



European Union Short-Term Tourism Trends Volume 1 • 2017-3

Overview

This release of the *European Union Short-Term Tourism Trends* provides a detailed analysis of international tourism receipts for 2016. It also presents the preliminary data for international tourist arrivals to the European Union (EU-28) in 2017.

Full-year data for 2016 shows a **3% increase in real terms in international tourism receipts earned by the 28 countries of the European Union**. International tourism receipts reached **euro 340 billion**, 5 billion more than in 2015. Tourism receipts in EU-28 account for 31% of receipts worldwide. Growth in tourism receipts followed the trend in international tourist arrivals (overnight visitors), though at a somewhat slower pace. International arrivals to EU-28 destinations increased 5% last year to reach 500 million.

As for 2017, available data for the first 4 months of the year suggests that **international arrivals to EU-28 destinations grew by a robust 7% to a total of 125 million**, 8 million more than in the same months of 2016.

Worldwide, most of 2016's strong performers maintained momentum, while destinations that struggled in previous years continued their rebound throughout the first months of 2017. Such is the case for EU-28, where **robust growth in arrivals has been driven by the recovery of world's top destination France and Belgium**, after facing security concerns in the course of 2016.

EU-28 tourism at a glance

Inbound tourism in 2016

euro 340 billion
international tourist receipts

31%
of worldwide tourism receipts

euro +4 billion
international tourist receipts

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International Tourism Receipts 2016

Based upon latest available data with the large majority of countries having reported full year data on inbound tourism, the following section presents an analysis of results for international tourist receipts in 2016 to both EU-28 and Extra-EU destinations.

Global International Tourism Receipts grew 3% in 2016

Based on visitor expenditure data reported by destinations so far, UNWTO estimates that international tourism receipts worldwide totalled euro 1,102 billion in 2016, up euro 24 billion from euro 1,078 billion in 2015 (US\$ 1,220 billion, up US\$ 24 billion from US\$ 1,196 billion). This corresponds to an increase by 2.6% in 2016 in real terms, i.e. taking into account exchange rate fluctuations and inflation.

International tourism receipts are the earnings generated in destination countries from expenditure by international visitors, both overnight and same-day, on accommodation, food and drink, local transport, entertainment, shopping and other services and goods. For the receiving country, receipts from international visitors count as exports and are a vital source of foreign currency revenues for many destinations. Tourism receipts are an important contributor to local economies worldwide, creating much needed employment and opportunities for development. For some 110 countries and territories, receipts from international tourism exceeded euro 1 billion in 2016.

Growth in tourism receipts (+2.6%) followed the growth trend in international tourist arrivals (over-night visitors), though at a somewhat slower pace. International arrivals increased 3.9% last year to reach 1,235 million worldwide. However, it is rather likely that this gap will still diminish as experience shows that preliminary data tends to be conservative and initially reported receipts data is often revised upwards. 2016 marked the seventh consecutive year of sustained growth in international tourist arrivals following the 2009 global economic and financial crisis, with international arrivals increasing by 4% or more every year since 2010. International tourism receipts followed this trend closely, growing at a slightly slower pace. Where the number of international arrivals accumulates a 33% increase since the pre-crisis year 2008, international tourism receipts grew by 28% in real terms in the same period. A comparable sequence of uninterrupted solid growth has not been recorded since the 1960s.

By region, growth in international tourism receipts was led by Africa (+8%), followed by Asia and the Pacific (+5%), the Americas (+3%), Europe (+1%) and the Middle East (-2%). These trends should be interpreted with some caution since results reported at this point of the year are still subject to revision. Also estimates are used for some countries that have not yet reported, in particular in Africa.

Europe, which accounts for the largest share of global tourism receipts (37%), recorded euro 404 billion in earnings last year, a modest 1% increase in real terms compared to 2015, due to mixed results across subregions and destinations. Central and Eastern Europe (+6%) led growth by subregion, followed by Northern Europe (+3%), while Southern Mediterranean Europe and Western Europe (both +0%) recorded flat figures.

Most EU-28 destinations show robust growth in receipts with few exceptions

The group of the **28 countries of the European Union (EU-28)** recorded a total of euro 340 billion (US\$ 377 billion) in international tourism receipts, a 3% increase in real terms over 2015. This growth is above the increase for Europe overall (+1%). In absolute terms receipts in the EU-28 increased by euro 5 billion. Tourism receipts in EU-28 account for 31% of receipts worldwide.

- Receipts earned by the **eight EU-28 destinations in Southern and Mediterranean Europe**, the most visited group of countries within the union, grew 5% in real terms, to euro 132 billion, accounting for 39% of EU-28's total receipts. Within this group, growth was led by Portugal (+11%), Croatia (+8%) and Spain (+7%), EU-28's top earner. Receipts earned by Slovenia grew by 4% and receipts by Italy, the second top earner in this group, by 2%. Enhanced air connectivity along with a strong perception of safety played in favour of island destinations Cyprus (+11%) and Malta (+5%). In Greece, despite a 5% growth in arrivals, tourism receipts fell by 7%. This can be partly explained by shorter stays and a decrease in long-haul arrivals.
- The **nine EU-28 destinations in Central and Eastern Europe** recorded a 8% increase in receipts to euro 31 billion. Growth was led by Slovakia (+17%) and Bulgaria (+16%). Poland (+10%), Estonia (+8%) and Hungary (+7%) also reported good results. Growth was more moderate in the Czech Republic (+4%), Lithuania (+3%) and Romania (+1%). By contrast, Latvia recorded a 3% decline in tourism earnings.
- Generally strong results in the **five EU-28 destinations in Northern Europe** (+2%) were weighed down by a decline in the subregion's largest destination, the United Kingdom, despite the more affordable British pound. The United Kingdom, Northern Europe's major destination, reported a 1% decrease in international tourism receipts, following the depreciation of the British pound after the vote to leave the European Union (Brexit) in the referendum on membership in June 2016. By contrast, Sweden (+13%), led growth in the subregion. Ireland (+8%) and Finland (+6%) also recorded solid growth in receipts, driven by stronger demand from EU-28 source markets. Denmark, earnings grew 3%, in line with growth in arrivals.
- The group of the **six EU-28 destinations in Western Europe** recorded flat growth (0%) in receipts due to mixed results at the destination level. Higher earnings in Netherlands and Austria were offset by the weaker results in Belgium and France. Growth in this group was led by the Netherlands (+7%) and Austria (+6%), while Germany (+2%) reported more modest results as did Luxembourg (0%). By contrast, receipts earned by France (-5%), Europe's top destination, were impacted by security concerns, as were, to a lesser extent, receipts earned by Belgium (-1%).

Extra-EU destinations show sustained growth, with the exception of Turkey, the Russian Federation and Switzerland

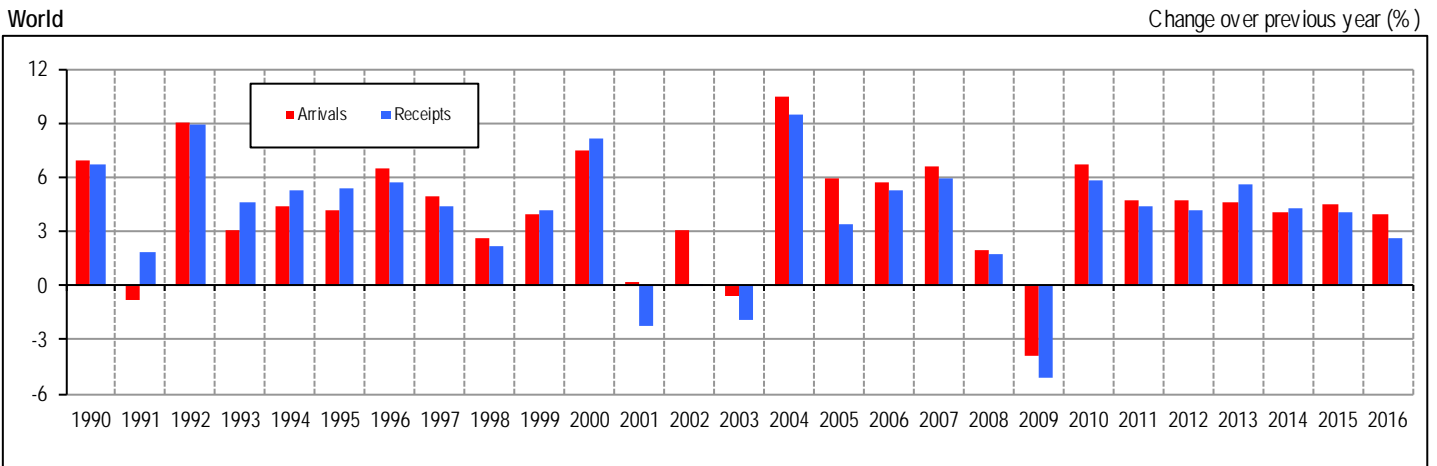
Most of the **26 destinations outside the European Union (Extra-EU)** recorded solid results in 2016, but the significant decline in Turkey led to an overall decrease of 8% in international tourism receipts to a total of euro 64 billion.

