

# Tourism — Europe, central European countries, Mediterranean countries

**Key figures 2000-2001**

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EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION



THEME 4  
Industry,  
trade and  
services

4

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet.  
It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>).

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For further information on **Tourism Statistics**, please refer to the following Eurostat publications:

- Yearbook on Tourism Statistics on CD-Rom, 2002
- Stability of tourism flows in the European Union: Statistics in Focus, 28/2002 (KS-NP-02-028-EN-C)
- How Europeans go on holiday : Statistics in Focus, 15/2002 (KS-NP-02-015-EN-C)
- Dynamic regional tourism : Statistics in Focus, 14/2002 (KS-NP-02-014-EN-C)
- Domestic Tourism up in Europe: Statistics in Focus, 16/2001 (KS-NP-01-016-EN-C)
- Tourism – Europe, Central European countries, Mediterranean countries : Key figures 1999-2000 (KS-41-01-599-EN-C)
- Tourism trends in Mediterranean Countries (KS-40-01-666-EN-C)
- Tourism in Europe – Trends 1995-98, 2000 (KS-28-00-591-EN-C)
- Euro-Mediterranean statistics, 2-2000 (KS-DI-00-002-3U-C) and 1-2001 (KS-DI-01-001-3U-C)
- Community methodology on tourism statistics, 1998 (CA-01-96-228-EN-C)

For general information on statistics produced at Community level, please refer to the Eurostat Catalogue (KS-36-01-637-FR-I) and to the internet site: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>.

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(Luxembourg office Tel: (352) 43 35 22 51, Fax: (352) 43 35 22 221).

For information on **Community activity in the field of Tourism**, please refer to :

- Towards quality rural tourism: integrated quality management (IQM) of rural destinations, Luxembourg: Eur-Op, 2000 (CT-24-99-041-\*\*-C)
- Towards quality coastal tourism: integrated quality management (IQM) of coastal tourist destinations: Luxembourg: Eur-Op, 2000 (CT-24-99-057-\*\*-C)
- Towards quality urban tourism: integrated quality management (IQM) of urban tourist destinations, Luxembourg: Eur-Op, 2000 (CT-24-99-049-\*\*-C)
- Conference proceedings "Tourism in the Information Society" November 1999, DG XXIII, 1999 (online)
- EU support for Tourism Enterprises and Tourist Destinations, an InternetGuide, DG ENTR, 2000

For further information on Community activity in the field of Tourism, please contact DG Enterprise:  
Fax (32) 2 295 69 700, Internet site: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/index>

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Department of Statistics (Jordan)

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Central Office of Statistics (Malta)

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Central Bureau of Statistics (Palestine)

Central Bureau of Statistics (Syria)

National Statistical Institute and the Ministry of Tourism (Tunisia)

State Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Tourism (Turkey)

*The views expressed in the publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Commission.*

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## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 10 263 414             |
| Surface area   | 39 500 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 259.8                  |
| Increase in GDP  | 1.0 %                  |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = BEF                                     | 40.3399                |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 2.4 %                  |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 2.4 %                  |

## Recent trends

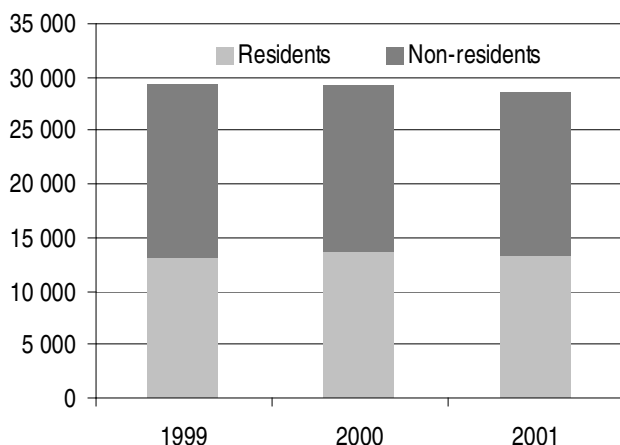
The number of hotels and similar establishments rose by 1.8% in 2001, interrupting the stability of the previous years. The number of bed-places followed the same pattern with a 2% rise in 2001.

Total nights in collective accommodation establishments declined by 1.8% in 2001, breaking the rise of the two previous years. Resident nights as well as non-resident overnight stays declined by 2.7% and 1% respectively in 2001. Taken separately, nights spent in hotels and similar establishments as well as the demand recorded in other kind of accommodation establishments decreased by 1.1% and 2.4% respectively in 2001.

The deficit of the travel item in the Balance of Payments (referring to the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union-BLEU) grew by 10% in 2001. Travel receipts as well as travel expenditure grew in 2001 at a lower rate than in 2000 (7.6% against 20.1% in 2000 for travel receipts and 8.3% compared to 15.2% in 2000 for travel expenditure). Travel receipts accounted for 17.5% of the credits of the services item in the Balance of Payments.

Employment declined by 6.2% in 2001 and amounted to 128 000 persons. The HORECA sector represented 3.2% of total employment in 2001.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 1 998   | 2 034   |
| Number of bed-places                | 119 165 | 121 512 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 35.0    | 34.6    |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 28 477 | 29 215 | 28 694 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 13 111 | 13 689 | 13 321 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 15 366 | 15 526 | 15 373 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 84.1   | 82.9   | 83.6   |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001

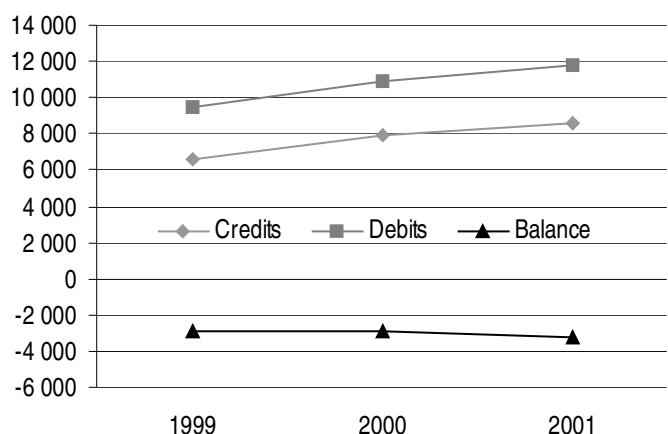


### Balance of Payments\* - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Credits | 6 610  | 7 940  | 8 543  |
| Debits  | 9 462  | 10 901 | 11 801 |
| Balance | -2 852 | -2 961 | -3 258 |

\* Bleu= Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 5 349 212              |
| Surface area   | 43 100 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 124.1                  |
| Increase in GDP  | 1.2 %                  |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = DKK                                     | 7.45207                |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 2.2 %                  |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 3.0 %                  |

## Recent trends

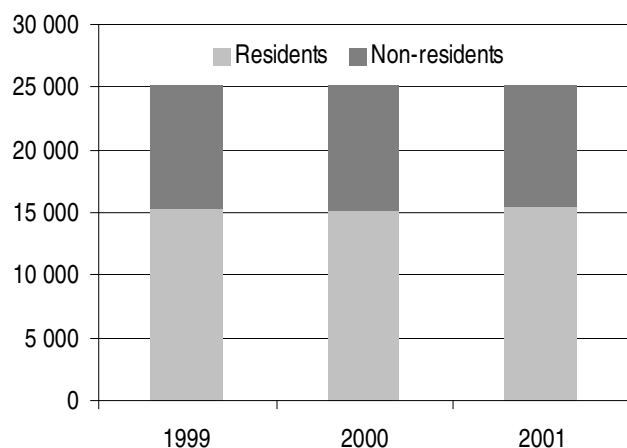
In 2001, the number of hotels and similar establishments grew by 1.9%. Bed-places followed the same trend with a 3% rise, confirming the upward trend of the previous years.

The total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments remained stable (+0.1%) in 2001. This performance is due to a drop of 2.6% in foreign demand combined with 1.9% rise in domestic demand in collective accommodation establishments. Taken separately, nights spent in hotels and similar establishments as well as the demand recorded in other kinds of collective establishments remained fairly stable (-0.8% and +0.6% respectively).

The deficit of the travel item in the Balance of Payments was reduced by 17.5% in 2001. Travel expenditure grew by 10.7% but travel receipts rose at the higher rate of 18.5%, which explains this result. Travel receipts as well as travel expenditures grew at lower rates in 2001 with respect to 2000. Travel receipts represented 17.3% of the credits of the Services item in the Balance of Payments in 2001.

Employment in hotels and restaurants declined by 4% in 2001 with respect to 2000. The HORECA sector accounted for 2.4% of total employment in 2001.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

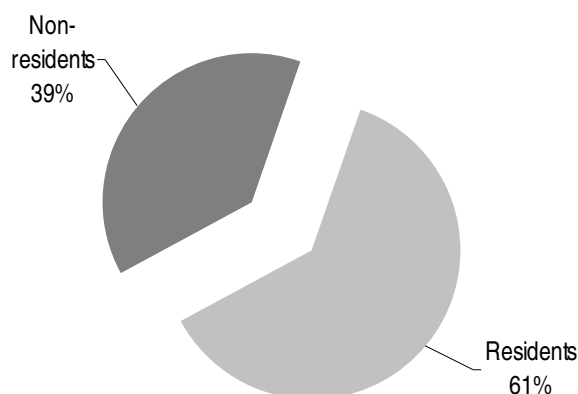
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 466    | 475    |
| Number of bed-places                | 62 107 | 63 994 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 41.8   | 40.0   |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 25 212 | 25 174 | 25 197 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 15 246 | 15 166 | 15 449 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 9 966  | 10 008 | 9 748  |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 73.2   | 72.5   | 70.6   |

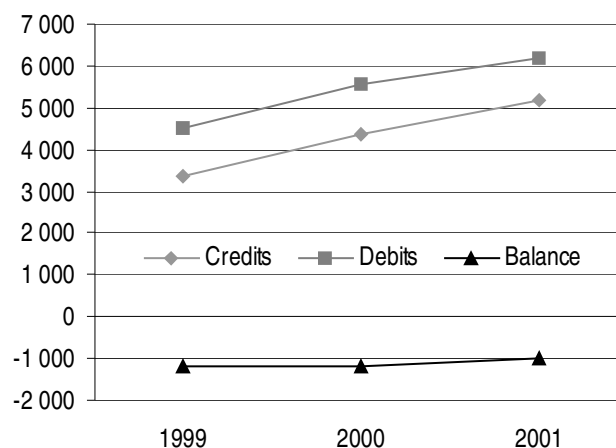
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Credits | 3 385  | 4 360  | 5 168  |
| Debits  | 4 587  | 5 579  | 6 174  |
| Balance | -1 202 | -1 219 | -1 006 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)





## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Population   | 82 259 540              |
| Surface area   | 357 022 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 230.4                   |
| Increase in GDP  | 0.6 %                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = DEM                                     | 1.95583                 |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 2.4 %                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 1.7 %                   |

## Recent trends

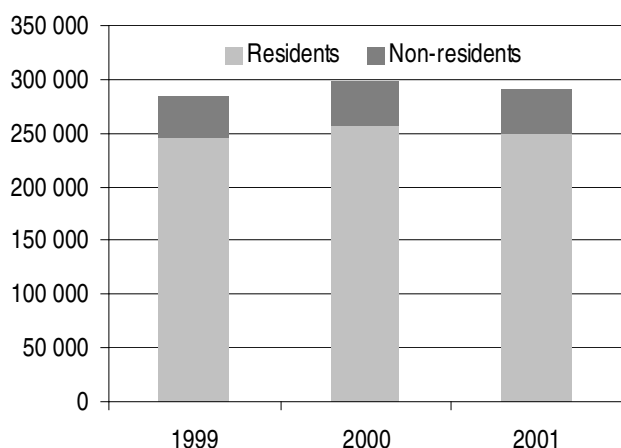
As in the four previous years, the number of hotels and similar establishments remained stable (-0.1%) in 2001. The bed-places followed the same pattern (+0.8%) in 2001 after a 1.8% rise in 2000.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation establishments decreased by 2.6%, breaking the upward trend of the previous years. The 2001 result is due to the drop in both domestic (-2.3%) and inbound (-4.2%) tourism. The nights spent in hotels and similar establishments decreased by 2.9% while a negative rate of 1.9% was recorded in nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments.

The deficit in the travel item in the Balance of Payments grew by 1.8% in 2001. Travel receipts continued to grow but at the rate of 2.7%, rather low when compared to 18.7% in 2000. Travel expenditure grew by 2.1% in 2001. The volume of expenditure explained the increasing deficit. This volume made Germany the biggest outbound tourist market in the European Union, as international travel expenditure represented more than twice the travel receipts in 2001. Travel receipts accounted for 19.6% of the credits of the services item in the Balance of Payments in 2001.

In 2001, employment in the hotels and restaurants sector remained stable (-0.8%) and amounted to 1 200 800 persons. The tourism sector represented 3.3% of total employment in 2001.

### Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

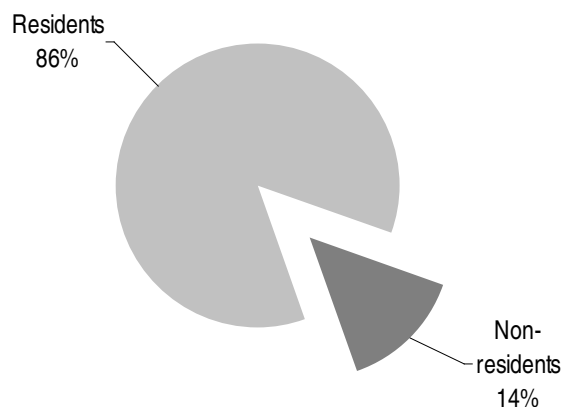
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000      | 2001      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of establishments            | 38 551    | 38 529    |
| Number of bed-places                | 1 590 332 | 1 602 960 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 34.7      | 34.5      |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total nights spent            | 284 356 | 298 488 | 290 707 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 245 842 | 256 068 | 250 079 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 38 515  | 42 420  | 40 629  |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 58.4    | 56.6    | 57.0    |

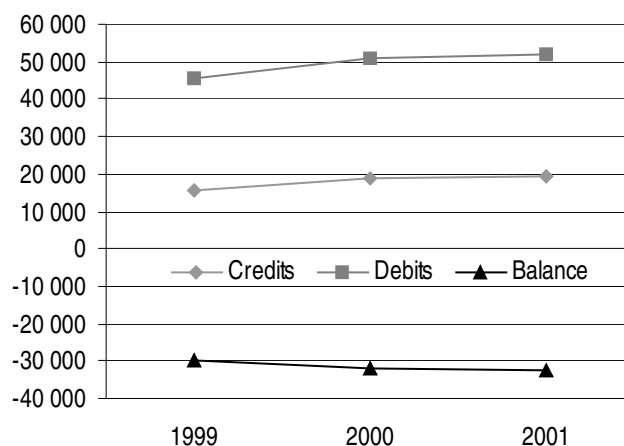
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Credits | 15 694  | 18 631  | 19 133  |
| Debits  | 45 489  | 50 806  | 51 886  |
| Balance | -29 795 | -32 175 | -32 753 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Population   | 10 542 808 *            |
| Surface area   | 132 000 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 79.9                    |
| Increase in GDP  | 4.1 %                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = GRD                                     | 336.630                 |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 3.7 %                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 5.2 %                   |

\* 2000 data

## Recent trends

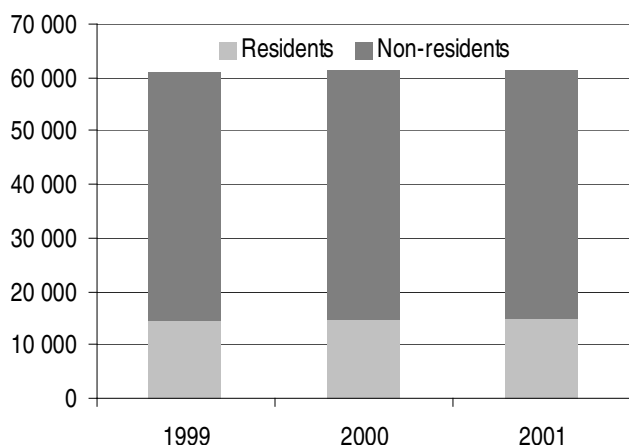
2001's provisional data of hotels and similar establishments indicate stability (0.0%) with reference to 2000. This stability interrupted the upward trend of the three previous years. 2001's provisional data of bed-places followed the same pattern by showing stability (0.0%) with respect to 2000.

Total nights in collective accommodation establishments remained stable (+0.4%) in 2001 following a year of significant rise (+11.7%). 2001's result is due to a 2.2% rise in resident nights combined with a stability (-0.1%) in foreign tourist overnight stays. The rise in resident nights in 2001 confirmed the upward trend of the previous year. Foreign tourist demand accounted for 76% of the total nights in 2001.

The surplus of the travel item in the Balance of Payments grew by 9.2% in 2001 continuing the upward trend of the previous years. 2001's result is due to a 1.8% rise in travel receipts combined with a 5.8% decline in travel expenditure. The decline in travel expenditure in 2001 interrupted the rising trend of the previous years. Travel receipts accounted for 47.2% of the credits of the services item in the Balance of Payments in 2001.

In 2001, employment in the hotels and restaurants sector remained stable (+0.9%) and amounted to 255 000 persons. The tourism sector represented 6.5% of total employment in 2001.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

### Hotels and similar establishments\*

|                                     | 2000    | 2001      |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Number of establishments            | 8 342   | 8 342**   |
| Number of bed-places                | 607 614 | 607 614** |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 54.4    | 56.4      |

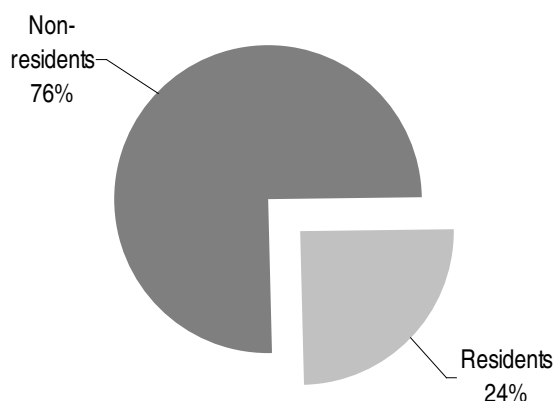
\* including tourist campsites.

\*\* provisional.

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 60 868 | 61 303 | 61 568 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 14 786 | 14 667 | 14 994 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 46 082 | 46 636 | 46 574 |
| Of which: EU share (%)        | 81.7   | :      | :      |

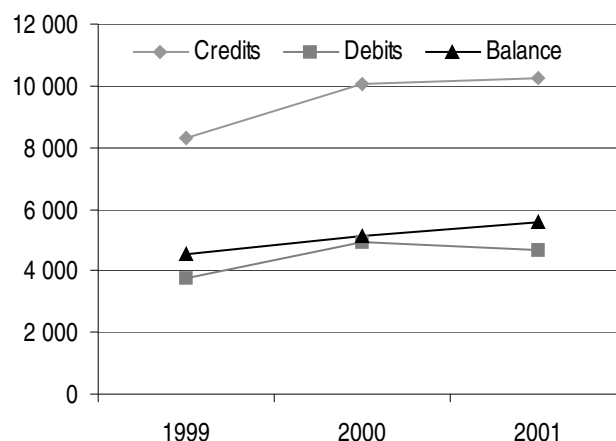
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999  | 2000   | 2001   |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| Credits | 8 297 | 10 061 | 10 247 |
| Debits  | 3 758 | 4 949  | 4 664  |
| Balance | 4 539 | 5 112  | 5 584  |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Population   | 40 121 673              |
| Surface area   | 504 800 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 79.5                    |
| Increase in GDP  | 2.8 %*                  |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = ESP                                     | 166.386                 |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 3.2 %                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 4.9 %                   |

\* forecast

## Recent trends

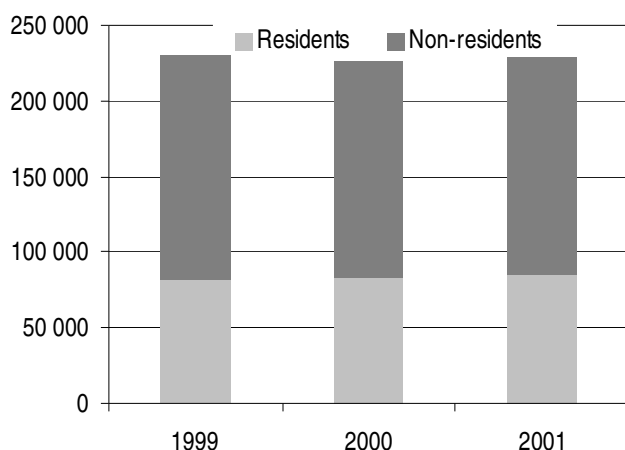
The figure relating to hotels and similar establishments indicates stability (+0.5%) in 2001, continuing the trend of the previous year. The figure for the number of bed-places continued the upward trend of the previous years with a 1.3% rise.

Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments remained fairly stable (+0.6%) in 2001. Despite a 2% rise in domestic tourist nights spent, this result is mainly explained by the stability (-0.2%) of foreign tourist demand in 2001. Since 1999, non-resident nights spent in hotels and similar establishments followed a declining trend. The figure for nights spent by residents in 2001 continued the upward trend of the previous years.

The surplus of the travel item in the Balance of Payments continued to grow in 2001 but at a rate of 8.2%, lower than the 9.5% rise recorded in 2000. Travel receipts rose by 8.8% in 2001, continuing the upward trend of the previous years. Travel expenditure grew at a higher rate (11.7%) in 2001 but the large volume of travel receipts explained the growth of the travel surplus. Travel receipts accounted for 56.6% of the credits of the services item in the Balance of Payments in 2001.

Employment in hotels and restaurants declined by 2.5% in 2001 and amounted to 902 500 persons. The HORECA sector represented 6.1% of total employment in 2001.

## Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

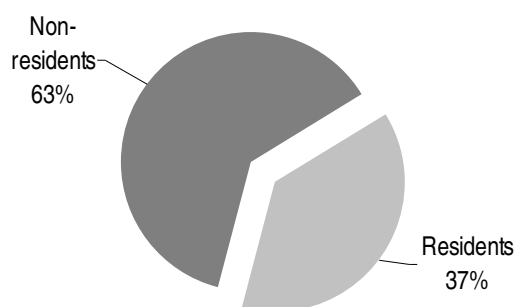
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000      | 2001      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of establishments            | 16 287    | 16 369    |
| Number of bed-places                | 1 315 697 | 1 333 441 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 57.0      | 58.5      |

### Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (000s)

|                               | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total nights spent            | 230 540 | 227 144 | 228 550 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 81 504  | 83 382  | 85 061  |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 149 036 | 143 762 | 143 489 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 87.3    | 85.8    | 85.9    |

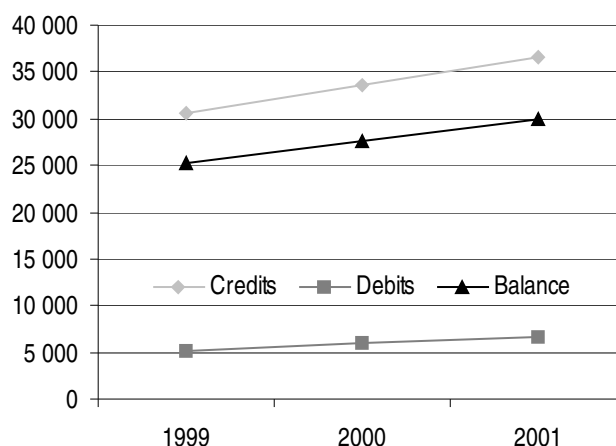
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments - 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Credits | 30 482 | 33 659 | 36 633 |
| Debits  | 5 181  | 5 966  | 6 663  |
| Balance | 25 301 | 27 693 | 29 971 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Population   | 59 037 225              |
| Surface area   | 544 000 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 108.5                   |
| Increase in GDP  | 2.0 %*                  |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = FRF                                     | 6.55957                 |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 1.8 %                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 2.6 %                   |

\* forecast

## Recent trends

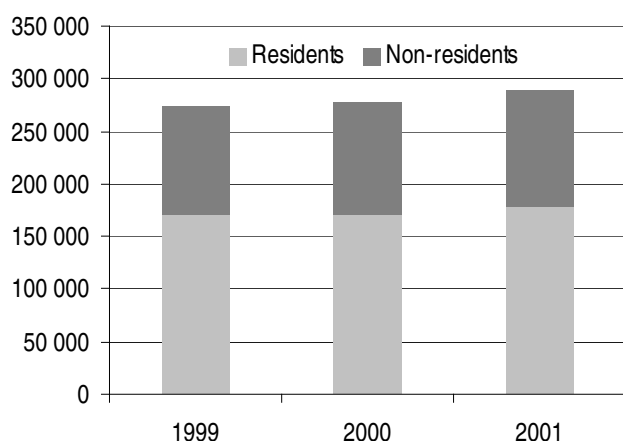
In 2001, the number of hotels and similar establishments remained stable (-0.0%) with 6 establishments less. The number of bed-places totalled over 1.2 million, increasing by 1.9%.

