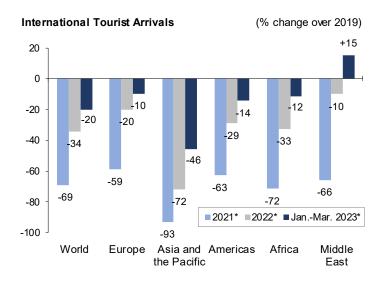


International Tourism – 2023 starts on a strong note with the Middle East recovering 2019 levels in the first quarter

- International tourist arrivals reached 80% of prepandemic levels in the first quarter of 2023 (-20% compared to the same quarter of 2019) boosted by strong results in Europe and the Middle East, compared to a 66% recovery level for the year 2022 overall.
- International tourism grew 86% in Q1 2023 compared to the same period last year, showing continued strength at the start of the year.
- An estimated 235 million tourists travelled internationally in the first three months, more than double those in the same period of 2022.
- The Middle East saw the strongest performance (+15%) and is the first world region to recover prepandemic numbers in a full quarter. Europe reached 90% of pre-pandemic levels in Q1 2023, supported by robust intra-regional demand.
- Africa and the Americas reached about 85% of 2019 levels in the first three months of 2023, while arrivals in Asia and the Pacific climbed to 54% of prepandemic levels.
- By subregion, Southern Mediterranean Europe (+1%) and North Africa (+4%) both recovered 2019 numbers.
- International tourism receipts recovered the USD 1 trillion mark in 2022, growing 50% in real terms compared to 2021, and reaching 64% of prepandemic levels.

- Strong results are expected in the coming Northern Hemisphere summer season backed by robust pentup demand, the sustained recovery of air connectivity, and the recent reopening of China and other major Asian markets and destinations.
- The UNWTO Panel of Experts survey indicates that almost 70% of experts expect better performance in May-August 2023. Yet, most continue to believe international tourism will not return to 2019 levels until 2024 or later.
- In response to the challenging economic environment, tourists are expected to increasingly seek value for money and travel closer to home this year.



Source: UNWTO * Provisional data



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 three times a year 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, Director of the Department. Authors include (in alphabetical order): Fernando Alonso, Michel Julian and Javier Ruescas. Data was compiled from the Tourism Market Intelligence Database and the Tourism Statistics Database based on official country sources.

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 at the end of April 2023.

The next issue of the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer is scheduled to be published in September 2023.

Pages 1-8 of this document constitute the Excerpt of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer*. The full document is available free of charge for UNWTO Members and subscribers from the UNWTO elibrary at www.e-unwto.org. This release is available in English, while the Statistical Annex is provided in English, French and Spanish.

Inbound tourism

International arrivals recovered 80% of pre-pandemic levels in the first quarter of 2023

- International arrivals reached 80% of pre-pandemic levels in the first quarter of 2023 (-20% compared to the same quarter of 2019) boosted by strong results in Europe and the Middle East, compared to a 66% recovery level for the year 2022 overall.
- International tourism grew 86% in Q1 2023 compared to the same period last year, reflecting continued strength at the start of the year.
- An estimated 235 million tourists travelled internationally in the first three months, more than double those in the same period of 2022.
- These results are in line with UNWTO's forward-looking scenarios for 2023 which projected international arrivals to recover 80% to 95% of prepandemic levels by the end of this year.
- The Middle East saw the strongest performance, with arrivals exceeding by 15% the number recorded in the first quarter of 2019. As a result, the Middle East is the first world region to recover pre-pandemic numbers in a full quarter.
- Europe, the world's largest destination region, reached 90% of pre-pandemic levels in Q1 2023, supported by robust intra-regional demand. Travel from the United States also contributed to results. According to data from the US National Travel and Tourism Office, US travel to Europe continued to show robust growth at the start of the year (+118% in January 2023 versus January 2022).
- Africa recovered 88% of its pre-pandemic arrivals in the first three months of 2023 and the Americas about 85%.
- International tourism is experiencing a rapid recovery in Asia and the Pacific where arrivals climbed to 54% of pre-pandemic levels in Q1 2023 after the opening up of several destinations and source markets at the end of 2022 and earlier this year.
- The strong results experienced by international tourism in Q1 are confirmed by the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts, with some 67% evaluating tourism performance in January-April 2023 as better (46%) or much better (21%).

- By subregions, North Africa (+4%) and Southern Mediterranean Europe (+1%) were the only subregions to recover pre-pandemic levels in Q1.
- Central America (98%), the Caribbean (94%), Western Europe (92%) and Northern Europe (91%) came very close to their Q1 2019 levels.

Many destinations saw international tourism exceed pre-pandemic levels in Q1 2023

- Several destinations reported extraordinary growth in arrivals in Q1 2023 versus Q1 2019, including Qatar (+98%), Saudi Arabia (+64%), Albania (+54%), Sint Maarten (+51%) and Ethiopia (+46%). Other destinations enjoying double-digit growth this quarter were Bulgaria, Serbia (both +27%), El Salvador (+26%), Andorra (+23%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (+22%), Tanzania (+21%), Colombia (+18%), US Virgin Islands (+17%), Morocco (+17% up to February), Guatemala, Portugal, Türkiye (all +14%), Honduras (+13%), San Marino (+12%), Dominican Republic (+11%) and Cyprus (+10%).
- In terms of international tourism receipts, the destinations reporting the highest growth this quarter according to available data were Pakistan, where receipts tripled compared to Q1 2019, Romania, Serbia and Türkiye, where earnings more than doubled. Receipts also exceeded pre-pandemic levels this quarter in Morocco (+52%), Portugal (+40%), Mauritius (+32%), Jordan (+31%), France (+26%), Bulgaria (+21%), Mexico (+20%), Mongolia (+19%), Cyprus and Spain (both +15%), among others.
- Domestic tourism continues to support the recovery in several destinations, in particular those with large domestic markets. In China, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism reported that 274 million domestic tourism trips were recorded during the Labor Day holiday (29 April to 3 May), up 19% from 2019. Domestic tourism spending reached USD 21 billion, up 129% from 2022 and on par with 2019 levels during this period. According to Ctrip data, an increase of nearly 700% in bookings for outbound travel was recorded, though the recovery of international travel to and from China has been hampered by still limited flights and visa backlogs.

- Revised data for 2022 shows over 960 million tourists travelling internationally, meaning two-thirds (66%) of pre-pandemic numbers were recovered last year.
- According to available data, several destinations already recovered pre-pandemic arrival numbers in 2022: Albania, Andorra, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Liechtenstein, Qatar, Sint Maarten, Turks and Caicos, and United Arab Emirates.

International tourism receipts recovered the USD 1 trillion mark in 2022

- International tourism receipts reached USD 1 trillion in 2022, growing 50% in real terms compared to 2021, driven by the important rebound in international travel.
- As a result, international visitor spending reached 64% of pre-pandemic levels (-36% compared to 2019, measured in real terms).
- By regions, Europe enjoyed the best results in 2022 with USD 550 billion in tourism receipts, equivalent to 87% of pre-pandemic levels. Africa recovered 75% of its pre-pandemic receipts, the Middle East 70% and the Americas 68%.
- Due to prolonged border shutdowns, Asian destinations earned about 28% of their prepandemic receipts in 2022.
- The recovery can also be seen in outbound tourism, with strong international spending in 2022 from major source markets. Saudi Arabia (+5%), Germany (+2%) and France (0%) recovered prepandemic spending levels, as well as Qatar (+29%), Portugal (+8%) and Austria (+6%). The United States (-13%), Italy, Netherlands, Sweden (all -8%), Belgium (-7%) and Norway (-5%) all came close to 2019 levels.

Strong results expected in the coming Northern Hemisphere summer season

 The latest UNWTO Confidence Index shows bullish prospects for May-August 2023, with a score of 139 (on a scale of 0 to 200). Almost 70% of experts expressed better (50%) or much better (19%) prospects for the 4-month period covering the Northern Hemisphere summer season.

- International tourism is expected to continue its recovery throughout the year backed by strong pentup demand, the sustained recovery of air connectivity, as well as by the recent reopening of China and other major Asian markets and destinations.
- Both international seat capacity and passenger demand recovered around 80% of 2019 levels through February 2023, according to IATA.
- Looking ahead, most experts continue to believe international tourism will not return to 2019 levels until 2024 (38%) or 2025 or later (23%). Yet, this combined share of 61% has decreased slightly compared to the January survey (65%) showing improved confidence. It reflects that an increasing number of destinations are on their way to recovering pre-pandemic levels in 2023 or have already done so in 2022. Some 28% of respondents expect the recovery to occur in 2023.

Challenges remain ahead

- According to the Panel of Experts, the challenging economic environment continues to be the main factor weighing on the effective recovery of international tourism in 2023, with high inflation and rising oil prices translating into higher transport and accommodations costs.
- Against this backdrop, tourists are expected to increasingly seek value for money and travel closer to home in response to elevated prices and the overall economic challenges.
- The International Monetary Fund's latest World Economic Outlook (April 2023) indicates that global growth could fall from 3.4% in 2022 to 2.8% in 2023, amid financial sector turmoil, high inflation and the impacts of three years of COVID.
- Uncertainty derived from the Russian aggression against Ukraine and other mounting geopolitical tensions, also continue to represent downside risks. While risks associated with health remain, the World Health Organization declared on 5 May 2023 that COVID-19 is now an established and ongoing health issue which no longer constitutes a public health emergency of international concern.

Monthly/quarterly data series Share Change (%) Change (%)* vs. 2019 2023 versus 2022² 2023 versus 2019 (million) (%) vs. previous year 2022* 2022* 20/19 21/20* 22/21* 21/19* 22/19* Mar. YTD 2019 2020 2021 YTD Jan. Feb. Jan. Feb. Mar. World 1465 407 456 963 100 -72.2 12.0 111.2 -68.9 -34.3 86 121 65 -20.4 -22.0 -20.1 -19.3 86 777 221 541 56.2 -71.6 10.5 121.9 -68.6 -30.4 90 126 87 70 -18.4 -21.3 -17.9 -16.4 Advanced economies¹ 244 Emerging economies¹ 688 186 212 422 -73.0 13.8 98.9 -69.2 -38.8 83 85 59 -22.4 -22.7 -22.2 -22.3 43.8 116 By UNWTO regions: Europe 743.9 239.6 304.9 594.5 61.8 -67.8 27.2 95.0 -59.0 -20.1 52 81 47 37 -9.6 -8.5 -9.2 -10.8 23.7 71.7 7.4 -71.7 226.9 -14.4 73 72 37 -8.1 -8.4 Northern Europe 83.7 21.9 -7.3-73.8 151 -9.2 -11.1 Western Europe 205.1 83.5 87.7 167.4 17.4 -59.3 5.1 90.8 -57.2 -18.4 57 88 54 40 -8.4 -6.3 -7.1 -11.2 Central/Eastern Eur. 150.9 44.1 56.3 88.7 9.2 -70.8 27.9 57.5 -62.7 -41.2 45 53 37 44 -27.8 -28.6 -28.7 -26.3 Southern/Medit. Eur. 304.1 88.4 138.9 266.7 27.7 -70.9 57.1 92.1 -54.3 -12.3 45 75 39 32 0.6 4.2 1.2 -3.1 - of which EU-27 539.0 182.7 225.9 440.6 45.8 -66.1 23.6 95.0 -58.1 -18.3 53 86 49 37 -7.7 -6.4 -6.8 -9.4 Asia and the Pacific 360.1 59.1 24.8 100.5 10.4 -83.6 -58.0 304.6 -93.1 -72.1 474 538 496 412 -46.0 -49.9 -45.2 -43.1 North-East Asia 170.3 20.3 10.9 19.2 2.0 -88.1 -46.4 76.8 -93.6 -88.7 503 414 474 603 -64.5 -72.0 -64.6 -57.4 South-East Asia 138.6 25.5 3.3 46.9 4.9 -81.6 -87.2 -97.6 -66.2 -32.3 -34.3 -33.6 -29.1 1 1 1 1 Oceania 17.5 3.6 0.8 6.7 0.7 -79.2 -79.2 788.7 -95.7 -61.4 477 695 655 292 -36.7 -40.1 -36.6 -33.5 South Asia 33.8 9.8 10.0 27.7 2.9 -71.1 177.9 -70.5 -11.4 -9.6 2.1 -17.9 85 144 112 25 -16.7 -29.5 219.3 69.6 81.5 155.6 16.2 -68.3 17.1 91.0 -29.1 70 72 -16.8 Americas -62.886 56 -14.5-13.4 -13.1 146.6 46.5 57.0 102.0 10.6 -68.3 22.7 -61.1 -30.4 76 71 61 -16.3 -18.9 -15.9 North America 78.9 68 -14.3 Caribbean 26.3 10.3 22.6 2.3 -61.0 40.7 56.2 -14.2 39 36 29 -6.1 -6.2 -6.3 14.5 -45.158 -6.21.0 -15.0 Central America 10.9 3 1 4 7 93 -716 51 1 98 2 -57 1 44 67 42 28 -24 -82 1.5 0.4South America 35.4 9.8 5.3 21.7 2.3 -72.4 -45.6 308.1 -85.0 -38.8 132 174 135 92 -18.3 -20.0 -15.5 -19.3 Africa 18.7 46.5 -72.9 136.8 -71.5 -32.6 101 170 98 -10.8 -10.6 69.1 19.6 4.8 5.0 62 -11.7 -13.6 -25 9 North Africa 25 6 56 66 19 0 20 -78 2 179 188 9 -74 4 159 505 43 72 92 -2.3147 74 Subsaharan Africa 13.1 -69.9 -36.6 71 -19.9 43 4 13.1 27.5 2.9 -69.8-0.4110.6 73 97 53 -20.8-21.9 -20.7 Middle Fast 73.0 19.8 24.9 65.6 6.8 -72.925.7 163.4 -65.9 -10.149 101 55 16 15.4 13.6 15.8 16.7 Memorandum³ ASFAN 138 5 25 4 3.3 46.8 49 -81 6 -87 2 -97 7 -66 2 -32.3-34 3 -33 6 -29 1 1 1 1 1 72 708.1 101.3 105 G20 1000.2 300.0 351.9 73.5 -70.0 17.3 -64.8-29.2106 53 -17.6-18.4 -16.7 -17.7 GCC 47.7 13.5 18.3 47.6 4.9 -71.7 35.4 160.4 -61.7 -0.3 161 112 58 12 33.0 25.8 34.9 38.7 LDCs 7.8 36.7 10.4 17.3 1.8 -71.6 -24.8 120.2 -78.6 -53.0 146 185 175 143 -36.2 -37.5-37.3 -33.8 LLDCs 50.6 12.0 12.8 30.0 3.1 -76.36.9 134.1 -74 7 -40 7 163 148 128 100 -28 5 -28 7 -30.0-26.9 SIDS 43.9 10.5 13.4 35.3 3.7 -76.1 27.7 163.8 -69.5 -19.6 166 116 89 77 -4.8 -6.6 -4.9 -3.0

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

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

^{*} 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.

² Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

³ ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations, G20: Group of Twenty, GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council, LDCs: Least Developed Countries, LLDCs: Landlocked Developing Countries, SIDS: Small Island Developing States. (See Methodological Notes) See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

	Interna	tional	Touris	m Rec	eipts										Interna	tional	Tourist A	Arrivals
	(billion)							Share	Change	e (%)							
	USD				EUR				(%)	Local cu	ırrencie	s, cons	tant price	es	(million)	Change	(%)
	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2022*	20/19	21/20	22/21*	21/19*	22/19*	2019	2022*	22/21*	22/19*
World	1494	559	638	1031	1335	490	540	979	100	-62.8	8.2	49.5	-59.5	-36.1	1465	963	111.2	-34.3
Advanced economies ¹	936	366	400	679	836	321	338	645	65.8	-61.5	2.8	57.0	-59.8	-32.9	777	541	121.9	-30.4
Emerging economies ¹	558	193	238	353	498	169	201	335	34.2	-65.1	18.5	37.0	-59.0	-41.5	688	422	98.9	-38.8
By UNWTO regions:																		
Europe	584.3	249.3	327.4	548.6	521.9	218.2	276.8	521.0	53.2	-58.1	23.4	55.1	-47.4	-13.1	743.9	594.5	95.0	-20.1
Northern Europe	95.2	41.0	50.8	102.2	85.1	35.9	42.9	97.1	9.9	-57.4	12.9	86.3	-51.3	-0.6	83.7	71.7	226.9	-14.4
Western Europe	179.1	99.1	105.3	155.0	160.0	86.8	89.0	147.2	15.0	-46.2	0.2	36.2	-44.5	-19.9	205.1	167.4	90.8	-18.4
Central/Eastern Eur.	69.0	28.5	34.7	54.8	61.7	24.9	29.3	52.0	5.3	-58.7	14.5	46.2	-52.8	-26.5	150.9	88.7	57.5	-41.2
Southern/Medit. Eur.	241.0	80.6	136.7	236.6	215.3	70.6	115.5	224.7	22.9	-67.1	60.4	60.2	-46.3	-9.1	304.1	266.7	92.1	-12.3
- of which EU-27	423.2	182.4	233.5	382.2	378.0	159.7	197.4	363.0	37.1	-57.8	20.5	51.5	-48.1	-16.4	539.0	440.6	95.0	-18.3
Asia and the Pacific	441.2	126.2	90.6	131.4	394.1	110.5	76.6	124.8	12.7	-71.5	-31.5	34.2	-80.4	-72.4	360.1	100.5	304.6	-72.1
North-East Asia	187.2	44.9	45.0	45.8	167.2	39.3	38.1	43.5	4.4	-76.4	-2.7	-5.9	-76.7	-77.4	170.3	19.2	76.8	-88.7
South-East Asia	146.9	31.2	11.0	37.8	131.2	27.3	9.3	35.9	3.7	-78.7	-65.4	218.0	-92.7	-76.2	138.6	46.9	1	-66.2
Oceania	61.4	32.7	20.3	29.8	54.9	28.6	17.2	28.3	2.9	-46.7	-44.5	35.3	-70.5	-55.2	17.5	6.7	788.7	-61.4
South Asia	45.7	17.4	14.3	18.1	40.8	15.2	12.1	17.2	1.8	-62.2	-20.9	17.2	-69.9	-63.4	33.8	27.7	177.9	-17.9
Americas	330.6	125.4	140.3	243.9	295.3	109.8	118.7	231.6	23.6	-61.7	6.0	60.8	-59.8	-31.7	219.3	155.6	91.0	-29.1
North America	253.4	97.1	104.4	187.3	226.3	85.0	88.3	177.8	18.2	-61.7	0.9	66.0	-61.3	-31.6	146.6	102.0	78.9	-30.4
Caribbean	34.9	14.5	20.9	25.2	31.2	12.7	17.7	23.9	2.4	-58.1	39.2	11.4	-42.3	-33.3	26.3	22.6	56.2	-14.2
Central America	12.6	4.0	6.1	8.9	11.3	3.5	5.1	8.4	0.9	-68.3	50.2	35.8	-52.3	-34.8	10.9	9.3	98.2	-15.0
South America	29.6	9.8	8.9	22.6	26.5	8.6	7.5	21.4	2.2	-63.2	-10.8	134.1	-70.5	-29.5	35.4	21.7	308.1	-38.8
Africa	38.9	14.9	17.5	31.6	34.7	13.1	14.8	30.0	3.1	-61.3	10.1	66.6	-57.7	-24.8	69.1	46.5	136.8	-32.6
North Africa	11.2	5.4	6.0	11.7	10.0	4.7	5.1	11.1	1.1	-53.0	3.9	81.1	-49.8	-3.4	25.6	19.0	188.9	-25.9
Subsaharan Africa	27.7	9.5	11.6	19.9	24.7	8.3	9.8	18.9	1.9	-64.7	13.6	59.0	-61.0	-33.6	43.4	27.5	110.6	-36.6
Middle East	99.2	43.5	62.5	75.9	88.6	38.1	52.8	72.1	7.4	-56.0	42.3	12.4	-37.5	-29.2	73.0	65.6	163.4	-10.1