- International tourist receipts to **Extra-EU destinations in Southern and Mediterranean Europe** decreased 19%, despite sound results across the majority of destinations. The significant decrease in receipts earned by

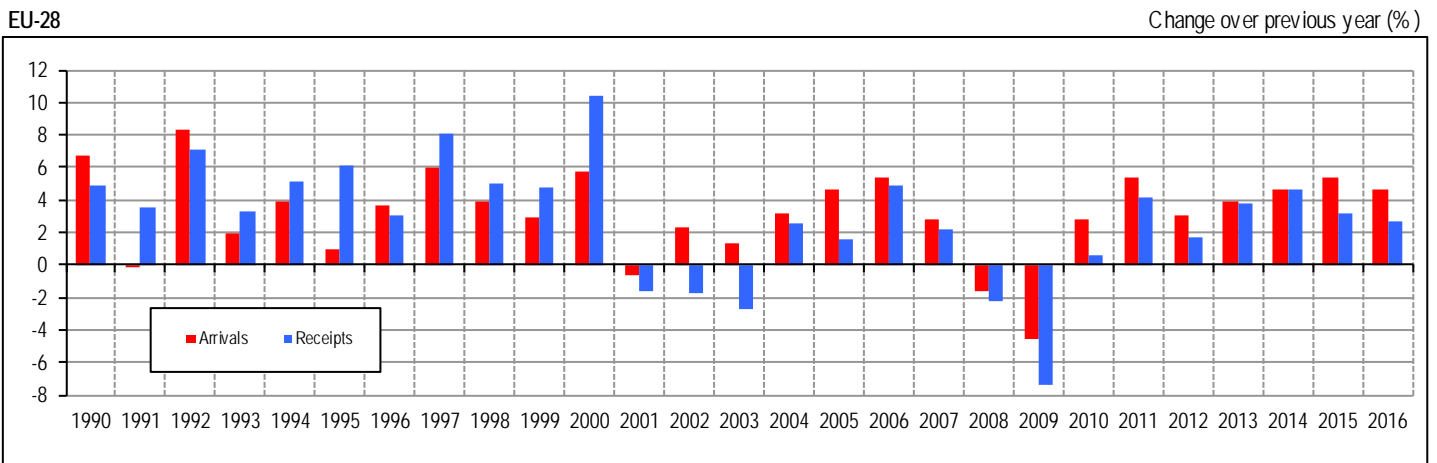
Turkey (-30%) in the aftermath of various terrorist attacks and a failed coup d'état weighed down earnings for the group. Weaker demand from the Russian Federation, a major source market for Turkey, also impacted results. By contrast, smaller Balkan destinations Albania (+13%), Serbia (10%), Bosnia & Herzegovina (+8%), FYR Macedonia (+7%) and Montenegro (+3%), all posted solid growth.

- International tourist receipts earned by **Extra-EU destinations in Central and Eastern Europe** grew 1% to euro 16 billion. Results across destinations were rather mixed, with robust growth reported by many destinations offset by a decline in the Russian Federation (-8%).
- Most **Extra-EU destinations in Northern and Western Europe** turned in robust results, with receipts up by 14% to a total of euro 21 billion. Growth was led by Iceland (+37%) and Norway (+11%). Switzerland, the largest destination in this group, reported flat growth in receipts (0%).

International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts (local currencies, constant prices)



International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts (local currencies, constant prices)



International Tourism by (Sub)region

	International Tourism Receipts															
	Change			euro						US\$						Share
	Local currencies,			per						per						per
	constant prices (%)			(billion)						(billion)						
14/13	15/14	16*/15	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016*	2016*	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016*	2016*	2016*	
World	4.3	4.1	2.6	536	564	725	1,078	1,102	890	495	701	961	1,196	1,220	990	100.0
Advanced economies ¹	5.1	2.9	1.6	389	386	470	697	711	1,040	359	481	623	773	787	1,150	64.5
Emerging economies ¹	2.8	6.4	4.4	147	177	255	381	391	710	136	220	338	422	433	790	35.5
Europe	4.4	2.7	0.9	252.4	282.5	310.7	405.4	404.2	660	233.2	351.5	411.9	449.8	447.4	730	36.7
European Union (28)	4.6	3.2	2.7	222.3	243.0	259.4	335.6	340.3	680	205.4	302.3	343.8	372.3	376.7	750	30.9
-advanced economies (23)	4.5	2.9	2.1	207.6	225.9	238.4	309.0	311.8	700	191.7	281.0	316.0	342.8	345.1	780	28.3
-euro area (19)	4.1	2.0	2.4	172.0	187.5	197.4	246.3	252.7	680	158.9	233.3	261.7	273.3	279.7	750	22.9
-emerging economies (5)	6.5	6.5	9.7	14.7	17.1	21.0	26.6	28.6	500	13.6	21.3	27.8	29.5	31.6	550	2.6
Extra EU (26)	3.2	0.3	-7.7	30.1	39.5	51.4	69.9	63.9	550	27.8	49.2	68.1	77.5	70.7	610	5.8
-advanced economies (8)	4.1	3.7	2.9	14.6	13.9	18.9	25.8	26.5	1,140	13.5	17.2	25.1	28.7	29.3	1,260	2.4
-emerging economies (18)	2.7	-1.5	-13.9	15.5	25.7	32.4	44.0	37.4	410	14.3	31.9	43.0	48.8	41.4	450	3.4
By subregion																
Northern Europe	5.8	7.4	2.7	39.4	43.3	44.9	69.7	67.4	840	36.4	53.9	59.5	77.3	74.6	930	6.1
in EU	5.7	6.7	1.6	36.8	40.2	40.9	63.8	60.5	840	34.0	50.0	54.3	70.8	67.0	930	5.5
extra EU	6.4	14.1	13.8	2.6	3.1	4.0	5.9	6.9	880	2.4	3.9	5.3	6.5	7.6	970	0.6
Western Europe	3.4	-1.3	-0.3	90.6	97.9	107.4	131.4	131.3	730	83.7	121.8	142.3	145.8	145.3	810	11.9
in EU	3.2	-1.2	-0.3	83.4	89.8	96.2	116.7	116.9	690	77.1	111.7	127.6	129.4	129.4	760	10.6
extra EU	4.9	-2.3	0.2	7.2	8.1	11.1	14.7	14.4	1,500	6.6	10.0	14.7	16.4	15.9	1,660	1.3
Central/Eastern Europe	0.0	-0.7	5.7	22.0	26.4	36.4	45.4	47.5	380	20.4	32.8	48.3	50.4	52.6	420	4.3
in EU	5.8	5.5	8.3	16.5	17.8	24.0	29.3	31.3	440	15.3	22.1	31.8	32.6	34.6	490	2.8
extra EU	-8.1	-11.4	1.0	5.5	8.6	12.4	16.1	16.2	290	5.1	10.7	16.5	17.8	17.9	320	1.5
Southern/Medit. Europe	6.1	5.3	-0.2	100.4	114.9	122.0	158.9	158.0	690	92.7	143.0	161.7	176.3	174.9	770	14.3
in EU	5.3	5.2	4.7	85.6	95.2	98.1	125.7	131.6	710	79.1	118.4	130.1	139.5	145.7	780	11.9
extra EU	9.4	5.5	-19.2	14.8	19.7	23.8	33.2	26.4	620	13.7	24.6	31.6	36.8	29.2	690	2.4
Asia and the Pacific	1.5	2.6	4.8	93.1	109.2	188.8	315.0	331.3	1,070	86.0	135.8	250.3	349.5	366.7	1,190	30.1
North-East Asia	-1.6	-3.7	-0.2	42.7	51.7	92.8	150.6	152.6	990	39.4	64.3	123.0	167.1	168.9	1,090	13.9
South-East Asia	2.1	8.1	9.7	29.1	28.1	51.7	97.8	106.0	940	26.8	35.0	68.5	108.6	117.3	1,040	9.6
Oceania	7.6	11.6	10.0	16.1	21.4	29.2	38.1	42.2	2,700	14.9	26.6	38.7	42.3	46.7	2,990	3.8
South Asia	9.9	6.3	7.0	5.2	8.0	15.1	28.4	30.5	1,190	4.8	10.0	20.1	31.6	33.8	1,320	2.8
Americas	6.7	8.2	2.7	160.9	132.5	162.4	275.5	282.9	1,410	148.7	164.9	215.3	305.6	313.1	1,570	25.7
North America	7.0	8.3	1.9	129.1	102.0	124.3	216.1	220.2	1,680	119.3	126.9	164.8	239.7	243.7	1,860	20.0
Caribbean	5.1	7.1	5.7	18.6	16.8	17.4	25.6	27.1	1,080	17.2	20.9	23.0	28.4	30.0	1,190	2.5
Central America	5.9	6.6	7.8	3.2	3.6	5.2	10.2	11.1	1,030	3.0	4.5	6.9	11.4	12.2	1,140	1.0
South America	6.3	9.2	3.6	10.0	10.1	15.5	23.6	24.5	750	9.2	12.6	20.5	26.1	27.1	830	2.2
Africa	3.7	0.4	8.3	11.2	17.9	23.5	29.5	31.4	540	10.3	22.3	31.2	32.8	34.8	600	2.8
North Africa	8.3	-8.8	2.6	4.1	5.7	7.3	8.0	8.3	440	3.8	7.0	9.7	8.9	9.1	490	0.7
Subsaharan Africa	1.9	4.4	10.4	7.0	12.3	16.2	21.5	23.1	590	6.5	15.2	21.5	23.9	25.6	650	2.1
Middle East	10.2	7.4	-1.6	18.2	21.4	39.3	52.5	52.1	970	16.8	26.6	52.2	58.2	57.6	1,070	4.7

