



Themenkreis 7 • Theme 7 • Thème 7  
Handel und Dienstleistungen • Distributive trade and services •  
Commerce et services  
Reihe B • Series B • Série B  
Konjunkturstatistiken • Short-term statistics • Statistiques conjoncturelles

ISSN 1019-0619

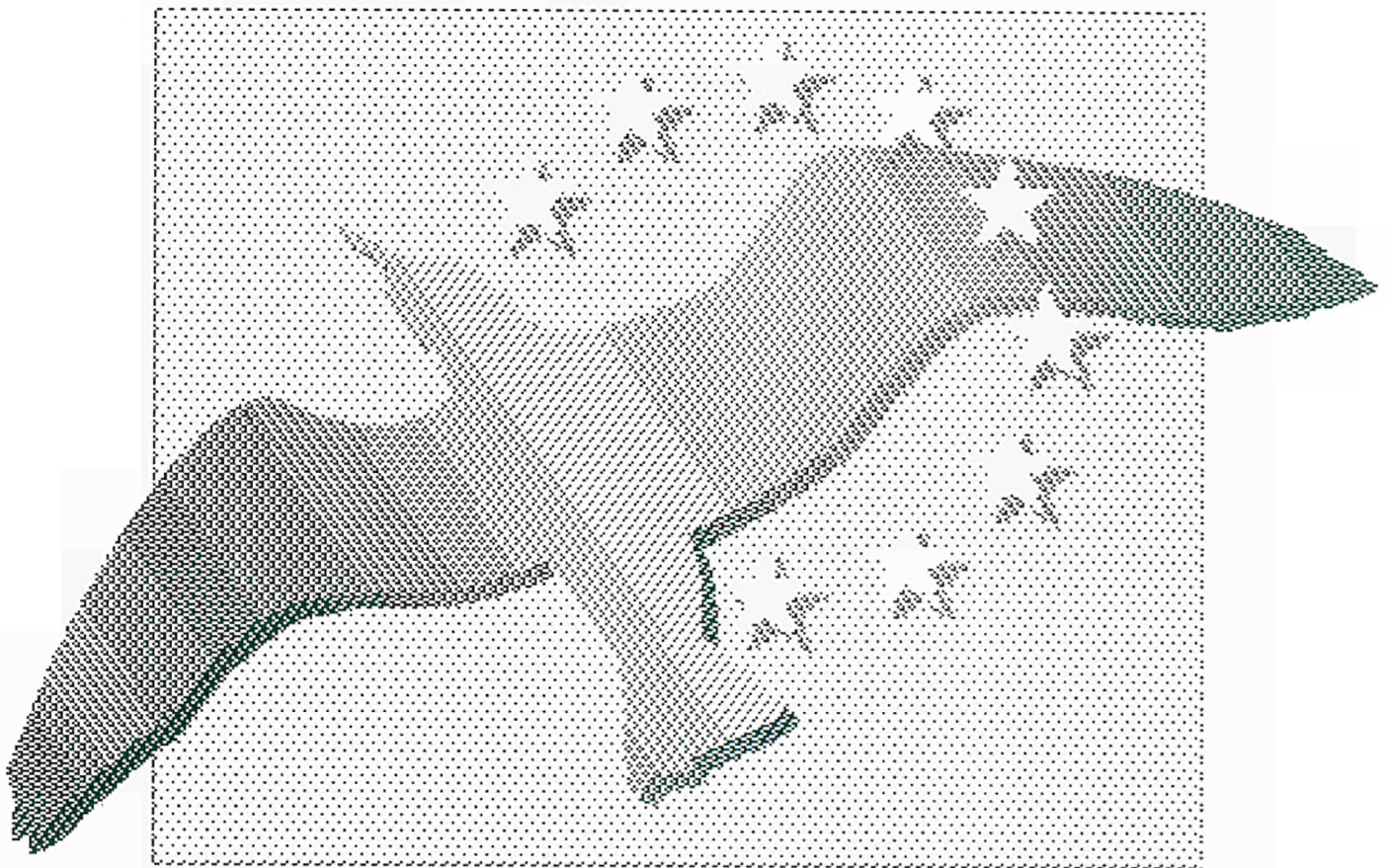


**Handel und Dienstleistungen**  
**Distributive trade and services**  
**Commerce et services**

Supplement 2  1998

# TOURISM IN EUROPE

*Key Figures 1996-1997*



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
**EUROSTAT**  
**DG XXIII**

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- *Community methodology on tourism statistics*, Eurostat – DG XXIII, 1998 (ISBN 92-828-1921-38)
- *Tourism in the Mediterranean Countries - Key Figures 1996-1997*: Eurostat – DG XXIII, supplement (ISSN 1019-0619)
- *Tourism in Europe* : Eurostat - DG XXIII, 1995 (ISBN 92-827-3969-4)
- *Tourism - Annual Statistics* : Eurostat, Theme 7 – Distributive trade, Services and Transport, Series A - Yearbooks and yearly statistics (ISBN 92-827-9310-9)
- *Tourism - Monthly Statistics* : Eurostat, Theme 7 – Distributive trade, Services and Transport, Series B - Short-term statistics (ISSN 1019-0619)

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- *Community measures affecting Tourism (1995-96) - Third Report from the Commission*, COM (97) 332 final of 02.07.1997

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# TOURISM IN EUROPE

## *Key Figures 1996-1997*

We are pleased to make available, through this publication, the most recent and comparable figures collected in European countries on tourism supply and on international trade in tourism.

This initiative has been made possible as a result of the fruitful cooperation established with EU Member States and EFTA countries on implementing the Council Directive on tourism statistics, which is contributing effectively to developing a permanent, reliable and up-to-date European Community statistical system in this field.

The prompt dissemination of the results of this work, launched and supported by the European Commission, should contribute to improving our knowledge of one of the most complex and fast growing sectors of our economy. It will provide also an important additional source of information to decision-makers facing the challenge of competitiveness in the context of increasing internationalisation of tourist flows.



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## **Acknowledgements**

*Eurostat and the Directorate-General XXIII gratefully acknowledge the valuable contributions of the following institutions (data input, control and verification):*

Institut National de Statistique (Belgique/België)

Danmarks Statistik (Danmark)

Statistisches Bundesamt (Deutschland)

National Statistical Service (Ellada)

Instituto Nacional de Estadística (España)

Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (France)

Ministère de l'Équipement, des Transports et du Tourisme (France)

Central Statistical Office (Ireland)

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# Contents

## TOURISM IN EUROPE

### Key Figures 1996-1997

<i>The European Union</i> .....	<i>1</i>
<i>Belgium</i> .....	<i>3</i>
<i>Denmark</i> .....	<i>4</i>
<i>Germany</i> .....	<i>5</i>
<i>Greece</i> .....	<i>6</i>
<i>Spain</i> .....	<i>7</i>
<i>France</i> .....	<i>8</i>
<i>Ireland</i> .....	<i>9</i>
<i>Italy</i> .....	<i>10</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i> .....	<i>11</i>
<i>Netherlands</i> .....	<i>12</i>
<i>Austria</i> .....	<i>13</i>
<i>Portugal</i> .....	<i>14</i>
<i>Finland</i> .....	<i>15</i>
<i>Sweden</i> .....	<i>16</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i> .....	<i>17</i>
<i>Iceland</i> .....	<i>18</i>
<i>Liechtenstein</i> .....	<i>19</i>
<i>Norway</i> .....	<i>20</i>
<i>Switzerland</i> .....	<i>21</i>
<i>Technical Note</i> .....	<i>22</i>
<i>Satisfaction Questionnaire</i> .....	<i>25</i>



## Key statistics - 1997

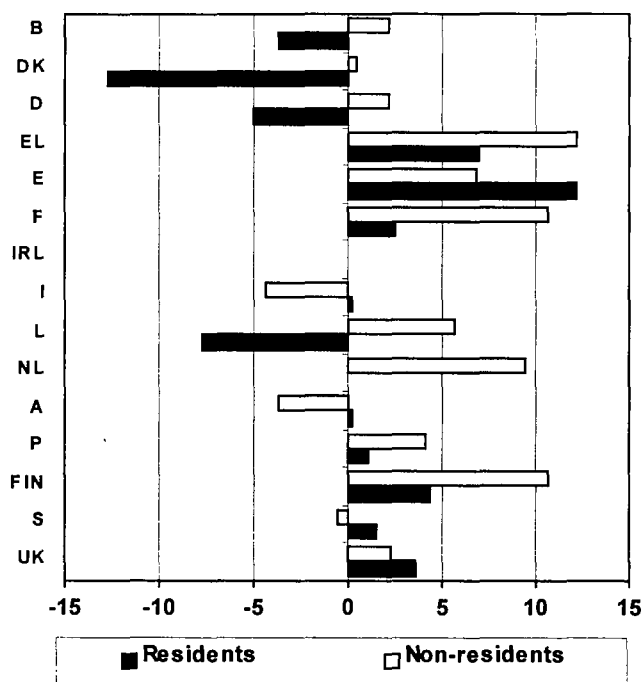
Population	370.5 million
Surface area	3 234 100 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	114.6
Increase in GDP	2.6%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	1.13 US \$
Increase of consumer price index	1.7%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.4%

## Recent trends 1996/1997

Data for 1997 confirm the positive trend which emerged in the past two years in tourism activities in the EU countries as a whole. Figures indicate a 1.5% increase in the number of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation. A different, less favourable trend can be observed for Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland (-0.1%).

Altogether, data show that the global growth of tourism activities in the European Union originates from the increase in nights spent by non-residents (+3.1%), while overnight stays by residents remained stable (+0.4%). The positive trend in 1997 can be attributed to the increase of total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (+2.6%) rather than to the tourist demand for accommodation in other collective establishments (-0.5%).

**% Changes 1996-97 in nights spent in registered tourist accommodation**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	193 310	192 674
Number of bedplaces	9 335 757	9 352 302

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

	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	1 870 096	1 800 672	1 825 753
Nights spent by residents	1 121 340	1 085 581	1 089 933
Nights spent by non-residents	748 756	715 092	735 819

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

	1995	1996	1997(**)
Credits	135 002	141 879	143 708
Debits	131 962	140 011	135 789
Balance	3 040	1 868	7 919

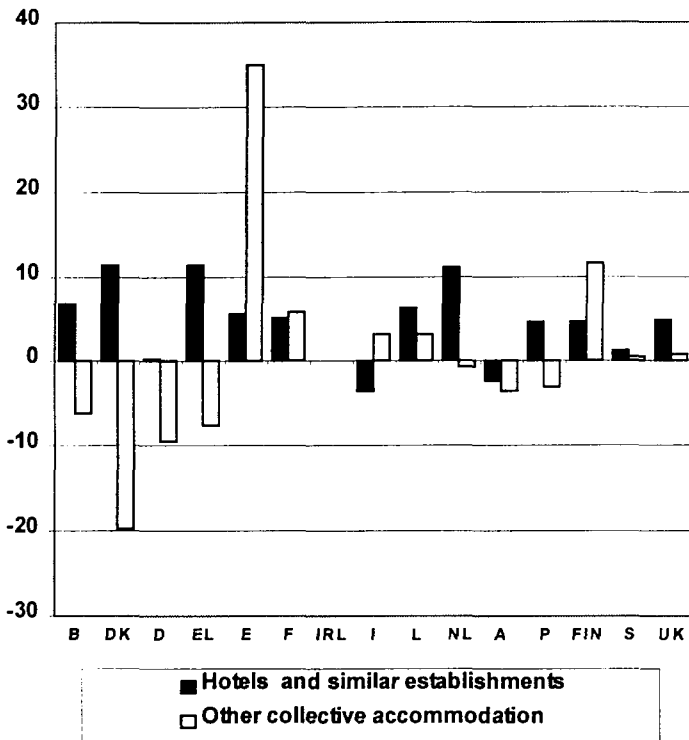
(\*\*) Excluding: BLEU, Ireland, Finland and Norway.

