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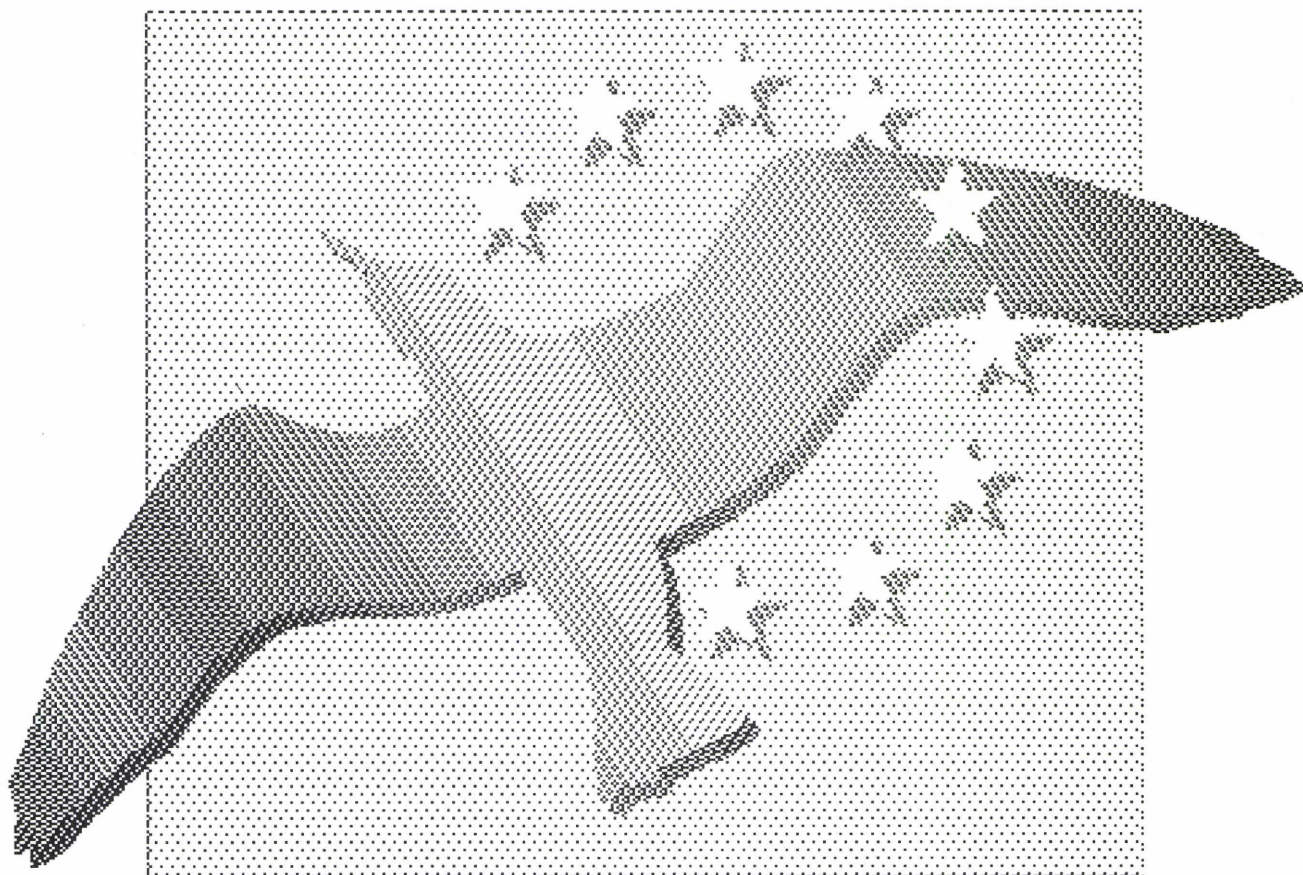


Handel und Dienstleistungen
Distributive trade and services
Commerce et services

Supplement 3 ☐ 1998

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TOURISM IN
THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES
Key Figures 1996-1997



EUROPEAN COMMISSION:
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For further information on Tourism Statistics by Eurostat, please refer to the following publications :

- *Community methodology on tourism statistics*, Eurostat – DG XXIII, 1998 (ISBN 92-828-1921-38)
- *Tourism in Europe - 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)

For general information on statistics produced at Community level, please refer to the Eurostat Catalogue (ISBN 92-828-0093-8) and to the internet site: <http://europa.eu.int/eurostat.html>

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For information on statistics in this publication, please contact Eurostat :
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For information on Community activity in the field of Tourism, please refer to :

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

Results from the Eurobarometer survey n° 48 regarding the profile of the Europeans on holiday:

- *Facts and figures on the Europeans on holiday, (1997-98)*, 1998, DG XXIII

For further information on Community activity in the field of Tourism, please contact DG XXIII :
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TOURISM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

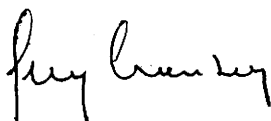
Key Figures 1996-1997

We are pleased to present the most recent figures on tourism flows collected by the authorities of the 12 Mediterranean countries, partners of the European Union, in the context of the new cooperation process launched at Barcelona in 1995.

The adoption by all partners in June 1997 of the Euro-Mediterranean co-operation programme on tourism statistics (**MEDTOUR**) confirms the importance of international tourism in the Euro-Mediterranean region. It acknowledges also the value of exchanging comparable information collected at Community level, with the assistance of the European Commission, on the basis of a coherent framework of reference.

The European Community under the MEDA regulation finances the MEDTOUR programme, which is a three-year programme running up to the year 2000. This programme is complementary to other statistical co-operation projects launched by the Commission in the context of the Barcelona process. CESD-Madrid, an agency of the Spanish National Statistical Institute, has been given the responsibility to guarantee the execution of the MEDTOUR programme under the control and guidance of the competent services of the European Commission.

Thanks to the active involvement of Statistical Institutes and Public Administrations responsible for tourism in the Mediterranean partner countries, the cooperation established in this field with and among the participating countries is making significant progress. The systematic exchange of information and of best practices launched in this context will contribute to a better understanding of the evolution of tourism flows and of their impact on the general economy of the region.



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Malta :	Central Office of Statistics
Morocco :	National Statistical Institute and the Ministry of Tourism
Palestine :	Central Bureau of Statistics
Syria :	Central Bureau of Statistics
Tunisia :	National Statistical Institute and the Ministry of Tourism
Turkey :	State Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Tourism

C o n t e n t s

TOURISM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Key Figures 1996-1997

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KEY STATISTICS - 1996

Conversion rate: 1 ECU = 69.5 DZD
 Increase of consumer price index: 18.7%
 Gross Domestic Product: ECU 35 989 Mio

KEY FIGURES ON TOURISM

Accommodation capacity

In hotels	1994	1997
Number of bed-places	60 235	65 704
Number of establishments	604	739

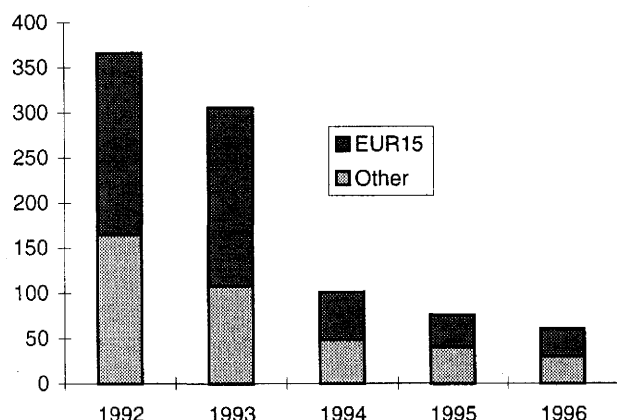
Source: National Statistics Office of Algeria

Nights spent by non residents (in '000)