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2017)

¹ Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2016, page 146, at www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=29.

Inbound tourism by UNWTO (sub)regions

	International Tourist Arrivals, full year										Share					Change			Average	
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	1995	2000	2005	2010	2016*	14/13	15/14	16*/15	'95-'05	'05-'15
	(million)										(%)					(%)			(% a year)	
World	526	674	809	953	998	1,045	1,093	1,137	1,189	1,235	100	100	100	100	100	4.0	4.5	3.9	4.4	3.9
Advanced economies ¹	337	424	470	516	541	562	588	622	653	685	64.1	62.9	58.1	54.2	55.4	5.6	5.0	4.9	3.4	3.3
Emerging economies ¹	189	250	339	437	457	482	505	515	536	550	35.9	37.1	41.9	45.8	44.6	2.1	4.0	2.7	6.0	4.7
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																				
<i>Europe</i>	303.5	386.6	453.2	489.0	519.9	540.1	565.7	575.2	602.6	615.2	57.7	57.4	56.0	51.3	49.8	1.7	4.8	2.1	4.1	2.9
European Union (28)	266.0	330.5	367.9	384.3	404.8	417.0	433.4	453.6	477.9	500.0	50.6	49.0	45.5	40.3	40.5	4.7	5.4	4.6	3.3	2.7
-advanced economies (23)	226.9	292.9	328.7	345.8	363.4	373.2	387.4	404.6	424.8	442.9	43.1	43.5	40.6	36.3	35.9	4.4	5.0	4.3	3.8	2.6
-euro area (19)	196.8	255.4	273.1	289.0	305.7	313.0	326.5	340.6	357.1	371.9	37.4	37.9	33.8	30.3	30.1	4.3	4.8	4.1	3.3	2.7
-emerging economies (5)	39.1	37.6	39.2	38.5	41.4	43.8	46.0	49.0	53.1	57.1	7.4	5.6	4.8	4.0	4.6	6.5	8.3	7.6	0.0	3.1
Extra EU (26)	37.5	56.1	85.3	104.7	115.1	123.1	132.3	121.6	124.7	115.2	7.1	8.3	10.5	11.0	9.3	-8.1	2.6	-7.6	8.6	3.9
-advanced economies (8)	14.4	17.0	16.1	18.9	19.6	19.3	20.3	20.8	21.9	23.2	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	5.3	6.2	1.1	3.1
-emerging economies (18)	23.1	39.1	69.1	85.8	95.6	103.8	112.0	100.8	102.9	92.0	4.4	5.8	8.5	9.0	7.4	-9.9	2.0	-10.6	11.6	4.1
<i>By subregion</i>																				
Northern Europe	36.4	44.8	59.9	62.8	64.5	65.6	67.2	70.8	75.4	80.2	6.9	6.6	7.4	6.6	6.5	5.3	6.5	6.4	5.1	2.3
in EU	33.4	41.3	55.7	57.6	59.0	60.4	61.7	64.9	68.8	72.4	6.3	6.1	6.9	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.3	2.1
extra EU	3.1	3.4	4.2	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.7	7.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	4.8	13.6	17.6	3.2	4.7
Western Europe	112.2	139.7	141.7	154.4	160.4	166.2	170.8	174.4	180.3	180.3	21.3	20.7	17.5	16.2	14.6	2.1	3.4	0.0	2.4	2.4
in EU	105.0	131.5	134.1	145.4	151.5	157.3	161.4	164.8	170.6	170.7	20.0	19.5	16.6	15.3	13.8	2.1	3.5	0.0	2.5	2.4
extra EU	7.2	8.2	7.6	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.1	1.5	-0.9	0.4	2.5
Central/Eastern Eur.	58.9	69.6	95.3	98.5	108.1	117.9	126.7	115.2	121.5	126.2	11.2	10.3	11.8	10.3	10.2	-9.1	5.5	3.9	4.9	2.5
in EU	43.6	40.9	52.1	48.7	52.4	55.8	58.6	60.8	65.7	70.8	8.3	6.1	6.4	5.1	5.7	3.8	8.0	7.7	1.8	2.4
extra EU	15.3	28.7	43.2	49.8	55.8	62.1	68.1	54.3	55.7	55.4	2.9	4.3	5.3	5.2	4.5	-20.2	2.6	-0.5	10.9	2.6
Southern/Medit. Eur.	96.0	132.6	156.4	173.3	186.9	190.4	201.0	214.8	225.5	228.5	18.2	19.7	19.3	18.2	18.5	6.9	4.9	1.3	5.0	3.7
in EU	84.1	116.7	126.1	132.6	141.9	143.5	151.8	163.0	172.8	186.2	16.0	17.3	15.6	13.9	15.1	7.4	6.0	7.7	4.1	3.2
extra EU	11.8	15.9	30.3	40.6	44.9	46.9	49.2	51.9	52.6	42.3	2.3	2.4	3.7	4.3	3.4	5.4	1.5	-19.6	9.9	5.7
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	82.1	110.4	154.1	208.1	221.6	237.8	254.1	269.5	284.1	308.7	15.6	16.4	19.0	21.8	25.0	6.1	5.4	8.7	6.5	6.3
North-East Asia	41.3	58.3	85.9	111.5	115.8	122.8	127.0	136.3	142.1	154.3	7.9	8.7	10.6	11.7	12.5	7.3	4.3	8.6	7.6	5.2
South-East Asia	28.5	36.3	49.0	70.5	77.7	84.7	94.3	97.0	104.2	113.2	5.4	5.4	6.1	7.4	9.2	2.9	7.4	8.6	5.6	7.8
Oceania	8.1	9.6	10.9	11.4	11.5	11.9	12.5	13.3	14.3	15.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	6.1	7.6	9.6	3.0	2.7
South Asia	4.2	6.1	8.3	14.7	16.6	18.3	20.3	22.9	23.5	25.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.1	12.9	2.5	8.9	6.9	11.0
<i>Americas</i>	108.9	128.2	133.3	150.1	155.7	162.6	167.6	181.9	192.7	199.9	20.7	19.0	16.5	15.7	16.2	8.5	5.9	3.8	2.0	3.8
North America	80.5	91.5	89.9	99.5	102.2	106.4	110.2	120.9	127.5	131.2	15.3	13.6	11.1	10.4	10.6	9.7	5.5	2.8	1.1	3.6
Caribbean	14.0	17.1	18.8	19.5	20.0	20.6	21.1	22.3	24.1	25.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	5.5	8.1	4.7	3.0	2.5
Central America	2.6	4.3	6.3	7.8	8.3	8.9	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.6	6.8	4.9	9.2	5.0
South America	11.7	15.3	18.3	23.2	25.2	26.8	27.2	29.1	30.8	32.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	7.1	5.9	6.6	4.6	5.3
<i>Africa</i>	18.7	26.2	34.8	50.4	50.1	52.3	54.7	55.0	53.4	57.8	3.6	3.9	4.3	5.3	4.7	0.7	-2.9	8.3	6.4	4.4
North Africa	7.3	10.2	13.9	19.7	18.0	19.6	20.7	20.4	18.0	18.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.5	-1.4	-12.0	3.5	6.7	2.6
Subsaharan Africa	11.5	16.0	20.9	30.7	32.1	32.8	34.0	34.6	35.4	39.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.2	1.9	2.4	10.7	6.2	5.4
<i>Middle East</i>	12.7	22.4	33.7	55.4	50.3	51.8	51.0	55.4	55.9	53.6	2.4	3.3	4.2	5.8	4.3	8.7	0.8	-4.0	10.2	5.2

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2017)

¹ Classification based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), see the Statistical Annex of the IMF World Economic Outlook of April 2016, page 146,at www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=29.