Total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments grew by 1.6% in 2001, confirming the upward trend of the previous years. 2001 result is due to the rise in domestic demand (+2.3%) since foreign tourist nights spent remained stable (0.5%). The nights spent in hotels and similar establishments remained stable (0.1%) while the demand recorded in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments grew by 4.8%.

The surplus of the travel item in the Balance of Payments decreased by 2.2% in 2001. This result is due to a rise in travel expenditure at the higher rate of 4.5% compared to 1.6% for travel receipts. Travel receipts as well as travel expenditures grew at a lower rate in 2001 with respect to 2000. Travel receipts accounted for 37.9% of the credits of the services item in the Balance of Payments in 2001.

Employment in the hotels and restaurants sector remained stable in 2001 (+0.8%), amounting to 793 300 jobs. The tourism sector accounted for 3.4% of total employment, as in 2000.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

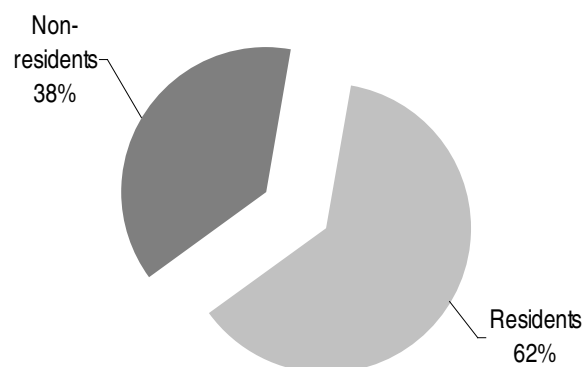
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000      | 2001      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of establishments            | 19 315    | 19 309    |
| Number of bed-places                | 1 178 348 | 1 200 984 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 59.8      | 59.9      |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total nights spent            | 280 125 | 284 646 | 289 293 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 171 286 | 174 982 | 179 038 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 108 838 | 109 664 | 110 255 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 75.0    | 72.7    | :       |

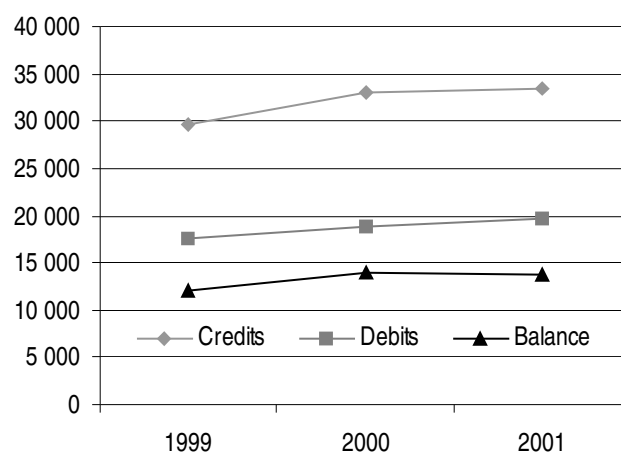
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation – 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Credits | 29 574 | 32 931 | 33 474 |
| Debits  | 17 485 | 18 935 | 19 785 |
| Balance | 12 089 | 13 996 | 13 689 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 3 826 159 *            |
| Surface area   | 70 300 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 54.4                   |
| Increase in GDP  | 6.8 % **               |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = IEP                                     | 0.787564               |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 4.0 %                  |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 6.0 %                  |

\* provisional  
\*\* forecast

## Recent trends

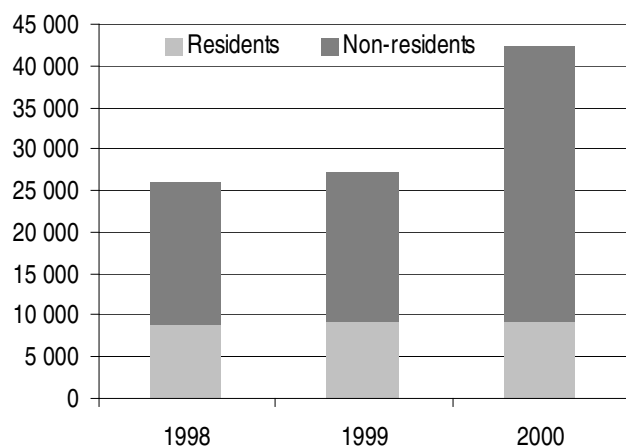
In 2001, the number of hotels and similar establishments declined by 4.2%, continuing the downward trend of the previous year. The bed places remained stable (+0.7%) in 2001

The total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments amounted to 42 267 000 in 2000. Foreign tourists' overnight stays represented 78% of total nights in 2000.

The travel item in the Balance of payments showed a deficit of 128 million Euros in 2001, breaking the positive trend of the previous years. This result is explained by a higher rise in travel expenditure than in travel receipts (14.4% against 9%). The growth of both travel expenditure and travel receipts in 2001 continued the upward trend of the previous years. International travel earnings accounted for 13.7% of services' receipts in the Balance of Payments.

In 2001, employment in the hotel and restaurant sector declined by 3.9%. The tourism sector employed 104 800 persons, accounting for 6.1% of total employment.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 5 449   | 5 222   |
| Number of bed-places                | 138 579 | 139 570 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 46.6    | 48.5    |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)

|                               | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 26 023 | 27 077 | 42 267 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 8 972  | 9 036  | 9 148  |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 17 051 | 18 041 | 33 119 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | :      | :      | 69.6   |

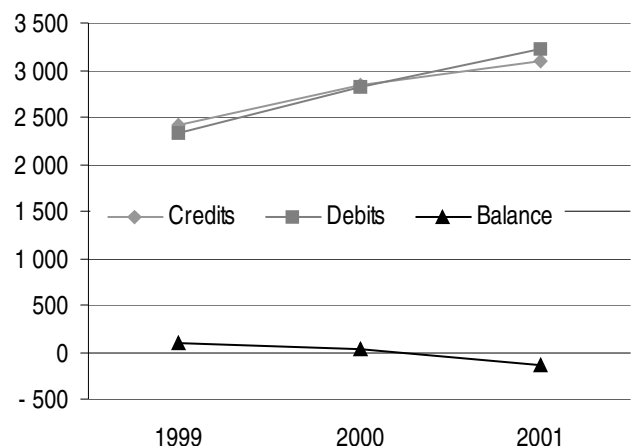
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2000



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Credits | 2 410 | 2 834 | 3 088 |
| Debits  | 2 322 | 2 811 | 3 216 |
| Balance | 88    | 23    | -128  |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Population   | 57 844 017 *            |
| Surface area   | 301 300 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 192.0                   |
| Increase in GDP  | 1.8 %                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = ITL                                     | 1936.27                 |
| Increase in consumer price index                               | 2.3 %                   |
| Increase in hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 3.9 %                   |

\* estimated

## Recent trends

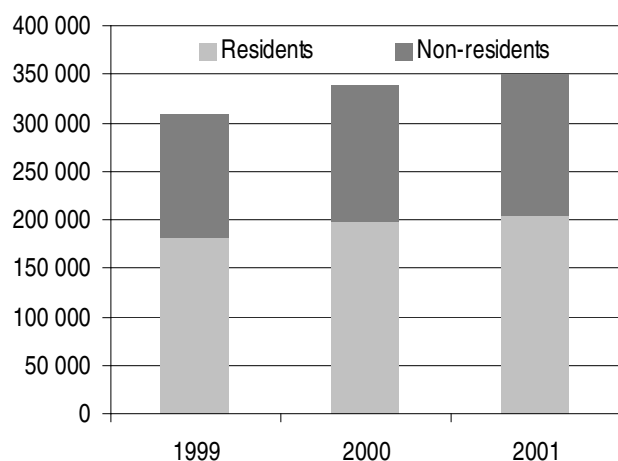
In 2001, the number of hotels and similar establishments remained as stable (+0.6%) as the previous years. The bed-places grew at a lower rate; 1.9% in 2001 against 2.6% in 2000.

Total nights in collective accommodation establishments grew by 3.2% in 2001. Total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments have been rising since 1998. In 2001, resident nights as well as non-resident overnight stays grew by 2.3% and 4.3% respectively. The nights spent in hotels and similar establishments rose by 2% while the overnight stays recorded in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments grew by 5.6%.

The surplus of the travel item in the Balance of Payments grew by 1.7% in 2001. This result is explained by a decline in travel expenditure at the rate of 5.8%, higher than the 2.5% recorded in travel receipts. In 2001, the drop in travel expenditure and travel receipts interrupted the upward trend of the previous years. In 2001, travel receipts represented 43.8% of the credits of the Service item in the Balance of Payments.

Employment in hotels and restaurants grew significantly by 9.8% with respect to 2000, amounting to 848 900 jobs. The HORECA sector accounted for 4% of total employment in 2001.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000      | 2001      |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of establishments            | 33 361    | 33 428    |
| Number of bed-places                | 1 854 101 | 1 888 511 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 40.8      | 41.6*     |

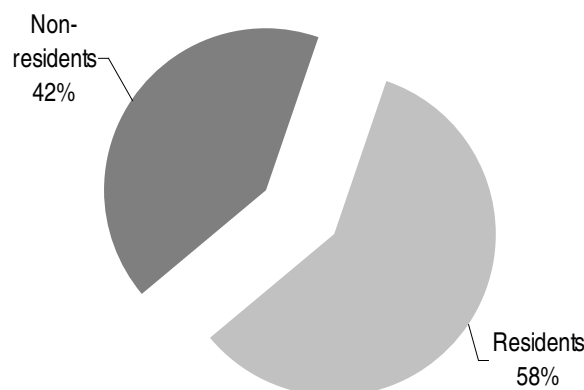
\* provisional

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total nights spent            | 308 315 | 338 885 | 349 560 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 181 647 | 198 528 | 203 143 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 126 668 | 140 357 | 146 417 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 70.0    | 70.6    | 71.2*   |

\* provisional

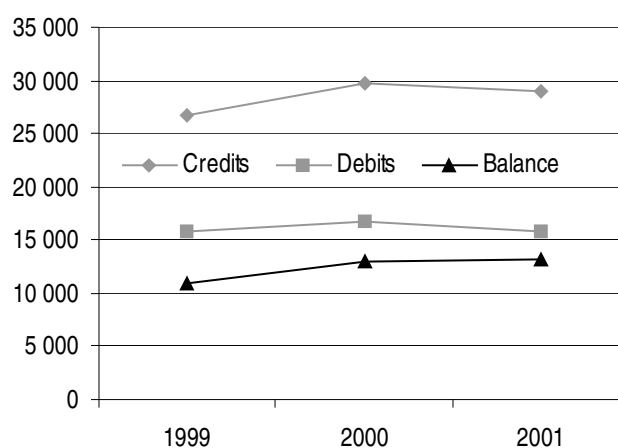
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Credits | 26 716 | 29 723 | 28 970 |
| Debits  | 15 858 | 16 802 | 15 828 |
| Balance | 10 858 | 12 921 | 13 142 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Population   | 441 300 *             |
| Surface area   | 2 586 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 170.6                 |
| Increase in GDP  | 3.5 %                 |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = LUF                                     | 40.3399               |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 2.4 %                 |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 3.2 %                 |

\* estimated

## Recent trends

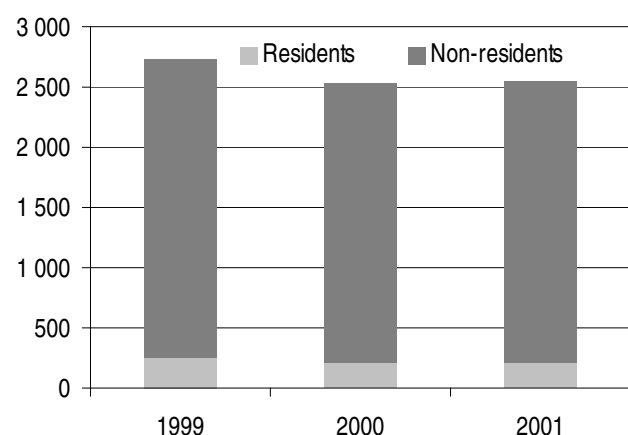
With 5 establishments less, the number of hotels and similar establishments continued to decline in 2001 but at the lower rate of 1.6% compared to 1.8% in 2000. The bed-places followed the same trend with a drop of 1.1% in 2001 with respect to 2000.

The total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation establishments decreased by 1.1% in 2001. This result is due to the drop in both resident nights (-1.7%) and non-resident overnight stays (-1.1%). Tourist demand in terms of total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments declined by 1.3% while the nights spent in other kinds of collective tourist accommodation establishments remained stable (-0.9%).

The deficit of the travel item in the Balance of Payments (referring to the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union-BLEU) grew by 10% in 2001. Travel receipts as well as travel expenditure grew at a lower rate in 2001 compared to 2000 (7.6% compared to 20.1% in 2000 for travel receipts and 8.3% compared to 15.2% in 2000 for travel expenditure). Travel receipts accounted for 17.5% of the credits of the services item in the Balance of Payments.

Employment in the hotels and restaurants sector decreased by 3.3% in 2001 and amounted to 8 800 persons. The tourism sector represented 4.7% of the total employment in 2001.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

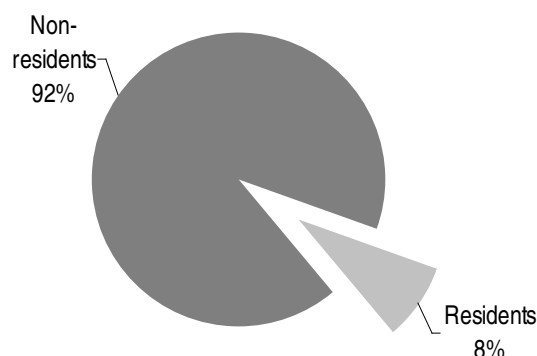
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 319    | 314    |
| Number of bed-places                | 14 415 | 14 256 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 26.9   | 26.5   |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total nights spent            | 2 726 | 2 571 | 2 542 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 254   | 218   | 214   |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 2 472 | 2 353 | 2 328 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 90.2  | 89.4  | 90.2  |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001

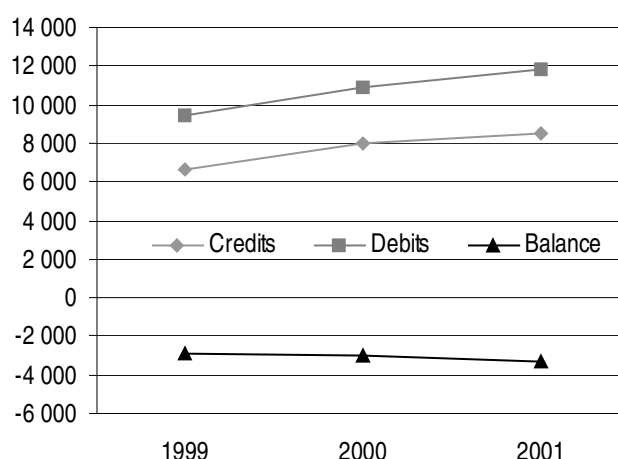


### Balance of Payments\* - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Credits | 6 610  | 7 940  | 8 543  |
| Debits  | 9 462  | 10 901 | 11 801 |
| Balance | -2 852 | -2 961 | -3 258 |

\* Bleu= Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 15 987 075             |
| Surface area   | 41 200 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 388.0                  |
| Increase in GDP  | 1.1 % *                |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = NLG                                     | 2.20371                |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 5.2 %                  |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 6.1 %                  |

\* forecast

## Recent trends

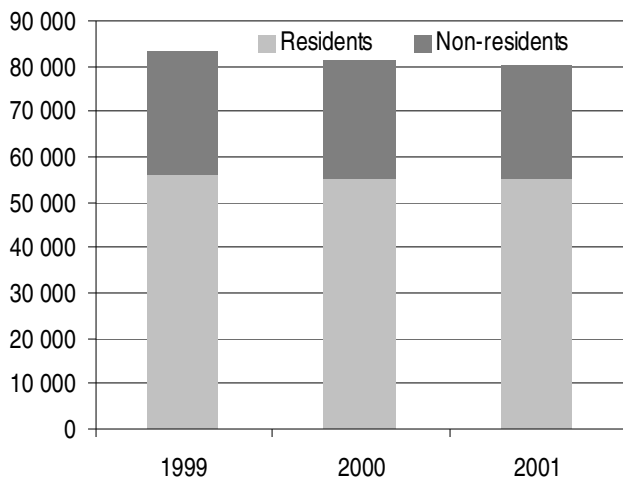
In 2001, the number of hotels and similar establishments remained stable offering a total of 174 314 bed-places, the same as in 2000.

The total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments decreased by 1.0% in 2001. This result is mainly due to a drop of 3.9% in the nights spent in hotels and similar establishments since the overnight stays in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments remained stable (+0.7%). Resident nights remained stable (-0.6%) in 2001 while non-residents overnight stays decreased by 1.7%.

In 2001, the deficit of the travel item in the Balance of Payments grew by 8.4%. This result is explained by a 1.9% rise in travel expenditure combined with a drop of 2.5% in the travel receipts. 2001's decline of travel receipts breaks the upward trend of the previous years. These receipts accounted for 13% of the credits of the services item in the Balance of Payments.

In 2001, employment in the hotels and restaurants sector amounted to 287 600 persons, recording 600 persons more than in 2000. The tourism sector accounted for 3.6% of the total employment in 2001.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

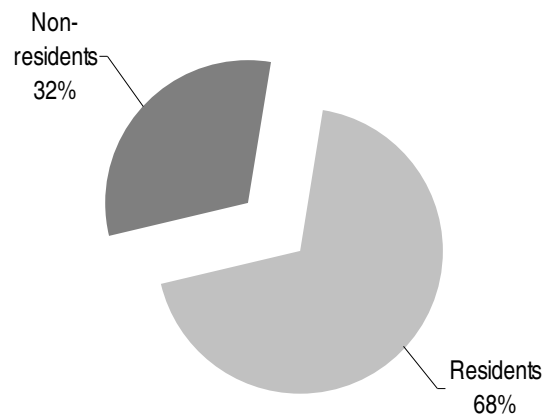
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 2 858   | 2 858   |
| Number of bed-places                | 174 314 | 174 314 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 37.3    | 45.9    |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 83 298 | 81 263 | 80 475 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 55 823 | 55 308 | 54 973 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 27 475 | 25 955 | 25 502 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 77.5   | 80.8   | :      |

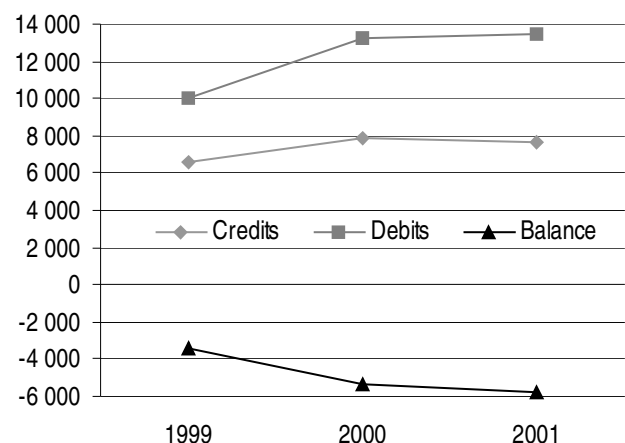
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Credits | 6 590  | 7 831  | 7 636  |
| Debits  | 10 043 | 13 212 | 13 469 |
| Balance | -3 453 | -5 381 | -5 833 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)





## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 8 121 345              |
| Surface area   | 83 900 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 96.8                   |
| Increase in GDP  | 1.0 %                  |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = ATS                                     | 13.7603                |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 2.3 %                  |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 2.6 %                  |

## Recent trends

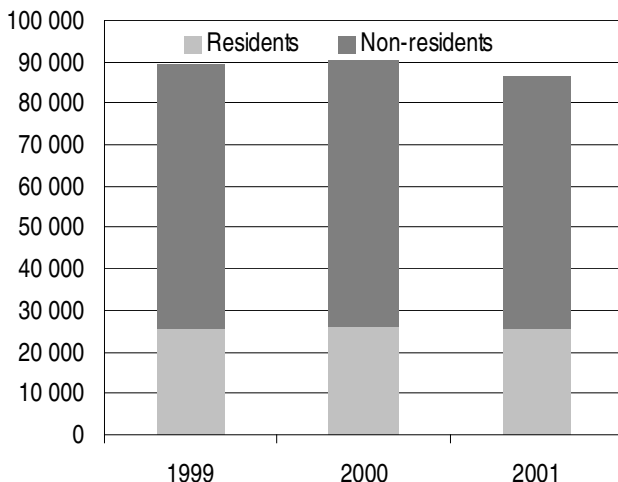
The number of hotels and similar establishments shows a 3.6% decline in 2001. This drop brought the total number of hotels below the level of 1999. The bed-places remained stable (-0.2%) in 2001 following the 2% rise recorded in 2000.

Total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments declined by 4.5% in 2001, interrupting the upward trend of the three previous years. Since nights spent in hotels and similar establishments grew by 1.3%, this result is mainly due to a significant 26.2% drop in overnight stays in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments. Foreign tourist overnight stays as well as domestic tourist nights spent declined by 5.6% and 1.9% respectively in 2001.

The surplus of the travel item in the Balance of Payments continued to decline in 2001 but at a moderate 5.4%, when compared to the 21.3% drop in 2000. Although travel receipts grew by 5.4%, travel expenditure rose at the higher rate of 7.1%, explaining the decline of the surplus in 2001. Travel receipts accounted for 32.7% of the credits of the services item in the Balance of Payments.

Employment in the hotels and restaurants sector decreased by 7.4% in 2001 and amounted to 198 900 persons. The tourism sector represented 5.4% of total employment in 2001.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

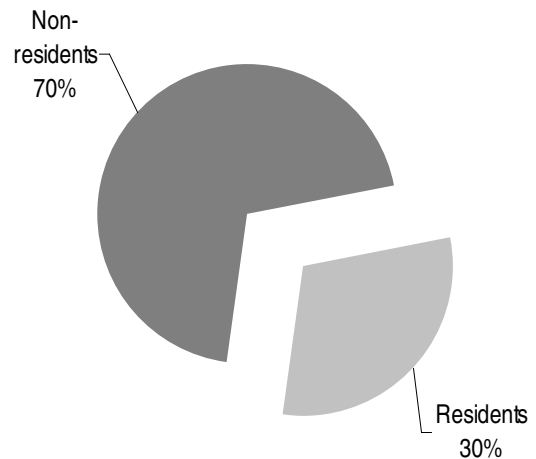
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 15 865  | 15 293  |
| Number of bed-places                | 588 213 | 587 305 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 35.7    | 38.1    |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 89 297 | 90 711 | 86 625 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 25 466 | 26 242 | 25 753 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 63 831 | 64 469 | 60 872 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 85.8   | 84.9   | 91.6   |

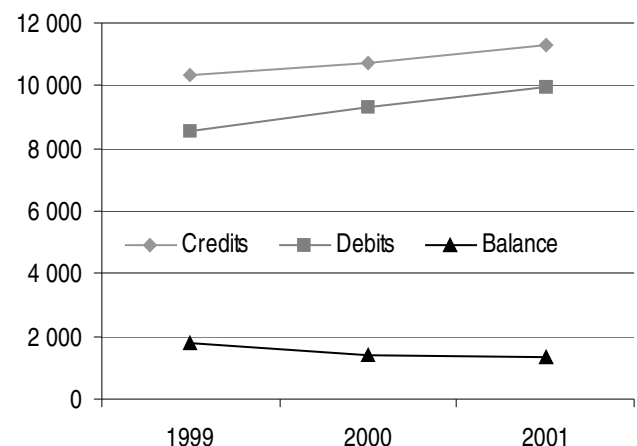
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Credits | 10 333 | 10 694 | 11 276 |
| Debits  | 8 571  | 9 307  | 9 964  |
| Balance | 1 762  | 1 387  | 1 312  |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 10 242 874 *           |
| Surface area   | 92 400 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 110.9                  |
| Increase in GDP  | 1.7 %                  |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = PTE                                     | 200.482                |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 4.4 %                  |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 4.4 %                  |

\* estimated

## Recent trends

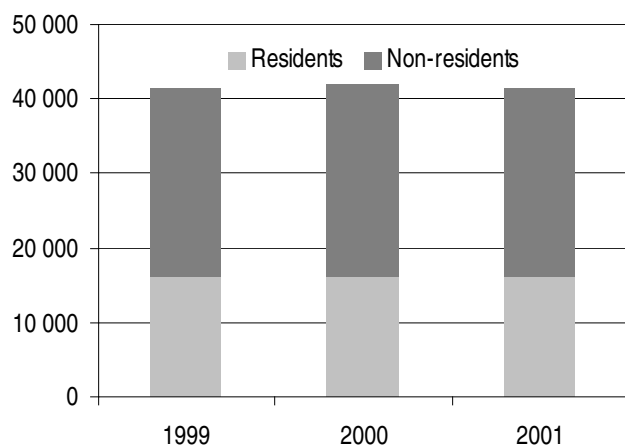
With 5 less, the number of hotels and similar establishments remained stable (-0.3%) in 2001 continuing the trend of the previous years. The number of bed-places grew by 2.6% in 2001 a rate close to the 2.8% rise recorded in 2000.

