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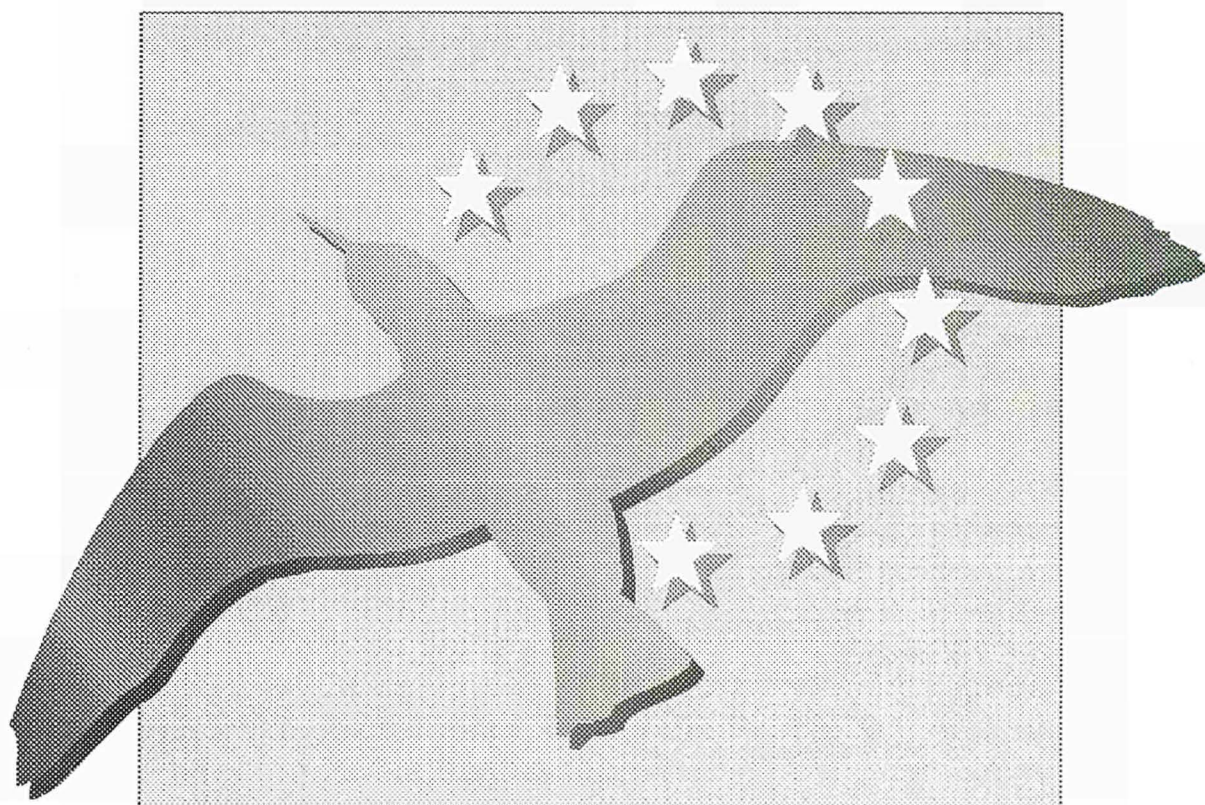


Handel und Dienstleistungen **Distributive trade and services** **Commerce et services**

Supplement 1 □ 1997

TOURISM IN EUROPE

Key Figures 1995-1996



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT
DG XXIII

OFICINA ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS STATISTISKE KONTOR
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ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
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For further information by Eurostat on Tourism Statistics please refer to the following publications :

Tourism in Europe 1995: Eurostat - DG XXIII (ISBN 92-827-3969-4);
Tourism - Annual Statistics : Eurostat - DG XXIII, Theme 7 - Services and Transport,
Series A - Yearbooks and yearly statistics;
Tourism - Monthly Statistics : Eurostat, Theme 7 - Services and Transport,
Series B - Short-term statistics,
Series B - Tourism in the Mediterranean Countries - Key Figures 1994-1995.

For general information on statistics produced at Community level please refer to the Eurostat Catalogue. (ISBN 92-826-4942-3)

For information on statistics in this publication please contact Eurostat :

Sophia Eriksson, Eurostat "Distributive Trade and Services",
Tel. (352) 4301 32136 Fax (352) 4301 32600

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

Community actions affecting Tourism - Annual Reports from the Commission:
COM (94) 704 Final of 6 April 1994 and COM (96) 29 Final of 5 February 1996;
Proposal for a Council Decision on a First Multiannual Programme to Assist European
Tourism "PHILOXENIA" (1997-2000) COM (96) 168 final of 30.4.96 and COM (96)
635 final of 4.12.96.

For further information on Community actions to assist tourism please contact Tourism unit,
DG XXIII :

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TOURISM IN EUROPE

Key Figures 1995-96

Support to decision-makers, through providing the tools for a better understanding of the tourist industry and its evolving markets, is essential in order to successfully define long-term strategies. This is an essential element in the contribution which we can make to ensuring the competitiveness of European tourism.

Following work jointly undertaken by the Member States and the European Commission, an overview of recent trends and flows in tourism at the national and European level is presented in this special issue; this shows the progress made in the collection and dissemination of statistical information in this field.

The facts and figures shown confirm the rapid changes affecting the tourism markets and the importance of tourism activities for the economies of European countries. They illustrate also the need to meet the challenges of quality, competition, and to counter the growing attraction of emerging tourist destinations outside Europe.

We believe that, by encouraging partnership among all the parties concerned at regional, national and European level, there is scope to improve the dynamism of European tourism, to bring about balanced and sustainable tourism development, and to ensure better satisfaction of tourists' requirements.

This publication will make an important contribution to the ability of the public and the private sector to keep in touch with the key trends affecting tourism in Europe, and to better develop their policies and strategies as a result.



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Statistics Iceland (Island)
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C o n t e n t s

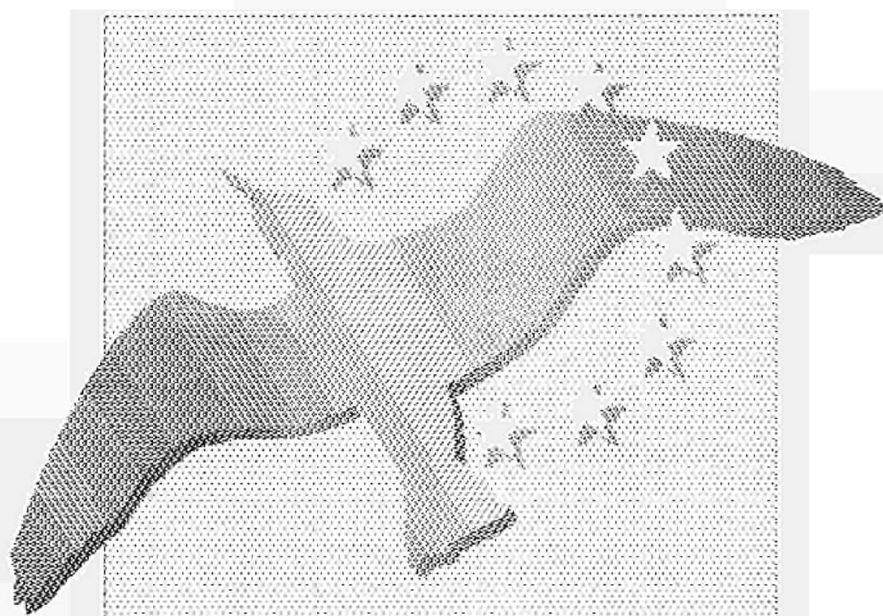
T O U R I S M I N E U R O P E

Key Figures 1995-1996

<i>The European Union</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Belgique / België</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Ellada</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Suomi / Finland</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Island</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Norge</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Schweiz / Suisse</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Technical Note</i>	<i>20</i>

*A new publication by
Eurostat and DG XXIII coming soon:*

TOURISM IN EUROPE
Trends 1994-1996



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT
DG XXIII**

***SOON TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION IS AN
ANALYSIS ORIENTED PUBLICATION ON TRENDS IN TOURISM IN
EUROPE 1994-1996***

***THE PUBLICATION CONTAINS ECONOMIC TRENDS AND
TOURISM, DEMAND PATTERNS AS WELL AS THE STRUCTURE OF
THE ACCOMMODATION SYSTEM IN EUROPE***

*For further information, please contact Eurostat,
"Distributive trade and services", Fax (352) 4301 32600*

Key statistics - 1995

Population	370.5 million
Surface area	3 234 100 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	US \$ 1.31
Increase of consumer price index	3.11%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Preliminary estimates on 1996 show a positive trend in tourist activities in the EU countries on the whole. Eurostat estimates (based upon thirteen countries representing 72% of overnight stays) show an increase of 0.9% in the number of total nights spent in all types of registered tourist accommodation. This development follows and strengthens the 2% increase registered in 1995.

The positive trend marked by the EU cannot be nevertheless generalized for all the Member States, as is shown in the following country pages. Some of the countries, like Italy, show a remarkable increase in the tourist activity, while others, like Greece and Luxembourg, registered a sensible decrease.

A particularly meaningful fact is the development of the nights spent by non-residents in the EU. 1996 estimates show that international tourism is increased by 1.4% with respect to 1995, and in that year the increase was about 3.2%. Thus, in two years the number of nights spent by non-residents in the EU has increased by 4.3%. In the same period the number of nights spent by residents in the EU has increased by 1.9% (1.4% in 1995 and 0.5% in 1996). In 1995, nights spent by non-residents represent 39% of the total nights spent in the EU. This confirms the growing importance of international tourist flows, mainly between European countries.

The Travel account in the Balance of Payments for 1995, shows that residents in the main countries of origin for outbound tourism have bought tourism services abroad for over 10 billion ECU; this is the case for Germany, with 38.8 billion of ECU, for United Kingdom with 18.8 billions and for France with 12.5 billions.

In the same period in the six main tourist destination countries, it has been sold tourism services to foreigners for over 10 billion ECU; namely Italy (21.0 billions), France (20.7 billions), Spain (19.4 billions), United Kingdom (14.4 billions), Germany (12.4 billions) and Austria (11.2 billions).

Five countries have a normalised travel ratio index higher than 0.2; Spain (0.70), Greece (0.51), Italy (0.38), Portugal (0.34) and at a certain distance France (0.25). Within this group Spain and Italy have constantly strengthened their position as net exporters of tourism in the last three-year period, while Greece has shown a remarkable stability.

Among countries which are mainly importing tourism services we find Germany, the biggest net importer with an index of -0.52, followed by the Netherlands (-0.28) and Sweden (-0.22).

The growing tourism demand in Europe is met by a tourism supply of more than 178 000 hotels and similar establishments with over 8.5 million bedplaces (1995 data).

The five countries having the greatest number of bedplaces represent 75% of the total (see chart).

Moreover, tourism supply is developing considerably. 1996 estimates (based upon ten countries with 60% of establishments) show that the number of hotels and similar establishments increased by 2.6%, following a 0.3% increase recorded in 1995.

