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Tourism statistics

2008 edition

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Preface

This Pocketbook is the third in a series of Eurostat pocketbooks containing statistics on tourism. It provides key facts and figures on tourism in Europe. To further enrich the relevance of the Pocketbook for its users, additional tables and graphs have been selected for this edition.

The data have been directly taken or derived from Eurostat databases. They are collected according to Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism (the "Tourism Directive") or other official data collections such as Structural Business Statistics, the Labour Force Survey, National Accounts, etc. The data cover the period from 2000 to 2006 and include information on all EU Member States, Candidate countries and EFTA countries.

The data are presented from two main viewpoints. The first part contains the general information needed to evaluate the importance of the tourism sector in relation to the economy as a whole. The second part contains data that are specific to tourism and presents detailed information by country. It covers the tourism market, including both domestic and outbound tourism and provides country profiles for 34 countries, which include data on recent trends and figures on supply and demand in tourism.

Methodological notes, a list of data sources and other useful information for understanding tourism statistics are supplied in an annex.

Michael Skaliotis

Head of Unit
Eurostat F6 "Information Society and Tourism Statistics"

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1) In tables and figures the code "MK" is used. This is a provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

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Production

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Data extraction

Date of data extraction: 29 February 2008.



Chapter 1 - General Data - Demographic and Economic Indicators

1.1 Population, surface and population density, 2000 and 2006

| 2000 ¹ | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|---|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| Population in 1 000 | 482 213 | 452 114 | 10 239 | 8 191 | 10 278 | 5 330 | 82 163 | 1 372 | 3 778 | 10 904 | 40 050 | 60 538 | 56 924 | 690 | 2 382 | 3 512 | 434 | 10 222 |
| Surface km ² | 4 304 295 | 3 963 370 | 30 328 | 110 971 | 77 272 | 43 096 | 357 020 | 43 431 | 68 394 | 130 714 | 505 997 | 632 834 | 295 111 | 9 250 | 62 290 | 62 678 | 2 586 | 93 030 |
| Population density (inhabitants per km ²) | 112 | 114 | 338 | 74 | 133 | 124 | 230 | 32 | 55 | 83 | 79 | 96 | 193 | 75 | 38 | 56 | 168 | 110 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ² | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| Population in 1 000 | 380 | 15 864 | 8 002 | 38 654 | 10 195 | 21 908 | 1 988 | 5 399 | 5 171 | 8 861 | 58 785 | 4 442 | 2 022 | 66 889 | 279 | 32 | 4 478 | 7 164 |
| Surface km ² | 316 | 33 873 | 82 478 | 312 685 | 92 126 | 229 954 | 20 141 | 49 035 | 304 530 | 410 335 | 243 820 | 56 542 | 25 713 | 769 604 | 100 250 | 160 | 306 253 | 39 996 |
| Population density (inhabitants per km ²) | 1 203 | 468 | 97 | 124 | 111 | 95 | 99 | 110 | 17 | 22 | 241 | 79 | 79 | 87 | 3 | 203 | 15 | 179 |
| 2006 ³ | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
| Population in 1 000 | 492 975 | 463 646 | 10 511 | 7 719 | 10 251 | 5 427 | 82 438 | 1 345 | 4 209 | 11 125 | 43 758 | 62 999 | 58 752 | 766 | 2 295 | 3 403 | 469 | 10 077 |
| Surface km ² | 4 303 402 | 3 962 423 | 30 328 | 111 002 | 77 258 | 43 098 | 357 093 | 43 432 | 68 394 | 130 820 | 505 987 | 632 834 | 295 114 | 9 250 | 62 290 | 62 678 | 2 586 | 93 028 |
| Population density (inhabitants per km ²) | 115 | 117 | 347 | 70 | 133 | 126 | 231 | 31 | 62 | 85 | 86 | 100 | 199 | 83 | 37 | 54 | 181 | 108 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ² | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| Population in 1 000 | 405 | 16 334 | 8 266 | 38 157 | 10 570 | 21 610 | 2 003 | 5 389 | 5 256 | 9 048 | 60 393 | 4 443 | 2 039 | 72 520 | 300 | 35 | 4 640 | 7 459 |
| Surface km ² | 316 | 33 783 | 83 214 | 312 685 | 92 118 | 229 977 | 20 141 | 49 034 | 304 112 | 410 335 | 242 495 | 56 594 | 25 713 | 769 604 | 100 250 | 160 | 304 280 | 39 996 |
| Population density (inhabitants per km ²) | 1 282 | 484 | 99 | 122 | 115 | 94 | 99 | 110 | 17 | 22 | 249 | 79 | 79 | 94 | 3 | 218 | 15 | 186 |

1) Surface: 2002 data for ES and PL. 2) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 3) Surface: 2004 data for UK and 2005 data for BE and BG.

1.2 Gross domestic product at current market prices

GDP (total in mio. Euro)

| | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU | |
|---|------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|---------|--------|-----------------|---------|---------|--|
| 2000 | 9 175 444 | 9 121 393 | 251 741 | 13 704 | 61 495 | 173 598 | 2 062 500 | 6 103 | 104 620 | 137 929 | 630 263 | 1 441 373 | 1 191 057 | 10 079 | 8 496 | 12 360 | 22 001 | 52 025 | |
| 2006 | 11 615 889 | 11 493 071 | 316 622 | 25 100 | 114 021 | 220 163 | 2 322 200 | 13 234 | 174 705 | 213 985 | 980 954 | 1 791 953 | 1 475 401 | 14 631 | 16 180 | 23 721 | 33 852 | 89 901 | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4.01 | 3.93 | 3.90 | 10.61 | 10.84 | 4.04 | 2.00 | 13.77 | 8.92 | 7.59 | 7.65 | 3.70 | 3.63 | 6.41 | 11.34 | 11.48 | 7.45 | 9.54 | |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ¹ | TR | IS | LI ² | NO | CH | |
| 2000 | 4 221 | 417 960 | 210 392 | 185 714 | 122 270 | 40 346 | 21 125 | 22 017 | 132 272 | 266 422 | 1 573 359 | 19 955 | 3 893 | 216 736 | 9 420 | 2 693 | 182 579 | 270 918 | |
| 2006 | 5 060 | 534 324 | 257 897 | 271 530 | 155 167 | 97 718 | 30 454 | 44 571 | 167 062 | 313 327 | 1 912 154 | 34 212 | 5 046 | 318 586 | 13 251 | 2 772 | 267 892 | 309 096 | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.07 | 4.18 | 3.45 | 6.54 | 4.05 | 15.89 | 6.29 | 12.47 | 3.97 | 2.74 | 3.30 | 9.40 | 4.42 | 6.63 | 5.85 | 0.73 | 6.60 | 2.22 | |

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) 2004 data for 2006. 3) Average annual growth rate 2000/2004 for LI.

GDP as % of EU total

| | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|-------------|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2000 | 100.00 | 99.41 | 2.74 | 0.15 | 0.67 | 1.89 | 22.48 | 0.07 | 1.14 | 1.50 | 6.87 | 15.71 | 12.98 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.24 | 0.57 |
| 2006 | 100.00 | 98.94 | 2.73 | 0.22 | 0.98 | 1.90 | 19.99 | 0.11 | 1.50 | 1.84 | 8.44 | 15.43 | 12.70 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.29 | 0.77 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ¹ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| 2000 | 0.05 | 4.56 | 2.29 | 2.02 | 1.33 | 0.44 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 1.44 | 2.90 | 17.15 | 0.22 | 0.04 | 2.36 | 0.10 | 0.03 | 1.99 | 2.95 |
| 2006 | 0.04 | 4.60 | 2.22 | 2.34 | 1.34 | 0.84 | 0.26 | 0.38 | 1.44 | 2.70 | 16.46 | 0.29 | 0.04 | 2.74 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 2.31 | 2.66 |

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

1.2 Gross domestic product at current market prices (continued)

GDP per capita (in Euro)

| | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| 2000 | 19 028 | 20 175 | 24 586 | 1 673 | 5 983 | 32 570 | 25 102 | 4 448 | 27 694 | 12 650 | 15 737 | 23 809 | 20 924 | 14 596 | 3 567 | 3 519 | 50 739 | 5 090 |
| 2006 | 23 563 | 24 788 | 30 122 | 3 252 | 11 123 | 40 565 | 28 169 | 9 841 | 41 507 | 19 234 | 22 418 | 28 444 | 25 112 | 19 090 | 7 051 | 6 970 | 72 167 | 8 922 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ¹ | TR | IS | LI ² | NO | CH |
| 2000 | 11 102 | 26 347 | 26 292 | 4 805 | 11 993 | 1 842 | 10 628 | 4 078 | 25 578 | 30 065 | 26 765 | 4 493 | 1 926 | 3 240 | 33 759 | 83 041 | 40 768 | 37 814 |
| 2006 | 12 494 | 32 712 | 31 200 | 7 116 | 14 681 | 4 522 | 15 201 | 8 271 | 31 788 | 34 630 | 31 662 | 7 700 | 2 475 | 4 393 | 44 187 | 79 410 | 57 733 | 41 439 |

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) 2004 data for 2006

1.3 Gross domestic product at constant prices

GDP (total in mio. Euro) chain-linked volumes (2000 exchange rates)

| | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|--|------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 2000 | 9 175 444 | 9 121 393 | 251 741 | 13 704 | 6 1495 | 173 598 | 2 062 500 | 6 103 | 104 620 | 137 929 | 630 263 | 1 441 371 | 1 191 057 | 10 079 | 8 496 | 12 360 | 22 001 | 52 025 |
| 2006 | 10 328 804 | 10 250 819 | 280 089 | 18 811 | 7 8627 | 192 006 | 2 182 950 | 10 092 | 144 561 | 177 963 | 768 700 | 1 593 724 | 1 266 471 | 12 289 | 14 094 | 19 390 | 28 020 | 66 745 |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.99 | 1.96 | 1.79 | 5.42 | 4.18 | 1.69 | 0.95 | 8.74 | 5.54 | 4.34 | 3.36 | 1.69 | 1.03 | 3.36 | 8.80 | 7.79 | 4.11 | 4.24 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ¹ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| 2000 | 4 221 | 417 960 | 210 392 | 185 714 | 122 270 | 40 346 | 21 125 | 22 017 | 132 272 | 266 422 | 1 573 359 | 19 955 | 3 893 | 216 736 | 9 420 | : | 182 579 | 270 918 |
| 2006 | 4 553 | 457 278 | 233 550 | 229 678 | 129 427 | 57 510 | 26 693 | 30 404 | 157 081 | 314 612 | 1 828 061 | 26 141 | 4 308 | 284 140 | 12 073 | : | 208 121 | 297 830 |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.27 | 1.51 | 1.76 | 3.60 | 0.95 | 6.09 | 3.98 | 5.53 | 2.91 | 2.81 | 2.53 | 4.60 | 1.70 | 4.62 | 4.22 | : | 2.21 | 1.59 |

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

1.4 Labour Force statistics - Employment, 2000

| 2000 | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR ¹ | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total (in 1 000) | 201 871 | 188 101 | 4 120 | 2 872 | 4 675 | 2 716 | 36 324 | 568 | 1 671 | 4 098 | 15 440 | 23 123 | 20 930 | 294 | 942 | 1 419 | 181 | 3 807 |
| Agriculture as % of total | 7.95 | 5.71 | 1.91 | 13.12 | 5.21 | 3.66 | 2.64 | 6.83 | 7.95 | 17.40 | 6.69 | 4.14 | 5.23 | 5.41 | 14.92 | 19.24 | 2.43 | 6.46 |
| Industry as % of total | 29.33 | 29.49 | 25.81 | 32.66 | 39.91 | 25.26 | 33.53 | 34.52 | 28.46 | 22.60 | 30.83 | 26.26 | 31.79 | 23.77 | 26.76 | 26.78 | 20.73 | 33.77 |
| Services as % of total | 62.41 | 64.48 | 72.28 | 53.68 | 54.79 | 70.76 | 63.83 | 58.66 | 63.59 | 60.00 | 62.48 | 69.56 | 62.98 | 70.82 | 58.32 | 53.98 | 76.62 | 59.76 |
| Tourist accom. as % of total | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Tourist accom. as % of services | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR ² | MK ³ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| Total (in 1 000) | 143 | 7 860 | 3 712 | 14 518 | 5 003 | 10 898 | 894 | 2 083 | 2 367 | 4 125 | 27 088 | 1 521 | : | : | 157 | : | 2 271 | 3 879 |
| Agriculture as % of total | 2.03 | 3.08 | 5.86 | 18.67 | 12.52 | 45.20 | 9.53 | 6.94 | 6.19 | 2.90 | 1.54 | 15.55 | : | : | 8.68 | : | 4.29 | 4.66 |
| Industry as % of total | 32.68 | 20.21 | 30.16 | 31.06 | 34.41 | 25.79 | 37.41 | 37.24 | 27.88 | 24.36 | 25.12 | 29.82 | : | : | 22.09 | : | 21.77 | 24.05 |
| Services as % of total | 65.15 | 70.40 | 63.98 | 50.27 | 53.06 | 29.00 | 52.41 | 55.80 | 65.68 | 72.68 | 73.09 | 54.61 | : | : | 69.16 | : | 73.86 | 67.47 |
| Tourist accom. as % of total | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Tourist accom. as % of services | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

1) First quarter data is used. 2) 2002 data. 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Note: The shares of agriculture, industry and services for NL and CH do not add up to 100% because there is non-response in the labour force survey.

1.4 Labour Force statistics - Employment, 2006

| 2006 | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total (in 1 000) | 214 091 | 201 503 | 4 216 | 3 139 | 4 826 | 2 792 | 37 270 | 650 | 2 017 | 4 453 | 19 693 | 24 986 | 23 187 | 3 564 | 1 072 | 1 502 | 195 | 3 934 |
| Agriculture as % of total | 5.89 | 4.68 | 2.11 | 8.50 | 3.84 | 2.94 | 2.19 | 5.29 | 5.68 | 12.04 | 4.86 | 3.73 | 4.22 | 4.26 | 12.94 | 13.32 | 1.84 | 4.74 |
| Industry as % of total | 27.55 | 27.30 | 24.96 | 33.62 | 39.99 | 23.39 | 29.79 | 33.20 | 27.33 | 22.03 | 29.50 | 23.98 | 29.82 | 22.67 | 25.80 | 29.53 | 16.69 | 32.31 |
| Services as % of total | 66.33 | 67.77 | 72.92 | 57.88 | 56.15 | 73.56 | 68.02 | 61.43 | 67.00 | 65.93 | 65.64 | 72.13 | 65.96 | 73.06 | 61.10 | 57.15 | 81.41 | 62.95 |
| Tourist accom. as % of total | : | : | : | 1.15 | 0.95 | 0.64 | 0.98 | 1.23 _u | : | 1.59 | 1.65 | 1.00 | 1.03 | : | : | : | : | 0.92 |
| Tourist accom. as % of services | : | : | : | 1.98 | 1.70 | 0.88 | 1.45 | 2.00 _u | : | 2.42 | 2.51 | 1.38 | 1.56 | : | : | : | : | 1.45 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ¹ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| Total (in 1 000) | 152 | 8 241 | 3 917 | 14 459 | 5 181 | 9 449 | 969 | 2 295 | 2 461 | 4 426 | 28 253 | 1 548 | : | 22 860 | 170 | : | 2 346 | 4 051 |
| Agriculture as % of total | 1.78 _u | 3.18 | 5.64 | 15.84 | 11.87 | 30.65 | 9.59 | 4.46 | 4.81 | 2.28 | 1.29 | 14.72 | : | : | : | : | 3.36 | 3.79 |
| Industry as % of total | 28.59 | 19.49 | 28.06 | 30.02 | 30.38 | 30.89 | 34.92 | 38.72 | 25.65 | 21.91 | 21.97 | 30.23 | : | : | : | : | 20.51 | 22.51 |
| Services as % of total | 69.63 | 72.93 | 66.30 | 54.11 | 57.75 | 38.47 | 55.15 | 56.73 | 69.38 | 75.59 | 76.49 | 54.94 | : | : | : | : | 76.07 | 73.09 |
| Tourist accom. as % of total | 3.95 | 0.89 | 1.99 | 0.52 | 1.00 | 0.38 | : | 1.09 | 0.57 | 0.81 | : | 2.26 | : | : | : | : | 1.07 | 1.21 |
| Tourist accom. as % of services | 5.68 | 1.21 | 3.00 | 0.96 | 1.74 | 0.99 | : | 1.92 | 0.82 | 1.08 | : | 4.11 | : | : | : | : | 1.40 | 1.65 |

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Note: The shares of agriculture, industry and services for NL do not add up to 100% because there is non-response in the labour force survey.



Chapter 2 - Tourism Industry

2.1 Tourism statistics - Number of enterprises

2.1.1 Collective tourist accommodation establishments (=hotels and similar establishments plus other collective accommodation establishments)

| | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|---|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 2000 | 381 719 | 377 762 | 3 633 | 836 | 7 469 | 1 095 | 55 583 | 350 | 7 931 | 8 692 | 21 746 | 28 743 | 117 219 | 618 | 232 | 494 | 606 | 2 965 |
| 2004 | 408 675 | 403 469 | 3 538 | 1 306 | 7 640 | 1 103 | 55 278 | 609 | 8 787 | 9 230 | 33 068 | 29 378 | 114 527 | 935 | 343 | 529 | 560 | 3 001 |
| 2005 | 404 817 | 399 036 | 3 449 | 1 555 | 7 605 | 1 090 | 55 349 | 784 | 8 865 | 9 377 | 34 758 | 29 008 | 129 936 | 919 | 418 | 524 | 545 | 3 117 |
| 2006 | 422 434 | 415 880 | 3 485 | 1 844 | 7 616 | 1 076 | 54 793 | 951 | 9 101 | 9 444 | 36 199 | 28 778 | 134 713 | 894 | 393 | 515 | 536 | 3 056 |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.70 | 1.62 | -0.69 | 14.09 | 0.33 | -0.29 | -0.24 | 18.13 | 2.32 | 1.39 | 8.86 | 0.02 | 2.35 | 6.35 | 9.18 | 0.70 | -2.02 | 0.51 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR ¹ | MK ² | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| 2000 | 249 | 6 444 | 21 082 | 7 818 | 2 049 | 3 121 | 846 | 1 559 | 1 528 | 3 491 | 75 320 | 1 221 | 321 | : | 648 | : | 2 379 | 99 809 |
| 2004 | 199 | 7 080 | 20 609 | 6 972 | 2 239 | 3 900 | 721 | 2 062 | 1 413 | 3 890 | 89 758 | 1 465 | : | : | 692 | 159 | 2 177 | : |
| 2005 | 179 | 7 160 | 20 548 | 6 723 | 2 300 | 4 226 | 702 | 2 016 | 1 397 | 3 946 | 68 321 | 1 530 | : | : | 613 | 158 | 2 257 | : |
| 2006 | 179 | 7 154 | 20 457 | 6 694 | 2 324 | 4 710 | 707 | 2 043 | 1 381 | 4 008 | 79 383 | 1 643 | : | : | 595 | 157 | 2 282 | : |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -5.35 | 1.76 | -0.50 | -2.55 | 2.12 | 7.10 | -2.95 | 4.61 | -1.67 | 2.33 | 0.88 | 5.07 | : | : | -1.41 | -0.63 | -0.69 | : |

1) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 2) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 3) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for LI.

Note: There is a lack of comparability due to methodological differences in the coverage of enterprises between countries (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

2.1.2 Hotels and similar establishments

| | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE ¹ | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU | |
|---|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 2000 | 205 451 | 202 270 | 1 998 | 648 | 3 960 | 472 | 38 551 | 350 | 5 449 | 8 342 | 16 287 | 18 773 | 33 361 | 583 | 166 | 227 | 315 | 1 928 | |
| 2004 | 205 343 | 201 026 | 1 922 | 1 016 | 4 311 | 485 | 36 839 | 267 | 4 554 | 8 899 | 17 402 | 18 689 | 33 518 | 803 | 278 | 317 | 297 | 1 952 | |
| 2005 | 193 889 | 189 051 | 1 899 | 1 230 | 4 278 | 482 | 36 593 | 317 | 4 407 | 9 036 | 17 607 | 18 361 | 33 527 | 785 | 337 | 331 | 293 | 2 061 | |
| 2006 | 200 949 | 195 476 | 1 955 | 1 348 | 4 314 | 473 | 36 201 | 341 | 4 296 | 9 111 | 18 304 | 18 135 | 33 768 | 753 | 321 | 338 | 284 | 2 032 | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -0.37 | -0.57 | -0.36 | 12.98 | 1.44 | 0.04 | -1.04 | -0.43 | -3.88 | 1.48 | 1.96 | -0.57 | 0.20 | 4.36 | 11.62 | 6.86 | -1.71 | 0.88 | |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR ² | MK ³ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH | |
| 2000 | 246 | 2 835 | 15 517 | 1 449 | 1 786 | 2 533 | 448 | 582 | 1 011 | 1 906 | 45 728 | 733 | 145 | 1 814 | 244 | 50 | 1 166 | 5 754 | |
| 2004 | 194 | 3 129 | 14 435 | 2 139 | 1 954 | 3 301 | 350 | 873 | 961 | 1 833 | 44 625 | 940 | : | : | 303 | 45 | 1 079 | : | |
| 2005 | 173 | 3 135 | 14 267 | 2 200 | 2 012 | 3 608 | 344 | 885 | 938 | 1 857 | 32 926 | 1 015 | : | : | 319 | 46 | 1 136 | : | |
| 2006 | 173 | 3 099 | 14 051 | 2 301 | 2 028 | 4 125 | 358 | 922 | 923 | 1 888 | 39 107 | 762 | : | : | 308 | 46 | 1 119 | : | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -5.70 | 1.50 | -1.64 | 8.01 | 2.14 | 8.47 | -3.67 | 7.97 | -1.51 | -0.16 | -2.57 | 0.65 | : | : | 3.96 | -1.38 | -0.68 | : | |

1) For 2000 other collective establishments included. 2) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Note: There is a lack of comparability due to methodological differences in the coverage of enterprises between countries (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

2.1.3 Other collective accommodation establishments

| | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE ¹ | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU | |
|---|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--|
| 2000 | 176 268 | 175 492 | 1 635 | 188 | 3 509 | 623 | 17 032 | : | 2 482 | 350 | 5 459 | 9 970 | 83 858 | 35 | 66 | 267 | 291 | 1 037 | |
| 2004 | 203 332 | 202 443 | 1 616 | 290 | 3 329 | 618 | 18 439 | 342 | 4 233 | 331 | 15 666 | 10 689 | 81 009 | 132 | 65 | 212 | 263 | 1 049 | |
| 2005 | 210 928 | 209 985 | 1 550 | 325 | 3 327 | 608 | 18 756 | 467 | 4 458 | 341 | 17 151 | 10 647 | 96 409 | 134 | 81 | 193 | 252 | 1 056 | |
| 2006 | 221 485 | 220 404 | 1 530 | 496 | 3 302 | 603 | 18 592 | 610 | 4 805 | 333 | 17 895 | 10 643 | 100 945 | 141 | 72 | 177 | 252 | 1 024 | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.88 | 3.87 | -1.10 | 17.55 | -1.01 | -0.54 | 1.47 | 33.55 | 11.64 | -0.83 | 21.88 | 1.09 | 3.14 | 26.14 | 1.46 | -6.62 | -2.37 | -0.21 | |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR ³ | MK ⁴ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH | |
| 2000 | 3 | 3 609 | 5 565 | 6 369 | 263 | 588 | 398 | 977 | 517 | 1 585 | 29 592 | 488 | 176 | : | 404 | : | 1 213 | 94 055 | |
| 2004 | 5 | 3 951 | 6 174 | 4 833 | 285 | 599 | 371 | 1 189 | 452 | 2 057 | 45 133 | 525 | : | : | 389 | 114 | 1 098 | : | |
| 2005 | 6 | 4 025 | 6 281 | 4 523 | 288 | 618 | 358 | 1 131 | 459 | 2 089 | 35 395 | 515 | : | : | 294 | 112 | 1 121 | : | |
| 2006 | 6 | 4 055 | 6 406 | 4 393 | 296 | 585 | 349 | 1 121 | 458 | 2 120 | 40 276 | 881 | : | : | 287 | 111 | 1 163 | : | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12.25 | 1.96 | 2.37 | -6.0 | 1.99 | -0.09 | -2.17 | 2.32 | -2.0 | 4.97 | 5.27 | 10.35 | : | : | -5.54 | -1.32 | -0.70 | : | |

1) For 2000, other accommodation is included in the category hotels and similar establishments. 2) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for EE and LI. 3) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards.

4) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Note: There is a lack of comparability due to methodological differences in the coverage of enterprises between countries (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

2.2 Tourism statistics - Number of bed places

2.2.1 Collective tourist accommodation establishments (=hotels and similar establishments plus other collective accommodation establishments)

| | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU | |
|---|------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|--|
| 2000 | 24 220 843 | 23 804 812 | 632 729 | 136 026 | 437 440 | 383 271 | 3 078 994 | 16 292 | 196 575 | 703 445 | 2 622 238 | 5 415 495 | 3 909 998 | 88 423 | 17 145 | 27 088 | 64 635 | 312 714 | |
| 2004 | 25 838 083 | 25 372 102 | 442 946 | 190 040 | 433 214 | 391 987 | 3 292 221 | 32 899 | 205 223 | 760 948 | 2 973 442 | 5 759 099 | 4 205 577 | 96 277 | 22 171 | 32 286 | 66 568 | 336 494 | |
| 2005 | 26 305 388 | 25 801 050 | 415 169 | 221 144 | 433 211 | 392 826 | 3 316 853 | 38 088 | 207 127 | 777 610 | 3 063 734 | 5 703 754 | 4 350 533 | 95 392 | 24 045 | 31 254 | 66 499 | 329 290 | |
| 2006 | 27 350 390 | 26 816 216 | 367 866 | 247 016 | 441 968 | 391 430 | 3 331 311 | 40 850 | 208 478 | 786 891 | 3 074 833 | 5 736 966 | 4 499 671 | 93 721 | 24 489 | 31 871 | 66 286 | 315 284 | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.05 | 2.01 | -8.64 | 10.45 | 0.17 | 0.35 | 1.32 | 16.56 | 0.98 | 1.89 | 2.69 | 0.97 | 2.37 | 0.97 | 6.12 | 2.75 | 0.42 | 0.14 | |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR ¹ | MK ² | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH | |
| 2000 | 40 930 | 1 138 636 | 929 838 | 651 729 | 484 907 | 280 005 | 64 341 | 143 173 | 223 137 | 633 963 | 1 587 676 | 484 963 | 42 221 | : | : | : | 500 860 | 1 071 331 | |
| 2004 | 41 221 | 11 76 239 | 928 217 | 584 623 | 433 160 | 275 941 | 63 841 | 162 000 | 214 349 | 682 278 | 2 034 822 | 496 532 | : | : | : | : | 541 579 | : | |
| 2005 | 38 016 | 1 189 734 | 926 078 | 569 896 | 446 470 | 283 194 | 64 627 | 160 195 | 210 213 | 734 851 | 2 215 585 | 499 142 | : | : | : | : | 487 197 | : | |
| 2006 | 40 202 | 1 186 893 | 934 671 | 574 612 | 455 143 | 287 158 | 66 183 | 144 601 | 213 807 | 758 507 | 3 029 682 | 481 919 | : | : | : | : | 493 126 | : | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -0.30 | 0.69 | 0.09 | -2.08 | -1.05 | 0.42 | 0.47 | 0.17 | -0.71 | 3.03 | 11.37 | -0.10 | : | : | : | : | -0.26 | : | |

1) Change in the methodology from 2006 onwards. 2) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Note: There is a lack of comparability due to methodological differences in the coverage of enterprises between countries (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

2.2.2 Hotels and similar establishments

| | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE ¹ | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|---|------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 2000 | 10 367 055 | 10 046 500 | 119 165 | 121 222 | 217 664 | 62 905 | 1 590 332 | 16 292 | 138 579 | 607 614 | 1 315 697 | 1 213 686 | 1 854 101 | 84 479 | 11 890 | 11 489 | 14 352 | 143 573 |
| 2004 | 11 163 626 | 10 784 860 | 122 043 | 170 956 | 229 689 | 70 293 | 1 609 027 | 22 673 | 144 632 | 668 271 | 1 511 592 | 1 266 325 | 1 999 729 | 92 239 | 17 933 | 18 630 | 14 237 | 157 970 |
| 2005 | 11 190 018 | 10 772 579 | 120 668 | 200 940 | 232 211 | 70 049 | 1 621 118 | 25 228 | 148 653 | 682 050 | 1 579 965 | 1 258 294 | 2 028 452 | 91 264 | 19 229 | 19 940 | 14 427 | 162 235 |
| 2006 | 11 537 218 | 11 099 270 | 123 775 | 211 565 | 236 104 | 70 769 | 1 631 530 | 26 058 | 148 077 | 693 252 | 1 614 545 | 1 253 962 | 2 086 942 | 89 490 | 19 650 | 21 504 | 14 349 | 158 762 |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.80 | 1.67 | 0.63 | 9.73 | 1.36 | 1.98 | 0.43 | 8.14 | 1.11 | 2.22 | 3.47 | 0.55 | 1.99 | 0.97 | 8.73 | 11.01 | 0.00 | 1.69 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR ² | MK ³ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| 2000 | 40 782 | 173 066 | 588 213 | 120 280 | 222 958 | 199 333 | 30 576 | 43 763 | 117 322 | 188 289 | 1 119 433 | 199 474 | 15 950 | 322 334 | 12 471 | 1 184 | 140 580 | 259 721 |
| 2004 | 40 779 | 189 835 | 570 785 | 165 311 | 253 927 | 207 810 | 29 668 | 56 296 | 119 941 | 189 988 | 1 223 047 | 199 033 | : | : | 15 223 | 1 176 | 141 095 | : |
| 2005 | 37 322 | 192 215 | 571 377 | 169 609 | 263 814 | 216 499 | 29 971 | 57 071 | 117 605 | 197 470 | 1 062 342 | 203 464 | : | : | 16 639 | 1 189 | 143 568 | : |
| 2006 | 39 518 | 192 067 | 572 514 | 178 056 | 264 037 | 226 383 | 31 145 | 57 985 | 118 170 | 201 316 | 1 255 693 | 163 168 | : | : | 16 849 | 1 263 | 151 252 | : |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -0.52 | 1.75 | -0.45 | 6.76 | 2.86 | 2.14 | 0.31 | 4.80 | 0.12 | 1.12 | 1.93 | -3.29 | : | : | 5.14 | 1.08 | 1.23 | : |