Total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments declined by 1.5% in 2001 interrupting the upward trend of the last four years. Since resident nights remained fairly stable (-0.4%) this result is mainly explained by the drop of 2.2% of non-resident overnight stays. Taken separately, nights spent in hotels and similar establishments showed stability (-0.7%) while the demand recorded in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments declined by 4.7% in 2001.

The surplus of the travel item in the Balance of Payments grew at a lesser rate of 12.2% in 2001 compared to a 24.9% rise in 2000. 2001's result is due to a 5.8% growth of travel receipts combined with a drop of 3.1% of travel expenditure. The decline of travel expenditure in 2001 interrupted the upward trend of the previous years. Travel receipts accounted for 62.2% of the credits of the services item in the Balance of Payments.

Employment in hotels and restaurants remained stable (+0.7%) in 2001 and amounted to 255 500 persons. HORECA sector represented 5.1% of total employment in 2001.

### Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

### Hotels and similar establishments

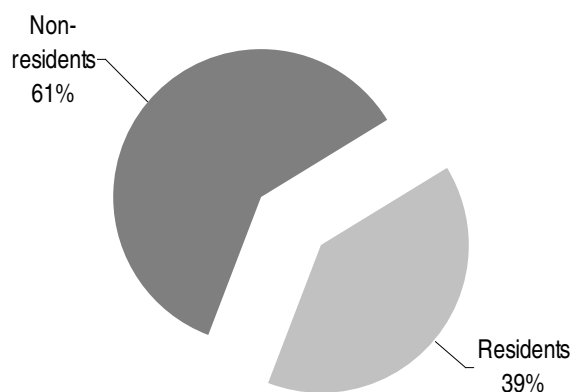
|                                      | 2000    | 2001    |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments             | 1 786   | 1 781   |
| Number of bed-places                 | 222 958 | 228 665 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%)* | 75.2    | 79.7    |

\* provisional

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 41 323 | 41 956 | 41 340 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 16 243 | 16 171 | 16 111 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 25 080 | 25 785 | 25 229 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 87.3   | 86.2   | :      |

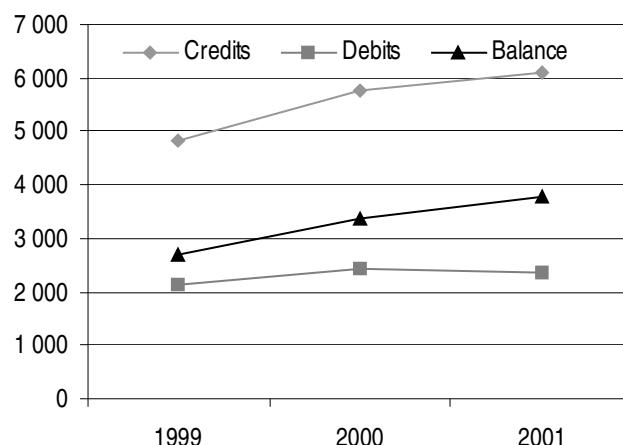
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Credits | 4 814 | 5 783 | 6 119 |
| Debits  | 2 126 | 2 426 | 2 350 |
| Balance | 2 688 | 3 357 | 3 768 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 5 181 115              |
| Surface area   | 337 100km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 15.4                   |
| Increase in GDP  | 0.7 %                  |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = FIM                                     | 5.94573                |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 2.6 %                  |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 2.5 %                  |

## Recent trends

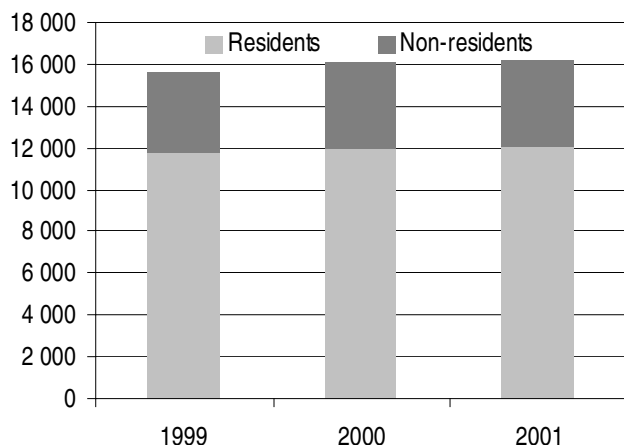
In 2001, the number of hotels and similar establishments decreased by 2.2%, breaking the upward trend of the previous years. The number of bed-places, on the other hand, rose by 1 %.

The total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments grew by 1.1% in 2001, continuing the upward trend of the previous years. Since resident nights remained stable (+0.4%), this result is essentially explained by a 2.9% rise in non-resident nights. The nights spent in hotels and similar establishments were up by 1.6% in 2001, while nights spent in other kinds of collective establishments decreased by 1.5%.

The deficit of the travel item in the Balance of Payments was reduced by 29% in 2001, breaking the upward trend of the previous years. This result is due to a 10.7% rise in travel receipts combined with a stability of travel expenditures (+0.4%). 2001's figures confirmed the upward trend of travel receipts. Travel receipts represented approximately 24.5% of the credits of the services item in the Balance of Payments.

Employment in the hotels and restaurants sector grew by 5.1% in 2001. The tourism sector employed 81 800 persons, representing 3.4% of total employment.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

### Hotels and similar establishments

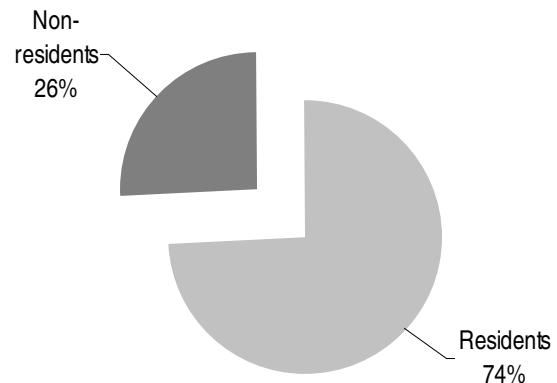
|                                      | 2000    | 2001    |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments             | 1 011   | 989     |
| Number of bed-places                 | 117 322 | 118 493 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%)* | 36.9    | 37.1    |

\*provisional

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 15 564 | 16 042 | 16 212 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 11 790 | 11 976 | 12 029 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 3 774  | 4 066  | 4 183  |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 56.5   | 55.1   | 54.1   |

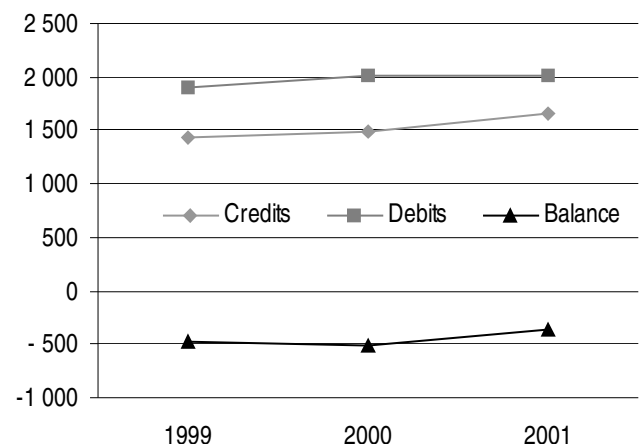
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation – 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Credits | 1 434 | 1 492 | 1 651 |
| Debits  | 1 910 | 2 013 | 2 021 |
| Balance | -476  | -521  | -370  |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 8 882 792              |
| Surface area   | 450 000km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 19.7                   |
| Increase in GDP  | 1.2 %                  |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = SEK                                     | 9.25511                |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 2.7 %                  |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 3.2 %                  |

## Recent trends

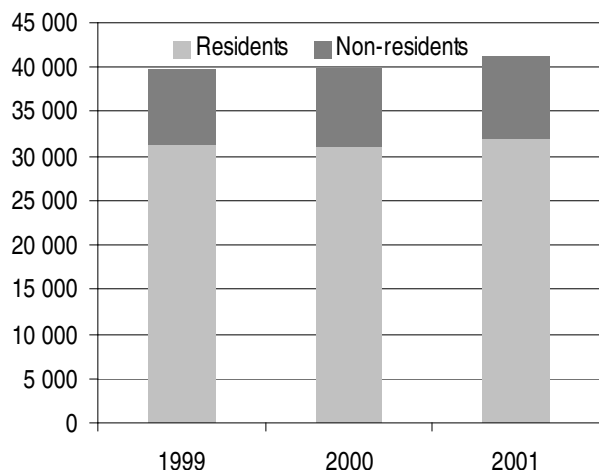
The number of hotels and similar establishments grew by 3.8% in 2001, continuing the upward trend of the previous years. The bed-places followed the same pattern with a 3.5% rise in 2001.

The total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments grew by 3.5% in 2001. This result is explained by a 2.9% rise in resident nights combined with a 5.5% rise in non-resident nights. These figures contrast with the stability recorded in 2000: +0.6% for non-resident nights and -0.3% for resident nights. In 2001, total tourist nights spent in hotels and similar establishments grew by 1.9% while the other kind of collective accommodation establishments recorded a rise of 5.3%.

The deficit of the travel item in the Balance of Payments decreased by 36.4% in 2001, breaking the trend of the previous years. This performance is explained by a drop in travel expenditure at the higher rate of 23.1% compared to a 10.1% drop in travel receipts. International travel earnings accounted for 19.6% of services' receipts in the Balance of Payments.

In 2001, employment in the hotels and restaurants sector remained stable. The tourism sector employed 116 800 persons, accounting for 2.8% of total employment.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

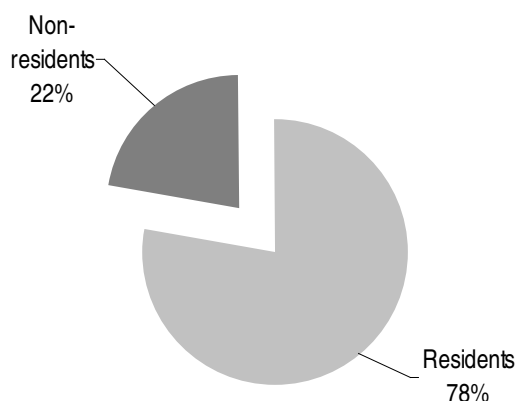
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 1 906   | 1 979   |
| Number of bed-places                | 188 289 | 194 839 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 34.6    | 34.3    |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 39 855 | 39 809 | 41 194 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 31 254 | 31 155 | 32 061 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 8 601  | 8 654  | 9 133  |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 54.4   | 54.7   | 53.5   |

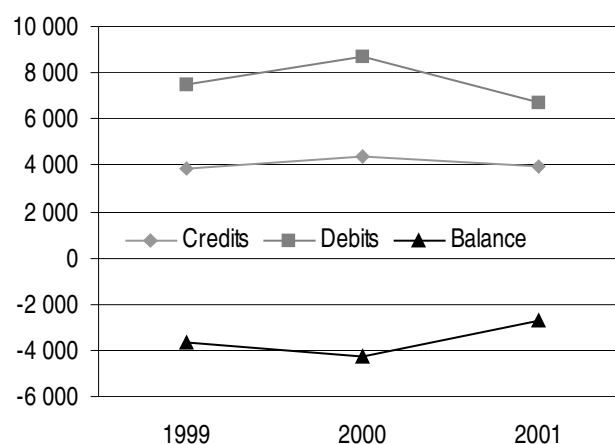
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Credits | 3 888  | 4 415  | 3 969  |
| Debits  | 7 532  | 8 707  | 6 699  |
| Balance | -3 644 | -4 292 | -2 729 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Population   | 59 862 821              |
| Surface area   | 244 100 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 245.2                   |
| Increase in GDP  | 2.2 %                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = GBP                                     | 0.621874                |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 1.2 %                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 3.8 %                   |

## Recent trends

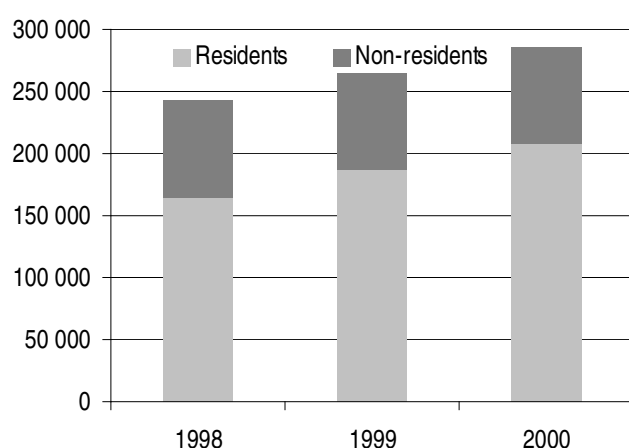
In 2000, UK's number of hotels and similar establishments amounted to 50 549. Since 1996, the number of hotels and similar establishments has been rising. The bed places amounted to 1 190 644 in 2000.

In 2001, resident nights declined by 5.7%, thus interrupting the upward trend of the previous years. 2001's result is explained by the drop in resident overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments (-3.3%) and in the demand recorded in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments (-10.6%). The drop in resident nights in hotels and similar establishments broke the rising trend of the previous years.

The deficit in the travel item in the Balance of Payments significantly rose by almost 26% in 2001. This result is due to a drop of 13.8% in the travel receipts combined with a rise of 3.2% in travel expenditure. The UK appears as one of the biggest outbound tourist markets in the European Union, as international travel expenditure represented more than twice the travel receipts in 2001. The decline in travel receipts in 2001 interrupted the upward trend of the previous years. Travel receipts accounted for 16.5% of the credits of the services item in the Balance of Payments in 2001.

In 2001, employment in the hotel and restaurant sector grew by 2.1% and amounted to 1 162 500 persons. The tourism sector represented 4.2% of total employment in 2001.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

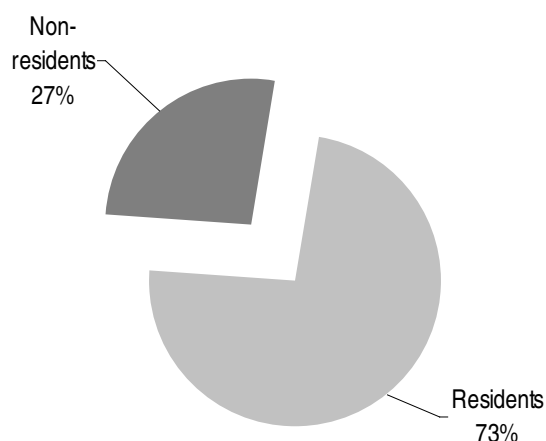
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000      | 2001 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| Number of establishments            | 50 549    | :    |
| Number of bed-places                | 1 190 644 | :    |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 39.4      | 41.8 |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)

|                               | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total nights spent            | 243 175 | 265 131 | 285 125 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 164 983 | 187 830 | 207 940 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 78 192  | 77 301  | 77 185  |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 42.5    | 44.8    | :       |

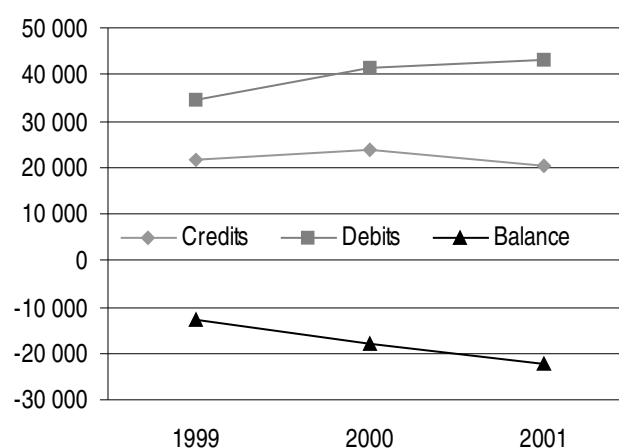
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2000



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Credits | 21 757  | 23 766  | 20 490  |
| Debits  | 34 452  | 41 609  | 42 948  |
| Balance | -12 695 | -17 843 | -22 459 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Population   | 283 361                 |
| Surface area   | 103 000 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 2.8                     |
| Increase in GDP*   | 1.5 %                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = ISK                                     | 87.4173                 |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | :                       |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                       |

\* forecast

## Recent trends

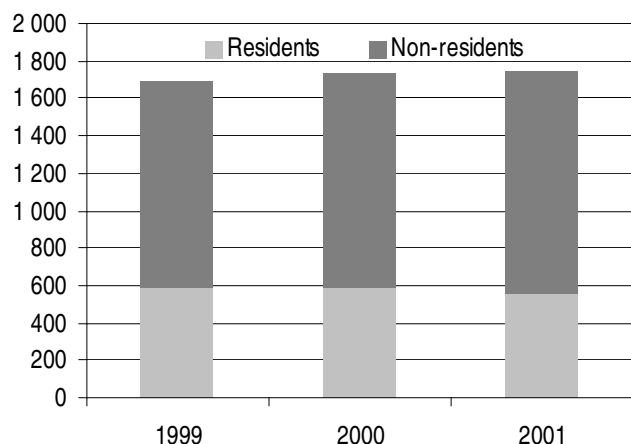
With 4 more, the number of hotels and similar establishments grew by 1.6% in 2001, thus partially filling the gap due to the 3.9% drop recorded in 2000. The bed-places followed the same pattern, with a 1.3% rise recorded in 2001.

Total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments remained stable (+0.3%) in 2001, breaking the strong upward trend of the previous years. This result is due to a 3.2% rise in foreign tourist overnight stays combined with a significant drop of 5.3% in resident nights spent. Taken separately, the nights spent in hotels and similar establishments remained stable (-0.5%) while the demand recorded in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments grew by 2.1%.

The deficit of the travel item in the Balance of Payments declined sharply by 57.2% in 2001, breaking the upward trend of the three previous years. This result is explained by a significant 36.5% drop in travel expenditure compared to a 14.5% decline in travel receipts. Travel receipts accounted for 22.2% of the credits of the services item in the Balance of Payments.

Employment declined by 7.5% in 2001 and amounted to 6 200 persons. The HORECA sector represented 3.9% of total employment in 2001.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 244    | 248    |
| Number of bed-places                | 12 471 | 12 632 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 34.1   | 33.7   |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total nights spent            | 1 685 | 1 737 | 1 742 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 583   | 590   | 559   |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 1 102 | 1 147 | 1 184 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | :     | 71.3  | :     |

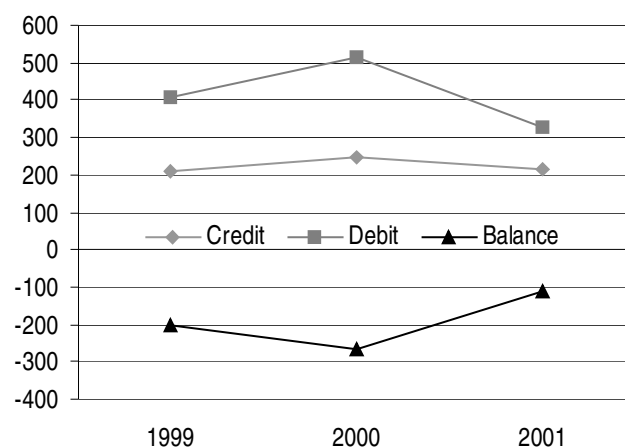
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation – 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Credits | 209  | 249  | 213  |
| Debits  | 410  | 513  | 326  |
| Balance | -201 | -264 | -113 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Population   | 32 863              |
| Surface area   | 160 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 205.4               |
| Increase in GDP  | :                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = CHF                                     | :                   |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | :                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                   |

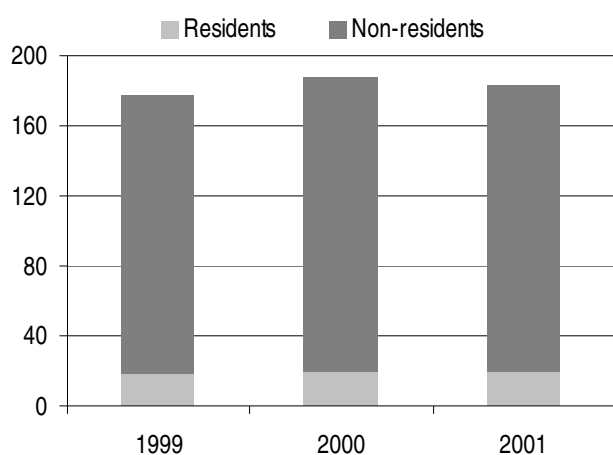
## Recent trends

With three less, the number of hotels and similar establishments continued to decline at a higher rate (6%), than the drop recorded in 2000 (2%). After a relative stability (-0.8%), during the year 2000, the bed-places continued the downward trend of the previous years and decreased by 2.4% in 2001.

Total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments declined by 1.8% in 2001, breaking the upward trend of the three previous years. Since resident nights grew by 7.6%, the 2.9% drop in non-resident overnight stays mainly explains this result. 2001's rise in resident nights spent continued the upward trend of the previous years. Cyclic variation of positive and negative growths characterised the figure of non-residents nights. EU 15 resident tourists declined by 7.1% and accounted for 56% of foreign tourist demand.

Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments declined by 7.7% in 2001. Since resident nights grew by 1% in hotels and similar establishments, this result is mainly explained by a 7.8% drop in foreign tourist nights. Overnight stays in other kinds of collective accommodation grew by 12.8% in 2001. Resident nights as well as non-resident nights grew by 8.8% and 14.6% respectively in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments in 2001. The rise in non-resident nights broke the downward trend of the previous years.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

### Hotels and similar establishments

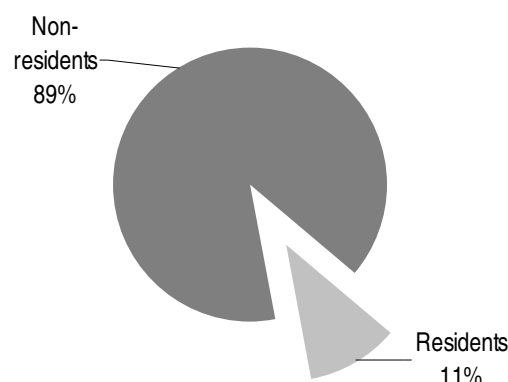
|                                     | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Number of establishments            | 50    | 47    |
| Number of bed-places                | 1 184 | 1 155 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 30.6  | 29.3  |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

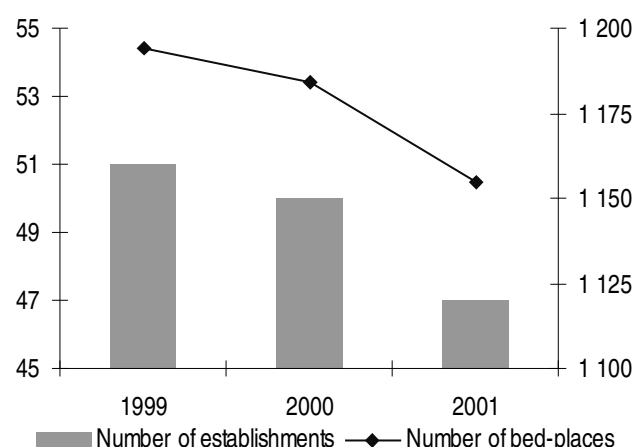
|                               | 1999* | 2000 | 2001 |
|-------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| Total nights spent            | 178   | 187  | 183  |
| Nights spent by residents     | 18    | 19   | 20   |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 159   | 168  | 163  |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 60.1  | 58.6 | 56.0 |

\*only Hotels and Similar Establishments

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation – 2001



### Hotels and similar establishments



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Population   | 4 503 436               |
| Surface area   | 323 758 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 13.9                    |
| Increase in GDP*   | 1.7 %                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = NOK                                     | 8.04844                 |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | :                       |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                       |
| * forecast   |                         |

## Recent trends

The number of hotels and similar establishments remained fairly stable (-0.5%) in 2001 with 6 fewer establishments than in 2000. The bed-places grew by 2.3%, confirming the upward trend of the previous years.