However, the positive trend marked by the EU as a whole cannot be generalised for all the Member States and some differences can be traced looking at the national situation. In relative terms, countries like Greece and Spain show a remarkable increase in the tourism activity, while others, like Denmark and Germany, registered a noticeable decrease.

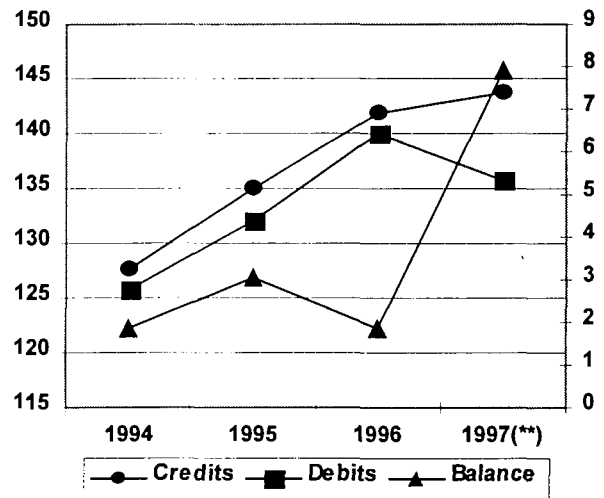
In particular, in the case of Denmark, the 1997 performance is due to a strong drop in the number of nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (-19.8%), even though a noticeable increase in overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments (+11.4%) can be observed. Greece recorded the second best performance in nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (+11.3%), while the highest decreases in these establishments are noticed in Italy (-3.6%) and Austria (-2.4%). Concerning other collective accommodation establishments, Spain shows a remarkably positive performance (+34.9%).

Furthermore, the behaviour of residents and non-residents is quite similar in the choice of the accommodation type. Altogether, the foreign presence in hotels and similar establishments rose by 3.1%, whereas the increase in the number of non-residents in other collective accommodation establishments was slightly lower (+2.4%). Resident tourists follow a different trend, recording a moderate +2.2% growth in total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments and a slight decline (-2%) in other types of accommodation.

**% Changes 1996-97 in nights spent by kind of accommodation type**



**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Bio ECU) 1994-1997(\*\*\*)**



(\*\*) Excluding: BLEU, Ireland, Finland and Norway.  
 (\*\*\*) Credits and Debits refer to the left axis, Balance to the right axis.

The sharpest drop in the number of hotels and similar establishments, in percentage terms, is registered in Luxembourg (-6.5%), while the strongest increase is in Sweden (+2.7%). Concerning the number of bedplaces Denmark (-1.2%) and Austria (-0.9%) were the only countries where decreases can be noticed, whereas the highest growth was recorded in Sweden (+2.8%).

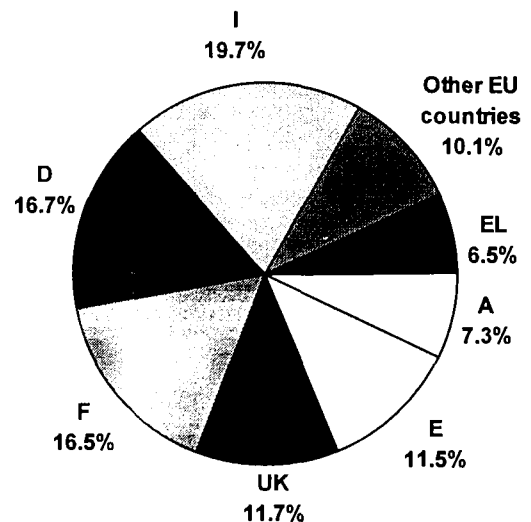
The overall European Union Travel account in the Balance of Payments for 1997 shows that international receipts amounted to over 143 billion ECU, following the same trend as in 1996.

Germany still represents the biggest outbound market, with the highest European travel account deficit, although slightly decreasing (ECU 25.2 billion in 1997 compared to the 26.2 billion of 1996). Germany is followed by the United Kingdom with ECU 7.3 billion of deficit, recording in 1997 a substantial 50% increase compared to 1996. Although Italy and France rank high in the world's top destinations, going on to record substantial travel surpluses, in 1997 both experienced an increase in travel expenditure abroad (17.4% and 4.6% respectively).

The growing tourism demand in Europe during 1997 was met by a tourism supply of about 193 000 hotels and similar establishments with over 9.3 million bedplaces, with almost the same data recorded in 1996 concerning this kind of accommodation.

The growing trend of the number of bedplaces observed in 1996 is confirmed, although the rate of growth slowed down (+0.2% in 1997 against +1.3% in 1996). This trend, coupled with the drop of the number of establishments (-0.3%), indicates that the average size of accommodation establishments is increasing (+0.5%). Whereas the European average is around 49 bedplaces per hotel, the highest average size is recorded in Denmark (126 bedplaces per hotel), Portugal (120), Norway and Finland (both 113); the lowest is in the UK (23).

**Distribution of bedplaces in hotels and similar establishments (%) 1997**





## Key statistics - 1997

Population	10.2 million
Surface area	39 500 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	257.4
Increase in GDP	2.7%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	BEF 40.53
Increase of consumer price index	1.5%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	1.7%

## Recent trends 1996/1997

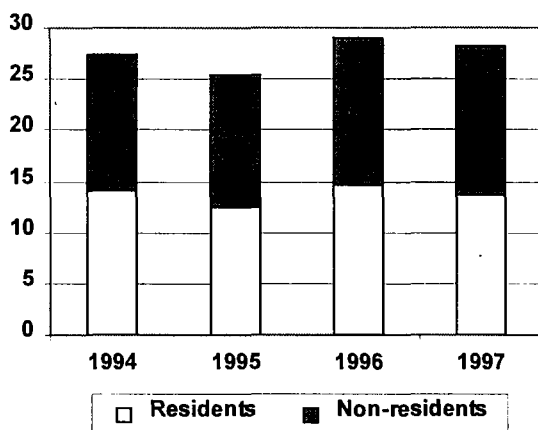
Data for 1997 show a very slight decrease in total number of nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (-0.7%), inverting the trend observed in 1996 (+2.6%).

The 1997 decrease has been determined by a certain fall in nights spent by residents (-3.7%), mostly due to the drop in nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments, both for residents (-7.4%) and for non-residents (-3.2%). This result has been only partially counterbalanced by a small increase in non-resident guest nights (+2.2%), especially in hotels and similar establishments (+5.8%).

As already observed in 1995, the travel item in the Balance of Payments (referring to Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union - BLEU) recorded in 1996 a significant worsening of the travel deficit (+8.9%), attributable to the increase of expenditures (+7.1%) which reduced the positive effect of the raise in receipts (+6.2%). The first three quarters of 1997 showed a relative stability of credits (-0.7%), while debits decreased by 2.8%. Eventhough Belgium and Luxembourg remain net importers of tourism, there are the premises for the deficit to be reduced in 1997.

As far as employment in tourism is concerned, the number of persons employed in tourist activities rose by 4.7% in 1996 compared to the previous year, mostly due to the increase of persons employed in public boards and offices and in restaurants and bar-restaurants.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	1 985	1 949
Number of bedplaces	115 117	116 865
Share of EU total (%)	1.3	1.3
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	30.1	31.7

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

	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	28 010	28 729	28 523
Nights spent by residents	14 133	14 288	13 760
Nights spent by non-residents	13 878	14 441	14 762
of which: EU share (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

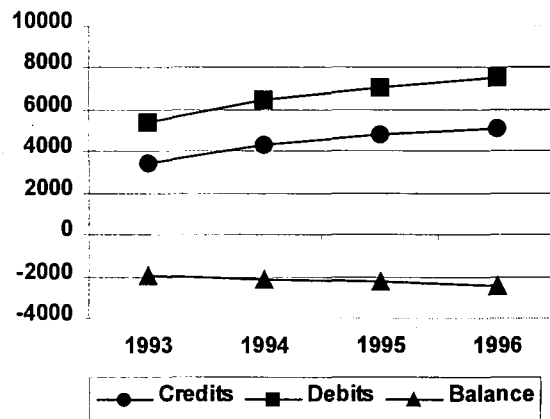
(\*) See Technical Note.

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

	1995	1996
Credits	4 773	5 068
Debits	7 047	7 544
Balance	-2 274	-2 476

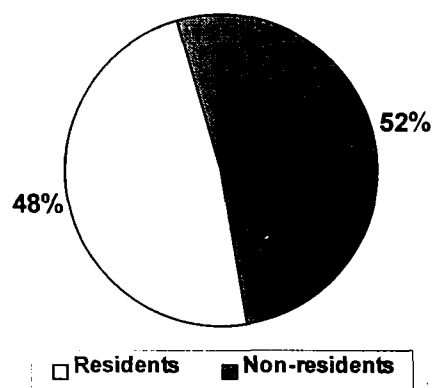
(\*\*) Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU).

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1996 (\*\*)



(\*\*) Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU)

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997



## Key statistics - 1997

Population	5.3 million
Surface area	43 100 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	122.4
Increase in GDP	2.9%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	DKK 7.48
Increase of consumer price index	1.9%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.3%

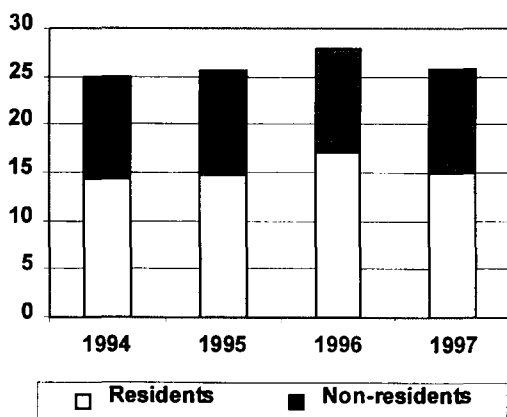
## Recent trends 1996/1997

Figures for 1997 show a 7.6% decrease in total nights spent in registered accommodation. Nights spent in registered accommodation by resident tourists recorded a 12.7% drop, whereas non-resident overnight stays remained quite stable (+0.4%). The former result is mostly due to the fall in nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (-17.8%) coupled with a weaker decrease of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (-4.1%).

Non-resident nights spent in hotels and similar establishments increased substantially (+33.4%), but were accompanied by a similarly relevant drop of overnight stays by foreign guests in other collective accommodation establishments (-23.1%).

The 1997 travel item in the Balance of Payments confirms the negative trend started in 1991 and further enlarges the travel deficit. Indeed, in 1997 the rise of tourism expenditures was higher than the growth recorded in travel receipts (+11.8% against +4%), thus resulting in a 49% deficit increase with respect to 1996.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	478	470
Number of bedplaces	60 080	59 339
Share of EU total (%)	0.7	0.7
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	40.9	41.4

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

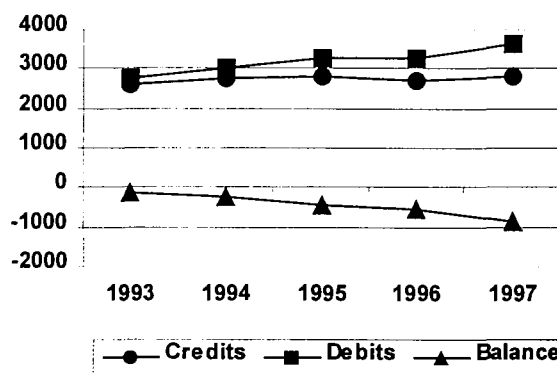
	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	25 590	27 837	25 719
Nights spent by residents	14 800	17 059	14 901
Nights spent by non-residents	10 790	10 778	10 818
of which: EU share (%) <sup>(*)</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(\*) See Technical Note.