1) For 2000 other collective establishments included. 2) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Note: There is a lack of comparability due to methodological differences in the coverage of enterprises between countries (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

2.2.3 Other collective accommodation establishments

| | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE ¹ | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU | |
|---|------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--|
| 2000 | 13 853 788 | 13 758 312 | 513 564 | 14 804 | 219 776 | 320 366 | 1 488 662 | : | 57 996 | 95 831 | 1 306 541 | 4 201 809 | 2 055 897 | 3 944 | 5 255 | 15 599 | 50 283 | 169 141 | |
| 2004 | 14 674 457 | 14 587 242 | 320 903 | 19 084 | 203 525 | 321 694 | 1 683 194 | 10 226 | 60 591 | 92 677 | 1 461 850 | 4 492 774 | 2 205 848 | 4 038 | 4 238 | 13 656 | 52 331 | 178 524 | |
| 2005 | 15 115 370 | 15 028 471 | 294 501 | 20 204 | 201 000 | 322 777 | 1 695 735 | 12 860 | 58 474 | 95 560 | 1 483 769 | 4 445 460 | 2 322 081 | 4 128 | 4 816 | 11 314 | 52 072 | 167 055 | |
| 2006 | 15 813 172 | 15 716 946 | 244 091 | 35 451 | 205 864 | 320 661 | 1 699 781 | 14 792 | 60 401 | 93 639 | 1 460 288 | 4 483 004 | 2 412 729 | 4 231 | 4 839 | 10 367 | 51 937 | 156 522 | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.23 | 2.24 | -11.66 | 15.67 | -1.08 | 0.02 | 2.23 | 20.27 | 0.68 | -0.38 | 1.87 | 1.09 | 2.70 | 1.18 | -1.37 | -6.58 | 0.54 | -1.28 | |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR ³ | MK ⁴ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH | |
| 2000 | 148 | 965 570 | 341 625 | 531 449 | 261 949 | 80 672 | 33 765 | 99 410 | 105 815 | 445 674 | 468 243 | 285 489 | 26 271 | : | : | : | 360 280 | 811 610 | |
| 2004 | 442 | 986 404 | 357 432 | 419 312 | 179 233 | 68 131 | 34 173 | 105 704 | 94 408 | 492 290 | 811 775 | 297 499 | : | : | : | : | 400 484 | : | |
| 2005 | 694 | 997 519 | 354 701 | 400 287 | 182 656 | 66 695 | 34 656 | 103 124 | 92 608 | 537 381 | 1 153 243 | 295 678 | : | : | : | : | 343 629 | : | |
| 2006 | 684 | 994 826 | 362 157 | 396 556 | 191 106 | 60 775 | 35 038 | 86 616 | 95 637 | 557 191 | 1 773 989 | 318 751 | : | : | : | : | 341 874 | : | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 29.06 | 0.50 | 0.98 | -4.76 | -5.12 | -4.61 | 0.62 | -2.27 | -1.67 | 3.79 | 24.86 | 1.85 | : | : | : | : | -0.87 | : | |

1) For 2000 other accommodation is included in the category hotels and similar establishments. 2) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for EE. 3) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 4) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.
 Note: There is a lack of comparability due to methodological differences in the coverage of enterprises between countries (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

2.3 Enterprise statistics - Number of enterprises

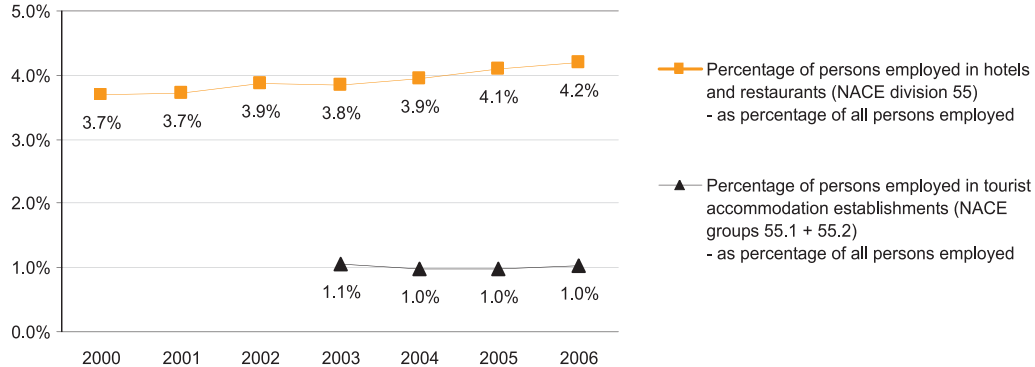
Travel agencies and tour operators

| | EU-27 ¹ | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU | |
|---|--------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 2000 | 59 278 | 55 607 | 1 332 | 2 724 | 4 901 | 564 | 7 400 | 190 | :c | 3 088 | 5 897 | 4 303 | 8 902 | 679 | 229 | 256 | 111 | 208 | |
| 2004 | 72 000 | : | 1 229 | 1 047 | 6 396 | 574 | 8 904 | 272 | :c | 3 337 | 7 972 | 4 882 | 10 499 | 488 | 310 | 260 | 97 | 1 782 | |
| 2005 | 74 744 | : | 1 223 | 1 196 | : | 627 | 9 197 | 309 | 320 | 3 277 | 8 373 | 4 922 | 11 124 | 508 | 374 | 576 | 99 | 1 799 | |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | : | : | -1.69 | -15.18 | 6.88 | 2.14 | 4.44 | 10.22 | : | 1.20 | 7.26 | 2.72 | 4.56 | -5.64 | 10.31 | 17.61 | -2.26 | 53.95 | |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ³ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH | |
| 2000 | 497 | 2 245 | 1 253 | :c | 978 | 947 | 809 | 285 | 745 | 2 227 | 6 555 | : | : | : | : | : | 919 | : | |
| 2004 | : | 2 160 | 1 484 | 6 120 | 1 164 | 1 721 | 419 | 274 | 928 | 2 686 | 6 552 | : | : | : | : | : | 1 204 | : | |
| 2005 | : | 2 355 | 1 518 | 5 184 | 1 484 | 1 989 | 431 | 402 | 1 016 | 2 826 | 6 663 | : | : | : | : | : | 1 352 | : | |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | : | 0.96 | 3.91 | -15.29 | 8.70 | 16.00 | -11.83 | 7.12 | 6.40 | 4.88 | 0.33 | : | : | : | : | : | 6.99 | : | |

1) For 2004 and 2005, EU-27 estimated. 2) Average annual growth rate 2000/2004 for CZ. 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 4) Growth rate 2004/2005 for PL.

2.4 Labour Force statistics - Employment

2.4.1 Percentage of persons employed in hotels and restaurants and persons employed in tourist accommodation establishments as percentage of all persons employed, EU-27



Source: Labour Force Survey.

Employment in tourist accommodation establishments: no data available for 2000-2002; estimates for 2003 to 2006 based on a representative group of countries.

2.4.2 Employment in hotels and restaurants (NACE division 55) (in 1 000)

| | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR ¹ | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|---|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 2000 | 7 453 | 7 194 | 136 | 142 | 159 | 68 | 1 210 | 17 | 108 | 273 | 1 019 | 795 | 773 | 28 | 22 | 26 | 9 | 135 |
| 2004 | 8 130 | 7 853 | 128 | 138 | 178 | 60 | 1 209 | 17 | 108 | 280 | 1 199 | 826 | 1 040 | 31 | 22 | 32 | 7 | 149 |
| 2005 | 8 586 | 8 280 | 146 | 152 | 185 | 59 | 1 316 | 22 | 111 | 304 | 1 334 | 854 | 1 100 | 29 | 33 | 31 | 7 | 160 |
| 2006 | 8 986 | 8 683 | 138 | 158 | 189 | 77 | 1 371 | 26 | 116 | 301 | 1 424 | 906 | 1 163 | 26 | 34 | 38 | 7 | 164 |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.17 | 3.18 | 0.24 | 1.80 | 2.92 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 7.34 | 1.20 | 1.64 | 5.74 | 3.13 | 7.05 | -1.23 | 7.52 | 6.53 | -4.10 | 3.30 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR ² | MK ³ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| 2000 | 10 | 287 | 207 | 244 | 259 | 117 | 34 | 63 | 78 | 117 | 1 117 | 87 | : | : | 7 | : | 74 | 118 |
| 2004 | 12 | 311 | 212 | 226 | 264 | 139 | 38 | 82 | 75 | 131 | 1 216 | 87 | : | : | 6 | : | 72 | 151 |
| 2005 | 11 | 314 | 246 | 233 | 269 | 154 | 41 | 86 | 79 | 117 | 1 193 | 84 | : | : | 6 | : | 71 | 148 |
| 2006 | 11 | 335 | 242 | 266 | 277 | 145 | 38 | 103 | 76 | 134 | 1 221 | 84 | : | 1 053 | 6 | : | 69 | 160 |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.60 | 2.61 | 2.64 | 1.45 | 1.13 | 3.64 | 1.87 | 8.54 | -0.43 | 2.29 | 1.49 | -0.87 | : | : | -2.54 | : | -1.16 | 5.21 |

1) 2003 data used for 2000. Average annual growth rate 2003/2006. 2) 2002 data used for 2000. Average annual growth rate 2002/2006. 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

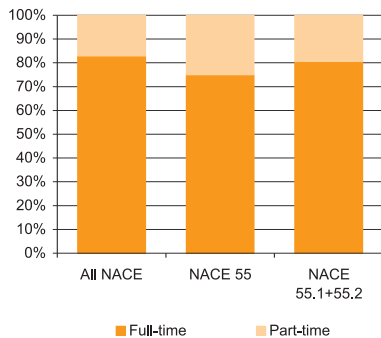
2.4.3 Employment in the tourist accommodation sector (NACE groups 55.1 + 55.2) (in 1 000)

| | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|----------------|------|-------|------|------|-----------------|----|------|----------------|--------|-------|--|
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2004 | : | : | : | 28 | 53 | : | 311 | : | : | : | 298 | 232 | 221 | : | : | 8 _u | : | 31 | |
| 2005 | : | : | : | 29 | 45 | : | 327 | : | : | : | 327 | 234 | 221 | : | : | : | : | 35 | |
| 2006 | : | : | : | 36 | 46 | 18 | 367 | 8 _u | : | 71 | 325 | 249 | 239 | : | : | : | : | 36 | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2004/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | : | : | : | 13.39 | -6.84 | : | 8.63 | : | : | : | 4.43 | 3.60 | 3.99 | : | : | : | : | 7.76 | |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ¹ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2004 | 7 | 63 | 82 | 74 | 52 | 33 | : | 17 | : | : | : | 29 | : | : | 2 | : | : | 50 | |
| 2005 | 7 | 63 | 81 | 79 | 53 | 41 | : | 19 | 14 | 29 | : | 25 | : | : | 2 | : | 28 | 47 | |
| 2006 | 6 | 73 | 78 | 75 | 52 | 36 | : | 25 | 14 | 36 | : | 35 | : | : | : | : | 25 | 49 | |
| Average annual growth rate (%) 2004/2006² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -7.42 | 7.64 | -2.47 | 0.67 | 0.00 | 4.45 | : | 21.27 | 0.00 | 24.14 | : | 9.86 | : | : | 0.00 | : | -10.71 | -1.01 | |

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) Growth rate 2005/2006 for FI, SE and NO and growth rate 2004/2005 for IS.

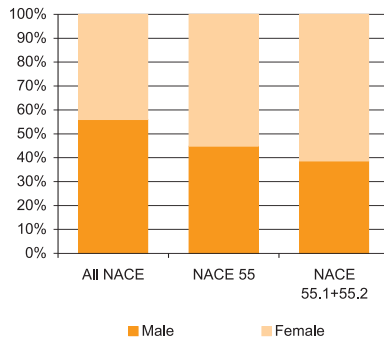
2.4.4 Characteristics of employment in tourism in the EU-27, 2006

Share of full-time/part-time



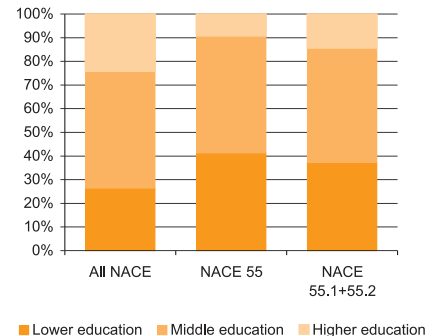
Note: EU-27 excluding BE, IE, CY, LV, LT, SI and UK.

Share of male/female



Note: EU-27 excluding BE, EE, IE, CY, LV, LT, SI and UK.

Share of education levels



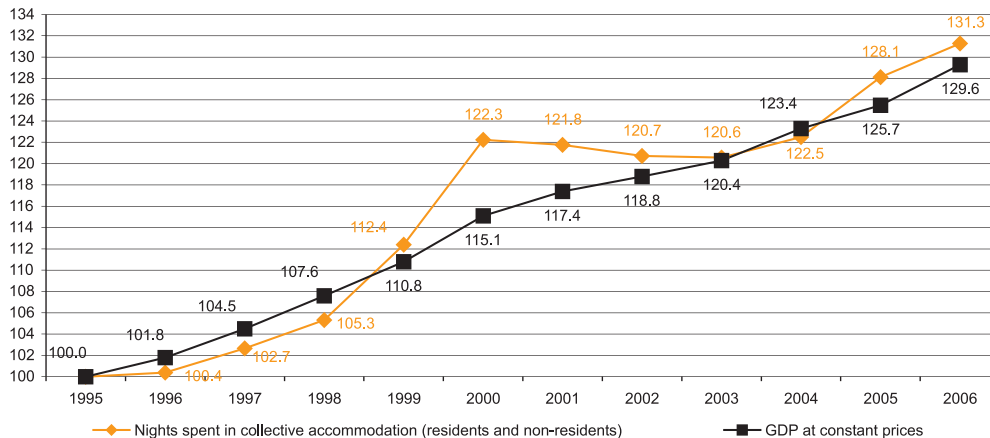
Note: EU-27 excluding BE, EE, IE, CY, LV, LT, SI, SK and UK.



Chapter 3 - Tourism Market

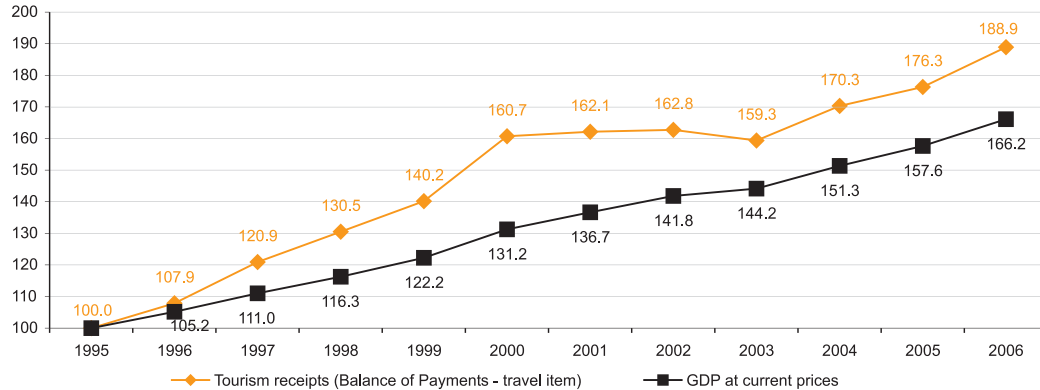
3.1 Some key figures on growth of tourism

3.1.1 Evolution of the number of tourism nights¹ in collective accommodation establishments in the EU-27 compared to the economic activity, (1995=100)



1) Nights spent: include estimates for RO for 2002-2005.
Parts of the basic data can be found in tables 1.3 and 3.2.1.

3.1.2 Evolution of tourism receipts¹ in the EU-27 compared to the economic activity (1995 = 100)



1) Tourism receipts: EL 2005 data is used for 2006.
Parts of the basic data can be found in tables 1.2 and 3.3.

3.2 Nights spent by residents and non-residents

3.2.1 Nights spent by residents and non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000)

| | | EU-27 ^{1 2} | EU-25 ¹ | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE ³ | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Total | 2000 | 2 154 379 | 2 128 178 | 29 215 | 8 554 | 44 199 | 25 165 | 298 488 | 2 696 | 29 657 | 62 186 | 344 664 | 284 646 | 338 885 | 17 419 | 1 484 | 1 406 | 2 596 | 20 430 |
| | 2004 | 2 150 535 | 2 117 383 | 28 495 | 14 160 | 40 780 | 26 119 | 338 769 | 3 757 | 32 436 | 52 554 | 344 269 | 283 017 | 345 616 | 14 717 | 2 066 | 2 168 | 2 722 | 18 899 |
| | 2005 | 2 249 334 | 2 214 271 | 28 380 | 16 071 | 40 321 | 26 227 | 343 981 | 4 111 | 32 097 | 55 264 | 353 392 | 295 593 | 355 017 | 15 058 | 2 634 | 2 623 | 2 682 | 19 737 |
| | 2006 | 2 304 499 | 2 268 152 | 29 371 | 17 355 | 41 448 | 27 267 | 351 224 | 4 543 | 33 655 | 57 797 | 379 276 | 297 482 | 366 764 | 14 438 | 3 114 | 2 936 | 2 611 | 19 652 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.13 | 1.07 | 0.09 | 12.51 | -1.07 | 1.35 | 2.75 | 13.93 | 2.13 | -1.21 | 1.61 | 0.74 | 1.33 | -3.08 | 13.15 | 13.06 | 0.10 | -0.64 |
| Hotels and similar establishments | 2000 | 1 438 854 | 1 414 767 | 14 229 | 8 140 | 25 574 | 9 200 | 198 070 | 2 337 | 24 160 | 60 840 | 227 144 | 191 073 | 233 613 | 17 388 | 1 360 | 882 | 1 263 | 13 541 |
| | 2004 | 1 417 436 | 1 385 776 | 14 405 | 13 562 | 24 931 | 9 695 | 195 047 | 3 292 | 25 442 | 51 590 | 234 697 | 188 524 | 234 020 | 14 623 | 1 875 | 1 642 | 1 280 | 14 662 |
| | 2005 | 1 482 106 | 1 448 580 | 14 610 | 15 428 | 25 209 | 10 100 | 200 767 | 3 542 | 25 198 | 54 017 | 245 637 | 198 039 | 240 320 | 14 939 | 2 303 | 2 062 | 1 360 | 15 749 |
| | 2006 | 1 524 990 | 1 490 774 | 15 371 | 16 118 | 25 889 | 10 647 | 208 176 | 3 761 | 26 812 | 56 708 | 267 028 | 197 420 | 248 255 | 14 341 | 2 600 | 2 385 | 1 361 | 15 808 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.97 | 0.88 | 1.29 | 12.06 | 0.20 | 2.46 | 0.83 | 12.63 | 1.75 | -1.17 | 2.73 | 0.55 | 1.02 | -3.16 | 11.41 | 18.03 | 1.25 | 2.61 |
| Other collective accommodation establishments | 2000 | 715 525 | 713 411 | 14 986 | 414 | 18 625 | 15 965 | 100 418 | 359 | 5 497 | 1 346 | 117 520 | 93 573 | 105 272 | 31 | 124 | 524 | 1 333 | 6 889 |
| | 2004 | 733 099 | 731 607 | 14 090 | 598 | 15 849 | 16 424 | 143 722 | 465 | 6 994 | 964 | 109 572 | 94 493 | 111 596 | 94 | 191 | 526 | 1 442 | 4 237 |
| | 2005 | 767 228 | 765 691 | 13 770 | 643 | 15 112 | 16 127 | 143 214 | 569 | 6 899 | 1 247 | 107 755 | 97 554 | 114 697 | 119 | 331 | 561 | 1 322 | 3 988 |
| | 2006 | 779 509 | 777 378 | 14 000 | 1 237 | 15 559 | 16 620 | 143 048 | 782 | 6 843 | 1 089 | 112 248 | 100 062 | 118 509 | 97 | 514 | 551 | 1 250 | 3 844 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.44 | 1.44 | -1.13 | 20.01 | -2.95 | 0.67 | 6.07 | 21.49 | 3.72 | -3.47 | -0.76 | 1.12 | 1.99 | 20.94 | 26.74 | 0.84 | -1.07 | -9.27 |

1) EU-27 and EU-25: for MT 2004 data is used for 2000. 2) EU-27: for RO 2006 data is used for 2004-2005. 3) 2002 data used for 2000. 4) Average annual growth rate 2002/2006 for EE.

3.2.1 Nights spent by residents and non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000) (continued)

| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK ¹ | HR | MK ² | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH | |
|--|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|--------|
| Total | 2000 | : | 81 263 | 90 711 | 48 794 | 41 956 | 17 647 | 6 509 | 10 464 | 16 042 | 39 809 | 281 756 | 30 858 | 1 420 | : | 1 736 | 186 | 24 271 | 68 777 |
| | 2004 | 7 738 | 80 913 | 95 259 | 46 657 | 41 723 | : | 7 301 | 10 632 | 16 699 | 42 666 | 231 411 | 35 991 | : | : | 2 134 | 161 | 25 274 | : |
| | 2005 | 7 567 | 80 161 | 97 031 | 48 618 | 43 265 | : | 7 307 | 10 622 | 17 259 | 44 940 | 280 384 | 37 292 | : | : | 2 189 | 165 | 26 272 | : |
| | 2006 | 7 407 | 83 943 | 98 130 | 51 235 | 45 521 | 18 992 | 7 448 | 11 012 | 18 168 | 47 697 | 266 013 | 37 345 | : | : | 2 411 | 170 | 27 489 | : |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -2.16 | 0.54 | 1.32 | 0.82 | 1.37 | 1.23 | 2.27 | 0.85 | 2.10 | 3.06 | -0.95 | 3.23 | : | : | 5.63 | -1.49 | 2.10 | : | |
| Hotels and similar establishments | 2000 | : | 29 722 | 71 649 | 14 297 | 33 795 | 15 947 | 4 618 | 5 604 | 13 347 | 21 264 | 192 131 | 18 074 | 882 | 44 728 | 1 186 | 133 | 16 365 | 33 928 |
| | 2004 | 7 666 | 28 386 | 74 014 | 18 448 | 34 141 | : | 4 965 | 6 716 | 13 812 | 21 526 | 160 377 | 19 972 | : | : | 1 469 | 104 | 16 360 | : |
| | 2005 | 7 464 | 29 519 | 76 073 | 20 333 | 35 521 | : | 4 975 | 6 833 | 14 275 | 22 900 | 176 835 | 21 277 | : | : | 1 569 | 111 | 17 110 | : |
| | 2006 | 7 290 | 31 759 | 77 391 | 21 820 | 37 566 | 18 098 | 5 147 | 7 054 | 15 014 | 24 210 | 166 961 | 20 693 | : | : | 1 728 | 118 | 17 755 | : |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -2.48 | 1.11 | 1.29 | 7.30 | 1.78 | 2.13 | 1.82 | 3.91 | 1.98 | 2.19 | -2.31 | 2.28 | : | : | 6.47 | -1.97 | 1.37 | : | |
| Other collective accommodation establishments | 2000 | : | 51 541 | 19 062 | 34 497 | 8 161 | 1 700 | 1 891 | 4 860 | 2 695 | 18 545 | 89 625 | 12 784 | 538 | : | 550 | 53 | 7 906 | 34 849 |
| | 2004 | 72 | 52 527 | 21 245 | 28 209 | 7 582 | : | 2 336 | 3 916 | 2 887 | 21 140 | 71 034 | 16 019 | : | : | 665 | 57 | 8 914 | : |
| | 2005 | 103 | 50 642 | 20 958 | 28 285 | 7 744 | : | 2 332 | 3 789 | 2 984 | 22 040 | 103 549 | 16 015 | : | : | 620 | 54 | 9 162 | : |
| | 2006 | 117 | 52 184 | 20 739 | 29 415 | 7 955 | 894 | 2 301 | 3 958 | 3 154 | 23 487 | 99 052 | 16 652 | : | : | 683 | 52 | 9 734 | : |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 27.48 | 0.21 | 1.42 | -2.62 | -0.43 | -10.16 | 3.32 | -3.36 | 2.66 | 4.02 | 1.68 | 4.50 | : | : | 3.68 | -0.32 | 3.53 | : | |

1) Change in methodology for residents from 2005 onwards. 2) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 3) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for MT.

3.2.2 Nights spent by residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000)

| | | EU-27 ¹ | EU-25 ¹ | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE ³ | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 2000 | 1 254 244 | 1 235 362 | 13 689 | 3 384 | 28 602 | 15 159 | 256 068 | 698 | 9 148 | 15 163 | 110 763 | 174 981 | 198 528 | 603 | 787 | 771 | 217 | 9 219 |
| | 2004 | 1 270 459 | 1 250 852 | 12 950 | 3 857 | 21 800 | 16 553 | 293 395 | 1 011 | 12 200 | 13 758 | 135 188 | 178 840 | 204 447 | 1 081 | 865 | 971 | 228 | 8 391 |
| | 2005 | 1 338 921 | 1 318 724 | 12 827 | 4 447 | 20 725 | 16 872 | 295 735 | 1 129 | 12 670 | 14 529 | 143 874 | 187 642 | 206 726 | 1 052 | 1 021 | 1 222 | 230 | 8 958 |
| | 2006 | 1 349 199 | 1 328 039 | 13 332 | 5 410 | 21 358 | 17 814 | 298 277 | 1 523 | 12 003 | 14 741 | 154 757 | 191 616 | 209 904 | 1 128 | 1 242 | 1 422 | 211 | 9 606 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.22 | 1.21 | -0.44 | 8.13 | -4.75 | 2.73 | 2.58 | 21.54 | 4.63 | -0.47 | 5.73 | 1.53 | 0.93 | 11.00 | 7.90 | 10.74 | -0.47 | 0.69 |
| Hotels and similar establishments | 2000 | 785 888 | 768 990 | 4 045 | 3 036 | 12 655 | 4 592 | 163 429 | 450 | 6 786 | 14 628 | 83 382 | 114 059 | 136 392 | 597 | 669 | 303 | 67 | 5 479 |
| | 2004 | 773 553 | 755 201 | 4 090 | 3 423 | 9 051 | 4 918 | 158 416 | 691 | 7 800 | 13 280 | 100 044 | 118 134 | 136 845 | 1 069 | 717 | 511 | 85 | 5 933 |
| | 2005 | 810 247 | 791 361 | 4 313 | 3 957 | 8 601 | 5 316 | 161 895 | 751 | 8 174 | 13 942 | 106 875 | 125 216 | 138 222 | 1 040 | 796 | 728 | 85 | 6 622 |
| | 2006 | 819 705 | 800 434 | 4 737 | 4 342 | 8 854 | 5 840 | 165 355 | 989 | 7 978 | 14 249 | 115 088 | 127 869 | 140 397 | 1 114 | 855 | 934 | 77 | 7 284 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.70 | 0.67 | 2.67 | 6.14 | -5.78 | 4.09 | 0.20 | 21.76 | 2.73 | -0.44 | 5.52 | 1.92 | 0.48 | 10.96 | 4.17 | 20.64 | 2.35 | 4.86 |
| Other collective accommodation establishments | 2000 | 468 356 | 466 372 | 9 644 | 348 | 15 947 | 10 567 | 92 639 | 248 | 2 362 | 535 | 27 381 | 60 922 | 62 136 | 6 | 118 | 468 | 150 | 3 740 |
| | 2004 | 496 906 | 495 651 | 8 860 | 434 | 12 749 | 11 635 | 134 979 | 320 | 4 400 | 478 | 35 144 | 60 706 | 67 602 | 12 | 148 | 460 | 143 | 2 458 |
| | 2005 | 528 674 | 527 363 | 8 514 | 490 | 12 124 | 11 556 | 133 840 | 378 | 4 496 | 587 | 36 999 | 62 426 | 68 504 | 12 | 225 | 494 | 145 | 2 336 |
| | 2006 | 529 494 | 527 605 | 8 595 | 1 068 | 12 504 | 11 974 | 132 922 | 534 | 4 025 | 492 | 39 669 | 63 747 | 69 507 | 14 | 387 | 488 | 134 | 2 322 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2.07 | 2.08 | -1.90 | 20.55 | -3.97 | 2.11 | 6.20 | 21.14 | 9.29 | -1.39 | 6.37 | 0.76 | 1.89 | 15.17 | 21.89 | 0.70 | -1.86 | -7.64 |

1) EU-27 and EU-25: for MT 2004 data is used for 2000. 2) EU-27: for RO 2006 data is used for 2004-2005. 3) 2002 data used for 2000. 4) Average annual growth rate 2002/2006 for EE.

