

Tourism statistics



2007 edition

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Preface

This Pocketbook is the second in a series of Eurostat pocketbooks containing statistics on tourism. It provides key facts and figures on tourism in Europe.

The data have been directly taken or derived from Eurostat databases. They are collected according to Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism (the "Tourism Directive") or other official data collections such as Structural Business Statistics, the Labour Force Survey, National Accounts, etc. The data cover the period from 2000 to 2005 and include information on all EU Member States, Candidate countries and EFTA countries.

The data are presented from two main viewpoints. The first part contains the general information needed to evaluate the importance of the tourism sector in relation to the economy as a whole. The second part contains data that are specific to tourism and presents detailed information by country. It covers the tourism market, including both domestic and outbound tourism and provides country profiles for 33 countries, which include data on recent trends and figures on supply and demand in tourism.

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

Bettina Knauth

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

Table of Contents

Preface

1. General Data - Demographic and Economic Indicators

1.1. Population, surface and population density	2
1.2. Gross domestic product at current market prices	
GDP (Total in mio. Euro)	3
GDP as % of EU total	3
GDP per capita (in Euro)	4
1.3 Inflation rate, (%)	
Index 2005=100	4
1.4 Labour Force statistics - Employment	
2000	5
2005	6

2. Tourism Industry

2.1 Tourism statistics - Number of enterprises	
Evolution of the composition of tourist accommodation supply from 2000, 2003-2005 in EU-25	8
2.1.1 Collective tourist accommodation establishments	9
2.1.2 Hotels and similar establishments	10
2.1.3 Other collective accommodation establishments	11
2.2 Tourism statistics - Number of bed places	
2.2.1 Collective tourist accommodation establishments	12
2.2.2 Hotels and similar establishments	13
2.2.3 Other collective accommodation establishments	14
2.3 Enterprise Statistics - Number of enterprises	
Travel agencies	15
2.4 Labour Force Statistics - Employment	
2.4.1 Hotels and restaurants (NACE division 55)	16
2.4.2 Tourist accommodation sector (NACE 55.1 +55.2)	17
2.4.3 Percentage of persons employed in hotels and restaurants and persons employed in tourist accommodation establishments as percentage of all persons employed, EU-25	18

3. Tourism Market

3.1 Arrivals and nights spent by residents and non-residents

3.1.1 Arrivals of residents and non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment	20
3.1.2 Arrivals of non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment	22
3.1.3 Nights spent by residents and non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment	24
3.1.4 Nights spent by non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment	26
3.1.5 Share of different types of collective accommodation in total nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation establishments, EU-25	28
3.1.6 Share of different types of collective accommodation in total nights spent by residents in collective accommodation establishments, EU-25	28

3.2 Holiday trips made by residents

3.2.1 Number of holiday trips of 4 nights or more made by resident tourists in the country and abroad, in the EU-25 (absolute values)	29
3.2.2 Share of holiday trips of 4 nights or more by resident tourists in the country and abroad, in the EU-25 (%)	29
3.2.3 Number of holiday trips of 4 nights or more by residents	30

3.3 Domestic holiday trips of 4 nights or more as share of total holiday trips of 4 nights or more

4. Country Profiles

Belgium	34
Czech Republic	36
Denmark	38
Germany	40
Estonia	42
Greece	44

4. Country Profiles (Continued)

Spain	.46
France	.48
Ireland	.50
Italy	.52
Cyprus	.54
Latvia	.56
Lithuania	.58
Luxembourg	.60
Hungary	.62
Malta	.64
The Netherlands	.66
Austria	.68
Poland	.70
Portugal	.72
Slovenia	.74
Slovakia	.76
Finland	.78
Sweden	.80
United Kingdom	.82
Bulgaria	.84
Croatia	.86
Romania	.88
Turkey	.90
Iceland	.92
Liechtenstein	.94
Norway	.96
Switzerland	.98

Annex - Technical Notes

A.	General information	.102
B.	Terms and definitions	.104
C.	Signs and abbreviations	.108
D.	Nace Rev. 1 classification (relevant to tourism)	.110
E.	Data sources	.111

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Production

The data processing, statistical analysis, design and desktop publishing for this pocketbook has been carried out by the following team at Artemis Information Management S.A. and its consultants from Ciset.

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Coverage and data extraction

Coverage of enlarged European Union

This publication was elaborated during autumn 2006, ahead of the final accession procedures of Bulgaria and Romania. Therefore these two countries are not considered as Member States throughout the publication, and no EU-27 aggregates are provided.

Data extraction

Date of data extraction: 5th December 2006.



Chapter 1 - General Data - Demographic and Economic Indicators

1.1 Population, surface and population density, 2000 and 2005

2000 ¹	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
Population in 1 000	452 064	10 239	10 278	5 330	82 163	1 372	10 904	40 050	60 482	3 778	56 929	690	2 382	3 512	434	102 22	380
Surface km ²	3 959 728	30 328	77 272	43 096	357 020	43 431	130 714	505 997	632 834	68 394	295 114	5 695	62 290	62 678	2 586	93 030	316
Population density (inhabitants per km ²)	114	338	133	124	230	32	83	79	96	55	193	121	38	56	168	110	1 205
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
Population in 1 000	15 864	8 002	38 654	10 195	1 988	5 399	5 171	8 861	58 785	8 191	4 568	21 908	:	279	32	4 478	7 164
Surface km ²	33 783	82 478	312 685	92 126	20 141	49 035	304 530	410 335	243 820	110 971	56 542	238 391	783 563	103 000	160	323 759	41 284
Population density (inhabitants per km ²)	470	97	124	111	99	110	17	22	241	74	81	92	:	3	203	14	174
2005 ²	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
Population in 1 000	461 332	10 446	10 221	5 411	82 501	1 347	11 083	43 038	62 371	4 109	58 462	749	2 306	3 425	455	10 098	403
Surface km ²	3 958 916	30 328	77 263	43 098	357 030	43 432	130 714	505 997	632 834	68 394	295 114	5 695	62 290	62 680	2 586	93 030	316
Population density (inhabitants per km ²)	117	344	132	126	231	31	85	85	99	60	198	132	37	55	176	109	1 276
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
Population in 1 000	16 306	8 207	38 174	10 529	1 998	5 385	5 237	9 011	60 060	7 761	4 444	21 659	71 608	294	35	4 606	7 415
Surface km ²	33 783	82 478	312 685	92 117	20 141	49 034	304 473	410 335	243 069	111 002	56 594	238 391	783 563	103 000	160	323 802	41 284
Population density (inhabitants per km ²)	483	99	122	114	99	110	17	22	247	70	79	91	91	3	216	14	180

1) Surface: 2002 data for EL and PL. 2) Surface: 2003 data for ES and FR and 2004 data for DE, EL, IT, CY, LU, MT, PL and UK.