The number of bedplaces is growing more than the number of establishments. This indicates that the average size of accommodation establishments is increasing. 1996 estimates (based on ten countries with 57% of bedplaces) show that the number of bedplaces increased by 1.3%, following a 2.7% increase recorded in 1995.

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

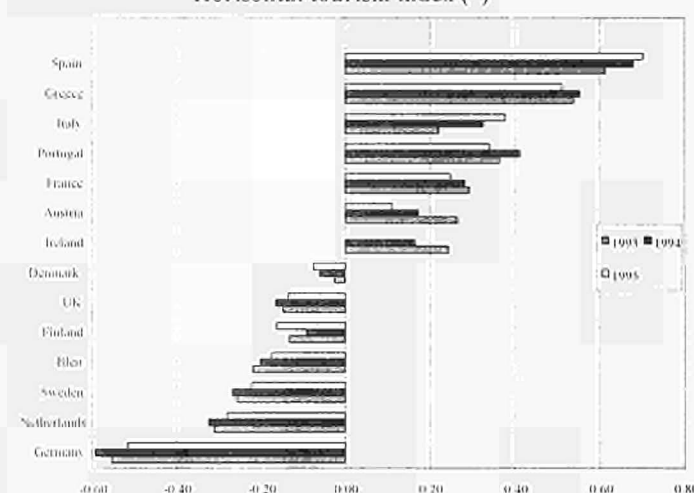
	1995
Number of establishments	178 417
Number of bedplaces	8 594 841

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

	1995	1996 (*)
Nights spent by residents	1 093.4	+0.5%
Nights spent by non-residents	710.4	+1.4%

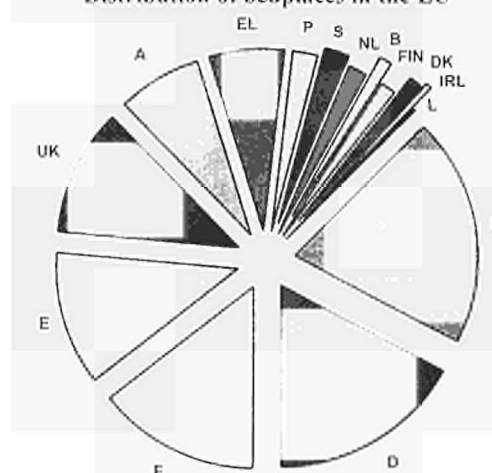
(*) Eurostat estimates

Horizontal tourism index (*)



(*) (Credit/Debit) / (Credit/Debit)

Distribution of bedplaces in the EU



Key statistics - 1995

Population	10.1 million
Surface area	39 500 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	BEF 38.55
Increase of consumer price index	1.5%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Provisional data for 1996 indicate a slight increase (0.1%) in the total number of nights spent in registered accommodation, compared to previous year. However, the increase is less than that observed in 1995 (+3%).

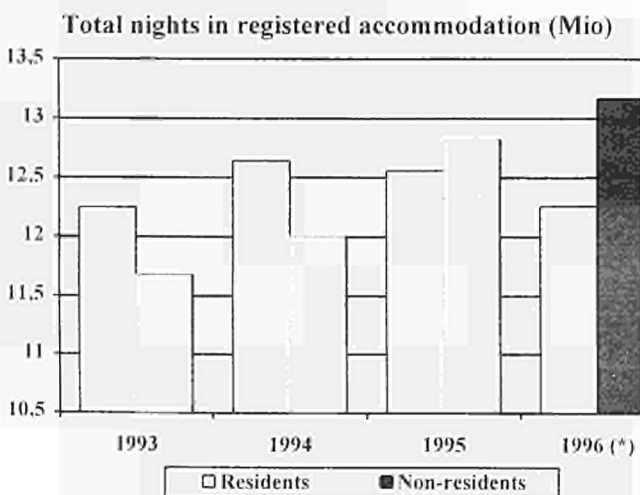
In 1995 the observed result shows a small decrease in the number of resident guest nights (-0.7%), mostly due to the fall in nights spent in supplementary accommodation (-3.3%). At the same time a relevant increase is noticed in the non-resident guest nights (+6.9%), both in hotels (+6.1%) and supplementary accommodation (+8.1%).

Provisional data for 1996 indicate that this result is due to a fall in total nights spent by residents (-2.4%) and to an upturn of nights spent by non-residents (+2.7%), with a strong growth by non-residents in supplementary accommodation (+12.4%).

Globally in the last two years total nights rose by 3.1%.

A strong change in the trend of the tourism Balance of Payments in 1996 is showed by the positive travel-balance (+8.5) compared to 1995 (-7.1%). This is due to a substantial fall in tourism receipts (-17.2%), accompanied by a decrease of tourism expenditures (-9.6%).

The travel ratio, being smaller than one, indicates that Belgium is a net importer of tourism.



(*) Provisional data

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments (1)

	1995	1996
Number of establishments	1 982	2 015
Number of bedplaces	112 936	114 385
Average net rate of utilisation	na	na

(1) Hotels only

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

	1995	1996 (*)
Nights spent by residents	12.56	12.26
Nights spent by non-residents	12.82	13.17

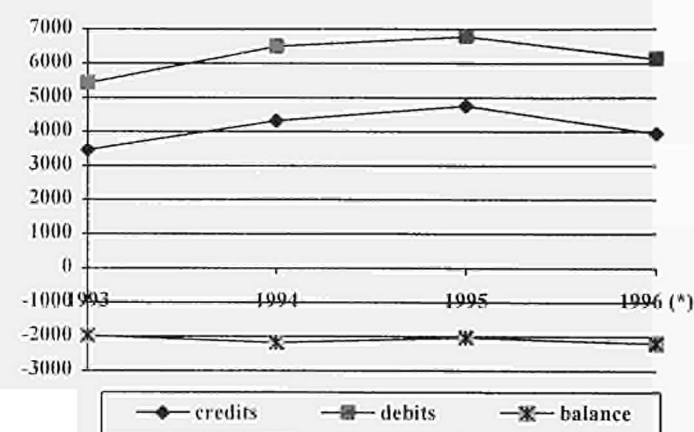
(*) Provisional data

The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1994	1995	1996 (*)
Credits	4 336.7	4 776	3 953.2
Debits	6 508.3	6 793.2	6 141.6
Balance 1994		-2 171.6	
Balance 1995		-2 017.2	
Balance 1996 (*)		-2 188.4	

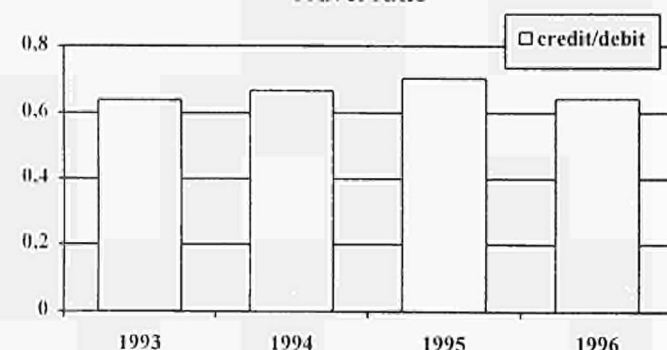
(*) Eurostat estimates

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)



(*) Eurostat estimates

Travel ratio



Key statistics - 1995

Population	5.2 million
Surface area	43 100 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	DKK 7.32
Increase of consumer price index	2.1%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Estimates for 1996 show a slight decrease in total nights spent in registered accommodation (-2.1%) even though the composition of tourism demand seems to be changing. Both for residents and non-residents total nights spent in supplementary accommodation dropped by 6.1%, whereas total overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments increased by almost the same amount (+5.8%), compared to previous year. Furthermore, the same phenomenon is observed between 1994 and 1995; -2.9% in supplementary accommodation and +7.7% in hotels and similar establishments. This involves a fall in nights spent by residents of 2.7% in relation to 1995 and a drop by non-residents of 1.2%.

The travel item in the Balance of Payments seems in 1996 to follow the negative trend started in 1991, since the deficit shows a substantial increase (+10.2%). The travel ratio, being smaller than one, suggests that Denmark is a net importer of tourism and confirms the decreasing trend of the tourism balance.

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995	1996
Number of establishments	564	563
Number of bedplaces	98 991	99 979
Average net rate of utilisation	35.5%	37.8%

Nights spent by tourist in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

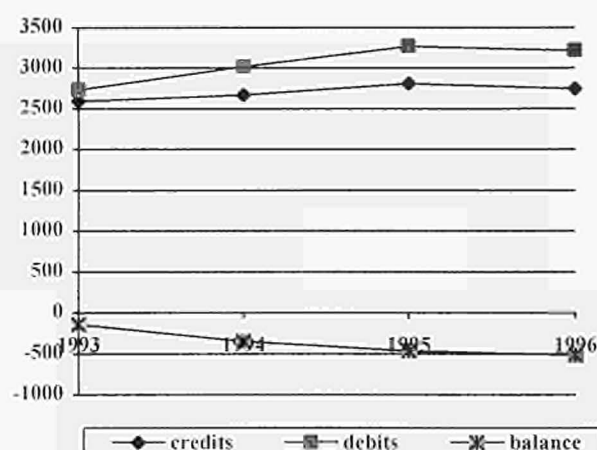
	1995	1996(*)
Nights spent by residents	14.8	14.4
Nights spent by non-residents	10.79	10.66

(*) Eurostat estimates

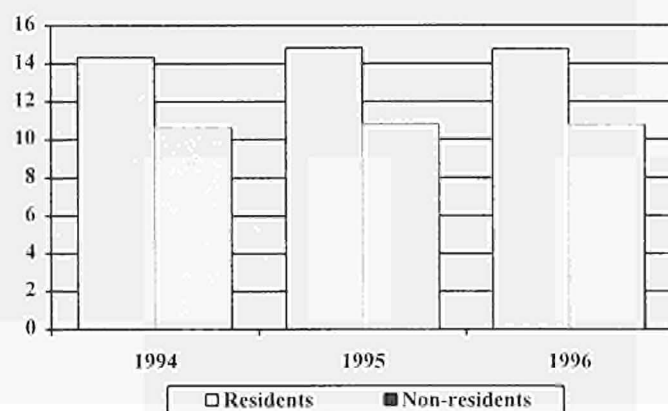
The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996
Credits	2 813.7	2 530
Debits	3 274.8	3 038
Balance 1994	-344.7	
Balance 1995	-461.1	
Balance 1996	-508.0	

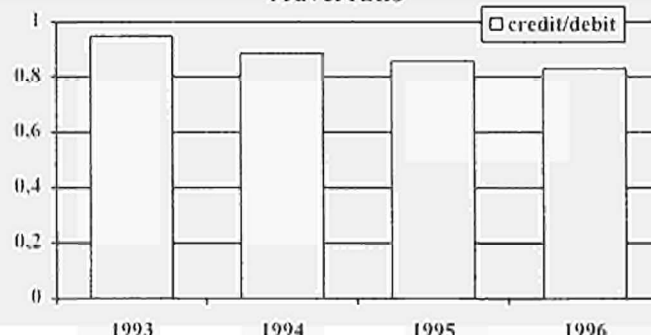
The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)



Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



Travel ratio



Key statistics - 1995

Population	81.8 million
Surface area	357 022 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	DEM 1.92
Increase of consumer price index	1.8%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Estimates for 1996 indicate a moderate decrease of 0.5% in the total of nights spent in all types of registered accommodation establishments, due to a stability of international tourism demand in hotels and similar establishments and a slight decrease of 0.6% of nights spent by residents.