In hotels and similar establishments	1994	1996
Total	101	60
From EUR15	52	30

Source: National Statistical Office of Algeria

Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments (in '000)



Arrivals at the border of visitors from abroad (in '000)

From	1994	1997
EUR15	56	46
Total	805	635

Share of arrivals from:

	1994	1997
EUR15	7%	7%
Africa	33%	6%
Nationals residing abroad	58%	85%

Source: National Statistical Office of Algeria

The travel item in the Balance of Payments - ECU

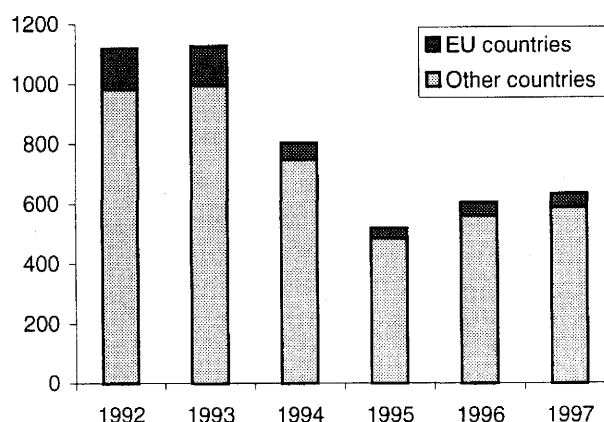
Credits 1996	35 million
Debits 1996	148 million
Balance 1994	-72 million
Balance 1996	-113 million

Source: National Bank of Algeria (converted from US\$ into ECU)

TRENDS IN TOURISM

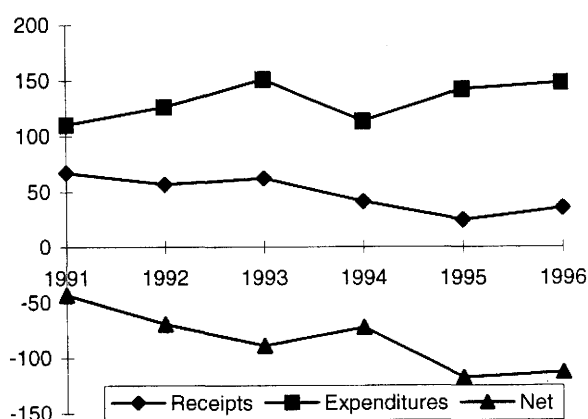
Tourism has been affected by the consequences of the difficult economic situation, which Algeria has known since the launching of a process of reforms in all domains. The number of arrivals at the borders of visitors from abroad has dropped substantially over the nineties, falling to its lowest level in 1995 (519,576 arrivals). Nevertheless, there was a slight improvement in 1997 compared to 1995, with total arrivals from abroad increasing by 22% and arrivals from the EU countries increasing by 32%. Arrivals of nationals residing abroad make up the largest share of total arrivals (49% in 1993 and 85% in 1997). The share of arrivals of visitors from the EU countries has fallen, accounting for 11.5% in 1993 to 7% in 1997. The fall in arrivals of foreign visitors has obviously been reflected in the number of nights spent by non residents in hotels and similar establishments, which fell by 40% in 1996 compared to 1994. EU citizens represented over 50% of nights spent by non residents in 1996.

Arrivals at the border of visitors from abroad - 1997



The travel account deficit has risen of the nineties, due to a substantial fall in receipts. Foreign trade receipts in tourism represented 20% of total services receipts in 1991 and in 1996 only represented 6%.

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



KEY STATISTICS - 1997

Conversion rate: 1 ECU = 0.58 CYP

Increase of consumer price index: 3.6%

Gross Domestic Product*: ECU 6 972 Mio

*1996 provisional figure

KEY FIGURES ON TOURISM

Accommodation capacity

In hotels and similar establishments	1994	1997
Number of bed-places	74 671	83 288
Number of establishments	530	569

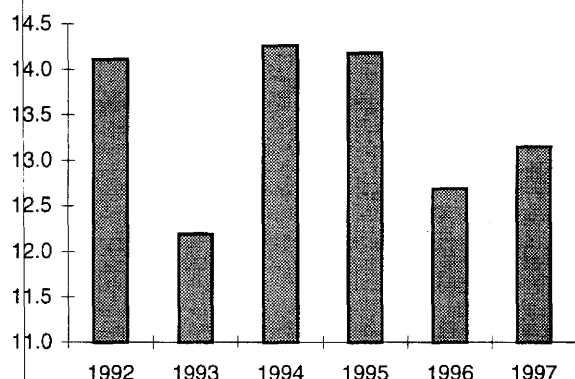
Source: Dept. of Statistics & Research of Cyprus

Nights spent by non residents (in Mio.)

In hotels and similar establishments	1994	1997
Total	14.3	13.1
From EUR15	NA	NA

Source: Dept. of Statistics & Research of Cyprus

Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments (in Mio.)



Arrivals at the border of tourists from abroad (in '000)

From	1994	1997*
EUR15	1 568	1 510
Europe as a whole	1 846	1 909
Total	2 069	2 078
Share of EUR15	76%	73%

Source: Dept. of Statistics & Research of Cyprus, *provisional figures for 1997

The travel item in the Balance of Payments - ECU

Credits 1997*	1 439 million
Debits 1997*	340 million

Balance 1994	1 184 million
Balance 1997*	1 099 million

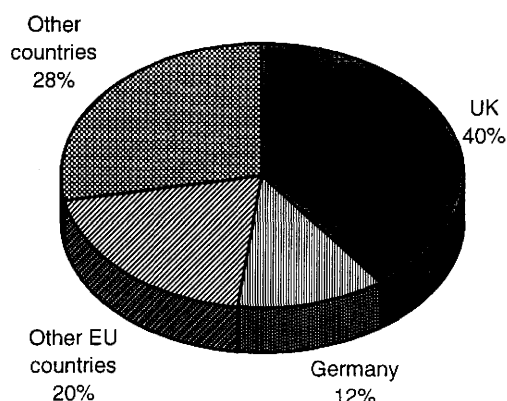
Source: Dept. of Statistics & Research of Cyprus, *provisional figures for 1997

TRENDS IN TOURISM

Since 1994 the number of arrivals of foreign tourists at the borders has stood around 2 million. 1995 was the best year so far with arrivals attaining 2.1 million and after a decrease of 7% in 1996 (1.95 million), provisional figures for 1997 show numbers picking up to 2.08 million. Europe remains the traditional tourism market for Cyprus and in 1997 accounted for 92% of all tourist arrivals. The UK and Germany represent the largest influx of foreign tourists accounting for 40% and 12% respectively.

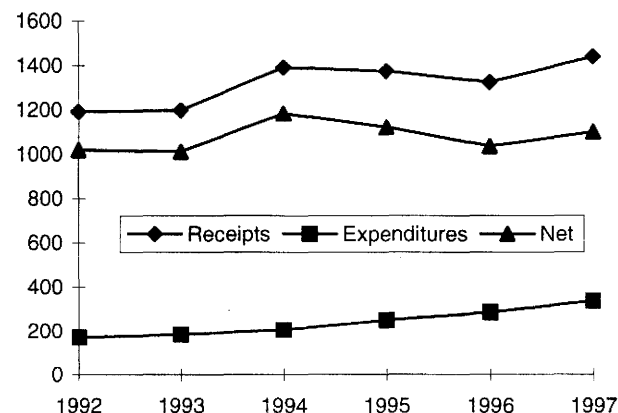
The number of nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments has tended to fluctuate over the nineties. Nights peaked at 14.3 million in 1994, dropped slightly in 1995, and fell to 12.7 million in 1996. Figures for 1997 show a small rise of 3.6% (13.1 million) compared to the previous year.