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

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

^{*} Provisional data

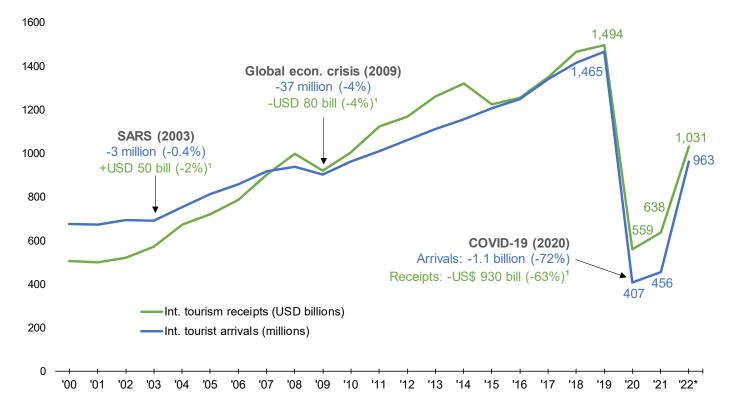
¹ Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2017, page 175, at www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=29.

International tourism receipts climbed to 65% of pre-pandemic levels in 2022

- International tourism receipts rebounded strongly in 2022 to hit the USD 1 trillion mark for the first time since 2019, with several destinations recovering or exceeding pre-pandemic earnings.
- This represents a 50% increase in real terms from 2021 according to provisional estimates, putting international visitor spending at nearly 65% of precrisis levels in 2022.
- Results are in line with the rebound in international arrivals, which reached 66% of 2019 levels last year driven by large pent-up demand and the lifting or relaxation of travel restrictions in many countries around the world.
- Total export revenues from international tourism, which also include passenger transport fares, reached USD 1.25 trillion in 2022, a 52% increase in real terms from 2021. This represents 66% of the 2019 figure which exceeded USD 1.7 trillion.
- By regions, Europe saw the best results in 2022 with USD 550 billion in tourism receipts (EUR 520 billion)

- or 87% of pre-pandemic values (real terms). Earnings in Africa reached 75% of pre-crisis levels. The Middle East and the Americas both recovered about 70% of their pre-pandemic earnings, while Asia and the Pacific earned less than 30%, as many countries remained closed to non-essential travel in 2022.
- Several destinations saw receipts reach or exceed pre-pandemic levels in 2022 driven by the important rebound in international travel but also rising prices. Among the major earners, the United Kingdom and Türkiye both saw tourism receipts climb 20% above pre-pandemic levels, while Mexico earned 14% more and France about the same as in 2019 (in local currencies).
- Saudi Arabia also reported strong receipts last year (+43% over 2019), as did Croatia (+22%), Poland (+19%) and Portugal (+15%). Mediterranean destinations Spain (-3%), Greece (-3%) and Italy (-5%) all recorded earnings just below their 2019 figures.

International tourist arrivals and tourism receipts, 2000-2022*



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

* Provisional data

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

¹ Change in real terms (local currencies, constant prices)

Estimated loss of USD 2.6 trillion in tourism revenues from the COVID-19 pandemic

- The coronavirus pandemic has caused an estimated loss of USD 2.6 trillion in international tourism revenues so far since the outbreak in 2020. Revenues dropped 62% in 2020, 59% in 2021 and 36% in 2022 (compared to 2019, in real terms).
- Asia and the Pacific suffered the largest loss across regions, with USD 1 trillion or 40% of the global loss between 2020 and 2022, due to longer border closures and stricter restrictions. Europe lost an estimated USD 770 billion in tourism revenues or 30% of the total, despite earlier lifting of travel restrictions, due to its size as a destination region.
- The loss in the Americas is estimated at USD 560 billion or 22% of the total, while the Middle East and Africa account for 5% and 2% respectively.
- Despite the drop in earnings, average spending per trip (international receipts per arrival) actually increased during the pandemic, from roughly USD 1,000 in 2019, to US\$ 1,400 in 2020 and 2021 (current dollars), partly due to longer periods of stay and the need or willingness by travelers to spend more in their destination. In 2022 this ratio declined to about USD 1,100 per trip, reflecting more normalized spending patterns.

International tourism receipts per arrival (USD) 1.500 1,400 1,370 1,300 1,100 1,070 1,040 1,010 1,000 1,010 900 700 500 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022* Source: UNWTO * Provisional figure (Data as of May 2023) • The pandemic also reduced the weight of tourism in global exports of goods and services, from 7% in 2019 (calculated in US dollars) to 3% in both 2020 and 2021 and 4% in 2022. The weight of tourism in the value of services exports also declined, from 28% in 2019 to 13% in 2020 and 2021, and 17% in 2022.

Industry Indicators

International air travel rebounds strongly at the start of the year

Air passenger traffic

- According to IATA, global passenger traffic ended the first quarter of 2023 on a strong note, with revenue passenger-kilometers (RPKs) increasing by 58% year-on-year. Global RPKs recovered 86% of pre-pandemic levels, showing a significant improvement from the previous year. The recovery of global traffic has been helped by recent developments in the Asia-Pacific air market.
- According to data available broken down by international and domestic air traffic for January-March 2023, international traffic recovered 79% of 2019 levels in the first three months of 2023, close to the result for international arrivals in the same period (80%).
- By region, international air traffic in North America recovered 95% and the Middle East 92% of 2019 levels. International RPKs in Europe (-15%) were close to pre-pandemic level with buoyant international traffic within the region, while Latin America and Africa reported decreases of 16% and 11% respectively. International RPKs in Asia and the Pacific improved from last year, though were still 40% below 2019.
- Global domestic air traffic (RPKs) recovered 98% in January-March 2023. By market, India (+5%) and the United States (both +1%) exceeded 2019 levels in the first three months of 2023, while Brazil (-3% RPKs) and China (-9%) were close.

Air capacity

In terms of capacity, data from IATA shows that international capacity worldwide (measured in available seat-kilometres or ASKs) stood at 20% below 2019 levels in January-March 2023, showing a steady improvement despite the slowdown in economic activity through 2022 and at the beginning of 2023. North America and Europe recovered 95% and 92% of pre-pandemic-levels in the first two months of the year.

Domestic air capacity (+3% ASKs) exceeded 2019 levels globally with robust results across different markets. Domestic air capacity reached or exceeded pre-pandemic levels in India, China (both +6%), the United States (+5%) and Brazil (0%). Domestic traffic came close to pre-pandemic numbers in Australia (-10%) and Japan (-12%).

Accommodation

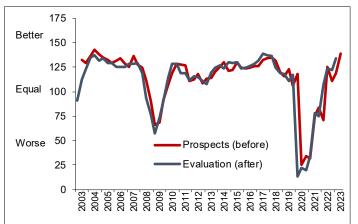
- According to STR, global occupancy rates reached 66% in March 2023, from 54% in January 2023. Most world (sub) regions saw rates above 60% in March 2023. The Middle East and Asia and the Pacific (both 67%) saw the highest occupancy rates in March 2023, followed by the Americas (65%) and Europe (64%).
- By subregion, Oceania, the Caribbean (both 73%) and Northern Europe (72%) showed the highest occupancy rates in March 2022, while occupancy in Central America (69%) and North-East Asia (67%) were above the world average (data by region are based on STR statistical regions).

UNWTO Confidence Index

Sharp increase in confidence levels ahead of the Northern Hemisphere summer travel period

• The survey conducted in May 2023 shows a marked uptick in the UNWTO Confidence Index for the period January-April 2023, reflecting stronger-than-expected performance in the first four months of the year. On a scale of 0 to 200, the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts rated the period January-April 2023 with a score of 134, above the expectations expressed in the January survey ahead of that 4-month period (119) and exceeding 2019 confidence levels.

UNWTO Confidence Index: World



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

- Despite economic and geopolitical headwinds, experts pointed out that the lifting of travel restrictions in most remaining countries, especially in Asia and the Pacific, the recovery of key market segments and the strong pent-up demand, were pivotal drivers behind the robust performance of tourism during the first four months of the year.
- Most survey respondents evaluated January-April 2023 as better (46%) or much better (21%) than expected, while 16% did not see any change. Some 17% considered it worse or much worse

Bullish prospects for May-August 2023

 The UNWTO Confidence Index shows bullish prospects for May-August 2023, with a score of 139 (on a scale of 0 to 200). This score largely exceeds prospects expressed for the same period last year (125) and anticipates a busy Northern Hemisphere summer season.

- Expectations for May-August 2023 underpins the strong tourism recovery, with still large pent-up demand though in a context of uncertainty and volatility. Almost 70% of respondents expect better (50%) or much better (19%) performance for the 4month period, while 21% see equal performance and only 10% worse.
- International tourism is expected to continue its recovery backed by strong travel demand as well as by the recent reopening of China and other major Asian markets and destinations.
- However, experts pointed out that staff shortages remain a critical issue in view of the peak travel period. Airport and flight operations as well as tourism businesses could partly be disrupted by a shortfall of staff in a context of high travel demand. In addition, visa issuance and air capacity constraints could slow the resumption of travel from China, the largest outbound market before the pandemic. While air connectivity is showing sustained recovery overall, there is still room for air capacity improvement in some short- and long-haul international routes.

Consolidation of tourism recovery in 2023 amid challenges

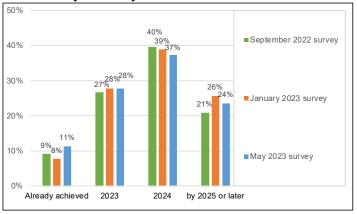
- Most tourism professionals (84%) continue to see better or much better prospects for 2023, compared to 2022. Some 10% expect similar performance as in 2022, while only 5% consider 2023 will be worse or much worse than last year.
- However, economic and geopolitical challenges remain. According to experts, the economic environment continues to be the main factor weighing on the recovery of international tourism. Global inflation and energy prices remain high, resulting in higher transport and accommodation costs.
- Economic factors are expected to influence how people travel in 2023, in particular the more pricesensitive segments. This could translate into a preference for value for money, a more cautious attitude towards spending, travel closer to home or shorter trips.
- Furthermore, continued uncertainty derived from the Russian aggression against Ukraine and other mounting geopolitical tensions also represent downside risks.

 While risks associated with health remain, COVID-19 no longer represents an obstacle for travel, according to Panel experts' opinion. As of 11 May 2023, 157 destinations had no COVID-19 related restrictions in place (www.unwto.org/ tourismdata/unwto-iata-destination-tracker-easy-travel).

Return to pre-pandemic levels for global tourism not expected before 2024

- Looking ahead, most experts continue to believe international tourism will not return to 2019 levels before 2024 (37%), or 2025 and later (24%).
- Yet, this combined share of 61% had decreased slightly compared to the January survey (65%) showing improved confidence. This reflects that an increasing number of destinations are on their way to recovering pre-pandemic levels in 2023 or have already done so in 2022. Some 28% of respondents expect the recovery to occur in 2023.

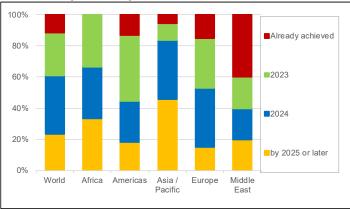
When do you expect international tourism to return to pre-pandemic 2019 levels in your country?



Source: May 2023 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

• There is still room for recovery in many destinations, in particular in Asia and the Pacific and Africa. In fact, the largest share of experts pointing to a return to 2019 levels in 2024 or later are in Asia and the Pacific (84%), of which 38% pointed to 2024 and 46% to 2025 or later. Most experts in Africa (66%) indicated 2024 or later.

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



Source: May 2023 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

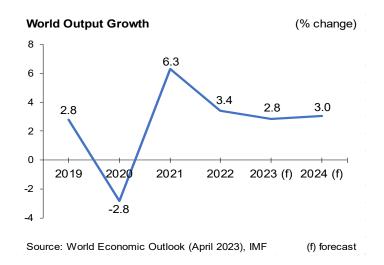
Leisure related travel segments showing fastest recovery

- According to Panel experts, urban tourism and city breaks, one of the most affected segments during the pandemic, is showing the fastest recovery, along with sun and sea, nature and mountain. This reflects the significant weight of travel for leisure purposes. Segments with an important sustainability nature, mountain, rural, component such as gastronomy, adventure, ecotourism and health tourism are increasingly gaining preference among consumers. While the meetings industry has experienced a comparatively slower recovery, an increasing number of international large events have been taking place. Visiting friends and relatives (VFR) was also mentioned by experts as an important segment contributing to tourism recovery.
- Domestic tourism continues to support the recovery in an important number of destinations, in particular in those with a large domestic market. Domestic tourism has been a key driver for tourism recovery in destinations that were closed to non-essential travel for a long period, in particular Asian destinations such as China, Macao (China) or Japan. Domestic tourism has also represented a buffer for Easter European destinations affected by the proximity of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.
- However, around 45% consider that it is contributing to the recovery only partially, which reflects the importance of international tourism in many destinations as well as the sustained recovery of international demand.

Economic Outlook

World economy facing slow and uncertain recovery

- Global economic growth is projected to slow from 3.4% in 2022 to 2.8% in 2023, before rebounding moderately to 3.0% in 2024, in what the IMF calls "a rocky recovery" in the April 2023 World Economic Outlook (WEO).
- The economy is at a highly uncertain moment after three years of adverse shocks, most notably the coronavirus pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Pent-up demand and commodity price spikes have led to record inflation in many economies, causing central banks to raise interest rates to contain prices.
- The economic slowdown could be more pronounced in advanced economies, with output in the Euro Area dropping from 3.5% in 2022 to 0.8% in 2023, and from 2.1% to 1.6% in the United States. Based on a plausible alternative scenario, global output could slow further to 2.5% this year if the stress in the financial sector continues.
- Three US banks failed in March 2023, including Silicon Valley Bank, a mid-sized California bank serving mostly technology companies impacted by rising interest rates. In Europe, Credit Suisse announced its largest loss since the 2009 financial crisis and was acquired by competitor UBS to prevent its collapse. The Federal Reserve, the ECB and other central banks responded by announcing liquidity measures to calm the market turmoil.
- The global economy is expected to recover gradually, though many countries are still absorbing the shock from the pandemic and from Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which caused major trade disruptions and commodity price volatility. China is rebounding strongly since the reopening of its economy, with retail sales and travel bookings picking up, which is benefiting tourism destinations in the region and beyond.
- Global inflation is expected to drop from 8.7% in 2022 to 7.0% in 2023 according to the IMF, partly thanks to declining energy and commodity prices, after a synchronized tightening of monetary policy around the world. However, core inflation (excluding energy & food prices) is projected to decrease more slowly and its return to target is unlikely before 2025.



See the April 2023 World Economic Outlook (WEO) by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) at: www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO



Publications



UNWTO World Tourism Barometer



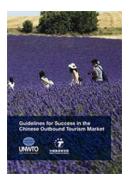
The Economic Contribution of Tourism and the Impact of COVID-19 (2021)



Yearbook of Tourism Statistics (2016-2020)



Compendium of Tourism Statistics (2016-2020)



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



Exploring Health Tourism (2018)



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



European Union Tourism Trends (2018)



How are countries supporting tourism recovery?