This appears to be in contrast with the 3.5% growth registered in 1995, obtained mostly from residents' tourist demand (+3.5%), but also from an international stronger demand (+2.2%).

The evident prevailing outbound tourism is underlined by the strong travel account deficit, widening constantly from 1993 to 1995; figures for 1996 indicate that this growth tends to widen (+3.4%).

The travel ratio, being smaller than one, confirms the systematic outweigh of outbound over inbound tourism.

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995	1996
Number of establishments	38 226	38 698
Number of bedplaces	1 494 024	1 497 783
Average net rate of utilisation	33.9%	33.5% (*)

(*) January - November

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

	1995	1996 (*)
Nights spent by residents	288.3	286.6
Nights spent by non-residents	35.5	35.5

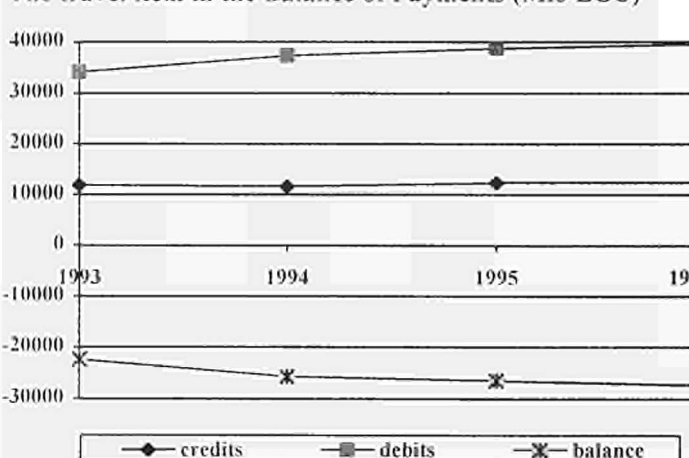
(*) Eurostat estimates

The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996 (*)
Credits	12 408	12 438
Debits	38 767	39 684
Balance 1994	-25 622	
Balance 1995	-26 359	
Balance 1996 (*)	-27 246	

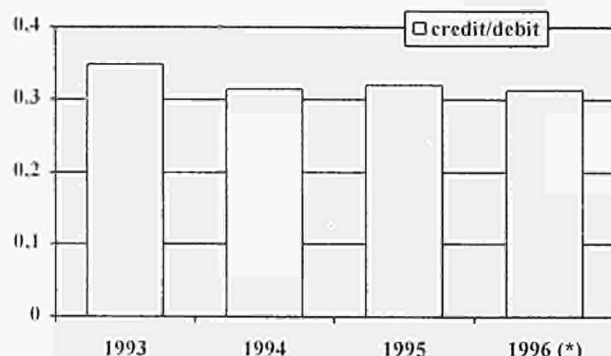
(*) Eurostat estimates

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)



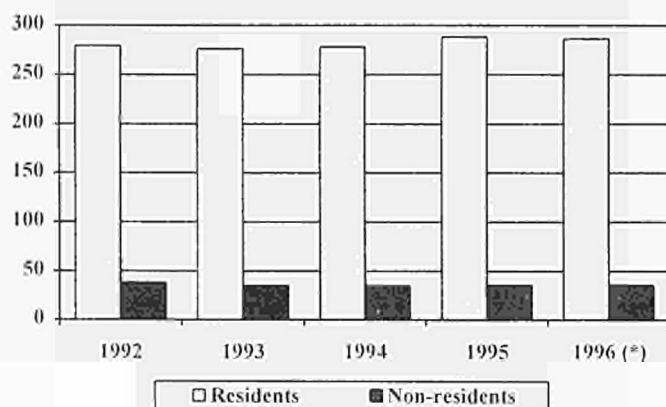
(*) Eurostat estimates

Travel ratio



(*) Eurostat estimates

Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



(*) Eurostat estimates

Key statistics - 1995

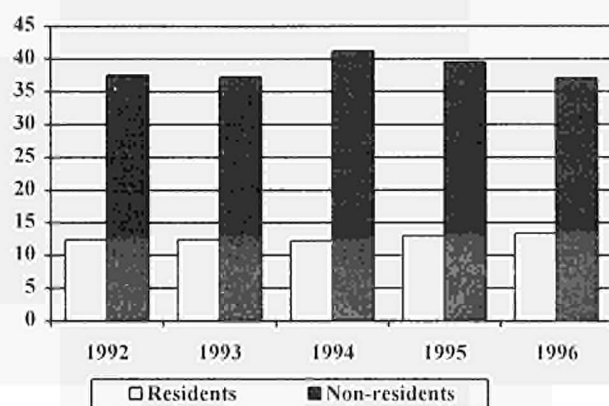
Population	10.4 million
Surface area	132 000 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	GRD 302.9
Increase of consumer price index	9.3%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Provisional figures for 1996 indicate a fall of 4.2% in the number of nights spent in registered tourist accommodation compared to 1995. This is mainly due to a 6.5% decrease in nights spent by non-residents; -6.6% in hotels and similar establishments and -2.5% in supplementary accommodation. Nights spent by residents rose by 2.9%, which is attributable to an increase in nights spent in hotels and similar establishments. This compensated the fall in the number of overnight stays in supplementary accommodation. In the last two years (1995-96) nights spent by non-residents dropped by 10.2% and rose by 9.9% for residents. Nonetheless, inbound tourism remains the dominant characteristic of Greece's tourism sector.

After a positive trend lasted up to 1994, in 1995 and 1996 the Balance of Payments travel item decreased by 8.9% and 16.4% respectively. For 1995 this is explained by an increase of travel expenditures by 7.7% and to a decline in receipts of 4.1%. In 1996 the fall is the result of the drop registered in inbound tourism (-13.6%) which was only compensated by the decrease of outbound tourism of 7.9%. The travel ratio displays tourism receipts are about three times larger than expenditures, although a slightly negative trend started in 1995.

Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995	1996
Number of establishments	7 754	7 916
Number of bedplaces	557 188	571 656
Average net rate of utilisation	56.3%	57%

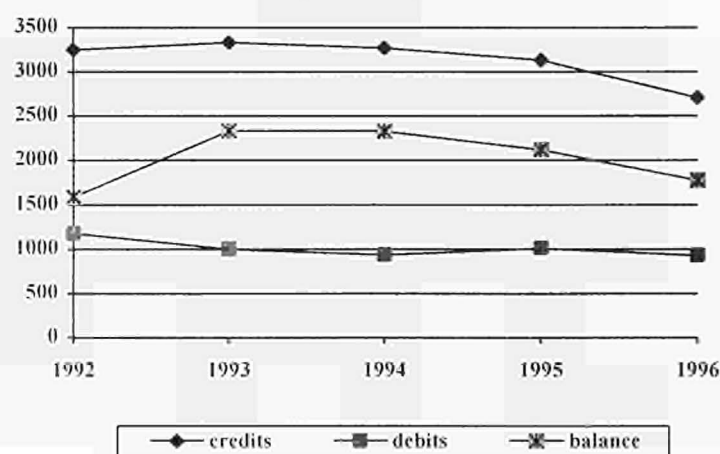
Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

	1995	1996
Nights spent by residents	13.0	13.4
Nights spent by non-residents	39.6	36.9

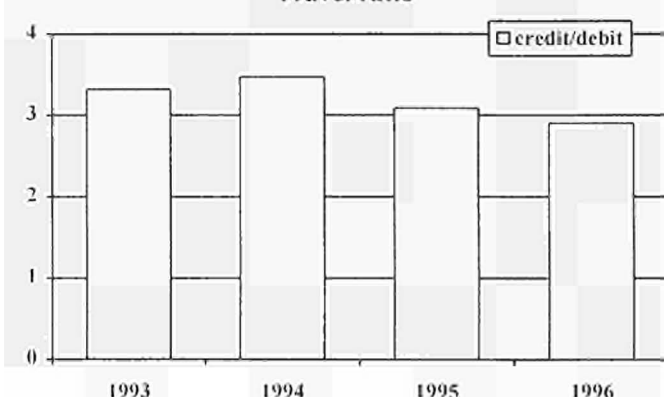
The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996
Credits	3 137.7	2 710.0
Debits	1 014.2	933.8
Balance 1994	2 330.0	
Balance 1995	2 123.5	
Balance 1996	1 776.2	

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)



Travel ratio



Key statistics - 1995

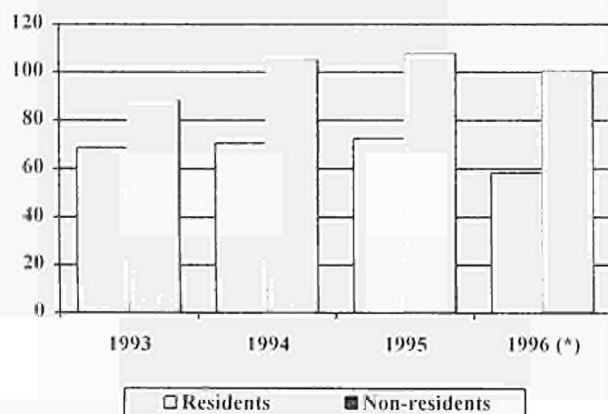
Population	39.2 million
Surface area	504 800 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	ESP 160.75
Increase of consumer price index	4.7%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Estimates for 1996 show a substantial stability of the tourism demand for hotels and similar establishments, total nights spent indicating numbers reaching the same level as in 1995. This is explained by a stability in the number of nights spent by residents accompanying a moderate decline (-0.5%) of the foreign presence. However, in the last two years (1995-1996) total nights spent in the same type of accommodation rose by 2.8%, due to an increase both in resident (+2.6%) and non resident (+3.0%) nights.

Despite the growth in Spanish tourist expenditures abroad, Balance of Payments estimates for 1996 show a satisfactory 8.2% rise of the travel surplus. The development of the travel balance can be explained by the 9.6% increase of travel receipts, which in absolute value more than compensates the 16.4% growth in outbound tourism. The travel ratio indicates that on average credit accounts for five times as much as debit, thus suggesting that Spain is not only a major tourist receiving country, but also one of the major tourism world earners.

Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



(*) Hotels and similar establishments only

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995	1996
Number of establishments	10 422	10 422
Number of bedplaces	1 031 684	1 049 550
Average net rate of utilisation	na	na

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

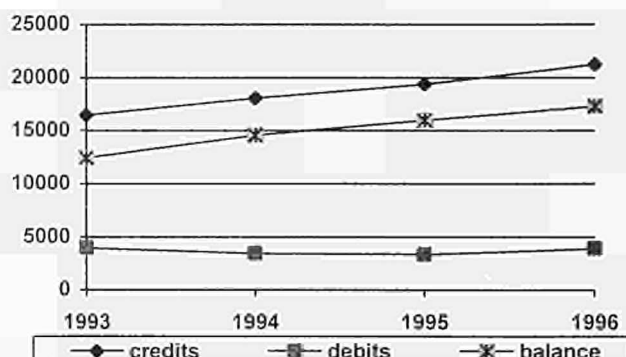
	1995	1996 (*)
Nights spent by residents	72.50	58.26
Nights spent by non-residents	107.80	100.69

(*) Provisional data on hotels and similar establishments only

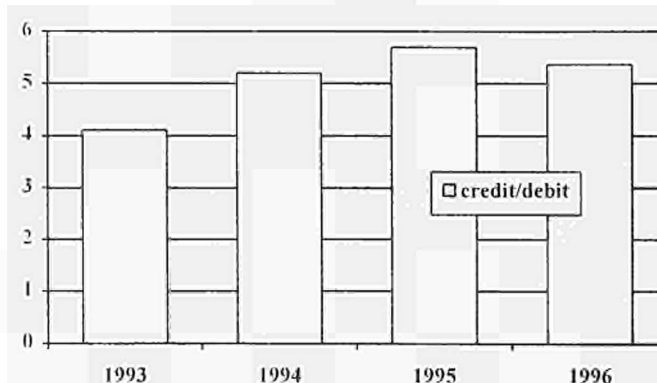
The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996
Credits	19 431	21 296.6
Debits	3 411	3 969.5
Balance 1994	14 614	
Balance 1995	16 020	
Balance 1996	17 327.1	

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)



Travel ratio



Key statistics - 1995

Population	57.8 million
Surface area	544 000 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	FRF 6.58
Increase of consumer price index	1.7%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Figures for 1995 indicate a slightly negative rate of growth compared to the 1994 situation (-1.3%), due to a fall by 4.9% in nights spent by non-resident guests in hotels and similar establishments, not compensated by an increase of 0.9% of resident tourists. The French tourism Balance of Payments confirms its consolidated strong surplus. In 1996, after a few years of abatement (in 1995 the net decreased by 6.3% compared to 1994), the balance grew by 2.3%.

This result is due to a growth of travel receipts by 6.5% with respect to 1995 at the same time as tourist expenditure abroad increased by 9.3%.

The travel ratio, being much higher than one, shows the positive contribution of tourism to the Balance of Payments. Nevertheless, its value is constantly decreasing (-11% in the last three years).

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

1995

Number of establishments	na
Number of bedplaces	1 223 074
Average net rate of utilisation	na

Nights spent by tourists in hotels and similar establishments (Mio)

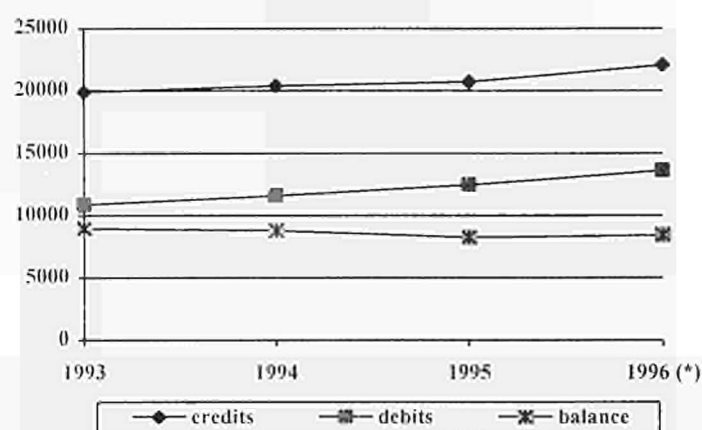
	1994	1995
Nights spent by residents	89.5	90.3
Nights spent by non-residents	57.1	54.3

The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996 (*)
Credits	20 742.3	22 096.4
Debits	12 491.2	13 655.3
Balance 1995	8 251.1	
Balance 1996	8 441.1	

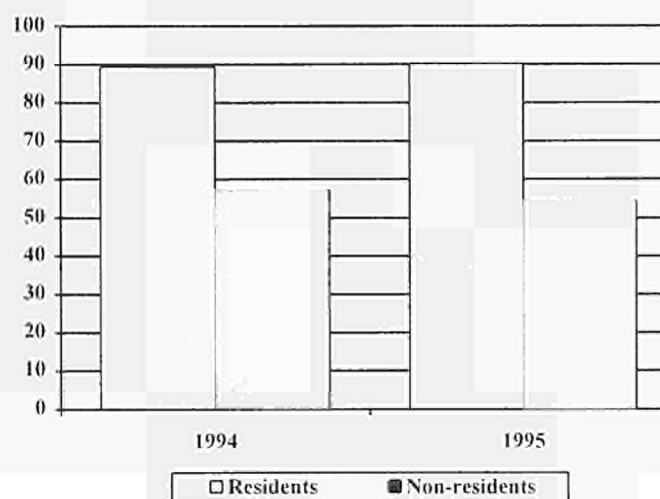
(*) Eurostat estimates

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)

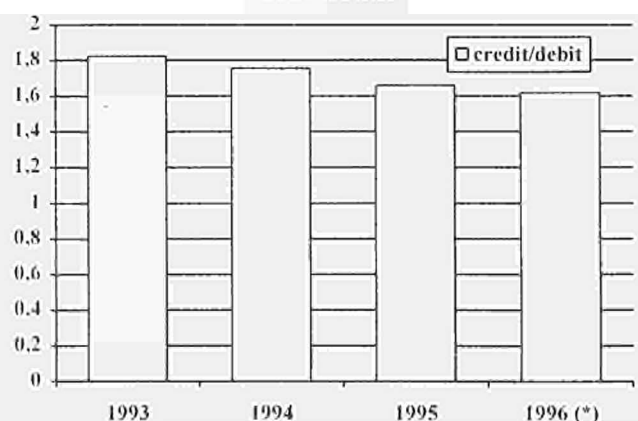


(*) Eurostat estimates

Total nights in hotels (Mio)



Travel ratio



(*) Eurostat estimates

Key statistics - 1995

Population	3.6 million
Surface area	70 300 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	IEP 0.8
Increase of consumer price index	2.6%

Recent trends 1994/1995

In 1995 the observed result indicates a strong increase in nights spent by non-residents by 21.4%. This was due to a rise in overnight stays both in hotels and similar establishments (+22%) and in supplementary accommodation (+10%). The trend in 1995 confirms the one observed in 1994 trend, when nights spent by non-resident tourists grew by 9.6% compared to 1993.

The enhanced demand appears also in the growth of tourist supply; in 1995 the number of hotels and similar establishments increased by 3% and the number of bedplaces by 2%.

Despite this positive trend, in 1995 domestic tourism indicated a decrease by 4% in relation to 1994.

The travel item in the Balance of Payments recorded in 1995 a substantial rise in travel debits by 18.2% accompanied by a relevant growth of travel credits with 12.3%. The travel ratio remained widely positive, but it is characterised by a constant decrease.

Key figures on tourism - 1995-96

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995	1996
Number of establishments	1 041	1 073
Number of bedplaces	62 984	64 274
Average net rate of utilisation	51%	na

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

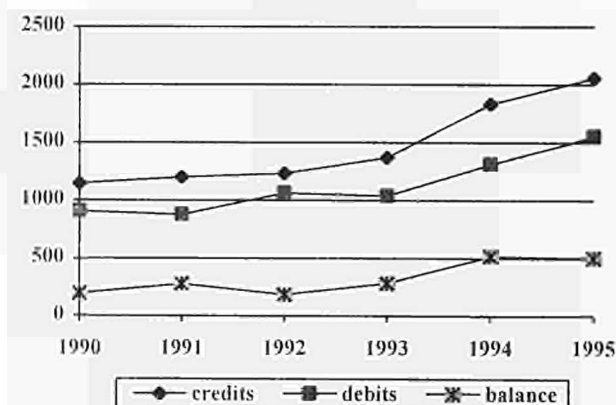
	1994	1995
Nights spent by residents	na	na
Nights spent by non-residents	11.5	14.0

Residents - number of domestic trips	7.4	7.1
--------------------------------------	-----	-----

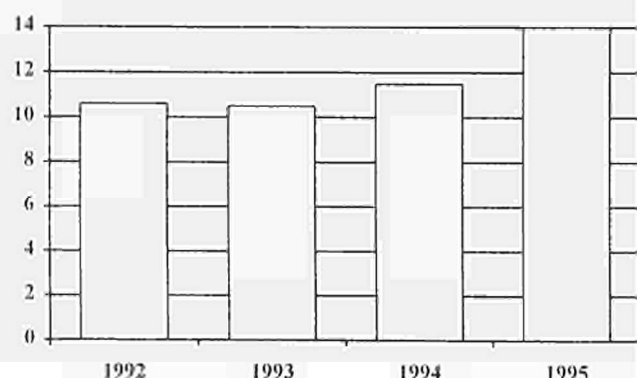
The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1994	1995
Credits	1 834	2 059
Debits	1 315	1 554
Balance 1994	519	
Balance 1995	505	

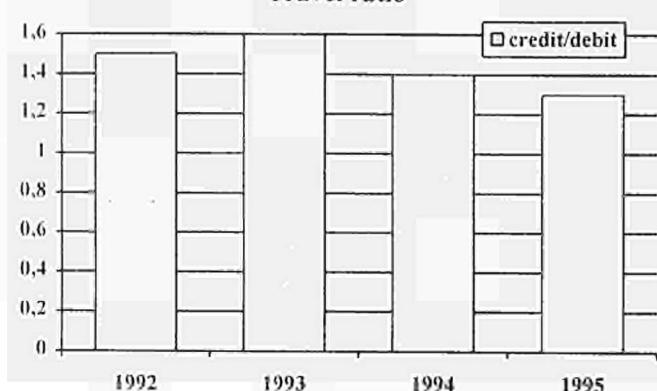
The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)



Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



Travel ratio



Key statistics - 1995

Population	57.2 million
Surface area	301 300 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU=	ITL 2 130
Increase of consumer price index	5.2%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Estimates for 1996 confirm the same favourable trend observed in the previous year. Total number of nights spent in registered accommodation show a 5% annual rate of growth, similar to that observed in 1995. This is mainly due to a 7.8% increase in the number of nights spent by non-residents, who are also largely responsible for the increase in demand (+6.2%) for accommodation in supplementary establishments. Resident guest nights enjoyed a rise of 3.2% after the slight 1995 decrease (-0.1%).

Estimated figures indicate that Italy continues not only to rank high in the world's top destinations, but also to maintain its leading position in terms of tourism receipts. The Italian tourism Balance of Payments show a traditional considerable surplus and estimates for 1996 indicate numbers reaching the same level as in 1995. This is attributable to the increase of expenditure compared to previous year, which reduces the positive effect of the increase in receipts. The travel ratio, being greater than one, suggests that tourism continues to make a positive contribution to the Balance of Payments.