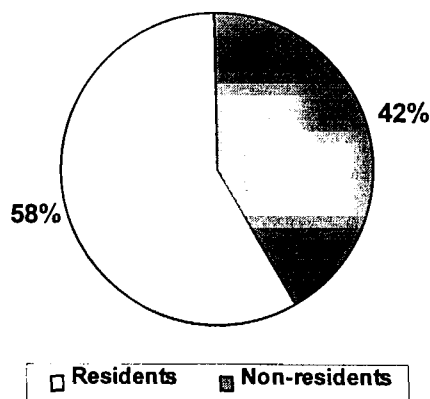
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	2 814	2 697	2 806
Debits	3 275	3 263	3 647
Balance	-461	-566	-841

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997**



## Key statistics - 1997

Population	82.0 million
Surface area	357 022 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	229.7
Increase in GDP	2.2%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	DEM 1.96
Increase of consumer price index	1.5%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	1.0%

## Recent trends 1996/1997

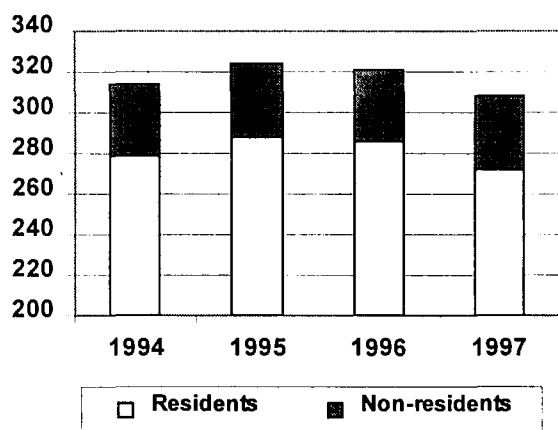
Figures for 1997 indicate a considerable decrease in total nights spent in registered accommodation establishments (-4.2%), essentially due to the accentuated fall in the number of nights spent both by residents (-9.7%) and non-residents (-4.3%) in other collective accommodation establishments. The decline in nights spent by non-residents in this kind of accommodation is balanced by a relevant increase in overnights stays in hotels and similar establishments (+4.1%); resident nights were stable with respect to 1996 (-0.3%).

This seems to reinforce the tendency of the previous year, when a slight drop of 0.7% was registered, in contrast with the 3.5% growth observed in 1995.

Outbound tourism is strongly prevailing, but the travel account deficit, widening constantly till 1995, shows a certain stability in 1995 and 1996. In 1997, credits increased by 3.6%, while debits decreased by 1.2%, so that the deficit in travel accounts reduced by 3.8%, returning to the level of 1994.

Although in 1997, for the first time since some years, a small reduction of tourist expenditure was registered, credits remained almost three times greater than debits, confirming that German tourists travelling abroad represent the biggest outbound tourist market in the European Union.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996
Number of establishments	38 698
Number of bedplaces	1 497 783
Share of EU total (%)	16.8
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	40.5

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

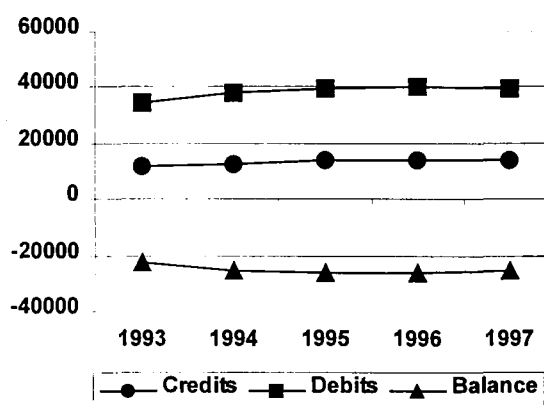
	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	323 800	321 390	307 950
Nights spent by residents	288 300	285 930	271 700
Nights spent by non-residents	35 500	35 460	36 250
of which: EU share (%) <sup>(*)</sup>	58.4	58.4	n.a.

<sup>(\*)</sup> See Technical Note.

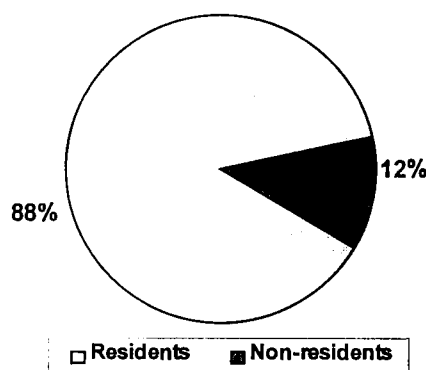
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	13 790	13 843	14 342
Debits	39 922	40 054	39 562
Balance	-26 132	-26 211	-25 220

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997**



## Key statistics - 1997

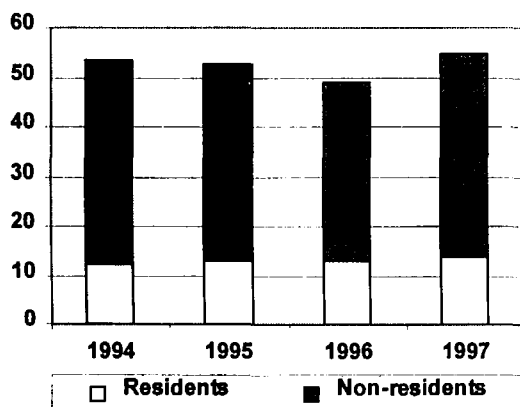
Population	10.5 million
Surface area	132 000 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	79.4
Increase in GDP	3.5%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	GRD 309.35
Increase of consumer price index	5.4%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	7.6%

## Recent trends 1996/1997

Data for 1997 indicate a substantial 10.8% growth in the number of nights spent in registered tourist accommodation compared to 1996, showing an opposite trend to that observed in 1996 (-6.5%). The increase in 1997 mainly results from a global increase in nights spent both by residents (+7.4%) and non-residents (+12.7%) in hotels and similar establishments. This strong raise is accompanied by a fall of the total number of nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments, both by residents (-4.8%) and non-residents (-9.3%). However, the balance of the two tendencies is widely positive, especially when considering that in the two years before (1995-96) nights spent by non-residents dropped by 8.5%. Inbound tourism remains the dominant characteristic of the Greek tourism sector, being more than three times higher than the domestic one.

The positive trend in the travel item of Balance of Payments, which lasted up to 1994, seemed to restart in 1997. In 1995 and 1996 the travel item decreased by 8.8% and 7.8% respectively because of the drop of credits (-12% between 1993 and 1996). In 1997, although debits grew strongly (+22.9%), reflecting the increase of travel expenditures, the significant recovery of credits (+14.5%) resulted in a substantial 10.4% rise of the surplus. The travel ratio(\*), remaining higher than two, confirms the systematic outweigh of inbound over outbound tourism.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	7 916	7 850
Number of bedplaces	571 656	577 259
Share of EU total (%)	6.4	6.5
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	54.4	58.4

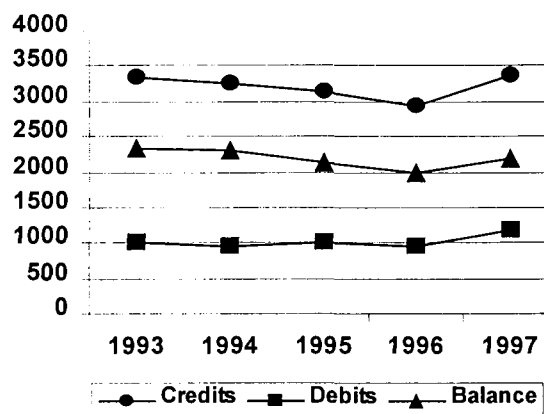
### Nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (000s)

	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	52 600	49 175	54 502
Nights spent by residents	13 000	12 932	13 834
Nights spent by non-residents	39 600	36 243	40 668
of which: EU share (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

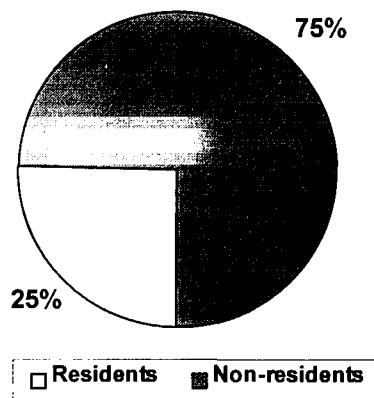
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	3 146	2 934	3 358
Debits	1 011	953	1 171
Balance	2 135	1 981	2 187

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997(\*)**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997**



(\*) See Technical Note.

## Key statistics - 1997

Population	39.3 million
Surface area	504 800 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	77.8
Increase in GDP	3.4%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	ESP 165.89
Increase of consumer price index	1.9%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	3.1%

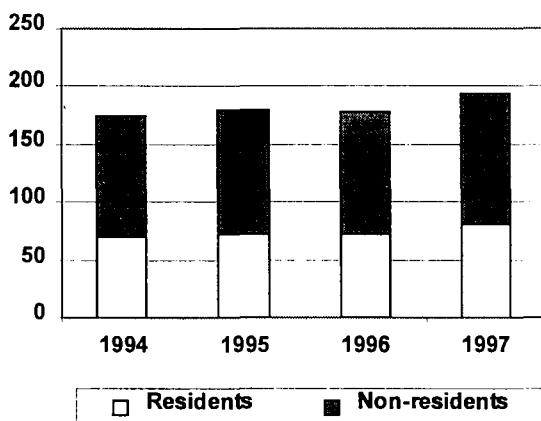
## Recent trends 1996/1997

Figures for 1997 indicate a positive growth in total number of nights spent in registered accommodation (+9%), inverting the trend observed in 1996 (-1.2%). This has been determined by a consistent increase in nights spent by residents (+12.2%) coupled with a 6.8% raise of non-resident tourism demand. On the one hand, the 1997 performance shows a considerable increase in overnight stays in other collective accommodation (including only tourist campsites). This is particularly evident for residents, whose presence in this kind of accommodation type raised by twice as much as the non-resident increase (+41.2% and 21.6% respectively). On the other hand, the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments raised moderately (5.7%).

Despite the growth in Spanish tourist expenditures abroad, Balance of Payments data for 1997 show a satisfactory 9.5% rise of the travel surplus, confirming the positive trend registered in the previous year (+11.6%). The travel balance trend can be explained by the 8.2% increase of travel receipts (+11.9% in 1996) that overweighs the more limited 2.2% increase in tourist expenditures with respect to the previous year (+13.3%).

The travel ratio(\*) indicates that on average credit accounts for almost six times as much as debit, thus suggesting that Spain continues to strengthen its position as a popular tourist destination and also that inbound tourism continues to prevail, being a lot higher than its outbound tourism.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

1996	
Number of establishments	9 482
Number of bedplaces	1 025 208
Share of EU total (%)	11.5
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	57.5

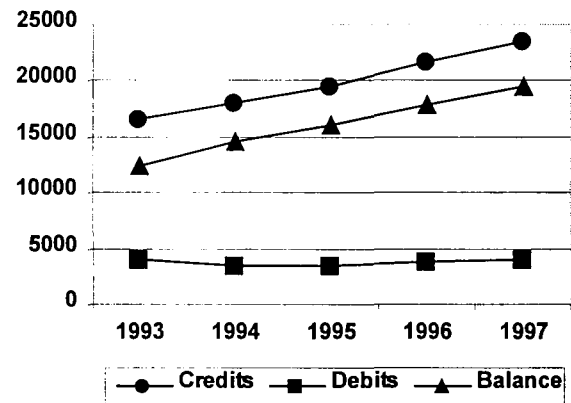
### Nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (000s)

	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	180 300	178 420	194 463
Nights spent by residents	72 500	71 762	80 526
Nights spent by non-residents	107 800	106 658	113 937
of which: EU share (%)	n.a.	87.9	n.a.

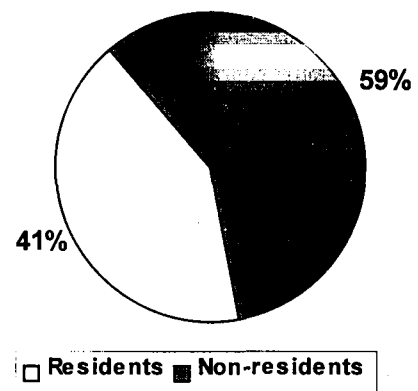
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	19 462	21 782	23 569
Debits	3 418	3 873	3 960
Balance	16 044	17 909	19 609

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997(\*)**



### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997



(\*) See Technical Note.