Tourism and Covid-19 (2020)



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



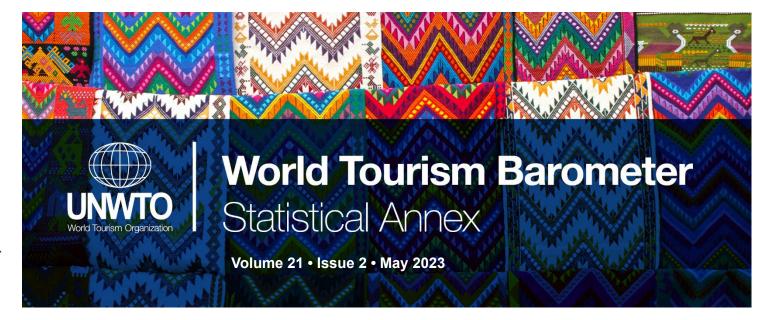
Understanding domestic tourism and seizing its opportunities (2020)



UNWTO/GTERC Asia Tourism Trends, 2020 Edition

www.unwto.org/publications





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The following pages contain detailed tables on tourism related indicators such as international tourist arrivals, international tourism receipts and expenditure collected by UNWTO from national institutions, 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 tables on the following pages are not included in the free extract of the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer. The full document is available in electronic format for sale and free for UNWTO members and subscribers through the UNWTO elibrary at:

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

- International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

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- International tourism in the Balance of Payments (BOP)

- Evaluation of UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

- Methodological Notes

Explanation of abbreviations and symbols used

* = provisional figure or data

= change of series or methodology

. = figure or data not (yet) available

n/a = not applicable

mn = million (1,000,000)

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

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

Q1: January, February, March
Q2: April, May, June
Q3: July, August, September
T1: From January to April
T2: From May to August
T3: From Sept. to December

Q4: October, November, December

H1: from January to June H2: from July to December

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

Series of International Tourist Arrivals

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

THS: ITA at hotels and similar establishments;

TCE: ITA at collective tourism establishments;

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

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

NCE: Nights of international tourists in collective tourism establishments.

n Shaded rank numbers indicate an upward movement in the destination's place in the ranking over 2019.

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-21.



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 three times a year 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, Director of the Department. Authors include (in alphabetical order): Fernando Alonso, Michel Julian and Javier Ruescas. Data was compiled from the Tourism Market Intelligence Database and the Tourism Statistics Database based on official country sources.

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 at the end of April 2023.

The next issue of the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is scheduled to be published in September 2023.

											Monthly	//quarte	erly dat	ta serie	s			
					Share	Chang	e (%)				Change	(%)*						
	(million))			(%)	vs. pre	vious	year	vs. 20	19	2023 v	ersus 2	022²		2023 v	ersus:	2019	
	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2022*	20/19	21/20*	22/21*	21/19*	22/19*	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
World	1465	407	456	963	100	-72.2	12.0	111.2	-68.9	-34.3	86	121	86	65	-20.4	-22.0	-20.1	-19.3
Advanced economies ¹	777	221	244	541	56.2	-71.6	10.5	121.9	-68.6	-30.4	90	126	87	70	-18.4	-21.3	-17.9	-16.4
Emerging economies ¹	688	186	212	422	43.8	-73.0	13.8	98.9	-69.2	-38.8	83	116	85	59	-22.4	-22.7	-22.2	-22.3
By UNWTO regions:																		
Europe	743.9	239.6	304.9	594.5	61.8	-67.8	27.2	95.0	-59.0	-20.1	52	81	47	37	-9.6	-8.5	-9.2	-10.8
Northern Europe	83.7	23.7	21.9	71.7	7.4	-71.7	-7.3	226.9	-73.8	-14.4	73	151	72	37	-9.2	-11.1	-8.1	-8.4
Western Europe	205.1	83.5	87.7	167.4	17.4	-59.3	5.1	90.8	-57.2	-18.4	57	88	54	40	-8.4	-6.3	-7.1	-11.2
Central/Eastern Eur.	150.9	44.1	56.3	88.7	9.2	-70.8	27.9	57.5	-62.7	-41.2	45	53	37	44	-27.8	-28.6	-28.7	-26.3
Southern/Medit. Eur.	304.1	88.4	138.9	266.7	27.7	-70.9	57.1	92.1	-54.3	-12.3	45	75	39	32	0.6	4.2	1.2	-3.1
- of which EU-27	539.0	182.7	225.9	440.6	45.8	-66.1	23.6	95.0	-58.1	-18.3	53	86	49	37	-7.7	-6.4	-6.8	-9.4
Asia and the Pacific	360.1	59.1	24.8	100.5	10.4	-83.6	-58.0	304.6	-93.1	-72.1	474	538	496	412	-46.0	-49.9	-45.2	-43.1
North-East Asia	170.3	20.3	10.9	19.2	2.0	-88.1	-46.4	76.8	-93.6	-88.7	503	414	474	603	-64.5	-72.0	-64.6	-57.4
South-East Asia	138.6	25.5	3.3	46.9	4.9	-81.6	-87.2	1	-97.6	-66.2	1	↑	↑	↑	-32.3	-34.3	-33.6	-29.1
Oceania	17.5	3.6	0.8	6.7	0.7	-79.2	-79.2	788.7	-95.7	-61.4	477	695	655	292	-36.7	-40.1	-36.6	-33.5
South Asia	33.8	9.8	10.0	27.7	2.9	-71.1	2.1	177.9	-70.5	-17.9	85	144	112	25	-16.7	-11.4	-9.6	-29.5
Americas	219.3	69.6	81.5	155.6	16.2	-68.3	17.1	91.0	-62.8	-29.1	70	86	72	56	-14.5	-16.8	-13.4	-13.1
North America	146.6	46.5	57.0	102.0	10.6	-68.3	22.7	78.9	-61.1	-30.4	68	76	71	61	-16.3	-18.9	-15.9	-14.3
Caribbean	26.3	10.3	14.5	22.6	2.3	-61.0	40.7	56.2	-45.1	-14.2	39	58	36	29	-6.2	-6.1	-6.2	-6.3
Central America	10.9	3.1	4.7	9.3	1.0	-71.6	51.1	98.2	-57.1	-15.0	44	67	42	28	-2.4	-8.2	1.5	0.4
South America	35.4	9.8	5.3	21.7	2.3	-72.4	-45.6	308.1	-85.0	-38.8	132	174	135	92	-18.3	-20.0	-15.5	-19.3
Africa	69.1	18.7	19.6	46.5	4.8	-72.9	5.0	136.8	-71.5	-32.6	101	170	98	62	-11.7	-10.8	-10.6	-13.6
North Africa	25.6	5.6	6.6	19.0	2.0	-78.2	17.9	188.9	-74.4	-25.9	159	505	147	74	4.3	7.2	9.2	-2.3
Subsaharan Africa	43.4	13.1	13.1	27.5	2.9	-69.8	-0.4	110.6	-69.9	-36.6	73	97	71	53	-20.8	-19.9	-21.9	-20.7
Middle East	73.0	19.8	24.9	65.6	6.8	-72.9	25.7	163.4	-65.9	-10.1	49	101	55	16	15.4	13.6	15.8	16.7
Memorandum³																		
ASEAN	138.5	25.4	3.3	46.8	4.9	-81.6	-87.2	↑	-97.7	-66.2	↑	↑	↑	↑	-32.3	-34.3	-33.6	-29.1
G20	1000.2	300.0	351.9	708.1	73.5	-70.0	17.3	101.3	-64.8	-29.2	106	105	72	53	-17.6	-18.4	-16.7	-17.7
GCC	47.7	13.5	18.3	47.6	4.9	-71.7	35.4	160.4	-61.7	-0.3	161	112	58	12	33.0	25.8	34.9	38.7
LDCs	36.7	10.4	7.8	17.3	1.8	-71.6	-24.8	120.2	-78.6	-53.0	146	185	175	143	-36.2	-37.5	-37.3	-33.8
LLDCs	50.6	12.0	12.8	30.0	3.1	-76.3	6.9	134.1	-74.7	-40.7	163	148	128	100	-28.5	-28.7	-30.0	-26.9
SIDS	43.9	10.5	13.4	35.3	3.7	-76.1	27.7	163.8	-69.5	-19.6	166	116	89	77	-4.8	-6.6	-4.9	-3.0

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

International Tourist Arrivals by (Sub)region

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

^{*} 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.

² Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

³ ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations, G20: Group of Twenty, GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council,

LDCs: Least Developed Countries, LLDCs: Landlocked Developing Countries, SIDS: Small Island Developing States. (See Methodological Notes) See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

International Tourisi	n by (Su	b)regi	on															
	Internat	ional T	ourism	n Receip	ots										Interna	ational [*]	Tourist A	rrivals
	(billion)								Share	Change	(%)							
	USD				EUR				(%)	Local cur	rencies,	constan	t prices		(million)	Change (%)
	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2022*	20/19	21/20	22/21*	21/19*	22/19*	2019	2022*	22/21*	22/19*
World	1494	559	638	1031	1335	490	540	979	100	-62.8	8.2	49.5	-59.5	-36.1	1465	963	111.2	-34.3
Advanced economies ¹	936	366	400	679	836	321	338	645	65.8	-61.5	2.8	57.0	-59.8	-32.9	777	541	121.9	-30.4
Emerging economies ¹	558	193	238	353	498	169	201	335	34.2	-65.1	18.5	37.0	-59.0	-41.5	688	422	98.9	-38.8
By UNWTO regions:																		
Europe	584.3	249.3	327.4	548.6	521.9	218.2	276.8	521.0	53.2	-58.1	23.4	55.1	-47.4	-13.1	743.9	594.5	95.0	-20.1
Northern Europe	95.2	41.0	50.8	102.2	85.1	35.9	42.9	97.1	9.9	-57.4	12.9	86.3	-51.3	-0.6	83.7	71.7	226.9	-14.4
Western Europe	179.1	99.1	105.3	155.0	160.0	86.8	89.0	147.2	15.0	-46.2	0.2	36.2	-44.5	-19.9	205.1	167.4	90.8	-18.4
Central/Eastern Eur.	69.0	28.5	34.7	54.8	61.7	24.9	29.3	52.0	5.3	-58.7	14.5	46.2	-52.8	-26.5	150.9	88.7	57.5	-41.2
Southern/Medit. Eur.	241.0	80.6	136.7	236.6	215.3	70.6	115.5	224.7	22.9	-67.1	60.4	60.2	-46.3	-9.1	304.1	266.7	92.1	-12.3
- of which EU-27	423.2	182.4	233.5	382.2	378.0	159.7	197.4	363.0	37.1	-57.8	20.5	51.5	-48.1	-16.4	539.0	440.6	95.0	-18.3
Asia and the Pacific	441.2	126.2	90.6	131.4	394.1	110.5	76.6	124.8	12.7	-71.5	-31.5	34.2	-80.4	-72.4	360.1	100.5	304.6	-72.1
North-East Asia	187.2	44.9	45.0	45.8	167.2	39.3	38.1	43.5	4.4	-76.4	-2.7	- 5.9	-76.7	-77.4	170.3	19.2	76.8	-88.7
South-East Asia	146.9	31.2	11.0	37.8	131.2	27.3	9.3	35.9	3.7	-78.7	-65.4	218.0	-92.7	-76.2	138.6	46.9	↑	-66.2
Oceania	61.4	32.7	20.3	29.8	54.9	28.6	17.2	28.3	2.9	-46.7	-44.5	35.3	- 70.5	-55.2	17.5	6.7	788.7	-61.4
South Asia	45.7	17.4	14.3	18.1	40.8	15.2	12.1	17.2	1.8	-62.2	-20.9	17.2	-69.9	-63.4	33.8	27.7	177.9	-17.9
Americas	330.6	125.4	140.3	243.9	295.3	109.8	118.7	231.6	23.6	-61.7	6.0	60.8	-59.8	-31.7	219.3	155.6	91.0	-29.1
North America	253.4	97.1	104.4	187.3	226.3	85.0	88.3	177.8	18.2	-61.7	0.9	66.0	-61.3	-31.6	146.6	102.0	78.9	-30.4
Caribbean	34.9	14.5	20.9	25.2	31.2	12.7	17.7	23.9	2.4	- 58.1	39.2	11.4	-42.3	-33.3	26.3	22.6	56.2	-14.2
Central America	12.6	4.0	6.1	8.9	11.3	3.5	5.1	8.4	0.9	-68.3	50.2	35.8	- 52.3	-34.8	10.9	9.3	98.2	-15.0
South America	29.6	9.8	8.9	22.6	26.5	8.6	7.5	21.4	2.2	-63.2	-10.8	134.1	-70.5	-29.5	35.4	21.7	308.1	-38.8
Africa	38.9	14.9	17.5	31.6	34.7	13.1	14.8	30.0	3.1	-61.3	10.1	66.6	-57.7	-24.8	69.1	46.5	136.8	-32.6
North Africa	11.2	5.4	6.0	11.7	10.0	4.7	5.1	11.1	1.1	-53.0	3.9	81.1	-49.8	-3.4	25.6	19.0	188.9	-25.9
Subsaharan Africa	27.7	9.5	11.6	19.9	24.7	8.3	9.8	18.9	1.9	-64.7	13.6	59.0	-61.0	-33.6	43.4	27.5	110.6	-36.6
Middle East	99.2	43.5	62.5	75.9	88.6	38.1	52.8	72.1	7.4	-56.0	42.3	12.4	-37.5	-29.2	73.0	65.6	163.4	-10.1

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

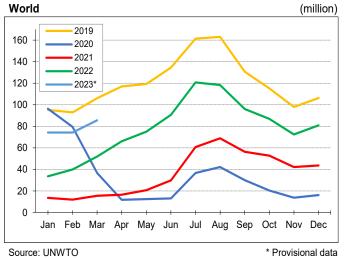
(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

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

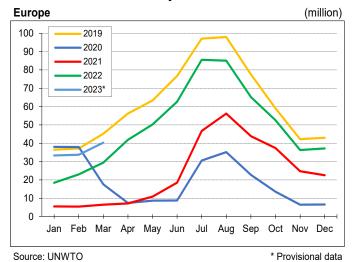
^{*} Provisional data

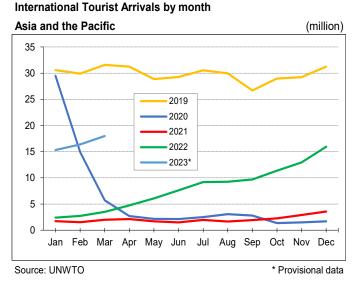
¹ Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2017, page 175, at www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=29.

International Tourist Arrivals by month

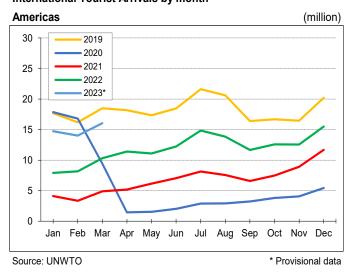


International Tourist Arrivals by month

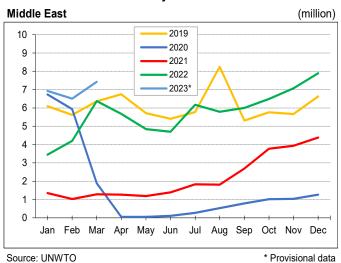




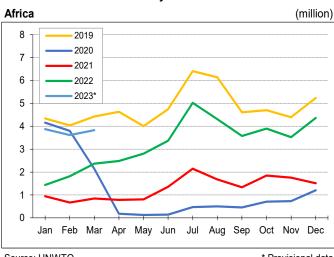
International Tourist Arrivals by month



International Tourist Arrivals by month



International Tourist Arrivals by month



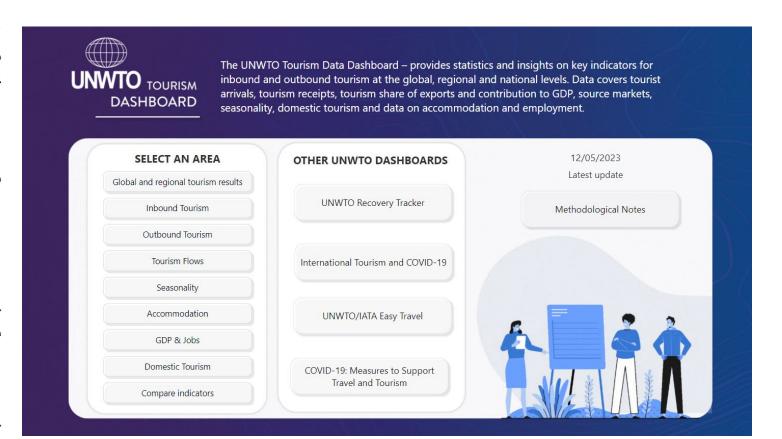
								Change	e (%)				- (Chang	e (%)*								
Rankin	g			(millio	n)			vs. pre	vious y	ear	vs. 201	9	-	2022 \	ersus	2021¹			2022 1	ersus/	2019		
19 '20	'21	'22	Series	2019	2020	2021	2022*	20/19	21/20*	22/21*	21/19*	22/19*	Series	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		World		1,465	407	456	963	-72.2	12.0	111	-68.9	-34.3		111	205	245	80	73	-34.3	-57.3	-37.5	-26.3	-24.8
1 1	1	1 France	TF	90.9	41.7	48.4		-54.1	16.1		-46.8		TCE		360		72	50	-14.7	-35.5	-14.2	-9.6	-11.1
2 5	3	2 Spain	TF	83.5	18.9	31.2	71.7	-77.3	64.7	130	-62.7	-14.2	TF	15	300	145	-10	-32	-14.2	-31.7	-13.8	-10.9	-5.5
3 4	6	3 United States	TF	79.4	19.2	22.1	50.9	-75.8	15.0	130	-72.2	-36.0	TF	15	42	30	29	-12	-36.0	-53.7	-37.4	-30.4	-25.4
6 6	4	4 Türkiye	TF	51.2	15.9	29.9	50.5	-69.0	88.3	69	-41.5	-1.4	TF	77	152	199	52	34	-2.0	-9.5	-10.0	-0.6	11.7
5 2	5	5 Italy	TF	64.5	25.2	26.9	49.8	-61.0	6.7	85	-58.3	-22.8	TF	85	192	294	46	29	-22.8	-40.8	-20.8	-17.7	-20.2
7 3	2	6 Mexico	TF	45.0	24.3	31.9	38.3	-46.1	31.2	20	-29.2	-14.9	TF	20	48	16	11	15	-14.9	-22.6	-14.3	-11.4	-11.5
10 9	19	7 United Kingdom	TF	39.4	10.7	6.3		-72.8	-41.3		-84.1		VF	414	1	1	388	174	-25.1	-57.2	-26.2	-16.2	-8.3
9 8	9	8 Germany	TCE	39.6	12.4	11.7	28.5	-68.5	-6.1	144	-70.5	-28.1	TCE	144	414	518	90	74	-28.1	-58.5	-29.6	-16.5	-18.5
13 13	7	9 Greece	TF	31.3	7.4	14.7	27.8	-76.5	99.4	89	-53.1	-11.2	TF	89	296	373	59	34	-11.2	-44.6	-7.5	-10.5	-5.6
11 7	8	10 Austria	TCE	31.9	15.1	12.7	26.2	-52.7	-15.7	106	-60.1	-17.8	TCE	6	1	78	-38	-1	-15.2	-33.1	-21.0	-5.2	0.1
15 17	14	11 Portugal	TF	24.6	6.5	9.6		-73.7	48.4		-60.9		TCE	159	1	464	113	46	-6.7	-29.3	-7.0	-0.7	0.2
19 15	10	12 Utd Arab Emirate	s TF	21.6	7.2	11.5	22.7	-66.8	60.2	97	-46.8	5.1	TF	97	220	156	115	24	5.1	15.5	-0.3	-16.2	19.1
25 23	29	13 Saudi Arabia	TF	17.5	4.1	3.5	16.6	-76.4	-16.0	378	-80.2	-5.1	TF	375	385	568	479	258	-5.8	-48.2	-22.6	13.7	43.3
21 14	20	14 Netherlands	TCE	20.1	7.3	6.2	15.9	-63.9	-14.0	155	-69.0	-20.8	TCE	155	353	483	100	70	-20.8	-54.2	-17.9	-10.4	-11.1
20 10	12	15 Poland	TF	21.2	8.4	9.7		-60.2	15.5		-54.1		TF	107	83	124			-30.8	-40.7	-23.2		
27 21	11	16 Croatia	TCE	17.4	5.5	10.6	15.3	-68.0	91.9	44	-38.7	-11.7	TCE	44	367	172	18	55	-11.7	-37.5	-19.6	-4.9	-23.0
31 20	16	17 Denmark	TF	14.8	6.3	7.6		-57.6	21.1		-48.6		TCE			594	118		-2.0	-33.9	-2.1	8.4	
18 32	33	18 Canada	TF	22.1	3.0	3.1	12.8	-86.6	3.5	319	-86.2	-42.1	TF	319	544	1	359	106	-42.1	-66.7	-45.1	-40.2	-24.1
28 12	15	19 Hungary	TF	16.9	7.4	7.9	12.6	-56.2	6.9	60	-53.2	-25.3	TF	60	141	87	33	43	-25.3	-34.0	-22.8	-25.5	-20.1
8 16	92	20 Thailand	TF	39.9	6.7	0.4	11.2	-83.2	-93.6	1	-98.9	-72.0	TF	1	1	1	1	↑	-72.0	-95.4	-82.4	-62.8	-47.5