The total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments showed stability (+0.3%) in 2001, as it had in the previous years. Non-resident nights spent declined by 2% while domestic tourists' demand grew by 1.2% in 2001 compared to 1% in 2000. The demand recorded in hotels and similar establishments as well as the nights spent in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments remained stable (+0.3% and 0.1% respectively).

In 2001, employment in the HORECA sector declined by 2.7% amounting to 72 400 persons. The tourism sector accounted for 3.2% of total employment in 2001.

## Key figures on tourism

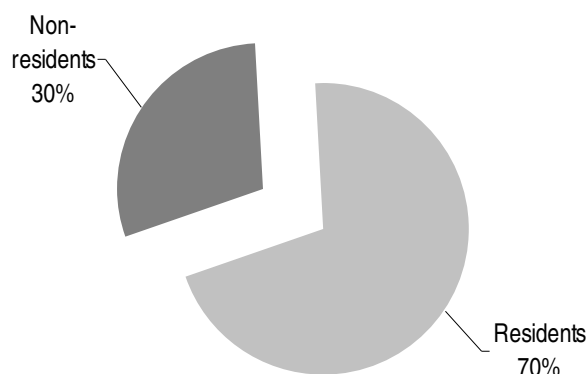
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 1 166   | 1 160   |
| Number of bed-places                | 140 580 | 143 804 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 36.8    | 36.3    |

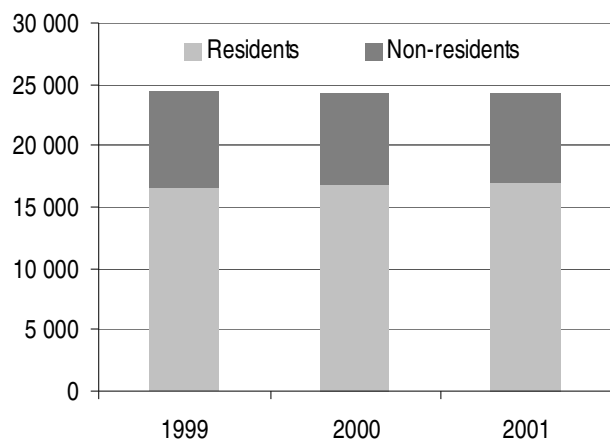
### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 24 443 | 24 270 | 24 332 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 16 628 | 16 801 | 17 010 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 7 815  | 7 469  | 7 322  |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 81.3   | 81.0   | 80.6   |

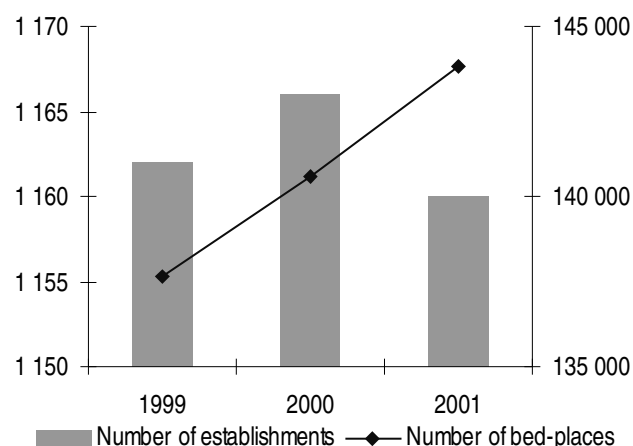
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



### Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



### Hotels and similar establishments





## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 7 204 055              |
| Surface area   | 41 284 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 174.5                  |
| Increase in GDP  | 1.3 %                  |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = CHF                                     | 1.51052                |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | :                      |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                      |

## Recent trends

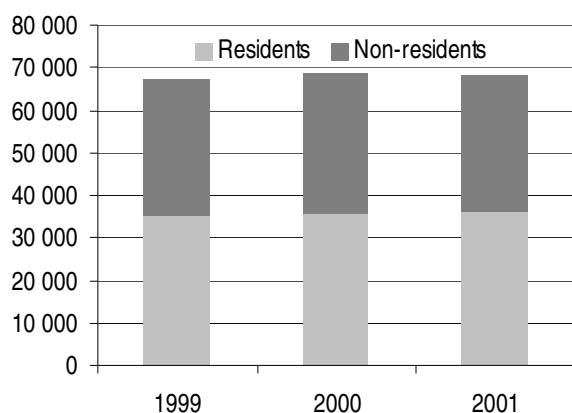
With 53 establishments less than in 2000, the number of hotels and similar establishments has been decreasing (-0.9%) in 2001. The number of hotels and similar establishments has been reducing over the past years. The number of the bed-places, on the other hand, has remained fairly stable (+0.2% in 2001).

Total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments also indicate stability (-0.7%) in 2001. Resident overnight stays, accounting for 53% of total nights, remained stable (+0.8%) in 2001. Foreign tourists' demand decreased by 2.2% in 2001, but remained higher than in 1999.

Considered separately, total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments declined by 1%, while overnight stays recorded in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments remained stable (-0.3%) in 2001.

Employment in hotels and restaurants sector grew significantly by 14.3% in 2001 continuing the upward trend of the previous years. Employment in HORECA amounted to 134 700 persons and accounted for 3.4% of total employment in 2001.

### Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

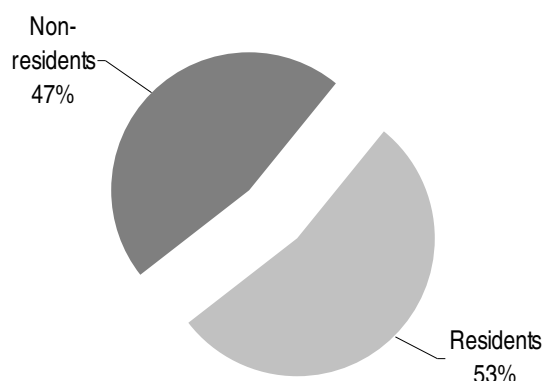
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 5 754   | 5 701   |
| Number of bed-places                | 259 721 | 260 122 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 41.5    | 41.1    |

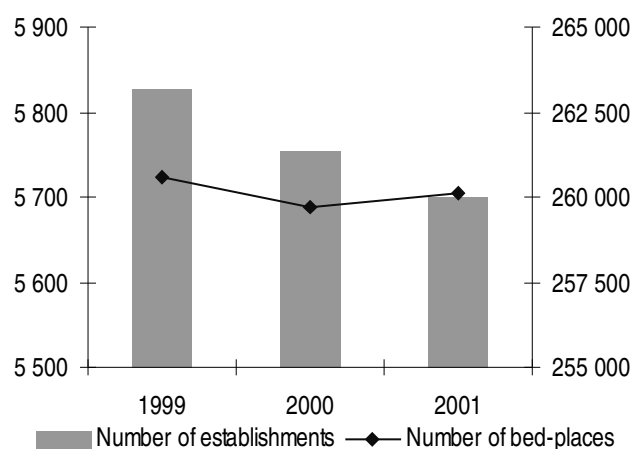
### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 67 340 | 68 777 | 68 316 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 35 477 | 35 933 | 36 205 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 31 863 | 32 844 | 32 111 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 79.4   | 59.2   | :      |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



### Hotels and similar establishments



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 3 067 746              |
| Surface area   | 28 748 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 114.2                  |
| Increase in GDP  | 6.5                    |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = ALL                                     | :                      |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 3.5%                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 2.1%                   |

## Recent trends

In 2001, the number of hotels and similar establishments grew significantly by 30.3%, strengthening the upward trend of the previous years. The bed-places followed the same pattern with a 29.7% rise in 2001.

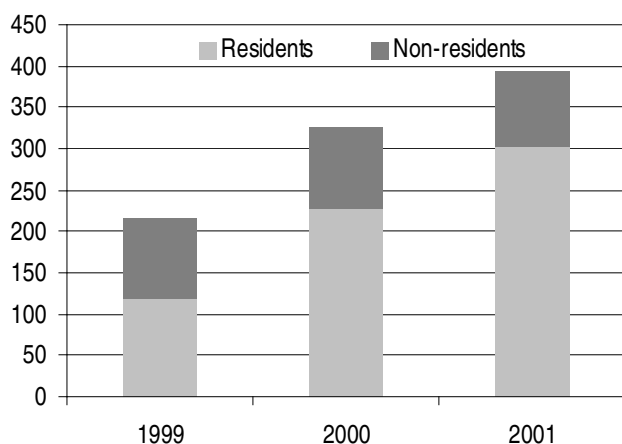
Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments grew significantly by 21.1% in 2001, continuing the upward trend of the previous years. Although non-resident nights declined by 6.7%, 2001's result is mainly due to a 33% rise in resident overnight stays. 2001's rise in domestic tourist nights spent, which represented 77% of hotels and similar establishments' total demand, continued the upward trend of the previous years. The decline in foreign tourist nights spent in 2001 interrupted the rise of the previous years.

In 2001, arrivals of visitors at the borders grew by 11.5%. A 14.5% drop was recorded in 2000.

The surplus of the travel item in the Balance of Payments grew significantly by 74% in 2001. This result is due to a 18.4% rise in travel receipts combined with a 3.2% drop in travel expenditure. 2001's rise of travel receipts continued the upward trend of the previous years while the decline of travel expenditure interrupted the rise of the past years.

Employment in hotels and restaurants declined significantly by 34.8% in 2001, interrupting the rising trend of the previous years. The HORECA sector employed 12 386 persons in 2001.

## Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

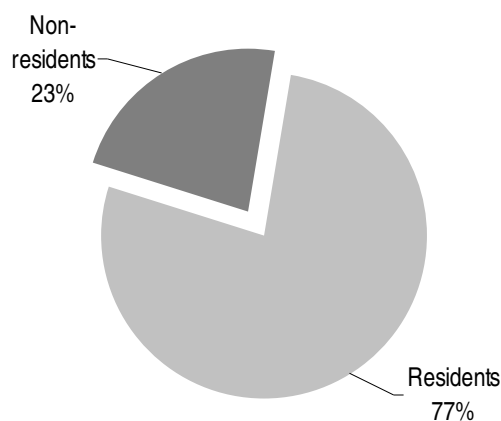
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Number of establishments            | 142   | 185   |
| Number of bed-places                | 5 919 | 7 677 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 29.0  | 41.0  |

### Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (000s)

|                               | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Total nights spent            | 215  | 326  | 394  |
| Nights spent by residents     | 119  | 228  | 303  |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 96   | 98   | 91   |
| of which: EU share (%)        | :    | :    | :    |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments - 2001



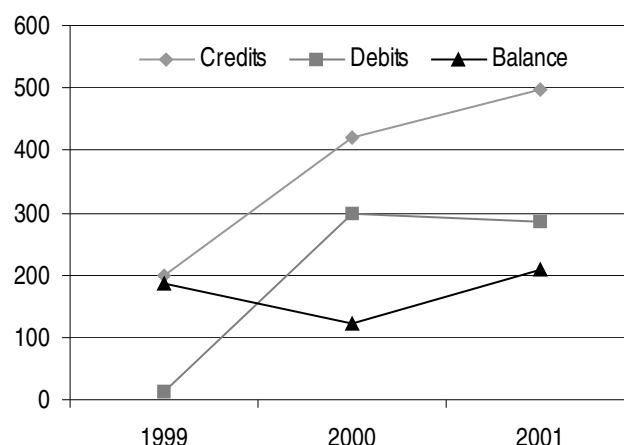
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|----------|------|------|------|
| Visitors | 371  | 317  | 354  |
| Tourists | 354  | :    | :    |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Credits | 198  | 420  | 497  |
| Debits  | 11   | 297  | 287  |
| Balance | 187  | 123  | 210  |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics – 2000

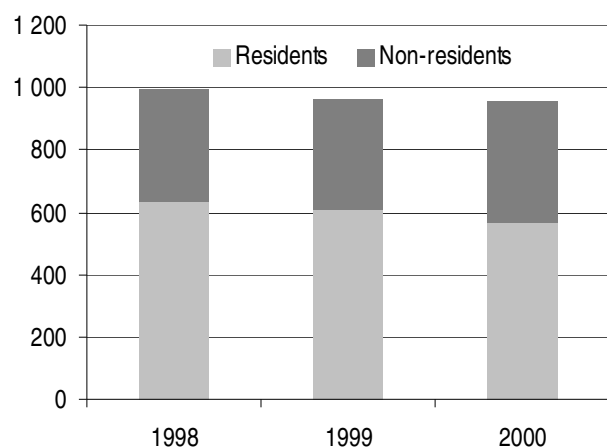
|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 2.8 million            |
| Surface area   | 26 110 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 107                    |
| Increase in GDP  | :                      |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = BAM                                     | :                      |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | :                      |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                      |

## Recent trends

In 2000, the number of hotels and similar establishments grew by a significant 37.2%, continuing the upward trend of the previous years. 2000 growth rate is however the highest rate recorded in the past three years. Figures on the number of bed-places follow a similar pattern, with a 13.1% rise recorded in 2000. As with the number of hotels, the rise in bed-places recorded in 2000 is the highest in the past three years.

Total nights spent in all collective accommodation establishments remained stable (-0.8%) in 2000. This result was due to a 7.9% drop in resident nights spent combined with an 11.6% rise in foreign tourists' overnight stays. The drop in resident nights spent in 2000 continued the declining trend of the previous year. Resident nights represented 59% of total nights spent in 2000. Taken separately, nights spent in hotels and similar establishments remained stable (+0.4%) in 2000 while the demand recorded in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments decreased by a significant 85.4%.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

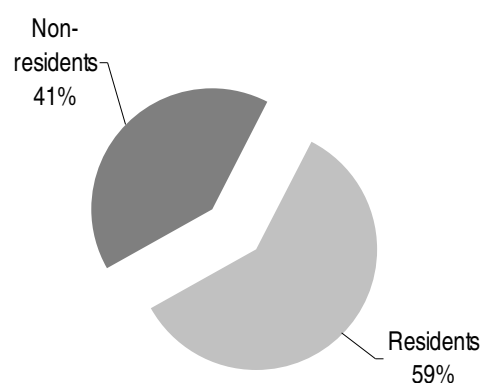
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 1999   | 2000   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 145    | 199    |
| Number of bed-places                | 12 598 | 14 252 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | :      | :      |

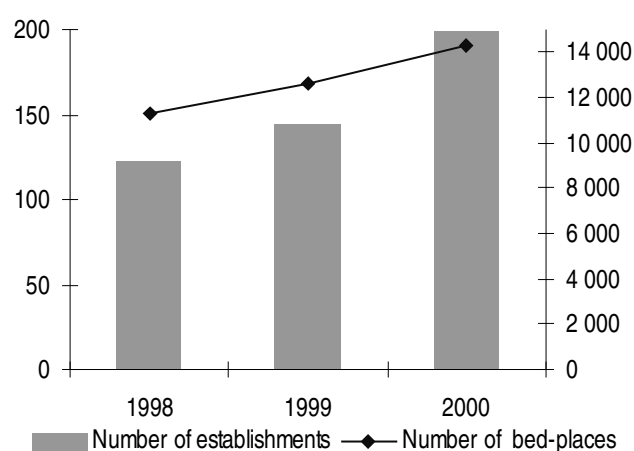
### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)

|                               | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Total nights spent            | 993  | 961  | 954  |
| Nights spent by residents     | 637  | 611  | 563  |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 356  | 350  | 391  |
| of which: EU share (%)        | :    | :    | :    |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2000



### Hotels and similar establishments



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| Population   | 7 929 500                |
| Surface area   | 110 909.7km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 73.8                     |
| Increase in GDP  | 5.8%                     |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = BGL                                     | 1.95069                  |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 7.4%                     |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 8.4%                     |

## Recent trends

In 2001, the number of hotels and similar establishments grew at the lower rate of 4.8% compared to 25.1% in 2000. The bed-places went down by 3.2%, breaking the upward trend of the previous years.

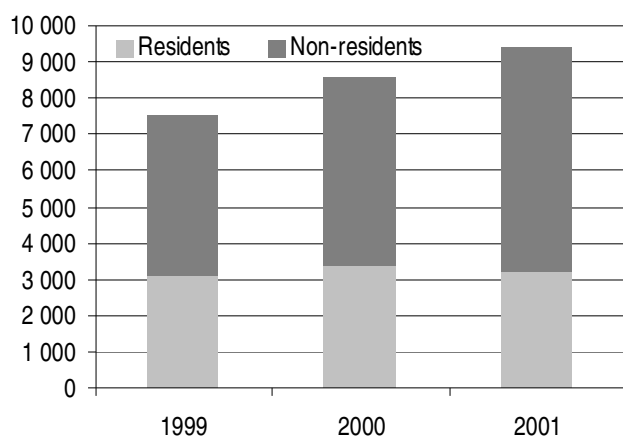
The total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments continued to grow in 2001 but at a lower rate: 9.7% against 33.9% in 2000. This result is mainly due to the rise in foreign tourist nights spent (+19.7%) since domestic tourists overnight stays decreased by 5.6%. The total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments rose by 10.3% while the nights spent in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments decreased by 1.8%. EU15 resident overnight stays rose by 15% and accounted for 68% of foreign tourist demand.

Arrivals of visitors at the borders grew by 3.7% in 2001, interrupting the negative trend of the previous years. Tourists represented 62.4% of visitors in 2001.

In 2001, the surplus of the travel item in the Balance of Payments grew by 17.4%. Although travel expenditure grew by 5.3%, travel receipts rose at a higher rate of 11.3%, explaining this result. 2001 figures for travel receipts as well as travel expenditure confirmed the upward trend of the previous years.

In 2000, employment in the hotels and restaurants sector amounted to 85 059 persons.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 648     | 679     |
| Number of bed-places                | 121 222 | 117 369 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 28.3    | 27.1    |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total nights spent            | 7 499 | 8 554 | 9 384 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 3 117 | 3 384 | 3 195 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 4 382 | 5 170 | 6 189 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 74.7  | 70.9  | 68.2  |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



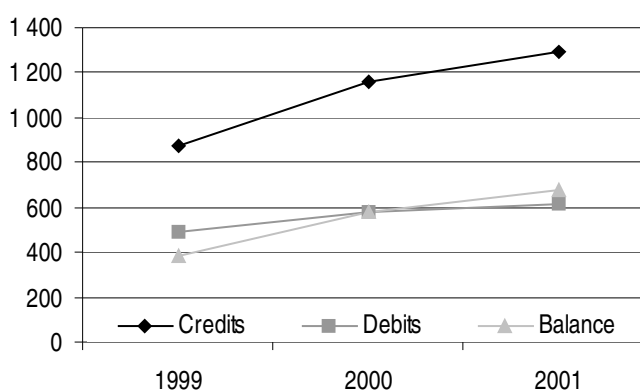
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors | 5 056 | 4 922 | 5 104 |
| Tourists | 2 491 | 2 785 | 3 186 |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000  | 2001  |
|---------|------|-------|-------|
| Credits | 874  | 1 163 | 1 295 |
| Debits  | 494  | 583   | 613   |
| Balance | 380  | 580   | 681   |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 4 381 000*             |
| Surface area   | 56 542 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 77.5                   |
| Increase in GDP  | 4.1%                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = HRK                                     | 7.47                   |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 4.8%                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 7.6%                   |

\* 2000 data

## Recent trends

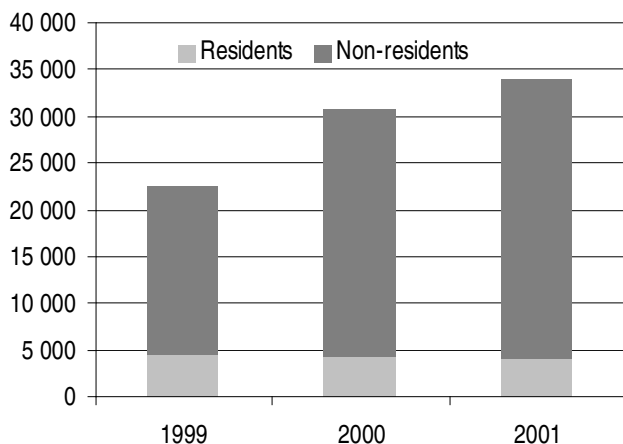
The number of hotels and similar establishments reveals a negative growth rate of 4.1%, breaking the trend of the previous years. Bed-places went down significantly by 17.2% in 2001.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation continued to grow in 2001 but at a lower rate: 10.4% against 37.3% in 2000. Since resident nights decreased by 1.6%, this result is mainly explained by the 12.3% rise in non-resident nights spent. Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments as well as the nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments grew respectively by 10.1% and 10.7% in 2001. 56.7% of foreign tourist demand is attributed to EU15 residents, whose number of overnight stays rose by 15.3%. In 2001, data on arrivals of visitors indicate a 7.8% rise, confirming the positive trend of 2000 and 1999.

The surplus of the travel item in the Balance of Payments continued to grow in 2001 but at a lower rate: 26% compared to 41% in 2000. 2001 result is attributable to a rise at the higher rate of 22.6% in travel receipts compared to a 9.4% rise in travel expenditure.

In 2001, employment in the hotels and restaurants sector remained stable (-0.1%) and amounted to 73 672 persons.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

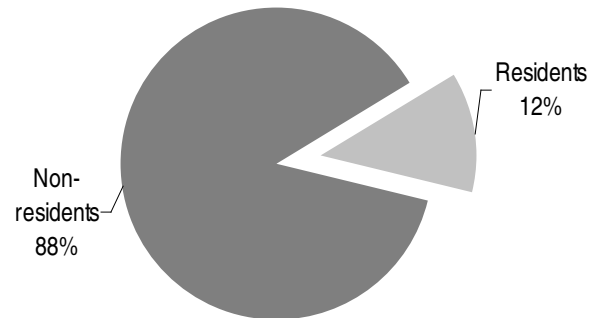
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 733     | 703     |
| Number of bed-places                | 199 474 | 165 071 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | :       | :       |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 22 470 | 30 858 | 34 058 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 4 568  | 4 224  | 4 158  |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 17 902 | 26 634 | 29 900 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 53.0   | 55.2   | 56.7   |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



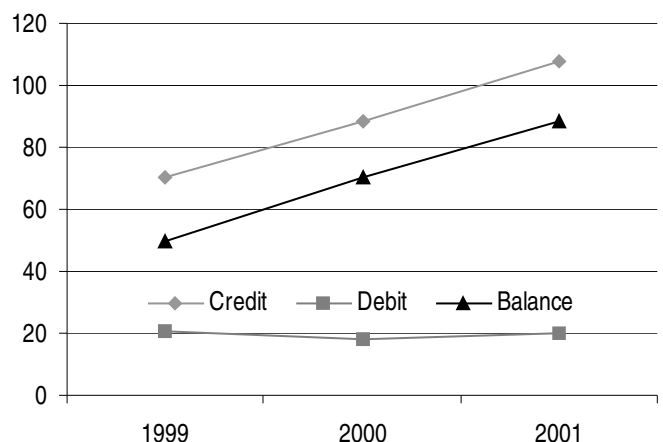
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Visitors | 28 211 | 35 961 | 38 754 |
| Tourists | :      | :      | :      |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000 | 2001  |
|---------|------|------|-------|
| Credits | 70.6 | 88.1 | 108.0 |
| Debits  | 20.9 | 18.0 | 19.7  |
| Balance | 49.7 | 70.1 | 88.3  |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 10 272 034             |
| Surface area   | 78 866 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 130                    |
| Increase in GDP  | 3.6%                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = CZK                                     | 34.083                 |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 4.7%                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 2.8%                   |

## Recent trends

The number of hotels and similar establishments went down by 3.1% in 2001. The bed-places decreased by 3.6%, interrupting the upward trend of the previous years.

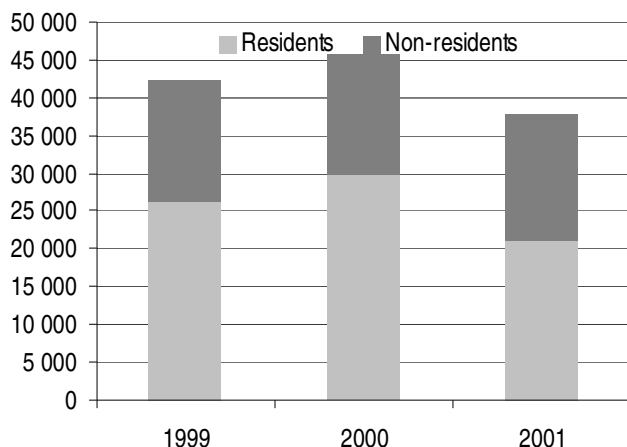
The total nights spent in collective accommodation decreased by a significant 17.4% in 2001. Since foreign tourists demand grew by 4.6%, this result is explained by a 29.1% drop in the resident nights spent. EU15 residents' overnight stays remained stable (+0.4%) in 2001 and represented 66.2% of non-resident demand. Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments as well as the demand recorded in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments decreased respectively by 11.9% and 24.1% in 2001.