## Key statistics - 1997

Population	58.5 million
Surface area	544 000 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	107.5
Increase in GDP	2.4%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	FRF 6.61
Increase of consumer price index	1.3%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	1.7%

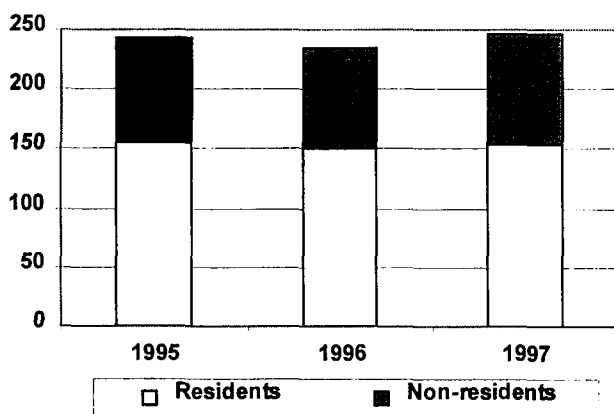
## Recent trends 1996/1997

Data for 1997 indicate a considerable increase in total number of nights spent in registered accommodation (+5.4%), inverting the trend observed in 1996 (-3.4%), mainly attributable to a fall in nights spent both by residents (-2.9%) and non-residents (-4.5%).

The 1997 result has been determined by a slight increase in overnight stays by residents (+2.5%) coupled with a substantial raise in non-resident guest nights (+10.7%), both in hotels and similar establishments (+10.2%) and in other collective accommodation establishments (+11.7%).

The slight reduction of the Balance of Payment travel surplus (-2.4%) recorded in 1996 has been more than compensated by the 1997 performance. The rise in travel receipts (+10.6%) outweighing the increase in tourist expenditure abroad (+4.6%) has resulted in a substantial improvement of the balance surplus (+20.6%) after some years of abatement.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1995-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	20 849	20 590
Number of bedplaces	1 472 424	1 478 368
Share of EU total (%)	16.5	16.5
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	50.3	53.5

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

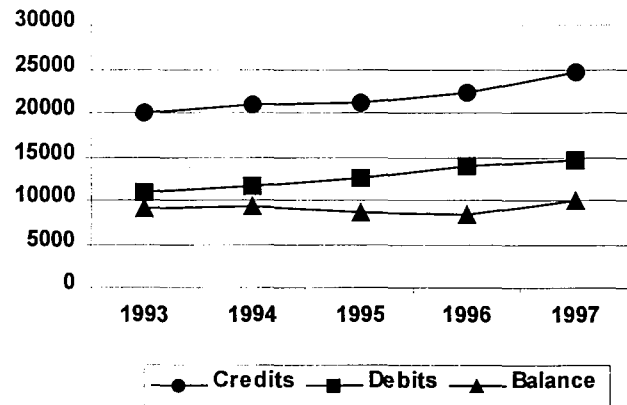
	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	242 674	234 316	247 004
Nights spent by residents	155 126	150 694	154 408
Nights spent by non-residents	87 548	83 622	92 596
of which: EU share (%)	74.8	73.0	73.4

(\*) See Technical Note.

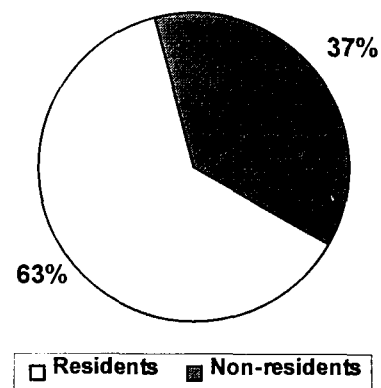
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	21 064	22 346	24 711
Debits	12 497	13 984	14 625
Balance	8 567	8 362	10 086

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997**



## Key statistics - 1997

Population	3.6 million
Surface area	70 300 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	51.8
Increase in GDP	10.0%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	IEP 0.75
Increase of consumer price index	1.2%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.9%

## Recent trends 1996/1997

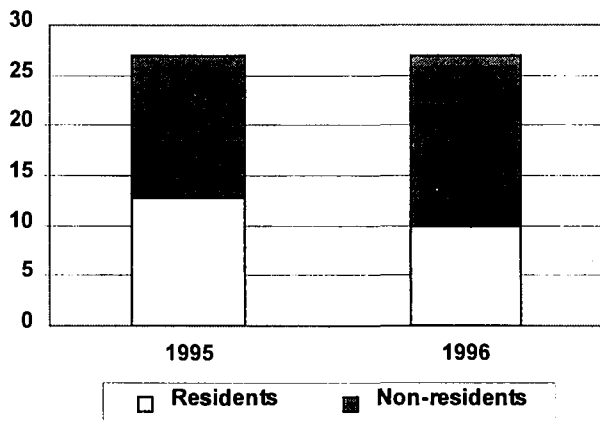
1996 data show a slight decrease in total number of nights spent in registered accommodation (-0.2%). This has been determined by a consistent fall in nights spent by residents (-21.3%), almost fully counterbalanced by a strong increase in non-resident guest nights (-18.5%).

The tourist presence decreased significantly in other collective accommodation (-18.8%), while overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments rose by 10.5%.

Despite the decreasing tourist demand in 1996, the travel item in the Balance of Payments recorded a substantial improvement of the travel account surplus (+76.3%). This is mainly attributable to a relevant raise of travel receipts (+15.4%) that overweighed the increase in tourist expenditure abroad (+10.1%).

The first three quarters of 1997 seem to follow the positive trend observed in the previous year. Travel credits continue to grow more than travel debits (+17% and 14.4% respectively) suggesting a probable further improvement of the travel surplus. Concerning the employment in the sector, the number of persons engaged in hotels and similar establishments decreased substantially (-22%). However this negative trend was fully counterbalanced by a similar opposite increase in the number of people employed in restaurants (+20%) and in coffee bars (-15.7%).

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1995-1996**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996-97

### Hotels and similar establishments

1996	
Number of establishments	1 073
Number of bedplaces	64 274
Share of EU total (%)	0.7
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	n.a.

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

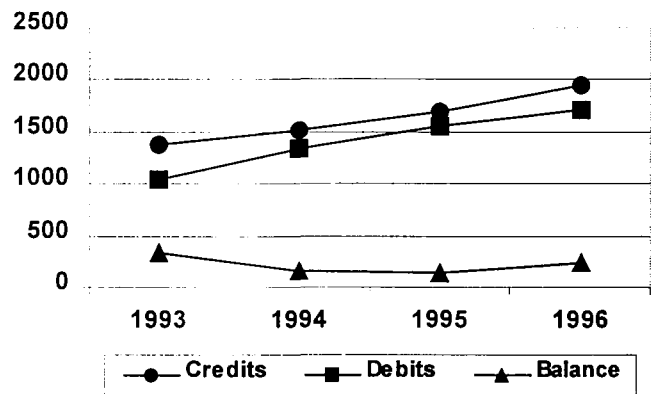
	1995	1996
Total nights spent	27 042	26 985
Nights spent by residents	12 722	10 011
Nights spent by non-residents	14 320	16 974
of which: EU share (%) <sup>(*)</sup>	n.a.	n.a.

(\*) See Technical Note.

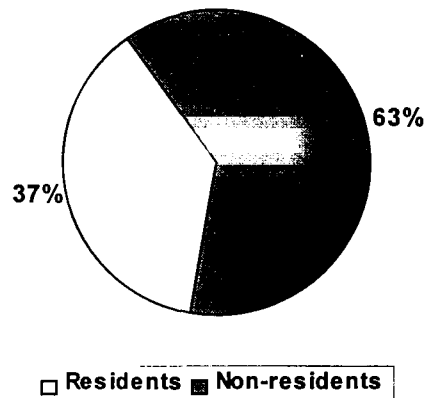
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996
Credits	1 687	1 947
Debits	1 552	1 709
Balance	135	238

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1996**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1996**



## Key statistics - 1997

Population	57.5 million
Surface area	301 300 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	190.7
Increase in GDP	1.5%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	ITL 1 929.30
Increase of consumer price index	1.9%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.8%

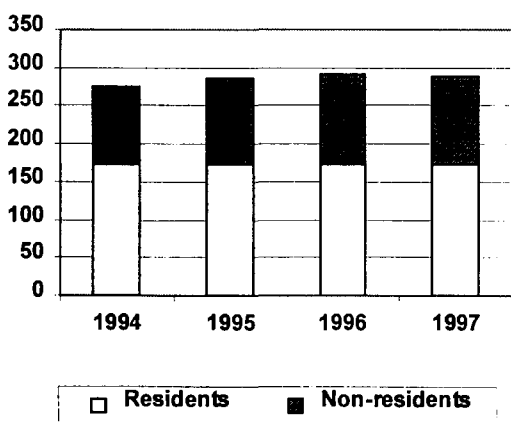
## Recent trends 1996/1997

Data for 1997 show a slight decrease in total number of nights spent in registered accommodation (-1.7%). However, the trend differs depending on the kind of accommodation type. Both residents and non-residents decrease their presence in hotels and similar establishments (-1.0% and -7.2% respectively), whereas overnight stays in other collective accommodation establishments enjoyed a +3.3% increase (+2.6% and +4.5% for residents and non-residents respectively).

The Italian tourism Balance of Payments show a considerable surplus in 1997 indicating numbers even more solid than 1996 (+5.1%). This is attributable to the increase in travel receipts (+11.6%) that outweighs the raise in tourist expenditure abroad (+17.4%).

The trend of the travel item in Balance of Payments indicates the greater propensity of residents for travelling abroad, although Italy continues to be one of the world's top destinations. Furthermore, the travel ratio(\*) being greater than one, confirms that tourism makes a largely positive contribution to the Italian Balance of Payments.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996
Number of establishments	34 080
Number of bedplaces	1 764 651
Share of EU total (%)	19.8
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	38.8

### Nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (000s) (\*\*)

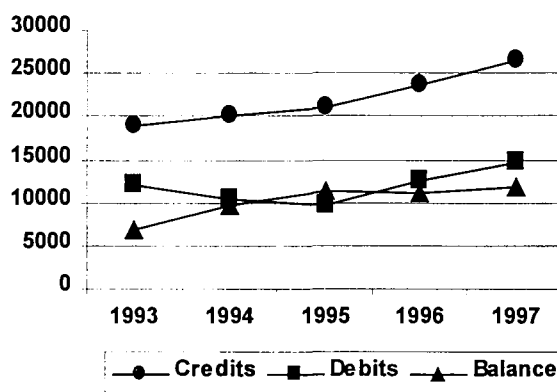
	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	286 500	291 371	286 494
Nights spent by residents	173 500	173 347	173 493
Nights spent by non-residents	113 000	118 024	113 001
of which: EU share (%)	74.0	50.1	n.a.

(\*\*) Provisional data for 1997.

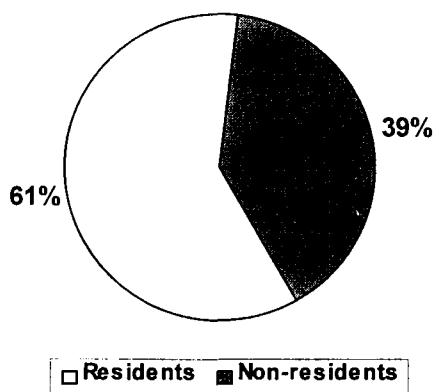
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	20 946	23 647	26 387
Debits	9 711	12 437	14 605
Balance	11 235	11 210	11 782

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997(\*)**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997**



(\*) See Technical Note.



## Key statistics - 1997

Population	418 000
Surface area	2 586 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	161.7
Increase in GDP	4.1%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	LUF 40.53
Increase of consumer price index	1.4%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.1%

## Recent trends 1996/1997

Data for 1997 show a growth in the number of total nights spent in all kind of accommodation establishments (+4.4%), inverting the 1996 performance (-7.2%).