1.2 Gross domestic product at current market prices

GDP (total in mio. Euro)

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
2000	9 094 617	251 741	61 495	173 598	2 062 500	6 103	125 892	630 263	1 441 371	104 553	1 191 057	9 895	8 496	12 408	22 001	51 039	4 244
2005	10 844 194	298 180	98 418	208 610	2 241 000	11 061	181 088	905 455	1 710 024	161 163	1 417 241	13 418	12 837	20 587	29 325	87 895	4 515
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005																	
	3.58	3.44	9.86	3.74	1.67	12.63	7.54	7.51	3.48	9.04	3.54	6.28	8.61	10.66	5.92	11.48	1.25
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	417 960	210 392	185 775	122 270	20 814	22 096	132 272	262 550	1 564 001	13 704	19 955	40 346	216 736	9 346	:	181 079	266 724
2005	505 646	245 103	243 398	147 378	27 634	38 138	157 377	287 970	1 791 043	21 448	30 947	79 314	290 503	12 732	:	237 707	294 255
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005																	
	3.88	3.10	5.55	3.81	5.83	11.54	3.54	1.87	2.75	9.37	9.17	14.47	6.03	6.38	:	5.59	1.98

GDP as % of EU total

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
2000	100.00	2.77	0.68	1.91	22.68	0.07	1.38	6.93	15.85	1.15	13.10	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.24	0.56	0.05
2005	100.00	2.75	0.91	1.92	20.67	0.10	1.67	8.35	15.77	1.49	13.07	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.27	0.81	0.04
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	4.60	2.31	2.04	1.34	0.23	0.24	1.45	2.89	17.20	0.15	0.22	0.44	2.38	0.10	:	1.99	2.93
2005	4.66	2.26	2.24	1.36	0.25	0.35	1.45	2.66	16.52	0.20	0.29	0.73	2.68	0.12	:	2.19	2.71

1.2 Gross domestic product at current market prices (continued)

GDP per capita (in Euro)

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
2000	20 118	24 586	5 983	32 570	25 102	4 448	11 546	15 737	23 832	27 676	20 922	14 330	3 567	3 533	50 739	4 993	11 163
2005	23 525	28 545	9 629	38 550	27 163	8 211	16 340	21 038	27 417	39 220	24 242	17 910	5 566	6 010	64 449	8 705	11 213
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	26 347	26 292	4 806	11 993	10 471	4 093	25 578	29 628	26 605	1 673	4 369	1 842	:	33 491	:	40 433	37 229
2005	31 011	29 867	6 376	13 997	13 834	7 083	30 053	31 956	30 001	2 764	6 964	3 662	4 057	43 367	:	51 604	39 683

1.3 Inflation rate, 2000 and 2005 (%)

Index 2005 = 100

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
2000	2.4	2.7	3.9	2.7	1.4	3.9	2.9	3.5	1.8	5.3	2.6	4.9	2.6	1.1	3.8	10.0	3.0
2005	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	4.1	3.5	3.4	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	6.9	2.7	3.8	3.5	2.5
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	2.3	2.0	10.1	2.8	8.9	12.2	2.9	1.3	0.8	10.3	:	45.7	53.2	4.4	:	3.0	:
2005	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.8	0.8	0.8	2.1	5.0	:	9.1	8.1	1.4	:	1.5	:

1.4 Labour Force statistics - Employment, 2000

2000	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR1	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
Total (in 1 000)	188 101	4 120	4 675	2 716	36 324	568	4 098	15 440	23 123	1 671	20 930	294	942	1 419	181	3 807	143
Agriculture as % of total	5.71	1.92	5.22	3.65	2.64	6.87	17.40	6.69	4.14	7.96	5.23	5.44	14.97	19.24	2.21	6.46	2.10
Industry as % of total	29.49	25.83	39.91	25.26	33.53	34.51	22.60	30.83	26.26	28.49	31.79	23.81	26.75	26.78	20.99	33.78	32.87
Services as % of total	64.48	72.28	54.80	70.77	63.83	58.63	60.00	62.49	69.55	63.61	62.98	70.75	58.28	53.98	76.80	59.76	65.03
Tourist accom. as % of total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tourist accom. as % of services	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR2	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
Total (in 1 000)	7 860	3 712	14 518	5 003	894	2 083	2 367	4 125	27 088	2 872	1 521	10 898	:	157	:	2 271	3 879
Agriculture as % of total	3.08	5.87	18.67	12.51	9.51	6.91	6.21	2.91	1.54	13.13	15.52	45.20	:	8.92	:	4.27	4.67
Industry as % of total	20.22	30.17	31.06	34.42	37.36	37.25	27.88	24.36	25.12	32.66	29.78	25.79	:	22.29	:	21.75	24.05
Services as % of total	70.39	63.98	50.27	53.07	52.35	55.83	65.69	72.68	73.09	53.69	54.64	29.01	:	68.79	:	73.89	67.47
Tourist accom. as % of total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tourist accom. as % of services	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1) The first quarter is used. 2) 2002 data.

Note: The shares of agriculture, industry and services for NL and CH don't add up to 100% because of non-response in the survey.

1.4 Labour Force statistics - Employment, 2005

2005	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
Total (in 1 000)	197 049	4 212	4 751	2 738	36 195	609	4 382	18 895	24 611	1 929	22 651	348	1 028	1 473	194	3 891	148
Agriculture as % of total	4.85	2.14	4.10	3.21	2.33	5.75	12.44	5.22	3.81	5.91	4.09	4.60	12.65	14.80	1.55	4.81	2.03
Industry as % of total	27.42	24.36	39.44	24.14	29.89	34.15	22.43	29.65	24.15	27.84	30.66	24.43	25.58	27.83	17.01	32.41	30.41
Services as % of total	67.43	73.53	56.41	72.53	67.78	60.10	65.13	65.13	71.71	66.30	65.25	70.98	61.77	57.37	80.93	62.81	68.24
Tourist accom. as % of total	:	:	0.95	:	0.89	:	:	1.73	0.95	:	0.98	:	:	:	:	0.89	5.01
Tourist accom. as % of services	:	:	1.68	:	1.32	:	:	2.66	1.33	:	1.50	:	:	:	:	1.41	7.35
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
Total (in 1 000)	8 113	3 803	13 947	5 132	947	2 196	2 425	4 359	28 072	3 009	1 566	9 303	:	163	:	2 281	3 974
Agriculture as % of total	3.18	5.44	17.11	11.79	8.76	4.92	4.91	2.25	1.36	9.31	17.31	32.76	:	6.75	:	3.29	3.88
Industry as % of total	19.57	27.77	29.72	30.51	37.28	38.84	25.81	21.82	22.06	34.13	28.48	30.78	:	22.70	:	20.74	22.37
Services as % of total	72.43	66.79	53.14	57.72	53.43	56.06	69.03	75.41	76.33	56.53	54.15	36.46	:	70.55	:	75.93	71.01
Tourist accom. as % of total	0.78	2.13	0.57	1.04	:	0.88	0.58	0.67	:	:	1.57	0.44	:	1.18	:	1.22	1.18
Tourist accom. as % of services	1.07	3.20	1.07	1.80	:	1.57	0.85	0.89	:	:	2.91	1.21	:	1.67	:	1.61	1.67

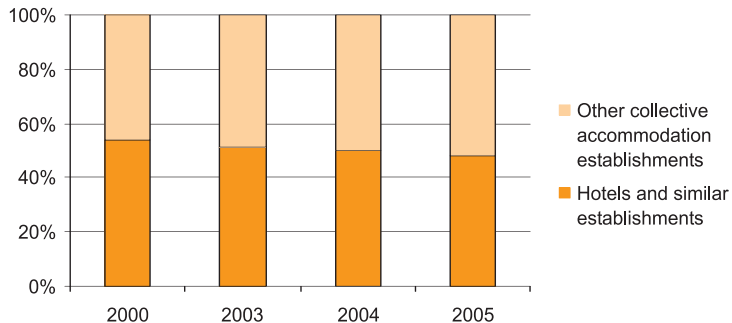
Note: The shares of agriculture, industry and services for NL and CH don't add up to 100% because of non-response in the survey.



Chapter 2 - Tourism Industry

2.1 Tourism statistics - Number of enterprises

Evolution of the composition of collective tourist accommodation supply from 2000, 2003-2005 in EU-25¹ (% share)



1) 2005 includes 2004 data for UK.