Inbound tourism by countries of destination: International Tourism Receipts

	Full year										% change, local currencies, current prices					Share		
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	13/12	14/13	15/14	16*/15	2005	2010	2016*	
	(euro billion)										Series	(%)						
World	317	536	564	725	771	864	901	942	1,078	1,102								
UNWTO region Europe	160.4	252.4	282.5	310.7	334.7	354.5	370.9	386.7	405.4	404.2					50.1	42.9	36.7	
European Union (28)	142.0	222.3	243.0	259.4	278.2	292.0	305.4	321.5	335.6	340.3					43.1	35.8	30.9	
in Northern Europe	24.1	36.8	40.2	40.9	43.5	47.9	51.3	56.1	63.8	60.5					7.1	5.6	5.5	
Denmark	2.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.6	5.1	2.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	
Finland	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.5	0.9	-9.4	-16.5	6.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	
Ireland	1.7	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.7	11.5	8.5	18.2	8.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	
Sweden	2.7	4.4	5.3	6.3	7.3	7.9	8.2	8.9	10.2	11.4	3.5	14.7	17.6	13.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	
United Kingdom	15.7	24.0	25.0	24.8	25.6	28.9	31.3	35.0	41.0	35.8	13.1	6.2	5.2	-1.4	4.4	3.4	3.2	
in Western Europe	54.4	83.4	89.8	96.2	103.4	109.3	113.2	117.7	116.7	116.9					15.9	13.3	10.6	
Austria	9.9	10.6	12.9	14.0	14.3	14.7	15.2	15.7	16.4	17.4	3.6	2.9	4.8	6.2	2.3	1.9	1.6	
Belgium	3.5	7.1	7.9	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.7	3.4	4.1	2.9	-0.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	
France	20.9	35.7	35.4	35.5	39.3	41.8	42.6	43.8	40.4	38.4	2.0	2.8	-7.6	-5.1	7.5	5.9	4.2	
Germany	13.8	20.2	23.4	26.2	27.9	29.7	31.1	32.6	33.3	33.8	4.7	4.9	2.0	1.7	4.2	3.6	3.1	
Luxembourg	1.3	2.0	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	0.0	6.6	-6.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	
Netherlands	5.0	7.8	7.3	8.9	9.2	9.6	10.3	11.1	11.9	12.7	8.1	7.0	7.3	6.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	
in Central/Eastern Europe	11.4	16.5	17.8	24.0	25.6	26.6	26.8	27.9	29.3	31.3					3.2	3.3	2.8	
Bulgaria	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.3	5.5	1.9	-3.6	15.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	
Czech Republic	2.2	3.2	3.9	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.7	-5.6	2.9	5.1	3.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	
Estonia	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	22.1	11.4	-5.8	7.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Hungary	2.3	4.1	3.3	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.4	13.8	8.9	7.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	
Latvia	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	11.9	10.6	12.2	-3.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Lithuania	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	-0.1	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Poland	5.1	6.1	5.1	7.2	7.7	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.9	0.2	3.8	5.8	9.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	
Romania	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	€	4.8	15.1	11.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Slovakia	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.5	7.6	0.8	9.7	16.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	
in Southern/Medit. Europe	52.0	85.6	95.2	98.1	105.7	108.1	114.1	119.8	125.7	131.6					16.9	13.5	11.9	
Croatia	1.0	3.0	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.4	8.0	8.7	€	5.0	2.8	7.6	8.5	1.1	0.8	0.8
Cyprus	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.5	7.7	-1.7	4.7	11.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	
Greece	3.2	10.0	10.7	9.6	10.5	10.4	12.2	13.4	14.1	13.2	16.4	10.2	5.5	-6.5	1.9	1.3	1.2	
Italy	22.0	29.8	28.5	29.3	30.9	32.1	33.1	34.2	35.6	36.4	3.1	3.6	3.8	2.3	5.0	4.0	3.3	
Malta	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	6.9	8.4	8.8	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Portugal	3.7	5.7	6.2	7.6	8.1	8.6	9.2	10.4	11.5	12.7	7.5	12.4	10.2	10.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	
Slovenia	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.7	0.8	9.6	3.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	
Spain	19.5	33.4	40.0	41.2	44.7	45.3	47.2	49.0	50.9	54.5	4.2	3.9	3.8	7.1	7.1	5.7	4.9	
Extra EU	18.4	30.1	39.5	51.4	56.5	62.5	65.5	65.2	69.9	63.9					7.0	7.1	5.8	
in Northern & Western Europe	8.3	9.8	11.2	15.1	16.6	17.4	17.7	18.6	20.6	21.3					2.0	2.1	1.9	
Iceland	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.2	21.4	22.1	33.3	36.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Norway	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	6.0	12.3	10.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	6.3	7.2	8.1	11.1	12.3	12.5	12.6	13.4	14.7	14.4	3.0	4.9	-3.4	-0.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	
in Central/Eastern Europe	3.9	5.5	8.6	12.4	15.1	18.0	19.1	16.4	16.1	16.2					1.5	1.7	1.5	
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	\$	7.7	9.7	-3.1	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Azerbaijan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.5	\$	-2.8	2.8	-5.0	17.5	0.0	0.1	0.2
Belarus	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	\$	15.6	9.6	-16.0	-2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Georgia	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.0	\$	21.9	3.9	8.3	11.9	0.0	0.1	0.2
Kazakhstan	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	\$	13.0	-3.6	4.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kyrgyzstan	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	\$	21.9	-20.2	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rep. Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	\$	11.8	2.9	-10.6	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Russian Federation	3.3	3.7	4.7	6.7	8.1	8.4	9.0	8.9	7.6	7.0	\$	11.4	-1.9	-28.4	-7.5	0.8	0.9	0.6
Tajikistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$	-18.2	-10.6	-16.5	265.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	0.1	0.4	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	\$	5.0	-68.3	-32.9	-0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1
Uzbekistan	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..
in Southern/Medit. Europe	6.2	14.8	19.7	23.8	24.7	27.1	28.7	30.2	33.2	26.4					3.5	3.3	2.4	
Albania	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	€	-3.4	16.0	5.4	13.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Bosnia & Herzg.	..	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	7.2	3.2	11.7	7.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	
FYR Macedonia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	€	9.9	10.5	8.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Israel	2.3	4.8	2.7	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	5.2	5.2	\$	5.2	0.7	0.5	-1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Montenegro	..	..	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	3.5	2.5	19.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.1
San Marino	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serbia	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	€	11.9	9.0	9.5	10.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Turkey	3.8	8.3	15.4	17.0	18.0	19.7	21.1	22.2	24.0	16.9	\$	10.5	5.6	-9.9	-29.6	2.7	2.4	1.5

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2017)