Arrivals of visitors at the borders went down by 1.1% in 2001. This result came after a 3.4% rise recorded in 2000 with respect to 1999.

The surplus of the travel item in the Balance of Payments continued to grow in 2001, but at a moderate 3% compared to 19.3% in 2000. In 2001 travel receipts confirmed their upward trend with a 6.9% rise. Travel expenditure also grew but at the higher rate of 12%. Travel expenditure broke the downward trend of the previous years.

Employment in the hotels and restaurants sector amounted to 125 709 persons in 2000.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

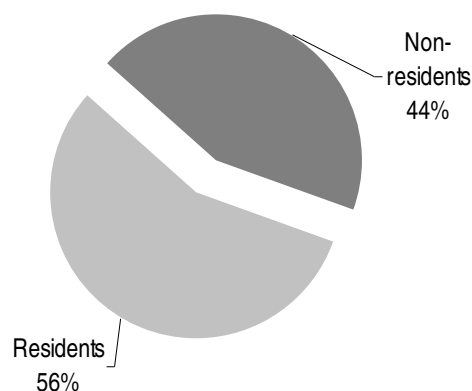
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 3 690   | 3 576   |
| Number of bed-places                | 211 631 | 203 972 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 46.0    | 45.1    |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 42 349 | 45 661 | 37 720 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 26 224 | 29 830 | 21 156 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 16 125 | 15 831 | 16 564 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 66.1   | 69.0   | 66.2   |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation – 2001



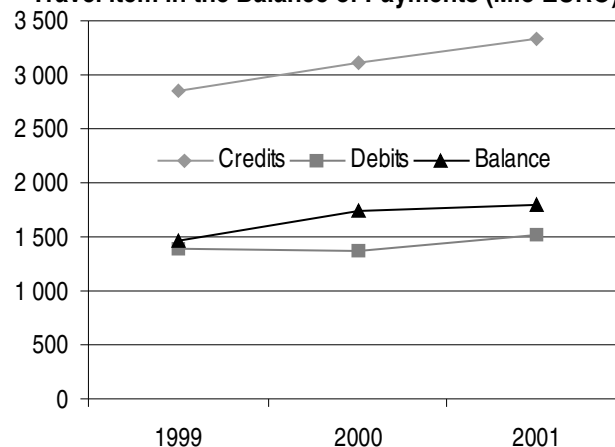
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Visitors | 100 832 | 104 247 | 103 070 |
| Tourists | :       | :       | :       |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Credits | 2 847 | 3 110 | 3 326 |
| Debits  | 1 383 | 1 362 | 1 526 |
| Balance | 1 464 | 1 747 | 1 800 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 1 434 068              |
| Surface area   | 45 227 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 30.2                   |
| Increase in GDP  | 5.4%                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = EEK                                     | 15.65                  |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 5.7%                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 7.1%                   |

## Recent trends

With three more establishments (+0.9%), the number of collective tourist accommodation establishments remained fairly stable in 2001. The bed-places grew by 6.7%, continuing the upward trend of the previous years.

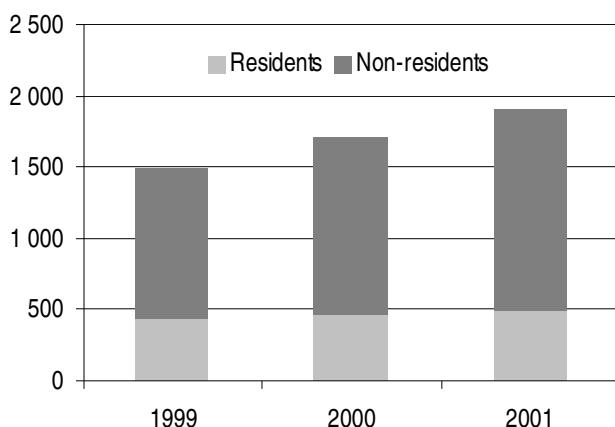
Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments kept growing in 2001 but at a lower rate: 11.7% against 15.4% in 2000. The rise in total nights is mainly due to the increasing demand of foreign tourists. Non-resident nights spent grew by 13.6% in 2001, continuing the positive trend of the previous years. Resident nights spent also rose but at a lower rate of 6.6%. EU15 resident overnight stays, which represented 81.9% of the foreign tourist demand, rose by 13% in 2001.

International visitor arrivals decreased by 2.4% in 2001. EU15 visitor arrivals declined by 5% and represented 66.2% of total inbound visitor flows. Arrivals of tourists continued to grow in 2001 (+10%) and represented nearly 41% of total inbound visitors.

In 2001, the surplus of the travel item in the Balance of payments rose at the higher rate of 8.3% compared to 3.6% in 2000. This result is explained by a 3.6% rise in travel receipts combined with a 3.3% drop in travel expenditure.

Employment in the hotels and restaurants sector amounted to 11 710 persons in 2000.

## Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

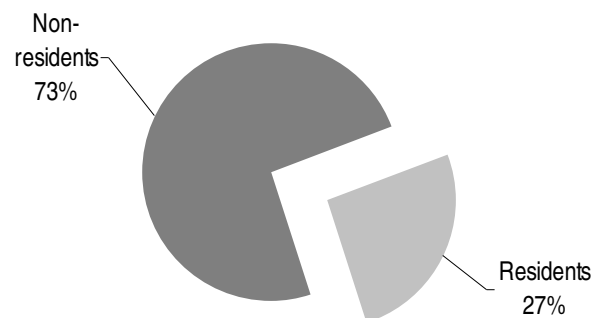
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 350    | 353    |
| Number of bed-places                | 16 292 | 17 385 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 35.0   | 34.0   |

### Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (000s)

|                               | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total nights spent            | 1 484 | 1 712 | 1 912 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 439   | 459   | 489   |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 1 045 | 1 253 | 1 423 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 81.6  | 82.4  | 81.9  |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments – 2001



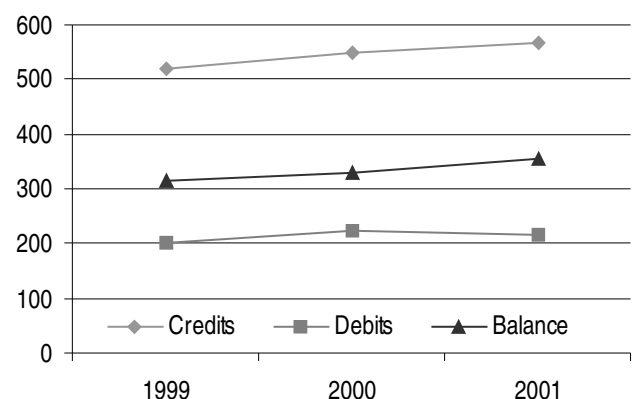
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors | 3 181 | 3 310 | 3 230 |
| Tourists | 950   | 1 200 | 1 320 |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Credits | 518  | 549  | 568  |
| Debits  | 202  | 221  | 214  |
| Balance | 316  | 327  | 354  |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2000

|  |                        |   |
|--|------------------------|---|
| Population   | :                      |   |
| Surface area   | 25 713 km <sup>2</sup> | : |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | :                      |   |
| Increase in GDP  | :                      |   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = MKD                                     | 60.6935                | : |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | :                      |   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 5.8%                   | : |

## Recent trends

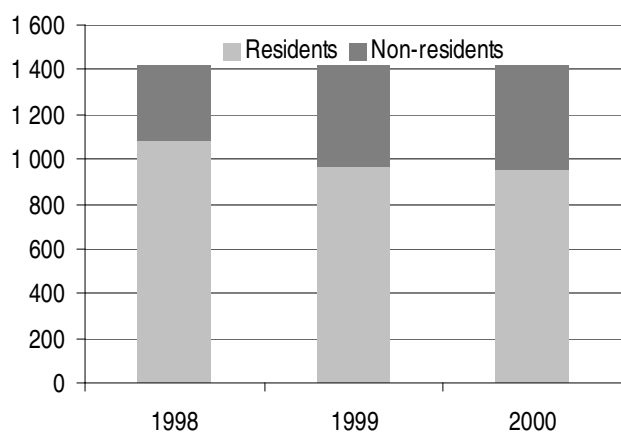
With a growth rate of 13.3%, a figure more than the triple of the rate of 1999, the number of hotels and similar establishments grew substantially in 2000. The bed-places went down by 2.9% interrupting the positive trend of the previous years and indicating a concentration of capacity.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation establishments remained stable over the past three years. Despite a rise of 2.5% in total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, 2000 result is attributable to a drop of 4.6% of the total nights spent in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments.

Resident nights declined by 1.6% while foreign tourist demand grew by 2.3%. EU15 resident overnight stays decreased by 23% and represented 27.3% of the foreign tourist demand.

The number of arrivals of tourists at the borders grew by 23.8% in 2000 continuing the positive trend of the previous years. Tourists represented 7.8% of total inbound visitor flows. In 2000, FYROM was a net earner of tourism services although the surplus decreased by half (-51.4%). This was due to a higher growth rate of +22.8% of travel expenditures compared to a rise of 8.6% of travel receipts. Hotels and restaurants sector employed 9 998 persons in 1999.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

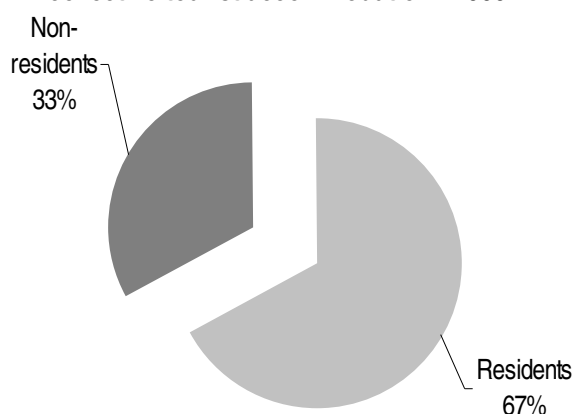
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 1999   | 2000   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 128    | 145    |
| Number of bed-places                | 16 418 | 15 950 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | :      | :      |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total nights spent            | 1 420 | 1 424 | 1 420 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 1 086 | 967   | 952   |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 334   | 457   | 468   |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 22.9  | 36.3  | 27.3  |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2000



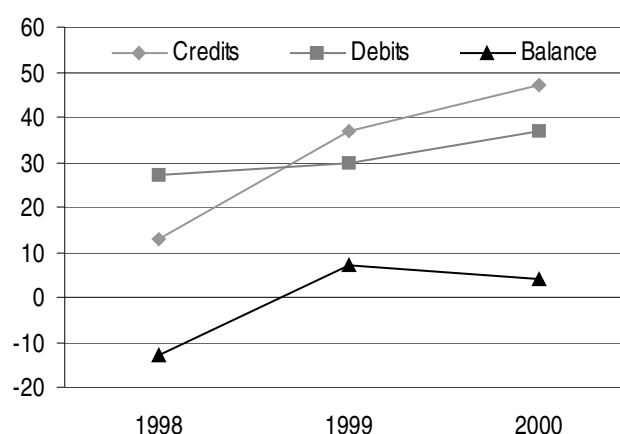
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors | 1 848 | 2 223 | 2 865 |
| Tourists | 157   | 181   | 224   |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Credits | 13   | 37   | 41   |
| Debits  | 27   | 30   | 37   |
| Balance | -13  | 7    | 4    |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)





## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 10 197 100             |
| Surface area   | 93 000 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 109.6                  |
| Increase in GDP  | 109.8%                 |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = HUF                                     | 256.685                |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 9.2%                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 113.7%                 |

## Recent trends

With a total number of 1 993, hotels and similar establishments show a 3.4% rise, confirming in 2001 the upward trend of the three previous years. The bed-places followed the same trend, as they rose by 3.2% in 2001.

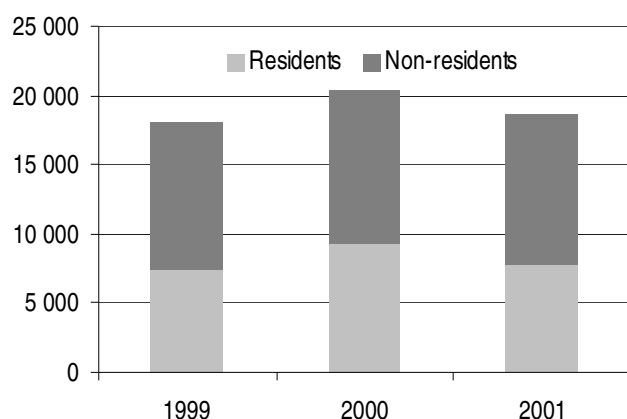
Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation went down by 8.7% in 2001, interrupting the positive trend of the previous years. Since the nights spent in hotels and similar establishments grew by 1.4%, 2001 result was mainly due to a significant 28.5% drop in the nights spent in the other kinds of collective accommodation establishments. Resident nights and non-resident overnight stays went down by 15.9% and 2.8% respectively. In 2001, 71.4% of the nights spent by non-residents in Hungarian collective accommodation establishments was attributed to EU15 residents, whose number of overnight stays decreased by 1.3%.

Data on arrivals at the border indicate a 1.5% drop in visitors. EU15 visitors continued to decline in 2001 (-6.8%) and represented 29.4% of the total inbound visitor flows.

In 2001 Hungary remained a net earner of tourism services. The surplus of the travel item in the Balance of Payments grew at a lower rate of 15.5% in 2001 compared to 22% in 2000. This result is due to the fact that travel expenditure rose at the higher rate of 22.8% compared to 17.8% for travel receipts.

In 2001, employment in the hotels and catering sector grew by 7.3% and concerned 143 000 persons.

### Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

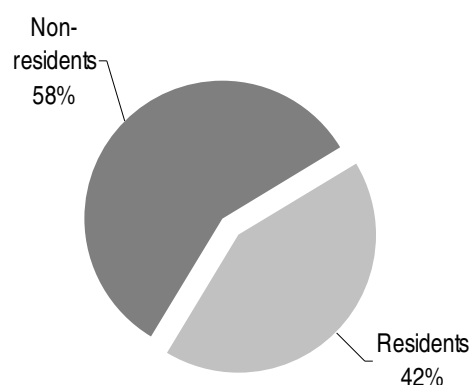
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 1 928   | 1 993   |
| Number of bed-places                | 143 573 | 148 205 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 31.2    | 30.3    |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 17 993 | 20 430 | 18 648 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 7 384  | 9 220  | 7 754  |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 10 609 | 11 210 | 10 894 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 67.1   | 70.3   | 71.4   |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 2001



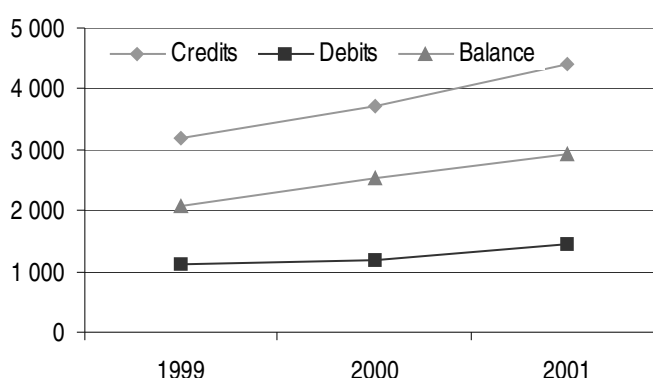
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Visitors | 28 803 | 31 141 | 30 679 |
| Tourists | :      | :      | :      |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Credits | 3 198 | 3 728 | 4 392 |
| Debits  | 1 118 | 1 191 | 1 462 |
| Balance | 2 080 | 2 537 | 2 930 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 2 364 254              |
| Surface area   | 64 589 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 36.3                   |
| Increase in GDP  | 10.7%                  |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = LVL                                     | 0.562687               |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 2.3%                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 3.1%                   |

## Recent trends

In 2001, the number of hotels and similar establishments grew at a higher rate than in 2000: 19.9% against 10.7%. The bed-places followed the same trend with a 10.5% rise in 2001.

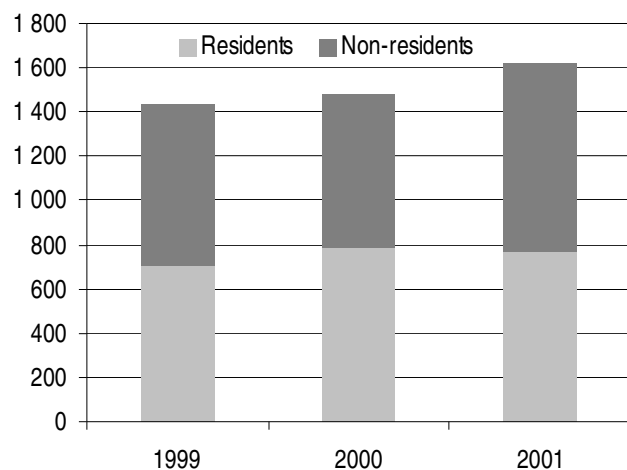
Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation rose by 8.9% in 2001, continuing the trend of the previous year. Since resident nights declined by 2.3%, this result is attributable to a 21.5% rise in non-resident nights. Overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments and the nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments grew by 8.4% and 14.1% respectively. EU15 resident overnight stays grew by a significant 22.4% and represented 44.6% of foreign tourist demand.

In 2001, arrivals of visitors at the borders grew by 9.5%. EU 15 resident visitors rose by 18.9%. 28.7% of the visitors were tourists in 2001.

The deficit in the travel item in the Balance of Payments was reduced by 8.1% in 2001. This result is due to the fact that the fall in travel expenditure was higher than the decline in travel receipts: 6.8% against 5.5%.

Employment in the hotels and restaurants sector remained stable (+0.5%) in 2001 and amounted to 22 200 persons.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

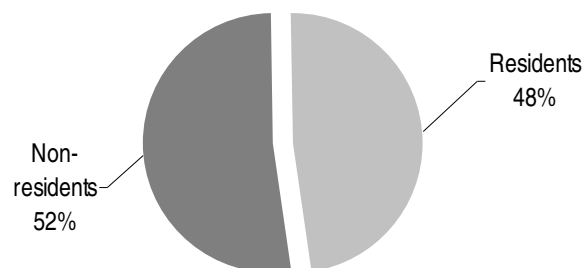
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 166    | 199    |
| Number of bed-places                | 11 890 | 13 139 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 32.0   | 32.0   |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total nights spent            | 1 434 | 1 484 | 1 616 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 710   | 787   | 769   |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 724   | 697   | 847   |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 42.7  | 44.3  | 44.6  |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation – 2001



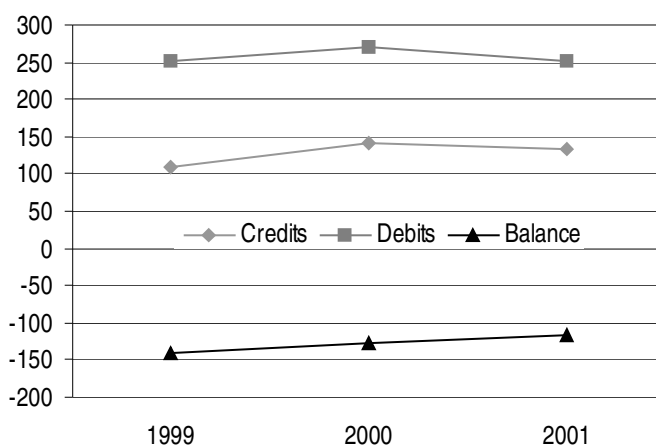
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors | 1 738 | 1 882 | 2 061 |
| Tourists | 544   | 509   | 590   |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Credits | 110  | 142  | 134  |
| Debits  | 251  | 270  | 251  |
| Balance | -141 | -128 | -117 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Population   | 3 481 292 |
| Surface area   | 65 300    |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 53.3      |
| Increase in GDP  | 5.9%      |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = LTL                                     | 3.52724   |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 1.7%      |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 2.2%      |

## Recent trends

The number of hotels and similar establishments continued to grow in 2001, but at a lower rate: 1.8% against 2.7% in 2000. The bed-place capacity declined by 3.6%, continuing the trend of the three previous years.

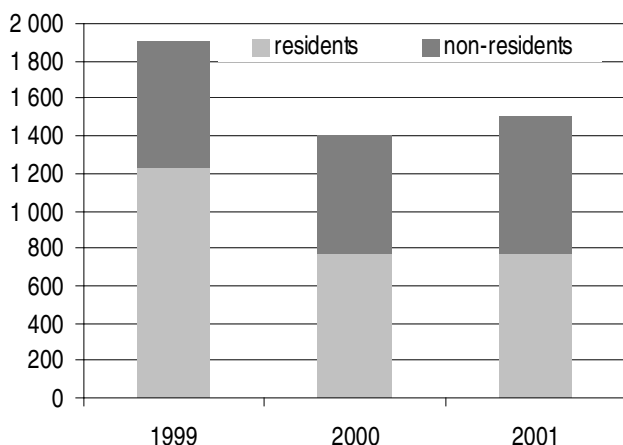
In 2001 the total nights spent in collective accommodation rose by 6.9%, breaking the downward trend of the previous years. Since resident nights remained fairly stable (-0.2%) this result is attributable to a 15.6% rise in non-resident nights. Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments as well as the nights spent in the other kinds of collective accommodation establishments grew respectively by 9.4% and 2.8% in 2001. Overnight stays by EU15 residents grew by 2.2% and represented 41% of foreign tourist demand.

Arrivals of visitors at the borders rose by 2.5% in 2001. Only 30.3% of the visitors were tourists. EU15 visitors grew by 12.9% in 2001.

The travel surplus in the Balance of Payments rose by 22.7% in 2001. This result is explained by a 1% rise in the travel receipts combined with a 10.9% drop in the travel expenditure.

Employment in the tourism sector remained stable (-0.4%) in 2001 and involved 27 900 persons.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 227    | 231    |
| Number of bed-places                | 11 489 | 11 071 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 22.8   | 25.1   |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total nights spent            | 1 901 | 1 406 | 1 503 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 1 233 | 770   | 769   |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 668   | 636   | 734   |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 43.9  | 46.4  | 41.0  |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



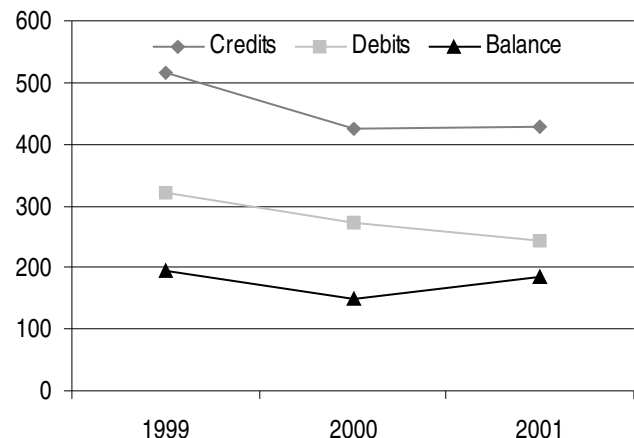
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors | 4 454 | 4 092 | 4 195 |
| Tourists | 1 422 | 1 083 | 1 271 |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Credits | 516  | 424  | 428  |
| Debits  | 320  | 274  | 244  |
| Balance | 196  | 150  | 184  |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Population   | 38 632 453              |
| Surface area   | 312 685 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 124                     |
| Increase in GDP  | :                       |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = PLN                                     | 4.04967                 |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 5.5%                    |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 5.9%                    |

## Recent trends

In 2001, the number of hotels and similar establishments declined by 4%, continuing the downward trend of the previous years. The number of bed-places followed the same trend with a decline rate of 1.7% recorded in 2001.