Arrivals at the border of tourists from abroad - 1997



Provisional figures for 1997 indicate that travel receipts have increased by 3% compared to 1995, which had been the previous best year. Cyprus enjoys a surplus foreign trade balance account for tourism, although this has dropped slightly in the past two years due to increasing expenditure of Cypriots abroad. The share of travel receipts in total foreign trade services earnings, according to provisional figures for 1997 remained at approximately the same level (53%) as in 1995 (54%).

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



KEY STATISTICS - 1997

Conversion rate: 1 ECU = 3.87 EGP
 Increase of consumer price index: 4.6%
 Gross Domestic Product*: 47 368 Mio
 *1994 figure

KEY FIGURES ON TOURISM

Accommodation capacity

In hotels	1994	1995
Number of bed-places	128 943	135 640
Number of establishments	1 395	1 404

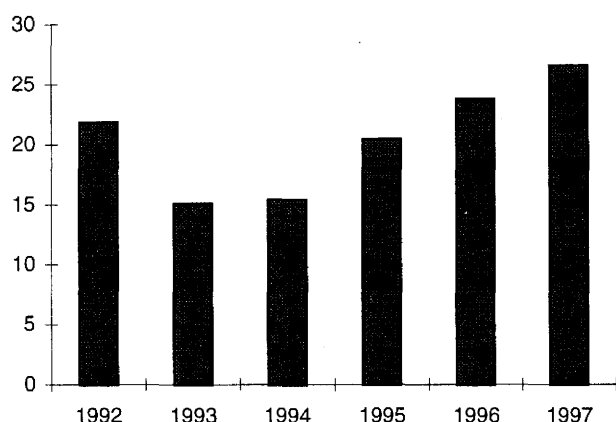
Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilisation & Statistics, Egypt

Nights spent by non residents (in '000)

In tourist accommodation	1995	1997
Total	20 451	26 579
EU residents	8 360	13 526

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilisation & Statistics, Egypt

Nights spent by non residents in tourist accommodation (in Mio)



Arrivals at the border of visitors from abroad (in '000)

From	1995	1997
Total	3 133	3 961
EUR15	1 214	1 748
Share of arrivals from EUR15 countries	39%	44%

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilisation & Statistics, Egypt

The travel item in the Balance of Payments - ECU

Credits 1996	2 523 million
Debits 1996	1 037 million
Balance 1995	1 075 million
Balance 1996	1 486 million

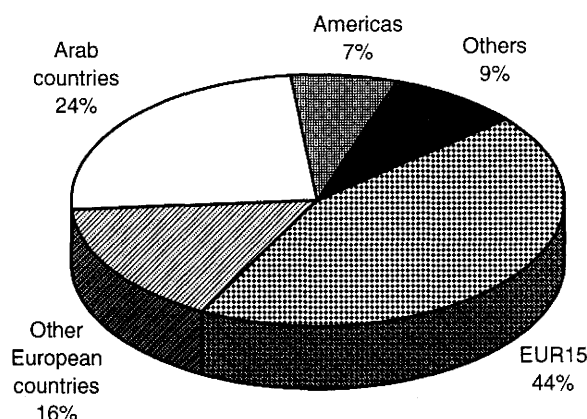
Source: Central Bank of Egypt and IMF (converted from US\$ into ECU)

TRENDS IN TOURISM

After a slump in the total number of arrivals of visitors at the borders in 1993 and 1994, the numbers picked up well and soared to new heights in 1996 to nearly 3.9 million. This favourable trend was sustained in 1997 with arrivals increasing by 2% compared to 1996. In 1997 arrivals of visitors from EU countries represented 44% of total arrivals, thus increasing their market share and increasing in numbers by 5% compared to 1996.

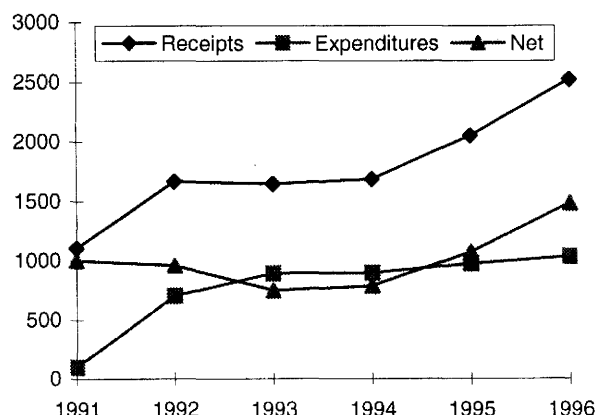
This positive trend was largely reflected in the 12% increase in the number of nights spent by non-residents in tourist accommodation in 1997 compared to 1996 (amounting to 26.6 million, of which 13.5 million nights were attributable to EU tourists). Nights spent by EU tourists increased by 22% in 1997 compared to 1996.

Arrivals at the border of visitors from abroad - 1997



Tourism makes a substantial contribution to Egypt's foreign trade balance, accounting for 16% of total foreign trade earnings and 35% of total receipts in services in 1996. Travel receipts rose strongly in the mid nineties. Increasing by 22% in 1995 compared to the previous year and again by 23% in 1996. Expenditures also rose but at a slower pace, which means that the international trade surplus for tourism increased by 38% in 1996 compared to 1995.

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



KEY STATISTICS - 1997

Conversion rate: 1 ECU = 3.9 NIS

Increase of consumer price index: 7%

Gross Domestic Product: ECU 86 017 Mio

KEY FIGURES ON TOURISM

Accommodation capacity

In tourist hotels	1994	1997
Number of bed-places	68 316	83 310
Number of establishments	291	309
Average occupancy rate	57.8%	54.4%

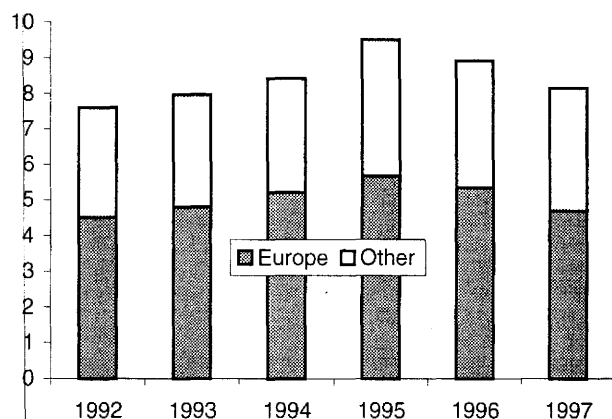
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Israel

Nights spent by non-residents (in '000)

In tourist hotels	1994	1997
Total	8 414	8 145
From Europe	5 222	4 690

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Israel

Nights spent by non-residents in tourist hotels (in Mio)



Arrivals at the border of tourists from abroad (in '000)

From	1994	1997*
Total	1 839	2 010
Europe as a whole	1 093	1 147
EUR15	889	923
Share of EUR15	48.3%	45.9%

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Israel, * provisional estimates for 1997

The travel item in the Balance of Payments - ECU

Credits 1997	2 423 million
Debits 1997	3 058 million

Balance 1994	-114 million
Balance 1997	-635 million

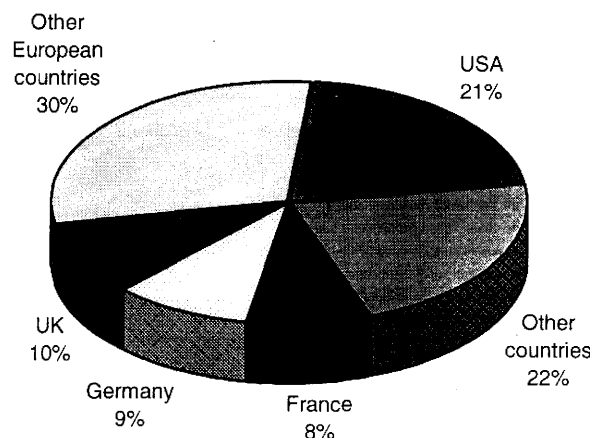
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Israel, (converted from US\$ into ECU)

TRENDS IN TOURISM

After good year to year increases since 1992, the number of arrivals of tourists fell by 5% in 1996 compared to 1995, as a series of events in Israel badly influenced foreign tourism to the country. Nevertheless, the figure still remained higher than the years previous to 1995. The share of arrivals from the EU countries accounted for nearly 47% of total tourist arrivals in 1996, of which a large part is made up of arrivals from the UK, Germany and France. Provisional figures for 1997 indicate a slight drop in total arrivals of tourists compared to 1996 (- 4%), but remained above 2 million.