2.1 Tourism statistics - Number of enterprises

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

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
2000	378 081	3 633	7 469	1 088	55 583	350	8 692	21 746	28 215	7 931	117 219	618	232	494	606	2 965	249
2003	392 683	3 558	7 926	1 098	55 119	543	9 022	30 868	29 329	8 971	113 344	951	326	488	584	3 517	198
2004	403 463	3 538	7 640	1 097	55 278	609	9 230	33 068	29 378	8 787	114 527	935	343	529	560	3 001	199
2005	:	3 449	7 608	1 088	55 349	784	9 377	34 758	29 055	8 865	129 936	919	418	524	547	3 117	184
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005¹																	
	1.64	-1.03	0.37	0.00	-0.08	17.50	1.53	9.83	0.59	2.25	2.08	8.26	12.50	1.19	-2.03	1.00	-5.87
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	6 444	21 082	7 818	2 049	846	1 559	1 528	3 491	76 174	836	1 221	3 121	:	648	:	2 379	99 809
2003	6 703	20 914	7 116	2 214	803	2 084	1 464	3 813	81 730	1 059	1 341	:	:	667	147	2 219	:
2004	7 080	20 609	6 972	2 239	721	2 062	1 413	3 890	89 758	1 306	1 465	:	:	692	159	2 177	:
2005	7 160	20 548	6 723	2 300	702	2 016	1 397	3 946	:	1 555	1 530	:	:	613	158	2 257	:
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005^{1, 2}																	
	2.13	-0.51	-2.97	2.34	-3.66	5.28	-1.78	2.48	4.19	13.22	4.62	:	:	-1.10	3.67	-1.05	:

1) Average annual growth rate 2000/2004 for EU-25 and UK. 2) Average annual growth rate 2003/2005 for LI.

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

2.1 Tourism statistics - Number of enterprises

2.1.2 Hotels and similar establishments

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE ¹	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
2000	202 806	1 998	3 960	466	38 551	350	8 342	16 287	19 315	5 449	33 361	583	166	227	315	1 928	246
2003	200 593	1 957	4 377	471	37 547	230	8 689	17 102	18 598	4 821	33 480	829	261	270	307	2 261	194
2004	201 021	1 922	4 311	480	36 839	267	8 899	17 402	18 689	4 554	33 518	803	278	317	297	1 952	194
2005	:	1 899	4 279	480	36 593	317	9 036	17 607	19 811	4 407	33 527	785	337	331	292	2 061	178
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005²																	
	-0.22	-1.01	1.56	0.59	-1.04	-1.96	1.61	1.57	0.51	-4.16	0.10	6.13	15.21	7.84	-1.50	1.34	-6.27
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	2 835	15 517	1 449	1 786	448	582	1 011	1 906	45 728	648	733	2 533	1 814	244	50	1 166	5 754
2003	2 908	14 708	1 547	1 934	381	838	992	1 765	44 126	849	832	:	:	283	46	1 099	:
2004	3 129	14 435	2 139	1 954	350	873	961	1 833	44 625	1 016	940	:	:	303	45	1 079	:
2005	3 135	14 267	2 200	2 012	344	885	938	1 857	:	1 230	1 015	:	:	319	46	1 136	:
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005²																	
	2.03	-1.67	8.71	2.41	-5.15	8.74	-1.49	-0.52	-0.61	13.68	6.73	:	:	5.51	-1.65	-0.52	:

1) For 2000, includes other collective establishments. 2) Average annual growth rate 2000/2004 for EU-25 and UK.

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

2.1 Tourism statistics - Number of enterprises

2.1.3 Other collective accommodation establishments

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE ¹	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
2000	175 275	1 635	3 509	622	17 032	:	350	5 459	8 900	2 482	83 858	35	66	267	291	1 037	3
2003	192 090	1 601	3 549	627	17 572	313	333	13 766	10 731	4 150	79 864	122	65	218	277	1 256	4
2004	202 442	1 616	3 329	617	18 439	342	331	15 666	10 689	4 233	81 009	132	65	212	263	1 049	5
2005	:	1 550	3 329	608	18 756	467	341	17 151	9 244	4 458	96 409	134	81	193	255	1 056	6
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005²																	
	3.67	-1.06	-1.05	-0.45	1.95	22.15	-0.52	25.73	0.76	12.43	2.83	30.80	4.18	-6.28	-2.61	0.36	14.87
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	3 609	5 565	6 369	263	398	977	517	1 585	30 446	188	488	588	:	404	:	1 213	94 055
2003	3 795	6 206	5 569	280	422	1 246	472	2 048	37 604	210	509	:	:	384	101	1 120	:
2004	3 951	6 174	4 833	285	371	1 189	452	2 057	45 133	290	525	:	:	389	114	1 098	:
2005	4 025	6 281	4 523	288	358	1 131	459	2 089	:	325	515	:	:	294	112	1 121	:
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005²																	
	2.21	2.45	-6.62	1.83	-2.10	2.97	-2.35	5.68	10.34	11.57	1.08	:	:	-6.16	5.30	-1.57	:

1) For 2000, other accommodation is included in the category hotels and similar establishments. 2) Average annual growth rate 2000/2004 for EU-25 and UK; average annual growth rate 2003/2005 for EE and LI.

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

2.2 Tourism statistics - Number of bed places

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

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
2000	22 764 232	632 729	437 440	381 863	3 078 994	16 292	703 445	2 622 238	4 488 604	196 575	3 909 998	86 083	17 145	27 088	64 635	312 714	40 930
2003	23 823 648	623 881	446 096	388 954	3 123 344	27 487	737 953	2 866 707	4 741 195	210 008	4 158 621	95 185	18 970	29 274	67 901	347 277	40 557
2004	24 420 041	442 946	433 214	390 172	3 292 221	32 899	760 948	2 973 442	4 824 457	205 223	4 205 577	96 277	22 171	32 286	66 568	336 494	41 221
2005	:	415 169	435 993	390 764	3 316 853	38 088	777 610	3 063 734	4 778 696	208 853	4 350 533	95 392	24 045	31 254	66 815	329 290	38 261
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005¹																	
	1.77	-8.08	-0.07	0.46	1.50	18.51	2.02	3.16	1.26	1.22	2.16	2.07	7.00	2.90	0.67	1.04	-1.34
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	1 138 636	929 838	651 729	484 907	64 341	143 173	223 137	561 106	1 550 592	136 026	484 963	280 005	:	:	:	500 860	1 071 331
2003	1 154 266	918 925	596 460	422 711	66 669	159 626	219 124	723 536	1 638 921	158 865	483 069	:	:	:	:	514 028	:
2004	1 176 239	928 217	584 623	433 160	63 841	162 000	214 349	682 278	2 019 218	190 040	496 532	:	:	:	:	541 579	:
2005	1 189 734	926 078	569 896	446 470	64 627	160 195	210 213	734 851	:	221 144	499 142	:	:	:	:	487 197	:
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005¹																	
	0.88	-0.08	-2.65	-1.64	0.09	2.27	-1.19	5.54	6.82	10.21	0.58	:	:	:	:	-0.55	:

1) Average annual growth rate 2000/2004 for EU-25 and UK.