3.2.2 Nights spent by residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000) (continued)

| | | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK ¹ | HR | MK ² | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
|---|--|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|--------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| Total | 2000 | : | 55 308 | 26 242 | 41 903 | 16 170 | 15 498 | 3 232 | 6 760 | 11 976 | 31 156 | 207 940 | 4 224 | 952 | : | 589 | 19 | 16 802 | 35 932 |
| | 2004 | 279 | 55 526 | 26 984 | 37 345 | 17 106 | : | 3 113 | 6 035 | 12 294 | 32 942 | 157 550 | 4 240 | : | : | 655 | 16 | 17 832 | : |
| | 2005 | 247 | 54 950 | 27 298 | 38 076 | 17 878 | : | 3 058 | 5 821 | 12 760 | 34 863 | 198 561 | 4 172 | : | : | 668 | 16 | 18 628 | : |
| | 2006 | 315 | 57 057 | 28 113 | 40 680 | 18 680 | 15 750 | 3 116 | 5 953 | 13 165 | 36 754 | 175 272 | 4 487 | : | : | 723 | 15 | 19 567 | : |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6.26 | 0.52 | 1.15 | -0.49 | 2.43 | 0.27 | -0.61 | -2.10 | 1.59 | 2.79 | -2.81 | 1.01 | : | : | 3.48 | -3.86 | 2.57 | : |
| Hotels and similar establishments | 2000 | : | 14 027 | 18 031 | 9 353 | 9 693 | 13 862 | 1 860 | 2 843 | 9 786 | 16 586 | 139 000 | 2 949 | 443 | 16 351 | 291 | 3 | 11 398 | 14 013 |
| | 2004 | 278 | 13 768 | 18 850 | 11 572 | 11 139 | : | 1 707 | 3 285 | 10 043 | 16 465 | 106 510 | 2 900 | : | : | 323 | 3 | 11 764 | : |
| | 2005 | 247 | 14 375 | 19 383 | 12 464 | 11 648 | : | 1 653 | 3 183 | 10 388 | 17 518 | 117 926 | 2 862 | : | : | 361 | 3 | 12 349 | : |
| | 2006 | 314 | 15 783 | 20 277 | 13 910 | 12 350 | 14 929 | 1 746 | 3 142 | 10 676 | 18 606 | 102 010 | 2 886 | : | : | 387 | 3 | 12 859 | : |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6.28 | 1.99 | 1.98 | 6.84 | 4.12 | 1.24 | -1.05 | 1.68 | 1.46 | 1.93 | -5.03 | -0.36 | : | : | 4.87 | 0.00 | 2.03 | : |
| Other collective accommodation establishments | 2000 | : | 41 281 | 8 211 | 32 550 | 6 477 | 1 636 | 1 372 | 3 917 | 2 190 | 14 570 | 68 940 | 1 275 | 509 | : | 298 | 16 | 5 404 | 21 919 |
| | 2004 | 1 | 41 758 | 8 134 | 25 773 | 5 967 | : | 1 406 | 2 750 | 2 251 | 16 477 | 51 040 | 1 340 | : | : | 332 | 13 | 6 068 | : |
| | 2005 | 0 | 40 575 | 7 915 | 25 612 | 6 230 | : | 1 405 | 2 638 | 2 372 | 17 345 | 80 635 | 1 310 | : | : | 307 | 13 | 6 279 | : |
| | 2006 | 1 | 41 274 | 7 836 | 26 770 | 6 330 | 821 | 1 370 | 2 811 | 2 489 | 18 148 | 73 262 | 1 601 | : | : | 336 | 12 | 6 708 | : |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.78 | -3.21 | -0.38 | -10.86 | -0.02 | -5.38 | 2.16 | 3.73 | 1.02 | 3.87 | : | : | 2.02 | -4.68 | 3.67 | : |

1) Change in methodology from 2005 onwards. 2) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 3) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for MT.

3.2.3 Nights spent by non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000)

| | | EU-27 ¹ 2 | EU-25 ¹ | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE ³ | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Total | 2000 | 899 762 | 892 443 | 15 527 | 5 170 | 15 597 | 10 006 | 42 420 | 1 998 | 20 509 | 47 023 | 233 901 | 109 664 | 140 357 | 16 815 | 697 | 636 | 2 379 | 11 211 |
| | 2004 | 880 078 | 866 533 | 15 544 | 10 303 | 18 981 | 9 566 | 45 373 | 2 747 | 20 236 | 38 796 | 209 082 | 104 178 | 141 169 | 13 636 | 1 201 | 1 197 | 2 494 | 10 508 |
| | 2005 | 910 419 | 895 553 | 15 553 | 11 624 | 19 595 | 9 356 | 48 246 | 2 983 | 19 427 | 40 735 | 209 519 | 107 952 | 148 291 | 14 006 | 1 613 | 1 401 | 2 452 | 10 779 |
| | 2006 | 955 302 | 940 115 | 16 039 | 11 945 | 20 090 | 9 453 | 52 948 | 3 020 | 21 652 | 43 056 | 224 518 | 105 865 | 156 862 | 13 310 | 1 872 | 1 514 | 2 400 | 10 046 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.00 | 0.87 | 0.54 | 14.98 | 4.31 | -0.94 | 3.76 | 10.88 | 0.91 | -1.46 | -0.68 | -0.59 | 1.87 | -3.82 | 17.90 | 15.55 | 0.15 | -1.81 |
| Hotels and similar establishments | 2000 | 652 594 | 645 405 | 10 184 | 5 104 | 12 919 | 4 608 | 34 641 | 1 887 | 17 374 | 46 212 | 143 762 | 77 014 | 97 221 | 16 790 | 691 | 579 | 1 196 | 8 062 |
| | 2004 | 643 886 | 630 578 | 10 315 | 10 139 | 15 881 | 4 776 | 36 631 | 2 602 | 17 642 | 38 310 | 134 654 | 70 391 | 97 175 | 13 554 | 1 158 | 1 131 | 1 195 | 8 729 |
| | 2005 | 671 859 | 657 219 | 10 297 | 11 471 | 16 607 | 4 784 | 38 872 | 2 791 | 17 024 | 40 075 | 138 762 | 72 824 | 102 098 | 13 899 | 1 507 | 1 334 | 1 275 | 9 127 |
| | 2006 | 705 287 | 690 342 | 10 633 | 11 776 | 17 035 | 4 807 | 42 821 | 2 772 | 18 834 | 42 459 | 151 940 | 69 551 | 107 859 | 13 227 | 1 745 | 1 451 | 1 284 | 8 524 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.30 | 1.13 | 0.72 | 14.95 | 4.72 | 0.71 | 3.60 | 10.09 | 1.35 | -1.40 | 0.93 | -1.68 | 1.75 | -3.90 | 16.70 | 16.55 | 1.19 | 0.93 |
| Other collective accommodation establishments | 2000 | 247 168 | 247 038 | 5 343 | 66 | 2 678 | 5 398 | 7 779 | 111 | 3 135 | 811 | 90 139 | 32 650 | 43 136 | 25 | 6 | 57 | 1 183 | 3 149 |
| | 2004 | 236 192 | 235 955 | 5 229 | 164 | 3 100 | 4 790 | 8 742 | 145 | 2 594 | 486 | 74 428 | 33 787 | 43 994 | 82 | 43 | 66 | 1 299 | 1 779 |
| | 2005 | 238 560 | 238 334 | 5 256 | 153 | 2 988 | 4 572 | 9 374 | 192 | 2 403 | 660 | 70 757 | 35 128 | 46 193 | 107 | 106 | 67 | 1 177 | 1 652 |
| | 2006 | 250 015 | 249 773 | 5 406 | 169 | 3 055 | 4 646 | 10 127 | 248 | 2 818 | 597 | 72 578 | 36 314 | 49 003 | 83 | 127 | 63 | 1 116 | 1 522 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 16.97 | 2.22 | -2.47 | 4.49 | 22.26 | -1.76 | -4.98 | -3.55 | 1.79 | 2.15 | 22.14 | 66.32 | 1.68 | -0.97 | -11.41 |

1) EU-27 and EU-25: for MT 2004 data is used for 2000 ("Total" and "Other collective accommodation establishments"). 2) EU-27: for RO 2006 data is used for 2004-2005. 3) 2002 data used for 2000.

4) Average annual growth rate 2002/2006 for EE.

3.2.3 Nights spent by non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000) (continued)

| | | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ¹ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
|---|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Total | 2000 | : | 25 955 | 64 468 | 6 892 | 25 785 | 2 149 | 3 277 | 3 704 | 4 066 | 8 654 | 73 816 | 26 634 | 468 | : | 1 147 | 169 | 7 469 | 32 844 |
| | 2004 | 7 459 | 25 386 | 68 274 | 9 313 | 24 617 | : | 4 188 | 4 597 | 4 406 | 9 724 | 73 861 | 31 751 | : | : | 1 479 | 145 | 7 442 | : |
| | 2005 | 7 321 | 25 210 | 69 732 | 10 543 | 25 388 | : | 4 250 | 4 801 | 4 499 | 10 078 | 81 823 | 33 120 | : | : | 1 521 | 149 | 7 644 | : |
| | 2006 | 7 093 | 26 886 | 70 017 | 10 555 | 26 842 | 3 242 | 4 332 | 5 058 | 5 004 | 10 943 | 90 740 | 32 858 | : | : | 1 688 | 155 | 7 922 | : |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | -2.48 | 0.59 | 1.39 | 7.36 | 0.67 | 7.09 | 4.76 | 5.33 | 3.52 | 3.99 | 3.50 | 3.56 | : | : | 6.65 | -1.43 | 0.99 | : |
| Hotels and similar establishments | 2000 | 7 015 | 15 695 | 53 617 | 4 945 | 24 102 | 2 085 | 2 758 | 2 761 | 3 562 | 4 679 | 53 131 | 15 125 | 439 | 28 377 | 895 | 131 | 4 967 | 19 914 |
| | 2004 | 7 388 | 14 618 | 55 163 | 6 876 | 23 002 | : | 3 258 | 3 432 | 3 769 | 5 061 | 53 867 | 17 072 | : | : | 1 146 | 101 | 4 596 | : |
| | 2005 | 7 218 | 15 143 | 56 690 | 7 869 | 23 873 | : | 3 322 | 3 650 | 3 887 | 5 382 | 58 909 | 18 415 | : | : | 1 208 | 108 | 4 761 | : |
| | 2006 | 6 977 | 15 976 | 57 114 | 7 911 | 25 216 | 3 169 | 3 401 | 3 911 | 4 339 | 5 604 | 64 951 | 17 807 | : | : | 1 341 | 115 | 4 896 | : |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | -0.09 | 0.30 | 1.06 | 8.15 | 0.76 | 7.23 | 3.55 | 5.98 | 3.34 | 3.05 | 3.40 | 2.76 | : | : | 6.97 | -2.15 | -0.24 | : |
| Other collective accommodation establishments | 2000 | : | 10 260 | 10 851 | 1 947 | 1 683 | 64 | 519 | 943 | 504 | 3 975 | 20 685 | 11 509 | 29 | : | 252 | 38 | 2 502 | 12 930 |
| | 2004 | 71 | 10 768 | 13 111 | 2 437 | 1 615 | : | 930 | 1 165 | 637 | 4 663 | 19 994 | 14 679 | : | : | 333 | 44 | 2 846 | : |
| | 2005 | 103 | 10 067 | 13 042 | 2 674 | 1 515 | : | 928 | 1 151 | 612 | 4 696 | 22 914 | 14 705 | : | : | 313 | 41 | 2 883 | : |
| | 2006 | 116 | 10 910 | 12 903 | 2 644 | 1 626 | 73 | 931 | 1 147 | 665 | 5 339 | 25 789 | 15 051 | : | : | 347 | 40 | 3 026 | : |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 27.82 | 1.03 | 2.93 | 5.23 | -0.57 | 2.22 | 10.23 | 3.32 | 4.73 | 5.04 | 3.74 | 4.57 | : | : | 5.48 | 0.86 | 3.22 | : |

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for MT for "Total" and "Other collective accommodation establishments".

3.2.4 Nights spent by residents and non-residents in collective accommodation establishments, by country of origin of the guests (share of residents, share of other EU Member States' residents, share of non-EU residents)

| | | EU-27 ^{1,2} | EU-25 ¹ | BE | BG ³ | CZ ⁴ | DK | DE | EE ⁴ | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV ⁵ | LT ⁴ | LU | HU ³ |
|--|------|----------------------|--------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| Share of residents | 2000 | 56.5 | 56.6 | 46.1 | 30.2 | 53.7 | 59.5 | 84.8 | 24.0 | 20.8 | 23.2 | 31.5 | 66.3 | 56.7 | 3.5 | 37.7 | 42.3 | 8.2 | 27.4 |
| | 2004 | 56.0 | 56.3 | 44.6 | 23.8 | 49.4 | 62.4 | 85.5 | 25.1 | : | 24.6 | 38.7 | 62.6 | 57.3 | 7.5 | 34.8 | 36.5 | 8.2 | 41.1 |
| | 2005 | 59.6 | 59.8 | 45.2 | 26.5 | 50.7 | 63.8 | 86.0 | 27.3 | : | 25.7 | 40.6 | 63.3 | 57.7 | 6.9 | 37.0 | 45.2 | 8.6 | 44.0 |
| | 2006 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 45.4 | 29.7 | 50.8 | 64.9 | 84.9 | 33.3 | : | 24.9 | 40.7 | 64.4 | 56.8 | 7.8 | 38.8 | 46.6 | 8.1 | 47.3 |
| Share of other EU Member States' residents | 2000 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 44.0 | 41.0 | 30.3 | 28.5 | 8.6 | 56.5 | 52.4 | 59.7 | 60.1 | 29.6 | 30.1 | 79.8 | 23.1 | 22.3 | 80.8 | 57.1 |
| | 2004 | 29.6 | 29.5 | 45.1 | 50.6 | 32.7 | 25.1 | 8.1 | 58.0 | : | 56.7 | 53.8 | 27.6 | 28.2 | 77.1 | 25.8 | 28.0 | 81.2 | 38.6 |
| | 2005 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 46.3 | 55.0 | 36.3 | 24.6 | 8.7 | 62.7 | : | 59.6 | 53.1 | 26.9 | 29.6 | 79.1 | 42.0 | 36.5 | 83.1 | 39.8 |
| | 2006 | 31.3 | 31.3 | 46.0 | 48.6 | 34.7 | 23.7 | 9.2 | 55.4 | : | 58.4 | 52.5 | 27.3 | 30.1 | 76.6 | 40.7 | 34.6 | 82.9 | 36.1 |
| Share of non-EU residents | 2000 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 28.8 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 6.6 | 19.5 | 26.8 | 17.1 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 13.2 | 16.7 | 39.2 | 35.5 | 11.0 | 15.6 |
| | 2004 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 10.3 | 25.6 | 17.9 | 12.5 | 6.4 | 16.9 | : | 18.7 | 7.5 | 9.8 | 14.5 | 15.5 | 39.4 | 35.6 | 10.7 | 20.3 |
| | 2005 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 18.5 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 5.3 | 10.0 | : | 14.7 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 21.1 | 18.4 | 8.4 | 16.2 |
| | 2006 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 21.7 | 14.4 | 11.4 | 5.9 | 11.3 | : | 16.7 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 13.2 | 15.6 | 20.5 | 18.8 | 9.0 | 16.6 |

1) EU-27 and EU-25: for 2004-2006 excluding IE. 2) EU-27: for 2000, 2004 and 2005 excluding RO. 3) 2001 data used for 2000. 4) 2002 data used for 2000. 5) 2003 data used for 2000.

3.2.4 Nights spent by residents and non-residents in collective accommodation establishments, by country of origin of the guests (share of residents, share of other EU Member States' residents, share of non-EU residents) (continued)

| | | MT | NL | AT | PL ¹ | PT | RO | SI ² | SK ¹ | FI | SE | UK ³ | HR ¹ | MK ⁴ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
|--|------|------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----|------|------|------|------|
| Share of residents | 2000 | 3.9 | 69.9 | 28.1 | 80.4 | 38.4 | : | 42.2 | 47.2 | 71.5 | 77.2 | 73.1 | 9.3 | : | : | 33.3 | 9.7 | 68.4 | 51.6 |
| | 2004 | 3.7 | 72.8 | 27.3 | 77.8 | 40.4 | : | 38.2 | 45.5 | 70.5 | 76.1 | 51.1 | 9.2 | : | : | 29.8 | 10.0 | 69.5 | : |
| | 2005 | 3.9 | 72.8 | 28.0 | 78.0 | 41.3 | : | 39.4 | 54.0 | 74.2 | 77.2 | 71.3 | 11.0 | : | : | 29.9 | 9.9 | 70.6 | : |
| | 2006 | 5.1 | 72.5 | 28.5 | 79.1 | 41.0 | 81.8 | 39.3 | 53.3 | 72.8 | 76.7 | 65.9 | 11.8 | : | : | 29.3 | 8.9 | 70.8 | : |
| Share of other EU Member States' residents | 2000 | 92.5 | 25.6 | 60.4 | 12.2 | 53.1 | : | 37.3 | 28.2 | 13.8 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 54.4 | : | : | 46.1 | 52.6 | 25.2 | 37.3 |
| | 2004 | 81.6 | 25.4 | 60.1 | 14.4 | 50.7 | : | 39.5 | 29.3 | 15.0 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 55.5 | : | : | 47.1 | 46.1 | 24.0 | : |
| | 2005 | 86.3 | 25.4 | 62.2 | 16.7 | 51.6 | : | 42.4 | 37.9 | 16.5 | 12.3 | 15.2 | 79.9 | : | : | 46.8 | 49.5 | 24.3 | : |
| | 2006 | 82.2 | 26.0 | 61.1 | 15.6 | 51.7 | 11.3 | 41.2 | 37.9 | 16.6 | 12.6 | 17.8 | 77.8 | : | : | 45.7 | 50.8 | 23.9 | : |
| Share of non-EU residents | 2000 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 11.5 | 7.4 | 8.5 | : | 20.5 | 24.6 | 14.7 | 10.7 | 16.4 | 36.3 | : | : | 20.6 | 37.8 | 6.4 | 11.1 |
| | 2004 | 14.7 | 1.8 | 12.6 | 7.8 | 8.9 | : | 22.2 | 25.2 | 14.5 | 12.0 | 37.8 | 35.3 | : | : | 23.1 | 43.9 | 6.4 | : |
| | 2005 | 9.8 | 1.8 | 9.8 | 5.3 | 7.1 | : | 18.2 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 10.5 | 13.5 | 9.2 | : | : | 23.2 | 40.6 | 5.2 | : |
| | 2006 | 12.8 | 1.5 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 19.5 | 8.8 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 16.3 | 10.4 | : | : | 25.1 | 40.3 | 5.2 | : |

1) 2003 data used for 2000. 2) 2001 data used for 2000. 3) Change in methodology for residents from 2005 onwards. 4) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

3.2.5 Tourism intensity: Number of nights spent by residents and non-residents in collective accommodation establishments compared to the population of the Member States

| | EU-27 ^{1 2} | EU-25 ¹ | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-----------------|------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|--|
| 2000 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 8.6 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 25.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 2.0 | |
| 2004 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 8.1 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 20.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 1.9 | |
| 2005 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 20.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 5.9 | 2.0 | |
| 2006 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 18.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 2.0 | |
| Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0.73 | 0.70 | -0.58 | 14.04 | -1.20 | 1.04 | 3.01 | 14.19 | 0.31 | -1.52 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.55 | -4.77 | 15.17 | 14.47 | -1.14 | 0.00 | |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK ⁴ | HR | MK ⁵ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH | |
| 2000 | : | 5.1 | 11.3 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 0.7 | : | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 9.6 | |
| 2004 | 19.3 | 5.0 | 11.7 | 1.2 | 4.0 | : | 3.7 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 8.1 | : | : | 7.3 | 4.7 | 5.5 | : | |
| 2005 | 18.8 | 4.9 | 11.8 | 1.3 | 4.1 | : | 3.7 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 8.4 | : | : | 7.5 | 4.8 | 5.7 | : | |
| 2006 | 18.3 | 5.1 | 11.9 | 1.3 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 8.4 | : | : | 8.0 | 4.9 | 5.9 | : | |
| Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -2.63 | 0.00 | 0.87 | 0.00 | 0.80 | 1.98 | 1.93 | 0.86 | 3.08 | 2.76 | -1.44 | 3.33 | : | : | 4.34 | -2.77 | 1.49 | : | |

1) EU-27 and EU-25: for MT 2004 data is used for 2000. 2) EU-27: for RO 2006 data is used for 2004-2005. 3) Average annual growth rate 2002/2006 for EE and 2004/2006 for MT. 4) For nights spent by residents, change in methodology from 2005 onwards. 5) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

3.2.6 Gross occupancy rate of bed places in hotels and similar establishments, annual average

| | EU-27 ¹ | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|-------------|--------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2000 | 38.0 | 38.5 | 32.7 | 18.4 | 32.2 | 40.1 | 34.1 | 28.8 | 47.8 | 27.4 | 47.3 | 43.1 | 34.5 | 56.4 | 31.3 | 21.0 | 24.1 | 25.8 |
| 2004 | 34.8 | 35.7 | 32.3 | 21.7 | 29.7 | 37.8 | 33.2 | 39.8 | 49.2 | 21.2 | 42.5 | 40.8 | 32.1 | 43.4 | 28.6 | 24.1 | 24.6 | 25.4 |
| 2005 | 36.3 | 37.3 | 33.2 | 21.0 | 29.7 | 39.5 | 33.9 | 38.5 | 46.4 | 21.7 | 42.6 | 43.1 | 32.5 | 44.8 | 32.8 | 28.3 | 25.8 | 26.6 |
| 2006 | 36.2 | 36.8 | 34.0 | 20.9 | 30.0 | 41.2 | 35.0 | 39.5 | 49.6 | 22.4 | 45.3 | 43.1 | 32.6 | 43.9 | 36.2 | 30.4 | 26.0 | 27.3 |

| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK ² | HR | MK ³ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2000 | 47.1 | 47.1 | 33.4 | 32.6 | 41.5 | 21.9 | 41.4 | 35.1 | 31.2 | 30.9 | 47.0 | 24.8 | 15.1 | 38.0 | 26.1 | 30.9 | 31.9 | 35.8 |
| 2004 | 51.5 | 41.0 | 35.5 | 30.6 | 36.8 | : | 45.9 | 32.7 | 31.5 | 31.0 | 35.9 | 27.5 | : | : | 26.4 | 24.2 | 31.8 | : |
| 2005 | 54.8 | 42.1 | 36.5 | 32.8 | 36.9 | : | 45.5 | 32.8 | 33.3 | 31.8 | 45.6 | 28.7 | : | : | 25.8 | 25.6 | 32.7 | : |
| 2006 | 50.5 | 45.3 | 37.0 | 33.6 | 39.0 | 21.9 | 45.3 | 33.3 | 34.8 | 32.9 | 36.4 | 34.7 | : | : | 28.1 | 25.6 | 32.2 | : |

1) EU-27: for RO 2006 data is used for 2004-2005. 2) For nights spent by residents, change in methodology from 2005 onwards. 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

3.3 Tourism receipts and expenditure (mio. Euro)

| 2000 | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE ¹ | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU ¹ | HU |
|-------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-----|-------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|--------|------|-----|-----------------|-------|
| Receipts | 215 316 | 213 751 | 8 070 | 1 172 | 3 235 | 4 008 | 20 240 | 548 | 2 851 | 10 061 | 32 446 | 33 301 | 29 905 | 2 101 | 143 | 427 | : | 4 067 |
| Expenditure | 211 403 | 210 350 | 11 050 | 587 | 1 387 | 5 075 | 57 427 | 221 | 2 750 | 4 950 | 6 454 | 19 227 | 17 010 | 448 | 270 | 274 | : | 1 794 |
| Balance | 3 913 | 3 401 | -2 980 | 585 | 1 848 | -1 067 | -37 187 | 327 | 101 | 5 111 | 25 992 | 14 074 | 12 895 | 1 653 | -127 | 153 | : | 2 273 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | Mk ² | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| Receipts | 664 | 7 814 | 10 752 | 6 195 | 5 720 | 393 | 1 036 | 519 | 1 528 | 4 418 | 23 702 | : | : | 8 390 | 249 | : | 2 230 | : |
| Expenditure | 217 | 13 241 | 9 216 | 3 611 | 2 422 | 466 | 552 | 371 | 2 009 | 8 733 | 41 641 | : | : | 1 844 | 513 | : | 4 959 | : |
| Balance | 447 | -5 427 | 1 536 | 2 584 | 3 298 | -73 | 484 | 148 | -481 | -4 315 | -17 939 | : | : | 6 546 | -264 | : | -2 729 | : |
| 2004 | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
| Receipts | 228 262 | 226 065 | 7 423 | 1 791 | 3 368 | 4 568 | 22 243 | 717 | 3 536 | 10 348 | 36 377 | 36 409 | 28 625 | 1 816 | 217 | 627 | 2 941 | 3 262 |
| Expenditure | 226 087 | 224 553 | 11 274 | 1 100 | 1 835 | 5 853 | 57 544 | 322 | 4 184 | 2 311 | 9 772 | 23 171 | 16 470 | 652 | 305 | 513 | 2 351 | 2 302 |
| Balance | 2 175 | 1 512 | -3 851 | 691 | 1 533 | -1 285 | -35 301 | 395 | -648 | 8 037 | 26 605 | 13 238 | 12 155 | 1 164 | -88 | 114 | 590 | 960 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | Mk ² | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| Receipts | 624 | 8 307 | 12 327 | 4 690 | 6 196 | 406 | 1 311 | 727 | 1 669 | 4 995 | 22 742 | 5 492 | : | 12 855 | 300 | : | 2 377 | : |
| Expenditure | 206 | 13 210 | 9 591 | 3 107 | 2 224 | 434 | 702 | 601 | 2 274 | 8 183 | 45 596 | 684 | : | 2 033 | 560 | : | 6 732 | : |
| Balance | 418 | -4 903 | 2 736 | 1 583 | 3 972 | -28 | 609 | 126 | -605 | -3 188 | -22 854 | 4 808 | : | 10 822 | -260 | : | -4 355 | : |

1) BLEU (includes data for Belgium and Luxembourg). 2) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

3.3 Tourism receipts and expenditure (mio. Euro) (continued)

| 2005 | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------|--------|------|-----|--------|-------|
| Receipts | 236 750 | 233 943 | 7 934 | 1 955 | 3 756 | 4 261 | 23 448 | 784 | 3 863 | 11 037 | 38 558 | 35 381 | 28 400 | 1 879 | 278 | 741 | 2 906 | 3 305 |
| Expenditure | 238 824 | 237 022 | 12 048 | 1 053 | 1 942 | 5 515 | 59 766 | 361 | 4 898 | 2 446 | 12 125 | 24 546 | 17 960 | 751 | 476 | 599 | 2 398 | 1 910 |
| Balance | -2 074 | -3 079 | -4 114 | 902 | 1 814 | -1 254 | -36 318 | 423 | -1 035 | 8 591 | 26 433 | 10 835 | 10 440 | 1 128 | -198 | 142 | 508 | 1 395 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ¹ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| Receipts | 488 | 8 420 | 12 432 | 5 058 | 6 199 | 852 | 1 380 | 1 031 | 1 757 | 5 955 | 24 692 | 5 984 | : | 14 747 | 331 | : | 2 685 | : |
| Expenditure | 153 | 12 996 | 9 633 | 3 509 | 2 454 | 749 | 708 | 736 | 2 460 | 8 669 | 47 963 | 604 | : | 2 314 | 792 | : | 8 200 | : |
| Balance | 336 | -4 576 | 2 799 | 1 549 | 3 745 | 103 | 672 | 295 | -703 | -2 714 | -23 271 | 5 380 | : | 12 433 | -461 | : | -5 515 | : |
| 2006 | EU-27 ² | EU-25 ² | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
| Receipts | 253 161 | 250 065 | 8 142 | 2 063 | 3 993 | 4 452 | 26 091 | 812 | 4 258 | : | 40 710 | 36 905 | 30 335 | 1 913 | 384 | 824 | 2 883 | 3 373 |
| Expenditure | 244 757 | 242 552 | 12 299 | 1 171 | 2 119 | 5 908 | 58 894 | 472 | 5 446 | : | 13 265 | 24 840 | 18 366 | 780 | 563 | 721 | 2 491 | 1 687 |
| Balance | 8 404 | 7 513 | -4 157 | 892 | 1 874 | -1 456 | -32 803 | 340 | -1 188 | : | 27 445 | 12 065 | 11 969 | 1 133 | -179 | 103 | 392 | 1 686 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ¹ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| Receipts | 608 | 9 038 | 13 255 | 5 744 | 6 648 | 1 033 | 1 425 | 1 210 | 1 891 | 7 251 | 26 883 | 6 277 | : | 13 329 | 348 | : | 2 870 | : |
| Expenditure | 253 | 13 558 | 7 420 | 4 574 | 2 625 | 1 034 | 773 | 842 | 2 724 | 9 181 | 50 305 | 585 | : | 2 182 | 873 | : | 9 197 | : |
| Balance | 355 | -4 520 | 5 835 | 1 170 | 4 023 | -1 | 652 | 368 | -833 | -1 930 | -23 422 | 5 692 | : | 11 147 | -525 | : | -6 327 | : |

1) Provisional code which does not prejudge in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) EU-27 and EU-25: EL 2005 data is used for 2006.