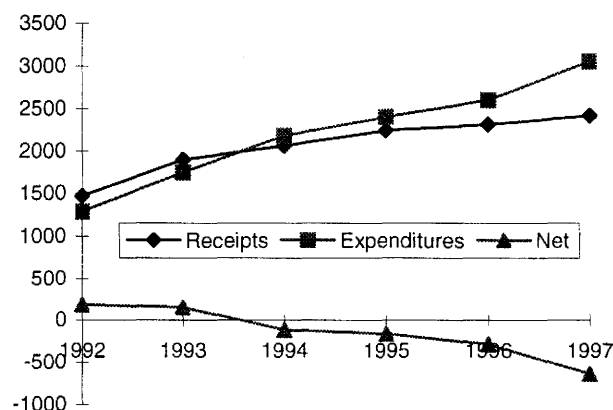
The drop in tourist arrivals at the borders in 1996 was confirmed by a 6% fall in the number of nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments. In 1997 the number of nights dropped by a further 8.6% (to 8.1 million compared to 8.9 million in 1996). The share of nights spent by residents from European countries accounted for nearly 58% in 1997 compared to 62% in 1994.

Arrivals at the border of tourists from abroad - 1997



Since 1994 travel expenditures have been rising higher than receipts resulting in a growing deficit in Israel's tourism foreign trade balance. Whereas receipts increased by 4.6% in 1997 compared to 1996, expenditure increased by 17.5%. In 1997 tourism however still represented 8.6% of foreign trade earnings and nearly 27% of total services receipts.

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



KEY STATISTICS - 1997

Conversion rate: 1 ECU = 0.81 JOD
Increase of consumer price index: 6.6%
Gross Domestic Product: ECU 6 946.2 Mio

KEY FIGURES ON TOURISM

Accommodation capacity

In hotels and similar establishments	1994	1997
Number of bed-places	17 709	23 777
Number of establishments	262	336

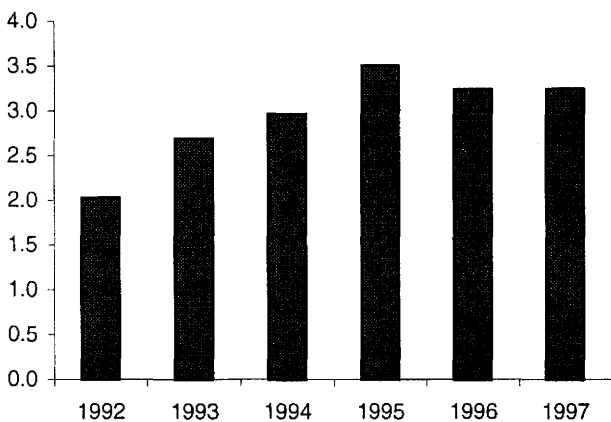
Source: Department of Statistics Jordan

Nights spent by non-residents ('000)

In hotels and similar establishments	1994	1997
Total	2 964	3 249
From Europe	NA	NA

Source: Department of Statistics Jordan

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



Arrivals at the border of tourists from abroad ('000)

From	1994	1997
Total	858	1127
Europe as a whole	192	239
EUR15 countries	175	215
Share of EUR15	20%	19%

Source: Department of Statistics Jordan

The travel item in the Balance of Payments - ECU

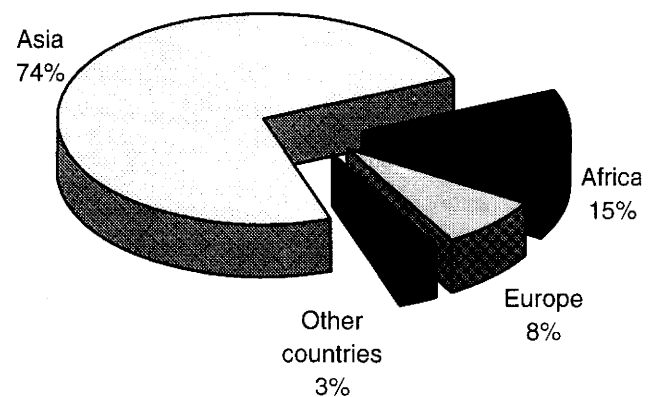
Credits 1997	680 million
Debits 1997	350 million
Balance 1994	158 million
Balance 1997	330 million

Source: Department of Statistics Jordan (converted from US\$ into ECU)

TRENDS IN TOURISM

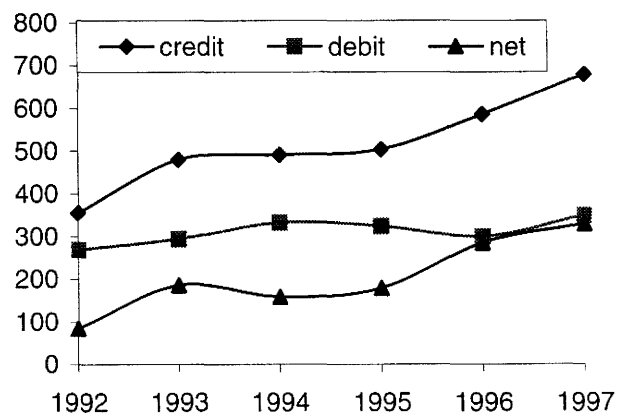
In 1995 the number of arrivals of visitors peaked at nearly 3.3 million, increasing by 2% compared to 1994. In 1996 and 1997 the figures fell slightly to total just over 3 million in 1997. The majority of visitors come from the Middle East countries (included in Asia). In 1997 arrivals of visitors from EU countries accounted for only 5% of the total, but represented 19% of tourist arrivals. Contrary to the trend in arrivals of visitors, the total number of tourist arrivals has been increasing, amounting to 1,127 thousand in 1997 compared to nearly 1,074 thousand in 1995 (increase of 5%). Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments showed good year to year increases since 1992 and peaked at 3.5 million in 1995. The figure dropped by 8% in 1996 (3.2 million) compared to 1995 and remained at this level in 1997.

Arrivals at the border of visitors from abroad - 1997



Whereas, Jordan's overall foreign trade balance is negative, it enjoys a surplus in its travel account. Since 1992 travel receipts have been rising every year and experienced particularly strong year to year increases in 1995 and 1996 (by 14% for both years compared to the previous year). In 1997 tourism foreign trade earnings increased by 4% compared to 1996. In 1997, travel receipts represented 14% of total foreign trade earnings and 21% of total receipts in services.

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



KEY STATISTICS – 1997

Conversion rate: 1 ECU = 1672 LBP

Increase of consumer price index: NA

Gross Domestic Product*: ECU 8 383 Mio

*1995 figure

KEY FIGURES ON TOURISM

Accommodation capacity

In hotels	1994	1997
Number of bed-places	20 932	22500
Number of establishments	229	250

Source: Central Statistical Administration of Lebanon

Arrivals at the border of visitors from abroad (in '000)

From	1994	1997
Total	380	558
Europe as a whole	117	173
EUR15 countries	NA	145
Share of arrivals from EUR15	NA	26%

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Lebanon

TRENDS IN TOURISM

Arrivals of visitors from abroad have risen significantly over the past years, from 209 926 in 1992 to 557 568 in 1997. Growth was particularly strong in 1995 (increasing by 18% compared to 1994) and even stronger in 1997 (increasing by 24% compared to 1995). Inbound tourism from European countries increased by 14% in 1997 compared to 1995. Arrivals from all European countries accounted for 31% of the total in 1997, representing a share close to that of visitors from Arab countries (39%).