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Note: This ranking for 2022 is provisional due to missing data from some destinations.

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)



¹ Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

					•	% Chai	nge (lo	cal cur	rencies	, curren	nt prices	s) ¹								
Ranking		(USD b	illion)	,	vs. pre	vious	year	vs. 201	9	2022 \	ersus	2021¹			2022	versus	2019		
'19 '20 '21 '22	2019	2020	2021	2022*		20/19	21/20	22/21*	21/19	22/19*	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
World	1,494	559	638	1,031																
1 1 1 United States	199.0	72.5	70.2	135.2	sa	-63.6	-3.1	93	-64.7	-32.0	93	92	118	108	64	-32.0	-48.6	-32.6	-25.5	-21.3
2 8 3 2 Spain	79.7	18.5	34.5	72.9		-77.2	80.2	137	-59.0	-2.7	137	713	394	90	41	-2.7	-17.6	-1.9	-2.2	7.5
5 3 5 3 United Kingdom	58.6	26.6	33.1	68.2		-54.8	16.1	129	-47.5	20.5	129	111	346	191	30	20.5	-1.8	32.0	24.8	19.5
3 2 2 4 France	63.5	32.6	40.8	59.7		-49.7	21.0	64	-39.2	-0.1	64	125	175	35	16	-0.1	-8.6	13.4	-3.8	-3.1
6 7 7 <mark> 5</mark> Italy	49.6	19.8	25.2	44.3		-60.9	22.7	98	-52.0	-5.0	98	323	301	51	51	-5.0	-23.9	-10.3	4.0	-0.6
13 12 6 <mark>6</mark> Türkiye	34.3	13.3	26.6	41.2	\$	-61.1	99.8	55	-22.4	20.0	55	141	156	28	23	38.0	53.2	38.6	28.6	45.7
11 5 4 7 Utd Arab Emirates	38.4	24.6	34.4		\$	-35.9	39.9		-10.3											
9 6 8 8 Germany	41.8	22.1	22.3	31.5		-48.2	-2.7	59	-49.6	-19.8	59	93	118	43	30	-19.8	-38.8	-21.2	-10.4	-13.2
17 14 9 9 Mexico	24.6	11.0	19.8	28.0	\$	-55.3	79.8	42	-19.6	14.0	42	129	45	22	16	14.0	-3.9	17.0	21.0	25.5
15 10 12 <mark>10</mark> Canada	29.8	13.6	14.5	24.0		-53.9	-0.5	73	-54.2	-20.9	73	52	164	132	31	-20.9	-15.5	-33.2	-33.1	-0.1
27 31 35 <mark>11</mark> Saudi Arabia	16.4	4.0	3.8	23.5		-75.4	-5.4	515	-76.8	42.9	515	389	626	943	310	42.9	-22.7	8.8	86.0	90.1
8 4 10 12 Australia	45.5	25.8	17.0	23.4		-42.7	-39.7	49	-65.5		49	-11	20	81	139	-48.5	-64.6	-51.7	-44.0	-33.6
20 21 14 <mark> 13</mark> Portugal	20.5	8.8	11.9	22.2		-57.8	30.4	110	-45.0	15.4	110	233	235	90	42	15.4	-2.4	15.1	19.9	20.8
14 13 23 14 India	30.7	13.0	8.7	21.4		-55.8	-32.0	125	-70.4	-32.2	125	23	208	166	130	-32.3	-61.2	-24.9	-21.3	-22.4
18 9 19 <mark>-15</mark> Austria	22.9	13.8	9.9	19.2		-40.8	-30.9	117	-59.1	-11.1	117	1	209	23	77	-11.1	-27.5	-11.7	7.4	-6.8
21 27 13 16 Greece	20.4	4.9	12.4	18.6		-76.2	143.2	68	-42.2	-2.8	68	321	317	40	21	-2.8	-40.1	-2.8	-1.1	2.2
4 11 28 17 Thailand	59.8	13.4	5.1			-77.6	-60.4	244	-91.2		244	101	143	331	362	-69.5	-84.9	-75.4	-65.9	-53.0
25 17 16 18 Switzerland	18.1	10.2	11.0	16.2		-46.8	5.5	54	-43.9	-13.7	54	69	89	41	36	-13.7	-28.0	-17.0	-7.2	-3.2
24 19 20 19 Netherlands	18.6	9.7	9.4	16.1		- 49.0	-5.7	91	-52.0	-8.1	91	140	215	57	46	-8.1	-29.4	1.4	- 5.9	-2.7
29 22 21 <mark>20</mark> Poland	14.0	8.2	9.1	14.4		-40.6	10.0	83	-34.7	19.1	83	60	129	78	67	19.8	-5.7	32.7	23.9	23.4

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

International Tourism Receipts (USD billion)

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

* Provisional data

International Tourism Receipts (EUR billion)

									% Cha	nge (lo	ocal cui	rrencies	s, curre	nt price	s)¹								
Rankin	g				(EUR b	illion)		vs. pre	vious	year	vs. 201	19	2022 \	ersus/	2021¹			2022	versus	2019		
'19 '20	21	'22	!	2019	2020	2021	2022*		20/19	21/20	22/21*	21/19	22/19*	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
			World	1,335	490	540	979																
1 1	1	1	United States	177.7	63.5	59.4	128.4	sa	-63.6	-3.1	92.6	-64.7	-32.0	93	92	118	108	64	-32.0	-48.6	-32.6	-25.5	-21.3
2 8	3	2	Spain	71.2	16.2	29.2	69.2		-77.2	80.2	137.0	-59.0	-2.7	137	713	394	90	41	-2.7	-17.6	-1.9	-2.2	7.5
5 3	5	3	United Kingdom	52.3	23.3	28.0	64.7		-54.8	16.1	129.5	-47.5	20.5	129	111	346	191	30	20.5	-1.8	32.0	24.8	19.5
3 2	2	4	France	56.7	28.5	34.5	56.7		-49.7	21.0	64.3	-39.2	-0.1	64	125	175	35	16	-0.1	-8.6	13.4	-3.8	-3.1
6 7	7	5	Italy	44.3	17.3	21.3	42.1		-60.9	22.7	97.9	-52.0	-5.0	98	323	301	51	51	-5.0	-23.9	-10.3	4.0	-0.6
13 12	6	6	Türkiye	30.6	11.7	22.5	39.1	\$	-61.1	99.8	54.6	-22.4	20.0	55	141	156	28	23	38.0	53.2	38.6	28.6	45.7
11 5	4	7	Utd Arab Emirates	34.3	21.6	29.1		\$	-35.9	39.9		-10.3											
9 6	8	8	Germany	37.3	19.4	18.8	30.0		-48.2	-2.7	59.1	-49.6	-19.8	59	93	118	43	30	-19.8	-38.8	-21.2	-10.4	-13.2
17 14	9	9	Mexico	22.0	9.6	16.7	26.6	\$	-55.3	79.8	41.7	-19.6	14.0	42	129	45	22	16	14.0	-3.9	17.0	21.0	25.5
15 10	12	10	Canada	26.6	11.9	12.2	22.8		-53.9	-0.5	72.6	-54.2	-20.9	73	52	164	132	31	-20.9	-15.5	-33.2	-33.1	-0.1
27 31	35	11	Saudi Arabia	14.7	3.5	3.2	22.3		-75.4	-5.4	514.9	-76.8	42.9	515	389	626	943	310	42.9	-22.7	8.8	86.0	90.1
8 4	10	12	Australia	40.7	22.6	14.4	22.2		-42.7	-39.7	49.1	-65.5		49	-11	20	81	139	-48.5	-64.6	-51.7	-44.0	-33.6
20 21	14	13	Portugal	18.3	7.7	10.1	21.1		-57.8	30.4	109.7	-45.0	15.4	110	233	235	90	42	15.4	-2.4	15.1	19.9	20.8
14 13	23	14	India	27.4	11.4	7.3	20.3		-55.8	-32.0	125.4	-70.4	-32.2	125	23	208	166	130	-32.3	-61.2	-24.9	-21.3	-22.4
18 9	19	15	Austria	20.5	12.1	8.4	18.2		-40.8	-30.9	117.2	-59.1	-11.1	117	1	209	23	77	-11.1	-27.5	-11.7	7.4	-6.8
21 27	13	16	Greece	18.2	4.3	10.5	17.7		-76.2	143.2	68.3	-42.2	-2.8	68	321	317	40	21	-2.8	-40.1	-2.8	-1.1	2.2
4 11	28	17	Thailand	53.4	11.7	4.3			-77.6	-60.4	244.0	-91.2		244	101	143	331	362	-69.5	-84.9	-75.4	-65.9	-53.0
25 17	16	18	Switzerland	16.1	8.9	9.3	15.4		-46.8	5.5	53.9	-43.9	-13.7	54	69	89	41	36	-13.7	-28.0	-17.0	-7.2	-3.2
24 19	20	19	Netherlands	16.6	8.5	8.0	15.3		-49.0	-5.7	91.3	-52.0	-8.1	91	140	215	57	46	-8.1	-29.4	1.4	-5.9	-2.7
29 22	21	20	Poland	12.5	7.2	7.7	13.6		-40.6	10.0	83.2	-34.7	19.1	83	60	129	78	67	19.8	- 5.7	32.7	23.9	23.4

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Note: This ranking for 2022 is provisional due to missing data from some destinations.

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

¹ Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

Note: This ranking for 2022 is provisional due to missing data from some destinations.

¹ Arrows (†) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

International Tourism Expenditure (USD billion)

% Change (local currencies, current prices)¹

Ranking		(USD b	illion)	-	vs. pre	vious	year	vs. 201	19	2022 v	ersus/	2021¹			2022	versus	2019		
'19 '20 '21 '22	2019	2020	2021	2022*		20/19	21/20	22/21*	21/19	22/19*	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
World	1,494	559	638	1,031																
2 3 2 1 United States	132.3	34.2	56.9	114.9	sa	-74.2	66.4	102	-57.0	-13.1	102	160	147	80	72	-13.1	-37.1	-12.3	-5.0	1.7
1 1 1 2 China	254.6	131.1	109.4	114.8		-48.5	-22.0	10	-59.9	-56.0	10	8	3	7	18	-56.0	- 57.3	-63.2	-53.9	-49.6
3 2 3 3 Germany	93.2	38.9	51.0	89.4		-59.1	26.8	97	-48.2	2.0	97	340	270	62	38	2.0	-24.6	5.0	11.7	3.9
5 4 4 <mark>4</mark> France	50.5	27.8	34.8	47.7		-46.1	21.0	54	-34.8	0.4	54	84	64	51	36	0.4	-15.3	-17.9	12.7	18.5
4 5 5 5 United Kingdom	70.6	21.7	24.3			-69.4	4.4		-68.1		55	55				-64.5	-64.5			
11 11 8 <mark> 6</mark> Italy	30.3	10.9	15.0	26.3		-64.7	32.0	97	-53.3	-8.0	97	131	149	79	77	-8.0	-37.5	-11.4	5.2	2.0
15 9 10 <mark>7</mark> India	22.9	12.6	14.3	25.9		-42.4	13.7		-34.6		97	69	128			10.2	7.2	12.7		
7 10 18 <u>8</u> Canada	35.3	12.1	7.9	24.4		-65.4	-38.9	221	-78.9	-32.2	221	247	574	293	89	-32.2	-54.2	-33.8	-16.6	-19.8
12	27.8	8.6	12.3	21.4		-69.5	37.5	95	-58.0	-18.1	95	203	138	96	47	-18.1	-50.1	-6.2	-8.2	-19.1
9 7 6 10 Utd Arab Emirates	33.4	15.9	21.8		\$	-52.4	37.0		-34.7											
6 13 14 11 Russian Federation	36.2	9.1	11.4	20.3	\$	-74.7	24.7	78	-68.4	-43.9	78	95	67	49	116	-43.9	-60.7	-64.0	-45.1	-3.8
10 6 7 12 Korea (ROK)	32.7	16.1	17.8	19.9	\$	-50.8	10.8	12	-45.5	-39.1	12	2	-3	20	27	-39.1	-51.4	-41.7	-35.8	-28.1
38 29 23 13 Ukraine	8.5	4.7	6.3	19.8	\$	-44.9	33.3	217	-26.6	132.9	217	160	264	181	259	133	71.6	147	119	192
18 17 16 <mark>14</mark> Netherlands	20.5	7.4	9.9	17.7		-64.8	30.0	100	-54.2	-8.2	100	224	262	60	50	-8.2	-11.5	-20.2	5.7	-15.9
19 12 13 <mark>15</mark> Switzerland	18.8	10.0	11.7	16.6		-49.7	13.4	49	-43.0	-15.3	49	46	79	41	36	-15.3	-29.7	-19.1	-9.7	-6.0
20 8 9 <mark>16</mark> Belgium	18.7	12.9	14.7	16.3		-32.1	9.5	25	-25.7	-7.1	25	90	58	-1	14	-7.1	-12.3	-4.5	-0.4	-15.0
8 16 59 <u>17</u> Australia	35.3	7.6	1.2	16.3		-78.2	-85.8	1	-96.9	-53.8	1	871	1	1	↑	-53.8	-78.6	-61.3	-37.7	-41.7
24 14 12 <mark>18</mark> Saudi Arabia	15.1	8.8	12.2	15.9		-41.6	37.7	31	-19.6	5.1	31	43	39	54	-1	5.1	-12.7	-0.6	35.0	1.1
13 18 30 19 Singapore	27.0	7.1	4.1	15.3		-73.5	-43.2	279	-84.9	-42.9	279	100	351	337	303	-42.9	-72.7	-39.8	-31.9	-29.3
22 32 31 <mark>20</mark> Norway	16.1	4.2	4.1	14.0		-72.1	-10.8	282	-75.1	-4.9	282	931	1	247	91	-4.9	-40.6	2.5	3.5	7.1

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Note: This ranking for 2022 is provisional due to missing data from some destinations.