Inbound tourism by countries of destination

Series	International Tourist Arrivals, full year										Change			Average		Share		
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	14/13	15/14	16*/15	'95-'05	'05-'15	2005	2016*	
	(1000)										(%)			(% a year)		(%)		
World	526 mn	674 mn	809 mn	953 mn	998 mn	1,045 mn	1,093 mn	1,137 mn	1,189 mn	1,235 mn	4.0	4.5	3.9	4.4	3.9	100	100	
UNWTO region Europe	303,493	386,559	453,194	488,954	519,927	540,067	565,691	575,212	602,626	615,171	1.7	4.8	2.1	4.1	2.9	56.0	49.8	
Total European Union (28)	266,003	330,456	367,915	384,279	404,781	416,963	433,427	453,608	477,905	499,988	4.7	5.4	4.6	3.3	2.7	45.5	40.5	
in Northern Europe	33,351	41,349	55,657	57,589	58,989	60,426	61,657	64,946	68,760	72,427	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.3	2.1	6.9	5.9	
Denmark	TF	..	3,535	9,178	8,744	7,864	8,443	8,557	10,267	10,424	..	20.0	1.5	..	..	1.3	1.1	..
Finland	TCE	1,779	1,971	2,080	2,319	2,623	2,778	2,797	2,731	2,622	2,789	-2.3	-4.0	6.4	1.6	2.3	0.3	0.2
Ireland	TF	4,818	6,646	7,333	7,134	7,630	7,550	8,260	8,813	9,528	..	6.7	8.1	..	4.3	2.7	0.9	..
Sweden	TF	2,309	3,828	4,883	4,951	11,567	12,372	10,980	10,522	..	..	..	..	7.8	..	0.6	..	
United Kingdom	TF	21,719	23,212	28,039	28,296	29,306	29,282	31,064	32,613	34,436	35,814	5.0	5.6	4.0	2.6	2.1	3.5	2.9
in Western Europe	104,955	131,476	134,106	145,390	151,530	157,253	161,402	164,849	170,604	170,660	2.1	3.5	0.0	2.5	2.4	16.6	13.8	
Austria	TCE	17,173	17,982	19,952	22,004	23,012	24,151	24,813	25,291	26,728	28,121	1.9	5.7	5.2	1.5	3.0	2.5	2.3
Belgium	TCE	5,560	6,457	6,742	7,186	7,494	7,560	7,684	7,887	8,355	7,479	2.6	5.9	-10.5	1.9	2.2	0.8	0.6
France	TF	60,033	77,190	74,988	77,648	80,499	81,980	83,634	83,701	84,452	82,600	0.1	0.9	-2.2	2.2	1.2	9.3	6.7
Germany	TCE	14,848	18,992	21,499	26,875	28,352	30,407	31,545	33,005	34,971	35,579	4.6	6.0	1.7	3.8	5.0	2.7	2.9
Luxembourg	TCE	768	852	913	793	874	950	945	1,038	1,091	1,054	9.9	5.1	-3.5	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.1
Netherlands	TCE	6,574	10,003	10,012	10,883	11,300	12,205	12,782	13,926	15,007	15,828	9.0	7.8	5.5	4.3	4.1	1.2	1.3
in Central/Eastern Europe	43,571	40,897	52,067	48,666	52,356	55,824	58,573	60,822	65,717	70,750	3.8	8.0	7.7	1.8	2.4	6.4	5.7	
Bulgaria	TF	3,466	2,785	4,837	6,047	6,328	6,541	6,897	7,311	7,099	..	6.0	-2.9	..	3.4	3.9	0.6	..
Czech Republic	TF	3,381	4,773	9,404	8,629	9,019	10,123	10,300	10,617	11,148	..	3.1	5.0	..	10.8	1.7	1.2	..
Estonia	TF	530	1,220	1,917	2,372	2,665	2,744	2,873	2,917	2,989	3,143	1.5	2.5	5.2	13.7	4.5	0.2	0.3
Hungary	TF	..	..	9,979	9,510	10,250	10,353	10,624	12,139	14,316	15,256	14.3	17.9	6.6	..	3.7	1.2	1.2
Latvia	TF	539	509	1,116	1,373	1,493	1,435	1,536	1,843	2,024	1,793	20.0	9.8	-11.4	7.6	6.1	0.1	0.1
Lithuania	TF	650	1,083	2,000	1,507	1,775	1,900	2,012	2,063	2,071	2,296	2.5	0.4	10.8	11.9	0.4	0.2	0.2
Poland	TF	19,215	17,400	15,200	12,470	13,350	14,840	15,800	16,000	16,728	17,463	1.3	4.6	4.4	-2.3	1.0	1.9	1.4
Romania	TCE	766	867	1,430	1,343	1,515	1,653	1,715	1,912	2,235	2,471	11.5	16.9	10.6	6.4	4.6	0.2	0.2
Slovakia	TF	903	1,053	6,184	5,415	5,961	6,235	6,816	6,020	..	..	-11.7	..	..	21.2	..	0.8	..
in Southern/Medit. Europe	84,125	116,734	126,085	132,634	141,906	143,460	151,795	162,990	172,824	186,151	7.4	6.0	7.7	4.1	3.2	15.6	15.1	
Croatia	TCE	1,485	5,338	7,743	9,111	9,927	10,369	10,948	11,623	12,683	13,809	6.2	9.1	8.9	18.0	5.1	1.0	1.1
Cyprus	TF	2,100	2,686	2,470	2,173	2,392	2,465	2,405	2,441	2,659	3,187	1.5	8.9	19.8	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.3
Greece	TF	10,130	13,096	14,765	15,007	16,427	15,518	17,920	22,033	23,599	24,799	23.0	7.1	5.1	3.8	4.8	1.8	2.0
Italy	TF	31,052	41,181	36,513	43,626	46,119	46,360	47,704	48,576	50,732	52,372	1.8	4.4	3.2	1.6	3.3	4.5	4.2
Malta	TF	1,116	1,216	1,171	1,339	1,415	1,443	1,582	1,690	1,783	1,966	6.8	5.5	10.2	0.5	4.3	0.1	0.2
Portugal	TCE	4,539	5,725	5,956	6,832	7,412	7,685	8,301	9,277	10,140	11,423	11.8	9.3	12.7	2.8	5.5	0.7	0.9
Slovenia	TCE	732	1,090	1,555	1,869	2,037	2,156	2,259	2,411	2,707	3,032	6.7	12.3	12.0	7.8	5.7	0.2	0.2
Spain	TF	32,971	46,403	55,914	52,677	56,177	57,464	60,675	64,939	68,519	75,563	7.0	5.5	10.3	5.4	2.1	6.9	6.1
Total Extra EU	37,490	56,103	85,279	104,675	115,146	123,104	132,263	121,605	124,721	115,183	-8.1	2.6	-7.6	8.6	3.9	10.5	9.3	
in Northern & Western Europe	10,308	11,589	11,762	14,227	14,425	14,131	14,940	15,401	16,343	17,427	3.1	6.1	6.6	1.3	3.3	1.5	1.4	
Iceland	TF	190	303	374	489	566	673	807	998	1,289	1,792	23.6	29.2	39.0	7.0	13.2	0.0	0.1
Liechtenstein	TCE	59	62	50	64	67	62	60	61	57	69	2.7	-7.5	21.7	-1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0
Monaco	THS	233	300	286	279	295	292	328	329	331	336	0.3	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.0
Norway	TCE	2,880	3,104	3,824	4,767	4,963	4,538	4,778	4,855	5,361	..	1.6	10.4	..	2.9	3.4	0.5	..
Switzerland	THS	6,946	7,821	7,229	8,628	8,534	8,566	8,967	9,158	9,305	9,205	2.1	1.6	-1.1	0.4	2.6	0.9	0.7
in Central/Eastern Europe	15,343	28,654	43,186	49,824	55,774	62,061	68,137	54,346	55,743	55,449	-20.2	2.6	-0.5	10.9	2.6	5.3	4.5	
Armenia	TF	12	45	319	687	758	963	1,082	1,204	1,192	1,260	11.3	-1.0	5.7	38.8	14.1	0.0	0.1
Azerbaijan	TF	..	..	693	1,280	1,562	1,986	2,130	2,160	1,922	2,045	1.4	-11.0	6.4	..	10.7	0.1	0.2
Belarus	TCE	..	262	253	677	783	955	966	973	860	..	0.7	-11.6	..	..	13.0	0.0	..
Georgia	TF	..	..	..	1,067	1,319	1,790	2,065	2,229	2,282	2,715	7.9	2.4	19.0	..	..	..	0.2
Kazakhstan	TF	..	1,471	3,143	2,991	4,093	4,437	4,926	4,560	..	..	-7.4	..	..	..	..	0.4	..
Kyrgyzstan	VF	..	173	319	855	2,278	2,406	3,076	2,849	3,051	..	-7.4	7.1	..	..	25.3	0.0	..
Rep. Moldova	TCE	32	18	67	64	75	89	96	94	121	121	-1.8	0.5	28.6	7.7	3.4	0.0	0.0
Russian Federation	VF	10,290	21,169	22,201	22,281	24,932	28,177	30,792	25,438	26,852	24,551	-17.4	5.6	-8.6	8.0	1.9	2.7	2.0
Tajikistan	VF	..	8	..	160	183	244	208	213	414	..	2.5	94.0	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	TF	218	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-25.4	..	0.0	..
Ukraine	TF	3,716	6,431	17,631	21,203	21,415	23,013	24,671	12,712	12,428	13,333	-48.5	-2.2	7.3	16.8	-3.4	2.2	1.1
Uzbekistan	TF	92	302	242	975	..	..	1,969	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.2	..	0.0	..
in Southern/Medit. Europe	11,839	15,859	30,331	40,624	44,947	46,911	49,186	51,858	52,636	42,306	5.4	1.5	-19.6	9.9	5.7	3.7	3.4	
Albania	TF	..	..	628	2,191	2,469	3,156	2,857	3,341	3,784	4,070	16.9	13.3	7.5	..	19.7	0.1	0.3
Andorra	TF	..	2,946	2,418	1,808	2,242	2,238	2,328	2,363	2,663	2,831	1.5	12.7	6.3	..	1.0	0.3	0.2
Bosnia & Herzg.	TCE	..	171	217	365	392	439	529	536	678	777	1.5	26.5	14.5	..	12.1	0.0	0.1
FYR Macedonia	TCE	147	224	197	262	327	351	400	425	486	510	6.4	14.2	5.1	3.0	9.4	0.0	0.0
Israel	TF	2,215	2,417	1,903	2,803	2,820	2,886	2,962	2,927	2,799	2,900	-1.2	-4.4	3.6	-1.5	3.9	0.2	0.2
Montenegro	TCE	..	..	1,088	1,201	1,264	1,324	1,350	1,560	1,662	2,015	2.0	15.6	6.5	..	..	..	0.1
San Marino	THS	28	43															

International Tourism Arrivals first part of 2017

Based upon available data with many countries having reported data on inbound tourism for the first months of 2017, the following section presents preliminary results for international tourist arrivals in 2017 to both EU-28 and Extra-EU destinations.