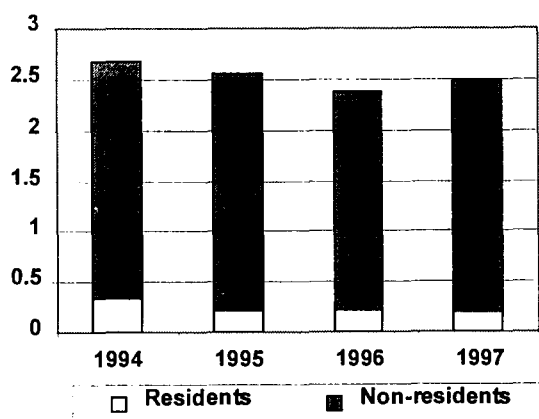
This increase is essentially due to the rise in the number of overnight stays in both hotels and similar establishments (+7.8%) and in other collective accommodation establishments (+4%) by non-resident tourists. On the contrary, nights spent by residents in registered tourist accommodation establishments confirm the trend observed in 1996 (-4.8%). In 1997 this drop is even stronger (-7.8%) and it is due to a decrease in nights spent both in hotels and similar establishments (-10.2%) and in other collective accommodation establishments (-5.9%).

As already observed in 1995, the travel item in the Balance of Payments (referring to Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union - BLEU) recorded in 1996 a significant worsening of the travel deficit (+8.9%).

The first three quarters of 1997 show a relative stability of credits (-0.7%), while debits decrease by 2.8%. Although Luxembourg and Belgium remain net importers of tourism, there are the premises for the deficit to be reduced in 1997.

The number of persons employed in tourist activities is considerable (almost 10 000 persons, of which 79% in hotels and restaurants) in a small country like Luxembourg, showing the positive contribution of tourism to national employment.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	368	344
Number of bedplaces	n.a.	14 776
Share of EU total (%)	n.a.	0.2
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	n.a.	22.7

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

	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	2 554	2 370	2 475
Nights spent by residents	228	217	200
Nights spent by non-residents	2 326	2 153	2 275
of which: EU share (%)	n.a.	91.3	91.1

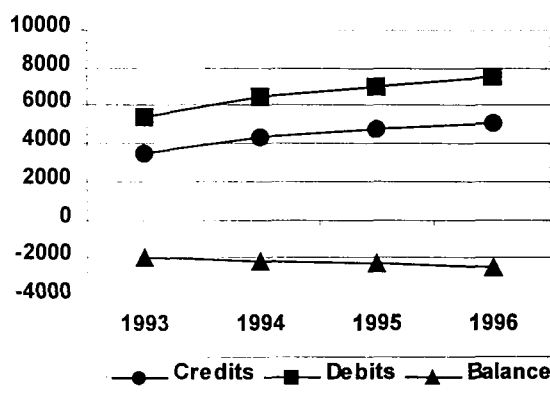
(\*) See Technical Note.

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

	1995	1996
Credits	4 773	5 068
Debits	7 047	7 544
Balance	-2 274	-2 476

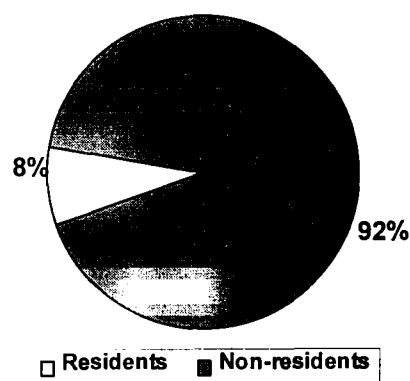
(\*\*) Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU).

### Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1996 (\*\*)



(\*\*) Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU).

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997



## Key statistics - 1997

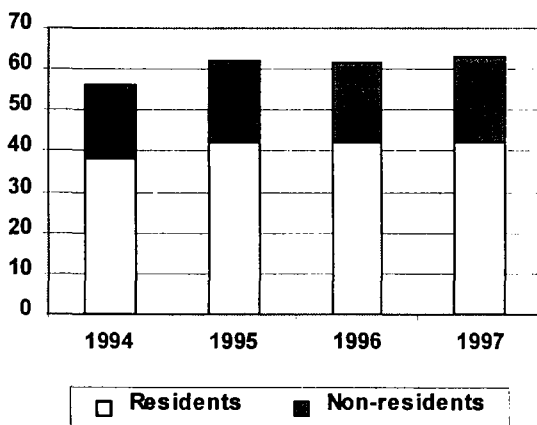
Population	15.6 million
Surface area	41 200 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	377.7
Increase in GDP	3.3%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	NLG 2.21
Increase of consumer price index	1.9%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	1.9%

## Recent trends 1996/1997

Data for 1997 indicate a moderate increase in total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (+3%) thanks to the raise of foreign tourist demand (+9.5%). The 1997 performance is mostly due to a sensible growth of overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments, both for residents (+8.7%) and non-residents (+13.3%). The foreign presence increased also in other collective accommodation establishments, but domestic tourist demand for this kind of accommodation type recorded a slight decline (-2.3%).

The travel item in the Balance of Payments recorded in 1996 a slight worsening of the travel deficit (+1.1%), confirming the decreasing trend started in 1994. 1997 data show a growth in travel receipts larger than that recorded in 1996 (+6.2%), while tourism expenditures decreased by 0.7%. Therefore, although the Netherlands remain a net importer of tourism (the travel ratio(\*) is systematically smaller than one), the travel deficit has been significantly reduced in 1997 (-9.6%).

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	1 739	1 736
Number of bedplaces	142 800	142 800
Share of EU total (%)	1.6	1.6
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	n.a.	43.5

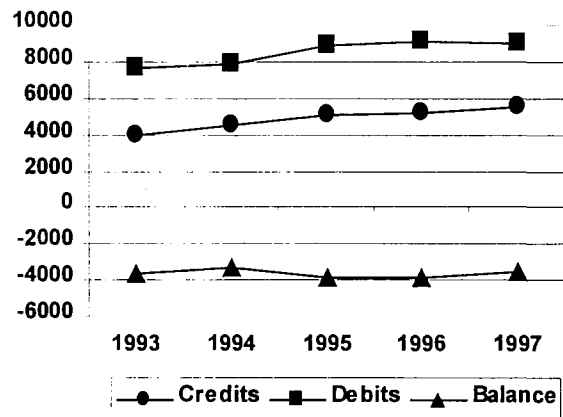
### Nights spent in all registered tourist accommodation (000s)

	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	61 920	61 377	63 206
Nights spent by residents	42 180	42 334	42 353
Nights spent by non-residents	19 740	19 043	20 853
of which: EU share (%)	n.a.	79.3	79.7

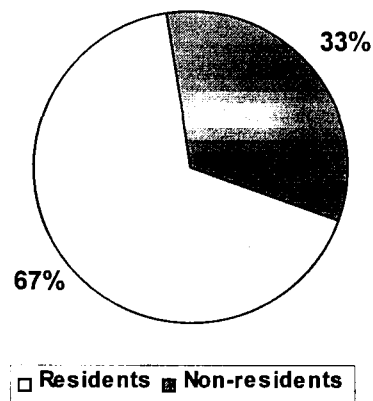
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	5 021	5 159	5 477
Debits	8 908	9 088	9 028
Balance	-3 887	-3 929	-3 552

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997(\*)**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997**



(\*) See Technical Note.

## Key statistics - 1997

Population	8.1 million
Surface area	83 900 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	96.1
Increase in GDP	2.5%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	ATS 13.82
Increase of consumer price index	1.2%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.1%

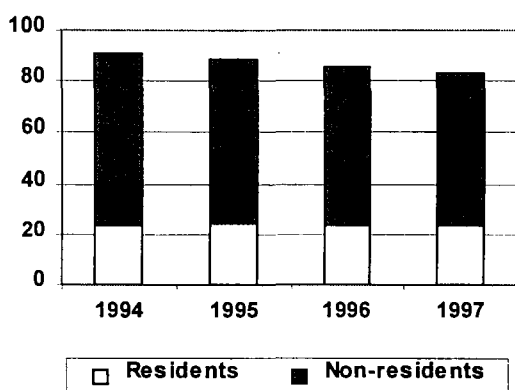
## Recent trends 1996/1997

Available figures for 1997 indicate a negative rate of growth of total nights spent (-2.6%) similar to that observed in 1996 (-2.8%). In 1996 the observed result was attributable to a decreasing demand both of residents (-4.2%) and non-residents (-2.2%). However, data for 1997 reveal that the drop in tourism demand is due to a decrease in total nights spent mostly by non-residents (-3.7%), while the demand of residents remains stable with respect to 1996 (+0.2%).

In 1996, the fall in the number of nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments has been determinant (-7.4% for residents and -5.6% for non-residents). Data for 1997 indicate similar figures, showing a decrease in the number of overnight stays both in hotels and similar establishments (-2.4%) and in other collective accommodation establishments (-3.5%). The strongest decrease concerns the number of nights spent by non-residents in other collective accommodation establishments (-5.1%). However, 1997 results indicate a moderate increase of nights spent by residents in hotels and similar establishments (+1.2%).

The value of the Austrian net account for travel is still positive, but since 1993 the surplus has been getting smaller; indicating between 1996 and 1997 a 34.6% decrease. Indeed, the growth in travel receipts is not sufficient to compensate the increasing travel expenditure by residents abroad. Therefore, the travel ratio(\*) continues to decrease confirming the persistence of a negative trend.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	18 374	18 084
Number of bedplaces	654 988	649 223
Share of EU total (%)	7.3	7.3
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	30.0	29.0

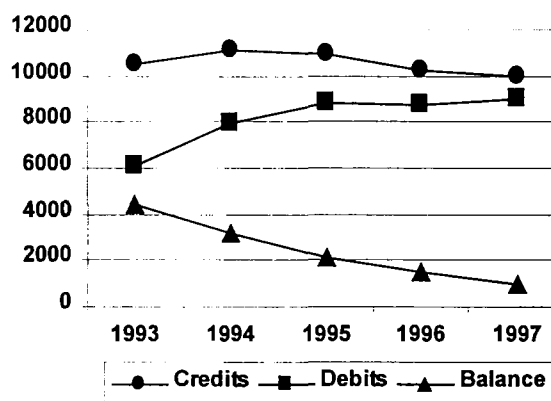
### Nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (000s)

	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	88 280	85 824	83 572
Nights spent by residents	24 450	23 413	23 471
Nights spent by non-residents	63 830	62 411	60 101
of which: EU share (%) <sup>(*)</sup>	n.a.	86.8	86.7

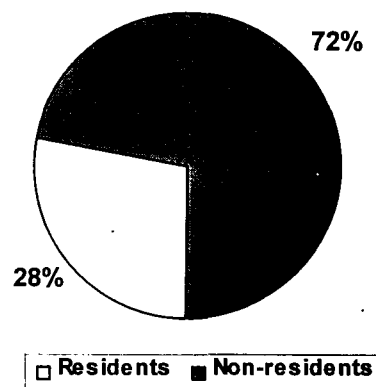
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	10 936	10 240	9 937
Debits	8 810	8 775	8 979
Balance	2 126	1 465	958

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997<sup>(\*)</sup>**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997**



(\*) See Technical Note.

## Key statistics - 1997

Population	9.9 million
Surface area	92 400 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	107.5
Increase in GDP	3.7%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	PTE 198.59
Increase of consumer price index	1.9%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.3%

## Recent trends 1996/1997

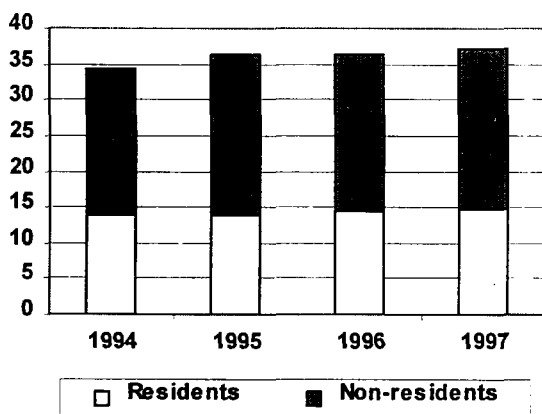
Figures for 1997 indicate a continuing of the upward trend started in 1992, total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation showing a positive rate of growth (+2.9% compared to 1996) larger than that recorded in the previous year (+0.1% compared to 1995). This is mainly the result of an increase in nights spent both by residents (+4.9%) and non-residents (+4.5%) in hotels and similar establishments. However, this growth is weaker than the one observed in 1996 (+10% and +9.3% respectively for residents and non-residents), due to the fall in demand for other collective accommodation (-2.9%). This is particularly evident for residents (-3.7%), whereas the number of non-resident nights remained stable.