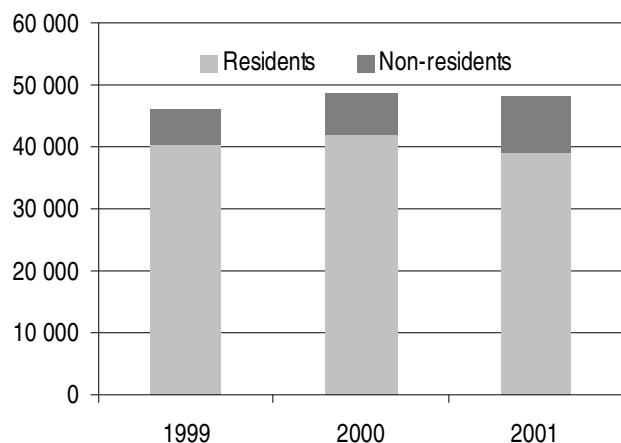
The total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments went down by 5.8% in 2001. Resident overnight stays accounted for nearly 85% of total nights spent. Resident nights declined by 7% in 2001 after rising by 3.6% in 2000. Hotels and similar establishments recorded 21.3% of resident overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation as a whole in 2001.

Non-resident nights spent rose at a lower rate: 1.4% in 2001 compared to 22.1% in 2000. 70.7% of the foreign tourist nights spent were recorded in hotels and similar establishments.

Overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments declined by 7.6% in 2001. This drop came after a significant 22.7% rise recorded in 2000. In 2001, nights spent in other kinds of collective accommodation establishments declined by 5.1% following a year of stability in 2000.

The tourism sector employed 225 699 persons in 2000.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

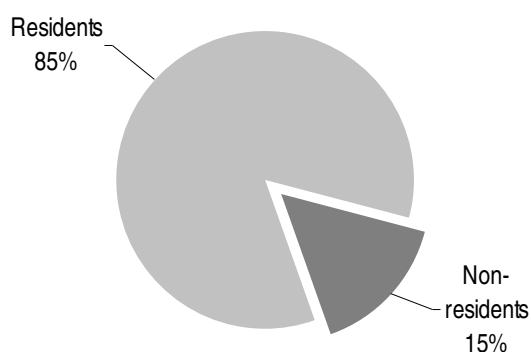
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 1 449   | 1 391   |
| Number of bed-places                | 120 280 | 118 213 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 35.1    | 32.7    |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 46 096 | 48 794 | 45 946 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 40 451 | 41 903 | 38 955 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 5 645  | 6 891  | 6 991  |
| of which: EU share (%)        | :      | :      | :      |

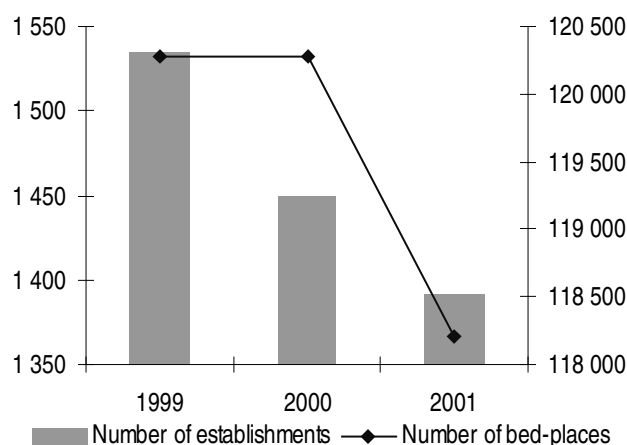
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999   | 2000 | 2001 |
|----------|--------|------|------|
| Visitors | 89 118 | :    | :    |
| Tourists | :      | :    | :    |

### Hotels and similar establishments



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Population   | 22 408 393              |
| Surface area   | 238 391 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 94.0                    |
| Increase in GDP  | 5.3%                    |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = ROL                                     | 26 026.9                |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | -0.1%                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | -4.0%                   |

## Recent trends

The number of hotels and similar establishments grew by 5.8% in 2001. The number of bed-places remained stable compared to the previous year.

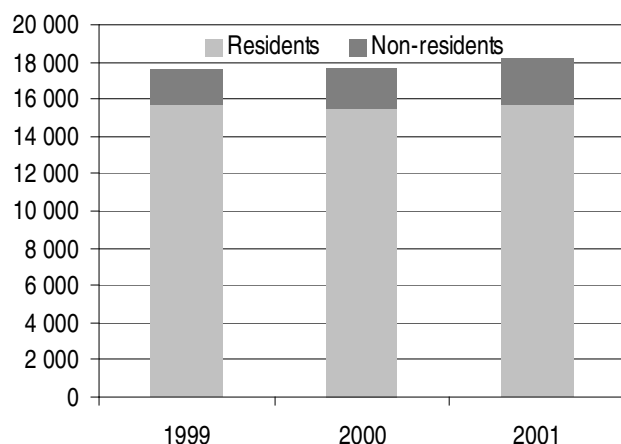
The total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments rose by 2.7%, interrupting the negative trend of the previous years. This result is explained by the rise in both the nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (+2.7%) and the overnight stays in the other kinds of collective accommodation (3%). Resident nights grew by 1.5% while foreign tourist demand significantly grew by 11.2%. EU 15 resident overnight stays grew by 14.5% and accounted for 57.7% of foreign tourist demand.

Arrivals of visitors at the borders decreased by 6.2% in 2001. EU15 resident visitors grew by 17.6% and represented 19.9% of the total inbound flows.

The deficit in the travel item in the Balance of Payment grew by 35.9% in 2001. This is because travel expenditure rose at a higher rate than travel receipts: 8.9% against 4%. In 2001, with lower growth rates compared to 2000, travel receipts as well as travel expenditures maintained the upward trend of the previous years.

The tourism sector employed 92 800 persons in 2000.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

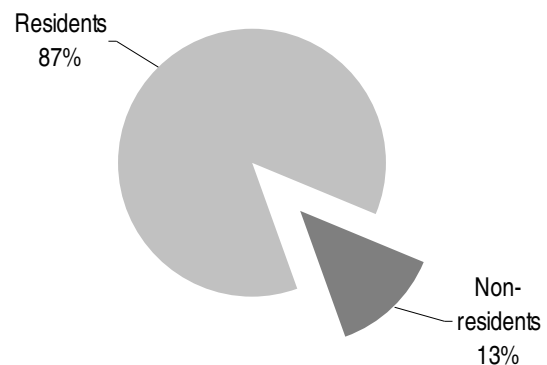
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 2 533   | 2 681   |
| Number of bed-places                | 199 333 | 199 320 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 38.4    | 38.4    |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 17 670 | 17 647 | 18 122 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 15 690 | 15 497 | 15 731 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 1 980  | 2 149  | 2 391  |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 54.7   | 56.0   | 57.7   |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



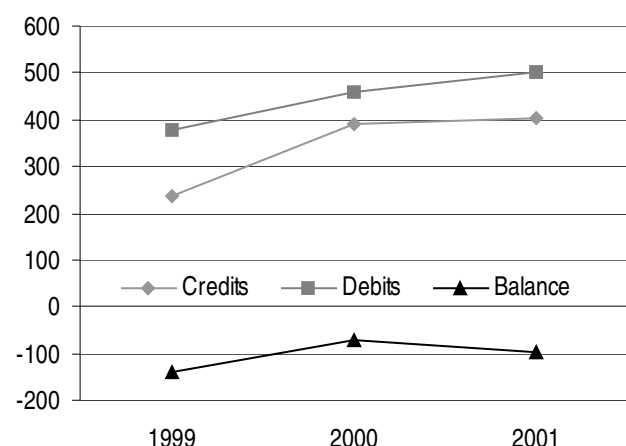
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors | 5 224 | 5 264 | 4 938 |
| Tourists | :     | :     | :     |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Credits | 236  | 389  | 404  |
| Debits  | 377  | 460  | 501  |
| Balance | -141 | -71  | -97  |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 5 380 000              |
| Surface area   | 49 035 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 109.7                  |
| Increase in GDP  | 8.7%                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = SKK                                     | 43.309                 |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 10.6%                  |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 10.4%                  |

## Recent trends

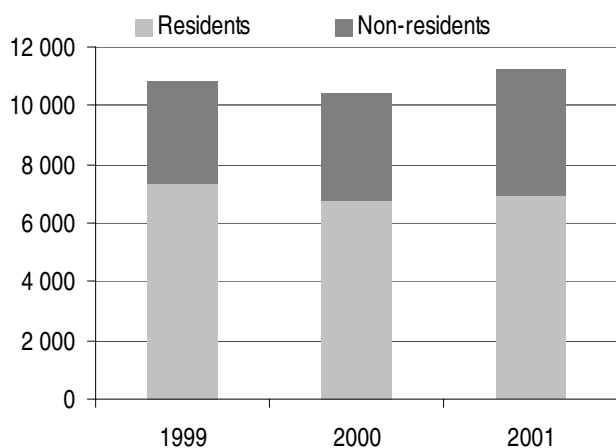
The number of hotels and similar establishments significantly grew by 31.3% in 2001, continuing the upward trend of the previous years. The bed-places followed the same pattern with a positive growth rate of 12.3% in 2001, in progress compared to +1.7% recorded in 2000.

In 2001, the total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments rose by 7.7% following a 3.7% drop in 2000. 2001 result is due to a rise in both resident nights (2.4%) and non-residents overnight stays (17.4%). Non-resident nights accounting for 38.6% of the total nights maintained in 2001 the upward trend of the previous years. Overnight stays by EU15 residents grew by 14.7% and represented 33.8% of foreign tourist demand in 2001. The nights spent in hotels and similar establishments as well as the nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments in 2001 grew by 8% and 7.3% respectively.

Figures on arrivals of visitors at the borders recorded a 3.5% drop in 2001, continuing the downward trend of the previous years.

The surplus in the travel item in the Balance of Payments more than doubled in 2001. 2001 result is due to a significant 52.3% rise in travel receipts combined with the stability (+0.0%) of travel expenditure.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

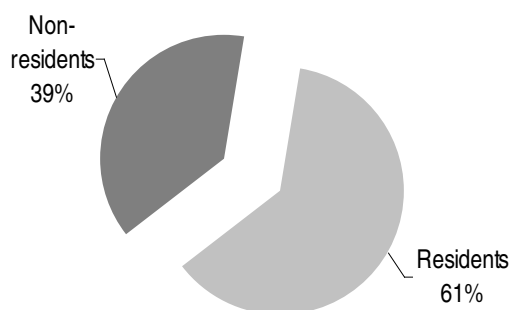
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 582    | 764    |
| Number of bed-places                | 51 040 | 57 332 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 31.7   | 37.2   |

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 10 863 | 10 464 | 11 268 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 7 379  | 6 760  | 6 921  |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 3 484  | 3 704  | 4 347  |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 33.8   | 34.6   | 33.8   |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



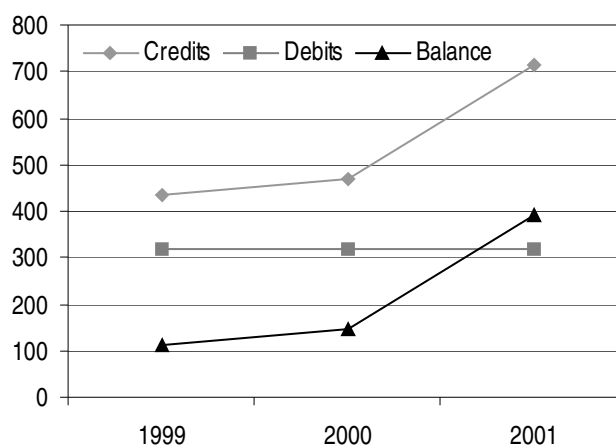
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Visitors | 30 757 | 28 769 | 27 761 |
| Tourists | :      | :      | :      |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Credits | 432  | 468  | 713  |
| Debits  | 319  | 320  | 320  |
| Balance | 114  | 149  | 393  |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 1 992 035              |
| Surface area   | 20 273 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 98.3                   |
| Increase in GDP  | 3.0 %                  |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = SIT                                     | 217.1851               |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 7.0 %                  |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 7.6 %                  |

## Recent trends

The number of hotels and similar establishments registered a significant 15% drop in 2001. The bed-places followed a similar pattern with a decline rate of 9.4% recorded in 2001.

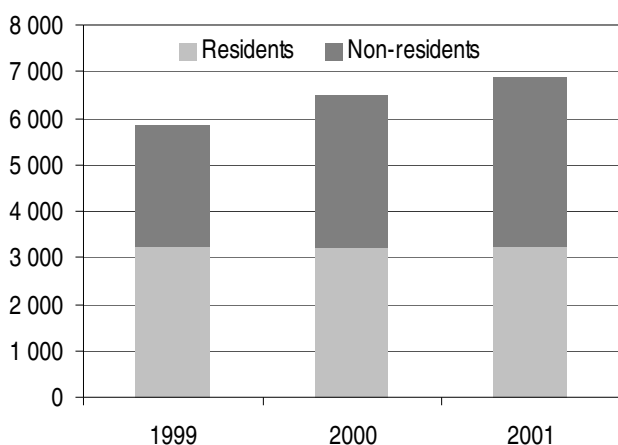
Total nights spent in collective accommodation grew at a lower rate: 5.9% in 2001 compared to 10.9% in 2000. Since resident nights remained stable (+0.2%), this result is attributable to a 11.5% rise in non-resident nights. EU15 resident nights grew by 12.7% and accounted for 72.4% of foreign tourist demand in 2001. The nights spent in hotels and similar establishments remained stable (-0.5%) while the overnight stays in other collective accommodation establishments grew by a significant 21.4% in 2001.

Arrival of visitors at the borders decreased by 2.7% in 2001 following a 6% rise recorded in 2000. Only 39.4% of the visitors were tourists in 2001.

The surplus of the travel item in the balance of payments grew at a lower rate: 12.1% in 2001 compared to 22.4% in 2000. Travel receipts as well as travel expenditure rose in 2001 by 7% and 2.7% respectively.

In 2001, employment in the hotels and restaurants sector in Slovenia remained stable (+0.5%) and amounted to 29 041 persons.

## Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000   | 2001*  |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 448    | 381    |
| Number of bed-places                | 30 576 | 27 695 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 39.4   | 46.4   |

\* as of August

### Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

|                               | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total nights spent            | 5 870 | 6 509 | 6 890 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 3 243 | 3 232 | 3 237 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 2 627 | 3 277 | 3 653 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 70.1  | 71.7  | 72.4  |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation - 2001



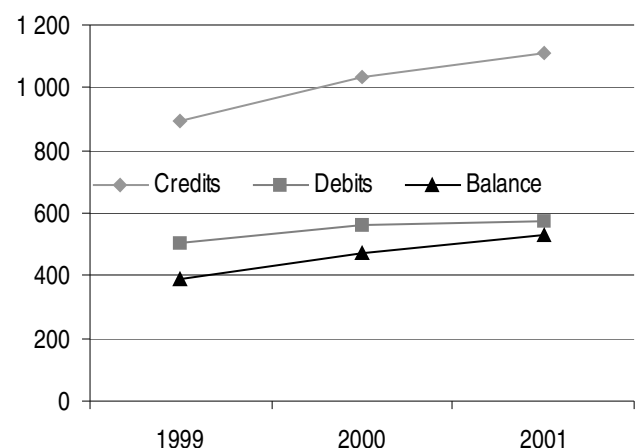
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors | 3 000 | 3 179 | 3 094 |
| Tourists | 884   | 1 090 | 1 219 |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000  | 2001  |
|---------|------|-------|-------|
| Credits | 891  | 1 035 | 1 108 |
| Debits  | 504  | 561   | 577   |
| Balance | 388  | 474   | 531   |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| Population   | 31 040 000               |
| Surface area   | 2 381 740km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 13.0                     |
| Increase in GDP  | 3.5%                     |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = DZD                                     | 69.16                    |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 4.2%                     |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                        |

## Recent trends

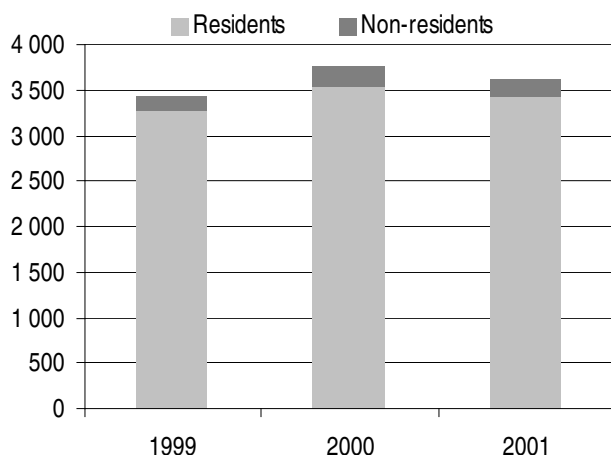
In 2001 the number of hotels and similar establishments remained stable, with 6 establishments more than in 2000. The corresponding capacity in terms of bed-places increased by 1.4%, with 1 080 additional bed-places.

According to provisional data, in 2001 the total number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments decreased by 3.4% compared to the previous year, amounting to 3.6 million. Nights spent by residents decreased by 3.5% and non-residents nights fell by 0.9%. EU citizens represented 50.5% of nights spent by non-residents in 2000.

The total number of international visitor arrivals increased by just over 4% in 2001 compared to 2000. The annual increase in arrivals of EU visitors was 11% in 2001 compared to 35% in 2000. Nationals residing abroad still make up the largest share of total arrivals (62.5%). The share of visitor arrivals of EU citizens represented 11.3% in 2001, compared to 10.6% in 2000, and 9.1% in 1999. France, Italy and Germany are the main EU generating markets.

Foreign trade receipts in tourism represented 11% of total services receipts in 2001, but only 0.5% of current account receipts. In 2001 international travel receipts increased by 7%, while expenditure rose by 22%; and so the deficit of the travel account increased by over a third. Employment in hotels and catering in the public sector totalled 15 671 jobs in 2001, increasing by 8.4% compared to 2001.

## Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (000's)



## Key figures on tourism

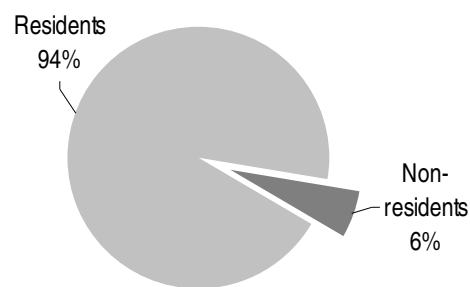
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 821    | 827    |
| Number of bed-places                | 76 042 | 77 122 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 40.1   | 41.2   |

### Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (000s)

|                               | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total nights spent            | 3 439 | 3 748 | 3 621 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 3 275 | 3 545 | 3 420 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 164   | 203   | 201   |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 54.0  | 50.5  | :     |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments - 2001



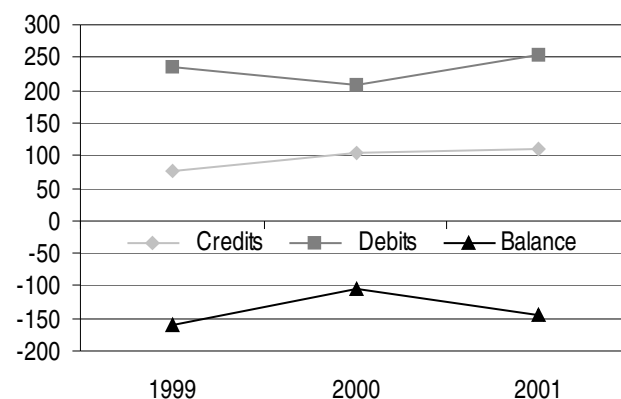
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|----------|------|------|------|
| Visitors | 749  | 866  | 901  |
| Tourists | :    | :    | :    |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Credits | 75   | 104  | 111  |
| Debits  | 235  | 209  | 255  |
| Balance | -160 | -105 | -144 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)





## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| Population   | 759 100              |
| Surface area   | 9 251km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 82.1                 |
| Increase in GDP  | 6.9%                 |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = CYP                                     | 0.58                 |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 2.0%                 |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 6.0%                 |

## Recent trends

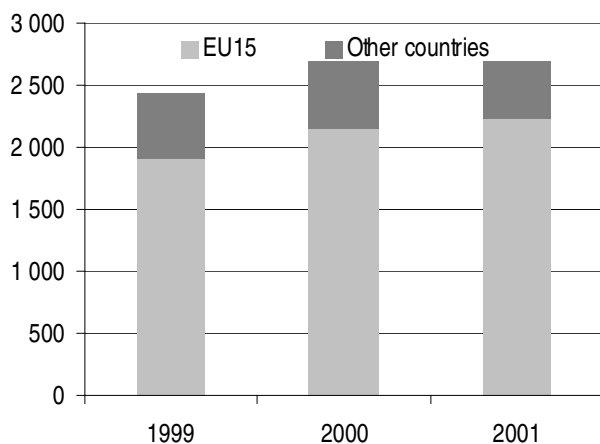
In 2001 the number of hotels and similar establishments amounted to 801, with a capacity of nearly 88 000 bed-places.

Total nights in hotels and similar establishments have been rising substantially over the past years, peaking at 18.8 million in 2001 compared to 17.4 million in 2000 (+8.1%). In 2001 nights spent by non-residents increased by 7.6% and residents by 21.7%.

In 2001 the number of arrivals of foreign tourists at the borders remained stable at 2.7 million (+0.4% compared to 2000). The number of tourists from the EU increased by 3.8% and accounted for 82% of all tourist arrivals. The UK represents the largest influx of foreign tourists, accounting for over 1.4 million arrivals (+ 9% compared to 2000).

Tourism represents an important sector of the economy. An indication of its contribution to employment is the 26 300 employees in the hotel and catering sector (+1.5% compared to 2000). Although Cyprus' overall foreign trade account is negative, it enjoys a surplus foreign trade balance for tourism. Provisional figures for 2001 indicate that travel receipts represented 41% of total foreign trade earnings and 60% of total international receipts in services. Travel receipts dropped slightly (-1%) compared to 2000, and expenditure remained stable.

### Arrivals of tourists at the borders (000's)



## Key figures on tourism

### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments*           | 583    | 801    |
| Number of bed-places                | 84 479 | 87 834 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 65     | 74     |

\*2000 data excludes tourist apartments.

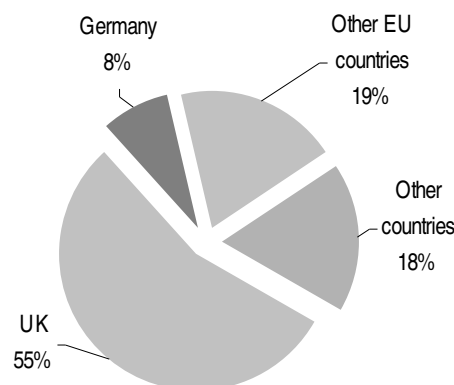
### Nights spent in Hotels and similar establishments (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 16 695 | 17 387 | 18 793 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 585    | 597    | 727    |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 16 110 | 16 790 | 18 066 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | :      | 83     | 83     |

### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors | 2 578 | :     | :     |
| Tourists | 2 434 | 2 686 | 2 697 |

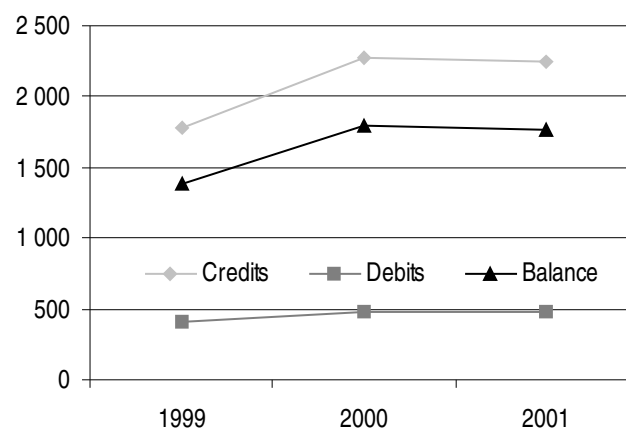
### % share of arrivals of tourists at the borders – 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Credits | 1 785 | 2 275 | 2 252 |
| Debits  | 404   | 485   | 486   |
| Balance | 1 381 | 1 790 | 1 766 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| Population   | 65 000 000               |
| Surface area   | 1 001 450km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 64.9                     |
| Increase in GDP  | 8.4%                     |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = EGP                                     | 3.56                     |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 2.3%                     |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                        |

## Recent trends

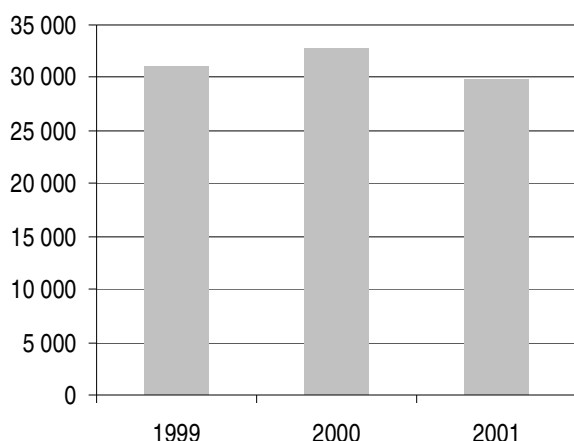
In 2001 there were 47 more hotels and similar establishments (+ 4.7%), amounting to 14 218 more bed-places (+6.3%), than in 2000.