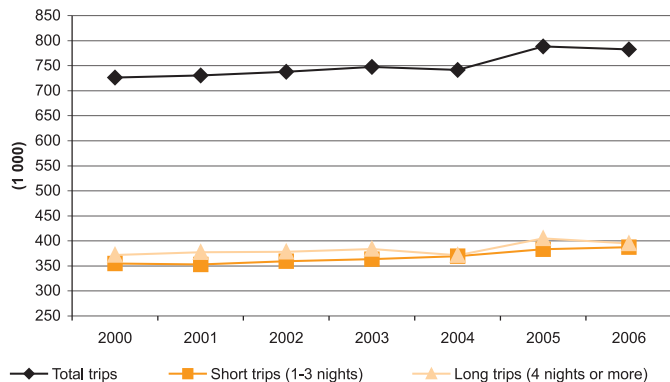
3.4 Holiday trips made by residents

3.4.1 Share of the population aged 15 and over that takes part in tourism (i.e. at least one holiday trip of at least 4 nights)

| | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE ¹ | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE ² | IE | EL | ES | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|------|-------|-------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|----|------|------|------|------|
| 2000 | : | : | 41.7 | : | : | 76.0 | 77.2 | 26.3 | : | 48.0 | 82.1 | 58.3 | 46.8 | : | : | : | 61.7 | : |
| 2004 | : | : | 46.6 | : | 53.9 | 62.1 | 63.7 | 20.4 | : | 35.3 | 32.7 | 59.0 | 48.9 | : | : | 21.9 | 62.2 | 48.7 |
| 2005 | : | : | 49.8 | : | 55.7 | 64.1 | 82.1 | 24.6 | : | 47.0 | 39.8 | 62.1 | 48.1 | : | 19.4 | 25.6 | 62.3 | 49.8 |
| 2006 | : | : | 45.1 | : | 51.6 | 64.4 | 80.7 | 22.7 | : | 43.8 | 44.6 | 61.5 | 49.1 | : | 18.3 | 26.3 | 49.7 | 35.0 |
| | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ³ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
| 2000 | : | 67.9 | 54.4 | : | 30.7 | : | : | : | 52.4 | : | 45.5 | : | : | : | : | : | 70.5 | : |
| 2004 | : | 69.5 | 52.7 | 31.9 | 30.2 | : | 56.6 | : | 54.9 | : | 59.8 | 38.3 | : | : | : | : | 70.3 | : |
| 2005 | : | 68.5 | 54.4 | 32.8 | 28.3 | : | 59.3 | : | 58.1 | : | 62.5 | : | : | : | : | : | 70.7 | : |
| 2006 | : | 68.0 | 62.1 | 32.7 | 27.3 | 17.3 | 60.2 | : | 57.3 | : | 60.8 | : | : | : | : | : | 74.4 | : |

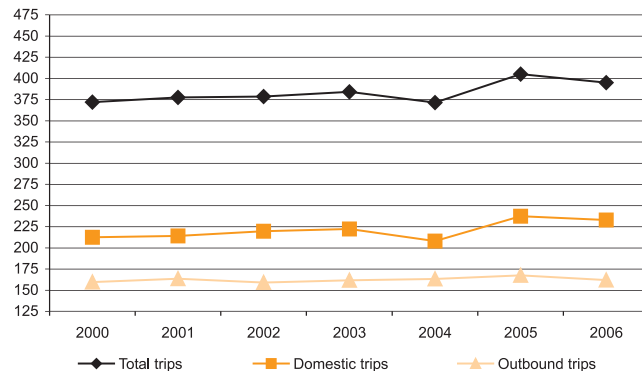
1) 2001 data used for 2000. 2) 2002 data used for 2000. 3) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

3.4.2 Number of holiday trips (at least one overnight stay) by EU residents aged 15 and over, by length of stay, 2000-2006 (in 1 000)



Note: EU-27 based on data for BE (incl. estimate for short trips in 2000), DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR (incl. estimate for short trips in 2001), IT, LU (incl. estimate for short trips in 2002), NL, AT, PT, FI and UK (incl. estimate for short trips in 2005). Since this estimate does not include trips made by residents from BG, CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK and SE (due to incomplete data for the period 2000-2006), the absolute values imply an underestimation of the actual EU-27 figure. However, the year-to-year comparisons are reliable as the subset of Member States used for the EU-27 figure represents about 85% of the total number of trips made by EU residents (in 2006).

3.4.3 Number of long holiday trips (at least 4 nights) by EU residents aged 15 and over, by destination, 2000-2006 (in 1 000)



Note: EU-27 based on data for BE, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI and UK. Since this estimate does not include trips made by residents from BG, CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK and SE (due to incomplete data for the period 2000-2006), the absolute values imply an underestimation of the actual EU-27 figure. However, the year-to-year comparisons are reliable as the subset of Member States used for the EU-27 figure represents 85 to 90% of the total number of trips (of at least 4 nights) made by EU residents (in 2006).

3.4.4 Number of holiday trips (at least 1 overnight stay) by residents aged 15 and over, by length of stay (in 1 000)

| | | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE ¹ | BG | CZ | DK ² | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES ³ | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|----------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-----------------|----|--------|-----------------|---------|--------|-------|--------|-----------------|---------|--------|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Total trips | 2000 | : | : | 9 256 | : | : | 7 789 | 127 979 | : | 5 019 | 6 359 | 120 480 | 157 176 | 64 519 | : | : | : | 820 | : |
| | 2004 | : | : | 11 162 | : | 27 769 | 7 072 | 137 849 | 1 050 | 7 780 | 11 295 | 109 580 | 183 249 | 68 638 | : | : | 3 115 | 1 125 | 17 267 |
| | 2005 | : | : | 11 929 | : | 28 335 | 8 227 | 156 157 | 1 093 | 7 685 | 13 322 | 125 021 | 185 810 | 76 342 | : | 4 528 | 3 271 | 1 202 | 22 799 |
| | 2006 | : | : | 9 836 | : | 26 755 | 10 631 | 153 276 | 864 | 9 797 | 15 883 | 120 901 | 188 157 | 78 055 | : | 4 701 | 3 476 | 1 099 | 24 684 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | : | 1.02 | : | -1.84 | 5.32 | 3.05 | -9.29 | 18.20 | 16.48 | 0.06 | 3.04 | 3.23 | : | 3.82 | 5.64 | 5.00 | 19.56 |
| Short trips 1-3 nights) | 2000 | : | : | 2 882 | : | : | 3 233 | 22 329 | : | 2 254 | 1 606 | 92 492 | 81 424 | 29 062 | : | : | : | 250 | : |
| | 2004 | : | : | 4 179 | : | 18 186 | 2 642 | 33 902 | 803 | 3 843 | 4 272 | 85 818 | 102 177 | 31 501 | : | : | 2 188 | 444 | 11 810 |
| | 2005 | : | : | 4 214 | : | 18 394 | 3 163 | 42 471 | 775 | 3 387 | 4 688 | 86 627 | 101 586 | 36 285 | : | 3 768 | 2 192 | 477 | 15 684 |
| | 2006 | : | : | 3 189 | : | 17 821 | 4 735 | 47 845 | 585 | 5 007 | 7 305 | 81 302 | 105 020 | 36 920 | : | 3 792 | 2 386 | 420 | 17 973 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | : | 1.70 | : | -1.01 | 6.57 | 13.54 | -14.65 | 22.08 | 28.72 | -2.13 | 4.33 | 4.07 | : | 0.64 | 4.43 | 9.03 | 23.36 |
| Long trips (4 nights or more) | 2000 | : | : | 6 374 | : | : | 4 556 | 105 650 | : | 2 765 | 4 753 | 27 988 | 75 752 | 35 457 | : | : | : | 570 | : |
| | 2004 | : | : | 6 983 | : | 9 583 | 4 430 | 103 947 | 247 | 3 937 | 7 023 | 23 762 | 81 072 | 37 137 | 719 | : | 927 | 681 | 5 457 |
| | 2005 | : | : | 7 715 | : | 9 941 | 5 064 | 113 686 | 318 | 4 298 | 8 634 | 38 394 | 84 224 | 40 057 | : | 760 | 1 079 | 725 | 7 115 |
| | 2006 | : | : | 6 647 | : | 8 934 | 5 896 | 105 431 | 279 | 4 790 | 8 578 | 39 599 | 83 137 | 41 135 | : | 909 | 1 090 | 679 | 6 711 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | : | 0.70 | : | -3.45 | 4.39 | -0.03 | 6.28 | 14.73 | 10.34 | 5.95 | 1.56 | 2.51 | : | 19.61 | 8.44 | 2.96 | 10.90 |

1) 2001 data used for 2000 for short trips. 2) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 3) Change in methodology from 2005 onwards. 4) Average annual growth rate 2001/2006 for BE. Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for CZ, EE, LT and HU. Growth rate 2005/2006 for LV.

3.4.4 Number of holiday trips (at least 1 overnight stay) by residents aged 15 and over, by length of stay (in 1 000) (continued)

| | | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ¹ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH | |
|----------------------------------|------|----|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|----|---------|-------|-----------------|----|----|----|--------|----|--|
| Total trips | 2000 | : | 25 354 | 15 621 | : | 10 621 | : | : | : | 23 109 | : | 152 700 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| | 2004 | : | 28 712 | 13 202 | 40 288 | 10 816 | 10 376 | 3 982 | 6 370 | 28 124 | : | 122 975 | : | : | : | : | : | 16 430 | : | |
| | 2005 | : | 27 872 | 13 709 | 35 500 | 11 417 | 8 738 | 3 901 | 6 067 | 29 611 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 16 391 | : | |
| | 2006 | : | 28 265 | 15 771 | 38 283 | 10 265 | 6 892 | 4 765 | 6 420 | 28 161 | : | 112 695 | : | : | : | : | : | 17 312 | : | |
| | | | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | 1.83 | 0.16 | -2.52 | -0.57 | -18.50 | 9.39 | 0.39 | 5.07 | : | -4.94 | : | : | : | : | : | 2.65 | : | |
| Short trips (1-3 nights) | 2000 | : | 9 825 | 9 932 | : | 6 933 | : | : | : | 17 848 | : | 74 700 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| | 2004 | : | 10 237 | 5 361 | 23 649 | 6 651 | 6 127 | 2 447 | 1 861 | 21 924 | : | 56 975 | : | : | : | : | : | 10 637 | : | |
| | 2005 | : | 9 824 | 6 241 | 18 978 | 7 481 | 4 881 | 2 258 | 1 868 | 23 168 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 10 519 | : | |
| | 2006 | : | 9 881 | 7 026 | 20 475 | 6 602 | 3 505 | 2 958 | 1 865 | 21 541 | : | 50 874 | : | : | : | : | : | 11 331 | : | |
| | | | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | 0.09 | -5.61 | -6.95 | -0.81 | -24.37 | 9.95 | 0.11 | 4.81 | : | -6.20 | : | : | : | : | : | 3.21 | : | |
| Long trips (4 nights or more) | 2000 | : | 15 529 | 5 689 | : | 3 688 | : | : | : | 5 261 | : | 78 000 | : | : | : | : | : | 5 096 | : | |
| | 2004 | : | 18 475 | 7 841 | 16 639 | 4 165 | 4 249 | 1 535 | 4 509 | 6 200 | : | 66 000 | 1 798 | : | : | : | : | 5 793 | : | |
| | 2005 | : | 18 048 | 7 468 | 16 522 | 3 936 | 3 857 | 1 643 | 4 199 | 6 443 | : | 66 420 | : | : | : | : | : | 5 872 | : | |
| | 2006 | : | 18 384 | 8 745 | 17 808 | 3 663 | 3 387 | 1 807 | 4 555 | 6 620 | : | 61 821 | : | : | : | : | : | 5 981 | : | |
| | | | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | 2.85 | 7.43 | 3.45 | -0.11 | -10.72 | : | : | 5.91 | : | -3.80 | : | : | : | : | : | 2.70 | : | |

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for PL, RO, SI, SK and NO (except long trips).

3.4.5 Number of holiday trips (at least 1 overnight stay) by residents aged 15 and over, by destination (in 1 000)

| | | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE ¹ | BG | CZ | DK ² | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES ³ | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|----------------|--|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------------|---------|--------|-------|--------|-----------------|---------|--------|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Total trips | 2000 | : | : | 9 256 | : | : | 7 789 | 127 979 | : | 5 019 | 6 359 | 120 480 | 157 176 | 64 519 | : | : | : | 820 | : |
| | 2004 | : | : | 11 162 | : | 27 769 | 7 072 | 137 849 | 1 050 | 7 780 | 11 295 | 109 580 | 183 249 | 68 638 | : | : | 3 115 | 1 125 | 17 267 |
| | 2005 | : | : | 11 929 | : | 28 335 | 8 227 | 156 157 | 1 093 | 7 685 | 13 322 | 125 021 | 185 810 | 76 342 | : | 4 528 | 3 271 | 1 202 | 22 799 |
| | 2006 | : | : | 9 836 | : | 26 755 | 10 631 | 153 276 | 864 | 9 797 | 15 883 | 120 901 | 188 157 | 78 055 | : | 4 701 | 3 476 | 1 099 | 24 684 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | : | 1.22 | : | -1.84 | 5.32 | 3.05 | -9.29 | 18.20 | 16.48 | 0.06 | 3.04 | 3.23 | : | 3.82 | 5.64 | 5.00 | 19.56 |
| Domestic trips | 2000 | : | : | 2 794 | : | : | 4 500 | 53 587 | : | 3 178 | 5 898 | 116 737 | 140 645 | 54 448 | : | : | : | 10 | : |
| | 2004 | : | : | 3 847 | : | 22 666 | 3 382 | 65 516 | 876 | 4 145 | 10 401 | 105 539 | 163 576 | 57 154 | : | : | 2 024 | 25 | 15 104 |
| | 2005 | : | : | 3 762 | : | 22 939 | 3 951 | 78 743 | 844 | 3 765 | 12 227 | 117 876 | 166 030 | 63 977 | : | 3 923 | 2 108 | 17 | 17 835 |
| | 2006 | : | : | 2 843 | : | 21 768 | 5 619 | 82 035 | 585 | 4 758 | 14 846 | 113 387 | 168 196 | 64 834 | : | 3 937 | 2 233 | 15 | 20 577 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | : | 0.35 | : | -2.00 | 3.77 | 7.36 | -18.28 | 10.62 | 16.63 | -0.48 | 3.03 | 2.95 | : | 0.36 | 5.04 | 6.99 | 16.72 |
| Outbound trips | 2000 | : | : | 6 462 | : | : | 3 289 | 74 392 | : | 1 841 | 461 | 3 743 | 16 531 | 10 071 | : | : | : | 810 | : |
| | 2004 | : | : | 7 315 | : | 5 103 | 3 690 | 72 333 | 174 | 3 635 | 894 | 4 041 | 19 673 | 11 484 | 570 | 462 | 1 091 | 1 100 | 2 163 |
| | 2005 | : | : | 8 167 | : | 5 396 | 4 276 | 77 414 | 249 | 3 920 | 1 095 | 7 145 | 19 780 | 12 365 | 595 | 605 | 1 163 | 1 185 | 4 964 |
| | 2006 | : | : | 6 993 | : | 4 987 | 5 012 | 71 241 | 279 | 5 039 | 1 037 | 7 514 | 19 961 | 13 221 | 605 | 764 | 1 243 | 1 084 | 4 107 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | : | 1.59 | -19.96 | -1.14 | 7.27 | -0.72 | 26.63 | 28.62 | 14.47 | 12.32 | 3.19 | 4.64 | : | 28.60 | 6.74 | 4.98 | 37.80 |

1) 2001 data used for 2000. 2) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 3) Change in methodology from 2005 onwards. 4) Average annual growth rate 2001/2006 for BE. Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for CZ, EE, LV (only "Outbound trips"), LT and HU. Growth rate 2005/2006 for LV ("Total trips" and "Domestic trips").

3.4.5 Number of holiday trips (at least 1 overnight stay) by residents aged 15 and over, by destination (in 1 000) (continued)

| | | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ¹ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH |
|----------------|--|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|----|---------|----|-----------------|----|----|----|--------|----|
| Total trips | 2000 | : | 25 354 | 15 621 | : | 10 621 | : | : | : | 23 109 | : | 152 700 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | 2004 | : | 28 712 | 13 202 | 40 288 | 10 816 | : | 3 982 | 6 370 | 28 124 | : | 122 975 | : | : | : | : | : | 16 430 | : |
| | 2005 | : | 27 872 | 13 709 | 35 500 | 11 417 | : | 3 901 | 6 067 | 29 611 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 16 391 | : |
| | 2006 | : | 28 265 | 15 771 | 38 283 | 10 265 | 6 892 | 4 765 | 6 420 | 28 161 | : | 112 695 | : | : | : | : | : | 17 312 | : |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | 1.83 | 0.16 | -2.52 | -0.57 | : | 9.39 | 0.39 | 5.07 | : | -4.94 | : | : | : | : | : | 2.65 | : |
| Domestic trips | 2000 | : | 13 388 | 8 722 | : | 9 774 | : | : | : | 18 332 | : | 106 100 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | 2004 | : | 14 133 | 6 404 | 36 669 | 9 633 | : | 1 841 | 4 088 | 23 580 | : | 74 772 | : | : | : | : | : | 11 600 | : |
| | 2005 | : | 13 579 | 7 145 | 30 920 | 10 130 | : | 1 780 | 3 848 | 25 073 | : | 77 132 | : | : | : | : | : | 11 744 | : |
| | 2006 | : | 14 096 | 8 087 | 33 102 | 9 244 | 6 441 | 2 569 | 3 934 | 23 554 | : | 68 722 | : | : | : | : | : | 11 949 | : |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | 0.86 | -1.25 | -4.99 | -0.92 | : | 18.13 | -1.90 | 6.47 | : | -6.98 | : | : | : | : | : | 1.49 | : |
| Outbound trips | 2000 | : | 11 966 | 6 899 | : | 847 | : | : | : | 4 777 | : | 46 600 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | 2004 | : | 14 579 | 6 798 | 3 619 | 1 183 | : | 2 141 | 2 282 | 4 544 | : | 48 203 | : | : | : | : | : | 4 830 | : |
| | 2005 | : | 14 293 | 6 564 | 4 580 | 1 287 | : | 2 121 | 2 219 | 4 538 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 4 647 | : |
| | 2006 | : | 14 169 | 7 684 | 5 181 | 1 021 | 451 | 2 196 | 2 486 | 4 607 | : | 43 973 | : | : | : | : | : | 5 363 | : |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | 2.86 | 1.81 | 19.65 | 3.16 | : | 1.28 | 4.37 | -0.90 | : | -0.96 | : | : | : | : | : | 5.37 | : |

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for PL, SI, SK and NO.

3.4.6 Number of long holiday trips (at least 4 nights) by residents aged 15 and over, by destination (in 1 000)

| | | EU-27 | EU-25 | BE | BG | CZ | DK ¹ | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES ² | FR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU |
|----------------|--|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|-----------------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Total trips | 2000 | : | : | 6 374 | : | : | 4 556 | 105 650 | : | 2 765 | 4 753 | 27 988 | 75 752 | 35 457 | : | : | : | 570 | : |
| | 2004 | : | : | 6 983 | : | 9 583 | 4 430 | 103 947 | 247 | 3 937 | 7 023 | 23 762 | 81 072 | 37 137 | 719 | : | 927 | 681 | 5 457 |
| | 2005 | : | : | 7 715 | : | 9 941 | 5 064 | 113 686 | 318 | 4 298 | 8 634 | 38 394 | 84 224 | 40 057 | : | 760 | 1 079 | 725 | 7 115 |
| | 2006 | : | : | 6 647 | : | 8 934 | 5 896 | 105 431 | 279 | 4 790 | 8 578 | 39 599 | 83 137 | 41 135 | : | 909 | 1 090 | 679 | 6 711 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | : | 0.70 | : | -3.45 | 4.39 | -0.03 | 6.28 | 9.59 | 10.34 | 5.95 | 1.56 | 2.51 | : | 19.61 | 8.44 | 2.96 | 10.90 |
| Domestic trips | 2000 | : | : | 1 142 | : | : | 1 406 | 35 898 | : | 1 104 | 4 330 | 25 108 | 63 025 | 27 382 | : | : | : | 2 | : |
| | 2004 | : | : | 1 478 | : | 5 552 | 1 368 | 37 388 | 125 | 1 078 | 6 227 | 20 942 | 67 216 | 27 905 | 231 | : | 360 | 5 | 3 976 |
| | 2005 | : | : | 1 549 | : | 5 567 | 1 532 | 45 933 | 160 | 1 075 | 7 639 | 33 260 | 69 721 | 29 745 | : | 389 | 381 | 4 | 4 112 |
| | 2006 | : | : | 1 265 | : | 4 985 | 1 842 | 40 453 | 91 | 1 084 | 7 632 | 34 110 | 69 386 | 31 030 | : | 429 | 411 | 2 | 4 288 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | : | 1.72 | : | -5.24 | 4.60 | 2.01 | -14.68 | -0.30 | 9.91 | 5.24 | 1.62 | 2.11 | : | 10.28 | 6.85 | 0.00 | 3.85 |
| Outbound trips | 2000 | : | : | 5 232 | : | : | 3 150 | 69 752 | : | 1 661 | 423 | 2 880 | 12 727 | 8 075 | : | : | : | 568 | : |
| | 2004 | : | : | 5 505 | : | 4 031 | 3 062 | 66 559 | 122 | 2 859 | 796 | 2 820 | 13 856 | 9 232 | 488 | 270 | 567 | 676 | 1 481 |
| | 2005 | : | : | 6 166 | : | 4 374 | 3 532 | 67 753 | 158 | 3 223 | 995 | 5 134 | 14 503 | 10 312 | 516 | 371 | 698 | 721 | 3 003 |
| | 2006 | : | : | 5 382 | : | 3 949 | 4 054 | 64 978 | 188 | 3 706 | 946 | 5 489 | 13 751 | 10 105 | 533 | 480 | 679 | 677 | 2 423 |
| | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | : | 0.47 | : | -1.02 | 4.29 | -1.17 | 24.14 | 14.31 | 14.36 | 11.35 | 1.30 | 3.81 | 4.51 | 33.33 | 9.43 | 2.97 | 27.91 |

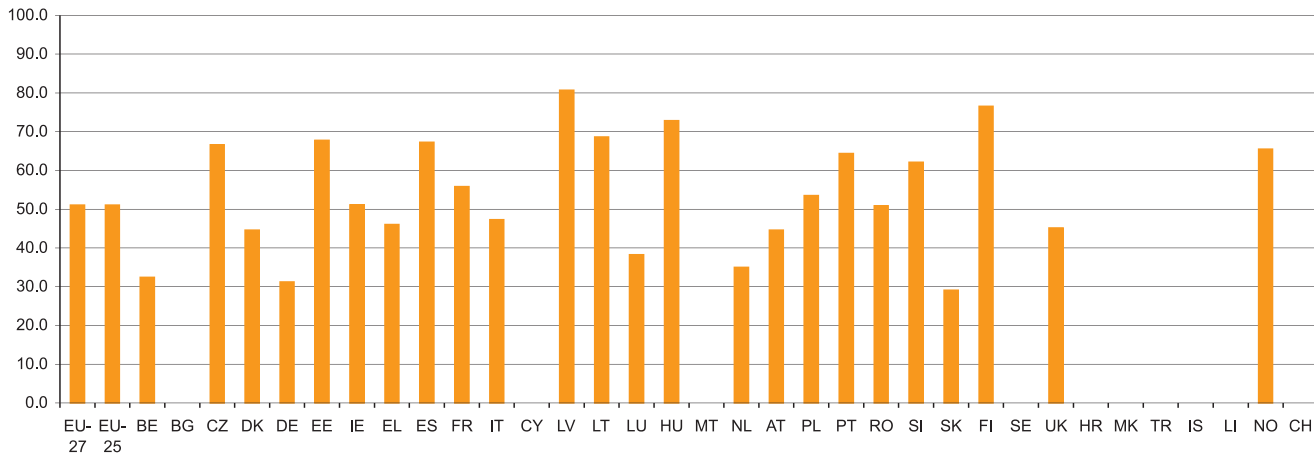
1) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards. 2) Change in methodology from 2005 onwards. 3) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for CZ, EE, CY (only "Outbound trips"), LV (only "Outbound trips"), LT and HU. Growth rate 2005/2006 for LV ("Total trips" and "Domestic trips").

3.4.6 Number of long holiday trips (at least 4 nights) by residents aged 15 and over, by destination (in 1 000) (continued)

| | | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK | HR | MK ¹ | TR | IS | LI | NO | CH | |
|----------------|------|----|--|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|--------|-------|-----------------|----|----|----|-------|----|--|
| Total trips | 2000 | : | 15 529 | 5 689 | : | 3 688 | : | : | : | 5 261 | : | 78 000 | : | : | : | : | : | 5 096 | : | |
| | 2004 | : | 18 475 | 7 841 | 16 639 | 4 165 | : | 1 535 | 4 509 | 6 200 | : | 66 000 | 1 798 | : | : | : | : | 5 793 | : | |
| | 2005 | : | 18 048 | 7 468 | 16 522 | 3 936 | : | 1 643 | 4 199 | 6 443 | : | 66 420 | : | : | : | : | : | 5 872 | : | |
| | 2006 | : | 18 384 | 8 745 | 17 808 | 3 663 | 3 387 | 1 807 | 4 555 | 6 620 | : | 61 821 | : | : | : | : | : | 5 981 | : | |
| | | | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | 2.85 | 7.43 | 3.45 | -0.11 | : | 8.50 | 0.51 | 3.90 | : | -3.80 | : | : | : | : | : | 2.70 | : | |
| Domestic trips | 2000 | : | 5 749 | 1 811 | : | 3 024 | : | : | : | 3 755 | : | 38 700 | : | : | : | : | : | 2 702 | : | |
| | 2004 | : | 6 956 | 2 769 | 13 613 | 3 225 | : | 414 | 2 554 | 4 308 | : | 27 300 | 1 440 | : | : | : | : | 2 877 | : | |
| | 2005 | : | 6 562 | 2 693 | 13 070 | 3 043 | : | 429 | 2 307 | 4 482 | : | 30 320 | : | : | : | : | : | 2 750 | : | |
| | 2006 | : | 6 986 | 3 195 | 14 341 | 2 888 | 2 977 | 498 | 2 416 | 4 576 | : | 28 521 | : | : | : | : | : | 2 788 | : | |
| | | | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | 3.30 | 9.92 | 2.64 | -0.76 | : | 9.68 | -2.74 | 3.35 | : | -4.96 | : | : | : | : | : | 0.52 | : | |
| Outbound trips | 2000 | : | 9 780 | 3 878 | : | 664 | : | : | : | 1 506 | : | 39 300 | : | : | : | : | : | 2 394 | : | |
| | 2004 | : | 11 519 | 5 072 | 3 026 | 940 | : | 1 121 | 1 955 | 1 892 | : | 38 700 | 358 | : | : | : | : | 2 916 | : | |
| | 2005 | : | 11 486 | 4 775 | 3 452 | 893 | : | 1 214 | 1 892 | 1 961 | : | 36 100 | : | : | : | : | : | 3 122 | : | |
| | 2006 | : | 11 398 | 5 550 | 3 467 | 775 | 410 | 1 309 | 2 139 | 2 044 | : | 33 300 | : | : | : | : | : | 3 193 | : | |
| | | | Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2006 ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | : | 2.58 | 6.16 | 7.04 | 2.61 | : | 8.06 | 4.60 | 5.22 | : | -2.72 | : | : | : | : | : | 4.92 | : | |

1) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations. 2) Average annual growth rate 2004/2006 for PL, SI and SK.

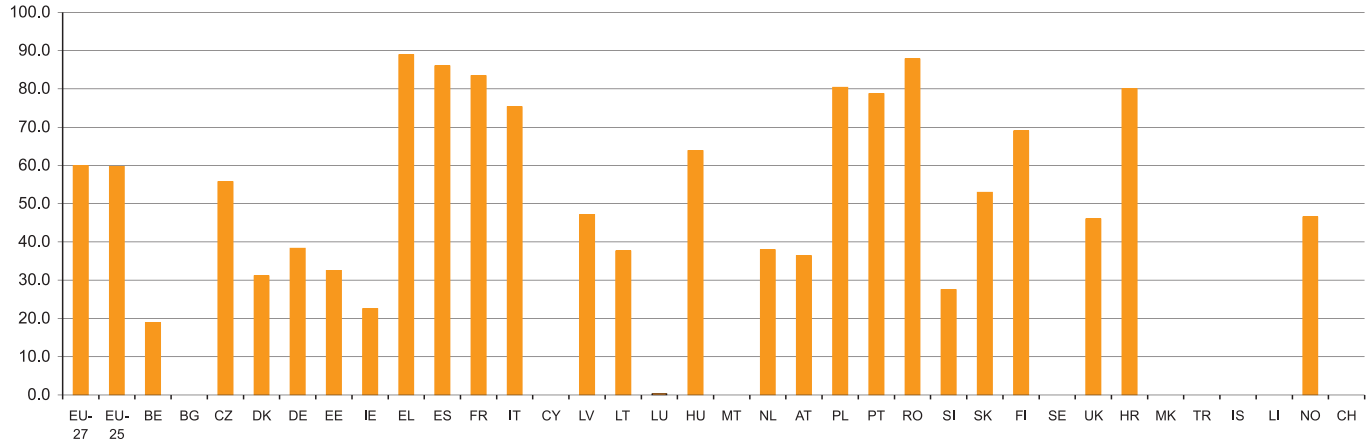
3.4.7 Share of short holiday trips in the total number of holiday trips by residents aged 15 and over, 2006¹



1) EU-27 and EU-25 excluding CY, MT and SE. EU-27 excluding BG.