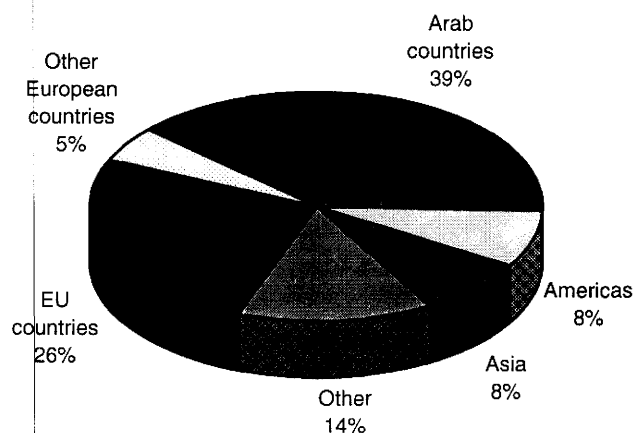
Visitors from EU countries accounted for 26% of total arrivals compared to 22% in 1992. France rated as third top generating country to Lebanon in 1997, with Germany and the UK coming seventh and tenth respectively.

Nights spent by non residents (in '000)

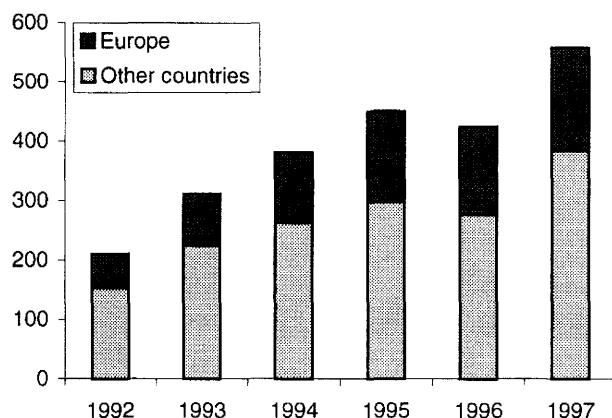
In tourist hotels	1995	1997
Total	126	502
From EU Countries	NA	NA

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Lebanon

Arrivals at the border of visitors from abroad - 1997



Arrivals of visitors from abroad (in '000)



KEY STATISTICS - 1997

Conversion rate: 1 ECU = 0.4375 MTL
 Increase of consumer price index: 3.27%
 Gross Domestic Product: ECU 2542.7 Mio

KEY FIGURES ON TOURISM

Accommodation capacity

In hotels	1995	1997
Number of bed-places	37 308	45 450
Number of establishments	134	141

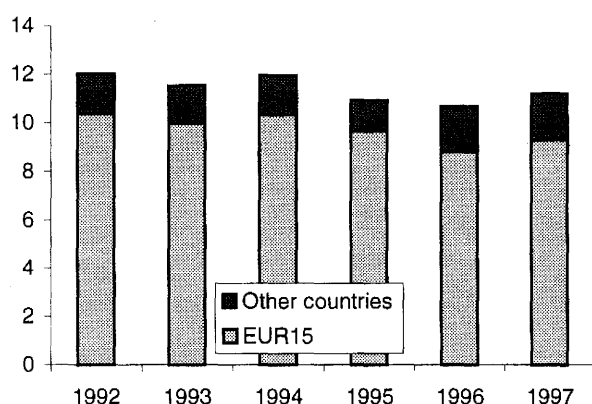
Source: Central Statistical Office of Malta

Days spent by tourists from abroad (in '000)

	1995	1997
Total	10 919	11 187
From EUR15 countries	9 650	9 303
Share from EUR15 countries	88%	83%

Source: Central Statistical Office of Malta

Days spent by tourists from abroad (in Mio)



Arrivals at the border of tourists from abroad (in '000)

From	1995	1997
Total	1 116	1 111
Europe as whole	1 026	1 009
EUR15 countries	973	940
Share of arrivals of EUR15	87%	85%

Source: Central Statistical Office of Malta

The travel item in the Balance of Payments - ECU

Credits 1997	571 million
Debits 1997	168 million
Balance 1995	341 million
Balance 1996	327 million
Balance 1997	403 million

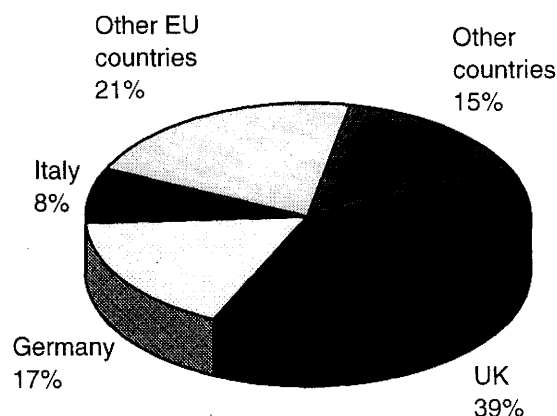
Source: Central Statistical Office of Malta

TRENDS IN TOURISM

During the first half of the nineties Malta experienced substantial growth in inbound tourism, with arrivals of tourists at the borders peaking in 1994 at nearly 1.2 million. In 1995 international tourist arrivals fell by 5.1% compared to 1994 and again by 5.6% in 1996 compared to the previous year. 1997 was a more favourable year with arrivals picking up by 5.4% (1.1 million). Malta is a popular European holiday destination, with EU countries accounting for 85% of total arrivals from abroad in 1997. The UK and Germany are the main generating markets accounting for 39% and 17% of total tourist arrivals respectively.

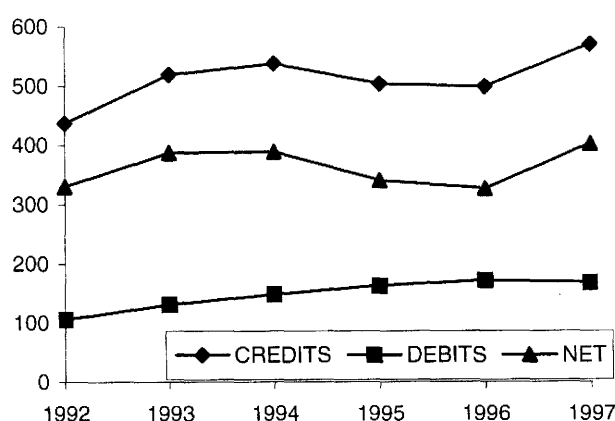
The fall in the number of arrivals of tourists from abroad in 1995 and 1996 was reflected in the figures for the number of days spent by foreign tourists in Malta, which had dropped to just under 10.7 million in 1996. The numbers picked up again in 1997 to amount to 11 million, increasing by nearly 5% compared to 1996.

Arrivals at the borders of tourists from abroad - 1997



Tourism makes an essential contribution to the Maltese economy, accounting for 19% of total foreign trade earnings and 53% of total receipts in Services in 1996. Malta enjoys a tourism foreign trade surplus, which in 1997 picked up well, after falling slightly in 1995 and 1996. International travel receipts increased by 9% in 1997 compared to 1996 and travel expenditures of Maltese abroad dropped by 7%.