Altogether, in 1997 nights spent by residents grew only 1.1%, while overnight stays by non-residents rose 4.1%.

Portugal's tourism foreign trade increased by 2% between 1996 and 1997, indicating the growing positive contribution of tourism to the Balance of Payments. This result is attributable to the growth of travel receipts (+3.5%) that compensated tourist expenditure abroad (+5.1%).

As far as the employment in the sector is concerned, in 1997 a moderate increase in the number of persons employed in tourist activities has been recorded (+0.7%).

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	1 744	1 768
Number of bedplaces	208 205	211 315
Share of EU total (%)	2.3	2.4
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	45.5	40.9

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

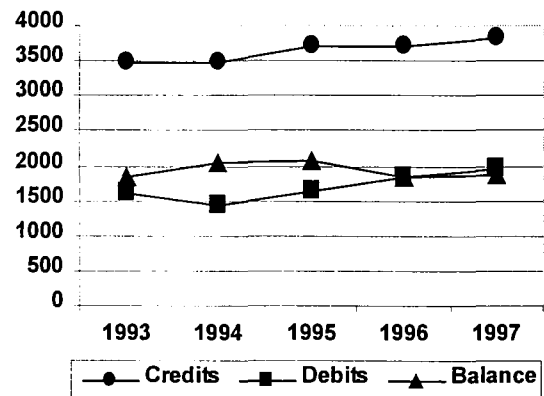
	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	36 210	36 236	37 285
Nights spent by residents	13 970	14 528	14 688
Nights spent by non-residents	22 240	21 708	22 597
of which: EU share (%) <sup>(*)</sup>	90.0	89.0	88.5

(\*) See Technical Note.

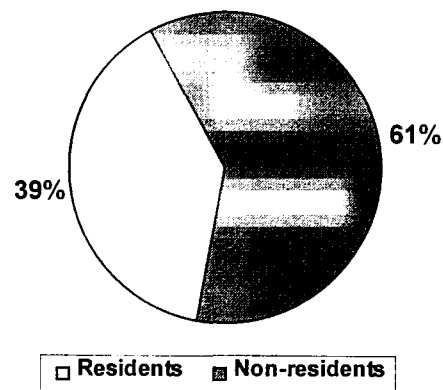
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	3 717	3 700	3 830
Debits	1 633	1 853	1 947
Balance	2 084	1 847	1 883

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997**



## Key statistics - 1997

Population	5.1 million
Surface area	337 100 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	15.2
Increase in GDP	5.9%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	FIM 5.88
Increase of consumer price index	1.2%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.1%

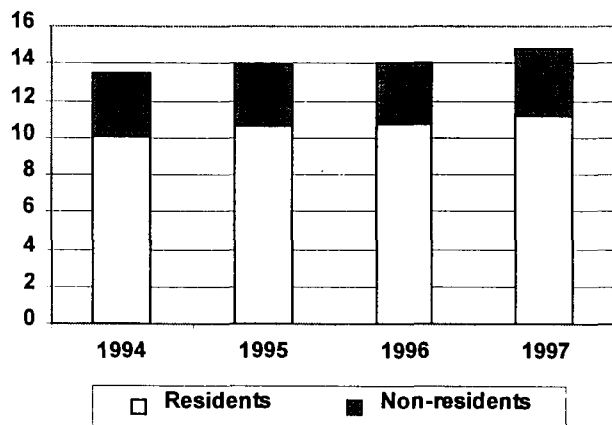
## Recent trends 1996/1997

Figures for 1997 indicate a significant increase in total number of nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (+5.8%), reinforcing the weak but positive trend already emerged in 1996 (+0.7%).

The 1997 performance has been determined by a 4.5% rise in nights spent by residents coupled with a 10.8% increase in non-resident guest nights. Both residents and non-residents have increased significantly their presence particularly in other collective accommodation establishments (+8.9% and 25.7% respectively). Although positive, the rise in the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments has been less prominent (3.3% and 8.7% for residents and non-residents respectively).

Concerning the travel item in the Balance of Payments, the first three quarters of 1997 show an inversion of trend with respect to the same period of 1996, with increasing travel receipts (+11.8%) and substantially stable tourist expenditure abroad (+6.2%). Therefore, there are the bases for the deficit to be reduced in 1997, even though Finland remains a net importer of tourism.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

1996	
Number of establishments	958
Number of bedplaces	108 418
Share of EU total (%)	1.2
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	35.3

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

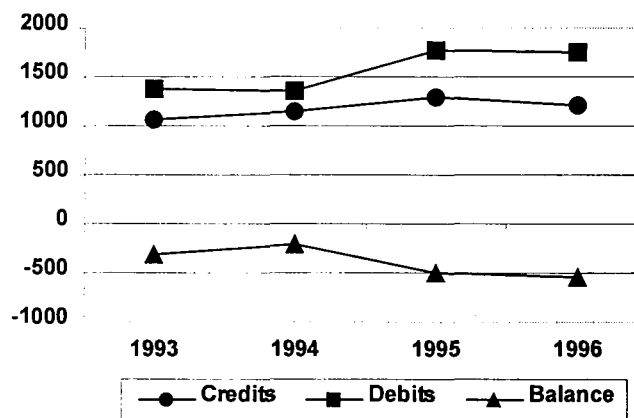
	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	13 920	14 013	14 829
Nights spent by residents	10 630	10 729	11 191
Nights spent by non-residents	3 290	3 285	3 633
of which: EU share (%) <sup>(*)</sup>	57.0	56.0	59.0

(\*) See Technical Note.

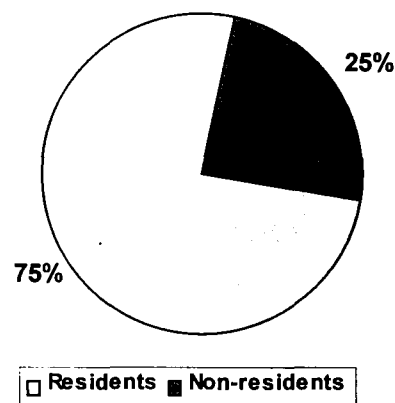
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996
Credits	1 284	1 247
Debits	1 776	1 795
Balance	-492	-548

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1996**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997**



## Key statistics - 1997

Population	8.8 million
Surface area	450 000 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	19.6
Increase in GDP	1.8%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	SEK 8.65
Increase of consumer price index	1.9%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	1.0%

## Recent trends 1996/1997

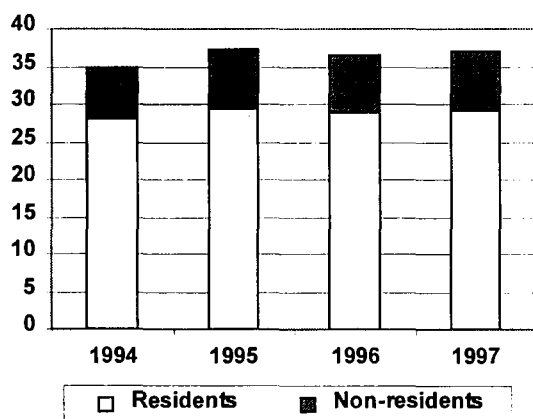
After the slight decrease (-1.9%) in the total number of nights spent in registered tourist accommodation observed in 1996, data for 1997 show a moderate 1% increase. Consequently, the trend of nights spent returns to be positive, although the total number is still lower than in 1995.

This is mostly due to the increase in nights spent by residents (+1.5%), more than compensating the little decrease in overnight stays by non-residents (-0.5%). On one side, the foreign presence increased in hotels and similar establishments (+3.1%), whereas non-resident demand for other collective accommodation dropped by 4.3%. On the other side, residents, representing the main source of tourism demand (79%), raised their presence in registered tourist accommodation (+1% in hotels and similar establishments and +1.9% for other collective accommodation establishments) indicating an opposite trend compared to the previous year.

Balance of Payments data for 1997 show a relevant increase of tourist expenditure abroad (+21.4%), larger than the travel receipts growth (+10.2%), resulting in an increasing travel deficit (+37.3%). Therefore, prevailing outbound tourism still continues to determine a travel account deficit and figures for 1997 indicate that it tends to widen, due to the growth in Swedish tourist expenditure abroad. The travel ratio(\*), being smaller than one, confirms Sweden being a net importer of tourism.

As far as the employment in the sector is concerned, the number of persons employed in tourist activities remained substantially stable in 1997 (-0.1%).

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	1 851	1 901
Number of bedplaces	177 620	182 604
Share of EU total (%)	2.0	2.0
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	31.7	31.9

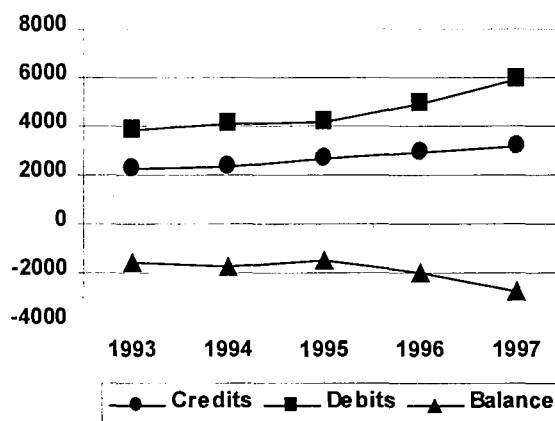
### Nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (000s)

	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	37 260	36 549	36 929
Nights spent by residents	29 400	28 848	29 270
Nights spent by non-residents	7 860	7 701	7 659
of which: EU share (%)	n.a.	58.5	57.0

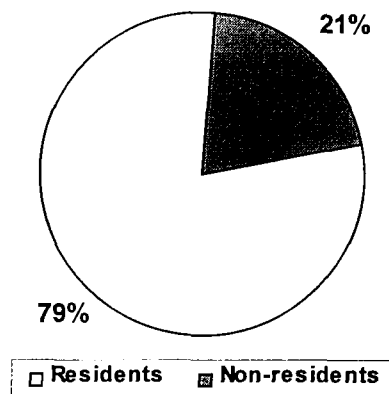
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	2 642	2 880	3 175
Debits	4 156	4 893	5 938
Balance	-1 514	-2 013	-2 763

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997(\*)**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997**



(\*) See Technical Note.

## Key statistics - 1997

Population	58.9 million
Surface area	244 100 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	241.1
Increase in GDP	3.5%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	GBP 0.69
Increase of consumer price index	1.8%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	3.6%

## Recent trends 1996/1997

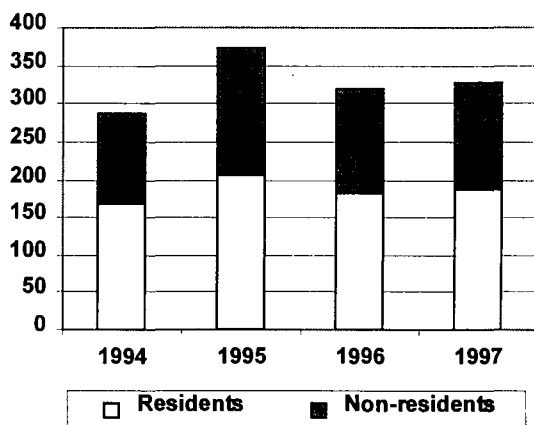
1997 figures for nights spent indicate a positive rate of growth (+3.1%), after the significant drop observed in 1996 (-14.3%). This result is attributable mostly to the increasing resident tourist demand (+3.6%), concentrated essentially in hotels and similar establishments (+7.3%), while their presence in other collective accommodation establishments remained stable (+0.1%).