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

2.2 Tourism statistics - Number of bed places

2.2.2 Hotels and similar establishments

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE ¹	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	
2000	10 356 059	119 165	217 664	62 107	1 590 332	16 292	607 614	1 315 697	1 532 045	138 579	1 854 101	84 479	11 890	11 489	14 352	143 573	40 782	
2003	10 411 397	122 385	226 770	66 848	1 611 106	18 366	644 898	1 451 922	1 241 255	146 231	1 969 495	91 419	14 983	14 346	14 638	158 634	40 115	
2004	10 783 463	122 043	229 689	68 896	1 609 027	22 673	668 271	1 511 592	1 266 325	144 632	1 999 729	92 239	17 933	18 630	14 237	157 970	40 779	
2005	:	120 668	232 295	69 932	1 621 118	25 228	682 050	1 579 965	1 739 518	148 653	2 028 452	91 264	19 229	19 940	14 411	162 235	37 577	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005²																		
	1.02	0.25	1.31	2.40	0.38	9.14	2.34	3.73	2.57	1.41	1.81	1.56	10.09	11.66	0.08	2.47	-1.62	
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	
2000	173 066	588 213	120 280	222 958	30 576	43 763	117 322	188 289	1 111 431	121 222	199 474	199 333	322 334	12 471	1 184	140 580	259 721	
2003	180 158	566 274	134 323	245 778	29 179	55 326	120 051	184 771	1 062 126	143 960	193 538	:	:	14 769	1 160	143 798	:	
2004	189 835	570 785	165 311	253 927	29 668	56 296	119 941	189 988	1 223 047	170 956	199 033	:	:	15 223	1 176	141 095	:	
2005	192 215	571 377	169 609	263 814	29 971	57 071	117 605	197 470	:	200 940	203 464	:	:	16 639	1 189	143 568	:	
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005²																		
	2.12	-0.58	7.12	3.42	-0.40	5.45	0.05	0.96	2.42	10.64	0.40	:	:	5.94	0.08	0.42	:	

1) For 2000, includes other collective establishments. 2) Average annual growth rate 2000/2004 for EU-25 and UK.

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

2.2 Tourism statistics - Number of bed places

2.2.3 Other collective accommodation establishments

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE ¹	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
2000	12 408 173	513 564	219 776	319 756	1 488 662	:	95 831	1 306 541	2 956 559	57 996	2 055 897	1 604	5 255	15 599	50 283	169 141	148
2003	13 412 251	501 496	219 326	322 106	1 512 238	9 121	93 055	1 414 785	3 499 940	63 777	2 189 126	3 766	3 987	14 928	53 263	188 643	442
2004	13 636 578	320 903	203 525	321 276	1 683 194	10 226	92 677	1 461 850	3 558 132	60 591	2 205 848	4 038	4 238	13 656	52 331	178 524	442
2005	:	294 501	203 698	320 832	1 695 735	12 860	95 560	1 483 769	3 039 178	60 200	2 322 081	4 128	4 816	11 314	52 404	167 055	684
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005^{2, 3}																	
	2.39	-10.53	-1.51	0.07	2.64	18.74	-0.06	2.58	0.55	0.75	2.46	20.81	-1.73	-6.22	0.83	-0.25	35.82
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	965 570	341 625	531 449	261 949	33 765	99 410	105 815	372 817	439 161	14 804	285 489	80 672	:	:	:	360 280	811 610
2003	974 108	352 651	462 137	176 933	37 490	104 300	99 073	538 765	576 795	14 905	289 531	:	:	:	:	370 230	:
2004	986 404	357 432	419 312	179 233	34 173	105 704	94 408	492 290	796 171	19 084	297 499	:	:	:	:	400 484	:
2005	997 519	354 701	400 287	182 656	34 656	103 124	92 608	537 381	:	20 204	295 678	:	:	:	:	343 629	:
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005²																	
	0.65	0.75	-5.51	-6.96	0.52	0.74	-2.63	7.59	16.04	6.42	0.70	:	:	:	:	-0.94	:

1) For 2000, other accommodation is included in the category hotels and similar establishments. 2) Average annual growth rate 2000/2004 for EU-25 and UK. 3) Average annual growth rate 2003/2005 for EE.
 Note: There is a lack of comparability due to methodological differences in the coverage of enterprises between countries (f.i. data collection thresholds in terms of minimum number of bed places).

2.3 Enterprise statistics - Number of enterprises

Travel agencies

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
2000	:	1 332	4 901	564	7 400	190	:	5 897	4 303	:	8 902	679	229	256	111	208	497
2003	:	1 284	6 141	499	8 818	245	:	7 529	4 763	:	10 115	734	288	255	104	1 728	:
2004	:	1 229	6 396	574	8 904	272	:	7 972	4 882	:	10 499	488	310	260	:	1 782	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2004 ¹																	
	:	-1.99	6.88	0.44	4.73	9.38	:	7.83	3.21	:	4.21	-7.93	7.87	0.39	-2.15	71.08	:
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	2 245	1 253	:	978	809	285	745	2 227	6 555	2 724	:	947	:	:	:	919	:
2003	2 160	1 691	4 951	1 066	414	223	885	2 587	6 580	1 045	:	1 385	:	:	:	1 100	:
2004	2 160	1 484	6 120	1 164	419	274	928	2 686	6 552	1 047	:	1 721	:	:	:	1 204	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2004 ¹																	
	-0.96	4.32	23.61	4.45	-15,17	-0,98	5.64	4.80	-0.01	-21.26	:	16.11	:	:	:	6.99	:

1) Average annual growth rate 2000/2003 for LU. Growth rate 2003/2004 for PL.

2.4 Labour Force statistics - Employment (in 1 000)

2.4.1 Hotels and similar establishments (NACE division 55)

	EU-25 ¹	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
2000	7 132	136	159	68	1 210	17	273	988	783	108	773	28	22	26	:	135	10
2003	7 592	124	165	63	1 223	18	298	1 145	792	114	900	29	27	31	:	145	12
2004	7 831	128	178	60	1 208	17	280	1 199	813	108	1 040	30	22	32	:	149	12
2005	8 237	146	185	59	1 308	22	304	1 334	826	111	1 100	29	33	31	:	160	11
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005																	
	2.92	1.43	3.08	-2.80	1.57	5.29	2.17	6.19	1.07	0.55	7.31	0.70	8.45	3.58	:	3.46	1.92
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	287	207	205e	259	34	63	78	117	1 146	142	:	117	:	7	:	74	118
2003	313	216	220e	260	36	79	80	122	1 180	134	83	118	:	6	:	69	145
2004	311	212	226	264	38	82	75	131	1 216	138	87	138	:	5	:	72	149
2005	314	246	233	269	41	86	79	117	1 193	152	84	154	:	6	:	71	147
Average annual growth rate (%) 2000/2005²																	
	1.81	3.51	-0.92	0.76	3.82	6.42	0.26	0.00	0.81	1.37	0.40	5.65	:	-3.04	:	-0.82	4.49

1) EU-25 excludes LU. 2) Average annual growth rate 2003/2005 for HR.