Strong global tourism results in the first part of 2017

Destinations worldwide received an estimated 369 million international tourists (overnight visitors) in the first four months of 2017, 21 million more than in the same months of 2016 (+6%). The January-April period usually represents about 28% of the yearly total and covers the winter season in the Northern Hemisphere, as well as the Chinese New Year and Easter holidays, among others.

International Tourist Arrivals reported by destinations around the world were positive overall, with very few exceptions. Most of 2016's strong performers maintained momentum, while destinations that struggled in previous years continued their rebound throughout the first months of 2017. This is specially reflected in the results recorded by the Middle East (+10%), Africa (+8%) and Europe (+6%). Asia and the Pacific (+6%) and the Americas (+4%) continued to enjoy robust growth.

Europe (+6%) rebounded in the first months of 2017

International arrivals to Europe (both EU-28 and Extra-EU destinations) rebounded in January-April after mixed results in 2016, as confidence returned to some destinations that were impacted by security incidents, while others continued to grow strongly. Overall for the region, growth in international arrivals is estimated at 6% in the first four months compared to the same period of 2016. Results improved particularly in Southern Mediterranean Europe (+9% following +1% in 2016) and Western Europe (+4% as opposed to 0% in 2016). Northern Europe (+9%) continued to record strong growth, while Central and Eastern Europe recorded 4% more international arrivals, in line with last year's results.

7% growth in arrivals to EU-28, driven by the recovery of France and Belgium

In the first four months of 2017, the **28 countries of the European Union** recorded a robust 7% increase in international arrivals, following 5% in 2016. It is estimated that EU28 received 125 million international tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) in January through April 2017, 8 million more than in the same period of 2016. This period usually represents about 23% of the yearly total. It is important to note that the first four months of the year are the low season in many countries and therefore not necessarily indicative of the full-year trend.

- Within the European Union, arrivals to the **23 advanced economies**, including the **19 countries in the euro area**, increased by 4%. Arrivals to **the five emerging economies** –Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Croatia– grew at a robust rate of 8%.
- The eight **European Union destinations in Southern and Mediterranean Europe** led growth with a 10% increase in arrivals over the same period in 2016, supported by solid performance in most destinations. Growth was driven by Croatia (+16%) as well as Iberian destinations Portugal (+15%) and Spain (+12%).

- The five **EU-28 destinations in Northern Europe** also recorded a robust 9% increase in arrivals, in line with similar results in 2016. Growth within this group was led by Finland (+17%) the United Kingdom (+11%) and Sweden (+10%), all posting double-digit growth. A weaker British pound contributed to results in the United Kingdom.
- The nine **European Union destinations in Central and Eastern Europe** recorded a 4% increase in arrivals, as compared with the robust 11% growth for in 2016. Bulgaria and Latvia (both +13%) led growth within the group, followed by the Czech Republic (+9%), Romania and Estonia (both +8%).
- The group of the six **European Union destinations in Western Europe** (+4%) returned to growth following last year's flat figures (0%). Growth was driven by the recovery of world's top destination France (+4%) as well as Belgium (+5%) after an overall decrease in arrivals to both destinations in 2016.

Turkey's recovery fuelled growth in arrivals to Extra-EU destinations

Most of the **26 destinations outside the European Union** (Extra-EU) show robust results in the first months of 2017, with arrivals overall up by 7%. Growth has been driven by the recovery of Turkey (+7%) after last year's significant decline (-29%).

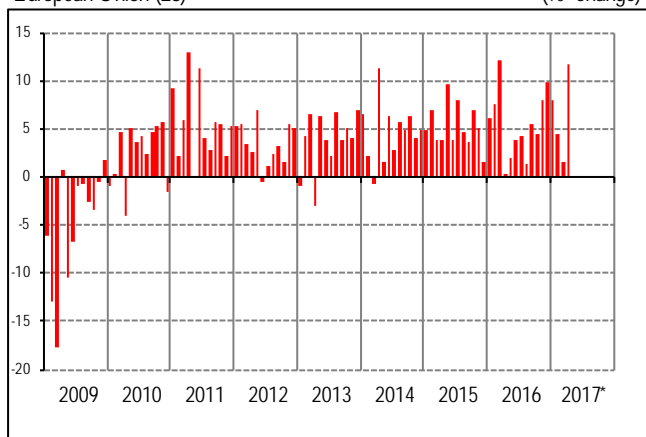
- Growth in this group was led by the 12 **Extra-EU destinations in Central and Eastern Europe**. International tourist arrivals grew 8% during the first months of 2017, driven by double-digit growth in Armenia (+18%) and Georgia (+10%). Larger destinations Ukraine and the Russian Federation have not yet reported results.
- The five **Extra-EU destinations in Northern and Western Europe** show robust growth of 7% in arrivals. Iceland (+35%) continued to enjoy a surge in arrivals, while Switzerland (+5%), the largest destination in this group, also reported sound results. Meanwhile, arrivals to Norway decreased 2%.
- The nine **Extra-EU destinations in Southern and Mediterranean Europe** recorded solid growth of 6% in arrivals in the first four months of 2017, after a 20% decrease in 2016. Growth has been fuelled by the recovery of this group's largest destination Turkey (+7%), after a steep 29% decline in arrivals in 2016. Smaller destinations Israel (+25%) Montenegro (+20%) and Serbia (+15%) reported double-digit growth.

Note: All results presented in this issue are based on preliminary data as reported by the various destinations around the world and UNWTO estimates of still missing data. More complete information on the first half year of 2017 will be included in the next issue of the *European Union Short-Term Tourism Trends*.

Please find detailed data series for individual countries online in the Tourism Factbook of the UNWTO e-library at www.e-unwto.org/loi/unwtotfb and in the *UNWTO Compendium of Tourism Statistics* and *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* (see <http://statistics.unwto.org/content/data-1>).

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

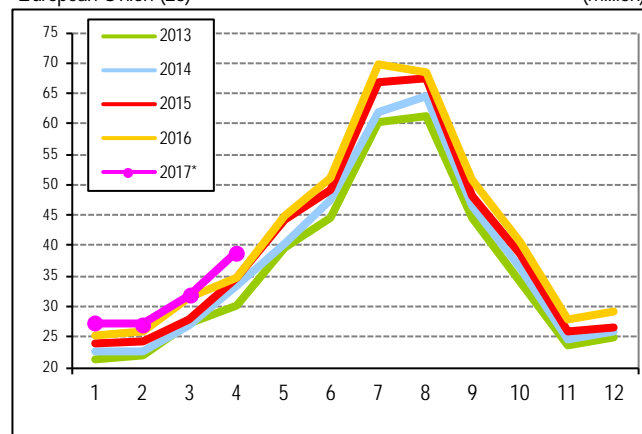
European Union (28) (% change)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

European Union (28) (million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Inbound tourism by countries of destination