This positive performance was accompanied by the increase in the number of nights spent by non-resident guests (+2.3%), both in hotels and similar establishments (+2.2%) and in other collective accommodation establishments (+2.5%).

Prevailing outbound tourism still continues to result in a large travel account deficit. The substantial increase recorded in 1997 (+28.9%) confirms the negative trend recorded since 1995. The 1997 result was due to the increase in tourism expenditures abroad (+30.1%), largely higher than travel receipts growth (+23.4%).

As far as employment in the sector is concerned, in December 1997 the number of persons employed in tourist activities decreased by 1.3% compared to the same month of the previous year.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	n.a.	46 257
Number of bedplaces	n.a.	1 050 223
Share of EU total (%)	n.a.	11.7
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	n.a.	44.3

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

	1995	1996	1997(**)
Total nights spent	371 840	318 660	328 474
Nights spent by residents	206 900	181 500	188 100
Nights spent by non-residents	164 940	137 160	140 374
of which: EU share (%)	n.a.	43.6	42.6

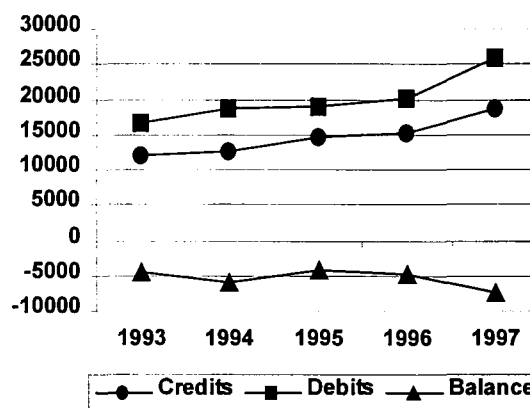
(\*) See Technical Note.

(\*\*) Provisional figures.

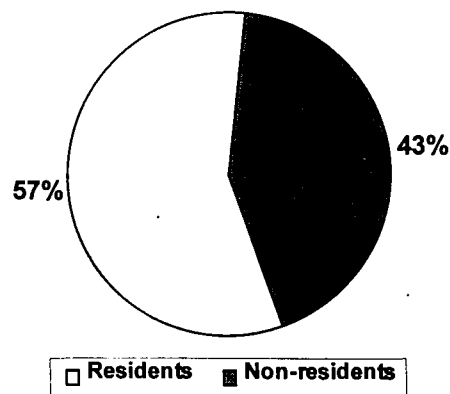
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	14 552	15 226	18 785
Debits	18 880	20 050	26 077
Balance	-4 328	-4 824	-7 292

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997**



## Key statistics - 1997

Population	269 000
Surface area	103 000 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	2.6
Increase in GDP	4.8%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	ISK 80.44
Increase of consumer price index	2.3%

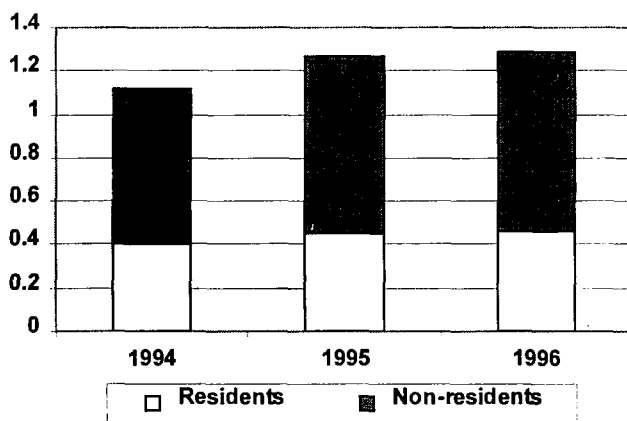
## Recent trends 1996/1997

Although available data for 1997 only include nights spent in hotels and similar establishments, figures suggest an increasingly positive tourism performance, confirming the positive trend already observed in 1996. Overnight stays in this kind of accommodation rose by 11.2%, due to the 11.9% growth in nights spent by residents and to the 10.8% increase of non-resident tourist demand.

The travel item in the Balance of Payments recorded in 1996 a significant improvement, which led to the transformation of the travel balance into surplus for the first time since 1993.

In 1997, the rise in international tourism receipts (+14%) was not sufficient to compensate the increase of tourism expenditures (18%), so the travel balance returned to deficit. However, the importance of inbound tourism is undeniably growing, being nearly able to counterbalance residents tourist expenditure abroad.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1996**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	216	232
Number of bedplaces	10 209	10 740
Average net rate of utilisation	32.8	33.1

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

	1995	1996	1997(**)
Total nights spent	1 270	896	996
Nights spent by residents	453	459	291
Nights spent by non-residents	811	832	705
of which: EU share (%) (*)	n.a.	56.6	57.2

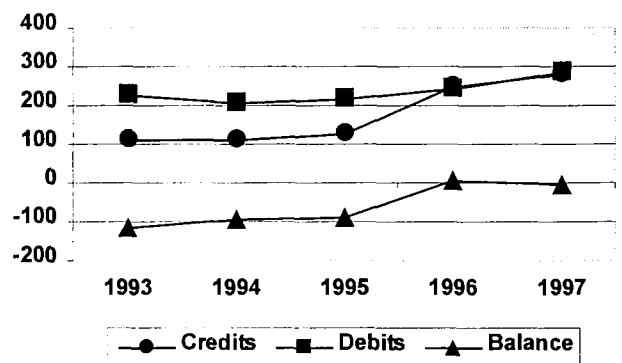
(\*) See Technical Note.

(\*\*) Only hotels and similar establishments are included.

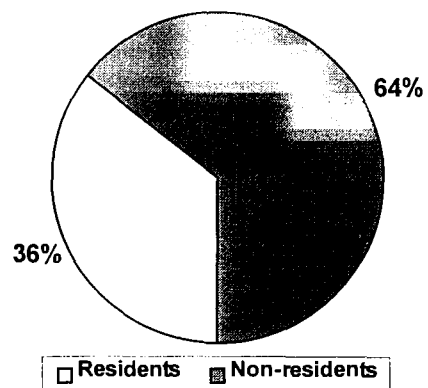
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	126	245	279
Debits	215	242	286
Balance	-89	3	-7

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1996**





## Key statistics - 1997

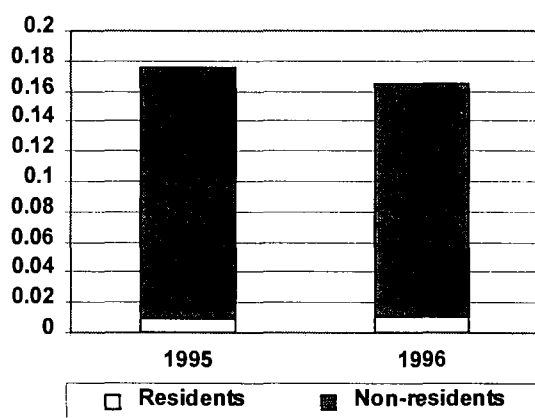
Population	31 000
Surface area	160 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	194.4
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	CHF 1.64
Increase of consumer price index	0.6%

## Recent trends 1996/1997

Figures for 1996 show a 6% decrease in total number of nights spent in registered tourist accommodation, but particularly evident in the case of other collective accommodation establishments (-4.9%). The 1996 performance is attributable to a consistent fall in nights spent by non-residents (-6.9%). The increase in the number of resident guest nights (+9.7%) has only partially counterbalanced the decline in the number of nights spent by non-residents, since the former represent only 6% of the total.

Balance of Payments data (referring to Switzerland and Liechtenstein) confirm the decreasing trend of the travel balance (-2.9%) already emerged in 1996, with stable tourist receipts (-0.1%) and increasing travel expenditures (+0.5%). However, in spite of a decrease in the tourism balance in the last years, the travel account still scores positively, Liechtenstein and Switzerland being net earners of tourism.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1995-1996**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	52	52
Number of bedplaces	1 333	1 369
Average net rate of utilisation	27.4	26.3

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

	1995	1996
Total nights spent	175.9	165.3
Nights spent by residents	9.3	10.2
Nights spent by non-residents	166.6	155.1
of which: EU share (%) <sup>(*)</sup>	57.0	57.6

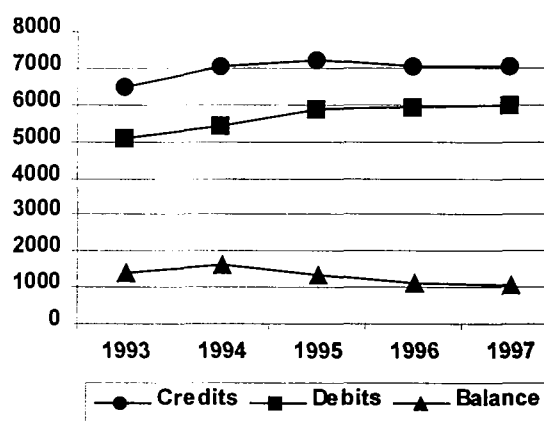
(\*) See Technical Note.

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

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	7 236	7 059	7 053
Debits	5 901	5 937	5 964
Balance	1 335	1 122	1 089

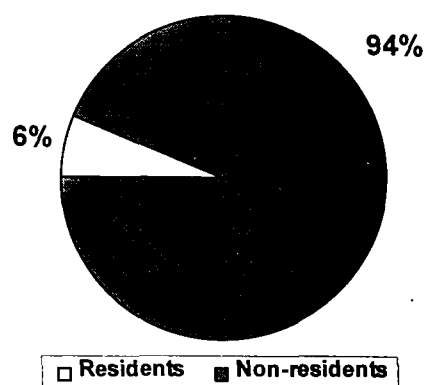
(\*\*) Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997 (\*\*)**



(\*\*) Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

### Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1996



## Key statistics - 1997

Population	4.4 million
Surface area	323 758 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	13.5
Increase in GDP	3.5%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	NOK 8.02
Increase of consumer price index	1.3%

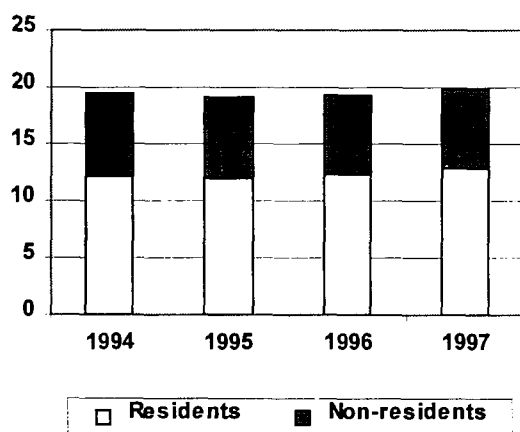
## Recent trends 1996/1997

Data for 1997 show an increase in total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (+2.5%), higher than the growth rate observed in 1996 (+1.5%).

The 1997 performance has been determined by a steadiness in nights spent by non-residents (+0.3%), who are largely responsible for the substantial fall in demand for accommodation in other collective establishments (-5.2%), and by the increase in overnight stays by residents (+3.7%), especially in hotels and similar establishments (+5.3%). However, resident overnight stays in other collective accommodation establishments appear like the trend of non-residents, recording a 3.6% decrease.