Egypt experienced a downturn in international tourism after two exceptional years in 1999 and 2000. Provisional figures for 2001 indicate a drop of 9% in nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments, amounting to just under 30 million compared to nearly 33 million in 2000. Nights spent by EU residents decreased by 13% in 2001.

These negative results were also reflected in the number of arrivals of foreign visitors, with arrivals in 2001 falling by 15.6%. In 2000 arrivals had peaked at 5.5 million; the figure for 2001 was 4.6 million. Arrivals of EU citizens decreased by 16%. In 2001 the share of EU visitors accounted for 53% of total arrivals.

Tourism makes a substantial contribution to Egypt's economy. According to a recent study conducted by the Egyptian Centre for Economic Studies, it is estimated that direct employment in tourism generates 1 million jobs. In terms of foreign trade, travel receipts in 2001 accounted for 18% of total foreign trade earnings and 36% of total receipts in services. Travel receipts decreased by 10%, expenditure rose by 8.6%, resulting in a 16% drop for the travel item surplus.

## Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments<sup>1)</sup> ('000)



<sup>1)</sup> Ministry of tourism classified accommodation

## Key figures on tourism

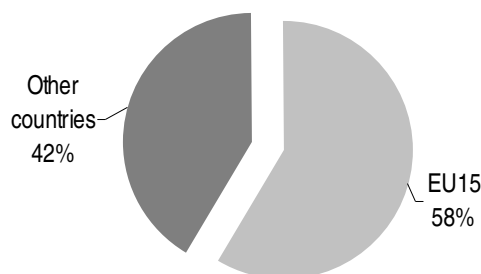
### Hotels and similar establishments<sup>1)</sup>

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 1 010   | 1 057   |
| Number of bed-places                | 227 222 | 241 440 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 73      | 61      |

### Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments<sup>1)</sup>

| in (000s)                     | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 34 661 | 36 838 | :      |
| Nights spent by residents     | 3 659  | 4 050  | :      |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 31 002 | 32 788 | 29 813 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 58.4   | 61.0   | 58.2   |

### Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments<sup>1)</sup> - 2001



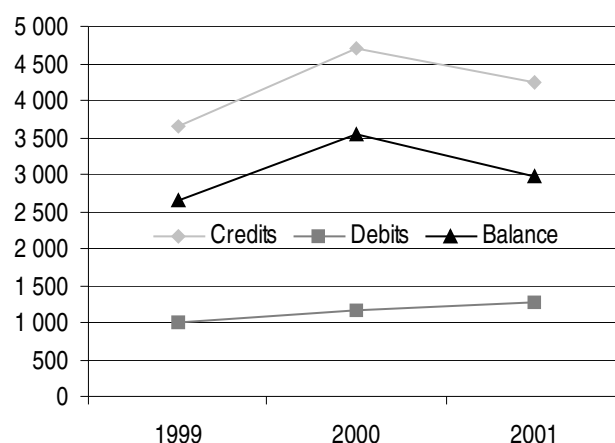
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|                  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors         | 6 995 | :     | :     |
| Foreign visitors | 4 797 | 5 506 | 4 648 |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Credits | 3 662 | 4 713 | 4 243 |
| Debits  | 1 011 | 1 164 | 1 263 |
| Balance | 2 651 | 3 549 | 2 979 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 6 439 000              |
| Surface area   | 22 145 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 290.8                  |
| Increase in GDP  | 1.4%                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = ILS                                     | 3.77                   |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 1.1%                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                      |

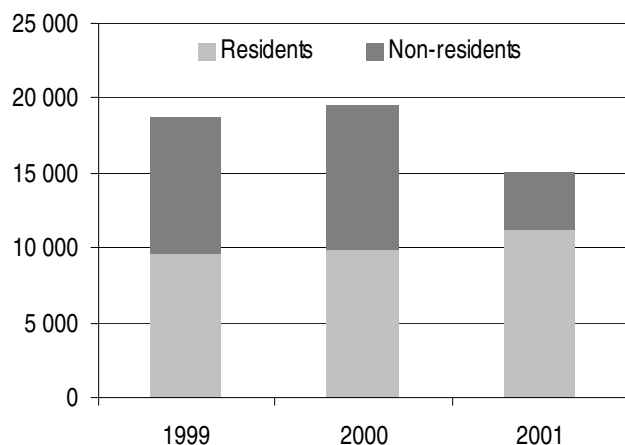
## Recent trends

In 2001 the number of tourist hotels remained stable, but the number of bed-places on offer rose by 6.8% (7 479 more than in 2000).

Total nights spent in tourist hotels in 2001 decreased substantially by 23%, amounting to 15.1 million compared to 19.5 million in 2000. This was due to the very sharp drop in non-residents nights, which fell from 9.7 million in 2000 (peak year) to 3.8 million in 2001. Nights spent by residents increased by 14% in 2001, amounting to 11.3 million compared to 9.9 million. In 2001 domestic demand represented just over 75% of total nights spent compared to 51% in 2000. The share of nights spent by citizens from European countries accounted for 51.3% in 2001 compared to 55.6% in 2000. The sharp drop in non-resident nights was confirmed by a 51% decrease in the total number of tourist arrivals at the borders. The share of arrivals from EU countries accounted for 41.2% of total tourist arrivals.

Tourism plays an important role in the economy. There were 80 800 employees in accommodation services and restaurants in 2001 (-7% compared to 2000). In 2001 the tourism foreign trade balance was hard hit by the fall in inbound tourism. Travel receipts fell by nearly 42%; expenditure abroad grew by 6.3%. In consequence, the travel account was in deficit. In 2001 international travel receipts represented 4% of foreign trade earnings (compared to 7% in 2000) and 19% (compared to 27% in 2000) of total services receipts.

Total nights spent in Tourist hotels<sup>1)</sup> ('000)



1) and not yet listed hotels

## Key figures on tourism

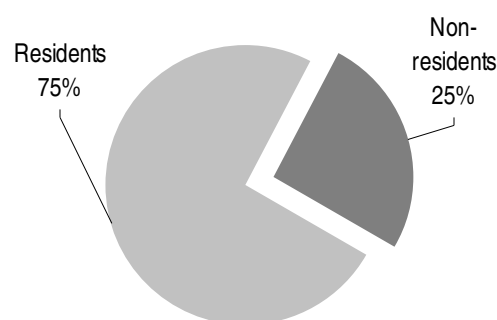
### Tourists hotels<sup>1)</sup>

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 340     | 339     |
| Number of bed-places                | 106 782 | 114 261 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 50.8    | 38.6    |

### Nights spent in Tourist hotels<sup>1)</sup> (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 18 682 | 19 547 | 15 113 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 9 635  | 9 870  | 11 288 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 9 047  | 9 676  | 3 826  |
| of which from Europe (%)      | 56.5   | 55.6   | 51.3   |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in Tourist hotels<sup>1)</sup> - 2001



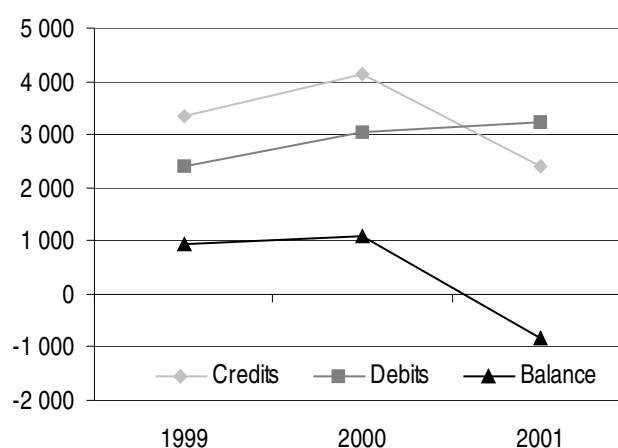
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors | 2 566 | 2 672 | :     |
| Tourists | 2 312 | 2 417 | 1 196 |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Credits | 3 336 | 4 142 | 2 418 |
| Debits  | 2 407 | 3 041 | 3 233 |
| Balance | 929   | 1 101 | -815  |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 5 039 000              |
| Surface area   | 89 342 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 56.4                   |
| Increase in GDP  | 3.9%                   |
| Exchange rate 1 ECU = JOD                                      | 0.6359                 |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 1.8%                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                      |

## Recent trends

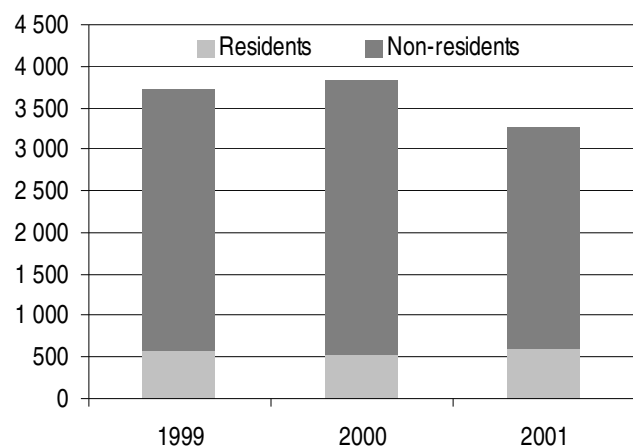
In 2001 there were 20 more hotels and similar establishments than in 2000 (+4.4%), amounting to 3 102 more bed-places (+9%).

Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments fell by 14%, amounting to 3.3 million compared to 3.8 million in 2000 (peak year). This was due to the drop in nights spent by non-residents (-18%). Domestic demand increased by 10%, but could not compensate for the fall in inbound tourism.

In 2001 the number of arrivals of international visitors increased by 16% compared to 2000, despite an 11% drop in visitors from European countries. Arrivals of European visitors accounted for 13% of the total. The total number of tourist arrivals has experienced year-to-year increases, amounting to 1.5 million in 2001, increasing by 4% compared to the previous year. This is mainly attributable to the 25% increase in tourists from the Middle East, who represented 65% of total tourist arrivals.

In 2001, travel receipts represented 10% of total foreign trade earnings and 17% of total receipts in services. In 2001 tourism foreign trade earnings remained stable compared to 2000, and expenditure rose by 12%, resulting in a 14% drop in the travel account surplus. Direct employment in the tourism industry accounted for 22 664 jobs in 2001, increasing by 6.5% compared to the previous year.

## Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

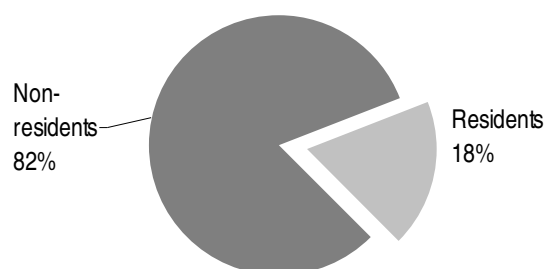
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 452    | 472    |
| Number of bed-places                | 34 283 | 37 385 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 33.4   | 25.8   |

### Nights spent in Hotels and similar establishments (000s)

|                               | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total nights spent            | 3 731 | 3 832 | 3 283 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 577   | 541   | 597   |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 3 154 | 3 291 | 2 686 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | :     | 36.5  | 24.8  |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments - 2001



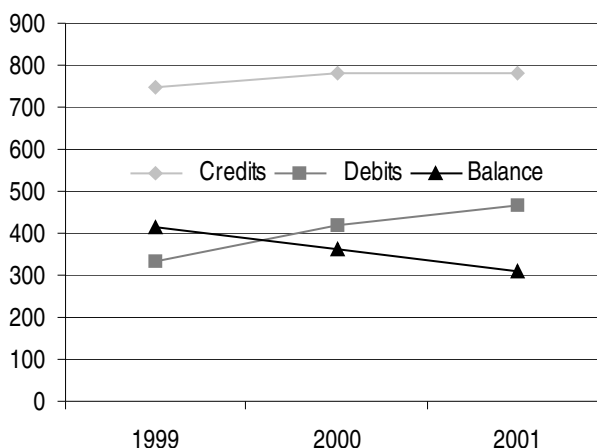
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors | 3 315 | 3 019 | 3 512 |
| Tourists | 1 358 | 1 427 | 1 478 |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Credits | 745  | 783  | 780  |
| Debits  | 333  | 419  | 468  |
| Balance | 412  | 364  | 312  |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Population   | 3 329 540              |
| Surface area   | 10 400 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 320.1                  |
| Increase in GDP  | 0.7%                   |
| Exchange rate 1 ECU = LBP                                      | 1 350.16               |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 0.7%                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                      |

## Recent trends

In 2001 there were 67 more hotels (+ 28.5%), amounting to 2 703 more bed-places (+12.5%) than in 2000.

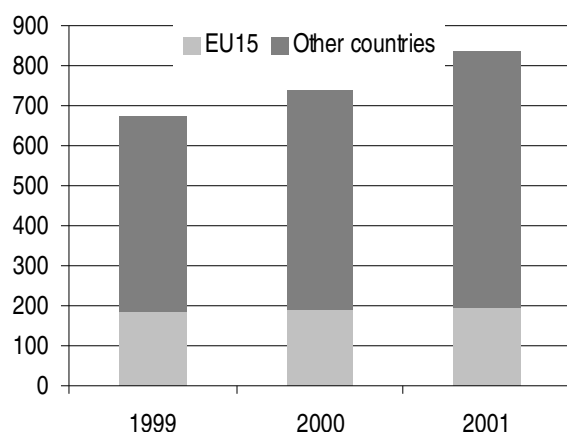
Nights spent by non-residents in hotels have been rising substantially over the past years. In 2000, the number of nights totalled 297 000, 26.1% more than in 1999. Tourists from Europe represent 36% of total nights spent by non-residents.

The figures for arrivals of visitors from abroad have seen year to year increases. In 2001 arrivals increased by 13% compared to 10% in 2000, amounting to 837 000 compared to 742 000. Inbound tourism from European countries increased by 3%, of which arrivals of EU citizens increased by 2%. Arrivals from all European countries accounted for 28% of the total in 2001, compared to 31% in 2000. EU countries accounted for 23% of total visitor arrivals in 2001. The main EU generating country is France, accounting for 8%. Visitors from the Middle East represented 16% of total arrivals from abroad. Arrivals of visitors from the Middle East increased by 43% in 2001.

Tourism is destined to play an important role in the Lebanese economy. In 2001, 37 708 employees worked in the hotel and catering trade, increasing in number by 5.6% compared to the previous year.

International tourism receipts have been rising over the past years, increasing by 24% in 2000 compared to 1999.

### Visitor arrivals at the borders ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

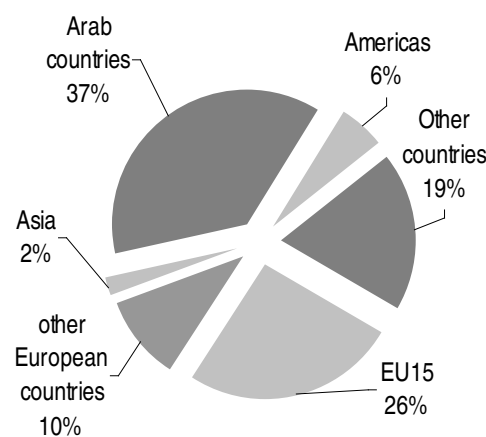
### Hotels

|                                     | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 235    | 302    |
| Number of bed-places                | 21 588 | 24 291 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 30.3   | :      |

### Nights spent in hotels (000s)

|                               | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Total nights spent            | :    | :    | :    |
| Nights spent by residents     | :    | :    | :    |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 236  | 297  | :    |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 24.2 | 25.6 | :    |

### Distribution of nights spent by non-residents in hotels - 2000



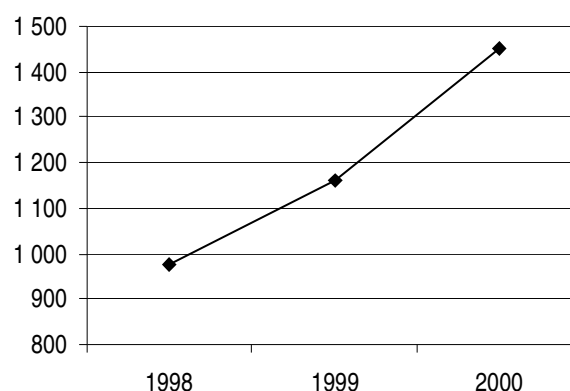
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|----------|------|------|------|
| Visitors | 673  | 742  | 837  |
| Tourists | :    | :    | :    |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999  | 2000  | 2001 |
|---------|-------|-------|------|
| Credits | 1 161 | 1 449 | :    |
| Debits  | :     | :     | :    |
| Balance | :     | :     | :    |

### Balance of Payments - Travel credits (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Population   | 391 415             |
| Surface area   | 316 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 1 238               |
| Increase in GDP  | 4.1%                |
| Exchange rate 1 ECU = mtl                                      | 0.40                |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 2.9%                |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                   |

## Recent trends

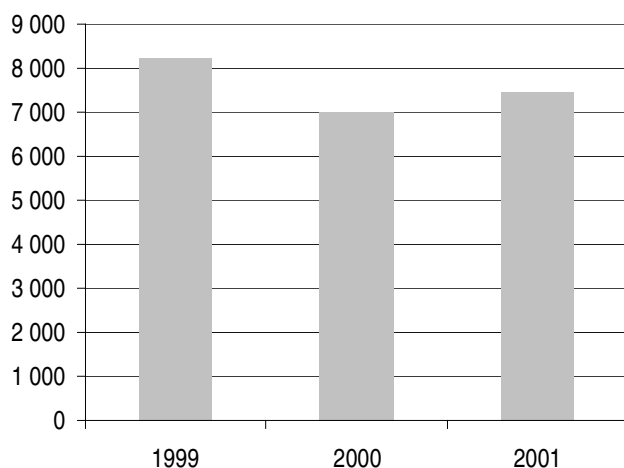
In 2001 there were 6 fewer hotels and similar establishments (-2.6%) than in 2000, but the number of bed-places remained the same (+0.3%).

The number of days spent by foreign tourists in hotels and similar establishments increased by 6.5%, amounting to just under 7.5 million compared to 7 million in 1999, but lower than in 1999 (8.2 million).

Total international tourist arrivals dropped slightly in 2001 (-2.9%), after a record year in 2000. Malta is a popular European holiday destination, with European tourists accounting for 92% of total arrivals from abroad in 2001. EU15 residents accounted for 83%. The UK and Germany are the main generating markets, accounting for 38% and 14% of total tourist arrivals respectively.

Tourism makes an essential contribution to the Maltese economy. International travel receipts accounted for 14% of total foreign trade earnings and 53% of total receipts in services in 2001. According to provisional 2001 figures, the international travel account experienced a dip in both receipts (-2.8%) and expenditure (-7.7%), resulting in a smaller surplus than the previous year. In terms of employment, the hotel and catering sector numbered 8 980 employees in 2001 (provisional figures).

### Nights<sup>1)</sup> spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments ('000)



<sup>1)</sup> = days spent (revised time series)

## Key figures on tourism

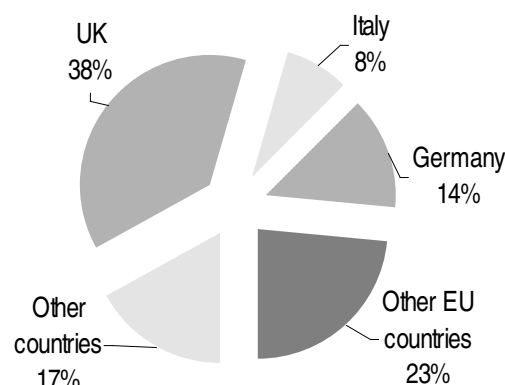
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                               | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments      | 229    | 223    |
| Number of bed-places          | 40 312 | 40 425 |
| Gross rate of utilisation (%) | 55.9   | 50.6   |

### Nights<sup>1)</sup> spent in Hotels and similar establishments ('000)

|                               | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total nights spent            | :     | :     | :     |
| Nights spent by residents     | :     | :     | :     |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 8 235 | 7 016 | 7 475 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 96.4  | 95.9  | :     |

### % share of arrivals of tourists at the borders - 2001



### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

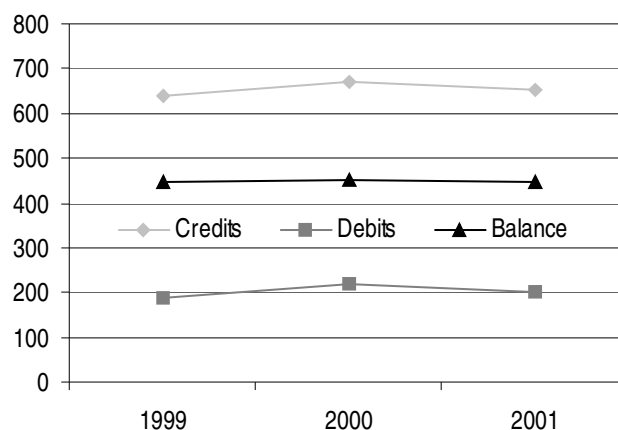
|          | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors | 1 229 | 1 240 | :     |
| Tourists | 1 214 | 1 216 | 1 180 |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000 | 2001* |
|---------|------|------|-------|
| Credits | 637  | 671  | 652   |
| Debits  | 188  | 220  | 203   |
| Balance | 449  | 451  | 449   |

\*provisional figures

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Population   | 29 170 000              |
| Surface area   | 710 850 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 41.0                    |
| Increase in GDP  | 8.1%                    |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = MAD                                     | 10.12                   |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 0.7%                    |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | 2.5%                    |

## Recent trends

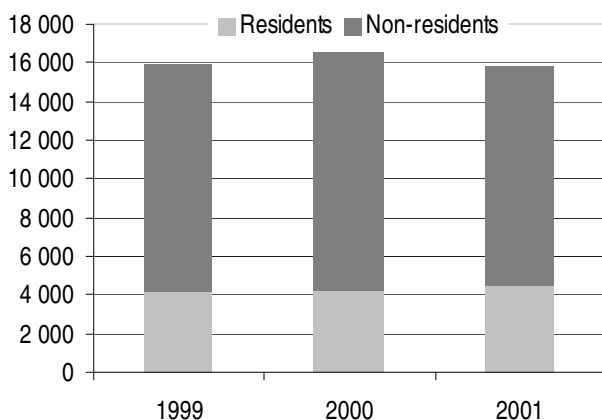
Tourist accommodation supply grew in 2001 with 30 more hotels and similar establishments on offer than in 2000, amounting to 2 311 more bed-places.

In 2001 the total number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments decreased by 4.3%, amounting to 15.8 million, falling below the figure for 1999. This drop was due to a 7.8% decrease in non-resident nights. Resident nights, on the other hand, grew by 5.9%. The main generating markets are France and Germany, which represented respectively 43% and 15% of total non-residents nights in 2001.

Figures for total tourist arrivals at the borders reached new heights in 2001, amounting to over 4.2 million and increasing by 2.7% compared to 2000. Arrivals of EU tourists accounted for 44% of total tourist arrivals in 2001, and decreased in number by 1.8% compared to 2000. Nationals residing abroad represent a large proportion of tourist arrivals to Morocco (44% in 2001).

Tourism makes an essential contribution to Morocco's economy. Direct and indirect employment in the tourism sector amounted to 628 000 jobs in 2000, increasing by 1.3% compared to 1999. In terms of foreign trade receipts, the travel account represents 17% of total foreign trade earnings and 64% of total receipts in services in 2001. International travel receipts reached new heights in 2001, increasing by 29% compared to 2000, while expenditure abroad fell (-15%). Morocco enjoys a substantial surplus travel account, which increased by 40% in 2001.

### Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

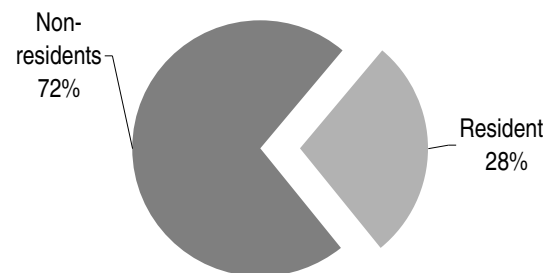
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 1 720   | 1 750   |
| Number of beds                      | 128 357 | 130 668 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 44.5    | :       |

### Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 15 979 | 16 524 | 15 816 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 4 088  | 4 211  | 4 458  |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 11 891 | 12 313 | 11 358 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 81.6   | 81.6   | :      |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments - 2001



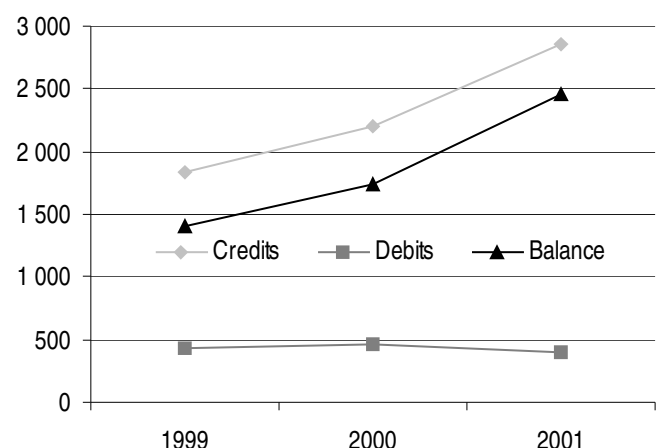
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors | 4 088 | 4 293 | :     |
| Tourists | 3 817 | 4 113 | 4 223 |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Credits | 1 830 | 2 209 | 2 849 |
| Debits  | 424   | 466   | 396   |
| Balance | 1 405 | 1 743 | 2 453 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Population*  | 3 150 000             |
| Surface area   | 6 022 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 523.1                 |
| Increase in GDP  | :                     |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = US\$                                    | 0.89563               |
| Increase of consumer price index*                              | 1.2%                  |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                     |

\*2000 data

## Recent trends

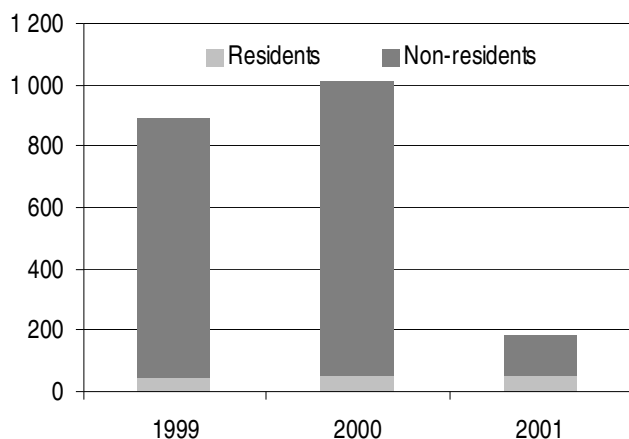
Since September 2000, tourism in Palestine has suffered a severe downturn. After year-to-year growth rates since 1997, the number of hotels and similar establishments fell by 21% in 2001 (22 establishments less) compared to 2000. The number of bed-places fell by 26% (2 433 less).

The total number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments during 2001 fell by 82% compared to 2000. Non-resident nights decreased by 86% and residents nights remained stable. In 2001, non-resident nights represented 71% of total nights compared to 95% in 2000. Nights spent by European tourists accounted for nearly 50% of total non-resident nights.

Tourism is considered to be an important sector for the economic development of Palestine. In 1999, in terms of foreign trade, international travel receipts accounted for a very large share of services receipts, representing 79.2%. In terms of current account receipts, travel receipts represented 14.5% in 1999. International travel receipts rose by 13.5% compared to 1998, and the travel surplus rose by 24.9%.

The hotel and catering sector employed 8 782 persons in 1999, increasing by 8.4% compared to 1998. Considering only the hotel sector, employment rose by 46% in 2000, compared to 1999. In 2000, employment in the hotel sector amounted to 2 399 persons, of which 87% were men.

## Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

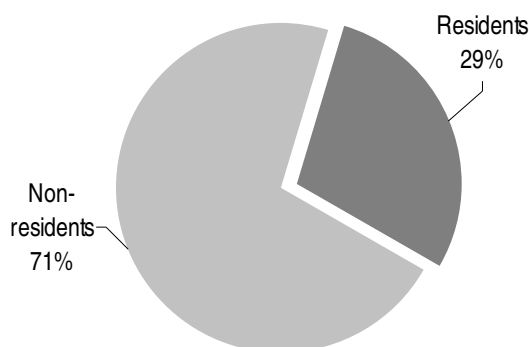
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Number of establishments            | 106   | 84    |
| Number of bed-places                | 9 400 | 6 967 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 29.6  | 7.3   |

### Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (000s)

|                               | 1999 | 2000  | 2001 |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Total nights spent            | 896  | 1 017 | 185  |
| Nights spent by residents     | 47   | 53    | 53   |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 848  | 964   | 132  |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 57.7 | 62.1  | 43.2 |

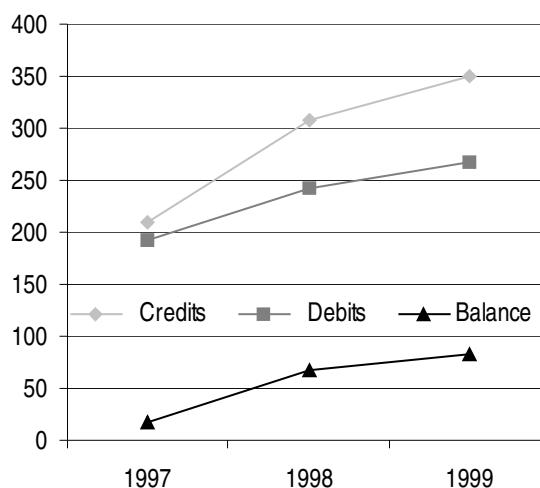
### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments - 2001



### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Credits | 350  | :    | :    |
| Debits  | 267  | :    | :    |
| Balance | 83   | :    | :    |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)





## Key statistics - 2001

|   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| Population  | 16 532 280              |
| Surface area                                      | 185 180 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> ) | 89.3                    |
| Increase in GDP*                                  | -1.8%                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO =* SYP                       | 44.07                   |
| Increase of consumer price index                  | 0.4%                    |

Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index :

\*2000 data

## Recent trends

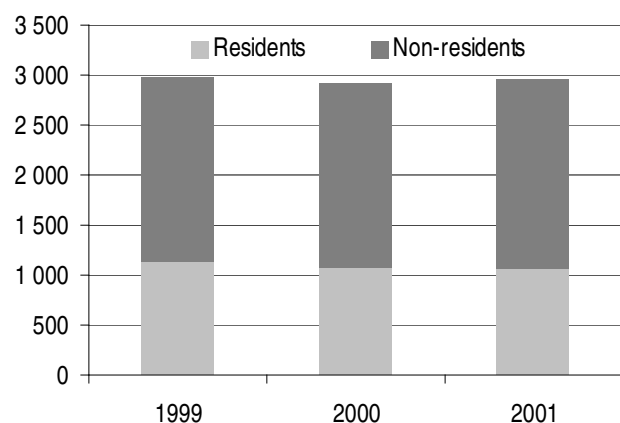
In 2001 the number of hotels and similar establishments grew by 1.5% (+7) compared to the previous year, and bed-places rose by 1% (+328).

In 2001, total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments rose by 1.3% compared to 2000, after a decrease of 2% in 2000. The 2001 figure therefore remained lower than that of 1999. In 2001, the 1.2% decrease in nights spent by residents was compensated for by a 2.8% increase in the number of non-resident nights. Non-residents accounted for nearly 1.9 million nights. Guests from Europe as a whole represented 26%, compared with nearly 37% in 2000.

Total arrivals of visitors at the borders increased by 12% in 2001 compared to 2000. The overriding majority of visitors came from Arab countries, accounting for 75% of total arrivals in 2000. EU visitors only represented 5%; and 4% in 2001. The number of tourists (overnight visitors) represented 26% of total visitor arrivals in 2001, compared to 30% in 2000. Tourist arrivals decreased by 3% in 2001.

International travel receipts increased by 21% in 2000 compared to 1999. Expenditure of Syrians travelling abroad also rose at a similar pace. In 2000 international travel receipts accounted for 14% of Syria's total current account foreign trade earnings and 64% of international services receipts. Employment in the hotel and catering sector amounted to 45 500 employees in 2000.

## Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

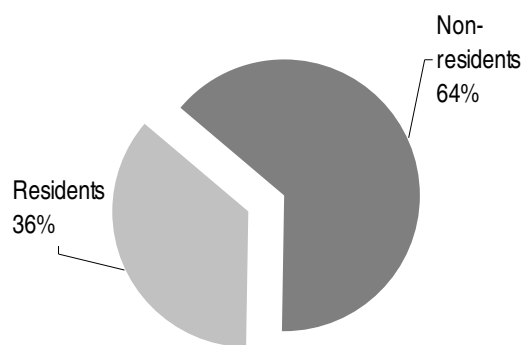
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of establishments            | 466    | 473    |
| Number of bed-places                | 34 209 | 34 537 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | :      | :      |

### Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (000s)

|                               | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total nights spent            | 2 978 | 2 918 | 2 956 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 1 133 | 1 081 | 1 068 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 1 845 | 1 837 | 1 888 |
| of which from Europe (%)      | 37.2  | 36.5  | 27.2  |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments - 2001



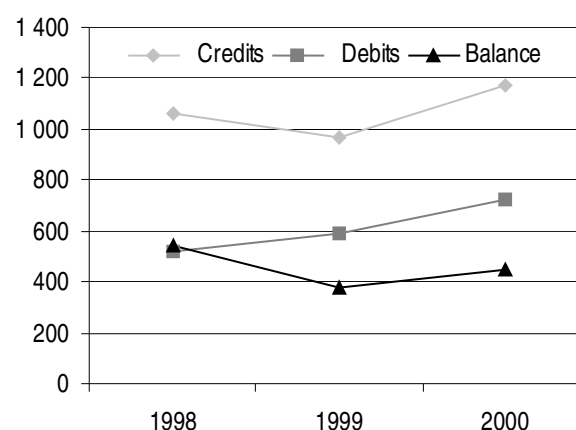
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors | 2 682 | 3 015 | 3 389 |
| Tourists | 916   | 909   | 879   |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999 | 2000  | 2001 |
|---------|------|-------|------|
| Credits | 967  | 1 174 | :    |
| Debits  | 592  | 726   | :    |
| Balance | 375  | 448   | :    |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Population   | 9 674 000               |
| Surface area   | 163 610 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 59.1                    |
| Increase in GDP  | 7.7%                    |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = TND                                     | 1.2631                  |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 1.9%                    |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                       |

## Recent trends

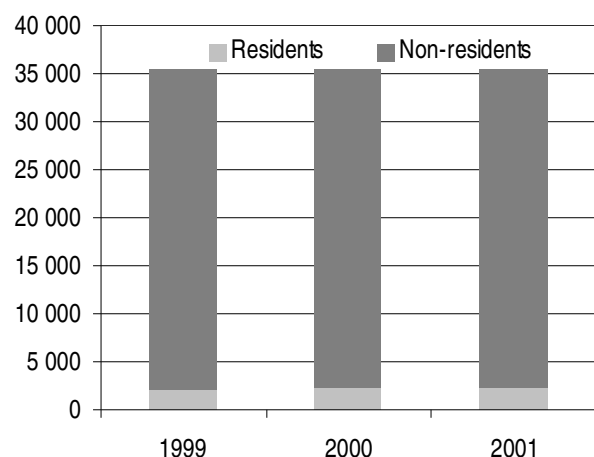
In 2001 there were 19 more hotels and similar establishments (+ 2.6%) amounting to 8 152 more bed-places (+4.1%) than in 2000.

In 2001 the total number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments dropped very slightly (-0.3%) when compared to the previous year, amounting to 35.3 million. Nights spent by non-residents represent 93% of total nights. In 2001 EU citizens amount to 27.8 million nights, representing 84% of non-resident nights.

Total arrivals at the borders of foreign visitors reached new heights in 2001, amounting to nearly 5.4 million, from nearly 5.1 million in 2000. In 2001 total arrivals increased by 6.5%. Arrivals of EU citizens dropped by 0.5%. The share of foreign visitor arrivals of EU citizens represented 60% in 2001, compared to 64% in 2000. The main EU generating markets are France (19%), Germany (17%) and Italy (7%).

Tourism is an important sector of the Tunisian economy. As international arrivals have been increasing, so have Tunisia's tourism foreign trade receipts. In 2001 travel receipts grew by 12% compared to 2000, expenditure rose by 23%, and the travel surplus by 10%. Whereas Tunisia's overall foreign trade balance is negative, it enjoys a surplus in its travel account. Travel receipts accounted for 18% of total foreign trade earnings and 61% of total receipts in services in 2000. Employment in the tourism industry accounted for 370 000 jobs in 2001.

## Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments ('000)



## Key figures on tourism

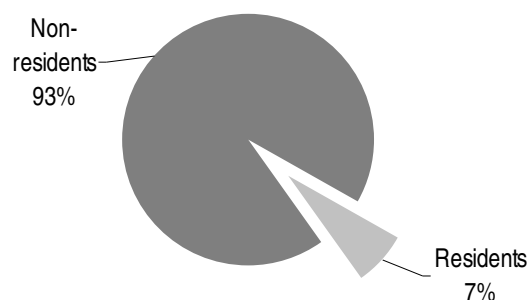
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 736     | 755     |
| Number of bed-places                | 197 453 | 205 605 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 55.8    | 55.2    |

### Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 35 320 | 35 424 | 35 334 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 2 169  | 2 255  | 2 328  |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 33 151 | 33 168 | 33 006 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 86.3   | 86.8   | 84.2   |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments – 2001



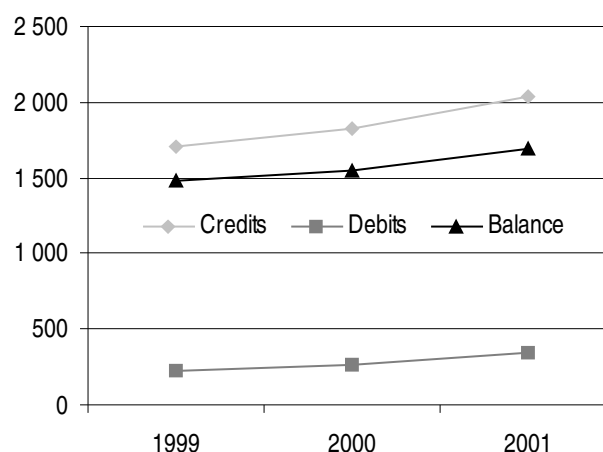
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|                  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Visitors         | 5 915 | :     | :     |
| Foreign visitors | 4 832 | 5 058 | 5 387 |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Credits | 1 709 | 1 826 | 2 043 |
| Debits  | 224   | 285   | 350   |
| Balance | 1 485 | 154   | 1 693 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Key statistics - 2001

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Population   | 67 612 210              |
| Surface area   | 769 604 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )              | 87.9                    |
| Increase in GDP  | 45.6%                   |
| Exchange rate 1 EURO = TRL                                     | 574816.0                |
| Increase of consumer price index                               | 54.4%                   |
| Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index | :                       |

## Recent trends

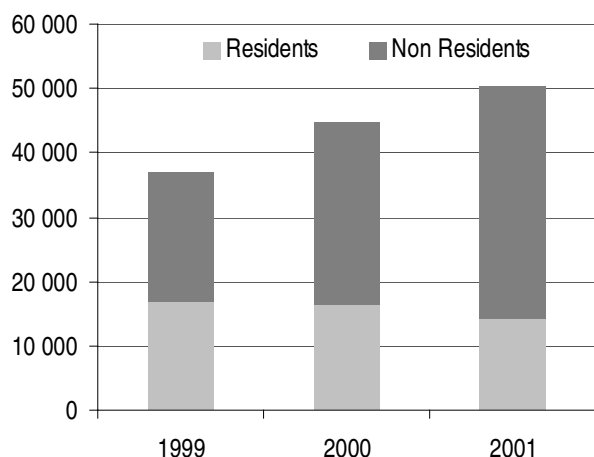
In 2001 there were 175 more hotels and similar establishments (+17%) than in 2000, and capacity grew by 14% (44 271 additional bed-places).

Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments in 2001 increased by 12.8%, amounting to 50.5 million compared to 44.7 million in 2001. This was due to the strong demand generated by non-residents, who represented 72% of total nights. In 2001, non-resident nights grew by 28%, amounting to 36.6 million, compared to 28.4 million in 2000. Resident nights, on the other hand, fell by 13.5%, amounting to 14.1 million compared 16.4 million in 2000.

International visitor arrivals attained new heights in 2001 with over 11.6 million, compared to 10.4 million in 2000. Arrivals of EU visitors represented 57% of total visitor arrivals. EU visitors amounted to 6.6 million in 2001, and 5.5 million in 2000. Tourists account for 93% of all visitor arrivals to Turkey. Tourist arrivals amounted to nearly 10.8 million in 2001; up by 12% compared to the previous year. EU tourists accounted for 6.1 million arrivals in 2001.

Tourism plays an important part in the Turkish economy. In terms of foreign trade earnings, travel receipts represent 14% of Turkey's current account receipts in 2001 and 53% of services receipts. Turkey enjoys a positive tourism foreign trade balance, which grew by 10% in 2001 due to a 9% increase in receipts.

## Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (000')



## Key figures on tourism

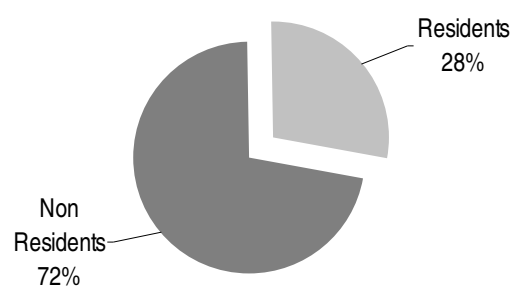
### Hotels and similar establishments

|                                     | 2000    | 2001    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of establishments            | 1 814   | 1 989   |
| Number of bed-places                | 322 334 | 366 605 |
| Average net rate of utilisation (%) | 36.8    | 45.6    |

### Nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (000s)

|                               | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total nights spent            | 36 631 | 44 200 | 50 008 |
| Nights spent by residents     | 16 497 | 16 144 | 13 972 |
| Nights spent by non-residents | 20 133 | 28 057 | 36 036 |
| of which: EU share (%)        | 77     | 90     | 90     |

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments - 2001



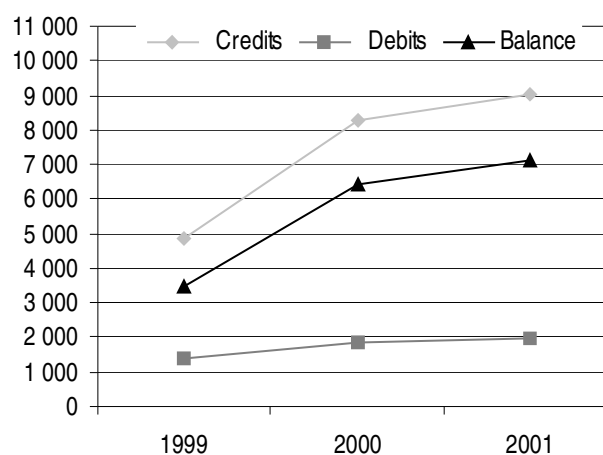
### Arrivals at the borders ('000)

|          | 1999  | 2000   | 2001   |
|----------|-------|--------|--------|
| Visitors | 7 487 | 10 428 | 11 620 |
| Tourists | 6 893 | 9 586  | 10 785 |

### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio EURO)

|         | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Credits | 4 882 | 8 283 | 9 033 |
| Debits  | 1 380 | 1 856 | 1 941 |
| Balance | 3 502 | 6 427 | 7 092 |

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio EURO)



## Technical Note

For the EU and EFTA countries, the data used in this publication come from Eurostat's information system "TOUR" in New Cronos (Theme 4).

The data collection on tourism at European level is based on Council Directive 95/57/EC, adopted 23 November 1995. The Directive provides a basic set of variables on tourism supply and demand, for which European Union member states are collecting data on a regular basis.

For the Central European and Mediterranean countries, the data used in this publication are principally based on information provided by the National Statistical Offices and/or National Tourism Authorities. Monetary figures are presented in Euro calculated according to the respective average annual exchange rates. In some cases the conversion into Euro has been made using the US\$ exchange rate. Due to differences in data collection methods, definitions and other methodological approaches used by these countries, the data are not harmonised and thus not comparable. The geographical grouping of "Europe" refers generally to that used by the World Tourism Organisation. For the Mediterranean countries, the data for the geographical grouping "EU" may be an estimate. For the Mediterranean countries, the annual increase in GDP is calculated in national currency.

The terminology specific to tourism used in this publication is fully in line with the definitions developed by Eurostat in the Community Methodology on Tourism Statistics.

Other Eurostat data sources used in the publication are Balance of Payments, Labour Force Surveys, Population, GDP (for European, Central European and EFTA countries: GDP at market prices, and for Mediterranean countries: GDP in volume), Euro Exchange Rate, Increase of Consumer Price Index (available in Eurostat's reference data base New Cronos). Population figures refer to 1 Jan 2001.

: = not available

Currency: Millions of EURO (from 1.1.1999) – Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998)

EU share of nights spent by non-residents: Share of non-resident tourists originating from other EU countries in relation to the world total.

### **Terms and definitions:**

TOURISM is the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.

Domestic tourism<sup>1</sup> comprises the activities of residents of a given area travelling only within that area, but outside their usual environment;

Inbound tourism comprises the activities of non-residents travelling in a given area that is outside their usual environment;

Outbound tourism comprises the activities of residents of a given area travelling to and staying in places outside that area (and outside their usual environment).

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<sup>1</sup> The term "**Domestic**" in the tourism context differs from its use in the System of National Accounts. In the national accounts context it refers to activities and expenditures of both residents and non-residents travelling within the given area, which in tourism terms is domestic and inbound tourism.

VISITORS: persons travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than twelve consecutive months and whose main purpose of travel is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

TOURISTS: overnight visitors

INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS: international visitors who stay at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the country visited.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION is any facility that regularly or occasionally provides overnight accommodation for visitors.

COLLECTIVE TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS: Establishments which provide overnight lodging for the traveller in a room or some other unit. The number of places it provides must be greater than a specified minimum amount for groups of persons exceeding a single family unit and all the places in the establishments must come under a common commercial-type management, even if it is non-profit making.

HOTELS AND SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS are collective accommodation establishments typified as being arranged in rooms, in numbers exceeding a specified minimum, and as providing certain services including room services and daily bed-making and cleaning of the sanitary facilities.

*HOTELS*: comprise hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs and similar establishments providing hotel services including more than daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

*SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS*: comprise rooming and boarding houses, tourist residence and similar accommodation arranged in rooms and providing limited hotel services including daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities. This group also includes guesthouses, Bed & Breakfast and farmhouse accommodation.

OTHER COLLECTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS: are any establishment, intended for tourists, which may be non-profit making, coming under a common management, providing minimum common services (not including daily bed-making) and not necessarily being arranged in rooms but perhaps in dwelling-type units, campsites or collective dormitories. These can be subdivided as follows:

*HOLIDAY DWELLINGS*: include collective facilities under common management, such as clusters of houses or bungalows arranged as dwelling-type accommodation and providing limited hotel services (not including daily bed-making and cleaning).

*TOURIST CAMPSITES*: consists of collective facilities in enclosed areas for tents, caravans, trailers and mobile homes. All come under common management and provide some tourist services (shop, information, and recreational activities).

*OTHER COLLECTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS N.E.C.*: comprise youth hostels, tourist dormitories, group accommodation, holiday homes for the elderly, holiday accommodation for employees and workers' hotels, halls of residence for students and school dormitories, and other similar facilities that come under common management, have a social interest and are often subsidised.

ESTABLISHMENTS: the local unit is an enterprise or part thereof situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise.

BED-PLACES: The number of bed-places in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bed-place applies to a single bed, double bed being counted as two bed-places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed-place is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person. One camping pitch should equal four bed-places if the actual number of bed-places is not known.

NIGHTS SPENT BY RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS: a night spent (or overnight stay) is each night that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered (his/her physical presence there being unnecessary) in a collective accommodation establishment or in private tourism accommodation.

NET USE OF BEDPLACES: the net occupancy rate of bed-places in one month is obtained by dividing total overnight stays by the product of the bed-places on offer and the number of days when the bed-places are actually available for use (net of seasonal closures and other temporary closures for decoration, by police order, etc.) for the same group of establishments, multiplying the quotient by 100 to express the result as a percentage.

Balance of Payments data are in line with the definitions in the Balance of Payments Manual by the International Monetary Fund. The "**Balance of Payments**" is defined as the record of a country's international transactions with the rest of the world (or, in other words, transactions of its residents with non-residents). Data in this publication mainly focus on transactions concerning "Travel". "**Travel**" covers goods and services acquired from an economy by non-resident travellers during their stay on the territory of that economy and for their own use.