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995
Number of establishments	34 294
Number of bedplaces	1 739 731
Average net rate of utilisation	40%

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

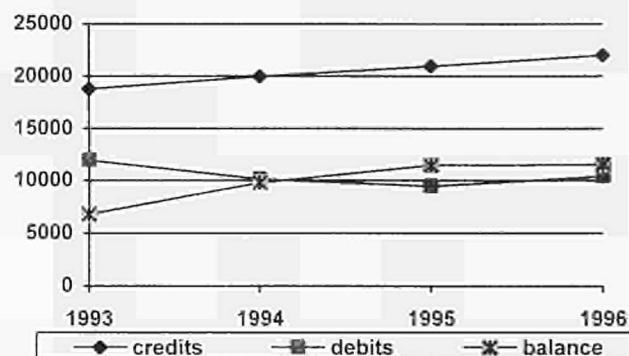
	1995	1996(*)
Nights spent by residents	173.5	179.0
Nights spent by non-residents	113	121.8

(*) Eurostat estimates

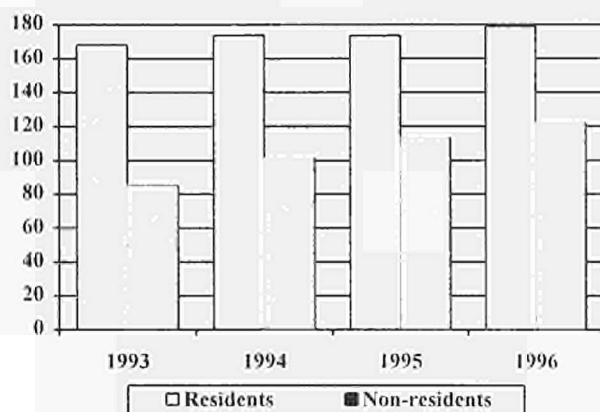
The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996
Credits	20 993	22 047.1
Debits	9 497.5	10 457.6
Balance 1994	9 827.9	
Balance 1995	11 495.5	
Balance 1996	11 589.5	

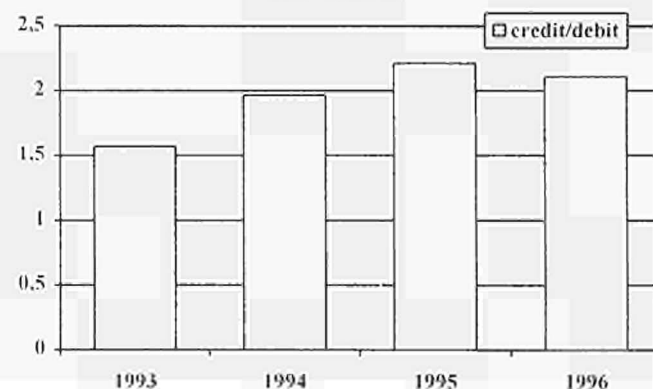
The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)



Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



Travel ratio



Key statistics - 1995

Population (1.1.1996)	412 555
Surface area	83 900 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	LUF 38.5
Increase of consumer price index	1.9%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Provisional data for 1996 (based on the first eight months) indicate a negative trend (-10%) of total nights spent in the country. This strong decrease is due to the fall of the number of overnight stays in both hotels and similar establishments (-5.3%) and supplementary accommodation (-14.7%).

In 1995 the total number of nights showed a slight decrease (-0.1%), mainly due to the decrease of nights spent by residents (-14.4%). The most relevant drop was registered in supplementary accommodation (-18%) while nights spent by residents in hotel and similar establishments decreased by 8%.

Following the negative trend observed of occupancy rates, the Balance of Payments travel account also decreased in 1996. The tourism expenditures abroad fell by 9.6%, while tourism receipts dwindled as much as 17.2%.

The travel ratio, still less than one, dropped 8.4% in relation to 1995.

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995
Number of establishments	370
Number of bedplaces	14 748
Average net rate of utilisation	na

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

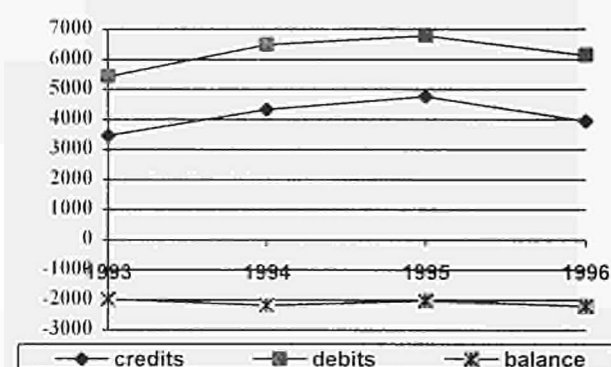
	1995	1996 (*)
Nights spent by residents	0.227	0.204
Nights spent by non-residents	2.32	2.08

(*) Provisional data

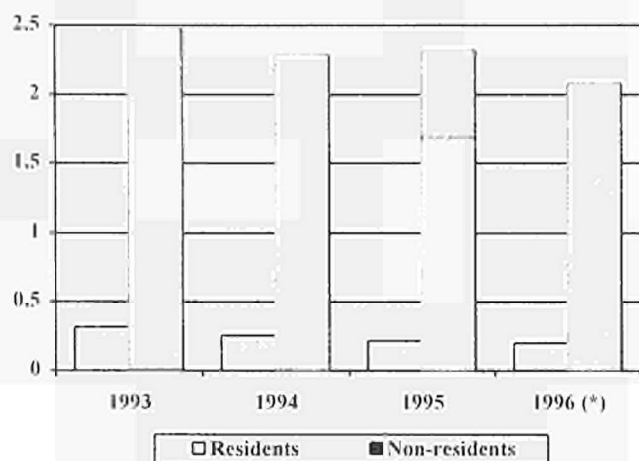
The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996
Credits	4 776	3 953
Debits	6 793	6 141
Balance 1994	-2 171	
Balance 1995	-2 017	
Balance 1996	-2 188	

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)

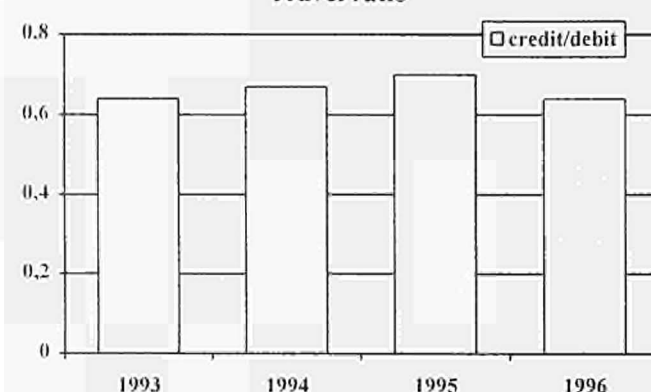


Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



(*) Provisional data

Travel ratio



Key statistics - 1995

Population	15.3 million
Surface area	41 200 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	NLG 2.13
Increase of consumer price index	1.9%

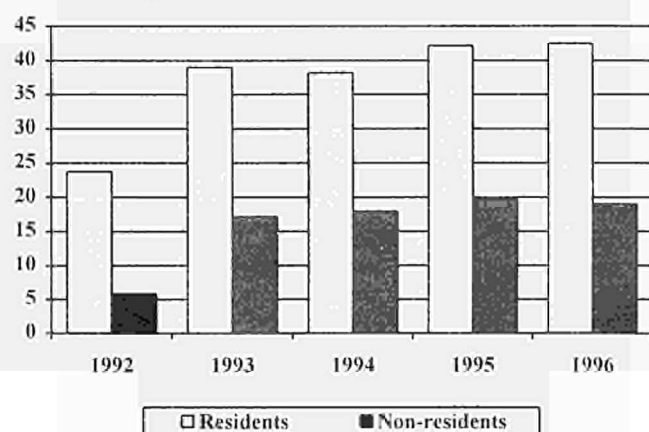
Recent trends 1995/1996

Estimated figures for 1996 indicate a change in trend with respect to previous year. The number of total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation decreased slightly (-1%), whereas the 1995 rate of growth was considerably positive (+10.2%). This is mainly due to a decrease in the number of nights spent by non-residents in supplementary accommodation (-10.1%), that outweigh the rise in nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (+3.4%).

Estimates for resident total nights show numbers reaching the same level as in 1995, registering a substantial stable demand for accommodation in supplementary establishments (-0.1%) and a moderate rise only in the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (+3.5%).

The trend of travel credits shows a decrease in 1996 (-1.7%) while debits are substantially stable (+0.1%). This indicates a further deterioration of the travel balance (+2.4% in 1996 compared to 1995). The travel ratio, being smaller than one, confirms that outbound destinations systematically outweigh inbound tourism and thus Netherlands being a net importer of tourism services.

Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995	1996
Number of establishments	1 749	1 739
Number of bedplaces	142 516	142 800
Average net rate of utilisation	37%	38%

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

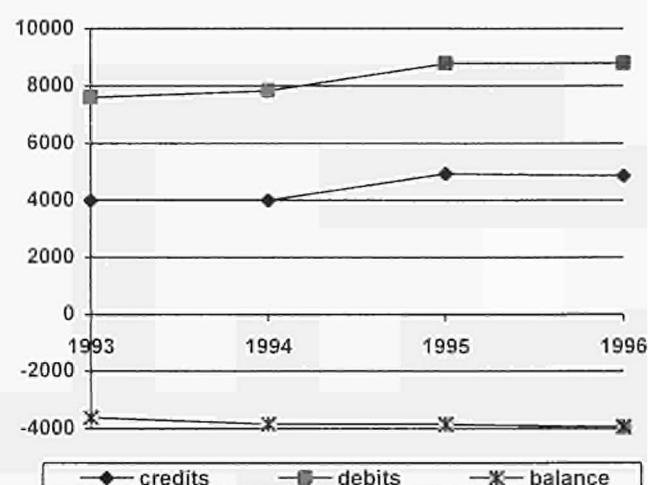
	1995	1996 (*)
Nights spent by residents	42.18	42.3
Nights spent by non-residents	19.74	19.0

(*) Eurostat estimates

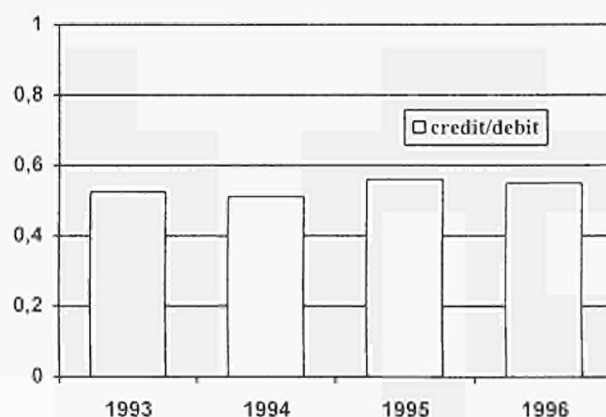
The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996
Credits	4 945.5	4 863.8
Debits	8 786.8	8 796.2
Balance 1994	-3 833.2	
Balance 1995	-3 841.3	
Balance 1996	-3 932.4	

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)



Travel ratio



Key statistics - 1995

Population	8.03 million
Surface area	83 900 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	ATS 13.43
Increase of consumer price index	2.2%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Estimated figures for 1996 indicate a negative rate of growth of total nights spent (-2.8%) similar to that observed in 1995 (-3.6%). While in 1995 the observed result was attributable to a decreasing non-resident tourist demand (-5.1%), the resident demand remaining stable, estimates for 1996 reveal that the drop in tourism demand is due to a decrease in total nights spent by both residents (-4.3%) and non-residents (-2.2%). In particular, the fall in the number of total nights spent in supplementary accommodation establishments has been determinant (-7.4% for residents and -5.6% for non-residents).