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



KEY STATISTICS - 1997

Conversion rate: 1 ECU = 11.2 MAD
Increase of consumer price index: 1%
Gross Domestic Product: ECU 28 508 Mio

KEY FIGURES ON TOURISM

Accommodation capacity

In hotels	1995	1997
Number of bed-places	90 511	90 504
Number of establishments	526	532
Average occupancy rate	41.3%	43.3%

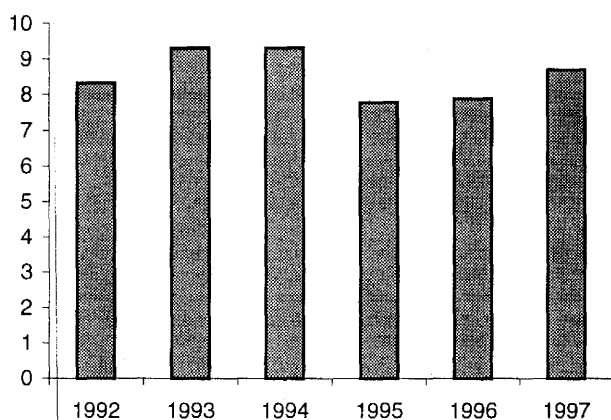
Source: Ministry of Tourism of Morocco

Nights spent by non residents (in '000)

In hotels and similar establishments	1995	1997
Total	7 780	8 645

Source: Ministry of Tourism of Morocco

Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments (in Mio)



Arrivals at the border of tourists from abroad (in '000)

From	1995	1997*
Total	2 602	3 072
EUR 15 countries	1 177	1 446
Europe as a whole	1 237	1 504
Nationals residing abroad	1 074	1 240
Share of arrivals of EUR15 residents	45.2%	47.1%

Source: Ministry of Tourism of Morocco, *provisional results

The travel item in the Balance of Payments - ECU

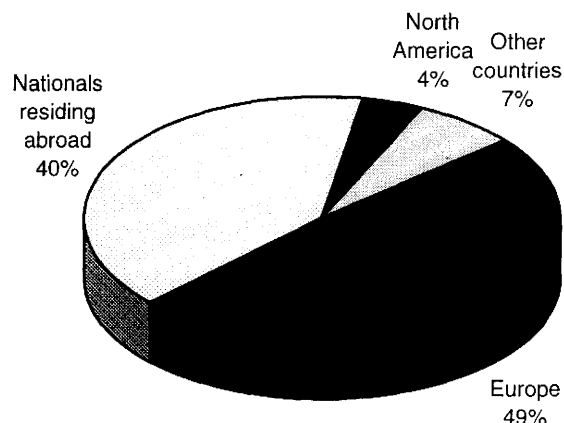
Credits 1997*	1 041 million
Debits 1997*	268 million
Balance 1995	663 million
Balance 1996	809 million
Balance 1997*	773 million

Source: Exchange Office of Morocco, * provisional results

TRENDS IN TOURISM

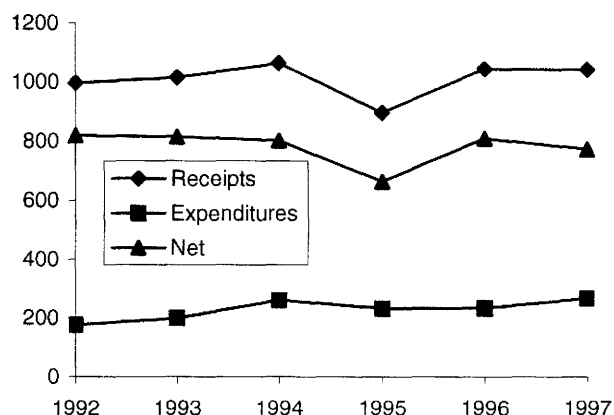
Total arrivals at the borders of tourists had fallen steeply between 1994 and 1995, from 3.5 million to 2.6 million. A sign of recovery occurred in 1996 with a small increase of 4% compared to the previous year, and was confirmed in 1997 by an increase of 14% compared to 1996, amounting to 3.1 million. Arrivals from Europe, however, were not so strongly affected, and although dropped in 1995 to 1.24 million compared to 1.29 million in 1992, the numbers picked up well in 1996 and 1997 to attain 1.5 million. Arrivals from Europe accounted for nearly 50% of total arrivals in 1997, of which the vast majority come from the EU countries. The number of nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments followed a similar trend, with nights picking up by 1.4% in 1996 compared to 1995, and by nearly 10% in 1997 compared to the previous year.

Arrivals at the borders of tourists from abroad - 1997



Tourism makes an essential contribution to Morocco's foreign trade balance, accounting for 10% of total foreign trade earnings and 57% of total receipts in services in 1996. After a decline in tourism foreign trade earnings since 1993, resulting in a slump in 1995, receipts picked up well in 1996. Provisional figures for 1997 indicate a 15% increase in expenditures. Receipts have remained fairly stable.

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



KEY STATISTICS - 1996

Conversion rate: 1 ECU = 1.27 US\$
 Increase of consumer price index: 11%
 Gross Domestic Product: NA

KEY FIGURES ON TOURISM

Accommodation capacity

In hotels	1996	1997
Number of establishments	72	85
Number of bedrooms	2 926	3 425
Number of bedplaces	6 434	7 419
Bed occupancy rate	31%	25%
Room occupancy rate	37%	31%

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Nights spent by non-residents* in 000's

In hotels	1996	1997
Total	708	612
EUR15	411	356
Share of EUR15	58%	58%
Europe as a whole	479	435
North America	116	111
Middle East	25	35

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

*Non residents refer to nationality and not to place of residence

Nights spent by residents in 000's

In hotels	1996	1997
Total	28	27
Average length of stay (nights)	3	2.5

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

The travel item in the Balance of Payments - ECU

Credits 1996	160.4 million
Debits 1996	193.3 million
Balance 1996	-32.8 million
Credits 1995	150.9 million
Debits 1995	175.1 million
Balance 1995	-24.2 million

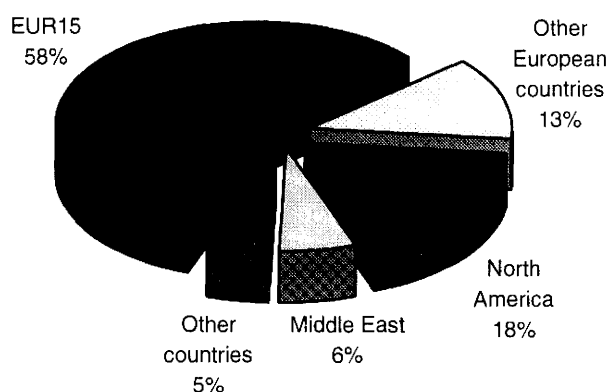
Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

TOURISM STATISTICS

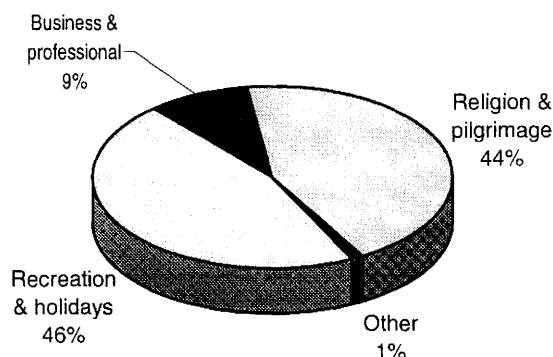
Tourism is considered to be an important sector for the economic and political development of Palestine.

Because the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) has started its activities recently and due to the current political situation, little data is available at present. Nevertheless, since November 1995 the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics has started collecting statistical information on the activity of hotels. From the first annual results available, a very preliminary insight can be given in the tables and graphics presented here.