	International Tourist Arrivals, monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)																			
	2017*						2016						2015							
	YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
World	6.2	4.7	7.2	4.0	2.9	10.6	7.3	1.2	3.1	5.3	3.9	1.5	4.1	3.6	5.2	7.2	5.1	3.8	5.1	4.1
Advanced economies ¹	5.9	4.4	8.5	3.4	1.8	9.7	8.2	2.7	4.1	6.5	5.4	1.8	5.5	4.2	6.8	9.0	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.4
Emerging economies ¹	6.6	4.9	6.1	4.5	4.1	11.6	6.3	-0.9	1.6	4.0	1.8	1.0	2.1	2.8	3.6	5.5	5.5	2.1	5.6	2.7
<i>By UNWTO regions:</i>																				
<i>Europe</i>	6.4	4.2	7.2	4.1	1.9	11.6	6.9	-0.7	0.7	4.4	1.3	-1.2	2.3	1.9	5.0	7.5	5.1	4.9	5.6	3.9
European Union (28)	6.6	4.4	8.0	4.4	1.6	11.6	8.8	2.2	3.5	7.0	4.3	1.3	5.4	4.4	8.0	9.9	5.1	5.7	5.5	4.8
Northern Europe	9.2	6.2	10.7	1.2	6.6	16.8	11.0	3.6	6.3	8.1	6.0	7.3	5.4	0.8	13.7	12.2	3.5	4.8	7.3	10.0
Western Europe	3.6	2.1	8.1	3.5	-3.6	7.9	5.6	-3.7	-2.2	4.6	-0.9	-5.2	0.2	0.2	5.4	9.6	4.1	3.8	4.9	-0.8
Central/Eastern Eur.	4.4	4.9	5.5	5.0	4.3	3.3	6.7	2.6	3.1	2.3	4.1	2.6	2.8	2.9	1.8	2.3	6.1	7.4	7.7	4.3
Southern/Medit. Eur.	9.2	5.1	6.2	5.4	4.0	17.8	6.7	-1.4	0.1	4.3	0.2	-2.1	2.8	2.9	3.7	7.9	6.0	4.7	4.7	5.2
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	6.3	5.8	9.4	3.4	4.6	7.7	9.6	8.4	10.2	6.6	14.3	8.1	8.3	6.7	5.8	7.3	4.3	5.0	5.5	6.3
North-East Asia	4.8	5.1	9.3	2.7	3.4	3.9	8.9	8.6	10.3	6.8	16.7	6.9	7.8	6.0	5.9	8.7	4.5	4.6	1.6	6.4
South-East Asia	6.4	5.5	7.5	3.2	5.6	9.2	10.6	8.7	9.9	5.3	11.6	9.5	8.6	6.8	4.5	4.7	4.9	7.3	10.3	6.1
Oceania	7.3	4.7	13.5	-0.9	2.6	16.4	10.1	9.5	10.8	8.1	11.9	9.7	10.7	8.9	6.7	8.7	8.6	5.8	6.6	8.8
South Asia	13.9	11.5	16.2	10.5	7.9	22.8	9.2	5.3	10.5	10.1	14.2	8.4	9.2	9.8	9.6	10.7	-1.4	-3.2	9.8	5.1
<i>Americas</i>	4.1	2.6	3.6	2.7	1.5	9.1	6.9	0.4	4.5	3.5	4.4	3.4	5.9	4.6	1.9	3.9	7.9	4.6	5.2	6.2
North America	3.4	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.7	7.0	4.9	-0.2	3.0	4.2	3.5	1.5	4.2	5.4	2.7	4.4	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.6
Caribbean	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	6.4	7.2	3.1	5.0	2.4	6.0	2.8	6.5	-1.0	1.7	5.2	8.0	7.6	8.9	8.0
Central America	6.8	2.2	2.7	4.1	0.1	23.6	9.5	2.9	6.1	0.9	10.9	5.4	0.3	8.6	-8.4	3.3	5.2	5.7	7.1	9.2
South America	6.8	4.9	9.4	5.4	-1.7	15.9	11.6	-0.4	11.3	2.3	5.4	14.2	15.8	3.5	2.5	1.4	17.9	-4.0	1.5	6.5
<i>Africa</i>	7.6	3.8	6.3	4.1	1.2	18.9	8.0	1.3	12.5	13.2	13.4	12.7	11.3	12.9	11.6	14.8	-6.1	-8.9	-5.9	-2.5
North Africa	17.8	15.8	11.2	17.7	18.1	22.9	-6.0	-9.7	12.1	13.2	14.2	11.7	9.1	9.0	12.1	18.3	-9.2	-14.4	-12.7	-10.2
Subsaharan Africa	3.6	-0.4	4.7	-0.8	-5.3	17.0	14.0	7.6	12.8	13.2	12.7	13.4	12.4	14.7	11.5	13.4	-4.7	-5.4	-0.3	1.0
<i>Middle East</i>	10.4	9.2	9.1	10.1	8.5	14.5	-1.0	-9.7	-8.3	3.9	-14.8	-6.5	-4.5	-8.0	9.7	9.3	10.0	-4.7	7.7	-6.6

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

(Data as collected by UNWTO June 2017)

