e period	of prev	vious ye	ar		
	(1000)			Chang	ge (%)		2020*									
	Series	2017	2018	2019*	18/17	19*/18	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	H1	Apr.	Мау	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) ©

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, October 2020)

* Provisional data

(1) Dubai only

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

				Loc	cal curre	ncies, cui	rrent price	es (% ch	ange ov	er same	period o	of previo	ous year)				
	(USD millio	n)			Chang	e (%)	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				\$														

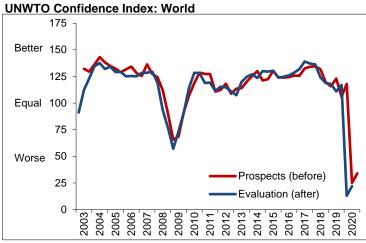
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

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

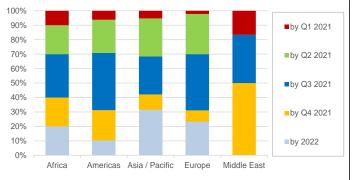
				US	D billion		Sha	are (%
	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019*	2010	2018	2019
Norld								
Total exports of goods and services	19,272	21,558	23,261	25,495	25,033	100	100	10
Goods	15,306	16,556	17,738	19,468	18,889	79.4	76.4	75
Services	3,966	5,002	5,524	6,027	6,144	20.6	23.6	24
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	1,150	1,440	1,585	1,711	1,733	6.0	6.7	6
- International Tourism Receipts	979	1,223	1,347	1,457	1,478	5.1	5.7	5
- International Passenger Transport	171	217	238	254	254	0.9	1.0	1
Advanced Economies								
Total exports of goods and services	11,386	12,397	13,378	14,446	14,102	100	100	1
Goods	9,416	9,896	10,659	11,534	11,157	82.7	79.8	79
Services	1,970	2,501	2,719	2,912	2,946	17.3	20.2	20
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	767	950	1,028	1,108	1,103	6.7	7.7	7
- International Tourism Receipts	643	805	875	946	943	5.6	6.5	e
- International Passenger Transport	124	145	153	162	160	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	1
Goods	5,891	6,660	7,079	7,934	7,732	74.7	71.8	70
Services	1,996	2,501	2,805	3,114	3,198	25.3	28.2	29
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	383	490	557	604	630	4.9	5.5	5
- International Tourism Receipts	336	418	472	512	536	4.3	4.6	4
- International Passenger Transport	47	72	85	92	94	0.6	0.8	0

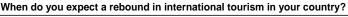
				US	D billion		Sh	are (%
	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019*	2010		2019
World								
Total exports of goods and services	19,272	21,558	23,261	25,495	25,033	100	100	100
Goods	15,306	16,556	17,738	19,468	18,889	79.4	76.4	75.5
Services	3,966	5,002	5,524	6,027	6,144	20.6	23.6	24.5
International Tourism (BOP Travel & 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	10
Goods	6,302	6,530	7,089	7,832	7,597	76	72.0	71.
Services	2,045	2,492	2,771	3,048	3,101	24	28.0	
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.
Asia and the Pacific								
Total exports of goods and services	6,128	7,275	7,841	8,530	8,397	100	100	10
Goods	5,177	6,037	6,474	7,009	6,824	84	82.2	
Services	951	1,238	1,367	1,520	1,573	16	17.8	
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	289	392	434	481	487	4.7	5.6	5.
- International Tourism (Bor Traver & Lassenger transport)	254	352	392	437	443	4.1	5.1	5.
- International Passenger Transport	35	40	42	45	44	0.6	0.5	0.
	00			10		0.0	0.0	0.0
Americas								
Total exports of goods and services	3,355	3,864	4,077	4,359	4,323	100	100	10
Goods	2,557	2,835	2,962	3,200	3,148	76	73.4	72.
Services	798	1,029	1,115	1,159	1,176	24	26.6	27.
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	255	365	383	392	395	7.6	9.0	9.
- International Tourism Receipts	215	311	330	338	342	6.4	7.8	7.
- International Passenger Transport	40	54	53	54	53	1.2	1.2	1.2
Africa								
Total exports of goods and services	516	440	467	526	504	100	100	10
Goods	446	359	379	431	408	86	82.0	
Services	70	81	88	94	96	14	18.0	
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.
- International Passenger Transport	7	7	8	9	8	1.4	1.6	1.
		-						
Middle East	920	946	1 002	1 176	1 104	100	100	10
Total exports of goods and services	920 822		1,003	1,176 990	1,101 905		84.1	10 82.
Goods Services	822 98	790 156	828 175	990 187	905 196	89 11	84.1 15.9	
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	60	80	98	105	114	6.6	8.9	10.
- International Tourism Receipts	52	58	69 00	75	82	5.7	6.3	7.4
International Passenger Transport Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and World Trade Organization (WTO)	8	22	30	30	32 a as collecte	0.9	2.6	2.9

Evaluation of UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

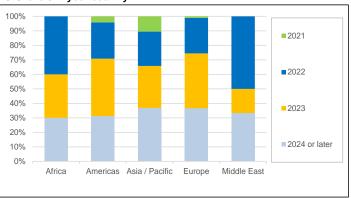


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

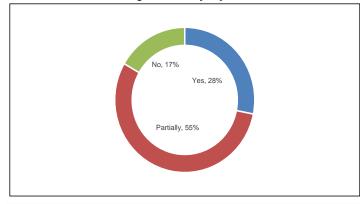




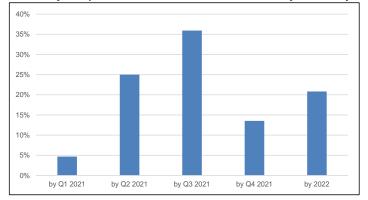
When do you expect international tourism to return to pre-pandemic 2019 levels in your country?

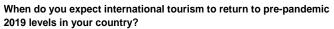


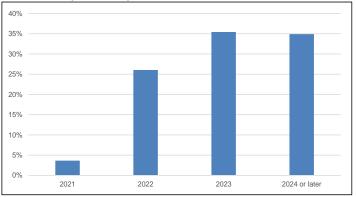
Is domestic tourism driving the recovery in your destination?



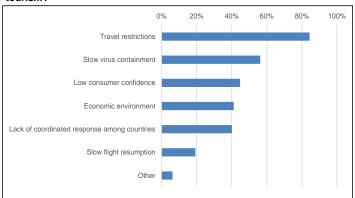








What are the main factors weighing on the recovery of international tourism?



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 Foreign (SAFE) of Exchange 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	<u>Change (%)</u>	EUR to USD	<u>Change (%)</u>
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

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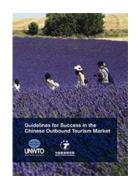


Publications

UNWTO Barom	
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UNWTO World Tourism Barometer



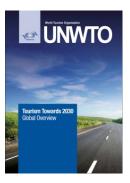
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