The importance of tourism for the Austrian economy is testified by the positive value of the net account for travel, especially when compared to the negative trade balance. However, Balance of Payments data show that the surplus in the travel balance is eroding since 1993. This is due to a stability in travel receipts, which is not sufficient to compensate increasing resident travel expenditure abroad. The travel ratio of 1995 together with the first quarter of 1996 travel balance (-14.5% compared to 1995) confirm the persistence of a negative trend.

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995
Number of establishments	18 120
Number of bedplaces	646 125
Average net rate of utilisation	31.8%

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

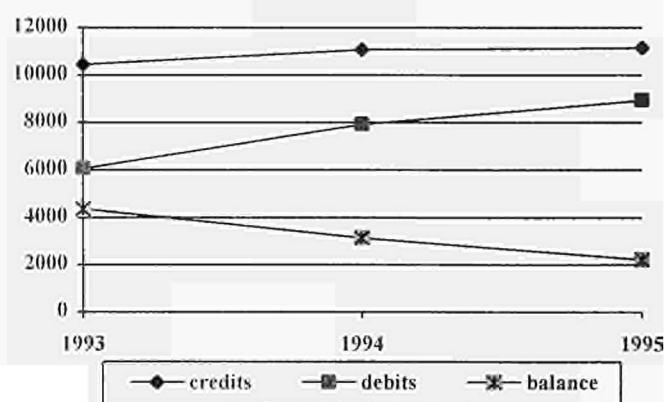
	1995	1996 (*)
Nights spent by residents	24.45	23.41
Nights spent by non-residents	63.83	62.41

(*) Eurostat estimates

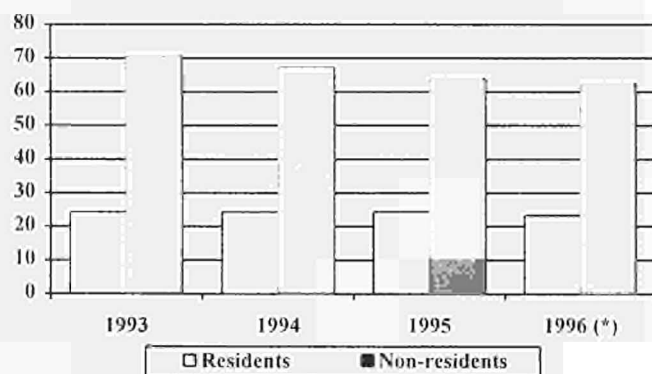
The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996
Credits	11 168	na
Debits	8 940	na
Balance 1994	3 152	
Balance 1995	2 228	

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)

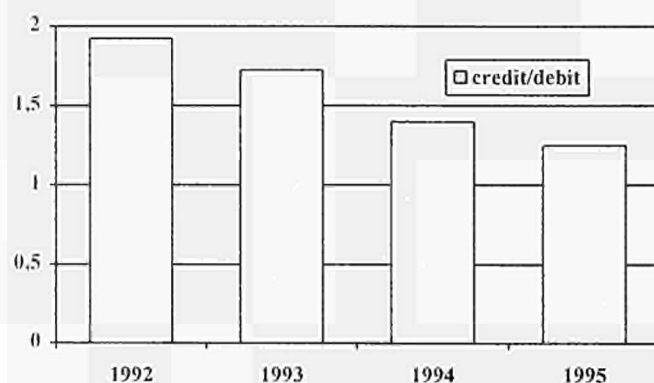


Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



(*) Eurostat estimates

Travel ratio



Key statistics - 1995

Population	9.9 million
Surface area	92 400 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	PTE 195.8
Increase of consumer price index	4.1%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Estimated figures for 1996 indicate a continuing of the upward trend started in 1992, total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation showing a positive rate of growth (+2.2% in 1996 compared to 1995). The decrease in the number of total nights spent in supplementary establishments (-2.6%) is particularly due to the fall of foreign tourists' demand (-22.4%). The number of nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments increased by 10.0% and resident guests rose by 9.3%.

Portugal's tourism foreign trade balance is still positive, though it has been eroding over the past three years. The travel ratio, being greater than one, confirms that tourism constitutes a positive contribution to the Balance of Payments. Tourism receipts accounted for three times as much as expenditures in 1992, but since then it only represents the double.

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995	1996
Number of establishments	1 733	1 744
Number of bedplaces	204 051	208 205
Average net rate of utilisation	46.3%	45.8%

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

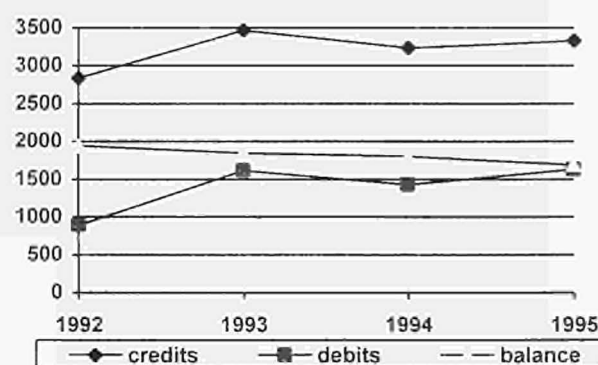
	1995	1996 (*)
Nights spent by residents	13.97	14.93
Nights spent by non-residents	22.24	22.07

(*) Eurostat estimates

The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

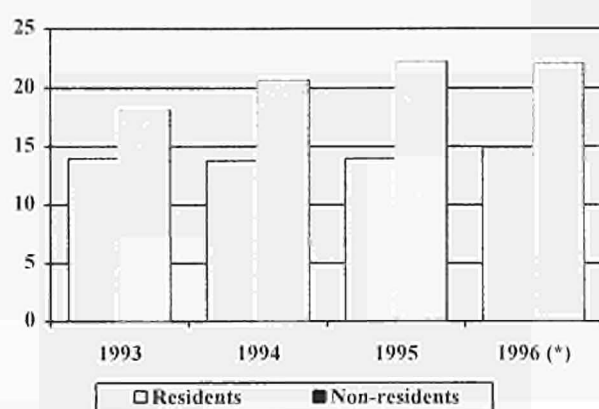
	1995
Credits	3 330.4
Debits	1 635.3
Balance 1994	1 806.0
Balance 1995	1 695.1

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) (*)



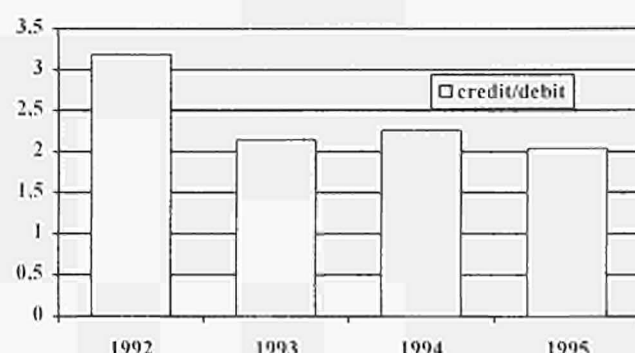
(*) Change in methodology since 1993

Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



(*) Provisional data

Travel ratio



Key statistics - 1995

Population	5.1 million
Surface area	337 100 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	FIM 5.70
Increase of consumer price index	1.0%

Recent trends 1995/1996

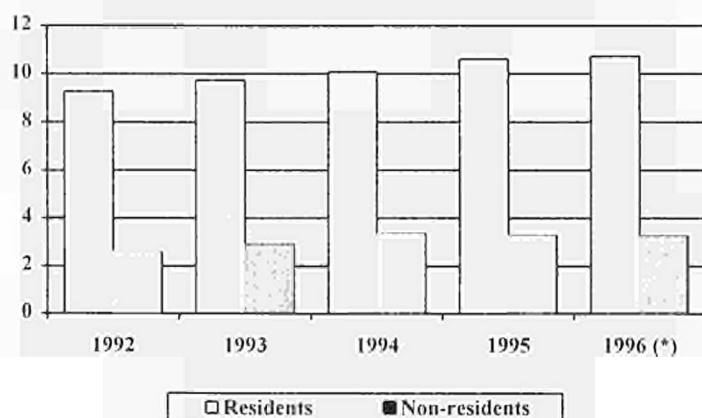
Estimates for 1996 indicate a slight positive rate of growth of tourism demand (+0.7%) compared to that observed in 1995 (+3.4%). In 1995 the observed result was attributable to an increasing resident tourist demand by 5.5%; in particular 6.6% for hotels and similar establishments and 0.9% for supplementary accommodation. The non-resident demand decreased however with 2.4%, particularly for supplementary accommodation (-18.5%).

In 1996, as in 1995, the increase in tourism demand is due to the increase of nights spent by residents (+1.1%), while the nights spent by non-residents decreased (-0.7%). The nights spent by residents have continued to favour hotels and decreased in supplementary establishments (-9.1%), while the nights spent by non-residents have developed in an opposite direction, less nights in hotels and more (+3.4%) in supplementary establishments.

Balance of Payments data show that the deficit in the travel balance decreased substantially between 1992 and 1994, but indicated an increase from 1994 to 1995.

The travel ratio, smaller than one, shows that Finland is a net importer of tourism.

Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



(*) Provisional data

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995	1996
Number of establishments	936	958
Number of bedplaces	105 030	108 418
Average net rate of utilisation	35.10%	na

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

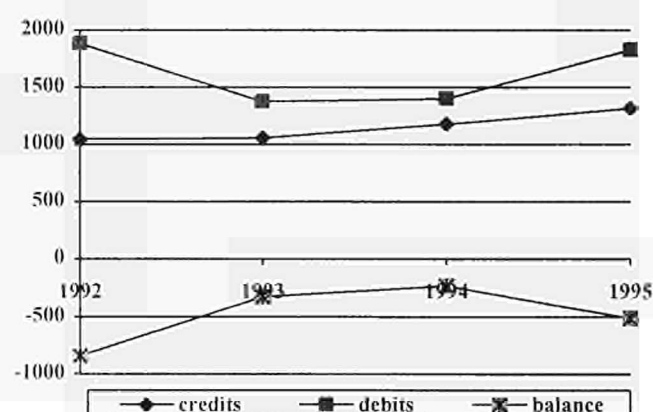
	1995	1996 (*)
Nights spent by residents	10.63	10.75
Nights spent by non-residents	3.29	3.27

(*) Provisional data

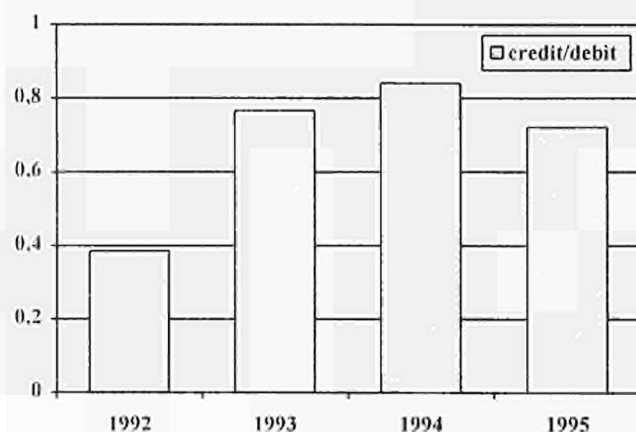
The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996
Credits	1 320.1	na
Debits	1 830.6	na
Balance 1994	-222.9	
Balance 1995	-510.5	