Inbound tourism by countries of destination

		International Tourist Arrivals, monthly/quarterly data (% change over same period of the previous year)																				
		Series2017*	2016												2015							
			YTD	Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
World		6.2	4.7	7.2	4.0	2.9	10.6		7.3	1.2	3.1	5.3	3.9	1.5	4.1	3.6	5.2	7.2	5.1	3.8	5.1	4.1
Europe		6.4	4.2	7.2	4.1	1.9	11.6		6.9	-0.7	0.7	4.4	1.3	-1.2	2.3	1.9	5.0	7.5	5.1	4.9	5.6	3.9
Total European Union (28)		6.6	4.4	8.0	4.4	1.6	11.6		8.8	2.2	3.5	7.0	4.3	1.3	5.4	4.4	8.0	9.9	5.1	5.7	5.5	4.8
in Northern Europe		9.1	5.8	10.1	0.4	6.7	17.0		10.4	2.6	4.7	7.5	4.4	5.6	3.8	-0.1	13.2	11.4	3.4	4.3	6.2	9.4
Denmark	TCE	8.3	0.6	10.1	4.8	-8.3	25.6		15.6	-0.6	3.3	5.3	2.2	5.2	2.3	3.2	6.2	7.1	7.2	4.2	6.9	10.0
Finland	TCE	17.2	18.0	18.3	15.7	20.3	14.1		9.9	4.1	2.4	11.9	-0.6	3.1	7.1	1.3	9.7	20.9	-13.9	-6.6	0.3	3.2
Ireland	TF*	3.1	0.6	8.3	-8.7	2.5	4.3	7.0	16.5	10.8	10.5	7.2	11.2	10.4	9.8	7.8	4.3	9.4	14.1	10.3	13.5	17.8
Sweden	TCE	9.7	7.9	11.0	5.1	8.1	14.4		7.3	7.2	9.2	4.3	7.7	12.1	7.8	1.6	4.7	7.4	10.6	7.3	12.4	18.1
United Kingdom	VF	10.5	6.9	9.7	-0.6	10.7	19.4		8.7	-0.2	1.5	8.6	2.0	1.3	1.1	-3.1	19.6	13.1	2.0	5.2	4.7	7.9
in Western Europe		3.6	2.1	8.2	3.8	-3.9	7.7		6.0	-3.8	-2.2	4.7	-0.8	-5.3	0.2	0.2	5.6	9.8	4.3	3.8	4.9	-0.6
Austria	TCE	0.9	-3.3	-1.6	1.6	-10.3	40.0	-7.7	10.3	-3.3	5.7	5.8	9.4	0.4	9.1	9.8	3.6	4.0	5.5	5.2	9.9	-0.7
Belgium	TCE	4.5	4.5	6.0	-0.2	7.9			-3.0	-18.5	-15.1	0.3	-16.4	-16.0	-12.3	-11.7	4.7	14.1	5.6	9.7	8.8	-1.9
France	TCE	3.7	3.7	15.8	7.2	-6.4			0.3	-6.7	-6.3	4.3	-4.4	-9.0	-5.3	-4.7	7.0	15.8	2.9	2.4	3.3	-5.1
Germany	TCE	4.8	4.8	8.6	2.7	3.7	4.9		5.9	0.9	0.1	1.9	-0.5	-3.0	4.6	0.1	3.3	2.8	5.4	5.8	6.6	5.6
Luxembourg	TCE	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-1.4	0.8			0.7	-3.7	-6.3	-1.0	-3.8	-5.8	-10.2	3.5	-3.1	-4.9	12.5	9.7	4.8	-7.0
Netherlands	TCE	3.7	3.7	9.8	3.1	-0.2			17.1	-0.1	2.9	7.5	2.7	-0.2	7.3	9.5	3.1	9.8	6.8	6.8	8.7	8.4
in Central/Eastern Europe		4.0	4.5	4.9	4.9	3.6	2.8		11.2	6.5	6.9	7.4	8.1	5.9	6.6	7.9	6.8	7.5	5.6	8.3	8.9	7.8
Bulgaria	VF	13.1	17.0	10.9	20.4	20.1	13.5	7.2	6.7	15.8	12.8	19.2	14.7	10.9	12.9	17.6	20.0	20.4	4.2	0.1	-3.8	2.4
Czech Republic	TCE	8.6	8.6	15.3	10.0	2.9			12.2	1.9	6.1	10.7	7.3	3.9	7.2	11.0	8.7	12.1	7.4	7.7	9.2	5.3
Estonia	TCE	8.3	9.6	7.8	17.7	4.6	12.4	3.1	8.2	5.4	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.4	7.0	5.6	4.3	10.7	-10.6	-5.9	0.9	1.8
Hungary	TF	-5.6	-5.6						21.3	9.2	-1.3	4.7							14.0	20.2	21.0	14.3
Latvia	TCE	12.7	9.9	14.7	15.0	1.8	18.9		2.5	5.1	7.6	10.8	7.8	7.8	7.1	11.0	10.1	11.1	1.0	4.7	3.6	1.6
Lithuania	TCE	6.5	6.5	9.5	6.4	4.0			11.5	10.8	10.8	3.4	9.2	11.4	12.0	3.3	4.5	2.5	-0.9	0.9	5.1	2.1
Poland	TF	4.9	4.9						2.3	2.4	7.8	4.2							3.3	5.9	5.4	3.2
Romania	TCE	8.0	7.7	9.2	4.6	9.0	11.4	6.0	16.3	9.3	7.5	13.1	5.4	6.9	10.3	18.3	8.1	11.3	15.3	17.0	21.4	11.1
Slovakia	TCE	6.2	6.2	4.6	5.3	8.6			23.5	14.4	19.0	11.4	27.6	14.1	15.6	12.9	11.8	9.1	3.7	15.5	21.1	24.3
in Southern/Medit. Europe		10.0	6.6	8.2	7.1	5.0	16.5		10.2	6.3	7.3	8.9	8.2	4.6	10.0	8.4	8.1	10.6	6.8	7.1	4.7	7.0
Croatia	TCE	15.8	4.0	23.4	9.4	-5.0	49.9	3.9	20.8	-0.3	10.8	19.2	18.3	3.0	14.0	14.7	27.0	29.2	24.4	6.8	10.1	3.0
Cyprus	TF	17.6	13.5	28.8	24.6	2.8	26.9	14.7	32.4	18.6	16.6	24.9	16.3	16.9	16.7	32.6	14.9	12.2	16.2	3.6	9.0	16.9
Greece	TF	3.2	-1.8	-6.9	2.6	-0.2	12.0		-6.2	-0.2	6.5	15.9	5.8	1.8	13.7	17.3	11.7	15.6	45.6	15.0	2.6	-2.1
Italy	TF	5.4	3.1	4.5	-1.3	5.2	10.5		5.8	3.7	3.3	0.3	1.3	3.9	5.1	-2.8	1.7	3.9	4.0	6.6	2.0	6.1
Malta	TF	22.9	24.0	22.7	28.3	22.0	21.0		12.7	8.4	6.2	17.8	9.1	2.8	7.5	9.4	24.2	30.9	7.3	2.8	4.5	10.1
Portugal	TCE	15.4	11.6	24.6	11.6	4.6	22.2		20.0	9.8	10.3	15.9	13.3	9.2	8.8	14.2	20.5	14.8	9.8	8.2	9.2	10.8
Slovenia	TCE*	15.0	7.0	12.7	9.8	0.4	43.7	8.0	19.8	2.0	12.7	15.7	14.9	9.3	15.5	21.2	14.9	9.1	10.5	11.1	13.8	7.8
Spain	TF	11.6	9.3	10.7	11.9	6.1	16.0	11.7	13.9	10.4	8.2	11.1	9.3	5.8	10.3	11.0	9.2	13.3	3.1	5.0	4.5	8.9
Total Extra EU		7.3	4.9	6.5	3.2	5.0	13.3		-1.0	-12.8	-11.6	-6.3	-12.0	-12.4	-10.2	-9.3	-6.2	-2.3	5.0	1.9	5.6	-0.3
in Northern & Western Europe		7.0	5.5	11.3	3.2	3.3	11.6		5.3	5.3	7.6	7.6	7.9	7.0	8.0	4.2	7.5	12.2	2.3	5.4	9.6	3.1
Iceland	THS	34.9	43.3	73.5	37.5	31.4	46.9	8.6	41.8	32.4	31.6	66.1	24.9	27.5	49.6	51.3	74.0	79.9	33.4	30.9	30.1	50.6
Liechtenstein	THS	14.3	8.7	19	10.7	0.1	33.8		14.1	19.1	30.0	18.1	37.4	37.9	11.7	9.6	22.9	25.6	-3.6	-6.7	-10.0	-7.8
Monaco	THS								8.2	1.0	-2.7	1.7	-0.9	-4.7	-2.6	3.7	4.3	-3.5	9.8	-1.3	7.6	-11.7
Norway	TCE	-1.6	-2.3	2.0	-1.2	-6.7	0.7		12.3	10.6	15.7	2.0	15.1	16.7	14.8	0.6	-0.4	6.1	-3.5	5.2	11.8	11.6
Switzerland	THS	5.4	2.7	7.3	-0.9	2.4	11.2	6.9	-1.3	-1.2	-2.7	2.0	-2.5	-4.7	-0.3	-1.1	0.9	6.8	1.1	2.3	4.0	-2.0
in Central/Eastern Europe		8.0	8.3	10.2	5.6	9.0	7.3		0.6	-4.3	-4.0	-6.1	-3.9	-4.1	-3.8	-6.1	-6.1	-6.1	6.9	5.7	5.4	-1.9
Armenia	TF	18.2	18.2						8.6	-3.2	4.9	13.3							-4.0	1.8	0.4	-3.2
Azerbaijan	VF								-0.9	-0.9	24.3	24.3							-11.1	-11.1	-14.2	-14.2
Belarus	TCE																					
Georgia	VF	9.8	11.5	19.8	2.1	13.1	10.2	5.7	14.8	11.7	3.9	4.6	3.5	-0.6	11.0	4.5	5.1	4.3	-2.1	8.2	10.5	7.6
Kazakhstan	VF								-1.3	-1.1	3.0	3.8							2.4	-12.9	23.8	-3.1
Kyrgyzstan	..																					
Rep. Moldova	TCE	7.3	7.3						36.2	29.9	30.9	20.5							-6.9	4.1	1.9	0.8
Russian Federation	VF								-2.6	-7.0	-9.2	-14.2							10.8	10.8	4.4	-1.9
Tajikistan	VF								8.6	14.1	59.1								98.6	98.6	1.0	269
Turkmenistan	TF																					
Ukraine	TF																					
Uzbekistan	TF																					
in Southern/Medit. Europe		6.4	-0.5	-1.4	-0.7	0.4	23.4		-4.0	-26.7	-24.4	-10.4	-25.4	-25.5	-21.6	-15.8	-10.5	-0.5	3.4	-2.5	4.6	-0.2
Albania	VF	9.5	7.1	-0.4	9.5	11.2	25.7	0.4	15.3	6.7	19.5	11.0	14.1	18.9	34.9	22.3	-13.2	28.3	1.3	19.4	12.7	11.6
Andorra	TF	4.6	2.1	11.9	3.8	-9.9	37.6	-10.5	12.9	-10.4	1.4	16.9	15.4	-6.6	0.4	18.0	6.3	22.3	9.3	17.8	19.7	5.6
Bosnia & Herzg.	TCE	12.3	12.1	20.3	9.0	8.9	27.7	2.2	12.8	8.7	19.0	16.1	28.9	13.9	15.6	13.8	12.9	24.3	28.9	30.1	31.3	11.6
FYR Macedonia	TCE	11.4	6.9	15.5	12.2	-3.1	19.6		15.8	4.5												



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World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Calle Capitán Haya, 42, 28020 Madrid, Spain

Tel.: (+34) 915 678 100

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European Commission Directorate-General Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
Av d'Auderghem 45, B-1049 Brussels/Belgium



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Explanation of abbreviations and signs used

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

mn = million (1,000,000)

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

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

Q1: January, February, March

T1: From January to April

Q2: April, May, June

T2: From May to August

Q3: July, August, September

T3: From September to December

Q4: October, November, December

H1: From January to June

H2: From July to December

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

Series International Tourist Arrivals

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

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

THS: International tourist arrivals at hotels and similar establishments;

TCE: International tourist arrivals at collective tourism establishments;

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

NCE: Nights of international tourists in collective tourism establishments.

Series International Tourism Receipts and Expenditure

All percentages are derived from non-seasonally adjusted series in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated: \$: US\$; €: euro; sa: seasonally adjusted series.

For main concepts, definitions and classifications for the measurement of tourism, please see the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008) at <statistics.unwto.org/content/irts-2008>.