2.4 Labour Force statistics - Employment (in 1 000) (continued)

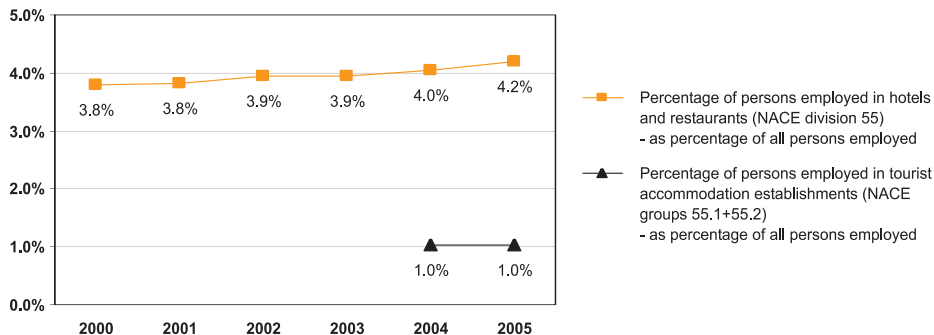
2.4.2 Tourist accommodation sector (NACE groups 55.1 + 55.2)

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT ¹	LU	HU	MT
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	47	:	314	:c	:	285	224	:	:	:	:	7	:	30	8
2004	:	:	53	:	311	:c	:	298	234	:	221	:	:	8	:	31	7
2005	:	:	45	:	323	:c	:	327	234	:	221	:	:	:c	:	35	7
Average annual growth rate (%) 2003/2005²																	
	:	:	-1.81	:	0.95	:	:	4.71	1.49	:	0.27	:	:	:	:	5.42	-3.87
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	62	:	52	:	18	:	:	:	:	31	:	:	1	:	:	45
2004	63	82	74	52	:	17	:	:	:	:	29	33	:	2	:	:	50
2005	63	81	79	53	:	19	14	29	:	:	25	41	:	2	:	28	47
Average annual growth rate (%) 2003/2005²																	
	-0.05	9.68	7.34	1.01	:	3.27	:	:	:	:	-7.56	24.64	:	9.79	:	:	1.31

1) Unreliable data for 2004.2) Growth rate 2004/2005 for IT, NL, PL and RO.

2.4 Labour Force statistics - Employment (continued)

2.4.3 Percentage of persons employed in hotels and restaurants and persons employed in tourist accommodation establishments as percentage of all persons employed, EU-25



No data included for LU.

Employment in hotels and restaurant: includes estimates for PL for the period 2000-2003.

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



Chapter 3 - Tourism Market

3.1 Arrivals and nights spent by residents and non-residents

3.1.1 Arrivals of residents and non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000)

		EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE ¹	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
Total	2000	:	10 724	:	5 157	111 493	1 402	13 976	74 359	117 600	13 895	80 031	2 520	514	:	890	6 732	:
	2003	:	11 072	11 347	5 245	110 437	1 561	12 500	79 897	116 022	:	82 725	2 231	759	717	918	6 315	:
	2004	:	11 158	12 219	5 358	116 412	1 922	12 131	83 735	120 304	:	85 957	2 187	901	957	933	6 616	1 159
	2005	:	11 320	12 362	5 783	120 574	2 072	13 413	87 559	125 301	:	88 269p	2 219	1 154	1 152	974	7 022	1 143
			Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005²															
		:	1.09	4.38	2.32	1.58	13.91	-0.82	3.32	1.28	:	1.98	-2.51	17.56	26.76	1.82	0.85	-1.38
Hotels and similar establishments	2000	:	7 212	:	2 990	87 547	1 187	13 604	59 283	101 387	8 264	66 760	2 515	470	:	607	4 739	:
	2003	:	7 381	7 947	2 948	84 683	1 315	12 224	62 531	98 885	:	67 330	2 218	659	560	605	4 979	1 080
	2004	:	7 593	8 692	3 115	88 940	1 685	11 880	66 831	103 693	:	70 684	2 171	807	788	638	5 403	1 155
	2005	:	7 774	9 074	3 253	92 539	1 786	13 076	70 629	108 098	:	72 166p	2 199	1 034	969	696	5 919	1 135
			Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005³															
		:	1.51	6.86	1.70	1.12	14.59	-0.79	3.56	1.29	:	1.57	-2.65	17.08	31.54	2.77	4.55	2.51
Other collective accommodation establishments	2000	:	3 512	:	2 167	23 946	215	372	15 076	16 213	5 631	13 271	5	44	:	283	1 993	:
	2003	:	3 691	3 400	2 297	25 754	246	276	17 366	17 137	:	15 395	13	100	157	313	1 336	:
	2004	:	3 565	3 527	2 243	27 472	237	251	16 904	16 611	:	15 273	16	94	169	295	1 213	4
	2005	:	3 546	3 288	2 530	28 035	286	337	16 930	17 203	:	16 103p	20	120	183	278	1 103	8
			Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005²															
		:	0.19	-1.66	3.15	3.20	9.98	-1.96	2.35	1.19	:	3.94	31.95	22.22	7.96	-0.36	-11.16	100.00

1) 2002 data for 2000. 2) Average annual growth rate 2002/2005 for EE and 2003/2005 for CZ and LT Growth rate 2004/2005 for MT 3) Average annual growth rate 2002/2005 for EE and 2003/2005 for CZ, LT and MT

3.1.1 Arrivals of residents and non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000) (continued)

		NL	AT	PL	PT ¹	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK ¹	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	
Total	2000	25 875	22 649	14 560	11 099	1 884	2 780	8 431	18 014	91 385	2 232	5 798	:	:	1 051	78	14 771	13 894	
	2003	24 942	24 334	14 644	11 283	2 168	3 344	8 494	19 662	82 199	2 972	7 180	:	:	1 167	68	:	:	
	2004	25 673	24 766	15 746 _p	11 712	2 267	3 215	8 941	20 806	74 309	3 347	7 621	:	:	1 248	68	:	:	
	2005	26 194	25 556	16 597	12 257	2 328	3 398	9 089	22 565	98 844 _p	3 829	7 976	:	:	1 276	69	:	:	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005																		
		0.25	2.44	2.65	2.00	4.32	4.10	1.51	4.61	1.58	11.40	6.59	:	:	3.96	-2.42	:	:	
Hotels and similar establishments	2000	15 538	19 196	7 246	9 516	1 396	1 919	7 166	13 040	74 139	2 066	3 548	:	:	637	63	9 819	13 807	
	2003	14 310	20 185	7 535	9 619	1 515	2 277	7 215	12 911	66 417	2 806	4 014	:	:	763	50	9 437	:	
	2004	15 517	20 676	9 658 _p	10 135	1 592	2 277	7 567	13 119	61 272	3 171	4 341	:	:	819	50	9 876	:	
	2005	16 382	21 438	10 528	10 629	1 652	2 447	7 776	13 832	77 443 _p	3 630	4 746	:	:	873	51	10 392	:	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005																		
		1.06	2.23	7.76	2.24	3.42	4.98	1.65	1.19	0.88	11.93	5.99	:	:	6.51	-4.14	1.14	:	
Other collective accommodation establishments	2000	10 337	3 453	7 314	1 583	488	861	1 265	4 974	17 246	166	2 250	:	:	414	15	4 952	87	
	2003	10 632	4 149	7 109	1 664	653	1 067	1 279	6 751	15 782	166	3 166	:	:	404	18	:	:	
	2004	10 156	4 090	6 088 _p	1 577	675	938	1 3 4	7 687	13 037	176	3 280	:	:	429	18	:	:	
	2005	9 812	4 118	6 069	1 629	676	951	1 313	8 733	21 401 _p	199	3 230	:	:	403	18	:	:	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005																		
		-1.04	3.59	-3.66	0.57	6.73	2.01	0.75	11.92	4.41	3.69	7.50	:	:	-0.54	3.71	:	:	

1) For 2005, monthly data is used.