The travel item in the Norwegian Balance of Payments showed in 1996 a significant worsening of the travel deficit (+17.8%). The first three quarters of 1997 indicate a substantial fall of both travel receipts (-41.6%) and tourist expenditure abroad (-38.6%), thus suggesting the permanence of a travel account deficit but also its probable reduction.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	1 186	1 198
Number of bedplaces	133 521	135 605
Average net rate of utilisation	37.3	37.7

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

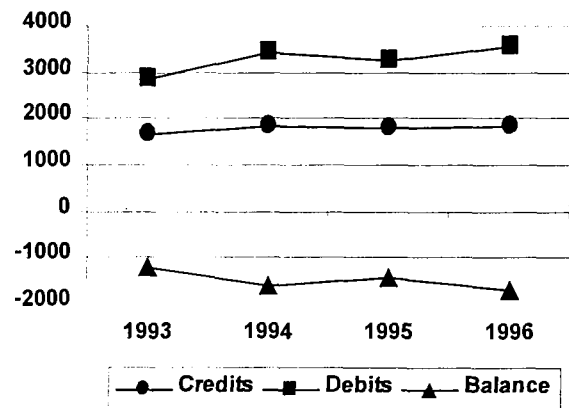
	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	19 054	19 338	19 820
Nights spent by residents	11 939	12 354	12 815
Nights spent by non-residents	7 116	6 983	7 005
of which: EU share (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(\*) See Technical Note.

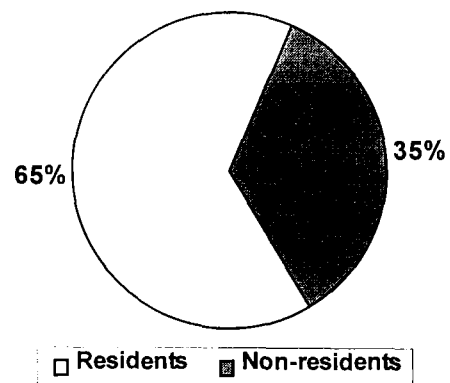
### Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996
Credits	1 806	1 860
Debits	3 250	3 561
Balance	-1 444	-1 701

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1996**



**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1996**



## Key statistics - 1997

Population	7.0 million
Surface area	41 284 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )	171.6
Increase in GDP	0.5%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	CHF 1.64
Increase of consumer price index	0.8%

## Recent trends 1996/1997

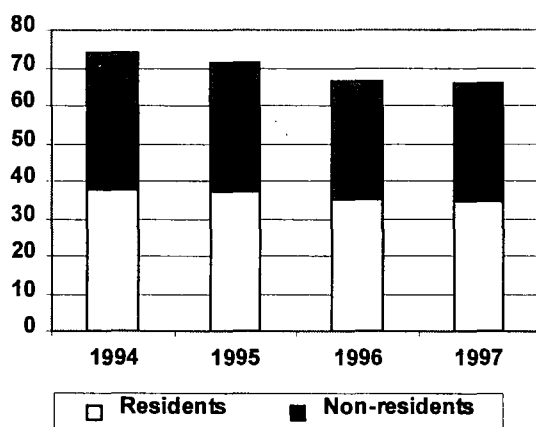
Figures for 1997 show a slightly decreasing tourist demand in registered tourist accommodation establishments with respect to the previous year (-1%), confirming the negative trend already observed in 1996 (-6.3%). This is due to the fall in number of nights spent both by residents (-3.7%) and non-residents (-6.7%) in other collective accommodation establishments, only partially balanced by the growth in overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments (+3.4% for residents and +4.3% for non-residents).

It can be observed though that the total number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments rose by 4%, recovering the drop of the previous year (-4.8%).

In 1997, resident nights in registered tourist accommodation establishments decreased by 1.3%, while the reduction recorded in the non-resident guest presence was less important (-0.6%).

Balance of Payments data (referring to Switzerland and Liechtenstein) confirm the decreasing trend of the travel balance (-2.9%) already emerged in 1996, with stable tourist receipts (-0.1%) and increasing travel expenditures (+0.5%). However, in spite of the decrease in the tourism balance in last years, the travel account still scores positively, Switzerland and Liechtenstein being net earners of tourism.

**Total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation (Mio) 1994-1997**



## Key figures on tourism - 1996/1997

### Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	6 004	5 952
Number of bedplaces	262 471	261 482
Average net rate of utilisation	36.8	38.5

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

	1995	1996	1997
Total nights spent	71 100	66 627	65 972
Nights spent by residents	37 100	35 166	34 712
Nights spent by non-residents	34 000	31 461	31 260
of which: EU share (%)	71.0	70.0	79.6

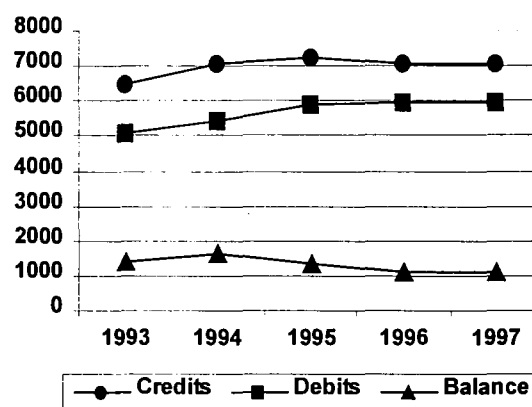
(\*) See Technical Note.

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

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	7 236	7 059	7 053
Debits	5 901	5 937	5 964
Balance	1 335	1 122	1 089

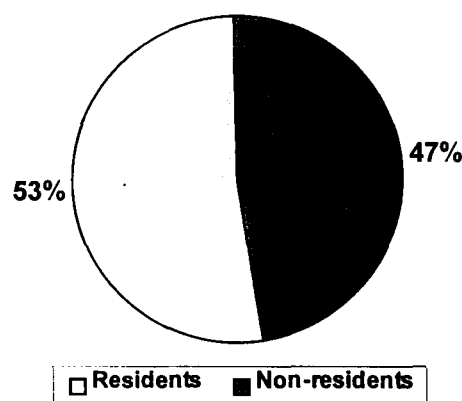
(\*\*) Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

**Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1993-1997 (\*\*)**



(\*\*) Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

**Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation 1997**



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## ***T e c h n i c a l   N o t e***

The data used in this publication come from the Eurostat information system "TOUR". The data collection on tourism at European level is based on Council Directive 95/57/EC, adopted 23 November 1995. The Directive provides a basic set of variables on tourism supply and demand, for which European Union member states are collecting data on a regular basis. Data are collected on a monthly, quarterly and annual periodicity. Methodological recommendations and definitions used by the countries are based on the Community Methodology on Tourism Statistics (Eurostat, 1998, ISBN 92-828-1921-38). By having a common basis in Europe for data collection, definition of variables and exchange of good practices, it will provide users with comparable and harmonised statistics on tourism.

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

n.a. = not available

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

Registered tourist accommodation comprises in this publication hotels and similar establishments and other collective accommodation establishments. The latter includes holiday dwellings, tourist campsites and other collective accommodation, e.g. youth hostels and group accommodation.

Travel ratio : The ratio between credits and debits in the travel item of the Balance of Payments. A ratio higher than 1 indicates that the country is a net exporter of tourism (receipts are greater than expenditures) and a ratio less than 1 means the country is a net importer of tourism (receipts are lower than expenditures).

### ***T e r m s   a n d   d e f i n i t i o n s :***

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

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

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

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

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

Internal tourism comprises domestic and inbound tourism;

National tourism comprises domestic and outbound tourism;

International tourism comprises inbound and outbound tourism.

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

TOURIST: Overnight visitor.

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST: International visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation in the country visited.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION : Any facility that regularly or occasionally provides overnight accommodation for visitors.

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

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

OTHER COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION AND SPECIALISED ESTABLISHMENTS : The remaining types of tourist accommodation belonging to the division of collective accommodation establishments. Such establishments are intended for tourists, may be non-profit making, coming under a common management, providing minimum common services (not including daily bed-making), and not necessarily being arranged 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.

PRIVATE TOURIST ACCOMMODATION : Private tourist accommodation provides, for rent or without charge, a limited number of places. Each accommodation unit (room, dwelling) is independent and is occupied by tourists, usually by week or weekend, fortnight or month, or by its owners as a second or holiday home.

ESTABLISHMENT (LOCAL UNIT) : 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.

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**BEDPLACE** : The number of bedplaces 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.

**ARRIVAL** : A person who arrives at a collective accommodation establishment or at private tourism accommodation and checks in. No age limit is applied: children are counted as well as adults, even in the case when the overnight stays of children might be free of charge. Arrivals are registered by country of residence of the guest and by month. The arrivals of non-tourists (e.g. refugees) are excluded. The arrivals of same-day visitors spending only a few hours during the day at the establishment are excluded from accommodation statistics.

**NIGHTS SPENT (OVERNIGHT STAY)** : Each night a guest actually spends or is registered (his/her physical presence there being unnecessary) in a collective accommodation establishment or in private tourist 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 accommodation at the same time. The overnight stays of non-tourists (e.g. refugees) should be excluded, if possible.

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

Formula:  $NORB = (P/Gd) \times 100$

where P is the number of registered overnight stays during the month (year) and Gd is the number of bed-days actually available for use during the month (year).

**INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES**: Balance of Payments data are in line with the definitions of the International Monetary Fund. The Balance of Payments is defined as the record of a country's international transactions with the rest of the world (or, in other words, transactions of its residents with non-residents). Data in this publication focuses on transactions concerning the Travel item. Travel covers goods and services acquired from an economy by non-resident travellers during their stay on the territory of that economy and for their own use. It excludes receipts and expenditures for international transport.

## Supplement 2/98

### SATISFACTION SURVEY / ENQUÊTE DE SATISFACTION

In order to improve the quality of our service and meet your requirements for statistical information, we are conducting a satisfaction survey. We would therefore be grateful if you could spend a few minutes completing this questionnaire.

To thank you for your cooperation, we are pleased to offer you a free copy of "Facts through figures". Just fill in the language version required:

*Afin d'améliorer la qualité de notre service et de répondre à vos besoins d'informations statistiques, nous procédons à une enquête de satisfaction. Dans cette objectif nous vous prions de bien vouloir consacrer quelques minutes pour répondre à ce questionnaire.*

*Afin de vous remercier de votre collaboration, nous avons le plaisir de vous offrir la publication "Chiffres pour se connaître". Si vous voulez bénéficier de cette offre, veuillez cocher la case de la version linguistique désirée :*

EN    FR    DE    ES    DA    EL    IT    NL    PT    FI    SV

Please write in English or French. / *Veillez s'il vous plait répondre en anglais ou français.*

- 1** Are you satisfied with the contents of this publication ? / *Etes-vous satisfait du contenu de cette publication ?*  
 Very satisfied / *Très satisfait*    Not really satisfied / *Pas très satisfait*  
 Satisfied / *Satisfait*    Not at all satisfied / *Pas satisfait du tout*
- 2** Do you find this publication useful for your work ? / *Trouvez-vous que cette publication soit utile dans votre travail ?*  
 Yes / *Oui*    No / *Non*    Partly / *Partiellement*  
If no or partly, please explain why ? / *Si non ou partiellement, expliquez pourquoi ?*  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3** Are the data series complete enough ? / *Les séries de données sont-elles assez complètes ?*  
 Yes / *Oui*    No / *Non*  
If no, what time series would you prefer ? / *Si non, quelles séries chronologiques préférez-vous ?*  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4** Do you think that the variables are easy to understand ? / *Pensez-vous que les variables soient bien compréhensibles ?*  
 Yes / *Oui*    No / *Non*  
If no, please explain why ? / *Si non, expliquez pourquoi ?*  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5** What other tourism related variables would you like to see included in the publication ? / *Quels autres variables touristiques aimeriez-vous voir incluses dans la publication ?*  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6** What do you think about the data freshness ? / *Que pensez-vous de la fraîcheur des données ?*  
 Excellent / *Excellente*  
 Very good / *Très Bonne*  
 Good / *Bonne*  
 Not very good / *Pas très bonne*  
 Not at all good / *Pas bonne du tout*

**7** What do you think of the analysis and comments ? / *Que pensez-vous des analyses et des commentaires ?*

- Excellent / *Excellent*
- Very good / *Très bon*
- Good / *Bon*
- Not very good / *Pas très bon*
- Not at all good / *Pas bon du tout*

**8** In what form would you prefer to have this publication ? / *Dans quel format préféreriez-vous obtenir cette publication ?*

- Paper / *Papier*
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