For MK: Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

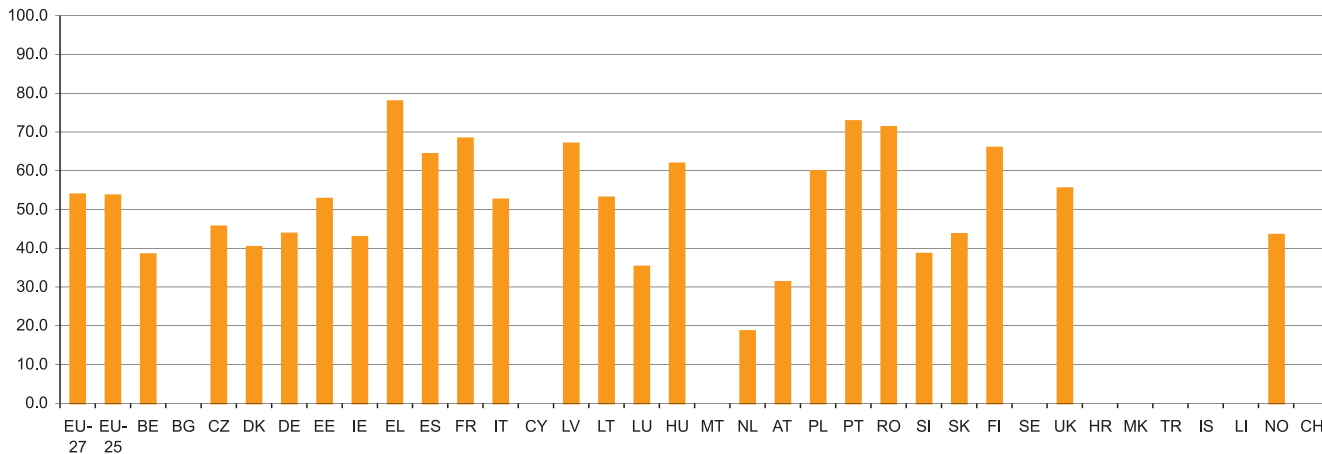
3.4.8 Share of domestic trips in the total number of long holiday trips (at least 4 nights) by residents aged 15 and over, 2006¹



1) EU-27 and EU-25 excluding CY, MT and SE. EU-27 excluding BG. 2004 data for HR.

For MK: Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

3.4.9 Share of nights spent in private accommodation in the total number of nights spent on long holiday trips (at least 4 nights) in the country and abroad by residents aged 15 and over, 2006¹



1) EU-27 and EU-25 excluding CY, MT and SE. EU-27 excluding BG. 2005 data for IT and HU.

For MK: Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.



Chapter 4 - Country Profiles

4.1 Recent trends

Belgium is basically a country of origin for international tourism. Figures on accommodation supply showed a slight decrease in the number of hotels and similar establishments between 2000 and 2006 (-0.4% on average each year). Over the same period, the number of bed places was more or less stable (+0.6% on average each year). This resulted in an increase in the average size of establishments, from 60 bed places in 2000 to 63 in 2006.

Domestic demand also declined slightly over the same period (average annual decrease of -0.4% between 2000 and 2006). Nights spent by residents grew by +3.9% in 2006, which only partly compensated for the decrease recorded between 2000 and 2005 (-1.3% on average each year). In contrast, nights spent by non-residents rose by +3.1% in 2006 (from 15.6 to 16.0 million), after being more or less stable in the previous years. Their share of total nights was about 55%. The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 59% of total international tourist nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 2.8 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), about 29% of total holiday trips in 2006 were made in the country, and around 71% abroad. About 77% of total trips abroad were long trips (4+ nights: 44% among domestic trips). Domestic trips showed a decline from 3.8 to 2.8 million between 2005 and 2006 (-24.3%), caused by the contraction of both short and long trips (-28.7% and -18.3%, respectively). Similarly, trips made by Belgians abroad fell by -14.4% in 2006 (from 8.2 to 7.0 million), thus completely eroding the growth recorded in 2005 (+11.7%). France, Spain and Italy remained the main destinations of Belgian tourists (54.5% of total 4+ nights abroad in 2006 against 52.4% in 2005). Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a negative balance of 4 157 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Belgian tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 10 511 | 2.8 | 3 932 | 45.1 | 316 622 | 12 299 | 8 142 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Belgium

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 1 998 | 54 822 | 119 165 | 32.7 | 42.8 (Aug) |
| 2004 | 1 922 | 53 854 | 122 043 | 32.3 | 39.9 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 1 899 | 54 226 | 120 668 | 33.2 | 41.3 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 1 955 | 55 957 | 123 775 | 34.0 | 40.4 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Belgium (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 29 215 | 13 689 | 46.9 | 15 526 | 53.1 | NL | 31.1 | UK | 16.1 | DE | 14.9 | 62.1 |
| 2004 | 28 495 | 12 950 | 45.4 | 15 545 | 54.6 | NL | 32.0 | UK | 15.0 | DE | 12.7 | 59.7 |
| 2005 | 28 380 | 12 827 | 45.2 | 15 553 | 54.8 | NL | 31.7 | UK | 14.1 | DE | 12.6 | 58.4 |
| 2006 | 29 371 | 13 332 | 45.4 | 16 039 | 54.6 | NL | 32.1 | UK | 13.7 | FR | 12.9 | 58.7 |

4.5 Characteristics of Belgian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|-----------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights ¹ | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights ¹ | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 9 256 | 2 882 | 6 374 | 2 794 | 1 652 | 1 142 | 6 462 | 1 230 | 5 232 | FR | 33.1 | ES | 14.9 | IT | 7.9 | 55.9 |
| 2004 | 11 162 | 4 179 | 6 983 | 3 847 | 2 369 | 1 478 | 7 315 | 1 810 | 5 505 | FR | 31.0 | ES | 14.8 | IT | 8.1 | 53.9 |
| 2005 | 11 929 | 4 214 | 7 715 | 3 762 | 2 213 | 1 549 | 8 167 | 2 001 | 6 166 | FR | 30.8 | ES | 13.4 | IT | 8.2 | 52.4 |
| 2006 | 9 836 | 3 189 | 6 647 | 2 843 | 1 578 | 1 265 | 6 993 | 1 611 | 5 382 | FR | 30.4 | ES | 14.9 | IT | 9.2 | 54.5 |

1) 2001 data used for 2000.

4.1 Recent trends

Along with Romania, Bulgaria joined the EU in 2007 and is an emerging country of tourism origin and destination. Accommodation supply recorded further growth in 2006, after a boom in the first five years of the 21st century. The number of establishments increased by +9.6% in 2006 and at an average rate of +13.7% each year from 2000 to 2005. Over the same period, bed places rose by +10.6% on average each year and by +5.3% in 2006. Consequently, the average size of hotels and similar establishments decreased from 187 bed places in 2000 to 157 in 2006.

Like supply, tourism demand also grew rapidly over that period. Nights spent by residents recorded average growth of +8.1% each year (from 3.4 million in 2000 to 5.4 million in 2006), while nights spent by international tourists rose by +15.0% on average each year (from 5.2 million in 2000 to 11.9 million in 2006). In 2006, foreign tourism accounted for about 69% of total tourism nights in the country, against around 60% in 2000. Germany, the United Kingdom and Sweden were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 50% of total international tourism nights (about 56% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 2.2 in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 892 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Bulgarian tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | total Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 7 719 | 2.2 | : | : | 25 100 | 1 171 | 2 063 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Bulgaria

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 648 | : | 121 222 | 18.4 | : |
| 2004 | 1 016 | 80 149 | 170 956 | 21.7 | : |
| 2005 | 1 230 | 90 593 | 200 940 | 21.0 | 50.7 (Jul-Sep) |
| 2006 | 1 348 | 95 632 | 211 565 | 20.9 | 45.7 (Jul-Sep) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Bulgaria (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 8 554 | 3 384 | 39.6 | 5 170 | 60.4 | DE ¹ | 44.7 | UK ¹ | 6.3 | CH ¹ | 4.8 | 55.8 |
| 2004 | 14 161 | 3 857 | 27.2 | 10 304 | 72.8 | DE | 40.8 | UK | 14.8 | SE | 4.0 | 59.6 |
| 2005 | 16 071 | 4 447 | 27.7 | 11 624 | 72.3 | DE | 34.7 | UK | 16.4 | SE | 4.0 | 55.1 |
| 2006 | 17 356 | 5 411 | 31.2 | 11 945 | 68.8 | DE | 30.7 | UK | 15.0 | SE | 3.8 | 49.5 |

1) 2001 data for 2000.

4.5 Characteristics of Bulgarian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

4.1 Recent trends

The Czech Republic is an emerging destination for international tourism in Europe. Accommodation supply has shown good results since 2000. Establishments grew by +2.1% on average between 2000 and 2004, recorded a slight decrease in 2005 (-0.8%), but made up for this in full in 2006 (+0.8%). Over the same six years, bed places revealed an average annual increase of +1.4%. Consequently, the average size of hotels remained relatively stable, at around 55 bed places.

As regards tourism demand, domestic nights grew by +3.0% in 2006, partly making up for the decline recorded from 2000 to 2005 (-6.2% on average each year). Conversely, nights spent by non-residents continued to increase (+4.7% on average each year between 2000 and 2005, +2.5% in 2006), and made for about 49% of total nights in 2006 (35.3% in 2000). Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 43% of total international tourist nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 4.0 in 2006.

Czech tourists themselves still make more than 81% of total holiday trips in the country. In 2006, domestic trips showed a decline of -5.1%, after an increase of +1.2% in 2005, caused by a contraction of both 1-3 night and 4+ night trips (-3.4% and -10.4%, respectively). In the same year, trips abroad also fell, by -7.6%, mainly due to a slump in long trips (-9.7%), representing about 80% of total trips abroad. Slovakia, Italy and Greece were the preferred destinations of Czech tourists (about 34% of 4+ night trips abroad in 2006), with Greece overtaking Austria in 2005.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a positive balance of 1 874 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Czech tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 10 251 | 4.0 | 4 515 | 51.6 | 114 021 | 2 119 | 3 993 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in the Czech Republic

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 3 960 | 95 365 | 217 664 | 32.2 | : |
| 2004 | 4 311 | 98 764 | 229 689 | 29.7 | 44.0 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 4 278 | 99 916 | 232 211 | 29.7 | 43.7 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 4 314 | 101 563 | 236 104 | 30.0 | 42.9 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in the Czech Republic (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|-----|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 44 200 | 28 603 | 64.7 | 15 597 | 35.3 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 40 780 | 21 800 | 53.5 | 18 980 | 46.5 | DE | 31.1 | UK | 9.6 | IT | 6.1 | 46.8 |
| 2005 | 40 320 | 20 725 | 51.4 | 19 595 | 48.6 | DE | 30.0 | UK | 9.2 | IT | 6.0 | 45.2 |
| 2006 | 41 447 | 21 357 | 51.5 | 20 090 | 48.5 | DE | 30.1 | UK | 7.6 | IT | 5.7 | 43.4 |

4.5 Characteristics of Czech tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|----|-----|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 27 769 | 18 186 | 9 583 | 22 666 | 17 114 | 5 552 | 5 103 | 1 072 | 4 031 | SK | 12.4 | IT | 10.8 | AT | 6.8 | 30.0 |
| 2005 | 28 335 | 18 394 | 9 941 | 22 939 | 17 372 | 5 567 | 5 396 | 1 022 | 4 374 | SK | 18.2 | IT | 12.9 | EL | 6.6 | 37.7 |
| 2006 | 26 755 | 17 821 | 8 934 | 21 768 | 16 783 | 4 985 | 4 987 | 1 038 | 3 949 | SK | 14.3 | IT | 11.9 | EL | 7.5 | 33.7 |

4.1 Recent trends

Denmark is more of a generator of outbound tourism than an international tourism destination. In 2006, accommodation supply displayed a decrease in the number of hotels and similar establishments (-1.9%), after slight growth between 2000 and 2005 (+0.4% on average each year). In the same period, bed places recorded steady expansion: +2.2% on average each year between 2000 and 2005 and +1.0% in 2006. This meant an increase in the average size of establishments: from 133 bed places in 2000 to 150 in 2006.

Tourism in the country increased significantly in 2006 (+4.0% in terms of nights), after an average annual increase of +0.8% between 2000 and 2005. This data hid a different trend for domestic and international tourism. Nights spent by residents (about 65% of total nights) rose by +5.6% in 2006 and by +2.2% on average in the first five years of the 21st century. In contrast, nights spent by non-residents declined between 2000 and 2005 (-1.3% on average each year), but recovered in part in 2006 (+1.0%). Germany, Norway and Sweden were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 62% of international tourist nights (about 69% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 5.0 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, domestic holiday trips in 2006 accounted for about 53% of total trips made by Danish tourists, against nearly 58% in 2000. Trips in the country showed a boom in 2005 (+16.8%) and above all in 2006 (+42.2% – this increase is also influenced by a methodological change in data collection), following the downturn between 2000 and 2004 (-6.9% on average each year). Conversely, outbound tourism showed steady growth between 2000 and 2006 (+7.3% on average each year), with peaks in 2005 and 2006 (+15.9% and +17.2%, respectively). Spain, France and Italy were the main destinations of Danish tourists (about 30% of 4+ night trips abroad in 2006), with Spain overtaking France in 2005. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 1 456 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Danish tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|---|--------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 5 427 | 5.0 | 2 839 | 64.4 | 220 163 | 5 908 | 4 452 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Denmark

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 472 | 32 014 | 62 905 | 40.1 | 71.2 (Jul) |
| 2004 | 485 | 35 671 | 70 293 | 37.8 | 65.2 (Jul) |
| 2005 | 482 | 35 718 | 70 049 | 39.5 | 65.0 (Jul) |
| 2006 | 473 | 36 049 | 70 769 | 41.2 | 66.0 (Jul) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Denmark (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 25 165 | 15 159 | 60.2 | 10 006 | 39.8 | DE | 34.0 | SE | 20.8 | NO | 13.8 | 68.6 |
| 2004 | 26 119 | 16 553 | 63.4 | 9 566 | 36.6 | DE | 30.5 | SE | 17.5 | NO | 15.8 | 63.8 |
| 2005 | 26 228 | 16 872 | 64.3 | 9 356 | 35.7 | DE | 29.7 | SE | 16.6 | NO | 16.4 | 62.7 |
| 2006 | 27 267 | 17 814 | 65.3 | 9 453 | 34.7 | DE | 28.4 | NO | 16.7 | SE | 16.4 | 61.5 |

4.5 Characteristics of Danish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 7 789 | 3 233 | 4 556 | 4 500 | 3 094 | 1 406 | 3 289 | 139 | 3 150 | FR | 13.1 | ES | 13.1 | EL | 8.5 | 34.7 |
| 2004 | 7 072 | 2 642 | 4 430 | 3 382 | 2 014 | 1 368 | 3 690 | 628 | 3 062 | FR | 13.5 | ES | 11.6 | IT | 8.6 | 33.7 |
| 2005 | 8 227 | 3 163 | 5 064 | 3 951 | 2 419 | 1 532 | 4 276 | 744 | 3 532 | ES | 12.8 | FR | 10.2 | IT | 7.7 | 30.7 |
| 2006 | 10 631 | 4 735 | 5 896 | 5 619 | 3 777 | 1 842 | 5 012 | 958 | 4 054 | ES | 11.9 | FR | 9.4 | IT | 8.9 | 30.2 |

4.1 Recent trends

Germany is one of the main generators of international tourism at world level. The trend in accommodation supply between 2000 and 2006 showed a small average annual decrease of -1.0% in the number of hotels and similar establishments and little increase in the number of bed places (+0.4%), which resulted in a small increase in the average size per establishment (41 bed places in 2000, as against 45 in 2006).

Tourism demand in the country showed steady growth in the same period, with a peak between 2000 and 2004 (+3.2% on average each year). In 2005 and 2006, the increase was +1.5% and +2.1%, respectively. Nights spent by residents, accounting for about 85% of total nights, rose by +0.8% both in 2005 and in 2006, after expansion of +3.5% on average each year between 2000 and 2004. Nights spent by non-residents have recorded a steady increase since 2000 (+3.8% on average each year), with a peak of +9.7% from 2005 to 2006. The Netherlands, the United States and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, accounting for 34.0% of total international tourist nights in 2006. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 4.3 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), German tourists made 153.3 million holiday trips in 2006, about 54% of them in the country. Domestic trips expanded during the initial years of the 21st century, in particular between 2004 and 2005 (from 65.5 to 78.7 million, +20.2%), followed by further growth in 2006 (+4.2%). Outbound trips recorded a slight decline from 2000 to 2004 (-0.7% on average each year), followed by a strong recovery in 2005 (+7.0%) and a new fall in 2006 (-8.0%). Spain, Italy and Austria were the main destinations for long trips (46.2% of 4+ night trips abroad). Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 32 803 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of German tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|---|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 82 438 | 4.3 | 57 111 | 80.7 | 2 322 200 | 58 894 | 26 091 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Germany

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 38 551 | 877 070 | 1 590 332 | 34.1 | 45.1 (Sep) |
| 2004 | 36 839 | 888 672 | 1 609 027 | 33.2 | 42.6 (Sep) |
| 2005 | 36 593 | 890 153 | 1 621 118 | 33.9 | 43.1 (Sep) |
| 2006 | 36 201 | 896 980 | 1 631 530 | 35.0 | 44.9 (Sep) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Germany (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 298 488 | 256 068 | 85.8 | 42 420 | 14.2 | NL | 17.3 | US | 11.9 | UK | 9.6 | 38.8 |
| 2004 | 338 769 | 293 395 | 86.6 | 45 374 | 13.4 | NL | 17.7 | US | 9.5 | UK | 8.3 | 35.5 |
| 2005 | 343 981 | 295 735 | 86.0 | 48 246 | 14.0 | NL | 17.5 | US | 9.2 | UK | 8.2 | 34.9 |
| 2006 | 351 224 | 298 277 | 84.9 | 52 947 | 15.1 | NL | 16.6 | US | 8.8 | UK | 8.6 | 34.0 |

4.5 Characteristics of German tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 127 979 | 22 329 | 105 650 | 53 587 | 17 689 | 35 898 | 74 392 | 4 640 | 69 752 | ES | 19.2 | IT | 13.6 | AT | 12.5 | 45.3 |
| 2004 | 137 849 | 33 902 | 103 947 | 65 516 | 28 128 | 37 388 | 72 333 | 5 774 | 66 559 | ES | 15.2 | IT | 14.3 | AT | 14.0 | 43.5 |
| 2005 | 156 157 | 42 471 | 113 686 | 78 743 | 32 810 | 45 933 | 77 414 | 9 661 | 67 753 | ES | 15.9 | IT | 14.4 | AT | 14.4 | 44.7 |
| 2006 | 153 276 | 47 845 | 105 431 | 82 035 | 41 582 | 40 453 | 71 241 | 6 263 | 64 978 | ES | 15.7 | IT | 15.5 | AT | 15.0 | 46.2 |

4.1 Recent trends

Estonia, one of the new Member States, is an emerging country of origin and destination of tourism in Europe. The 2006 figures for accommodation supply revealed a further increase in both the number of establishments and bed places (+7.6% and +3.3%, respectively), consolidating the boom of the previous year (+18.7% and +11.3%, respectively). The higher growth of establishments explains the decline in the average size of hotels in comparison to 2005 (from 80 to 76). This is in contrast with the development between 2000 and 2004, where the number of hotels decreased by -6.5% while bed places grew by +8.6% on average each year (85 bed places per hotel in 2004).

Like supply, tourism demand in Estonia has expanded at a steady rate in terms of nights since the country's accession to the EU (2004). Total nights rose by +10.5% in 2006 (from 4.1 to 4.5 million), after +9.4% in 2005. This growth was caused by both domestic and international tourists. Nights spent by residents (about 34% of total nights) grew by +34.9% in 2006, after +11.7% in 2005. In those same years, nights spent by non-residents rose by +1.3% and +8.6%, respectively. Finland, Sweden and Germany were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 64% of total international tourist nights. Finland alone generates about 50% of total nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 3.4 in 2006.

In terms of tourist trips made by Estonians in the country and abroad, domestic holiday trips, which make up about 68% of total trips, fell by -30.7% in 2006 (from 844 000 to 585 000), after a decline of -3.6% in 2005. In contrast, trips abroad showed a further increase of +12.1% in 2006 (from 249 000 to 279 000), consolidating the boom recorded in 2005 (+43.1%), as a consequence of entry to the EU. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 340 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Estonian tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|---|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 1 345 | 3.4 | 259 | 22.7 | 13 234 | 472 | 812 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Estonia

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 350 | 7 599 | 16 292 | 28.8 | : |
| 2004 | 267 | 11 314 | 22 673 | 39.8 | 70.0 (Jul) |
| 2005 | 317 | 12 312 | 25 228 | 38.5 | 68.0 (Jul) |
| 2006 | 341 | 12 826 | 26 058 | 39.5 | 63.0 (Jul) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Estonia (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|-----|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 1 712 | 459 | 26.8 | 1 253 | 73.2 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 3 758 | 1 011 | 26.9 | 2 747 | 73.1 | FI | 60.6 | SE | 6.7 | DE | 6.0 | 73.3 |
| 2005 | 4 111 | 1 129 | 27.5 | 2 982 | 72.5 | FI | 53.0 | SE | 7.9 | DE | 7.2 | 68.1 |
| 2006 | 4 543 | 1 523 | 33.5 | 3 020 | 66.5 | FI | 49.7 | SE | 7.8 | DE | 6.1 | 63.6 |

4.5 Characteristics of Estonian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|--|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2004 | 1 050 | 803 | 247 | 876 | 751 | 125 | 174 | 52 | 122 | : | : | : | : | |
| 2005 | 1 093 | 775 | 318 | 844 | 684 | 160 | 249 | 91 | 158 | : | : | : | : | |
| 2006 | 864 | 585 | 279 | 585 | 494 | 91 | 279 | 91 | 188 | : | : | : | : | |

4.1 Recent trends

Ireland is a country of origin of international tourism, but for a number of years it has also been growing as a tourism destination. From 2000 to 2006, hotel accommodation supply showed a steady decrease in terms of the number of establishments (average annual decrease of -3.9%) and an increase in bed places (+1.3% on average each year), which resulted in growth in the average size of hotels (from 25 bed places in 2000 to 34 in 2006).

In 2006, tourism demand in the country generated about 33.7 million nights, with average annual growth of +2.1% between 2000 and 2006. Nights spent by residents rose by +4.6% on average each year over the same period, but showed a decline in 2006 (-5.3% in comparison to 2005). Nights spent by non-residents showed a lower increase from 2000 to 2006 (+0.9% on average each year), but expanded significantly in 2006 (+11.5%). In 2005, the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany were the main markets of origin, accounting for about 63% of total international nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 8.0 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), total holiday trips recorded strong growth in 2006 (+27.5%), supported by both domestic and international holiday trips (+26.4% and +28.6%, respectively). This data showed a different trend for domestic and outbound tourism for the period 2000 to 2006. Holiday trips abroad rose at a higher rate than domestic trips during the first six years of the 21st century (+18.3% against +7.0%). This explains why the share of domestic trips declined from about 63% in 2000 to around 49% in 2006. Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States were the main tourism destinations, accounting for about 53% of 4+ night holiday trips abroad in 2006 (about 70% in 2000).

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a negative balance of 1 188 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Irish tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | total Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 4 209 | 8.0 | : | : | 174 705 | 5 446 | 4 258 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Ireland

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 5 449 | 60 350 | 138 579 | 47.8 | 63.0 (Aug) |
| 2004 | 4 554 | 62 085 | 144 632 | 48.2 | 58.0 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 4 407 | 63 762 | 148 653 | 46.4 | 60.0 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 4 296 | 63 087 | 148 077 | 49.6 | 62.0 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Ireland (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 29 657 | 9 148 | 30.8 | 20 509 | 69.2 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 32 436 | 12 200 | 37.6 | 20 236 | 62.4 | UK | 32.1 | US | 23.5 | DE | 6.7 | 62.3 |
| 2005 | 32 097 | 12 670 | 39.5 | 19 427 | 60.5 | UK | 32.0 | US | 22.4 | DE | 8.1 | 62.5 |
| 2006 | 33 655 | 12 003 | 35.7 | 21 652 | 64.3 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

4.5 Characteristics of Irish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 5 019 | 2 254 | 2 765 | 3 178 | 2 074 | 1 104 | 1 841 | 180 | 1 661 | ES | 35.1 | UK | 21.1 | US | 13.9 | 70.1 |
| 2004 | 7 780 | 3 843 | 3 937 | 4 145 | 3 067 | 1 078 | 3 635 | 776 | 2 859 | ES | 32.0 | UK | 16.8 | US | 10.0 | 58.8 |
| 2005 | 7 685 | 3 387 | 4 298 | 3 765 | 2 690 | 1 075 | 3 920 | 697 | 3 223 | ES | 28.9 | UK | 15.4 | US | 10.8 | 55.1 |
| 2006 | 9 797 | 5 007 | 4 790 | 4 758 | 3 674 | 1 084 | 5 039 | 1 333 | 3 706 | ES | 29.5 | UK | 13.6 | US | 9.7 | 52.8 |

4.1 Recent trends

Greece is one of the most popular tourism destinations in Europe. Hotel accommodation supply has shown steady growth in the last six years. From 2000 to 2006, the number of hotels grew by +1.5% on average each year (from 8 342 to 9 111), bed places by +2.2% (from 607 614 to 693 252). This means an increase in the average size of establishments from 73 in 2000 to 76 in 2006.

Nights spent in collective accommodation recorded a decrease from 2000 to 2004 (the year of the Olympics Games: -4.1% on average each year), followed by strong expansion from 2004 to 2006 (+5.2% in 2005, +4.6% in 2006). This was mainly due to the trend of international nights, accounting for about 74% of total nights spent in the country. These showed an average annual fall of -4.7% between 2000 and 2004 and growth of +5.0% and +5.7% in 2005 and 2006, respectively. Domestic nights fared the same, but with lower growth in 2006 (+1.5%). Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy are the top markets of origin, accounting for about 45% of total international tourist nights (around 54% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 5.2 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), Greek tourists made about 15.9 million trips in 2006, of which 93.5% in the country. Figures showed double-digit growth in both domestic and outbound trips from 2000 to 2005 (+15.7% and +18.9%, respectively, on average each year). Domestic trips recorded further expansion in 2006 (+21.4%), while outbound trips declined by -5.3%. Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom were the preferred holiday destinations of Greeks (25.9% of total trips abroad). Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 8 591 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Greek tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure ¹ | Tourism receipts ¹ |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 11 125 | 5.2 | 4 179 | 43.8 | 213 985 | 2 446 | 11 037 |

1) 2005 data.

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Greece

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 8 342 | 320 159 | 607 614 | 27.4 | 96.3 (Aug) |
| 2004 | 8 899 | 351 891 | 668 271 | 21.2 | 80.8 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 9 036 | 358 721 | 682 050 | 21.7 | 91.4 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 9 111 | 364 179 | 693 252 | 22.4 | 89.9 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Greece (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 62 186 | 15 162 | 24.4 | 47 024 | 75.6 | DE | 30.7 | UK | 17.6 | IT | 5.8 | 54.1 |
| 2004 | 52 554 | 13 758 | 26.2 | 38 796 | 73.8 | DE | 24.2 | UK | 19.4 | IT | 6.9 | 50.5 |
| 2005 | 55 264 | 14 530 | 26.3 | 40 734 | 73.7 | DE | 22.9 | UK | 18.8 | IT | 7.4 | 49.1 |
| 2006 | 57 796 | 14 741 | 25.5 | 43 055 | 74.5 | DE | 21.2 | UK | 16.7 | IT | 7.5 | 45.4 |

4.5 Characteristics of Greek tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|----|-----|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 6 359 | 1 606 | 4 753 | 5 898 | 1 568 | 4 330 | 461 | 38 | 423 | DE | 12.3 | IT | 8.5 | UK | 7.1 | 27.9 |
| 2004 ¹ | 11 295 | 4 272 | 7 023 | 10 401 | 4 174 | 6 227 | 894 | 98 | 796 | IT | 11.4 | DE | 9.7 | UK | 9.0 | 30.1 |
| 2005 | 13 322 | 4 688 | 8 634 | 12 227 | 4 588 | 7 639 | 1 095 | 100 | 995 | IT | 10.5 | DE | 9.9 | FR | 6.6 | 27.0 |
| 2006 | 15 883 | 7 305 | 8 578 | 14 846 | 7 214 | 7 632 | 1 037 | 91 | 946 | DE | 9.1 | IT | 8.4 | UK | 8.4 | 25.9 |

1) The break in series from 2004 onwards is due to a change in the methodology in 2004.

4.1 Recent trends

Spain is the most popular tourism destination in Europe, but in the last three years it has also increased its role as an origin of outbound tourism. The 2006 figures showed further growth in the number of hotels and similar establishments (+4.0%), which was consistent with the trend in previous years (+1.6% on average each year from 2000 to 2005). Bed places followed the same trend but at a higher rate between 2000 and 2005 (+3.7% on average each year) and at a lower rate in 2006 (+2.2%). This meant an increase in the average size of establishments from 2000 to 2005 (from 81 to 90 bed places), followed by a slight decrease in 2006 (88 bed places).