Nights spent by non residents in hotels - 1997



Distribution of Guests in hotels by purpose of stay 1996



KEY STATISTICS - 1996

Conversion rate: 1 ECU = 14.25 SYP
 Increase of consumer price index: 8%
 Gross Domestic Product: ECU 13 945 Mio

KEY FIGURES ON TOURISM

Accommodation capacity

In hotels	1994	1996
Number of bedplaces	31 394	32 244
Number of establishments	453	437

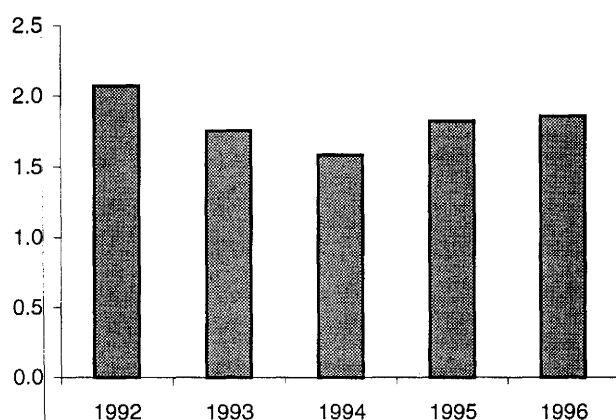
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Syria

Nights spent by non residents (in '000)

In hotels and similar establishments	1994	1996
Total	1 584	1 861
From Europe	572	677

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Syria

Nights spent by non residents in tourist accommodation establishments (in Mio)



Arrivals at the border of visitors from abroad (in '000)

From	1994	1996
Total	2 012	2 435
Europe	305	332
Share of arrivals from Europe	15.1%	13.6%

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Syria

The travel item in the Balance of Payments - ECU

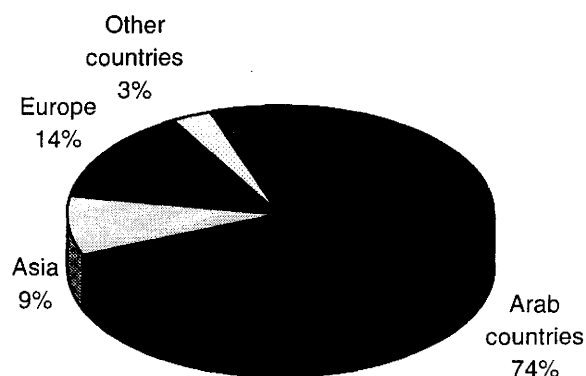
Credits 1996	950 million
Debits 1996	404 million
Balance 1994	536 million
Balance 1995	642 million
Balance 1996	546 million

Source: IMF (Converted from US\$ into ECU)

TRENDS IN TOURISM

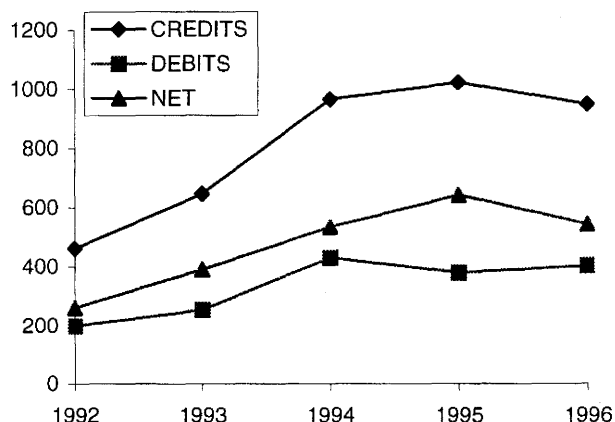
Arrivals at the borders of visitors from abroad rose over the past years, from 1.7 million in 1992 to 2.4 million in 1996. Arrivals increased by 12% in 1995 compared to 1994 and by another 8% in 1996 compared to the previous year. The overriding majority of visitors come from Arab countries, accounting for 73% of total arrivals in 1996. The share of arrivals from European countries has fallen slightly from 15% in 1994 to 13.6% in 1996. Nights spent by non residents in tourist accommodation establishments had peaked at 2 million nights in 1992, and then slumped in 1994 before picking up again in 1995 and 1996 to nearly 1.9 million. The share of nights spent by non residents from Arab countries represented 41% of total nights spent by non residents in 1996. The share of nights spent by non residents from Europe increased from 16% in 1992 to 36% in 1996.

Arrivals at the border of visitors from abroad - 1996



As international arrivals have been increasing, so have Syria's tourism foreign trade receipts, although in 1996 travel receipts were slightly lower than in 1995, amounting to ECU 950 million compared to ECU 1,023 million. Travel expenditures, on the otherhand, increased in 1996, amounting to 404 million and resulting in a smaller travel foreign trade surplus than in 1995. In 1996 international travel receipts accounted for 17% of Syria's total current account foreign trade earnings and 66% of international Services receipts.

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



KEY STATISTICS - 1996

Conversion rate: 1 ECU = 1.2 TND

Increase of consumer price index: 3.7%

Gross Domestic Product: ECU 15 407 Mio

KEY FIGURES ON TOURISM

Accommodation capacity

In hotels and similar establishments	1994	1997
Number of bed-places	152 933	178 177
Number of establishments	583	662
Average occupancy rate	53%	52.7%

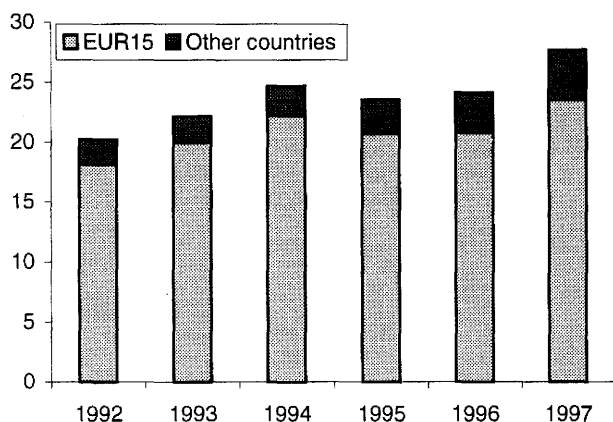
Source: National Tourism Office, Tunisia

Nights spent by non-residents (in '000)

In tourist accommodation	1994	1997
Total	24 681	27 684
From Europe	23 497	26 236
From EUR15	22 204	23 523
Share of EUR15	90%	79%

Source: National Tourism Office, Tunisia

Nights spent by non-residents in tourist accommodation (in Mio)



Arrivals at the border of visitors from abroad (in '000)

From	1994	1997
Total	3 856	4 263
Europe as a whole	2 416	2 846
EUR15	2 211	2 504
Share of EUR15	57%	59%

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Tunisia

The travel item in the Balance of Payments - ECU

Credits 1996	1 249 million
Debits 1996	197 million

Balance 1994	1 017 million
Balance 1996	1 052 million

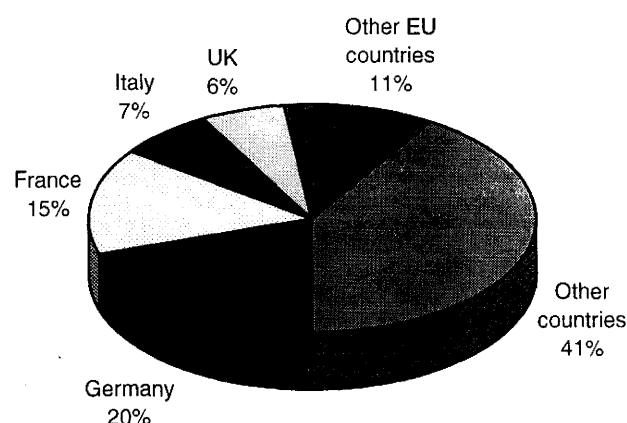
Source: National Statistical Institute, Tunisia

TRENDS IN TOURISM

Total arrivals at the borders of visitors from abroad reached new heights in 1997, amounting to nearly 4.3 million, compared to 4.1 million in 1995, which had been the previous best figure. Total arrivals of visitors had fallen in 1996 by 6% compared to the previous year. In 1997 total arrivals increased by 3% compared to 1995, but the increase in arrivals from Europe was much higher (21%). The share of arrivals from European countries has grown from 57% of total arrivals in 1995 to 67% in 1997.