3.1.2 Arrivals of non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000)

		EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE ¹	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT ²	
Total	2000	:	6 457	:	2 087	18 939	1 003	8 012	36 839	43 127	10 621	35 107	2 238	268	:	849	3 214	965	
	2003	:	6 690	5 076	2 015	18 382	1 113	6 768	36 644	39 355	:	35 006	1 826	415	411	864	2 948	966	
	2004	:	6 710	6 061	2 020	20 137	1 374	6 461	36 297	40 737	:	36 716	1 735	546	558	875	3 270	1 042	
	2005	:	6 747	6 336	2 016	21 500	1 453	7 349	37 407	41 945	:	38 055 _p	1 762	730	648	911	3 437	1 032	
		Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005³																	
	:	0.88	11.72	-0.69	2.57	13.15	-1.71	0.31	-0.55	:	1.63	-4.67	22.19	25.56	1.42	1.35	:		
Hotels and similar establishments	2000	:	5 163	:	1 347	16 719	937	7 767	27 150	36 474	5 491	28 797	2 236	266	:	589	2 604	850	
	2003	:	5 261	4 485	1 294	15 979	1 009	6 574	27 249	32 520	:	28 174	1 818	402	385	581	2 599	962	
	2004	:	5 385	5 346	1 363	17 620	1 300	6 313	27 620	33 988	:	29 916	1 725	520	530	613	2 951	1 038	
	2005	:	5 409	5 686	1 350	18 761	1 358	7 143	29 029	35 033	:	30 870 _p	1 750	680	623	667	3 140	1 024	
		Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005³																	
	:	0.94	12.60	0.04	2.33	13.17	-1.66	1.35	-0.80	:	1.40	-4.78	20.65	27.21	2.52	3.81	:		
Other collective accommodation establishments	2000	:	1 294	:	740	2 220	67	245	9 689	6 653	5 130	6 310	2	2	:	260	610	115	
	2003	:	1 429	591	721	2 403	104	194	9 395	6 835	:	6 832	8	13	26	283	349	4	
	2004	:	1 325	715	657	2 517	74	148	8 677	6 749	:	6 800	10	26	28	262	319	4	
	2005	:	1 338	650	666	2 739	95	206	8 378	6 912	:	7 185 _p	12	50	25	244	297	8	
		Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005³																	
	:	0.67	4.87	-2.09	4.29	12.34	-3.41	-2.87	0.77	:	2.63	43.10	90.37	-1.94	-1.26	-13.41	:		

1) 2002 data for 2000. 2) Due to a break in series in 2001, the average annual growth rates were not calculated. 3) Average annual growth rate 2002/2005 for EE and 2003/2005 for CZ and LT

3.1.2 Arrivals of non-residents, by type of collective accommodation establishment (in 1 000) (continued)

		NL	AT	PL	PT ¹⁾	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK ¹⁾	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
Total	2000	10 002	15 254	3 118	5 600	1 037	1 045	1 971	3 828	19 005	750	4 749	:	:	637	74	4 348	7 835
	2003	9 181	16 283	3 332	5 383	1 325	1 369	2 048	4 268	15 879	1 398	5 870	:	:	771	64	:	:
	2004	9 647	16 634	3 934 _p	5 654	1 450	1 383	2 093	4 676	14 559	1 694	6 279	:	:	836	64	:	:
	2005	10 012	17 128	4 310	5 769	1 514	1 498	2 080	4 883	19 284 _p	1 935	6 625	:	:	853	64	:	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005		0.02	2.34	6.69	0.60	7.86	7.47	1.08	4.99	0.29	20.87	6.88	:	:	6.01	-2.86	:
Hotels and similar establishments	2000	7 738	13 240	2 505	5 119	884	836	1 751	2 465	17 019	741	2 637	:	:	451	62	2 787	7 821
	2003	6 931	13 748	2 701	4 906	1 053	1 043	1 800	2 552	14 397	1 376	3 087	:	:	569	49	2 439	:
	2004	7 602	14 076	3 385 _p	5 201	1 125	1 094	1 825	2 610	13 172	1 668	3 362	:	:	615	49	2 556	:
	2005	8 081	14 542	3 723	5 355	1 192	1 203	1 828	2 736	17 483 _p	1 909	3 744	:	:	643	50	2 656	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005		0.87	1.89	8.25	0.91	6.16	7.55	0.86	2.11	0.54	20.84	7.26	:	:	7.35	-4.21	-0.96
Other collective accommodation establishments	2000	2 264	2 014	613	481	153	209	220	1 363	1 986	9	2 112	:	:	186	12	1 561	14
	2003	2 250	2 535	631	477	272	326	248	1 716	1 482	22	2 783	:	:	202	15	:	:
	2004	2 045	2 558	549 _p	453	325	289	268	2 066	1 387	26	2 917	:	:	221	15	:	:
	2005	1 931	2 586	587	415	322	295	252	2 147	1 801 _p	26	2 881	:	:	210	14	:	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005		-3.13	5.13	-0.86	-2.19	16.05	7.14	2.75	9.51	-1.94	23.64	6.41	:	:	2.46	3.13	:

1) For 2005, monthly data is used.

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

		EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE ¹	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	
Total	2000	:	29 215	45 661	25 175	298 488	2 696	62 186	344 647	284 646	29 657	338 885	17 419	1 484	1 406	2 596	20 430	:	
	2003	:	29 018	39 343	26 348	292 965	3 085	54 502	342 541	283 097	:	344 413	14 458	1 807	1 660	2 736	18 611	:	
	2004	:	28 495	40 780	26 150	338 769	3 757	52 554	344 269	283 017	:	345 616	14 717	2 066	2 168	2 722	18 899	7 738	
	2005	2 216 586	28 380	40 321	26 276	343 981	4 111	55 264	353 392	295 593	29 121	351 916p	15 058	2 634	2 623	2 685	19 578	7 580	
				Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005²															
		:	-0.58	-2.46	0.86	2.88	15.10	-2.33	0.50	0.76	-0.36	0.76	-2.87	12.16	13.28	0.68	-0.85	-2.04	
Hotels and similar establishments	2000	:	14 229	25 169	9 210	198 070	2 337	60 840	227 144	191 073	24 160	233 613	17 388	1 360	882	1 263	13 541	:	
	2003	:	14 341	23 467	9 138	189 541	2 644	53 476	228 161	184 859	:	229 151	14 381	1 632	1 108	1 224	13 870	7 616	
	2004	:	14 405	24 931	9 672	195 047	3 292	51 590	234 697	188 524	:	234 020	14 623	1 875	1 642	1 280	14 662	7 666	
	2005	1 461 523	14 610	25 209	10 115	200 767	3 542	54 017	245 637	198 039	25 198	240 320p	14 939	2 303	2 062	1 358	15 749	7 475	
				Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005^{2,3}															
		:	0.53	0.03	1.89	0.27	14.87	-2.35	1.58	0.72	0.84	0.57	-2.99	11.11	18.51	1.46	3.07	-0.93	
Other collective accommodation establishments	2000	:	14 986	20 492	15 965	100 418	359	1 346	117 503	93 573	5 497	105 272	31	124	524	1 333	6 889	:	
	2003	:	14 677	15 876	17 210	103 424	441	1 026	114 380	98 238	:	115 262	77	175	552	1 512	4 741	:	
	2004	:	14 090	15 849	16 478	143 722	465	964	109 572	94 493	:	111 596	94	191	526	1 442	4 237	72	
	2005	758 214	13 770	15 112	16 161	143 214	569	1 247	107 755	97 554	3 923	114 697p	119	331	561	1 327	3 829	105	
				Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005²															
		:	-1.68	-5.91	0.24	7.36	16.59	-1.52	-1.72	0.84	-6.52	1.73	30.87	21.70	1.37	-0.09	-11.08	45.83	

1) 2002 data for 2000. 2) Average annual growth rate 2002/2005 for EE. Growth rate 2004/2005 for MT 3) Average annual growth rate 2003/2005 for MT