In 2006, tourism demand revealed strong expansion in terms of nights (+7.3%), caused by both domestic and international demand (+7.6% and +7.2%, respectively). Domestic nights consolidated the positive trend of previous years (+5.3% on average each year from 2000 to 2005). Conversely, nights spent by non-residents showed a recovery after the decline recorded from 2000 to 2004 (-2.8% on average each year). The United Kingdom, Germany and France were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 64% of total international tourism nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 8.7 in 2005.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), the change of methodology in the demand-side survey in 2005 created a discontinuity in data, ruling out any comparison with previous years. In 2006, Spanish tourists made about 120.9 million holiday trips (-3.3% compared to 2005). The decline is caused by the fall in the number of domestic trips (-3.8%) – especially 1-3 night trips – accounting for about 70% of total trips. Conversely, trips abroad recorded an increase of +5.2%, supported by the growth in 4+ night trips (+6.9%), accounting for about 73% of total trips abroad. France, Portugal and Italy were the main tourism destinations, making for about 35% of total tourism trips abroad (around 43% in 2000), with Portugal overtaking Italy in 2006. Comparing expenditures and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 27 445 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Spanish tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 43 758 | 8.7 | 16 702 | 44.6 | 980 954 | 13 265 | 40 710 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Spain

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 16 287 | 677 134 | 1 315 697 | 47.3 | 72.4 (Aug) |
| 2004 | 17 402 | 766 952 | 1 511 592 | 42.5 | 71.4 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 17 607 | 797 339 | 1 579 965 | 42.6 | 71.6 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 18 304 | 814 890 | 1 614 545 | 45.3 | 72.3 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Spain (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 344 664 | 110 763 | 32.1 | 233 901 | 67.9 | UK | 31.3 | DE | 29.9 | NL | 6.2 | 67.4 |
| 2004 | 344 269 | 135 188 | 39.3 | 209 081 | 60.7 | UK | 34.3 | DE | 25.9 | FR | 6.1 | 66.3 |
| 2005 | 353 392 | 143 874 | 40.7 | 209 518 | 59.3 | UK | 33.0 | DE | 26.1 | FR | 6.4 | 65.5 |
| 2006 | 379 275 | 154 757 | 40.8 | 224 518 | 59.2 | UK | 31.1 | DE | 26.8 | FR | 6.2 | 64.1 |

4.5 Characteristics of Spanish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|----|------|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 120 480 | 92 492 | 27 988 | 116 737 | 91 629 | 25 108 | 3 743 | 863 | 2 880 | FR | 21.7 | IT | 10.7 | PT | 10.3 | 42.7 |
| 2004 | 109 580 | 85 818 | 23 762 | 105 539 | 84 597 | 20 942 | 4 041 | 1 221 | 2 820 | FR | 18.6 | PT | 11.8 | IT | 9.2 | 39.6 |
| 2005 | 125 021 | 86 627 | 38 394 | 117 876 | 84 616 | 33 260 | 7 145 | 2 011 | 5 134 | FR | 17.1 | IT | 9.8 | PT | 8.8 | 35.7 |
| 2006 | 120 901 | 81 302 | 39 599 | 113 387 | 79 277 | 34 110 | 7 514 | 2 025 | 5 489 | FR | 16.2 | PT | 9.6 | IT | 9.3 | 35.1 |

4.1 Recent trends

France is both one of the prime tourism destinations in the world and a producer of international tourism. Figures on hotel accommodation supply showed a small decrease in the number of establishments (-0.6% an average each year), but a slight increase in the number of bed places (+0.5% on yearly average) between 2000 and 2006. Consequently, the number of bed places per establishment increased from 65 in 2000 to 69 in 2006.

Tourism in the country rose by +0.6% in 2006, consolidating the growth recorded in 2005 (+4.4%). The figures illustrated a different trend for domestic and outbound tourism. Nights spent by residents, accounting for about 64% of total nights, rose by +4.9% in 2005 and by +2.1% in 2006. In contrast, nights spent by non-residents decreased by -1.9% in 2006, after a growth of +3.6% in 2005. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 50% of total international tourism nights in 2006. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 4.7 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, French tourists made 188.2 million trips in 2006, of which 89.4% were made in their country. Domestic trips recorded an increase of +1.3% in 2006, after average annual expansion of +3.4% between 2000 and 2005. Outbound trips also increased steadily (+0.9% in 2006 and +3.6% on average in the first five years of the 21st century). Spain, Italy and Greece were the main tourism destinations, accounting for about 32% of 4+ night trips abroad in 2006 (30.5% in 2000).

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 12 065 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of French tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|---|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 62 999 | 4.7 | 31 515 | 61.5 | 1 791 953 | 24 840 | 36 905 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in France

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 18 773 | 606 843 | 1 213 686 | 43.1 | 71.3 (Aug) |
| 2004 | 18 689 | 633 162 | 1 266 325 | 40.8 | 58.6 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 18 361 | 629 147 | 1 258 294 | 43.1 | 61.1 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 18 135 | 626 981 | 1 253 962 | 43.1 | 59.3 (Sep) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in France (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 284 646 | 174 982 | 64.5 | 109 664 | 38.5 | UK | 20.0 | DE | 13.5 | NL | 15.7 | 49.2 |
| 2004 | 283 018 | 178 840 | 63.2 | 104 178 | 36.8 | UK | 21.7 | NL | 16.9 | DE | 12.7 | 51.3 |
| 2005 | 295 594 | 187 642 | 63.5 | 107 952 | 36.5 | UK | 20.8 | NL | 16.2 | DE | 12.1 | 49.1 |
| 2006 | 297 481 | 191 616 | 64.4 | 105 865 | 35.6 | UK | 20.5 | NL | 17.5 | DE | 12.2 | 50.2 |

4.5 Characteristics of French tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 157 176 | 81 424 | 75 752 | 140 645 | 77 620 | 63 025 | 16 531 | 3 804 | 12 727 | ES | 16.0 | IT | 9.8 | US | 4.7 | 30.5 |
| 2004 | 183 249 | 102 177 | 81 072 | 163 576 | 96 360 | 67 216 | 19 673 | 5 817 | 13 856 | ES | 15.0 | IT | 9.6 | UK | 4.0 | 28.6 |
| 2005 | 185 810 | 101 586 | 84 224 | 166 030 | 96 309 | 69 721 | 19 780 | 5 277 | 14 503 | ES | 14.9 | IT | 8.9 | EL | 3.7 | 27.5 |
| 2006 | 188 157 | 105 020 | 83 137 | 168 196 | 98 810 | 69 386 | 19 961 | 6 210 | 13 751 | ES | 16.3 | IT | 10.9 | EL | 4.6 | 31.8 |

4.1 Recent trends

Italy is one of the main tourism destinations in Europe, but its role as a country of origin of international tourism has also been growing rapidly in recent years. Figures on hotel accommodation supply showed a relatively stable number of establishments between 2000 and 2006 and an increase in bed places (+2.0% on average each year). This resulted in a higher average size of hotels and similar establishments: 56 bed places in 2000 and 62 in 2006.

In 2006, tourism demand in the country increased compared to 2000 (+1.3 on average each year). The biggest expansion was recorded between 2004 and 2006 (+3.0% on average each year) and was mainly driven by international tourism. Nights spent by residents (about 57% of total tourist nights) rose by +1.3% annually between 2004 and 2006, while nights spent by non-residents by +5.4%, after an average annual increase of +0.7% for residents and +0.1% for non-residents between 2000 and 2004. Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 45% of total international nights in 2006 (about 51% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 6.2 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), Italian tourists made 78.1 million holiday trips in 2006 (+1.2% compared to 2005), of which about 83% were in their own country. The number of trips made abroad increased during the first six years of the 21st century (average annual increase of +4.6% from 2000 to 2006), with a peak increase of +7.7% in 2005. Spain, France, and Greece were the main tourism destinations, with Spain overtaking France in 2006. They accounted for about 38% of total tourism trips abroad. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a positive balance of 11 969 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Italian tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 58 752 | 6.2 | 24 782 | 49.1 | 1 475 401 | 18 366 | 30 335 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Italy

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 33 361 | 966 138 | 1 854 101 | 34.5 | 69.8 (Aug) |
| 2004 | 33 518 | 1 011 773 | 1 999 729 | 32.1 | 62.8 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 33 527 | 1 020 478 | 2 028 452 | 32.5 | 62.7 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 33 768 | 1 034 682 | 2 086 942 | 32.6 | : |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Italy (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|-----|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 338 885 | 198 528 | 58.6 | 140 357 | 41.4 | DE | 37.3 | UK | 6.8 | US | 6.7 | 50.8 |
| 2004 | 345 616 | 204 447 | 59.2 | 141 169 | 40.8 | DE | 32.0 | UK | 8.1 | US | 7.4 | 47.5 |
| 2005 | 355 017 | 206 727 | 58.2 | 148 290 | 41.8 | DE | 30.0 | UK | 8.6 | US | 7.7 | 46.3 |
| 2006 | 366 764 | 209 903 | 57.2 | 156 861 | 42.8 | DE | 29.6 | UK | 8.1 | US | 7.7 | 45.4 |

4.5 Characteristics of Italian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 64 519 | 29 062 | 35 457 | 54 448 | 27 066 | 27 382 | 10 071 | 1 996 | 8 075 | FR | 14.7 | ES | 13.0 | EL | 6.6 | 34.3 |
| 2004 | 68 638 | 31 501 | 37 137 | 57 154 | 29 249 | 27 905 | 11 484 | 2 252 | 9 232 | FR | 13.6 | ES | 13.4 | EL | 7.2 | 34.2 |
| 2005 | 76 342 | 36 285 | 40 057 | 63 977 | 34 232 | 29 745 | 12 365 | 2 053 | 10 312 | FR | 15.8 | ES | 13.2 | EL | 8.2 | 37.2 |
| 2006 | 78 055 | 36 920 | 41 135 | 64 834 | 33 804 | 31 030 | 13 221 | 3 116 | 10 105 | ES | 15.9 | FR | 12.9 | EL | 9.5 | 38.3 |

4.1 Recent trends

Cyprus is mainly a destination for international tourism. Hotel accommodation supply has shown a decline in recent years. After average annual growth of +8.3% from 2000 to 2004, the number of establishments decreased by -3.2% on average each year between 2004 and 2006 (from 803 to 753). Similarly, bed places recorded steady expansion from 2000 to 2004 (+2.2% on average each year), followed by a decline from 2004 to 2006 (-1.5% on average each year, from 92 239 to 89 490). This meant a fall in the number of bed places per establishment from 2000 to 2004 (from 145 to 115), followed by a slight recovery from 2004 to 2006 (from 115 to 119).

Tourism demand showed no clear trend over the same period. Domestic nights recorded double-digit growth from 2000 to 2004 (+15.7% on average each year), followed by a drop of -2.7% in 2005 and a rise in 2006 (+7.2%). Conversely, nights spent by non-residents (about 92% of total nights) showed a decline from 2000 to 2004 (-5.1% on average each year), followed by a recovery in 2005 (+2.7%) and a new fall in 2006 (-5.0%). The United Kingdom, Germany and Sweden were the main markets of origin, with the United Kingdom accounting for more than 55% of total international tourist nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was very high in 2006: 18.8 tourists per resident.

As regards outbound tourism, Cypriot tourists made 605 000 holiday trips abroad in 2006 (+1.7% in comparison to 2005), of which about 88% were for 4 nights and more. Greece, the United Kingdom and France were the main destinations, Greece accounting for more than 40% of total tourist trips abroad.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 1 133 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Cypriot tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 766 | 18.8 | : | : | 14 631 | 780 | 1 913 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Cyprus

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 583 | 44 464 | 84 479 | 56.4 | : |
| 2004 | 803 | 45 535 | 92 239 | 43.4 | 75.7 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 785 | 45 209 | 91 264 | 44.8 | 85.4 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 753 | 44 404 | 89 490 | 43.9 | 83.4 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Cyprus (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 17 419 | 603 | 3.5 | 16 816 | 96.5 | UK | 53.3 | DE | 12.2 | SE | 5.3 | 70.8 |
| 2004 | 14 718 | 1 081 | 7.3 | 13 637 | 92.7 | UK | 56.2 | DE | 9.5 | SE | 4.9 | 70.6 |
| 2005 | 15 058 | 1 052 | 7.0 | 14 006 | 93.0 | UK | 55.8 | DE | 10.5 | SE | 5.5 | 71.8 |
| 2006 | 14 438 | 1 128 | 7.8 | 13 310 | 92.2 | UK | 55.4 | DE | 8.9 | SE | 5.5 | 69.8 |

4.5 Characteristics of Cypriot tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|----|-----|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2004 | : | : | 719 | : | : | 231 | 570 | 82 | 488 | EL | 41.8 | UK | 14.6 | FR | 2.8 | 59.2 |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 595 | 79 | 516 | EL | 40.9 | UK | 15.2 | FR | 2.7 | 58.8 |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 605 | 72 | 533 | EL | 40.3 | UK | 20.4 | FR | 2.6 | 63.3 |

4.1 Recent trends

Along with Estonia and Lithuania, Latvia is one of the new Member States which are emerging countries of origin and destination of international tourism in Europe. Accommodation supply expanded rapidly from 2000 to 2005, in terms of both the number of establishments and the number of bed places (an average annual increase of +12.5% and +10.1%, respectively). This resulted in drop in the average size of establishments (from 72 in 2000 to 61 in 2006). This indicator showed a new increase in 2006 (61 bed places in 2006), while the decline in the number of establishments (-4.7%) was accompanied by growth in the number of bed places (+2.2%).

Tourism demand in the country showed strong growth in the same period (+13.1% on average each year in terms of nights). Nights spent by residents grew by +7.9% on average each year between 2000 and 2006. But greater expansion was recorded for nights spent by non-residents, which rose from 697 000 in 2000 to 1 872 000 in 2006 (+17.9% on average each year). Consequently, their share in total nights climbed from 47.0% to 60.1%. Germany, Finland and the United Kingdom were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 32% of total international nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 1.4 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, Latvian tourists made 4.7 million trips in 2006 (+3.8% in comparison to 2005), of which about 84% were in their own country. The increase recorded for total trips was generated by double-digit growth in outbound trips (+26.3%), while domestic trips were more or less stable. Germany, the United Kingdom and Sweden were the main tourism destinations, accounting for about 24% of 4+ night tourist trips abroad, with the United Kingdom replacing Turkey in second position in 2006. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a negative balance of 179 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Latvian tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 2 295 | 1.4 | 360 | 18.3 | 16 180 | 563 | 384 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Latvia

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 166 | 6 431 | 11 890 | 31.3 | : |
| 2004 | 278 | 8 826 | 17 933 | 28.6 | 47.4 (Jul) |
| 2005 | 337 | 9 219 | 19 229 | 32.8 | 54.3 (Jul) |
| 2006 | 321 | 9 706 | 19 650 | 36.3 | 59.5 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Latvia (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 1 484 | 787 | 53.0 | 697 | 47.0 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 2 066 | 865 | 51.9 | 1 201 | 58.1 | DE | 15.1 | FI | 10.4 | UK | 5.8 | 31.3 |
| 2005 | 2 635 | 1 022 | 38.8 | 1 613 | 61.2 | DE | 15.8 | FI | 11.0 | UK | 8.2 | 35.0 |
| 2006 | 3 113 | 1 241 | 39.9 | 1 872 | 60.1 | DE | 12.7 | FI | 10.0 | UK | 9.2 | 31.9 |

4.5 Characteristics of Latvian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|----|-----|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 462 | 192 | 270 | DE | 8.6 | SE | 6.7 | TR | 6.0 | 21.3 |
| 2005 | 4 528 | 3 768 | 760 | 3 923 | 3 534 | 389 | 605 | 234 | 371 | DE | 10.4 | TR | 7.6 | AT | 5.7 | 23.7 |
| 2006 | 4 701 | 3 792 | 909 | 3 937 | 3 508 | 429 | 764 | 284 | 480 | DE | 11.1 | UK | 6.3 | SE | 6.2 | 23.6 |

4.1 Recent trends

Lithuania, like Estonia and Latvia, is an emerging country of origin and destination of international tourism in Europe. Hotel accommodation supply has expanded rapidly since the beginning of the 21st century. In terms of the number of hotels and similar establishments, there was an average annual increase of +6.9% between 2000 and 2006, and even bigger growth in the number of bed places (+11.0% on average each year). This also led to an increase in the number of bed places per establishment (from 51 in 2000 to 64 in 2006).

Like supply, tourism demand has seen steady growth in the last six years. Nights spent by residents (about 48% of total tourist nights) rose from 770 000 in 2000 to 1.4 million in 2006 (average annual increase of +10.8%), with a peak of +25.8% in 2005. Nights spent by non-residents showed the same trend, rising from 636 000 in 2000 to 1.5 million in 2006 (an average increase of +15.6% each year). Germany, Poland and the United Kingdom were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 35% of total international nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 0.9 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), Lithuanian tourists made about 3.5 million holiday trips in 2006 (+6.3% compared to 2005), of which 64.2% were in their own country. Trips abroad grew at a higher rate than domestic trips (+6.8% versus +5.0%) between 2004 and 2006. Germany, Turkey and the United Kingdom were the main tourism destinations, accounting for about 26% of 4+ night trips abroad, with Turkey overtaking Sweden in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 103 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Lithuanian tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|---|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 3 403 | 0.9 | 748 | 26.3 | 23 721 | 721 | 824 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Lithuania

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 227 | 6 062 | 11 489 | 21.0 | : |
| 2004 | 317 | 9 465 | 18 630 | 24.1 | 40.8 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 331 | 10 134 | 19 940 | 28.3 | 47.0 (Jul) |
| 2006 | 338 | 10 843 | 21 504 | 30.4 | 46.2 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Lithuania (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 1 406 | 770 | 54.8 | 636 | 45.2 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 2 168 | 971 | 44.8 | 1 197 | 55.2 | DE | 17.8 | PL | 13.5 | UK | 5.3 | 36.6 |
| 2005 | 2 623 | 1 222 | 46.6 | 1 401 | 53.4 | DE | 18.7 | PL | 13.1 | UK | 5.7 | 37.5 |
| 2006 | 2 936 | 1 422 | 48.4 | 1 514 | 51.6 | DE | 15.7 | PL | 13.4 | UK | 5.8 | 34.9 |

4.5 Characteristics of Lithuanian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|-------|-----|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 3 115 | 2 188 | 927 | 2 024 | 1 664 | 360 | 1 091 | 524 | 567 | DE | 16.0 | SE | 6.3 | PL/TR | 6.1 | 28.4 |
| 2005 | 3 271 | 2 192 | 1 079 | 2 108 | 1 727 | 381 | 1 163 | 465 | 698 | DE | 14.0 | SE | 7.5 | TR | 5.5 | 27.0 |
| 2006 | 3 476 | 2 386 | 1 090 | 2 233 | 1 822 | 411 | 1 243 | 564 | 679 | DE | 11.0 | TR | 7.7 | UK | 7.5 | 26.2 |

4.1 Recent trends

Luxembourg is a major business trip destination, but also an international tourism spender. Figures for the number of hotels and similar establishments have recorded a steady decrease since 2000 (-1.7% on average each year). Bed places, by contrast, were more or less stable over the same period. This resulted in an increase in the average size of establishments, from 46 bed places in 2000 to 51 in 2006.

Over the same period, domestic demand showed a marked decrease in 2006 (-8.3%), after average annual growth of +1.2% between 2000 and 2005. On the other hand, the number of nights spent by non-residents (around 92% of total tourism nights in the country) fell from 2004 to 2006 (-1.9% on average each year, from 2.5 to 2.4 million), which eroded the expansion recorded from 2000 to 2004 (+1.2% on average each year). The Netherlands, Belgium and Germany were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 68% of total international tourism nights (around 71% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 5.6 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), domestic tourism showed a strong increase between 2000 and 2004 (+25.7% on average each year), followed by a sudden slump in the following years (-32.0% in 2005 and -11.8% in 2006). In contrast, outbound trips – making up more than 98% of total tourism in the country – showed steady growth from 2000 to 2005 (+7.9% on average each year) but a decline of -8.5% in 2006, driven by a decrease in both short and long trips (-12.3% and -6.1%, respectively). France, Spain and Italy were the main tourism destinations (about 41% of 4+ night trips abroad in 2006). Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 392 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Luxembourgish tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 469 | 5.6 | 190 | 49.7 | 33 852 | 2 491 | 2 883 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Luxembourg

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 315 | 7 681 | 14 352 | 24.1 | 30.6 (Jul) |
| 2004 | 297 | 7 424 | 14 237 | 24.6 | 31.7 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 293 | 7 516 | 14 427 | 25.8 | 34.5 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 284 | 7 474 | 14 349 | 26.0 | 33.7 (Sep) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Luxembourg (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 2 596 | 217 | 8.4 | 2 379 | 91.6 | NL | 39.1 | BE | 22.6 | DE | 9.1 | 70.8 |
| 2004 | 2 721 | 228 | 8.4 | 2 493 | 91.6 | NL | 43.1 | BE | 19.5 | DE | 9.8 | 72.4 |
| 2005 | 2 682 | 230 | 8.6 | 2 452 | 91.4 | NL | 40.3 | BE | 19.5 | DE | 10.5 | 70.3 |
| 2006 | 2 611 | 211 | 8.1 | 2 400 | 91.9 | NL | 38.4 | BE | 19.5 | DE | 10.4 | 68.3 |

4.5 Characteristics of Luxembourgish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 820 | 250 | 570 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 810 | 242 | 568 | FR | 19.9 | ES | 13.0 | PT | 9.3 | 42.2 |
| 2004 | 1 125 | 444 | 681 | 25 | 20 | 5 | 1 100 | 424 | 676 | FR | 21.0 | IT | 10.5 | ES | 10.4 | 41.9 |
| 2005 | 1 202 | 477 | 725 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 1 185 | 464 | 721 | FR | 20.8 | ES | 11.1 | IT | 10.0 | 41.9 |
| 2006 | 1 099 | 420 | 679 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 1 084 | 407 | 677 | FR | 19.5 | ES | 12.0 | IT | 9.6 | 41.1 |

4.1 Recent trends

Hungary is a tourist destination with an almost balanced share between domestic and foreign tourists. The 2006 figures for the number of hotels and similar establishments showed a slight decrease in comparison to 2005 (-1.4%). Bed places followed the same trend (-2.1%), after a steady increase between 2000 and 2005 (+2.5% on average each year). Consequently, the average number of bed places per establishment rose from 75 in 2000 to 78 in 2006.

As regards tourism demand, tourism nights in the country recovered well between 2004 and 2006 (+2.0% per year on average), after a fall between 2000 and 2004 (-1.9% on average each year). Nights spent by residents rose by +7.0% per year on average from 2004 to 2006, making up completely for the decrease between 2000 and 2004 (-2.3% on average each year). Nights spent by non-residents (about 51% of total tourism nights in the country) showed a decrease of -6.8% in 2006, after an average annual decline of -1.6% in the first four years of the 21st century and an increase of +2.6% in 2005. Germany, the United Kingdom and Austria were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 42% of total international tourism nights in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, the figures for 2006 showed that residents made about 24.7 million holiday trips (+8.3% compared to 2005), of which about 83% were in their own country. These figures concealed a different trend for domestic and outbound trips. Trips made by Hungarians in their own country recorded double-digit growth both in 2005 and 2006 (+18.1% and +15.4%, respectively). Outbound trips, on the other hand, showed a decline in 2006 (-17.3%), after a boom in 2005 (+129.5%).

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 1 686 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Hungarian tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 10 077 | 2.0 | 2983 | 35.0 | 89 901 | 1 687 | 3 373 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Hungary

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 1 928 | 57 870 | 143 573 | 25.8 | 41.6 (Aug) ¹ |
| 2004 | 1 952 | 64 263 | 157 970 | 25.4 | 41.1 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 2 061 | 66 066 | 162 235 | 26.6 | 43.5 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 2 032 | 66 873 | 158 762 | 27.3 | 45.4 (Aug) |

1) 2001 data.

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Hungary (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | Share of top 3 |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 20 430 | 9 220 | 45.1 | 11 210 | 54.9 | DE ¹ | 40.3 | AT ¹ | 6.6 | IT ¹ | 4.5 | 51.4 |
| 2004 | 18 899 | 8 391 | 44.4 | 10 508 | 55.6 | DE | 32.7 | AT | 6.9 | IT | 5.7 | 45.3 |
| 2005 | 19 737 | 8 958 | 45.4 | 10 779 | 54.6 | DE | 30.8 | UK | 7.6 | AT | 6.6 | 45.0 |
| 2006 | 19 652 | 9 606 | 48.9 | 10 046 | 51.1 | DE | 28.0 | UK | 7.3 | AT | 7.1 | 42.4 |

1) 2001 data.

4.5 Characteristics of Hungarian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|----|-----|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 17 267 | 11 810 | 5 457 | 15 104 | 11 128 | 3 976 | 2 163 | 682 | 1 481 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | 22 799 | 15 684 | 7 115 | 17 835 | 13 723 | 4 112 | 4 964 | 1 961 | 3 003 | DE | 14.7 | AT | 12.4 | IT | 9.6 | 36.7 |
| 2006 | 24 684 | 17 973 | 6 711 | 20 577 | 16 289 | 4 288 | 4 107 | 1 684 | 2 423 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

4.1 Recent trends

The island of Malta is mainly a destination of international tourism. Hotel accommodation supply was more or less stable in 2006, after the negative trend recorded between 2000 and 2005 (-6.7% on average each year). Conversely, the number of bed places have varied over the last six years, from being more or less stable between 2000 and 2004, falling in 2005 (from 40 779 to 37 322, -8.5%) and recovering again in 2006 (+5.9%). As a result, the number of bed places per establishment increased from 166 in 2000 to 228 in 2006.

As regards tourism demand, nights spent by all tourists in the country decreased by -2.1% in 2006, following the negative trend already recorded in 2005. This trend was driven by the drop in international tourism nights (-3.1%), which accounted for about 96% of total nights. The United Kingdom, Germany and Italy were the top markets of origin (61.4% in 2006), with the United Kingdom accounting for more than 42% of total international tourist nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 18.3 in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 355 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Maltese tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 405 | 18.3 | : | : | 5 060 | 253 | 608 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Malta

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 246 | 20 051 | 40 782 | : | 68.2 (Aug) |
| 2004 | 194 | 19 331 | 40 779 | 51.5 | 83.1 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 173 | 17 912 | 37 322 | 54.8 | 86.3 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 173 | 18 533 | 39 518 | 50.5 | 82.8 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Malta (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | UK | 38.7 | DE | 18.3 | FR | 6.3 | 63.3 |
| 2004 | 7 737 | 279 | 3.6 | 7 458 | 96.4 | UK | 45.2 | DE | 11.7 | FR | 6.6 | 63.5 |
| 2005 | 7 567 | 247 | 3.3 | 7 320 | 96.7 | UK | 45.1 | DE | 12.1 | FR | 6.3 | 63.5 |
| 2006 | 7 407 | 315 | 4.3 | 7 092 | 95.7 | UK | 42.4 | DE | 11.6 | IT | 7.4 | 61.4 |

4.5 Characteristics of Maltese tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|--|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |

4.1 Recent trends

The Netherlands is one of the principal generators of international tourism in Europe. Following steady growth between 2000 and 2004, the figures for the number of hotels and similar establishments were more or less stable in 2005 (+0.2%) and decreased marginally in 2006 (-1.1%). The number of bed places recorded a fairly high increase in 2005 (+1.2%), followed by stagnation in 2006 (-0.1%). This resulted in a slight growth in the average size of establishments (from 61 in 2004 to 62 in 2006).

Tourism nights in the country recorded a marked increase in 2006 (+4.7%), after a slight decline between 2000 and 2005 (-0.3% on average each year). Nights spent by residents (about 68% of total tourism nights) grew by +3.8% in 2006, thus offsetting the decrease of -1.0% from 2004 to 2005. The same trend applied to nights spent by non-residents, which showed greater expansion in 2006 (+6.7%). Germany, the United Kingdom and Belgium were the top three markets of origin, accounting for 62.9% of total international nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 5.1 in 2006.

As regards national tourism (domestic + outbound), a steady increase was recorded in 2006 (+1.4%), with the number of holiday trips returning to almost the same level as in 2004. This result was driven by domestic trips (about 50% of total trips), which grew by +3.8% in 2006, while trips by Dutch tourists abroad fell by -0.9%. France, Germany and Spain were the main destinations in 2006 (38.1% of total 4+ night trips abroad), with Germany overtaking Spain compared with 2005. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 4 520 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Dutch tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 16 334 | 5.1 | 9 072 | 68.0 | 534 324 | 13 558 | 9 038 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in the Netherlands

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms ¹ | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 2 835 | : | 173 066 | 47.1 | 61.9 (Aug) |
| 2004 | 3 129 | 93 047 | 189 835 | 41.0 | 54.7 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 3 135 | 94 364 | 192 215 | 42.1 | 55.5 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 3 099 | 94 509 | 192 067 | 45.3 | 56.8 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in the Netherlands (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|----|------------|----|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 81 263 | 55 308 | 68.1 | 25 955 | 31.9 | DE | 45.1 | UK | 15.3 | US | 7.6 | 68.0 | |
| 2004 | 80 912 | 55 526 | 68.6 | 25 386 | 31.4 | DE | 41.8 | UK | 14.0 | BE | 8.6 | 64.4 | |
| 2005 | 80 161 | 54 951 | 68.6 | 25 210 | 31.4 | DE | 39.8 | UK | 14.5 | BE | 9.5 | 63.8 | |
| 2006 | 83 944 | 57 057 | 68.0 | 26 887 | 32.0 | DE | 39.5 | UK | 13.9 | BE | 9.5 | 62.9 | |

4.5 Characteristics of Dutch tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 25 354 | 9 825 | 15 529 | 13 388 | 7 639 | 5 749 | 11 966 | 2 186 | 9 780 | FR | 17.6 | ES | 12.2 | DE | 11.1 | 40.9 |
| 2004 | 28 712 | 10 237 | 18 475 | 14 133 | 7 177 | 6 956 | 14 579 | 3 060 | 11 519 | FR | 15.8 | DE | 12.1 | ES | 11.0 | 38.9 |
| 2005 | 27 872 | 9 824 | 18 048 | 13 579 | 7 017 | 6 562 | 14 293 | 2 807 | 11 486 | FR | 14.6 | ES | 11.8 | DE | 11.7 | 38.1 |
| 2006 | 28 265 | 9 881 | 18 384 | 14 096 | 7 110 | 6 986 | 14 169 | 2 771 | 11 398 | FR | 14.5 | DE | 12.2 | ES | 11.4 | 38.1 |

4.1 Recent trends

Austria is expanding its role as a generator of outbound tourism. Hotel accommodation supply decreased in the initial years of the 21st century. The 2006 figures show a drop in the number of establishments (-1.5% compared to 2005), confirming the trend of previous years (-1.2% in 2005, -1.4% on average each year from 2000 to 2004). On the other hand, the number of bed places grew by +0.2% in 2006, after being more or less stable in 2005 and falling slightly from 2000 to 2004 (-0.7% on average each year). Consequently, the average size of establishments rose to 41 bed places in 2006, compared to 38 in 2000.