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)



Travel ratio



Key statistics - 1995

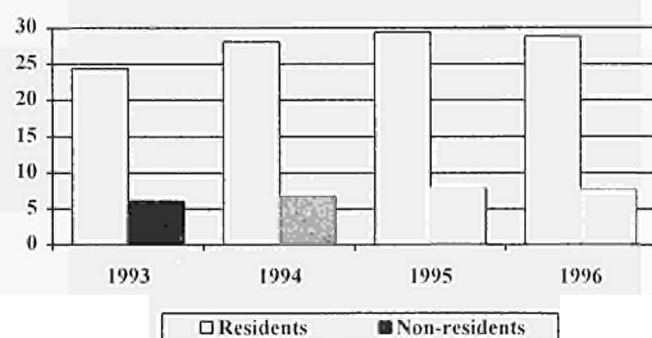
Population	8.7 million
Surface area	450 000 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	SEK 9.33
Increase of consumer price index (1996)	-0.2%

Recent trends 1995/1996

After a positive trend up to 1995, provisional data for 1996 show a slight decrease (-1.9%) in the total number of nights spent in registered accommodation compared to the previous year. Both the number of resident and non-resident guest nights fell by the same proportion (-1.8% and -1.9% respectively). On one side, the observed result is attributable to the change in foreign tourist demand which has determined a substantial fall in the nights spent in supplementary accommodation (-9.1%), more than compensating the rise by 6.5% for hotels and similar establishments. On the other side, residents have diminished their presence in all types of registered tourist accommodation, even though they continue to be the main component of tourism demand (78.8%). Nevertheless, in the last two years (1995-1996), total nights rose by 4.8%, the increase in number of non-resident guests nights being determinant.

Prevailing outbound tourism still continues to determine a travel account deficit and figures for 1996 indicate that it tends to widen (+20.9%). This is due to the fall in travel receipts (-0.2%) accompanying the growth in Swedish tourist expenditure abroad (+7.5%). The travel ratio, being smaller than one, confirms Sweden being a net importer of tourism.

Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995	1996
Number of establishments	1 829	1 855
Number of bedplaces	173 759	177 500
Average net rate of utilisation	35%	32%

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

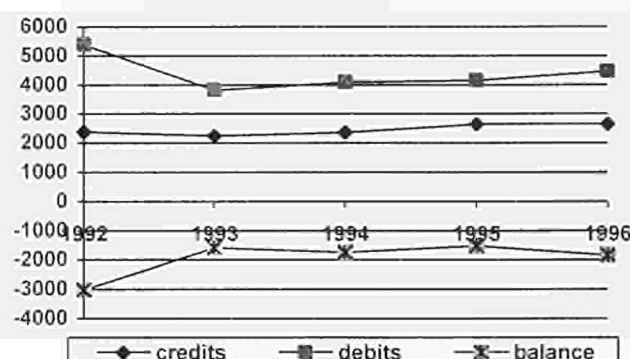
	1995	1996 (*)
Nights spent by residents	29.4	28.9
Nights spent by non-residents	7.86	7.7

(*) Provisional data

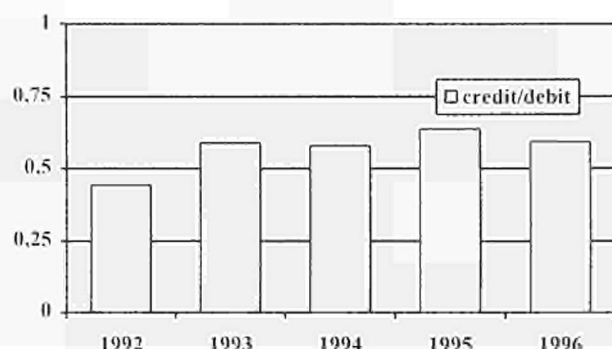
The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996
Credits	2 651.5	2 645.8
Debits	4 160.7	4 470.8
Balance 1994	-1 724.4	
Balance 1995	-1 509.1	
Balance 1996	-1 825	

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)



Travel ratio



Key statistics - 1995

Population	58.3 million
Surface area	244 100 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	GBP 0.77
Increase of consumer price index	3.4%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Figures for 1995 indicate a positive rate of growth (+9.8%), mostly attributable to an increasing non-resident tourist demand (+22.7%), equally divided by nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (+22.7%) and supplementary accommodation (+22.9%).

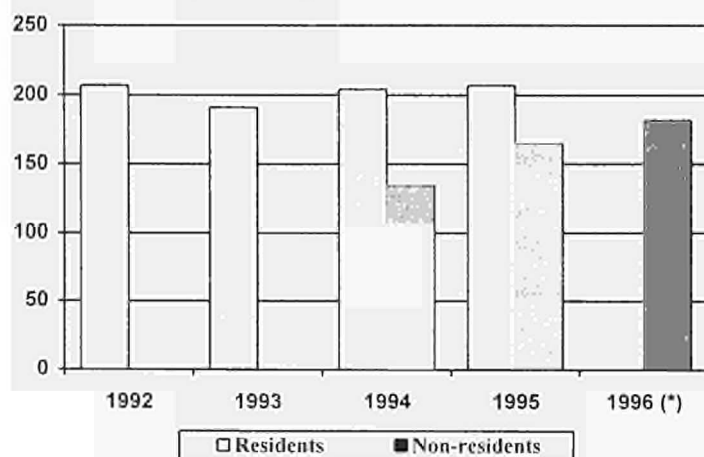
The resident demand remains substantially stable, with a slight increase by 1.3%, similar between nights spent in hotel accommodation (+1.6%) and supplementary accommodation (+1.2%).

Particularly interesting, and in accordance with the growth of nights spent in all kinds of accommodation, are the figures for 1996 concerning the increase both in the number of hotels and similar establishments and of their bed-places.

Prevailing outbound tourism still continues to determine a travel account deficit, even if figures for 1996 (-11.4% compared to 1995) shows that it tends to lower, confirming the trend noticed in 1995 (-24.3%).

The travel ratio, being smaller than one, confirms the UK as a net importer of tourism.

Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



(*) Eurostat estimates

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995	1996 (*)
Number of establishments	39 300	41 300
Number of bedplaces	988 000	999 500
Average net rate of utilisation	39%	na

(*) Eurostat estimates

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio) (#)

	1995	1996 (*)
Nights spent by residents	206.90	na
Nights spent by non-residents	164.94	181.45

(#) These figures are not comparable with the figures presented in "Key figures 1994/1995", since they do not include "non commercial" accommodation.

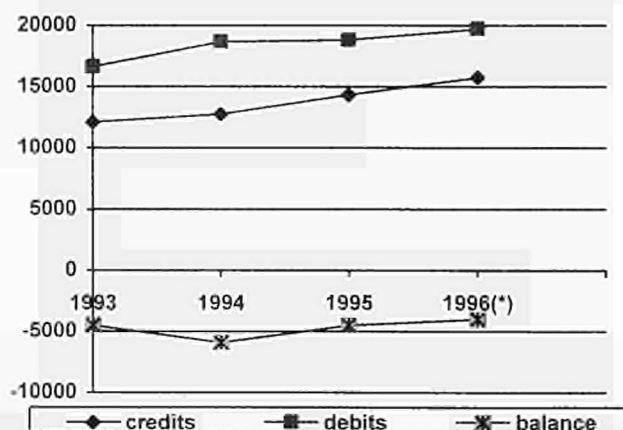
(*) Eurostat estimates

The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996 (*)
Credits	14 365.5	15 764.4
Debits	18 833.5	19 722.3
Balance 1994	-5 902.8	
Balance 1995	-4 468	
Balance 1996 (*)	-3 958	

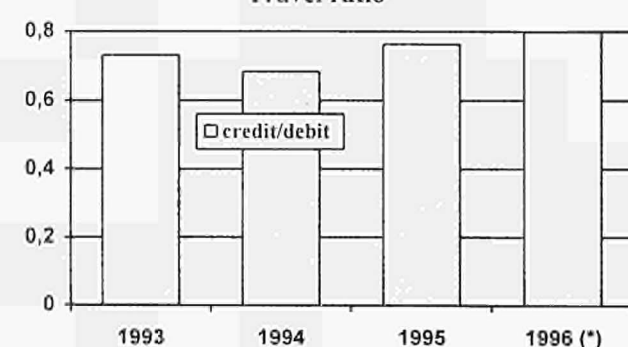
(*) Eurostat estimates

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)



(*) Eurostat estimates

Travel ratio



(*) Eurostat estimates

Key statistics - 1995

Population	267 806
Surface area	103 000 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	ISK 84.7
Increase of consumer price index	1.7%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Data for 1995 indicate a positive rate of growth with respect to the previous year, total nights spent in registered tourist accommodation showing a 13.2% increase. This is mainly due to the rise in tourist demand for accommodation in hotels and similar establishments (+15.9% for non residents and +7.4% for residents), which has accompanied the growth of nights spent in supplementary accommodation (+7.5%).

Although Iceland's tourism foreign trade balance is still negative, Balance of Payments data for 1995 show a 9.7% rise in international tourism receipts together with a 0.2% drop in travel expenditures compared to 1994. Foreigners making up approximately 65% of Iceland's tourist demand, the continuous rise in the number of non-resident guests is determining a gradual cut in the travel account deficit (-11.8% with respect to 1994). The travel ratio, being smaller than one, indicates the Icelandic importing vocation for tourism, but also shows the growing importance of inbound tourism.