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

* Provisional data

International Tourism Expenditure (EUR billion)

% Change (local currencies, current prices)	% Change	(local	currencies,	current	prices)1
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Ranking		(EUR b	illion)	•	vs. pre	vious	year	vs. 201	19	2022 v	ersus/	2021¹			2022 v	ersus/	2019		
'19 '20 '21 '22	2019	2020	2021	2022*		20/19	21/20	22/21*	21/19	22/19*	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
World	1,335	490	540	979																
2 3 2 1 United States	118.2	29.9	48.1	109.1	sa	-74.2	66.4	102.1	-57.0	-13.1	102	160	147	80	72	-13.1	-37.1	-12.3	- 5.0	1.7
1 1 1 2 China	227.4	114.7	92.5	109.0		-48.5	-22.0	9.6	- 59.9	-56.0	10	8	3	7	18	-56.0	-57.3	-63.2	-53.9	-49.6
3 2 3 3 Germany	83.3	34.0	43.2	84.9		-59.1	26.8	96.8	-48.2	2.0	97	340	270	62	38	2.0	-24.6	5.0	11.7	3.9
5 4 4 4 France	45.1	24.3	29.4	45.3		-46.1	21.0	54.2	-34.8	0.4	54	84	64	51	36	0.4	-15.3	-17.9	12.7	18.5
4 5 5 5 United Kingdom	63.1	19.0	20.5			-69.4	4.4		-68.1		55	55				-64.5	-64.5			
11 11 8 <mark>-6</mark> Italy	27.1	9.6	12.6	24.9		-64.7	32.0	97.2	-53.3	-8.0	97	131	149	79	77	-8.0	-37.5	-11.4	5.2	2.0
15 9 10 <mark> 7</mark> India	20.5	11.0	12.1	24.6		-42.4	13.7		-34.6		97	69	128			10.2	7.2	12.7		
7 10 18 <u>8</u> Canada	31.6	10.6	6.7	23.2		-65.4	-38.9	221.4	-78.9	-32.2	221	247	574	293	89	-32.2	-54.2	-33.8	-16.6	-19.8
12	24.8	7.6	10.4	20.3		-69.5	37.5	95.1	-58.0	-18.1	95	203	138	96	47	-18.1	-50.1	-6.2	-8.2	-19.1
9 7 6 10 Utd Arab Emirates	29.8	13.9	18.4		\$	-52.4	37.0		-34.7											
6 13 14 11 Russian Federation	32.3	8.0	9.6	19.2	\$	-74.7	24.7	77.7	-68.4	-43.9	78	95	67	49	116	-43.9	-60.7	-64.0	-45.1	-3.8
10 6 7 12 Korea (ROK)	29.2	14.1	15.1	18.9	\$	-50.8	10.8	11.8	-45.5	-39.1	12	2	-3	20	27	-39.1	-51.4	-41.7	-35.8	-28.1
38 29 23 13 Ukraine	7.6	4.1	5.3	18.8	\$	-44.9	33.3	217.3	-26.6	132.9	217	160	264	181	259	132.9	72	147	119	192
18 17 16 14 Netherlands	18.3	6.4	8.4	16.8		-64.8	30.0	100.4	-54.2	-8.2	100	224	262	60	50	-8.2	-11.5	-20.2	5.7	-15.9
19 12 13 15 Switzerland	16.8	8.8	9.9	15.8		-49.7	13.4	48.6	-43.0	-15.3	49	46	79	41	36	-15.3	-29.7	-19.1	- 9.7	-6.0
20 8 9 16 Belgium	16.7	11.3	12.4	15.5		-32.1	9.5	25.0	-25.7	-7.1	25	90	58	-1	14	-7.1	-12.3	-4.5	-0.4	-15.0
8 16 59 17 Australia	31.5	6.7	1.0	15.5		-78.2	-85.8		-96.9	-53.8		871				-53.8	-78.6	-61.3	-37.7	-41.7
24 14 12 18 Saudi Arabia	13.5	7.7	10.3	15.1		-41.6	37.7	30.7	-19.6	5.1	31	43	39	54	-1	5.1	-12.7	-0.6	35.0	1.1
13 18 30 19 Singapore	24.2	6.2	3.5	14.5		-73.5	-43.2	279.0	-84.9	-42.9	279	100	351	337	303	-42.9	-72.7	-39.8	-31.9	-29.3
22 32 31 20 Norway	14.4	3.7	3.5	13.3		-72.1	-10.8	282.3	-75.1	-4.9	282	931		247	91	-4.9	-40.6	2.5	3.5	7.1

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Note: This ranking for 2022 is provisional due to missing data from some destinations.

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

* Provisional data

¹ Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

¹ Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

International Touris	st Arriva	ls by (sub)	region and	selected o	countries a	nd territ	ories o	f destin	ation											
						Chang	e (%)				hange	(%)*								
		(1000)				vs. pre	vious	year	vs. 201	19	2023 v	ersus	2022¹			2023 v	ersus :	2019		
	Series	2019	2020	2021*	2022*	20/19	21/20	22/21*	21/19	22/19*Series	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Europe		743,911	239,632	304,879	594,533	-67.8	27.2	95	-59.0	-20.1	52	52	81	47	37	-9.6	-9.6	-8.5	-9.2	-10.8
- of which EU-27		538,993	182,741	225,916	440,621	-66.1	23.6	95	-58.1	-18.3	53	53	86	49	37	-7.7	-7.7	-6.4	-6.8	-9.4
Northern Europe		83,720	23,659	21,933	71,689	-71.7	-7.3	227	-73.8	-14.4	73	73	151	72	37	-9.2	-9.2	-11.1	-8.1	-8.4
Denmark	TF	14,761	6,264	7,588	, 	-57.6	21.1		-48.6	TCE			153			-1.2		-1.2		
Finland	TCE	3,290	896	807	2,127	-72.8	-9.9	164	-75.5	-35.3 TCE	63	63	88	68	41	-21.5	-21.5	-23.7	-20.7	-20.0
Iceland	TF	2,013	486	698		-75.8	43.6		-65.3	TCE	66	66	102	66	51	-3.5	-3.5	-3.8	-6.6	-0.6
Ireland	TF	10,951								TF	04		00	45		0.7		0.0	0.0	
Norway	TF TCE	5,879	1,397	1,435		-76.2 -75.0	2.7 61.6		-75.6 -59.6	TCE	61		88	45		6.7		3.6	9.2	
Sweden United Kingdom	TF	7,407 39,418	1,850 10,714	2,990 6,287		-73.0 -72.8	-41.3	••	-84.1	VF										
Western Europe		205,138	83,522	87,742	167,417	-59.3	5.1	91	-57.2	-18.4	57	57	88	54	40	-8.4	-8.4	-6.3	7.1	-11.2
Austria	TCE	31,884	15,091	12,728	26,215	-52.7	-15.7	106	-60.1	-17.8 TCE	38	38	62	34	21	-8.0	-8.0	-1.0		
Belgium	TCE	9,343	2,584	3,243	8,227	-72.3	25.5	154	-65.3	-11.9 TCE	42	30	42	42	21	-2.0	-0.0	0.0	-3.8	-20.5
France	TF	90,900	41,700	48,400	0,221	-54.1	16.1		-46.8	TCE	65		83	50		1.6		4.9	-1.6	
Germany	TCE	39,563	12,449	11,688	28,463	-68.5	-6.1	144	-70.5	-28.1 TCE	112		133	97		-20.8		-24.5	-17.4	
Liechtenstein	TCE	98	58	71	100	-40.5	21.3	42	-27.9	2.1 TCE	38		38			9.3		9.3		
Luxembourg	TCE	1,041	525	756	1,012	-49.6	44.0	34	-27.3	-2.8 TCE	38		43	34		-14.8		-18.9	-10.5	
Monaco	THS	363	159	218		-56.2	37.4		-39.8	THS										
Netherlands	TCE	20,128	7,265	6,248	15,944	-63.9	-14.0	155	-69.0	-20.8 TCE	158		299	94		-10.6		-11.5	-9.7	
Switzerland	TF	11,818	3,690	4,390		-68.8	19.0		-62.9	TCE										
Central/Eastern Eu	r.	150,913	44,051	56,334	88,700	-70.8	27.9	57	-62.7	-41.2	45	45	53	37	44	-27.8	-27.8	-28.6	-28.7	-26.3
Armenia	TF	1,894	360	876	1,666	-81.0	143.0	90	-53.8	-12.1 TF										
Azerbaijan	TF	2,864	519	462		-81.9	-11.1		-83.9	VF	50	50	61	49	42	-39.5	-39.5	-37.8	-34.3	-44.6
Belarus	TCE	2,201	577	787		-73.8	36.4		-64.2	TCE	00			40	40	00.0		00.4	05.0	07.0
Bulgaria	TF	7,775	1,290	2,300		-83.4	78.3		-70.4	VF	36	36	60	48	12	26.9	26.9	28.4	25.2	27.0
Czech Republic Estonia	TF TF	14,651 3,336	3,919 1,023	808	2,172	-73.2 -69.3	-21.0	169	 -75.8	TCE -34.9 TCE										
Georgia	TF	5,080	1,023	1,577	3,653	-78.6	45.1	132	-69.0	-34.9 TOL	84	84				-4.2	-4.2			
Hungary	TF	16,937	7,418	7,930	12,649	-56.2	6.9	60	-53.2	-25.3 TF	0.	01								
Kazakhstan	TF		,							VF										
Kyrgyzstan	VF	8,508	2,079	3,169		-75.6	52.4		-62.8											
Latvia	TF	1,935	636	478		-67.1	-24.8		-75.3	TCE	102		114	92		-29.2		-37.2	-20.0	
Lithuania	TF	2,875	937	948		-67.4	1.2		-67.0	TCE	27	27	45	29	15	-31.1	-31.1	-38.1	-28.2	-26.7
Poland	TF	21,158	8,418	9,722		-60.2	15.5		-54.1	TF										
Rep. Moldova	TCE	174	29	69	162		139.6	135	-60.4	-6.9 TCE	00		400	0.4		40.0		40.0	40.5	
Romania Russian Federation	TCE VF	2,672 24,592	453	841	1,661	-83.0 -74.1	85.4	98	-68.5	-37.8 TCE	88		123	61		-13.2		-12.9	-13.5	
Slovakia	TF	5,630	6,359			-/4.1		••		VF	117		157	91		-10.0		-10.1	-9.8	
Tajikistan	VF	1,257	 351	296		-72.1	-15.7		-76.5	VF	117		137	31		-10.0		-10.1	-9.0	
Turkmenistan	TF									TF										
Ukraine	TF	13,438	3,382	4,272		-74.8	26.3		-68.2	TF										
Uzbekistan	VF	6,749	1,553	1,881	5,233	- 77.0	21.2	178	-72.1	-22.5 VF										
Southern/Medit. Eu	ır.	304,141	88,400	138,870	266,726	-70.9	57.1	92	-54.3	-12.3	45	45	75	39	32	0.3	0.3	4.2	1.2	-3.1
Albania	TF	6,128	2,604	5,515	6,738	-57.5	111.8	22	-10.0	9.9 VF	59	59	94	54	39	54.0	54.0	80.0	53.4	35.3
Andorra	TF	3,090	1,872	1,949	3,555	-39.4	4.1	82	-36.9	15.1 TF	24	24	28	13	33	23.4	23.4	24.4	14.7	32.1
Bosnia & Herzg.	TCE	1,198	197	502	908	-83.6	155.0	81	-58.1	-24.3 TCE	28		26	29		21.5		28.9	14.9	
Croatia	TCE	17,353	5,545	10,641	15,324	-68.0	91.9	44	-38.7	-11.7 TCE	36		56	24		-11.2		-4.4	-16.0	
Cyprus	TF	3,977	632	1,937	3,201	-84.1		65	-51.3	-19.5 TF	61	61	106	66	43	10.2	10.2		12.8	8.4
Greece	TF	31,348	7,374	14,705	27,836	-76.5	99.4	89 574	-53.1	-11.2 TF	83	400	86 457	81	400	3.8	40.0	-3.7	13.7	17 1
Israel	TF	4,552	831	397	2,675	-81.7		574	-91.3	-41.2 TF	199	199	457	241	106		-13.0	-9.6	-10.3	-17.4
Italy Malta	TF TF	64,513 2,753	25,190 659	26,888 968	49,811 2,268	-61.0 -76.1	6.7 47.0	85 134	-58.3 -64.8	-22.8 TF -17.6 TF	88 116		88 128	105		-10.9 6.2		-10.9 6.6	5.8	
Montenegro	TF	2,733	351	1,554	2,200		342.9	31	-38.1	-17.0 TF	79	79	96	67	80	8.4	8.4	16.6	-8.6	16.5
North Macedonia	TCE	758	118	294	537	-84.4		83	-61.2	-10.9 TCE	31	. 5	33	30	50	-13.1	0.7	-16.3	-9.6	
Portugal	TF	24,600	6,480	9,617		-73.7	48.4		-60.9	TCE	79		121	53		13.5		12.0	14.9	
San Marino	THS	111	58	94	110	-47.7	61.5	17	-15.5	-1.5 TCE	12	12	51	-15	7	11.6	11.6		9.4	1.3
Serbia	TCE	1,847	446	871	1,773	-75.9	95.5	103	-52.8	-4.0 TCE	42	42	54	45	32	26.9	26.9	34.2	30.3	19.1
Slovenia	TCE	4,702	1,216	1,832	3,936	-74.1	50.7	115	-61.0	-16.3 TCE	55	55	88	55	30	-9.8	-9.8	8.0	-2.6	-23.8
Spain	TF	83,509	18,933	31,181	71,659	-77.3	64.7	130	-62.7	-14.2 TF	41	41	66	36	30	-3.5		-1.2	-1.4	-6.9
Türkiye	TF	51,192	15,894	29,925	50,453	-69.0	88.3	69	-41.5	-1.4 TF	26	26	56	21	11	14.1		30.3	12.3	4.1

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

 $^{^1}$ Arrows (†) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes) See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

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

% Change (lo	cal currencies,	current	prices)*
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						% Char	ige (lo	cal curr	encies, c	urrent	prices)*									
	(USD millio	n)				vs. pre	vious	year	vs. 201	19	2023	versus	2022	1		2023 י	versus	2019		
	2019	2020	2021*	2022*		20/19	21/20*	22/21*	21/19*	22/19*	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Europe	584,312	249,262	327,381	548,612																
- of which EU-27	423,178	182,432	233,522	382,194																
Northern Europe	95,228	41,041	50,783	102,233																
Denmark	8,652	3,962	4,511	8,692		-55.1	9.4	119.0	-50.9	7.6										
Finland	3,726	1,264	1,096	2,249		-66.7	-16.3		-72.1	-35.8										
Iceland	2,695	641	1,302	2,434		-73.7	90.7	99.1	-49.9	-0.3										
Ireland	6,477	2,393	2,687	6,190		-63.8	8.4	158.7	-60.7	1.6										
Norway	5,894	1,819	1,938	5,472		- 67.0	-2.8	216.1	-67.9	1.4										
Sweden	9,193	4,349	6,105	9,032		-53.9	30.7	74.5	-39.8	5.1										
United Kingdom	58,591	26,614	33,144	68,165		- 54.8	16.1	129.5	-47.5	20.5										
Western Europe	179,077	99,107	105,263	154,966																
Austria	22,942	13,848	9,915	19,176		-40.8	-30.9	117.2	-59.1	-11.1										
Belgium	8,840	6,403	6,300	6,942		-29.0	-5.0	23.8	-32.5	-16.5										
France	63,507	32,564	40,802	59,675		-49.7	21.0	64.3	-39.2	-0.1	43		50	35		26.4		26.6	26.2	
Germany	41,807	22,103	22,267	31,547		-48.2	-2.7	59.1	-49.6	-19.8	54		62	47		-11.2		-11.1	-11.2	
Liechtenstein																				
Luxembourg	5,335	4,364	5,533	5,330		-19.8	22.4	8.2	-1.8	6.2										
Monaco																				
Netherlands	18,576	9,658	9,427	16,060		- 49.0	- 5.7	91.3	-52.0	-8.1										
Switzerland	18,071	10,167	11,020	16,235		-46.8	5.5	53.9	-43.9	-13.7										
Central/Eastern Eur.	69,027	28,482	34,683	54,801																
Armenia	1,528	287	784	2,439	\$	- 81.2	172.9	211.0	-48.7	59.6										
Azerbaijan	1,792	304	313	823	\$	- 83.0	2.8	163.2	-82.5	-54.0										
Belarus	901	359	427		\$	-60.2	19.0		-52.6											
Bulgaria	4,294	1,693	2,483	3,413		- 61.3	41.4	54.6	-45.3	-15.4	49		61	37		21.4		20.2	22.8	
Czech Republic	7,303	3,592	3,083	5,053		-50.2	-19.8	76.6	-60.1	-29.5										
Estonia	1,738	591	641	1,321		-66.7	4.8	131.3	-65.1	-19.2										
Georgia	3,269	542	1,245	3,520	\$		129.8	182.7	-61.9	7.7										
Hungary	7,305	3,205	4,166	5,631		-53.5	27.9	66.1	-40.5	-1.2										
Kazakhstan	2,456	455	535			-81.5	17.7		-78.2											
Kyrgyzstan	644	151	207	4 000	\$	-76.5	36.7		-67.8		00		24	4.4		40.4		40.0	45.5	
Latvia Lithuania	1,017 1,493	800 579	753 590	1,089 1,187		-22.9 -62.0	-9.0 -1.6	62.3 126.0	-29.8 -62.6	13.9 -15.5	22		31	14		13.1		10.9	15.5	
Poland	1,493	8,238	9,086	14,367		-02.0 -40.6	10.0	83.2	-34.7	19.1										
Rep. Moldova	397	316	419	740	¢	-20.3	32.6	76.7	5.6	86.7										
Romania	3,576	1,441	3,294	4,830		-60.5	120.7	64.7	-12.8	43.6	122		134	109		123.5		118.4	120 8	
Russian Federation	10,961	3,909	3,986	5.543		-64.3	2.0	39.1	-63.6	-49.4	122		104	100		120.0		110.4	123.0	
Slovakia	3,203	1,309	1,113	1,360	۳	-60.0	-17.8	37.2	-67.1	-54.9										
Tajikistan	14	6	11	.,000	\$	-53.5	74.2		-18.9											
Turkmenistan					,															
Ukraine	1,620	356	950	774	\$	-78.0	166.9	-18.5	-41.4	-52.2	-16	-16	-31	-30	40	-18.8	-18.8			
Uzbekistan	1,513	350	596	1,437	\$	-76.9	70.3	141.1	-60.6	-5.0										
Southern/Medit. Eur.	240,980	80,632	136,651	236,612																
Albania	2,332	1,129	2,262	2,990	€	-52.6	93.5	48.5	-8.2	36.3										
Andorra	1,897	1,345		2,000		-29.1														
Bosnia & Herzg.	1,175	431	973	1,426	ľ		117.5	64.9	-21.7	29.2										
Croatia	11,753	5,493	10,773	13,445	€	-55.0	92.4	43.6	-13.2	21.6										
Cyprus	3,260	728	2,108	2,888			179.6	53.9	-38.8	-5.8	62		62			15.2		15.2		
Greece	20,351	4,933	12,422	18,613		-76.2	143.2	68.3	-42.2	-2.8	76		72	81		8.5		-2.7	21.5	
Israel	7,620	2,500	2,217	5,474	\$	-67.2	-11.3	146.9	-70.9	-28.2	185		185			-0.8		-0.8		
Italy	49,596	19,797	25,151	44,312		-60.9	22.7	97.9	- 52.0	- 5.0	54		54			2.5		2.5		
Malta	1,901	392	780	1,612		-79.8	91.9		-61.2	-9.9										
Montenegro	1,230	165	896	1,111			424.4	39.2	-31.0	-4.0										
North Macedonia	396	252	385	386	€	-38.1	48.5	41.5	-7.8	3.9										
Portugal	20,477	8,814	11,903	22,226		-57.8		109.7	-45.0	15.4	53		70	39		39.7		37.8	41.8	
San Marino	227	155	225			-31.7	45.1		-0.9									.		
Serbia	1,606	1,249	1,882	2,592		-24.5	47.2	55.9	10.9	71.6	59		47	74		107.6			146.9	
Slovenia	3,183	1,413	1,992	3,067		-56.5	36.2	72.9	-40.8	2.4	25		28	22		4.5		2.5	6.8	
Spain	79,670	18,507	34,541	72,889	•	-77.2		137.0	-59.0	-2.7	63		63	0.5		14.6		14.6	00.4	
Türkiye	34,305	13,330	26,634	41,176	\$	-61.1	99.8	54.6	-22.4	20.0	35		43	25		103.7		118.8		1ay 2022