Domestic demand grew over the same period. Nights spent by residents rose by +3.3% in 2006, strengthening the positive trend of the previous years (+0.8% on average between 2000 and 2005). The same evolution applies to nights spent by non-residents (about 71% of total nights in the country). They recorded an increase of +0.4% in 2006, after an average annual growth of +1.6% from 2000 to 2005. Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, with Germany accounting for more than a half of total international tourist nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 11.9 in 2006.

As regards national tourism (domestic + outbound), outbound trips – which account for about 49% of total trips abroad, against 44% in 2000 – showed a significant recovery in 2006 (+17.1%), after a decline from 2000 to 2005 (-1.0% on average each year). Similarly, domestic trips rose by +13.2% in 2006, following the trend of 2005 (+11.6%), thus compensating for the decline from 2000 to 2004 (-7.4% on average each year). Italy, Spain and Greece were the main destinations of Austrian tourists in 2006, but their share declined compared to 2000 (from 42.4% to 36.2% in 2006). Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a positive balance of 5 835 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Austrian tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|---|--------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 8 266 | 11.9 | 4 320 | 62.1 | 257 897 | 7 420 | 13 255 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Austria

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 15 517 | 286 816 | 588 213 | 33.4 | 49.5 (Feb) |
| 2004 | 14 435 | 290 491 | 570 785 | 35.5 | 58.1 (Feb) |
| 2005 | 14 267 | 289 879 | 571 377 | 36.5 | 56.9 (Feb) |
| 2006 | 14 051 | 282 002 | 572 514 | 37.0 | 57.4 (Feb) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Austria (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|-----|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 90 711 | 26 242 | 28.9 | 64 469 | 71.1 | DE | 60.1 | NL | 8.4 | UK | 4.5 | 73.0 |
| 2004 | 95 258 | 26 984 | 28.3 | 68 274 | 71.7 | DE | 56.2 | NL | 9.4 | UK | 4.7 | 70.3 |
| 2005 | 97 031 | 27 298 | 28.1 | 69 733 | 71.9 | DE | 55.1 | NL | 9.3 | UK | 4.8 | 69.2 |
| 2006 | 98 129 | 28 112 | 28.6 | 70 017 | 71.4 | DE | 52.9 | NL | 9.4 | UK | 5.0 | 67.3 |

4.5 Characteristics of Austrian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|----|-----|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 15 621 | 9 932 | 5 689 | 8 722 | 6 911 | 1 811 | 6 899 | 3 021 | 3 878 | IT | 22.6 | EL | 10.7 | ES | 9.1 | 42.4 |
| 2004 | 13 202 | 5 361 | 7 841 | 6 404 | 3 635 | 2 769 | 6 798 | 1 726 | 5 072 | IT | 21.8 | EL | 8.3 | DE | 7.7 | 37.8 |
| 2005 | 13 709 | 6 241 | 7 468 | 7 145 | 4 452 | 2 693 | 6 564 | 1 789 | 4 775 | IT | 21.1 | EL | 8.3 | DE | 7.6 | 37.0 |
| 2006 | 15 771 | 7 026 | 8 745 | 8 087 | 4 892 | 3 195 | 7 684 | 2 134 | 5 550 | IT | 20.7 | ES | 8.2 | EL | 7.3 | 36.2 |

4.1 Recent trends

Poland is an emerging tourism market in Europe. Hotel supply has shown a steady increase since 2000 in both the number of establishments and the number of bed places (average annual increase until 2006 of +8.0% and +6.8%, respectively). In particular, average double-digit growth was recorded between 2000 and 2004 for hotels, when the number of establishments rose from 1 449 to 2 139 (+10.2% on average each year). Over the same period, the number of bed places grew by +8.3% on average each year (from 120 280 to 165 311). As a result, the average number of bed places per establishment declined from 83 in 2000 to 77 in 2006.

Tourism nights in the country increased by +5.4% in 2006, following the positive trend in 2005. Nights spent by residents – accounting for about 79% of total tourist nights – came close to the level of 2000 (about 42 million), after an average annual decrease of -2.8% between 2000 and 2004. Conversely, nights spent by non-residents recorded a sharp increase, rising from 6.9 million in 2000 to 10.6 million in 2006 (an average annual increase of +7.4%). Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 53% of total international tourist flows. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 1.3 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, holiday trips made by Polish tourists rose from 35.5 to 38.3 million from 2005 to 2006 (+7.8%), partly making up for the fall in 2005 (-11.9%). Growth was driven by both domestic trips (+7.1%) – which account for about 86% of total holiday trips – and outbound trips (+13.1%). Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom were the main destinations of Polish tourists in 2006, accounting for about 45% of total 4+ night trips abroad. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 1 170 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Polish tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|---|--------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 38 157 | 1.3 | 10 465 | 32.7 | 271 530 | 4 574 | 5 744 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Poland

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 1 449 | 60 853 | 120 280 | 32.6 | : |
| 2004 | 2 139 | 83 007 | 165 311 | 30.6 | 45.3 (Jun) |
| 2005 | 2 200 | 84 865 | 169 609 | 32.8 | 45.1 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 2 301 | 88 409 | 178 056 | 33.6 | 44.6 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Poland (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|-----|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 48 794 | 41 903 | 85.9 | 6 891 | 14.1 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 46 657 | 37 344 | 80.0 | 9 313 | 20.0 | DE | 45.0 | UK | 5.0 | US | 4.7 | 54.7 |
| 2005 | 48 618 | 38 076 | 78.3 | 10 542 | 21.7 | DE | 44.8 | UK | 5.9 | US | 4.4 | 55.1 |
| 2006 | 51 235 | 40 680 | 79.4 | 10 555 | 20.6 | DE | 41.7 | UK | 7.2 | US | 4.4 | 53.3 |

4.5 Characteristics of Polish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|----|-----|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 40 288 | 23 649 | 16 639 | 36 669 | 23 056 | 13 613 | 3 619 | 593 | 3 026 | DE | 29.4 | IT | 6.8 | SK | 5.3 | 41.5 |
| 2005 | 35 500 | 18 978 | 16 522 | 30 920 | 17 850 | 13 070 | 4 580 | 1 128 | 3 452 | DE | 22.9 | IT | 9.0 | UK | 6.7 | 38.6 |
| 2006 | 38 283 | 20 475 | 17 808 | 33 102 | 18 761 | 14 341 | 5 181 | 1 714 | 3 467 | DE | 25.9 | IT | 9.4 | UK | 9.2 | 44.5 |

4.1 Recent trends

Portugal is traditionally a country of destination for Europe's tourism market. From 2000 to 2006, the number of hotel establishments rose by 2.1% on average each year. The number of bed places also increased, but at a higher annual average growth rate (+2.9%). Consequently, the number of bed places per establishment rose from 125 in 2000 to 130 in 2006.

Tourism demand in the country recorded steady growth over the same period (+1.4% on average each year between 2000 and 2006), driven by the good results recorded in 2005 and 2006 (+3.7% and +5.2%). Nights spent by residents (41.0% of total nights) rose by +4.5% in 2006, following the positive trend of 2004 to 2005 (+4.5%). The same applied to nights spent by non-residents, which increased by +3.1% in 2005 and +5.7% in 2006. The United Kingdom, Germany and Spain were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 56% of total international tourism nights. The United Kingdom alone accounted for nearly a third of international tourism nights in the country. The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 4.3 in 2006.

As regards national tourism (domestic + outbound), total holiday trips made by Portuguese tourists recorded a sharp decrease in 2006 (-10.1%), after steady growth in 2005 (+5.6%). This was driven by both domestic and outbound trips (-8.7% and -20.7%, respectively, in 2006, after +5.2% and +8.8%, respectively, in 2005). Spain, France and the United Kingdom were the main foreign destinations (about 56% of total 4+ night trips abroad in 2004).

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 4 023 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Portuguese tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|---|--------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 10 570 | 4.3 | 2 434 | 27.3 | 155 167 | 2 625 | 6 648 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Portugal

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 1 786 | 97 709 | 222 958 | 41.5 | 65.8 (Aug) |
| 2004 | 1 954 | 112 659 | 253 927 | 36.8 | 60.8 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 2 012 | 116 123 | 263 814 | 36.9 | 60.8 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 2 028 | 117 565 | 264 037 | 39.0 | 66.7 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Portugal (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 41 956 | 16 171 | 38.5 | 25 785 | 61.5 | UK | 28.4 | DE | 20.7 | NL | 8.1 | 57.2 |
| 2004 | 41 722 | 17 105 | 41.0 | 24 617 | 59.0 | UK | 29.6 | DE | 16.3 | ES | 10.7 | 56.6 |
| 2005 | 43 265 | 17 877 | 41.3 | 25 388 | 58.7 | UK | 29.9 | DE | 16.2 | ES | 11.8 | 57.9 |
| 2006 | 45 522 | 18 680 | 41.0 | 26 842 | 59.0 | UK | 27.9 | DE | 15.2 | ES | 13.1 | 56.2 |

4.5 Characteristics of Portuguese tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|----|-----|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 10 621 | 6 933 | 3 688 | 9 774 | 6 750 | 3 024 | 847 | 183 | 664 | ES | 44.7 | FR | 12.3 | UK | 6.3 | 63.3 |
| 2004 | 10 816 | 6 651 | 4 165 | 9 633 | 6 408 | 3 225 | 1 183 | 243 | 940 | ES | 35.7 | FR | 11.0 | UK | 9.5 | 56.2 |
| 2005 | 11 417 | 7 481 | 3 936 | 10 130 | 7 087 | 3 043 | 1 287 | 394 | 893 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | 10 265 | 6 602 | 3 663 | 9 244 | 6 356 | 2 888 | 1 021 | 246 | 775 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

4.1 Recent trends

Romania is an emerging country of destination and origin of tourism. Hotel accommodation supply expanded steadily between 2000 and 2006. The number of hotels grew by +8.5% on average each year (from 2 533 to 4 125) and the number of bed places by +2.1% (from 199 333 to 226 383). Consequently, the average size of hotels declined from 79 bed places in 2000 to 55 bed places in 2006.

As regards demand, all tourists spent about 19 million nights in Romania in 2006, against 17.6 million in 2000 (+1.2% on average each year). Over the same period, domestic nights – representing about 83% of total nights – were more or less stable (+0.3% on average each year), while international tourism increased steadily (+7.1% on average each year, from 2.1 to 3.2 million nights). Germany, Italy and France were the main countries of origin of international tourism in the country, accounting for about 36% of total international nights in 2006. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 0.9 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism (domestic + outbound), the number of total holiday trips plunged by a third from about 10.4 million in 2004 to about 6.9 million trips in 2006 (-33.6%). Both a dramatic reduction in short trips (1-3 nights, -42,8% from 2004 to 2006) and a fairly sizeable decrease in long trips (4+ nights, -21.7% from 2004 to 2006) caused this crash. In 2006, about 93% of total trips were in the country (6.4 million). Of the remaining trips abroad (451 000), 91% were long trips. Italy, Greece and Spain were the main countries of destination, accounting for about 51% of total 4+ night trips abroad in 2006. Tourism expenditure and receipts were almost equal in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Romanian tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|---|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 21 610 | 0.9 | 3 152 | 17.3 | 97 718 | 1 034 | 1 033 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Romania

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 2 533 | 96 250 | 199 333 | 21.9 | : |
| 2004 | 3 301 | 101 574 | 207 810 | : | 54.3 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 3 608 | 105 787 | 216 499 | : | 51.1 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 4 125 | 110 937 | 226 383 | 21.9 | 49.9 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Romania (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 17 646 | 15 497 | 87.8 | 2 149 | 12.2 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | 18 992 | 15 750 | 82.9 | 3 242 | 17.1 | DE | 15.6 | IT | 12.5 | FR | 7.8 | 35.9 |

4.5 Characteristics of Romanian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|----|-----|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 10 376 | 6 127 | 4 249 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | 8 738 | 4 881 | 3 857 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | 6 892 | 3 505 | 3 387 | 6 441 | 3 464 | 2 977 | 451 | 41 | 410 | IT | 25.9 | EL | 15.1 | ES | 9.5 | 50.5 |

4.1 Recent trends

Slovenia is increasing its role as a tourism destination in Europe. The 2006 figures on accommodation supply showed a recovery in the number of hotels and similar establishments (+4.1%), after the steady decline from 2000 to 2005 (-5.1% on average each year). Similarly, the number of bed places showed good growth in 2006 (+3.9%), consolidating the positive trend of 2005 (+1.0%), and compensating for the decline from 2000 to 2004 (-0.8% on average each year). This resulted in an expansion in the number of bed places per establishment from 68 in 2000 to 87 in 2006.

Focusing on demand, total nights spent by tourists in the country recorded growth of +1.9% in 2006, driven by an increase in both domestic and international nights. For domestic nights, accounting for about 42% of total nights, this amounted to a recovery after the steady decline recorded between 2000 and 2005 (-1.1% on average each year). Conversely, nights spent by non-residents consolidated the positive trend recorded since 2000 (+5.3% on average each year between 2000 and 2005). Italy, Austria and Germany were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 49% of total international tourism nights (about 57% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 3.7 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, Slovenian tourists made about 4.8 million holiday trips in 2006, of which 54% were in their country. Domestic trips showed strong expansion in 2006 (+44.3%), which largely compensated for the decrease recorded in 2005 (-3.3%). This growth was driven by a boom in 1-3 night trips (+53.3%). Lesser growth was recorded in outbound trips (+3.5%), as a result of the steady increase in long trips (+7.8%), which consolidated the trend already noted in 2005 (+8.3%). In 2006, the three main destinations of Slovenian tourists were the neighbouring countries of Croatia, Italy and Serbia and Montenegro, with Croatia accounting for almost two-thirds of all long trips abroad. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a positive balance of 652 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Slovenian tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 2 003 | 3.7 | 1 036 | 60.2 | 30 454 | 773 | 1 425 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Slovenia

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 448 | 16 265 | 30 576 | 41.4 | 69.8 (Aug) ¹ |
| 2004 | 350 | 15 785 | 29 668 | 45.8 | 70.8 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 344 | 15 811 | 29 971 | 45.5 | 70.1 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 358 | 16 402 | 31 145 | 45.3 | 70.0 (Aug) |

1) 2001 data.

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Slovenia (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 6 509 | 3 232 | 49.7 | 3 277 | 50.3 | DE ¹ | 22.7 | IT ¹ | 18.1 | AT ¹ | 16.5 | 57.3 |
| 2004 | 7 301 | 3 113 | 42.6 | 4 188 | 57.4 | IT | 18.2 | DE | 17.4 | AT | 16.0 | 51.6 |
| 2005 | 7 308 | 3 058 | 41.8 | 4 250 | 58.2 | IT | 19.6 | DE | 15.5 | AT | 15.5 | 50.6 |
| 2006 | 7 448 | 3 116 | 41.8 | 4 332 | 58.2 | IT | 20.0 | AT | 15.0 | DE | 13.6 | 48.6 |

1) 2001 data.

4.5 Characteristics of Slovenian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination ¹ | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|--|------------|------------|----------------|----|-----|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2004 | 3 982 | 2 447 | 1 535 | 1 841 | 1 427 | 414 | 2 141 | 1 020 | 1 121 | HR | 65.9 | BA | 4.6 | IT | 4.6 | 75.1 |
| 2005 | 3 901 | 2 258 | 1 643 | 1 780 | 1 351 | 429 | 2 121 | 907 | 1 214 | HR | 61.8 | IT | 6.4 | * | 3.7 | 71.9 |
| 2006 | 4 765 | 2 958 | 1 807 | 2 569 | 2 071 | 498 | 2 196 | 887 | 1 309 | HR | 62.1 | IT | 6.2 | * | 5.9 | 74.2 |

1) Information partly based on additional data provided by the national statistical institute of Slovenia, complementary to the data collected under Directive 95/57/EC. *) Represents Serbia and Montenegro.

4.1 Recent trends

Like other eastern countries, the Slovak Republic is an emerging country of origin and destination on the European tourism market. Accommodation supply has shown steady growth since 2000. The number of hotels increased at an average annual rate of +8.0%, from 582 in 2000 to 922 in 2006. Over the same period, the number of bed places rose from 43 763 to 57 985 (+4.8% on average each year). This means that there was a decrease in the average number of bed places per establishment (75 in 2000 against 63 in 2006).

As regards tourism demand, the number of nights showed steady growth in 2006 (+3.7%), after stagnating in 2005 (-0.1%) and being more or less stable between 2000 and 2004. This trend was supported by the good performance of international demand, which compensated for the decline in domestic tourism between 2000 and 2005 (-3.0% on average each year). Nights spent by non-residents, accounting for about 46% of total nights, rose by +5.3% on average each year between 2000 and 2006. Conversely, nights spent by residents showed a recovery in 2006 (+2.3%), after an average annual fall of -3.0% between 2000 and 2005. The Czech Republic, Germany and Poland were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 61% of total foreign tourist nights in 2006 (about 64% in 2004). The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 2.0 in 2006.

In terms of national tourism, Slovakian tourists made about 6.4 million holiday trips in 2006 (+5.8% in comparison to 2005), of which 61.3% were in their country. Holiday trips abroad increased fairly significantly (+12.0%), driven by 4+ night trips (+13.1%). Greece, the Czech Republic and Italy were the main countries of destination, accounting for about 27% of total 4+ night trips abroad. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 368 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Slovak tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|---|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 5 389 | 2.0 | : | : | 44 571 | 842 | 1 210 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Slovakia

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 582 | 21 651 | 43 763 | 35.1 | : |
| 2004 | 873 | 27 712 | 56 296 | 32.7 | 46.1 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 885 | 28 231 | 57 071 | 32.8 | 45.8 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 922 | 28 460 | 57 985 | 33.3 | 45.6 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Slovakia (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 10 464 | 6 760 | 64.6 | 3 704 | 35.4 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 10 632 | 6 035 | 56.8 | 4 597 | 43.2 | CZ | 30.5 | DE | 21.4 | PL | 11.6 | 63.5 |
| 2005 | 10 621 | 5 820 | 54.8 | 4 801 | 45.2 | CZ | 28.0 | DE | 20.9 | PL | 12.1 | 61.0 |
| 2006 | 11 011 | 5 953 | 54.1 | 5 058 | 45.9 | CZ | 29.3 | DE | 17.6 | PL | 13.7 | 60.6 |

4.5 Characteristics of Slovak tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|----|-----|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 6 370 | 1 861 | 4 509 | 4 088 | 1 534 | 2 554 | 2 282 | 327 | 1 955 | CZ | 11.2 | IT | 10.5 | EL | 8.2 | 29.9 |
| 2005 | 6 067 | 1 868 | 4 199 | 3 848 | 1 541 | 2 307 | 2 219 | 327 | 1 892 | CZ | 11.5 | EL | 10.3 | IT | 7.6 | 29.4 |
| 2006 | 6 420 | 1 865 | 4 555 | 3 934 | 1 518 | 2 416 | 2 486 | 347 | 2 139 | EL | 10.8 | CZ | 9.8 | IT | 6.4 | 27.0 |

4.1 Recent trends

Finland is mainly a generator of tourism, at home and abroad. Figures on accommodation supply revealed a downward trend for establishments since the beginning of the 21st century. The number of hotels recorded an average annual decrease of -1.5% from 2000 to 2006. Over the same period, the number of bed places grew slightly between 2000 and 2004 (+0.5% on average each year). In 2005, they reverted almost back to the level reached in 2000 and then rose slightly again in 2006 (+0.5%). This resulted in an expansion in the average number of bed places per establishment (128 in 2006 against 116 in 2000).

Unlike supply, tourism demand in the country recorded a steady growth in the same period. Nights spent by residents, which accounted for about 73% of total nights in the country, rose from 12.0 to 13.2 million between 2000 and 2006 (average annual increase of +1.6%). Nights spent by non-residents followed the same trend, rising from 4.1 to 5.0 million (+3.5% on average each year). Sweden, Germany and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, accounting for 32.0% of total international tourism nights (about 37% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 3.5 in 2006.

As regards national tourism (domestic + outbound), Finnish tourists made 28.2 million holiday trips in 2006 (-4.9% in comparison to 2005). The decrease was the result of a decline in domestic trips (from 25.1 to 23.6 million, -6.1%), which accounted for about 84% of total trips. Conversely, holiday trips abroad in 2006 recorded an upswing (+1.5% compared to 2005), driven by the expansion of 4+ night trips (+4.2%). Spain, Estonia and Greece were the main countries of destination for long trips, accounting for about 33% of 4+night trips abroad, with Greece overtaking Sweden in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 833 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Finnish tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 5 256 | 3.5 | 2 491 | 57.3 | 167 062 | 2 724 | 1 891 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Finland

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 1 011 | 54 855 | 117 322 | 31.2 | 43.2 (Jul) |
| 2004 | 961 | 53 537 | 119 941 | 31.5 | 49.6 (Jul) |
| 2005 | 938 | 54 354 | 117 605 | 33.3 | 47.6 (Jul) |
| 2006 | 923 | 54 452 | 118 170 | 34.8 | 49.5 (Jul) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Finland (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 16 042 | 11 976 | 74.7 | 4 066 | 25.3 | SE | 15.8 | DE | 11.8 | UK | 9.0 | 36.6 |
| 2004 | 16 699 | 12 293 | 73.6 | 4 406 | 26.4 | SE | 13.9 | DE | 12.1 | UK | 9.3 | 35.3 |
| 2005 | 17 259 | 12 760 | 73.9 | 4 499 | 26.1 | SE | 13.3 | DE | 12.1 | UK | 9.4 | 34.8 |
| 2006 | 18 169 | 13 165 | 72.5 | 5 004 | 27.5 | SE | 11.7 | DE | 10.7 | UK | 9.6 | 32.0 |

4.5 Characteristics of Finnish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|----|-----|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 23 109 | 17 848 | 5 261 | 18 332 | 14 577 | 3 755 | 4 777 | 3 271 | 1 506 | ES | 22.6 | EL | 9.1 | SE | 7.9 | 39.6 |
| 2004 | 28 124 | 21 924 | 6 200 | 23 580 | 19 272 | 4 308 | 4 544 | 2 652 | 1 892 | ES | 18.4 | EL | 8.1 | SE | 7.6 | 34.1 |
| 2005 | 29 611 | 23 168 | 6 443 | 25 073 | 20 591 | 4 482 | 4 538 | 2 577 | 1 961 | ES | 16.6 | EE | 9.4 | SE | 6.5 | 32.5 |
| 2006 | 28 161 | 21 541 | 6 620 | 23 554 | 18 978 | 4 576 | 4 607 | 2 563 | 2 044 | ES | 17.9 | EE | 8.6 | EL | 6.9 | 33.4 |

4.1 Recent trends

Like Finland, Sweden is mainly a generator of tourism, at home and abroad. The 2006 figures for hotels and similar establishments showed a rise in both establishments and bed places (+1.7% and +1.9%, respectively), mirroring the positive trend of 2005 (+1.3% and +3.9%). This result made up for the negative trend of hotels between 2000 and 2004 (-0.9% on average each year) and meant an increase in the average number of bed places per establishment (107 in 2006 against 99 in 2000).

Tourism demand in the country registered good results in 2006 (+6.1% for total nights), consolidating the positive trend of the first five years of the 21st century. Nights spent by residents (about 77% of total nights) rose by +5.4% (from 34.9 to 36.7 million), after growth of +5.8% in 2005. Similarly, nights spent by non-residents showed a positive trend over the whole period (+4.0% on average each year), with a peak of +8.6% in 2006. Norway, Germany and Denmark were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 54% of total international tourism nights. Norway ranked first with a share of 24.8%, showing an increase in its relative weight (21.6% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 5.3 in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 1 930 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Swedish tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 9 048 | 5.3 | : | : | 313 327 | 9 181 | 7 251 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Sweden

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 1 906 | 96 094 | 188 289 | 30.9 | 50.0 (Jul) |
| 2004 | 1 833 | 98 888 | 189 988 | 31.0 | 48.5 (Jul) |
| 2005 | 1 857 | 100 155 | 197 470 | 31.8 | 46.9 (Jul) |
| 2006 | 1 888 | 101 651 | 201 316 | 32.9 | 48.9 (Jul) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Sweden (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 39 809 | 31 155 | 78.3 | 8 654 | 21.7 | NO | 21.6 | DE | 20.8 | DK | 9.6 | 52.0 |
| 2004 | 42 666 | 32 942 | 77.2 | 9 724 | 22.8 | NO | 26.0 | DE | 18.0 | DK | 9.9 | 53.9 |
| 2005 | 44 940 | 34 862 | 77.6 | 10 078 | 22.4 | NO | 24.5 | DE | 19.3 | DK | 9.7 | 53.5 |
| 2006 | 47 697 | 36 754 | 77.1 | 10 943 | 22.9 | NO | 24.8 | DE | 19.4 | DK | 9.5 | 53.7 |

4.5 Characteristics of Swedish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|--|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |

4.1 Recent trends

The United Kingdom is one of the major generators of international tourism in the world. Figures on accommodation supply revealed a mixed picture at the beginning of the 21st century. The number of hotels and similar establishments showed a decline between 2000 and 2006 (-2.6% on average each year). Over the same period, bed places recorded an increase from 2000 to 2004 (+2.2% on average each year), followed by a strong contraction in 2005 (-13.1%) and a new expansion in 2006 (+18.2%). This trend resulted in growth in the average size of establishments (from 25 in 2000 to 32 in 2006).

Tourism demand showed an up-and-down trend over this period. Total nights suffered a decline from 2000 to 2004 (-4,8% on average each year). Then they enjoyed a strong recovery in 2005 (+21.2%) – reverting back to the same level as in 2000 – and a new fall in 2006 (-5.1%). This trend was completely driven by domestic demand, which accounted for about 66% of total tourism nights in 2006. Nights spent by residents decreased from 207.9 million in 2000 to 157.6 million in 2004 (-6.7% on average each year), rose by +26.0% in 2005 but followed by a decline of -11.7% in 2006. In contrast, nights spent by non-residents have shown steady growth since 2000, with a peak of +10.9% between 2005 and 2006. The United States, Germany and France were the top markets of origin, accounting for 36.2% of total international tourism nights. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 4.4 in 2006.

As regards national tourism, British tourists made about 113 million holiday trips in 2006, a drop of -4.9% on average each year between 2000 and 2006. The fall was caused above all by the decrease in domestic trips (-7.0% on average each year), which accounted for about 61% of total holiday trips. Conversely, trips abroad declined by -1.0% per year on average over the same period. Spain, France and the United States were the preferred destinations of British tourists, accounting for 45.5% of 4+ night holiday trips abroad (49.0% in 2000). Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 23 422 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of tourists from the United Kingdom 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 60 393 | 4.4 | 30 150 | 60.8 | 1 912 154 | 50 305 | 26 883 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in the United Kingdom

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 45 728 | 553 699 | 1 119 433 | 47.0 | 57.0 (Aug) |
| 2004 | 44 625 | 606 881 | 1 223 047 | 35.9 | 58.0 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 32 926 | 518 028 | 1 062 342 | 45.6 | 56.0 (Aug) |
| 2006 | 39 107 | 616 764 | 1 255 693 | 36.4 | 61.0 (Aug) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in the United Kingdom (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents ¹ | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 281 756 | 207 940 | 73.8 | 73 816 | 26.2 | US | 21.8 | DE | 8.4 | FR | 6.0 | 36.2 |
| 2004 | 231 411 | 157 550 | 68.1 | 73 861 | 31.9 | US | 20.3 | DE | 9.3 | FR | 7.1 | 36.7 |
| 2005 | 280 385 | 198 562 | 70.8 | 81 823 | 29.2 | US | 15.7 | DE | 10.0 | FR | 6.4 | 32.1 |
| 2006 | 266 013 | 175 272 | 65.9 | 90 741 | 34.1 | US | 17.7 | DE | 11.2 | FR | 7.3 | 36.2 |

1) Change in methodology from 2005 onwards.

4.5 Characteristics of tourists from the United Kingdom aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 152 700 | 74 700 | 78 000 | 106 100 | 67 400 | 38 700 | 46 600 | 7 300 | 39 300 | ES | 28.1 | FR | 11.5 | US | 9.4 | 49.0 |
| 2004 | 122 975 | 56 975 | 66 000 | 74 772 | 47 472 | 27 300 | 48 203 | 9 503 | 38 700 | ES | 31.8 | FR | 11.5 | US | 7.4 | 50.7 |
| 2005 | : | : | 66 420 | 77 132 | 46 812 | 30 320 | : | : | 36 100 | ES | 30.0 | FR | 11.7 | US | 7.3 | 49.0 |
| 2006 | 112 695 | 50 874 | 61 821 | 68 722 | 40 201 | 28 521 | 43 973 | 10 673 | 33 300 | ES | 27.9 | FR | 11.1 | US | 6.5 | 45.5 |

4.1 Recent trends

Croatia is basically a destination for international tourism. The figures for 2006 are not comparable with previous years due to a change in the categorisation of establishments. Thus, the figures are only interpreted for the period from 2000 to 2005. In that period, accommodation supply showed a steady increase in the number of hotels and similar establishments (+6.7% on average each year). Over the same period, the number of bed places stagnated between 2000 and 2004 before increasing again in 2005 (+2.2%). As a consequence, the average number of bed places per establishment fell from 272 in 2000 to 200 in 2005.