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995
Number of establishments	211
Number of bedplaces	9 752
Average net rate of utilisation	35.6%

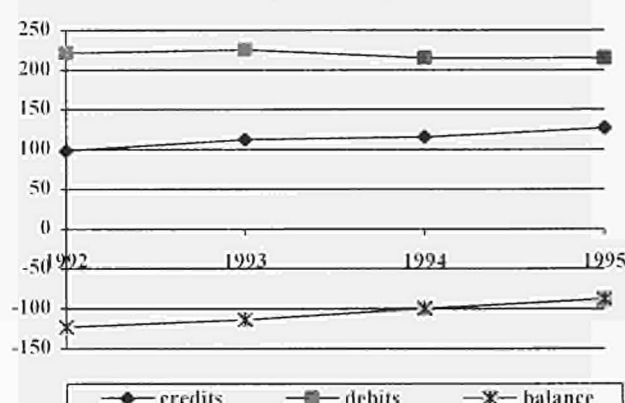
Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

	1995
Nights spent by residents	0.45
Nights spent by non-residents	0.82

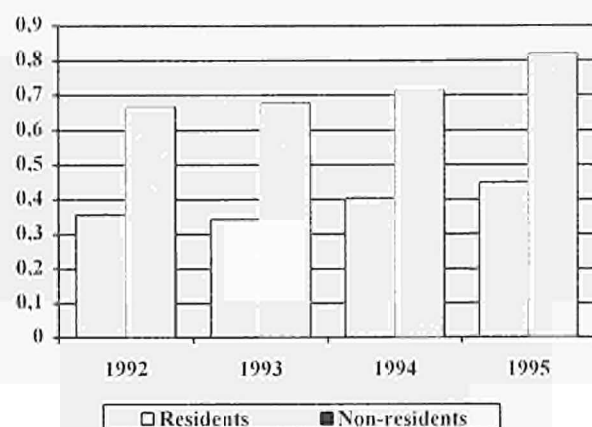
The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995
Credits	127.2
Debits	214.8
Balance 1994	-99.3
Balance 1995	-87.6

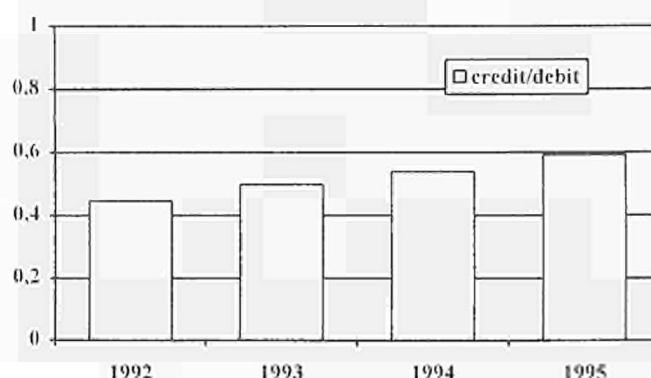
The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)



Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



Travel ratio



Key statistics - 1995

Population (1.1.1996)	4.37 million
Surface area	323 758 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	NOK 8.09
Increase of consumer price index	2.44%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Figures for 1995 indicate a slightly negative rate of growth compared to the 1994 situation (-0.9%), mostly due to a decrease in the supplementary accommodation demand (-7.3%), beside a 1.1% growth in the number of nights spent in hotel accommodation.

This data are related essentially to the decrease in the number of nights spent by non-resident guests (-2.5%) both in hotels (-1.1%) and in particular in supplementary accommodation (-5.8%).

The global number of nights spent by residents did not change from 1994 to 1995, but nights spent in hotels by residents increased by 2.3% at the same time as the demand for supplementary accommodation strongly fell by 8.6%.

However, estimated figures for 1996, show a trend of growth in the number of nights spent in all types of accommodation by 2.7%, both by residents (+3.8%) and non-residents (0.9%).

A growing account deficit, widened in 1995, confirms that outbound tourism is still prevailing. The travel ratio in 1995, after a few years of upturns fell by 5.9%.

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995	1996
Number of establishments	1 179	1 186
Number of bedplaces	131 217	133 521
Average net rate of utilisation	34.7%	37.3%

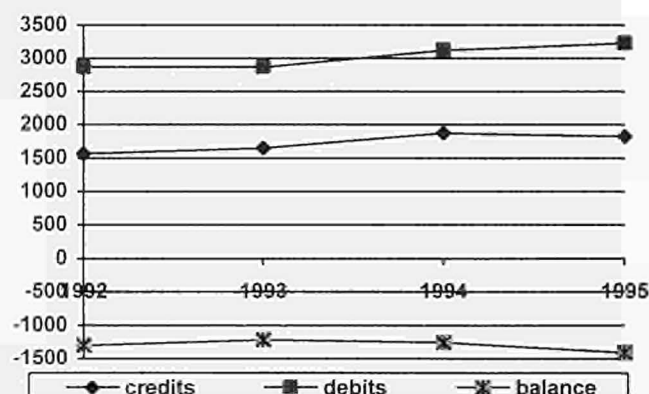
Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

	1995	1996
Nights spent by residents	12.1	12.56
Nights spent by non-residents	7.05	7.12

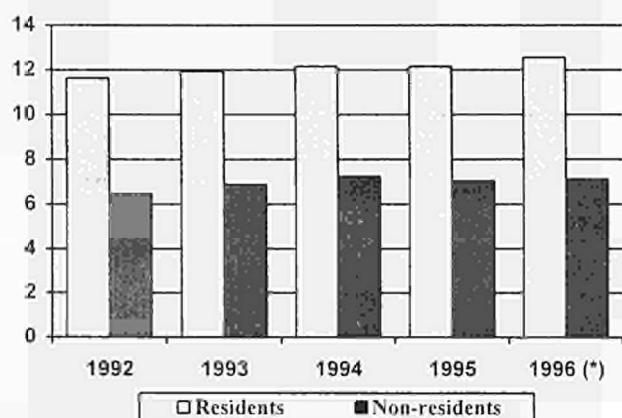
The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1994	1995	1996
Credits	1 879.6	1 825.7	na
Debits	3 129.4	3 230.0	na
Balance 1994	-1 249.8		
Balance 1995		-1 404.3	

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)

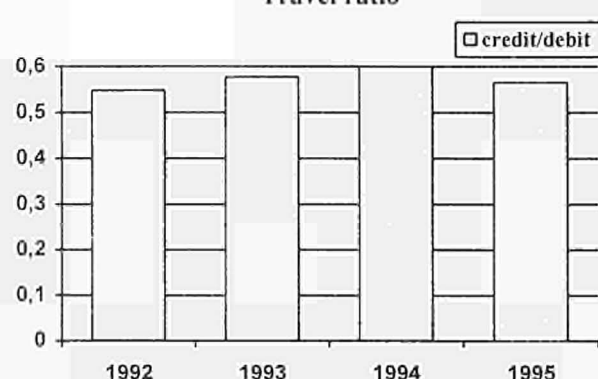


Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



(*) Eurostat estimates

Travel ratio



(*) Revised data

Key statistics - 1995

Population	7.1 million
Surface area	41 284.2 km ²
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	CHF 1.57
Increase of consumer price index	1.8%

Recent trends 1995/1996

Provisional figures for 1996 show a decreasing tourist demand for accommodation in hotels and similar establishments by 4.8% compared to previous year, thus continuing the trend observed in 1995 with a 5.7% fall in overnight stays.

The negative rate of growth can be explained by a 6% decrease in the number of nights spent by non-resident guests and a 2.9% decrease in resident demand. Moreover, the change between 1994 and 1996 of total nights spent was a decrease by 10.2%, of which non-resident nights decreased by 12.1%.

Balance of Payments data for 1995 show that Switzerland's positive net tourism account has dropped compared to previous year (-18.5%). This is mainly attributable to an increase in outbound tourism of 9.0%, which outweighs the 2.6% rise in inbound tourism.

The travel ratio, being greater than one, reveals that the travel account still is positive, Switzerland being a net exporter of tourism. It also indicates that the travel surplus tends to diminish, showing in 1995 a substantial fall since 1992.

Key figures on tourism - 1995/1996

Hotels and similar establishments

	1995
Number of establishments	6 081
Number of bedplaces	264 983
Average net rate of utilisation	38.5%

Nights spent by tourists in all types of registered tourist accommodation (Mio)

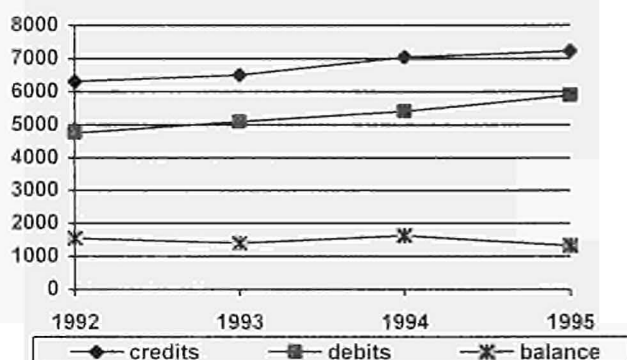
	1995	1996 (*)
Nights spent by residents	37.1	11.9
Nights spent by non-residents	34.0	17.3

(*) Provisional data for hotels and similar establishments only

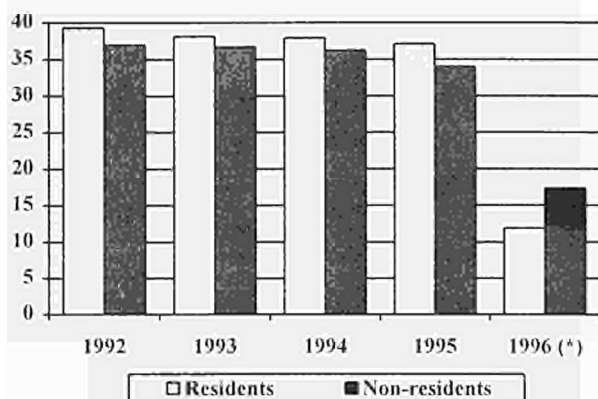
The Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995
Credits	7 236
Debits	5 900.7
Balance 1994	1 638.2
Balance 1995	1 335.3

The travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU)

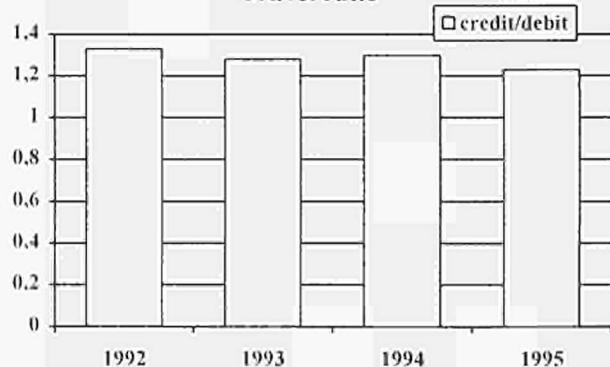


Total nights in registered accommodation (Mio)



(*) Only hotels and similar establishments

Travel ratio



Technical Note

The data used are based on the Eurostat information system "TOUR". Due to some differences in methodological approaches used by the countries data is not completely harmonised and thus not comparable.

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

na = not available

Terms and definitions:

TOURISM is 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 tourism¹ comprises the activities of residents of a given area travelling only within that area, but outside their usual environment;

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

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

Internal tourism comprises domestic and inbound tourism;

National tourism comprises domestic and outbound tourism;

International tourism comprises inbound and outbound tourism.

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

TOURISTS: overnight visitors

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

¹ 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.

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

COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS are 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-profitmaking.

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

OTHER COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION AND SPECIALISED ESTABLISHMENTS are the remaining types of tourist accommodation belonging to the division of collective accommodation establishments. Such establishments are intended for tourists, may be non-profitmaking, coming under a common management, providing minimum common services (not necessarily room service), and not necessarily being arranged rooms but perhaps in dwelling-type units, campsites or collective dormitories and often engaging in some activity besides accommodation, such as health care, social welfare or transport.

INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS: Data refers to arrivals and not the actual number of people travelling. One person visiting the same country several times during the year is counted each time as a new arrival. Likewise, the same person visiting several countries during the same trip is counted each time as a new arrival.

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 "Travel". **"Travel"** covers goods and services acquired from an economy by non-resident travellers during their stay on the territory of that economy and for their own use. It excludes receipts and expenditures for international transport.

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