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

 $^{^{\}text{1}}$ Arrows (†) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

						Change	e (%)				C	hange	(%)*								
		(1000)				vs. pre	` ,	/oar	vs. 201	١٥	_	<u> </u>	ersus	20221			2023 v	arene '	2010		
	Series	2019	2020	2021*	2022*	<u> </u>	21/20		_	22/19*	Series		Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Asia and the Pacific		360,148	59,120	24,847	100,520	-83.6		305	-93.1	-72.1		474	474	538	496	412	-46.0	-46.0	-49.9	-45.2	
North-East Asia		170,311	20,260	10,855	19,188	-88.1	-46.4	77	-93.6	-88.7		503	503	414	474	603		-64.5		-64.6	
China	TF	65,700	7,967	5,662	,	-87.9	-28.9		-91.4	••••	TF						00	••		••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Hong Kong (China)	TF	23,752	1,359	89	568	-94.3	-93.4	537	-99.6	-97.6		↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	-69.9	-69.9	-87.4	-69.4	-51.3
Japan	VF	31,882	4,116	246	3,832	-87.1	-94.0	↑	-99.2	-88.0		· ↑	· ↑	· ↑	· ↑	†	-40.5		-44.3	-43.4	
Korea (DPRK)	**		1,110	210		07.1	01.0	'	00.2	00.0	TF	'	'	1	ı	'	10.0	10.0	11.0	10.1	01.2
Korea (ROK)	VF	17,503	2,519	967	3,198	-85.6	-61.6	231	-94.5	-81.7		515	515	431	379	727	-55.4	-55.4	-60.7	-60.1	-47 9
Macao (China)	TF	18,633	2,822	3,697	2,484	-84.9	31.0	-33	-80.2	-86.7		288	288	235	202	523	-44.3		-50.3	-44.2	
Mongolia	TF	577	59	33	286	-89.8	-43.8	765	-94.3	-50.4		538	538			020	3.5	3.5	00.0		00.2
Taiwan (pr. of China)		11,864	1,378	140	896	-88.4	-89.8	538	-98.8	-92.4		1	000	↑	↑		-65.8	0.0	-70.7	-61 4	
South-East Asia	•		25,451	3,258	46,863		-87.2	*	-97.6	-66.2	• •	· ·	*	·	·	*		-32.3	-34.3	-33.6	20.1
	TE	138,590			40,003	-81.6				-00.2	TE				- 1		-32.3	-32.3	-34.3	-33.0	-29.1
Brunei	TF	333	62	4		-81.3	-94.3		-98.9		TF	740	740	707	700	007	24.0	24.0	07.7	07.0	00.0
Cambodia	TF	6,611	1,306	196	2,277	-80.2	-85.0	T	-97.0	-65.6		710	710	797	762	607			-37.7		
Indonesia	TF	15,455	3,915	1,546	••	-74.7	-60.5	••	-90.0		VF	509	509	503	567	470	-40.2	-40.2	-30.0	-43.0	-30.3
Laos	TF	4,384	812	125		-81.5		7275			VF TF										
Malaysia	TF	26,101	4,333	135	10,071	-83.4	-96.9	7375	-99.5	-61.4											
Myanmar	TF	4,364	903	131		-79.3	-85.5		-97.0		TF	F20		F00	F20	F40	44.0	44.0	44.0	40.7	20.0
Philippines	TF	8,261	1,483	164	2,650	-82.1	-88.9	Î	-98.0	-67.9	TF	538	538	529	539	546			-41.2		
Singapore	TF	15,119	2,086	325		-86.2	-84.4	••	-97.9		TF	Î	Î	Î	Î	1	-39.3		-42.5	-38.8	
Thailand	TF	39,874	6,696	428	11,153	-83.2	-93.6	1	- 98.9	-72.0		1	1	1	1	953	-40.0	-40.0	-42.3	-41.3	-36.1
Timor-Leste	TF	81	18	6		-77.9	-69.2	••	-93.2		VF										
Vietnam	VF	18,009	3,837	157	3,661	-78.7	-95.9	1	-99.1	-79.7	VF	1	1	1	1	1	-40.0	-40.0	-42.0	-41.3	-36.5
Oceania		17,463	3,639	758	6,740	-79.2	-79.2	789	-95.7	-61.4		477	477	695	655	292	-36.7	-36.7	-40.1	-36.6	-33.5
American Samoa	TF	19	1			-95.4					TF										
Australia	VF	9,466	1,828	246	3,694	-80.7	-86.5	↑	-97.4	-61.0	VF	570		579	564		-38.9		-43.6	-35.2	
Cook Islands	TF	172	25	26	114	-85.3	4.4	331	-84.7	-33.9	TF	102	102	94	89	121	-26.2	-26.2	-30.5	-21.1	-25.8
Fiji	TF	894	147	32	636	-83.6	-78.5	1	-96.5	-28.9	TF	317		309	329		1.9		5.8	-3.1	
French Polynesia	TF	237	77	83	219	-67.5	7.2	165	-65.1	-7.6	TF	115		143	95		3.1		1.4	4.5	
Guam	TF	1,667	328	79	328	-80.3	-75.8	314	-95.2	-80.3	TF	599	599	525	693	598	-58.6	-58.6	-61.6	-59.0	-55.2
Kiribati	TF	8	1	0.1		-81.9	-95.5		-99.2		VF										
Marshall Islands	TF	6	1	0.04		-80.7	-97.0		-99.4		TF										
Micronesia FSM	TF	18									TF										
New Caledonia	TF	131	31	12	79	-76.2	-60.0	534	-90.5	-39.7	TF	271		269	273		7.1		16.1	-3.2	
New Zealand	TF	3,702	948	205		-74.4	-78.4		-94.5		VF	↑		↑	↑		-34.9		-33.5	-36.1	
Niue	TF	10	1	0		-87.2	-84.6		-98.0		TF	'									
N.Mariana Islands	VF	487	89	13	97	-81.7	-85.7	661	-97.4	-80.2	VF	337		506	255		-63.6		-66.3	-60.9	
Palau	TF	94	18	5	12	-80.5	-71.3	134	-94.4	-86.9		364		364			-73.0		-73.0		
Papua New Guinea	TF	160	39	17		-75.6			-89.4		\/⊏	206		206			-0.4		-0.4		
Samoa	TF	172	23	3					-98.5		VF	1		1	1		-12.2		-10.4	-15 0	
Solomon Islands	TF	29	4	0.7	7.3	-84.7		894		-74.7		'		'	'		12.2		10.1	10.0	
Tonga	TF	67	50	0.2		-25.6	-99.5	00 1	-99.7		TF										
Tuvalu	TF	4	1	0.2		-82.0		••	-98.9		TF										
Vanuatu	TF	121	22			-81.8		••	-30.3		TF										
	"										"										
South Asia		33,783	9,770	9,976	27,728	-71.1	2.1	178	-70.5	-17.9		85	85	144	112	25	-16.7	-16.7	-11.4	-9.6	-29.5
Afghanistan											TF										
Bangladesh	TF	323	182	135		-43.7	-25.8		-58.2		TF										
Bhutan	TF	316	30			-90.6					TF										
India	TF	17,914	6,337	7,010		-64.6	10.6		-60.9		TF	292		331	259		-21.2		-21.9		
Iran	VF	9,107	1,550	989	4,108	-83.0	-36.1	315	-89.1	-54.9	VF	17	17	-8	17	36	-57.0	- 57.0	-69.7	-53.5	-50.0
Maldives	TF	1,703	555	1,322	1,675	-67.4	138.0	27	-22.4	-1.6	TF	21	21	31	19	15	8.5	8.5	13.8	5.5	6.6
Nepal	TF	1,197	230	150	614	-80.8	-34.9	310	-87.5	-48.7	TF	189	189	224	271	137	-26.8	-26.8	-32.2	-28.5	-21.9
Pakistan	TF										TF										
Sri Lanka	TF	1,914	508	194	720	-73.5	-61.7	270	-89.8	-62.4	TF	18	18	25	12	18	-54.7	-54.7	-58.0	-57.3	-48.6

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Arrows (\uparrow) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

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

% Change (local currencies, current prices)*

	(USD millio	nn)			•	vs. pre	vious	vear	vs. 20	19	2023	versus	2022	1		2023 \	versus	2019		
	2019	2020	2021*	2022*		20/19		_	21/19*		YTD			Feb.	Mar	YTD	Q1		Feb.	Mar.
Asia and the Pacific	441,173	126,174	90,627	131,397		20/13	21/20	LLIL I	21/10	ZZ/13	110	<u> </u>	Juli.	1 00.	WIGH.	110	- Q(1	oun.	100.	mai.
North-East Asia	187,197	44,879	45,016	45,760																
China	35,832	9,951	11,330	9,583		-72.4	7.0	-11.5	-70.5	-73.9										
Hong Kong (China)	28,913	2,859	1,850	3,147			-35.1	71.4	-70.3 -93.7	-89.1										
Japan	46,054	10,700	4,861	9,238		-77.2			-89.4		586		513	660		-27.9		35.0	-19.7	
Korea (DPRK)				9,230			-55.5		-05.4		300		313	000		-21.9		-33.8	-19.7	
Korea (ROK)	20,867	 10,276	10,804	11,996	Ф	-50.8	5.1	11.0	-48.2	-42.5	23		20	26		-35.9		30.3	-32.6	
Macao (China)	40,060	9,153	15,303	8,706	φ	-77.4	67.5		- 4 0.2	- 42.3	23		20	20		-33.9		-38.3	-32.0	
Mongolia	513	9,133	21	234	Ф	-94.3	-30.0	-4 ∠.1	-96.0	-54.4	693		712	676		19.2		9.3	30.4	
•		1,800	744	2,747		-94.5 -87.5		269.2	-94.8		093		112	070		19.2		9.5	30.4	
Taiwan (pr. of China)	14,411				Φ	-07.3	-30.7	209.2	-94.0	-00.9										
South-East Asia	146,898	31,214	11,007	37,822																
Brunei	217	16	2		\$	- 92.8			-99.1											
Cambodia	4,769	1,015	184			-78.6	-81.8		-96.1											
Indonesia	16,911	3,382	521	6,719	\$	-80.0	-84.6	1	-96.9	-60.3										
Laos	935	213	1		\$	-77.2			-99.9											
Malaysia	19,829	2,974	77	6,329		- 84.8	-97.4	1	-99.6	-66.1										
Myanmar	2,483				\$															
Philippines	9,781	1,791	600	4,174	\$	- 81.7		595.4	-93.9	-57.3										
Singapore	20,300	5,355	4,109	11,793		-73.3	-25.3	194.5	-80.1											
Thailand	59,810	13,403	5,134			-77.6	-60.4	244.0	-91.2											
Timor-Leste	70	26	12	43		-63.6		248.7	-82.6											
Vietnam	11,792	2,500	149	3,841	\$	-78.8	- 94.0	1	-98.7											
Oceania	61,423	32,700	20,345	29,752																
American Samoa																				
Australia	45,522	25,820	16,988	23,382		-42.7	-39.7	49.1	-65.5		121		120	123		-21.2		-20.0	-22.2	
Cook Islands	228	37	43			-83.5	6.6		-82.4											
Fiji	963	154	35	693		- 84.0	-78.3	↑	-96.5											
French Polynesia																				
Guam																				
Kiribati	3	0.03	0		\$	- 99.0	- 57.5		-99.5											
Marshall Islands	4	4				11.1														
Micronesia FSM																				
New Caledonia																				
New Zealand	10,533	5,751	2,866	4,165		-44.5	-54.3	62.1	-74.7											
Niue					\$	-45.2	-86.6													
N.Mariana Islands																				
Palau	86	47	6		\$	-45.2	-86.6		-92.7											
Papua New Guinea	2	2	1			-73.3	6.3		-71.6											
Samoa	201	24		58		-88.2	-100									3.3		3.5	3.0	
Solomon Islands	71	6				-91.4	-100													
Tonga	57	19	9		\$	-66.4	-52.4		-84.0											
Tuvalu	8	1	0			-84.3	-93.0		-98.9											
Vanuatu	270	55	2		\$	-79.7	- 95.9		-99.2											
South Asia	45,655	17,381	14,260	18,063																
Afghanistan	72	65			\$															
Bangladesh	388	217	273	420	•	-43.8	26.1	65.7	-29.1											
Bhutan	120	21	4		\$	-82.7	-81.5	00	-96.8											
India	30,720	13,036	8,650	21,360	Ÿ	-55.8		125.4	-70.4	-32.2										
Iran				21,000	\$. • 1											
Maldives	3,157	1,398	3,473		Φ	-55.7	148.5		10.0											
Nepal	705	194	120		7	-71.1	-38.2		-82.2		113		275	56		-20.6		-26 N	-15.3	
Pakistan	494	439	559	738	\$	-11.2	27.4	32.0	13.1	49.4	161	161	348	149	66		208 1		220.0	156.5
Sri Lanka	3,607	682	507	1,136				124.2	- 85.9		3	.51	7	0	50	-64.5	_55.1		-64.2	. 55.0
	0,001		001	1,100	٧	V 1 1	_0.1		30.0	00.0	3					01.0		J 1.5	Ų 1.L	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Arrows (\uparrow) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