Domestic demand was characterised by an up-and-down movement between 2000 and 2006. Nights spent by residents were more or less stable from 2000 to 2004, decreased by -1.6% in 2005 and then made a strong recovery in 2006 (+7.6%). The trend in nights spent by non-residents, which accounted for about 88% of total nights spent in the country, was marked by good growth between 2000 and 2005 (+4.5% on average each year), but decreased slightly from 2005 to 2006 (-0.8%). In 2006, Germany, Italy and Austria were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 46% of total international tourism nights. Germany ranked first with a share of 25.1%, albeit with a decrease in relative weight (27.5% in 2000). The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 8.4 in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 5 692 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Croatian tourists 15 years and over ¹ | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 4 443 | 8.4 | 1 423 | 38.3 | 34 212 | 585 | 6 277 |

1) 2004 data.

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Croatia

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 733 | 81 272 | 199 474 | 24.8 | : |
| 2004 | 940 | 79 174 | 199 033 | 27.5 | 74.6 (Aug) |
| 2005 | 1 015 | 80 743 | 203 464 | 28.7 | 77.3 (Aug) |
| 2006 ¹ | 762 | 75 952 | 163 168 | 34.7 | 88.7 (Aug) |

1) Change in methodology from 2006 onwards.

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Croatia (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 30 858 | 4 224 | 13.7 | 26 634 | 86.3 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | 35 991 | 4 240 | 11.8 | 31 751 | 88.2 | DE | 27.5 | IT | 12.0 | AT | 9.4 | 48.9 |
| 2005 | 37 292 | 4 172 | 11.2 | 33 120 | 88.8 | DE | 25.6 | IT | 11.7 | AT | 9.0 | 46.3 |
| 2006 | 37 345 | 4 487 | 12.0 | 32 858 | 88.0 | DE | 25.1 | IT | 11.2 | AT | 9.6 | 45.9 |

4.5 Characteristics of Croatian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination ¹ | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|--|------------|------------|----------------|----|------|------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | | | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2004 | : | : | 1 798 | : | : | 1 440 | : | : | 358 | IT | 20.6 | BA | 11.5 | AT | 11.4 | 43.5 |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

1) Information partly based on additional data provided by the national statistical institute of Croatia, complementary to the data collected under Directive 95/57/EC.

4.1 Recent trends

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is, together with Croatia and Turkey, one of the three candidate countries to join the EU and a potential destination of international tourism. At the moment, there are only figures for the reference year 2000 available, which read 145 hotels and similar establishments and 15 950 bed places, corresponding to an average size per hotel of 110 bed places. As regards tourism demand, 1.4 million total nights were spent in the country in 2000, of which 67.0% by residents.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Macedonian tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|---|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | total Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 2 039 | : | : | : | 5 046 | : | : |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 145 | 6 646 | 15 950 | 15.2 | : |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|---|------------|---|------------|---|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 1 420 | 952 | 67.0 | 468 | 33.0 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

4.5 Characteristics of tourists from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

4.1 Recent trends

Turkey is basically a destination of international tourism. In 2000, hotel accommodation supply comprised 1 814 establishments and 322 334 bed places. This is an average of about 178 bed places. This confirms that it is mainly enterprises belonging to hotel chains that are active on the supply market, offering travel packages for the international market.

The increasing importance of Turkey as a tourism destination is confirmed by the fact that the figures for tourism expenditure and receipts have shown a positive balance for many years, with a value of 11 147 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Turkish tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | in 1 000 | as % of population | | | |
| 72 520 | : | : | : | 318 586 | 2 182 | 13 329 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Turkey

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 1 814 | 132 199 | 322 334 | 38.0 | : |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Turkey (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|---|------------|---|------------|---|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

4.5 Characteristics of Turkish tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

4.1 Recent trends

Iceland is a small country of origin and destination of international tourism within the European market. The 2006 figures on accommodation supply showed a downturn after the positive trend recorded since 2000 (+5.5% on average each year between 2000 and 2005). The number of hotels and similar establishments declined by -3.4% (from 319 in 2005 to 308 in 2006). In contrast, the number of bed places showed steady growth over the same period (+5.1% on average each year from 2000 to 2006). Consequently, the average size of establishments rose to 55 bed places in 2006, compared to 51 in 2000.

Like bed places, tourism demand in the country has expanded steadily since 2000 (average annual increase of +5.6%). Domestic nights, accounting for about 30% of total nights, showed an average annual increase of +3.5%, with peak growth of +8.4% in 2006. Nights spent by non-residents followed the same trend, but at a higher rate. The average annual growth was +6.7% between 2000 and 2006, with a peak of +11.0% in 2006. Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States were the main countries of origin, accounting for 40.1% of total nights spent by non-residents on the island (43.0% in 2000).

The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 8.0 in 2006.

Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 525 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Icelandic tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 300 | 8.0 | : | : | 13 251 | 873 | 348 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Iceland

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 244 | 6 045 | 12 471 | 26.1 | 65.2 (Jul) |
| 2004 | 303 | 7 396 | 15 223 | 26.4 | 66.5 (Jul) |
| 2005 | 319 | 8 005 | 16 639 | 25.8 | 64.0 (Jul) |
| 2006 | 308 | 8 025 | 16 849 | 28.1 | 67.3 (Jul) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Iceland (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 1 737 | 590 | 34.0 | 1 147 | 66.0 | DE | 19.6 | UK | 12.7 | US | 10.7 | 43.0 |
| 2004 | 2 134 | 655 | 30.7 | 1 479 | 69.3 | DE | 18.4 | UK | 14.1 | US | 9.2 | 41.7 |
| 2005 | 2 189 | 668 | 30.5 | 1 521 | 69.5 | DE | 17.5 | UK | 13.5 | US | 10.2 | 41.2 |
| 2006 | 2 412 | 724 | 30.0 | 1 688 | 70.0 | DE | 16.5 | UK | 14.5 | US | 9.1 | 40.1 |

4.5 Characteristics of Icelandic tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

4.1 Recent trends

Liechtenstein is mainly a destination for international tourists. In 2006, accommodation supply consisted of 46 hotels and similar establishments (50 in 2000, -1.4% on average each year) and 1 263 bed places (1 184 in 2000, +1.1% on average each year). The increase in bed places led to growth in the average size of establishments (28 bed places in 2006, against 24 in 2000).

Tourism demand in the country recovered between 2004 and 2006 (+2.4% on average each year), after a downward trend since 2000 (-3.5% on average each year). The growth of the last two years was driven by the good performance of international tourism. Nights spent by non-residents, which accounted for about 91% of total nights, rose from 145 000 in 2004 to 155 000 in 2006 (+3.4% on average each year). Conversely, domestic nights declined by -2.7% on average each year between 2000 and 2004 and by -6.1% each year between 2004 and 2006. Switzerland, Germany and Austria were the main markets of origin (around 71% of total international nights), with Austria overtaking the United States in 2006 in third position. Switzerland alone accounted for almost a third of total nights spent by non-residents in 2006 (28.5% in 2000).

The ratio of tourists to residents in total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound) was 4.9 in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of tourists from Liechtenstein 15 years and over | | GDP ¹ | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|---|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 35 | 4.9 | : | : | 2 772 | : | : |

1) 2004 data.

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Liechtenstein

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 50 | : | 1 184 | 30.8 | 38.0 (Mar) |
| 2004 | 45 | 572 | 1 176 | 24.2 | 32.5 (Feb) |
| 2005 | 46 | 608 | 1 189 | 25.6 | 36.5 (Feb) |
| 2006 | 46 | 646 | 1 263 | 25.6 | 31.4 (Feb) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Liechtenstein (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 187 | 19 | 10.2 | 168 | 89.8 | DE | 37.4 | CH | 28.5 | AT | 4.7 | 70.6 |
| 2004 | 162 | 17 | 10.5 | 145 | 89.5 | CH | 36.1 | DE | 33.6 | AT | 3.1 | 72.8 |
| 2005 | 165 | 16 | 9.7 | 149 | 90.3 | CH | 34.6 | DE | 32.6 | US | 3.5 | 70.7 |
| 2006 | 170 | 15 | 8.8 | 155 | 91.2 | CH | 33.9 | DE | 33.1 | AT | 3.9 | 70.9 |

4.5 Characteristics of tourists from Liechtenstein aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|--|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 | |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | |

4.1 Recent trends

Like the other Scandinavian countries, Norway is mainly a generator of tourism, both within the country and abroad. The 2006 figures on hotels and similar establishments revealed a decline in the number of establishments (-1.5%), after an increase in 2005 (+5.3%). In contrast, bed places rose by +5.3% in 2006, following the positive trend of 2005 (+1.7%). This resulted in an increase in the average number of bed places per establishment from 126 in 2005 to 135 in 2006.

Tourism demand showed steady growth between 2000 and 2006, with an average annual increase of +2.1% (from 24.3 to 27.5 million). Domestic nights, which accounted for about 71% of total nights, produced the best results (+2.6% on average each year), with a peak of +5.0% in 2006. Similarly, nights spent by non-residents rose by +1.0% on average each year (from 7.5 to 7.9 million), with a peak of +3.6% in 2006. Germany, Denmark and Sweden were the main markets of origin, accounting for about 45% of total international tourism nights in 2006. The ratio of tourists to residents in internal tourism (domestic + inbound) was 5.9 in 2006.

As regards national tourism (domestic + outbound), Norwegian tourists made about 17.3 million trips in 2006, of which 31.0% abroad (5.4 million, +15.4% in comparison to 2005). The growth in outbound trips was driven by short trips (1-3 nights: +42.3%), accounting for about 40% of total trips abroad. Domestic trips rose by +1.7% in 2006 (from 11.7 to 11.9 million), mirroring the trend of the previous year. About 77% of them are short trips (1-3 nights). Spain, Sweden and Denmark were the main countries of destination of Norwegians, accounting for about 38% of total 4+ night trips abroad. Comparing expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 6 327 million euro in 2006.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Norwegian tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 4 640 | 5.9 | 2 779 | 74.4 | 267 892 | 9 197 | 2 870 |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Norway

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 1 166 | 65 200 | 140 580 | 31.9 | 54.3 (Jul) |
| 2004 | 1 079 | 66 373 | 141 095 | 31.8 | 51.5 (Jul) |
| 2005 | 1 136 | 67 522 | 143 568 | 32.7 | 52.0 (Jul) |
| 2006 | 1 119 | 69 477 | 151 252 | 32.2 | 52.4 (Jul) |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Norway (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 24 270 | 16 801 | 69.2 | 7 469 | 30.8 | DE | 23.8 | DK | 14.5 | SE | 12.6 | 50.9 |
| 2004 | 25 274 | 17 832 | 70.6 | 7 442 | 29.4 | DE | 22.2 | DK | 14.1 | SE | 11.1 | 47.4 |
| 2005 | 26 272 | 18 628 | 70.9 | 7 644 | 29.1 | DE | 22.8 | DK | 13.9 | SE | 11.4 | 48.1 |
| 2006 | 27 488 | 19 567 | 71.2 | 7 921 | 28.8 | DE | 21.1 | DK | 12.9 | SE | 10.9 | 44.9 |

4.5 Characteristics of Norwegian tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------|------------|------|------------|------|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | 5 096 | : | : | 2 702 | : | : | 2 394 | ES | 19.3 | EL | 12.9 | SE | 11.8 | 44.0 |
| 2004 | 16 430 | 10 637 | 5 793 | 11 600 | 8 723 | 2 877 | 4 830 | 1 914 | 2 916 | ES | 19.0 | DK | 11.9 | SE | 11.0 | 41.9 |
| 2005 | 16 391 | 10 519 | 5 872 | 11 744 | 8 994 | 2 750 | 4 647 | 1 525 | 3 122 | ES | 17.9 | SE | 10.8 | DK | 10.0 | 38.7 |
| 2006 | 17 312 | 11 331 | 5 981 | 11 949 | 9 161 | 2 788 | 5 363 | 2 170 | 3 193 | ES | 17.1 | SE | 11.1 | DK | 9.7 | 37.9 |

4.1 Recent trends

Switzerland, one of the EFTA countries, is a country of origin and destination for international tourism. In 2000, accommodation supply consisted of 5 754 hotels and similar establishments and 259 721 bed places, which corresponds to an average of 45 bed places per establishment.

As regards tourism demand, tourists spent about 68.8 million nights in Switzerland in 2000, of which 52.2% generated by domestic tourists. In terms of international tourism, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 57% of total international tourism nights, with Germany taking up about two-fifths.

4.2 People and the economy in 2006

| Population | Tourism intensity | Number of Swiss tourists 15 years and over | | GDP | Tourism expenditure | Tourism receipts |
|------------|--|--|--------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| in 1 000 | Tourist nights/ resident population | in 1 000 | as % of population | Mio. € | Mio. € | Mio. € |
| 7 459 | : | : | : | 309 096 | : | : |

4.3 Characteristics of tourism supply (in hotels and similar establishments) in Switzerland

| | Number of establishments | Number of bedrooms | Number of bed places | Occupancy rate of bed places (%) | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | annual average | peak month |
| 2000 | 5 754 | 140 805 | 259 721 | 35.8 | 50.0 (Aug) |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : |

4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Switzerland (domestic and inbound)

| | Nights spent in collective accommodation | | | | | Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|------|------------|-----|------------|-----|----------------|
| | Total | by residents | | by non-residents | | 1st market | | 2nd market | | 3rd market | | Share of top 3 |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | as % of total | in 1 000 | as % of total | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 68 777 | 35 933 | 52.2 | 32 844 | 47.8 | DE | 41.2 | NL | 8.6 | UK | 7.6 | 57.4 |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

4.5 Characteristics of Swiss tourists aged 15 and over (domestic and abroad)

| | Holiday trips by resident tourists | | | | | | | | | Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|----------------|
| | Total (domestic and abroad) | | | Domestic | | | Abroad | | | 1st market | 2nd market | 3rd market | Share of top 3 |
| | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | Total | 1-3 nights | 4+ nights | | | | |
| | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | in 1 000 | | | |
| 2000 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2004 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2005 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 2006 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |



Annex - Technical Notes

A. General Information on tourism statistics

Tourism statistics – sources and recent developments

In 1995, Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism provided all Member States with a set of guidelines for the collection, compilation, processing and transmission of harmonised Community statistical information on tourism demand and supply. The aim was to establish a common information system on tourism statistics at Community level. After that, a "Community Methodology on Tourism Statistics" was elaborated with the help of Member States, following Council Decision 90/655/EEC, and was published in 1998. It set out the basic methodology for tourism supply and demand, tourism market segments (rural and regional aspects of tourism, cultural tourism), statistics relating to tourism (tourism expenditure and balance of payments, tourism costs, prices and tariffs, employment in tourism) and tourism and the environment.

The Community methodology is used as a benchmark for tourism statistics and concepts, in order to produce harmonised basic tourism statistics and provide a common basis for all kinds of possible applications and tools for tourism analysis.

In recent years, there have been new developments within tourism itself and in tourism methodology in Europe and in the world, which have made it necessary to update the concepts and methodological framework.

At the same time, Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) have been introduced as a new tool for measuring the economic impact of tourism. In 2001, a "Tourist Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework" was published jointly by the Commission of the European Communities, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). These recommendations are based on a common conceptual framework for the design of the TSA that was established by an inter-secretariat working group.

At EU level, this has prompted a revision of the EC Directive and of the Community Methodology, which is currently under discussion. The revision concerns supply-side and demand-side data and will take into account Eurostat's six quality components: relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability, and coherence.

At world level, the World Tourism Organisation (a UN agency set up a few years ago), is the leading institution for the collection and dissemination of comparable tourism-related statistics. The Organisation has developed a Statistical Programme that integrates the major lines of action common to other sister organisations within the UN system of international statistics, with specific projects in the field of tourism.

Attention is focused on promoting the implementation of international standards and TSA at a global level and adapting the TSA conceptual framework. In the last year a big effort has been devoted to the revision of the 1993 Recommendations on Tourism Statistics that have been presented to the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in February 2008 for approval. The revision was needed because the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) has expanded beyond the conceptual framework of the 1993 Recommendations. The key changes introduced to the existing framework include, among others: the identification of tourism in the balance of payments; the reconciliation between supply and demand; the relevance of supply side data as well as employment statistics.

Key drivers for the evolution of tourism and their relevance for statistics

Looking at the developments that have recently impacted on tourism statistics and definitions, they have been stimulated by the evolution of international tourism demand, in terms of both market size and characteristics. This evolution requires new concepts and tools to be developed in order to improve data generation and collection.

Various factors have shaped international tourism development in Europe in the last three to four years and their effects also have relevance from the statistical point of view. First of all, the enlargement of the European Union to 25 countries in 2004 has given a new impetus to international tourism to and from these areas. The 2007 enlargement of the European Union with Bulgaria and Romania strengthened that process again.

These events contribute to increasing cross-border trade and co-operation between new and old Member States and then the development of intraregional tourism. That poses new problems for the development of a common European information system on tourism statistics.

Another aspect to take into account is the regional "diversification", which has characterised both old and new Member states (e.g. Italy, Portugal, Greece, Czech Republic, etc.), with the transfer of power from central to local governments, including the tourism sector. On the one hand, decentralisation has allowed regions to develop their own tourism plans and, on the other hand, it has also increased the fragmentation of roles and duties and led to a lack of co-ordination in key areas like communication, marketing and promotion. In countries where devolution is at an early stage of development, it has also caused some delays in data collection and transmission from local bodies to central governments and statistical institutions.

A third issue is the emergence of new holiday patterns entailing the need to have more information on specific market segments (e.g. business tourism, congress tourism, tourism in private accommodation, etc.) for economic and marketing purposes. A number of methodological projects have been planned at European level, which also involves the development of technical manuals on statistics.

B. Terms and definitions

General and statistical terms and definitions

Average annual growth rate: The year-on-year growth rate of a phenomenon over a specified period. It describes the rate at which a phenomenon has grown as though it had grown at a steady state (in %).

Employment (total): Covers both employees and self-employed persons aged over 15 years, who are engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the system.

Enterprise: An enterprise is defined as the smallest combination of legal units that is an organizational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations.

Gross domestic product (GDP): Final result of the production activity of resident producer units. The expression GDP at current prices values the prices of the year in question. The expression GDP at constant prices is a volume measure of GDP that is constructed by multiplying the values of a base year by fixed base Laspeyres volume indices.

Population on 1 January: The inhabitants of a given area on 1st January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31st December of the previous year). The population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

Population density: Population on the 1st of January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31st December of the previous year) divided by the surface in km².

Surface: The surface area is composed of the total area of a country and is measured in km².

Tourism specific terms and definitions

Accommodation establishment: Local kind-of-activity unit (local KAU) which provides accommodation. Includes collective tourist accommodation establishments and private tourist accommodation.

Business trip: It is recommended to use the term "trip" to describe tourism from the standpoint of the generating place or country (the origin). Business trip covers the whole period that the person engages in tourism but for professional purposes.

Collective tourist accommodation establishment: An accommodation establishment that provides overnight lodging for the traveller in a room or some other unit, but the number of places it provides must be greater than a specified minimum for groups of persons exceeding a single family unit and all the places in the establishment must come under a common commercial-type management, even if it is non-profit-making. Includes hotels and similar establishments, specialised establishments and other collective establishments. Coverage may differ from one country to another due to differences in methodologies (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

Domestic tourism: Activities of residents of a given country travelling to and staying in places only within that country but outside their usual environment.

Holiday trip: It is recommended to use the term "trip" to describe tourism from the standpoint of the generating place or country (the origin). Holiday trip covers the whole period that the person engages in tourism for leisure purposes.

Hotels and similar establishments: Hotels and similar establishments are typified as being arranged in rooms, in number exceeding a specified minimum; as coming under a common management; as providing certain services including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities; as grouped in classes and categories according to the facilities and services provided; and as not falling in the category of specialised establishments.

Inbound tourism: Activities of non-residents of a given country travelling to and staying in places in that country and outside their usual environment.

International tourism: Consists of inbound tourism and outbound tourism.

National tourism: Comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism.

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. Overnight stays are calculated by country of residence of the guest and by month. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two accommodations at the same time. The overnight stays of non-tourists (e.g. refugees) should be excluded, if possible.

Number of 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.

Number of bedrooms: A bedroom is the unit formed by one room or groups of rooms constituting an indivisible rental whole in an accommodation establishment or dwelling.

Rooms may be single, double or multiple, depending on whether they are equipped permanently to accommodate one, two or several people (it is useful to classify the rooms respectively). The number of existing rooms is the number the establishment habitually has available to accommodate guests (overnight visitors), excluding rooms used by the employees working for the establishment. If a room is used as a permanent residence (for more than a year) it should not be included. Bathrooms and toilets do not count as a room. An apartment is a special type of room. It consists of one or more rooms and has a kitchen unit and its own bathroom and toilet. Apartments may be with hotel services (in apartment hotels) or without hotel services.

Cabins, cottages, huts, chalets, bungalows and villas can be treated like bedrooms and apartments, i.e. to be let as a unit.

Number of establishments (enterprises): 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. The accommodation establishment conforms to the definition of local unit as the production unit. This is irrespective of whether the accommodation of tourists is the main or secondary activity. This means that all establishments are classified in the accommodation sector if their capacity exceeds the national minimum even if the major part of turnover may come from restaurant or other services.

Occupancy rate: The occupancy rate is calculated as follows:
(Total nights of residents and non-residents of hotels and similar establishments)
/ (Total bed places of hotels and similar establishments * 365)*100.

Other collective accommodation establishments: 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 and often engaging in some activity besides the provision of accommodation, such as health care, social welfare or transport.

Outbound tourism: Activities of residents of a given country travelling to and staying in places outside that country and outside their usual environment.

Tourism intensity (ratio tourist nights/resident population): This indicator compares the number of tourists (in terms of overnight stays) to the number of residents that are present in a destination in the same time period (e.g. a day, a month, a year). It measures the intensity of tourism demand in that period and is one of the indicators used to measure the carrying capacity of a tourist destination. It is a factor representing the number of nights spent in a country

divided by the inhabitants of the same country. This refers to table 4.2 in the country profiles where the ratio is calculated by dividing the population (first column of table 4.2) by the total number of overnight stays (first column of table 4.4).

Tourism balance: Difference between international tourism receipts and expenditures. In countries that are basically destinations of international tourism the difference is usually positive (i.e. receipts overcome expenditure). This means that the economy gains from tourism. On the contrary, countries that are mainly generators of international tourism generally show a negative balance (i.e. expenditure overcome receipts). This means that their economy loses from tourism, because expenses made by residents abroad are higher than those made by international tourists in the country.

Tourism expenditure: Total consumption expenditure made by a visitor, or on behalf of a visitor, for and during his/her trip and stay at destination.

Tourism receipt: Expenditure of international inbound tourists including their payments to international carriers for international transport.

C. Signs and abbreviations

Signs:

:not available

ecountry estimate

uunreliable or uncertain data

miomillion

Country abbreviations:

EU-27European Union of 27 countries

EU-25European Union of 25 countries

BEBelgium

BGBulgaria

CZCzech Republic

DKDenmark

DEGermany

EEEstonia

IEIreland

ELGreece

ESSpain

FRFrance

ITItaly

CYCyprus

LVLatvia

LTLithuania

LULuxembourg

HUHungary

MTMalta

NLNetherlands

ATAustria

PLPoland

PTPortugal

RORomania

SISlovenia

SKSlovakia

FIFinland

SESweden

UKUnited Kingdom

HRCroatia

MK¹The former Yugoslav Republic
of Macedonia

TRTurkey

ISIceland

LILiechtenstein

NONorway

CHSwitzerland

BABosnia and Herzegovina

USUnited States of America

1) In tables and figures the code "MK" is used. This is a provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Organizations:

| | |
|---------|--|
| DG ENTR | Directorate General for Enterprise and Industry (EU) |
| OECD | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNSC | United Nations Statistical Commission |
| UNWTO | World Tourism Organization |

Technical abbreviations:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| GDP | Gross domestic product |
| LFS | Labour Force Survey |
| NACE Rev.1* | Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Rev. 1 |
| TSA | Tourism Satellite Accounts |

* The NACE has been revised, but for this publication NACE Rev.1 has been used because the data was collected under this classification scheme.

D. Classifications

Nace Rev.1 classification (parts relevant to tourism)

| Section H | | Hotels and restaurants |
|-----------|------|--|
| 55 | | Hotels and restaurants |
| | 55.1 | Hotels |
| | | 55.10 Hotels |
| | 55.2 | Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation |
| | | 55.21 Youth hostels and mountain refuges |
| | | 55.22 Camping sites, including caravan sites |
| | | 55.23 Other provision of lodgings n.e.c. |
| | 55.3 | Restaurants |
| | | 55.30 Restaurants |
| | 55.4 | Bars |
| | | 55.40 Bars |
| | 55.5 | Canteens and catering |
| | | 55.51 Canteens |
| | | 55.52 Catering |
| Section I | | Transport, storage and communication |
| | 63.3 | Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c. |
| | | 63.30 Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c. |

E. Data sources

| Name | Web address | Sources used | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Eurostat | http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat | Free dissemination database | |
| | | Chapter 1 | |
| Eurostat - Tourism statistics | http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tourism | Table 1.1 | Theme: Population and social conditions - Population - Demography |
| | | Tables 1.2 and 1.3 | Theme: Economy and finance - National accounts (including GDP) |
| | | Tables 1.4 | Theme: Population and social conditions - Labour market (Labour Force Survey) |
| | | Chapter 2 | |
| | | Tables 2.1 and 2.2 | Theme: Industry, trade and services - Tourism |
| | | Table 2.3 | Theme: Industry, trade and services - Structural Business Statistics - Annual enterprise statistics |
| | | Tables and figures 2.4 | Theme: Population and social conditions - Labour market (Labour Force Survey) |
| | | Chapter 3 | |
| | | All tables and figures (except figure 3.1.2) | Theme: Industry, trade and services - Tourism |
| | | <u>Additional sources used for:</u> | |
| Figure 3.1.2 | Theme: Economy and finance - National accounts (including GDP) | | |
| Table 3.2.5 and 3.4.1 | Theme: Population and social conditions - Population | | |
| Tables 3.3 and figure 3.1.2 | Theme: Economy and finance - Balance of Payments (Expenditure and Receipts) | | |
| Chapter 4 | | | |
| Table 4.2 | Theme: Population and social conditions - Population | | |
| | Theme: Industry, trade and services - Tourism (Tourist nights and number of tourists) | | |
| | Theme: Economy and finance - National accounts (GDP) | | |
| | Theme: Economy and finance - Balance of Payments (Expenditure and Receipts) | | |
| Tables 4.3 - 4.5 | Theme: Industry, trade and services - Tourism | | |

| Country | Web address | Source name |
|----------------|---|---|
| Belgium | http://www.statbel.fgov.be | Nationaal Instituut voor de Statistiek / Institut National de Statistique (Statistics Belgium) |
| Bulgaria | http://www.nsi.bg | National Statistical Institute |
| Czech Republic | http://www.czso.cz | Czech Statistical Office |
| Denmark | http://www.dst.dk | Danmarks Statistics (Statistics Denmark) |
| Germany | http://www.destatis.de | Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office) |
| Estonia | http://www.stat.ee | Statistikaamet (Statistical Office of Estonia) |
| Ireland | http://www.cso.ie | Central Statistics Office |
| Greece | http://www.statistics.gr | National Statistical Service of Greece |
| Spain | http://www.ine.es | Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) |
| France | http://www.insee.fr | Institut National de Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies) |
| Italy | http://www.istat.it | Istituto nazionale di statistica (National Institute of Statistics) |
| Cyprus | http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf | Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus |
| Latvia | http://www.csb.lv | Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia |
| Lithuania | http://www.stat.gov.lt | Statistics Lithuania |
| Luxembourg | http://www.statec.lu | Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques |
| Hungary | http://www.ksh.hu | Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (Hungarian Central Statistical Office) |
| Malta | http://www.nso.gov.mt | National Statistics Office |
| Netherlands | http://www.cbs.nl | Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Statistics Netherlands) |

| Country | Web address | Source name |
|---|---|---|
| Austria | http://www.statistik.at | Statistik Austria |
| Poland | http://www.stat.gov.pl | Central Statistical Office (GUS) |
| Portugal | http://www.ine.pt | Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) |
| Romania | http://www.insse.ro | Institutul National de Statistica (National Institute of Statistics) |
| Slovenia | http://www.stat.si | Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia |
| Slovakia | http://www.statistics.sk | Statistický úrad Slovenskej republiky (Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic) |
| Finland | http://www.stat.fi | Tilastokeskus (Statistics Finland) |
| Sweden | http://www.scb.se | Statistiska centralbyrån (Statistics Sweden) |
| United Kingdom | http://www.statistics.gov.uk | Office for National Statistics |
| Croatia | http://www.dzs.hr | Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CROSTAT) |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | http://www.stat.gov.mk | State Statistical Office |
| Turkey | http://www.die.gov.tr/ENGLISH/index.html | Turkish Statistical Institute |
| Iceland | http://www.statice.is | Hagstofa Islands (Statistics Iceland) |
| Liechtenstein | http://www.llv.li/amtstellen/llv-avw-statistik.htm | Statistik Liechtenstein |
| Norway | http://www.ssb.no | Statistisk sentralbyrå (Statistics Norway) |
| Switzerland | http://www.statistik.admin.ch | Statistik Schweiz |

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Tourism statistics

This Pocketbook introduces both the expert and non-expert reader to a wide range of statistics relating to tourism in Europe. The data covers the period 2000 to 2006. The figures presented in this publication cover on the one hand the supply of collective tourist accommodation in Europe, giving information on the available capacity in hotels and other types of collective accommodation and the tourist flows they receive. On the other hand, it illustrates the travel behaviour of Europeans, giving information on their domestic and outbound trips. The publication focuses in a first part on the tourism industry and the tourism market while a second part includes country profiles with more detailed facts and figures for the Member States of the European Union and EFTA as well as some candidate countries.

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