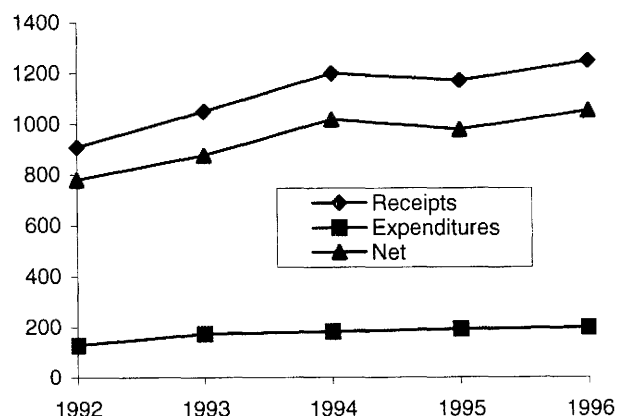
Figures for nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments reached a new record of 27.7 million in 1997, increasing by 15% compared to 1996. Tourists from the EU countries made up 79% of total nights spent by non-residents in 1997.

Arrivals of visitors from abroad - 1997



As international arrivals have been increasing, so have Tunisia's tourism foreign trade receipts. In 1996 travel receipts grew by 7% compared to 1995. Travel expenditures also increased, but at a slower pace (3%). Whereas, Tunisia's overall foreign trade balance is negative, it enjoys a surplus in its travel account. Travel receipts accounted for 18% of total foreign trade earnings and 60% of total receipts in services in 1996.

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



KEY STATISTICS - 1996

Conversion rate: 1 ECU = 103214 TRL
Increase of consumer price index: 79%
Gross Domestic Product: ECU 143 566 Mio

KEY FIGURES ON TOURISM

Accommodation capacity

In hotels	1994	1996
Number of bed-places	202 515	228 970
Number of establishments	1 321	1 442

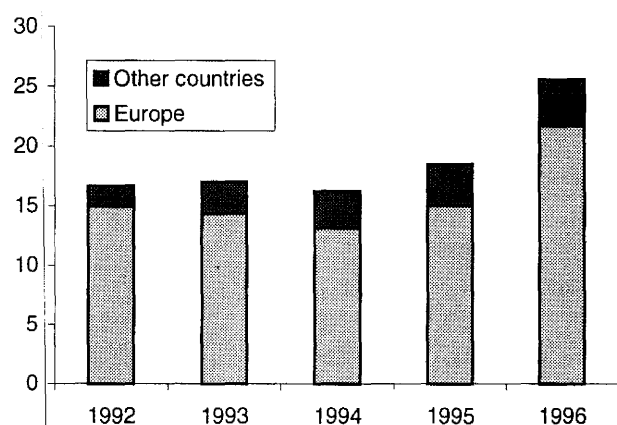
Source: Ministry of Tourism, Turkey

Nights spent by non-residents (in '000)

In hotels and similar establishments	1994	1996
Total	16 506	25 518
From Europe	13 144	21 656

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Turkey

Nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments (in Mio)



Arrivals at the border of visitors from abroad ('000)

From	1994	1997
Total	6 671	9 713
EUR15	2 755	5 254
Share of EUR15	41%	54%
Total Tourists	6 033	9 063
Total Excursionists	637	649

Source: State Institute of Statistics, Turkey

The travel item in the Balance of Payments - ECU

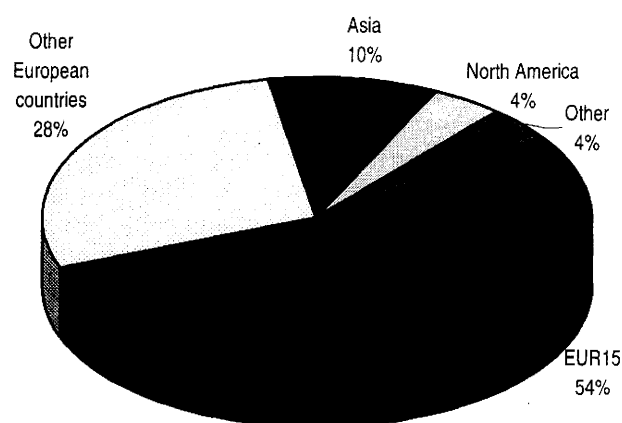
Credits 1997	7 133 million
Debits 1997	1 513 million
Balance 1994	2905 million
Balance 1997	5620 million

Source: State Institute of Statistics, Turkey
(converted from US\$ into ECU)

TRENDS IN TOURISM

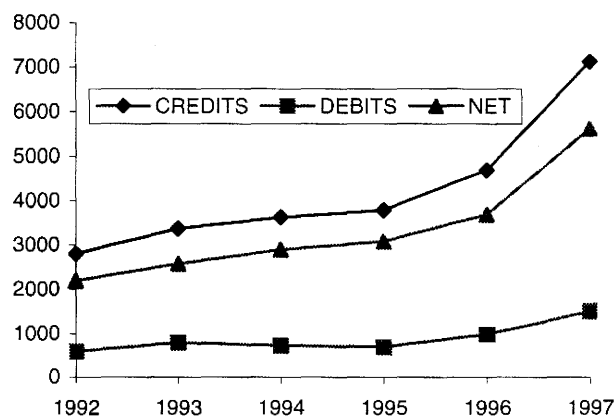
Total arrivals at the borders of visitors from abroad have been rising strongly from 6.6 million in 1994 to 9.7 million in 1997. Arrivals of visitors rose by 10% in 1996 compared to 1995 and by 14% in 1997 compared to the previous year. The increase in visitors from the EU countries has been even more pronounced, rising by 17% in 1996 and by 18% in 1997 compared to the previous year. Germany and the UK rate among the top generating markets to Turkey, representing 24% and 10% of total arrivals of visitors respectively. Tourists account for over 90% of all visitor arrivals to Turkey. Growth in the number of nights spent by non-residents in hotels and similar establishments was exceptionally strong in 1996, increasing by 57% compared to 1994, from 16.5 million to 25.5 million in 1996. Nights spent by tourists from Europe accounted for 81% of total nights in 1994 and 85% in 1996.

Arrivals of visitors from abroad - 1997



Both international travel receipts and expenditures have been rising well over the period 1992 to 1997. Receipts from tourism increased by 20% in 1996 compared to 1995, and by 36% in 1997 compared to the previous year. International tourism earnings represent 13.5% of Turkey's current account receipts and 36.2% of total services receipts. Turkey enjoys a positive tourism foreign trade balance, which increased by 36% in 1997 compared to 1996.

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



Technical Note

The data used in this publication are principally based on information provided by the Ministries and/or Central Statistical Offices of the 12 non EU Mediterranean partner countries. In some cases for Balance of payments statistics, the source used is the IMF yearbooks. Monetary figures are presented in ECU calculated according to the respective average annual exchange rates. In some cases the conversion into ECU has been made using the US\$ exchange rate.

Due to differences in data collection methods, definitions and other methodological approaches used by the 12 non EU Mediterranean countries data are not harmonised and thus not comparable. The geographical grouping of "Europe as a whole" refers generally to that used by the World Tourism Organisation.

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

Terms and definitions:

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

Domestic 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).

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

TOURISTS: overnight visitors

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

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

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.

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

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.

Theme 7 / Thème 7 — Distributive trade and services / *Commerce et services*

ISSN 1019-0619

Serie B / Série B — Short-term statistics / *Statistiques conjoncturelles*

Supplement 3/98

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- ☐ Not at all good / *Pas bon du tout*

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- ☐ Tourism in Europe (Key figures)
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