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

						Chang	e (%)				C	Change	(%)*								
		(1000)				vs. pre		vear	vs. 201	19	· -		ersus	20221			2023 v	arsue	2019		
	Series	2019	2020	2021*	2022*			22/21*	_	22/19*	Series		Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Americas		219,321	69,610	81,489	155,606	-68.3	17.1	91	-62.8	-29.1		70	70	86	72	56	-14.5	-14.5	-16.8	-13.4	
North America		146,611	46,455	57,023	102,021	-68.3	22.7	79	-61.1	-30.4		68	68	76	71	61	-16.3		-18.9	-15.9	
Canada	TF	22,145	2,960	3,062	12,824	-86.6	3.5	319	-86.2	-42.1	TF	188	00	233	158	01	-19.0	-10.5	-23.2	-15.0	-14.5
Mexico	TF	45,024	24,284	31,860	38,327	-46.1	31.2	20	-29.2	-14.9		21		28	18		-5.4		-2.5	-8.5	
United States	TF	79,442	19,212	22,100	50,870	-75.8	15.0	130	-72.2	-36.0		93		93	10		-17.8		-17.8	0.0	
Caribbean		26,341	10,280	14,461	22,593	-61.0	40.7	56	-45.1	-14.2		39	39	58	36	29	-6.2	-6.2	-6.1	-6.2	-6.3
Anguilla	TF	95	25	28	22,000	-73.4	11.8		-70.2		TF		•	00			0.2	0.2	011	0.2	0.0
Antigua & Barbuda	TF	301	125	170	265	-58.4	35.6	56	-43.6	-11.9		54		68	42		1.4		0.5	2.2	
Aruba	TF	1,119	368	807	1,101	-67.1		37	-27.9	-1.6		43		65	26		5.1		5.0	5.2	
Bahamas	TF	1,804	453	860		-74.9	90.0		-52.3		TF										
Barbados	TF	715	163	145	443	-77.1	-11.4	206	-79.7	-38.1	TF	42	42	82	43	13	-22.3	-22.3	-15.8	-23.1	-28.0
Bermuda	TF	269	42	72	146	-84.4	71.5	102	-73.2	-45.9	TF	233		233			-39.4		-39.4		
Bonaire	TF										TF										
Brit. Virgin Islands	TF	302	83	56	173	-72.7	-32.8	212	-81.6	-42.7	TF										
Cayman Islands	TF	503	122	17	284	-75.8	-85.8	1	-96.6	-43.5	TF	313		530	209		-13.5		-10.7	-16.2	
Cuba	TF	4,263	1,085	356		-74.6	-67.1		-91.6		VF	188		188			-49.1		-49.1		
Curaçao	TF	464	175	265	490	-62.3	51.5	85	-42.8	5.6	TF	22	22	35	20	13	7.4	7.4	8.8	3.4	9.7
Dominica	TF	90	22	15	61	-75.8	-31.5	309	-83.4	-32.1	TF	169		141	191		-2.0		-13.7	7.3	
Dominican Rep.	TF	6,446	2,405	4,994	7,163	-62.7		43	-22.5	11.1		21	21	27	17	20	10.7	10.7	12.8	9.3	10.0
Grenada	TF	188	54	47		-71.2	-13.3		-75.0		TF	114		114			2.1		2.1		
Guadeloupe	TCE				••						THS										
Haiti	TF	286	203	148		-29.1	-27.0		-48.3		TF										
Jamaica	TF	2,681	880	1,464	2,478	-67.2	66.3	69	-45.4	-7.6		74		74			6.0		6.0		
Martinique	TF	556	312	291		-43.9	-6.8		-47.7		TF										
Montserrat	TF	10	5	2	5	-56.3	-65.0	190	-84.7	-55.7		289		289			-14.7		-14.7		
Neth. Antilles											TF										
Puerto Rico	TF	3,180	2,617	2,755	••	-17.7	5.2	••	-13.4	••	THS										
Saba	TF			100			 E0 E	70	 52.0	 4E 0	TF	EC		EG			1.4		4.4		
Saint Lucia St. Eustatius	TF TF	424	131	199	356	-69.2	52.5	79	-53.0	-15.9	TF TF	56		56			-1.4		-1.4		
St. Kitts & Nevis	TF	120	30	20	 80	-75.3	-31.9	295	-83.2	-33.6											
St. Maarten	TF	320	106	249	373		133.8	50	-22.2	16.6		28		38	19		51.3		56.7	46.2	
St. Vincent & Gren.	TF	86	27	249		-69.0	-22.5	50	-76.0	10.0	TF	20		30	19		31.3		30.7	40.2	
Trinidad & Tobago	TF	389	95	41	226	-75.5	-57.4	458	-89.5	-41.7		167		167			-17.4		-17.4		
Turks & Caicos	TF	487	165	405	549	-66.2		36	-16.9	12.8		107		101			-17.4		-17.4		
US Virgin Islands	TF	514	303	685			126.2	00	33.2	12.0	VF	5		10	0		16.7		14.0	19.7	
Central America		10,932					51.1	98	-57.1	45.0	١	44	44	67	42	28	-2.4	-2.4	-8.2	1.5	0.4
Belize	TF	503	3,102	4,687	9,289	-71.6				-15.0	тг	44	44	07	42	20	-2.4	-2.4	-0.2	1.5	0.4
Costa Rica	TF	3,139	144 1,012	219 1,347	371 2,350	-71.3 -67.8	51.9 33.1	69 74	-56.5 -57.1	-26.3 -25.2		24	34	45	39	21	15.0	-15.9	-23.3	11.0	10.5
El Salvador	TF	1,766	549	1,219	1,891		122.1	55	-31.0		TF	34 35	35	53	24	30	26.3	26.3	23.8	29.6	
Guatemala	TF	1,760	396	602	1,494	-77.4	52.1	148	-65.6	-14.7		79	79	143	68	49	13.7	13.7	8.6	26.0	
Honduras	TF	724	204	459	844		124.8	84	-36.6	16.6		15	15	41	12	1	13.1	13.1	14.7		21.6
Nicaragua	TF	1,295	384	222	044	-70.4		04	-82.8	10.0	TF	10	10	71	12	'	10.1	10.1	17.7	2.0	21.0
Panama	TF	1,753	414	618	1,488	-76.4	49.4	141	-64.7	-15.1		60		62	58		-11.8		-19.0	-1.8	
	•••												422			02		40.0			40.2
South America	TF	35,437 7,300	9,772	5,318	21,702		-45.6	308	-85.0	-38.8 -47.4		132	132	174 212	135 353	92	-18.3	-10.3		-15.5	-19.3
Argentina Bolivia	TF TF	7,399 1,239	2,090 323	297 180	3,890 724	-71.8	-85.8 -44.3	↑ 302	-96.0 -85.5			331 157		313 185	132		-12.2 -34.9		-17.3	-6.0 -32.9	
Brazil	TF	6,353	323 2,145	746	3,629		-44.3 -65.2	387	-88.3	-41.0 -42.9		101		100	132		-34.9		-30.7	-52.9	
Chile	TF	4,518	2,145 1,119	190	2,030		-83.0	969		-42.9 -55.1		414	414	585	401	279	-25.0	-25.0	-23.6	-19.5	-32.3
Colombia	TF	4,169	1,119	2,163	4,398	-69.7	71.4	103	-48.1		TF	35	35	52	29	29	17.6	17.6	16.6	14.8	
Ecuador	VF	2,108	507	669	1,265	-75.9	32.0	89		-40.0		53	53	90	48	29	-28.7		-34.6		
French Guiana	TF									70.0	TF	00	55	30	70	20	20.7	20.1	U-T.U	20.0	۲.1
Guyana	TF	315	 87	157	288	-72.5	81.9	83	-50.0	-83	TF										
Paraguay	TF	1,216	253	95	579	-79.2		511	-92.2	-52.3		164	164	325	98	103	-30.9	-30 9	-21.5	-36 4	-38 2
Peru	TF	4,372	897	444	2,009		-50.4	352	-89.8			96	96	131	118	61			-62.0		
Suriname	TF	4,072	66		_,500	. 5.5					TF	30	50			٠.	J	2	30	30.7	55.0
Uruguay	TF	3,056	916	229	2,433	-70.0	-75.0	961	-92.5	-20.4											
Venezuela	TF	260			,						TE										

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023) * Provisional data

¹ Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

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

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

% Change (local currencies, current prices)*

	(UOD !!!! -						-		encies, o		•		0000			0000		0040		
	(USD millio		0004*	2222*		vs. pre			vs. 20			versus			14		versus		F.1.	M
	2019	2020	2021*	2022*		20/19	21/20*	22/21*	21/19*	22/19*	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Americas	330,573	125,365	140,340	243,905																
North America	253,360	97,059	104,435	187,266																
Canada	29,807	13,582	14,454	24,034		- 53.9	-0.5			-20.9										
Mexico	24,573	10,996	19,765	28,016		-55.3	79.8		-19.6	14.0	32		43	22		19.9		23.9	15.8	
United States	198,980	72,481	70,215	135,215	sa	-63.6	-3.1	92.6	-64.7	-32.0	57	57	65	58	48	-19.6	-19.6	-24.0	-17.7	-17.2
Caribbean	34,949	14,485	20,919	25,171																
Anguilla	163	47	59	143		-71.5		141.3	-63.6	-12.3										
Antigua & Barbuda	776	350	488	921		-54.9	39.5		-37.1	18.6										
Aruba	2,099	1,078	1,790	2,477		-48.6	66.0		-14.7	18.0										
Bahamas	4,126	967	2,322				140.0		-43.7											
Barbados	1,250	578	627	929		- 53.8	8.5		- 49.8	-25.7										
Bermuda	600	94	156			-83.5	45.5		-74.0											
Bonaire																				
Brit. Virgin Islands					\$															
Cayman Islands	919	251				-72.7														
Cuba	2,596	1,137	404			-56.2	-64.5		-84.4											
Curação	703	281	459			-60.0	63.1		-34.7											
Dominica	122	21	16	62		-82.5		275.3	-86.5	-49.2										
Dominican Rep.	7,472	2,675	5,697	8,406	\$		113.0		-23.7	12.5										
Grenada	212	59	63	158		-72.4	7.6	150.6	-70.3	-25.6										
Guadeloupe																				
Haiti	450	98	80			-78.3	-18.5		-82.3											
Jamaica	3,598	1,349	2,097		\$	-62.5	55.5		-41.7											
Martinique	549	280	283			-50.0	-2.4		-51.2											
Montserrat	10	5	2	4		-48.6	-68.6	149.7	-83.8	-59.6										
Neth. Antilles																				
Puerto Rico	3,612	2,921	2,787		\$	-19.1	-4.6		-22.8											
Saba																				
Saint Lucia	999	318	564	860		-68.2	77.4	52.5	-43.5	-13.9										
St. Eustatius						 75 0	27.4	304.1												
St. Kitts & Nevis St. Maarten	189 682	46 234	29 492	115		-75.9 -65.6		304.1	-84.9 -27.8	-39.0										
St. Vincent & Gren.	118	44	29	63		-62.9		117.8	-27.6 -75.6	-46.8										
Trinidad & Tobago	436	144	55		\$	-67.1	-61.4	117.0	-87.3	-40.0										
Turks & Caicos	400		33		Ψ	-07.1	-01.4	••	-01.5	••										
US Virgin Islands	1,031	686	1,004			-33.5	46.4	••	-2.6	••										
•						00.0	70.7		2.0											
Central America	12,624	4,008	6,063	8,897		50.4	54.4	00.4	00.0	40.7										
Belize	527	247	374	599		-53.1	51.4		-29.0	13.7										
Costa Rica	3,988	1,328	1,717	3,137		-66.7	29.2		-57.0	-21.3										
El Salvador	1,306	636	993	1,864		-51.3	56.1		-23.9	42.8										
Guatemala	1,221	327	388	987		-73.2		154.2	-68.2 -44.9	-19.2										
Honduras	549 515	155 199	303 184	540 596		-71.8 -61.5	95.4	78.4 224.0	-44.9 -64.3	-1.7 15.6										
Nicaragua Panama	4,519	1,116	2,104		φ	-75.3	88.6		-04.3 -53.4		43		43			5.3		5.3		
						-13.3	00.0		-33.4	••	43		43			3.3		5.5		
South America	29,639	9,814	8,923	22,571	_															
Argentina	5,241	1,728	406	3,461		-67.0		753.2		-34.0										
Bolivia	837	189	190	545		-77.5		186.6	-77.3											
Brazil	5,995	3,044	2,947	4,952		-49.2	-3.2		-50.8		38	38	43	47	26	-6.0	-6.0	-14.2	-2.2	0.4
Chile	2,302	413	113	1,024		-82.1		806.5	-95.1											
Colombia	5,682	1,568	2,741	6,250		-72.4		128.0	-51.8	10.0										
Ecuador	2,282	702	1,055	1,793	\$	-69.2	50.2	70.0	-53.8	-21.4										
French Guiana																				
Guyana	27	24	26			-11.5	9.0		-3.5			,						. .	o= -	4
Paraguay	953	201	84	455		-78.9		439.7	-91.2		151	151	298	92		-33.4	-33.4	-23.4	-37.9	-41.9
Peru	3,738	776	688	2,137				210.8	-81.6	-42.8										
Suriname	53	15	13	26				108.2		-49.8										
Uruguay	2,249	1,055	541	1,743		-53.1	-48.7	222.1	-/5.9	-22.5										
Venezuela					\$														VTO M	

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

¹ Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes) See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

International Touri	st Arriva	Is by (sub)r	egion and	selected o	countries a	nd terri	tories o	of desti	nation												
						Chang	e (%)				C	Change	(%)*								
	((1000)				vs. pre	vious y	ear/	vs. 201	9		2023 v	ersus:	2022¹			2023 v	ersus 2	2019		
	Series	2019	2020	2021*	2022*	20/19	21/20	22/21*	21/19	22/19*	Series	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Africa		69,059	18,705	19,649	46,530	-72.9	5.0	137	-71.5	-32.6		101	101	170	98	62	-11.7	-11.7	-10.8	-10.6	-13.6
North Africa		25,622	5,575	6,570	18,981	-78.2	17.9	189	-74.4	-25.9		159	159	505	147	74	4.3	4.3	7.2	9.2	-2.3
Algeria	VF	2,371	591	125	1,246	-75.1	-78.8	895	-94.7	-47.4	VF										
Morocco	TF	12,933	2,778	3,722	10,869	-78.5	34.0	192	-71.2	-16.0	TF	464	238	1	203	97	16.6	16.6	13.6	21.2	15.3
Sudan	TF										TF										
Tunisia	TF	9,429	2,012	2,474	6,438	-78.7	23.0	160	-73.8	-31.7	TF	97	97	156	94	62	3.0	3.0	15.0	5.8	-8.7
Subsaharan Africa		43,437	13,130	13,079	27,549	-69.8	-0.4	111	-69.9	-36.6		73	73	97	71	53	-20.8		-19.9	-21.9	-20.7
Angola	TF	218	64	64		-70.6	0.0		-70.6		TF										
Benin	TF	309	325			5.2					TF										
Botswana	TF		329								TF										
Burkina Faso	THS	143	67	106		-53.1	58.2		-25.9		THS										
Burundi	TF									••	TF										
Cameroon	TF										тые										
Cabo Verde	THS	 758	180	135	798	-76.3	 -25.1	492	-82.2	 53	THS										
Centr. African Rep.	TF	736 87	35			-60.2					TF										
Chad	THS	79		40			 284.6		-49.4	••	THS										
	TF	79 45	10 7	29		-86.8 -84.6		••	-36.1		TE										
Comoros				29		-04.0	314	••	-30.1												
Congo	THS	0.070					40.0	••	70.0		THS										
Côte d'Ivoire	VF	2,070	668	576		-67.7	-13.8		-72.2		TF										
Dem. Rep. Congo	TF							••			TF										
Djibouti	TF	167	75	114		-55.1	52.0		-31.7		NHS										
Equatorial Guinea											TF										
Eritrea	VF										VF										
Eswatini	TF	680	194	170		-71.5	-12.1		-75.0		VF	139	139	175	111	128	-32.1	-32.1	-24.8	-34.5	
Ethiopia	TF	812	271	518	840	-66.7	91.5	62	-36.2	3.4		37	37	47	49	19	46.0	46.0	54.5	32.2	51.5
Gabon	TF										TF										
Gambia	TF	620	246	332		-60.3	35.0		-46.5		TF	47		57	37		-18.7		-16.3	-21.3	
Ghana	TF	1,130	355	624		-68.6	75.8		-44.8		TF										
Guinea	TF										TF										
Guinea-Bissau	TF	52									TF										
Kenya	TF	1,863	542	823		-70.9	51.8		-55.8		VF	63		63			-11.7		-11.7		
Lesotho	TF										VF										
Liberia											TF										
Madagascar	TF	384	68	32		-82.2	-53.6		-91.7		TF										
Malawi	TF	978	199	432		-79.7	117.1		-55.8		TF										
Mali	TF	217	75	168		-65.4	124		-22.5		TF										
Mauritania	TF										TF										
Mauritius	TF	1,383	309	180	997	-77.7	-41.8	455	-87.0	-27.9		92	92	169	74	60	-13.4	-13.4	-11.9	-20.6	-7.7
Mozambique	TF	2,019	952	492		-52.8	-48.3		-75.6		THS										
Namibia	TF	1,596	170	233		-89.4	37.3		-85.4		TF										
Niger	TF	192	85			-55.7					TF										
Nigeria	TF	2,005	502	518		-75.0	3.2		-74.2		TF										
Reunion	TF	534	217	251	495	-59.4	15.7	98	-53.0	-7.1											
Rwanda	TF	1,544	460	480		-70.2	4.3		-68.9		VF										
São Tomé & Príncip		35	11	15		-69.3	41.1		-56.7		TF										
Senegal	TF								-00.7	••	TF										
Seychelles	TF	384	 115	183	332	-70.1	 59.2	 82	-52.4	-13.6		13	13	8	11	18	-13 7	-13.7	-20 O	_17 7	-3.6
Sierra Leone	TF	63	24	40		-61.9			-36.5		TF	13	13	o	11	10	-13.7	-10.1	-20.3	-11.1	-5.0
	IF						66.7	••													
Somalia			2 202	0.056	 E 600	70.6	 10 E	 152	 77.0		TF	400	100	105	00	00	04.5	24.5	20.5	22.0	04.5
South Africa	TF	10,229	2,802	2,256	5,698	-72.6	-19.5	153	-77.9	-44.3		103	103	125	98	83		-21.5			
Tanzania	TF	1,443	592	923		-59.0	55.9		-36.1		VF	41	41	56	43	26	20.6	20.6	36.0	17.2	9.1
Togo	THS	876	482			-45.0					THS										
Uganda	TF	1,543	473	513		-69.3	8.4		-66.7		TF										
Zambia	TF	1,266	502	554		-60.3	10.4		-56.2		TF										
Zimbabwe	VF	2,294	639	381		-72.1	-40.4		-83.4		VF										

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Arrows (\uparrow) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

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

% Change (local currencies, current prices)*

						% Char	ige (io	cal curr	encies, d	current p	orices)^									
	(USD million	n)				vs. pre	vious	year	vs. 20	19	2023	versus	2022 ¹			2023	versus	2019		
	2019	2020	2021*	2022*		20/19	21/20*	22/21*	21/19*	22/19*	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Africa	38,890	14,931	17,546	31,581																
North Africa	11,239	5,423	5,992	11,727																
Algeria	112	43	73		\$	-61.9	69.6		-35.4											
Morocco	8,189	3,839	3,817	8,985		-53.7	-5.9	166.1	-56.4	15.9	141	141	628	220	32	51.5	51.5	39.1	66.7	52.0
Sudan	821	689	1,077	1,065	\$	-16.1	56.3	-1.1	31.1	29.6										
Tunisia	2,116	852	1,025	1,657		-61.4	19.5	79.5	-53.9	-17.2										
Subsaharan Africa	27,652	9,507	11,554	19,853																
Angola	384	16	22	20	\$	-95.8	37.2	-11.6	-94.2	-94.9										
Benin	240	200	244		*	-18.3	17.8		-3.7											
Botswana	705	252	288			-61.9	10.3		-58.0											
Burkina Faso	116	75	82			-36.8	5.0		-33.7											
Burundi	2	1	1			-68.9			-74.5											
Cameroon	653	437	507		\$	-33.1	15.9		-22.5											
Cabo Verde	502	163	147			-68.1			-72.4											
Centr. African Rep.	21	30				43.2														
Chad																				
Comoros	72	18	71				285.6		-6.3											
Congo	18	4				-78.3														
Côte d'Ivoire	448	166	254			-63.6	47.1		-46.5											
Dem. Rep. Congo	100	81	108		\$				8.0											
Djibouti	63	30	38		\$	-53.0	29.4		-39.2											
Equatorial Guinea																				
Eritrea																				
Eswatini	14	7	8		\$	-52.3	11.6		-46.8											
Ethiopia	786	1,046	968		\$	33.1	-7.5		23.1											
Gabon		·																		
Gambia	152	47	57		\$	-69.3	23.2		-62.2											
Ghana	1,425	110	567		\$	-92.3	415.7		-60.2											
Guinea	9	1	13		\$	- 87.6	976.9		33.9											
Guinea-Bissau	19	3	16			-84.7	433.8		-18.4											
Kenya	1,008	545	843	1,107	\$	- 45.9	54.7	31.3	-16.4	9.8										
Lesotho	21	6	8		\$	- 69.8	25.3		-62.2											
Liberia	2				\$															
Madagascar	747	145	93		\$	-80.7	-35.9		-87.6											
Malawi	39	26	27			-32.3														
Mali	235	81	190			-66.0	125.0		-23.4											
Mauritania	11	6	4		\$	-50.5	-36.3		-68.4											
Mauritius	1,779	449	366	1,468		-72.0	-13.6	325.1	-75.8	2.8	89		94	81		31.6		36.6	25.5	
Mozambique	252	90	127	226	\$	-64.3	41.0	78.0	-49.7	-10.5										
Namibia	350	114	129	281		-62.7	1.1	141.0	-62.3	- 9.1										
Niger	116	85	120			-28.0	36.1		-2.0											
Nigeria	1,449	313	256	1,199	\$	-78.4	-18.3	368.2	-82.3	-17.3										
Reunion	459	181	227		€	-61.4	21.1		-53.2											
Rwanda	458	120	150		\$	-73.7	24.4		-67.3											
São Tomé & Príncipe	45	16	30		\$	-63.3	82.5		-33.0											
Senegal																				
Seychelles	590	221	588	932	\$	-62.5	165.8	58.3	-0.2	58.0										
Sierra Leone	43	39	23		\$	- 9.1	-41.8		-47.1											
Somalia																				
South Africa	8,384	2,471	2,120	4,772	sa	-66.4	-23.0	149.2	-74.1	-35.6										
Tanzania	2,605	715	1,310	2,561	\$	-72.6	83.4	95.4	- 49.7	-1.7										
Togo	149	77				-49.4														
Uganda	1,385	504	927	1,014	\$	-63.6	84.1	9.4	-33.0	-26.7										
Zambia	819	412	393	829		-49.8	-4.5	110.8	- 52.0	1.1										
Zimbabwe	279	63			\$	- 77.6														

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

¹ Arrows (†) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes) See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

International Touri	St Affival	s by (sub)re	egion and	serected (ountries a	na terri	ones (or uesti	nation												
						Chang	e (%)				С	hange	(%)*								
	(*	1000)				vs. pre	vious	/ear	vs. 201	9		2023 v	ersus	2022¹			2023 ve	rsus 2	019		
	Series	2019	2020	2021*	2022*	20/19	21/20	22/21*	21/19	22/19*	Series	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Middle East		73,019	19,823	24,909	65,613	-72.9	25.7	163	-65.9	-10.1		49	49	101	55	16	15.4	15.4	13.6	15.8	16.7
Bahrain	TCE	3,849	827	2,166	3,706	-78.5	161.9	71	-43.7	-3.7	TF										
Egypt	VF	13,026	3,677			-71.8					VF										
Iraq	VF										VF										
Jordan	TF	4,488	1,067	2,012	4,277	-76.2	88.5	113	-55.2	-4.7	TF										
Kuwait	THS	153	86	85		-43.3	-1.7		-44.3		THS										
Lebanon	TF	1,936	414	890		-78.6	114.9		-54.0		TF										
Libya	TF										TF										
Oman	TF	2,500	622	464		-75.1	-25.4		-81.4		VF	166		177	156		3.3		-3.0	10.0	
Palestine	THS	688	93	123		-86.5	31.8		-82.2		THS										
Qatar	TF	2,137	582	611	2,560	-72.8	5.0	319	-71.4	19.8	TF	268	268	295	406	184	97.7	97.7	73.2	116.8	104.3
Saudi Arabia	TF	17,526	4,138	3,477	16,638	-76.4	-16.0	378	-80.2	-5.1	TF	218	218	352	256	135	64.4	64.4	50.1	64.6	79.0
Syria	TF										VF	67	67	139	48	39	-23.1	-23.1	-5.6	-29.5	-31.1
Utd Arab Emirates	TF	21,561	7,165	11,479	22,654	-66.8	60.2	97	-46.8	5.1	TF										
Yemen	TF										TF										

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

* Provisional data

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

% Change (local	currencies,	current	pri	ices)*
------------	-------	-------------	---------	-----	--------

						% Chan	ge (10	car curr	encies, o	Jurrent	prices									
	(USD millio	n)			-	vs. pre	vious	year	vs. 201	9	2023	versus	3 2022¹			2023 v	ersus	2019		
	2019	2020	2021*	2022*		20/19	21/20*	22/21*	21/19*	22/19*	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	YTD	Q1	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Middle East	99,218	43,538	62,465	75,872																
Bahrain	3,681	673	1,813		\$	-81.7	169.4		-50.7											
Egypt	13,030	4,398	8,895		\$	-66.3	102.3		-31.7											
Iraq	3,593	955	1,963		\$	-73.4	105.7		-45.4											
Jordan	5,786	1,409	2,758	5,808		-75.7	95.8	110.5	-52.3	0.4	123		122	123		30.5		20.5	43.6	
Kuwait	700	397	470			-42.8	16.7		-33.2											
Lebanon	8,593	2,353	3,135		\$	-72.6	33.3		-63.5											
Libya	85	28				-67.1														
Oman	1,811	455	362			-74.9	-20.5		-80.0											
Palestine	726	465	266		\$	-36.0	-42.8		-63.4											
Qatar	5,442	3,563	4,263	7,262		-34.5	19.7	70.3	-21.7	33.5										
Saudi Arabia	16,431	4,036	3,817	23,475		-75.4	-5.4	514.9	-76.8	42.9										
Syria																				
Utd Arab Emirates	38,398	24,615	34,445		\$	-35.9	39.9		-10.3											
Yemen					\$															

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

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

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)

¹ Arrows (†) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes) See box in page 'Annex-1' for explanation of abbreviations and symbols used.

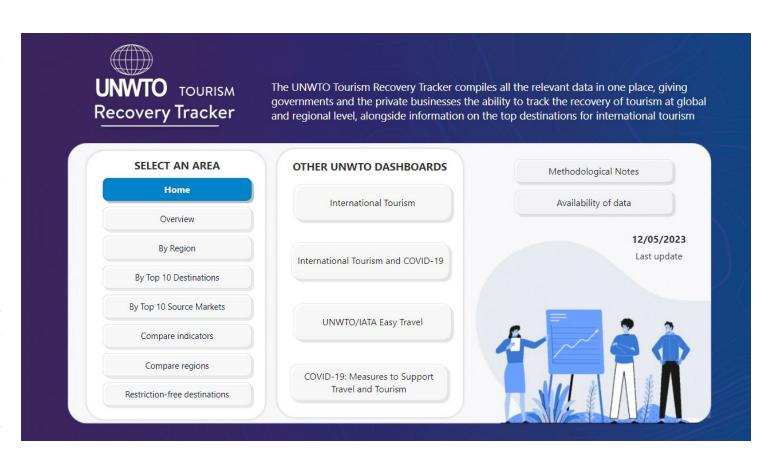
¹ Arrows (↑) indicate percentage change above 1000. (See Methodological Notes)

			(USD	billion)			Sha	are (%)
	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2019	2020	2021	2022
World								
Total exports of goods and services	25,305	22,828	28,415	32,070	100	100	100	100
Goods	19,014	17,648	22,344	24,904	75.1	77.3	78.6	77.7
Services	6,291	5,179	6,072	7,165	24.9	22.7	21.4	22.3
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	1,760	665	761	1,251	7.0	2.9	2.7	3.9
- International Tourism Receipts	1,494	559	638	1,031	5.9	2.4	2.2	3.2
- International Passenger Transport	266	105	122	219	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.7
Advanced Economies								
Total exports of goods and services	15,805	14,274	17,231	18,915	100	100	100	100
Goods	11,156	10,338	12,720	13,881	70.6	72.4	73.8	73.4
Services	4,648	3,937	4,512	5,034	29.4	27.6	26.2	26.6
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	1,096	424	461	801	6.9	3.0	2.7	4.2
- International Tourism Receipts	936	366	400	679	5.9	2.6	2.3	3.6
- International Passenger Transport	159	58	61	122	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6
Emerging Economies								
Total exports of goods and services	9,500	8,554	11,184	13,154	100	100	100	100
Goods	7,858	7,311	9,624	11,023	82.7	85.5	86.1	83.8
Services	1,642	1,243	1,560	2,131	17.3	14.5	13.9	16.2
International Tourism (BOP Travel & Passenger transport)	664	241	299	450	7.0	2.8	2.7	3.4
	550	193	238	353	5.9	2.3	2.1	2.7
- International Tourism Receipts	558	193	230	303	5.9	2.3	2.1	2.1

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

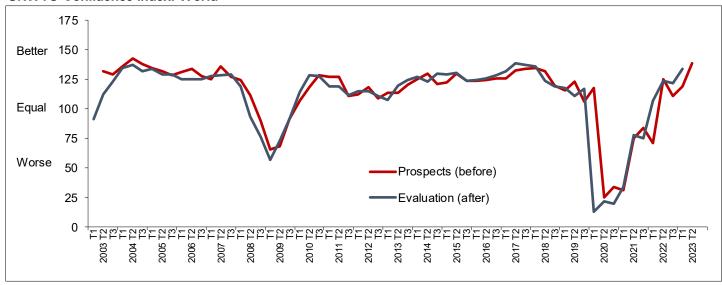
Note: Services exports for 2022 are preliminary estimates by WTO.

(Data as collected by UNWTO, May 2023)



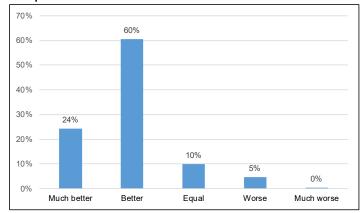
Evaluation of UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

UNWTO Confidence Index: World



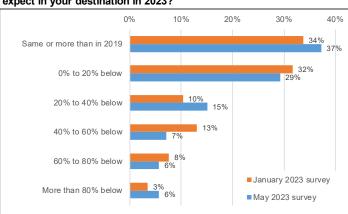
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Prospects for 2023



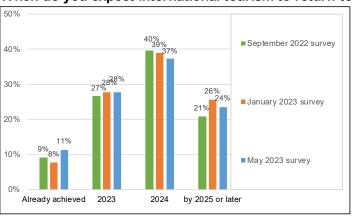
Source: May 2023 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

Compared to 2019, what levels of international tourist arrivals do you expect in your destination in 2023?

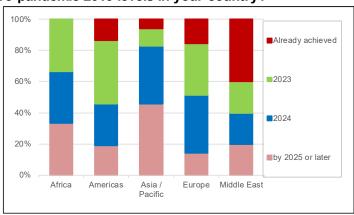


Source: May 2023 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

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

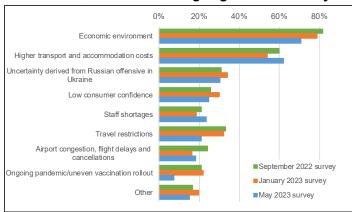


Source: May 2023 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts



Source: May 2023 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

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





Source: May 2023 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

Source: May 2023 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

What could be the potential impact in consumer behaviour in 2023 due to the current global economic environment?

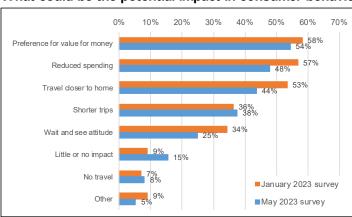
80%

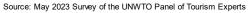
60%

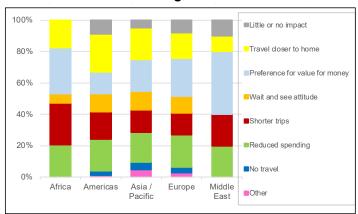
40%

20%

0%







■Travel restrictions

■Ongoing pandemic/uneven vaccination rollout

Low consumer confidence

Higher transport and accommodation costs

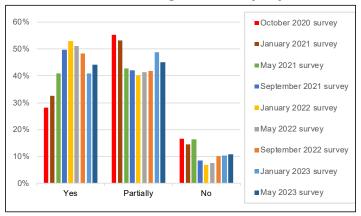
■Economic environment

Staff shortages

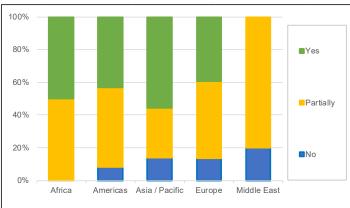
Uncertainty derived from Russian offensive in Ukraine

Source: May 2023 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

Is domestic tourism driving the recovery in your destination?



Source: May 2023 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts



Source: May 2023 Survey of the UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts

The UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index

The UNWTO *Tourism Confidence Index* is based on the results of an email survey conducted every four months since 2003 by the UNWTO Secretariat among a *Panel of Tourism Experts*.

The purpose of this survey is to collect opinions from tourism stakeholders worldwide regarding the performance of their destination/business in the last four months, and their expectations for the next four months.

Methodological summary

Questions on which the indicators are based:

- What is your assessment of tourism performance in your destination or business for the four months just ended (or about
to end) as against what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?
[] much worse; [] worse; [] equal; [] better; [] much better

- What are the tourism prospects of your destination or business in the coming four months compared with what you would reasonably expect for this time of year?

```
[] much worse; [] worse; [] equal; [] better; [] much better
```

At the end of the year, the questionnaire includes two additional questions on the performance of the entire year and on the expectations of the coming year which feeds into the forecasts issued at the beginning of each year by UNWTO.

In addition, participants are also invited to include a qualitative assessment in their own words. The analysis contained in the *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer* is in large part based on their comments.

Use of responses for calculation of the indicators

In each survey Panel members are asked to rate both the performance of the previous four-month period and outlook for the coming four-month period on the following scale: much worse [0]; worse [50], equal [100]; better [150], much better [200]. The average of all replies then determines the confidence index. A value below 100 indicates a deterioration of performance, while a value above 100 represents an improvement.

Results are broken down by region and by sector of activity. These breakdowns should, however, be interpreted with caution as they may in some cases be based only on a relatively small number of responses.

Weighting of respondents' replies

There is no weighting. The score given by each respondent has the same weight, irrespective of the size of the destination or sector of activity.

Sample

The number of regular respondents to the Barometer surveys stands currently at close to 200, spread across all regions and sectors but it is not a representative sample. However, 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 send an email to unwtopanel@unwto.org.

Calendar

This is an online survey conducted every four months, usually at the end of April, August and December, with responses collected over a period of 6 weeks, starting at the end of those months.

Publication of results

Results are usually published in January, May and September.

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 or the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA).

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.

Regional and subregional totals are estimates by UNWTO based on the latest trends and available data for individual destinations.

Data on international tourist arrivals for France correspond to Metropolitan France.

Starting in the March 2021 issue, data on international tourist arrivals for the United Arab Emirates (UAE) corresponds to the entire UAE, not only Dubai.

Information provided by the Russian Federation includes statistical data for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation.

2023 percentage change data

Tables with monthly and quarterly data include percentage change figures for 2022 and 2023 over 2019, as well as the usual year-on-year change. This responds to the need to provide data that can be compared to the pre-pandemic levels of 2019, and not just to the unusual levels of 2021 or 2022, when the tourism sector was still recovering from the coronavirus pandemic. Some growth figures for 2023 may seem strong compared to 2022, but in fact are weak when compared to 2019. Percentage figures for some months and quarters are extremely high because they reflect the change over the same month in 2021 when international arrivals or receipts were very low. Therefore, growth figures above 1000% are excluded and marked with an arrow sign (↑).

Rankings

The country rankings shown in this Statistical Annex correspond to the year 2022 and are provisional due to missing data for 2022 from some large destinations.

International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure data

For destinations, receipts from international tourism are a services export in their balance of payments (the 'travel' item) which includes all transactions related to the consumption of goods and services by international visitors, such as accommodation, food and drink, fuel, domestic transport, entertainment and shopping.

They include transactions generated by same-day as well as overnight visitors. Receipts from same-day visitors can be substantial, especially in the case of neighbouring countries where shopping accounts for a large amount of spending by cross-border, same-day visitors.

International tourism receipts (travel) do not include receipts from international passenger transport contracted from companies outside the travellers' countries of residence, which are reported in a separate category (passenger transport).

For the (sub)regional totals, estimates are made by UNWTO for countries that have not yet reported results, based on the previous year's value and the trend for the (sub)region. Unlike arrivals, where revisions generally more or less balance out, receipts data tends to be revised upwards.

It should be noted that data as reflected by UNWTO on international tourism receipts and expenditure for China is based on the balance of payments (BOP) travel credit and debit (as with other countries for reasons of consistency and international comparability) reported by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) at www.safe.gov.cn/en/BalanceofPayments/index.html.

In addition, according to the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008), the balance of payments includes both business and personal purposes in the "travel" item. Business travel covers goods and services acquired by persons going abroad for all types of business activities. Personal travel covers goods and services acquired by persons going abroad for purposes other than business, such as vacations, participation in recreational and cultural activities, visits with friends and relations, pilgrimages, and education and health-related purposes. The "travel" item does not include international passenger transport, which is reported in a separate category in the BOP, under "transport". 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

<u>Year</u>	USD to EUR	Change (%)	EUR to USD	Change (%)
2010	0.7543	5.2	1.3257	-5.0
2011	0.7184	-4.8	1.3920	5.0
2012	0.7783	8.3	1.2848	-7.7
2013	0.7530	-3.3	1.3281	3.4
2014	0.7527	0.0	1.3285	0.0
2015	0.9013	19.7	1.1095	-16.5
2016	0.9034	0.2	1.1069	-0.2
2017	0.8852	-2.0	1.1297	2.1
2018	0.8467	-4.3	1.1810	4.5
2019	0.8933	5.5	1.1195	-5.2
2020	0.8755	-2.0	1.1422	2.0
2021	0.8455	-3.4	1.1827	3.5
2022	0.9497	12.3	1.0530	-11.0

Note: Exchange rates are yearly averages.

Source: Compiled from Eurostat

In order to account for exchange rate changes and inflation, international tourism receipts expressed in US dollar values (for reason of comparison) were converted back to the local currencies of each destination, weighted by the share in the total, and deflated by the relevant rate of inflation.



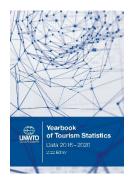
Publications



UNWTO World Tourism Barometer



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