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

		NL	AT	PL	PT ¹	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK ¹	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	
Total	2000	81 263	90 711	48 794	41 956	6 509	10 464	16 042	39 809	281 756	8 554	30 858	17 647	:	1 736	186	24 271	68 777	
	2003	81 206	95 240	45 347	41 583	7 199	11 939	16 082	44 054	247 904	12 522	35 245	:	:	1 985	166	23 808	:	
	2004	80 913	95 259	46 657 _p	41 723	7 301	10 632	16 699	42 666	231 328	14 160	35 991	:	:	2 134	161	25 274	:	
	2005	80 161	97 031	48 618	43 265	7 307	10 622	17 259	44 940	288 920 _p	16 071	37 292	:	:	2 189	165	26 272	:	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005																		
		-0.27	1.36	-0.07	0.59	2.34	0.30	1.47	2.45	0.50	13.44	3.86	:	:	4.75	-2.37	1.60	:	
Hotels and similar establishments	2000	29 722	71 649	14 297	33 795	4 618	5 604	13 347	21 264	192 131	8 140	18 074	15 947	44 728	1 186	133	16 365	33 928	
	2003	27 182	73 868	14 263	33 875	4 891	7 356	13 429	21 068	167 483	12 045	19 668	:	:	1 369	107	15 636	:	
	2004	28 386	74 014	18 448 _p	34 141	4 965	6 716	13 812	21 526	160 299	13 562	19 972	:	:	1 469	104	16 360	:	
	2005	29 519	76 073	20 333	35 521	4 975	6 833	14 275	22 900	189 754 _p	15 428	21 277	:	:	1 569	111	17 110	:	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005																		
		-0.14	1.21	7.30	1.00	1.50	4.05	1.35	1.49	-0.25	13.64	3.32	:	:	5.76	-3.55	0.89	:	
Other collective accommodation establishments	2000	51 541	19 062	34 497	8 161	1 891	4 860	2 695	18 545	89 625	414	12 784	1700	:	550	53	7 906	34 849	
	2003	54 024	21 372	31 084	7 708	2 308	4 583	2 653	22 986	80 421	477	15 577	:	:	616	59	8 172	:	
	2004	52 527	21 245	28 209 _p	7 582	2 336	3 916	2 887	21 140	71 029	598	16 019	:	:	665	57	8 914	:	
	2005	50 642	20 958	28 285	7 744	2 332	3 789	2 984	22 040	99 166 _p	643	16 015	:	:	620	54	9 162	:	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005																		
		-0.35	1.91	-3.89	-1.04	4.28	-4.86	2.06	3.51	2.04	9.20	4.61	:	:	2.42	0.37	2.99	:	

1) For 2005, monthly data is used.

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

		EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE ¹	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT ²
Total	2000	892 774	15 527	15 831	10 009	42 420	1 998	47 023	233 897	109 664	20 509	140 357	16 815	697	636	2 379	11 211	7 929
	2003	:	15 930	16 511	9 859	41 577	2 268	40 408	217 851	103 744	:	139 654	13 490	983	835	2 517	10 040	7 391
	2004	:	15 544	18 981	9 573	45 373	2 747	38 796	209 082	104 178	:	141 169	13 636	1 201	1 197	2 494	10 508	7 459
	2005	894 739	15 553	19 595	9 393	48 246	2 983	40 735	209 519	107 952	19 427	148 291 _p	14 006	1 613	1 401	2 452	10 744	7 298
			Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005³															
		0.04	0.03	4.36	-1.26	2.61	14.29	-2.83	-2.18	-0.31	-1.08	1.11	-3.59	18.27	17.11	0.61	-0.85	:
Hotels and similar establishments	2000	644 665	10 184	12 811	4 611	34 641	1 887	46 212	143 762	77 014	17 374	97 221	16 790	691	579	1 196	8 062	7 015
	2003	:	10 281	13 688	4 507	33 301	2 086	39 760	136 865	69 323	:	93 935	13 424	963	766	1 144	8 046	7 301
	2004	:	10 315	15 881	4 767	36 631	2 602	38 310	134 654	70 391	:	97 175	13 554	1 158	1 131	1 195	8 729	7 388
	2005	657 851	10 297	16 607	4 787	38 872	2 791	40 075	138 762	72 824	17 024	102 098 _p	13 899	1 507	1 334	1 273	9 127	7 194
			Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005³															
		0.41	0.22	5.33	0.75	2.33	13.94	-2.81	-0.71	-1.11	-0.41	0.98	-3.71	16.88	18.17	1.26	2.51	:
Other collective accommodation establishments	2000	248 108	5 343	3 020	5 398	7 779	111	811	90 135	32 650	3 135	43 136	25	6	57	1 183	3 149	914
	2003	:	5 649	2 823	5 352	8 276	182	648	80 986	34 421	:	45 719	66	20	69	1 373	1 994	90
	2004	:	5 229	3 100	4 806	8 742	145	486	74 428	33 787	:	43 994	82	43	66	1 299	1 779	71
	2005	236 888	5 256	2 988	4 606	9 374	192	660	70 757	35 128	2 403	46 193 _p	107	106	67	1 179	1 617	104
			Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005³															
		-0.92	-0.33	-0.21	-3.12	3.80	20.04	-4.04	-4.73	1.47	-5.18	1.38	33.75	77.60	3.29	-0.07	-12.48	:

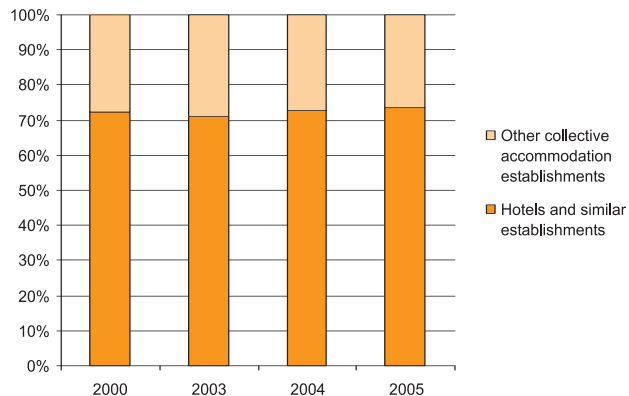
1) 2002 data for 2000. 2) Due to a break in series in 2003, the average annual growth rates were not calculated. 3) Average annual growth rate 2002/2005 for EE.

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

		NL	AT	PL	PT ¹⁾	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK ¹⁾	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
Total	2000	25 955	64 468	6 892	25 785	3 277	3 704	4 066	8 654	73 816	5 170	26 634	2 149	:	1 147	169	7 469	32 844
	2003	25 341	68 217	7 828	24 870	3 996	4 884	4 331	9 715	67 134	9 143	30 983	:	:	1 377	150	6 956	:
	2004	25 386	68 274	9 313 _p	24 617	4 188	4 597	4 406	9 724	73 778	10 303	31 751	:	:	1 479	145	7 442	:
	2005	25 210	69 732	10 543	25 388	4 250	4 801	4 499	10 078	81 030 _p	11 624	33 120	:	:	1 521	149	7 644	:
			Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005															
		-0.58	1.58	8.87	-0.31	5.34	5.33	2.04	3.09	1.88	17.59	4.46	:	:	5.81	-2.49	0.46	:
Hotels and similar establishments	2000	15 695	53 617	4 945	24 102	2 758	2 761	3 562	4 679	53 131	5 104	15 125	2 085	28 377	895	131	4 967	19 914
	2003	13 798	55 200	5 450	23 215	3 166	3 560	3 758	4 833	49 003	8 987	16 830	:	:	1 070	105	4 375	:
	2004	14 618	55 163	6 876 _p	23 002	3 258	3 432	3 769	5 061	53 789	10 139	17 072	:	:	1 146	101	4 596	:
	2005	15 143	56 690	7 869	23 873	3 322	3 650	3 887	5 382	59 564 _p	11 471	18 415	:	:	1 208	108	4 761	:
			Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005															
		-0.71	1.12	9.74	-0.19	3.79	5.74	1.76	2.84	2.31	17.58	4.01	:	:	6.18	-3.79	-0.84	:
Other collective accommodation establishments	2000	10 260	10 851	1 947	1 683	519	943	504	3 975	20 685	66	11 509	64	:	252	38	2 502	12 930
	2003	11 543	13 017	2 378	1 655	830	1 324	573	4 882	18 131	156	14 153	:	:	307	45	2 581	:
	2004	10 768	13 111	2 437 _p	1 615	930	1 165	637	4 663	19 989	164	14 679	:	:	333	44	2 846	:
	2005	10 067	13 042	2 674	1 515	928	1 151	612	4 696	21 466 _p	153	14 705	:	:	313	41	2 883	:
			Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005															
		-0.38	3.75	6.55	-2.08	12.32	4.07	3.96	3.39	0.74	18.31	5.02	:	:	4.43	1.53	2.88	:

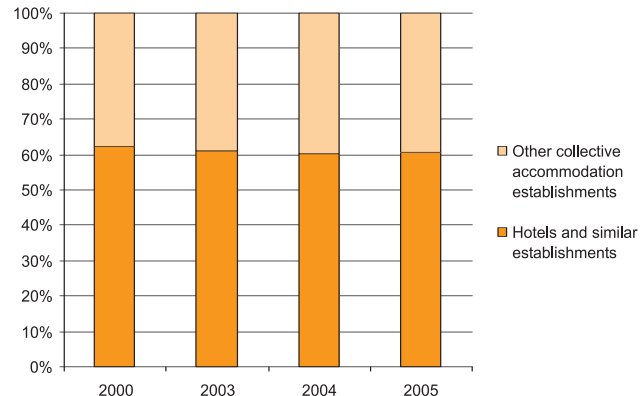
1) For 2005, monthly data is used.

3.1.5 Share of different types of collective accommodation in total nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation establishments, EU-25¹ (%)



1) For 2003 and 2004, EU-25 excluding IE.

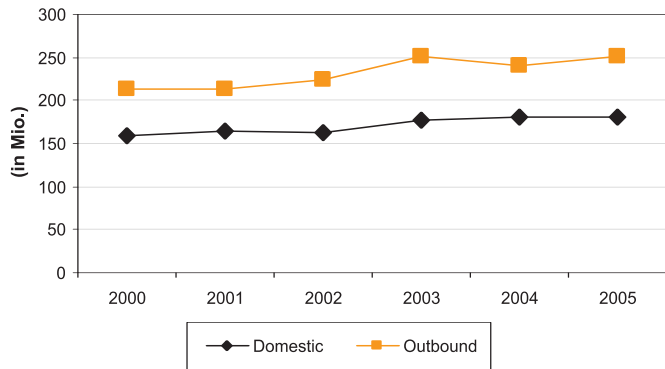
3.1.6 Share of different types of collective accommodation in total nights spent by residents in collective accommodation establishments, EU-25¹ (%)



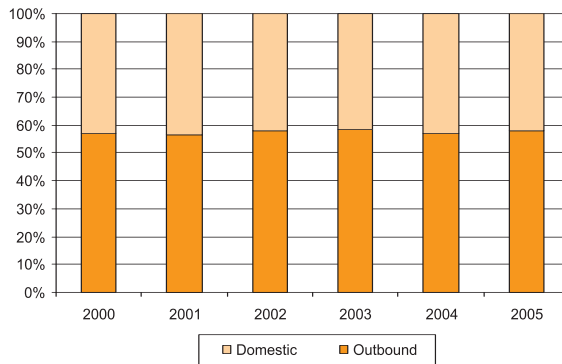
1) For 2003 and 2004, EU-25 excluding IE.

3.2 Holiday trips made by residents

3.2.1 Number of holiday trips of 4 nights or more by resident tourists in the country and abroad, in the EU-25¹ (absolute values)



3.2.2 Share of holiday trips of 4 nights or more made by resident tourists in the country and abroad, in the EU-25¹ (%)



1) EU-25 excluding CY (only domestic) and MT. For 2000-2001, excluding EE, CY (only outbound) and SE. For 2000-2002, excluding CZ, LV, PL, SI and SK. For 2000-2003 excluding HU and LI. 2003 data is used for LV for 2004 (only domestic). 2004 data is used for EL, ES and UK (outbound).

3.2.3 Number of holiday trips of 4 nights or more by residents (in 1 000)

		EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	
Total trips	2000	:	6 374	:	4 556	105 650	:	4 753	27 988	75 752	2 765	35 457	:	:	:	570	:	:	
	2003	:	6 580	10 341	5 196	116 018	265	4 593	23 073	79 198	3 695	36 034	:	524	:	637	:	:	
	2004	:	6 983	9 583	4 430	103 947	247	7 023	23 762	81 072	3 937	37 137	:	:	927	681	5 450	:	
	2005	:	7 715	9 941	5 064	113 686	318	:	:	85 095	4 071	40 057p	:	760	1 079	725	7 046	:	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005 ¹																		
		:	3.89	-1.95	2.14	1.48	9.54	10.25	-4.01	2.35	8.04	2.47	:	20.43	16.40	4.93	29.28	:	
Domestic trips	2000	:	1 142	:	1 406	35 898	:	4 330	25 108	63 025	1 104	27 382	:	:	:	2	:	:	
	2003	:	1 444	5 884	1 927	47 994	116	4 141	20 580	66 705	1 069	27 538	:	219	:	3	:	:	
	2004	:	1 478	5 552	1 368	37 388	125	6 227	20 942	67 216	1 078	27 905	:	:	360	5	3 969	:	
	2005	:	1 549	5 567	1 532	45 933	160	:	:	70 504	1 075	29 745p	:	389	381	4	4 112	:	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005 ¹																		
		:	6.29	-2.73	1.73	5.05	17.44	9.51	-4.43	2.27	-0.53	1.67	:	33.28	5.83	14.87	3.60	:	
Outbound trips	2000	:	5 232	:	3 150	69 752	:	423	2 880	12 727	1 661	8 075	:	:	:	568	:	:	
	2003	:	5 136	4 457	3 269	68 024	149	452	2 493	12 493	2 626	8 496	407	305	:	634	:	:	
	2004	:	5 505	4 031	3 062	66 559	122	796	2 820	13 856	2 859	9 232	470	270	567	676	1 481	:	
	2005	:	6 166	4 374	3 532	67 753	158	:	:	14 591	3 223	10 312p	499	371	698	721	2 934	:	
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005 ¹																		
		:	3.34	-0.94	2.32	-0.58	2.98	17.12	-0.52	2.77	14.18	5.01	10.73	10.29	23.10	4.89	98.11	:	

1) Average annual growth rate 2003/2005 for CZ, EE, LV and CY (only outbound) and 2000/2004 for EL and ES. Growth rate 2004/2005 for LT and HU.

3.2.3 Number of holiday trips of 4 nights or more by residents (in 1 000) (continued)

		NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
Total trips	2000	15 529	5 689	:	3 688	:	:	5 261	:	78 000	:	:	:	:	:	:	5 096	:
	2003	18 028	8 022	18 980	3 567	1 526	4 806	6 051	8 446	73 500	:	:	:	:	:	:	5 654	:
	2004	18 475	7 841	16 639e	4 165	1 535	4 509	6 200	8 807	66 000	:	1 798	:	:	:	:	5 793	:
	2005	18 048	7 468	16 530	4 122	1 643	4 199	6 443	7 908	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5 872	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005 ¹		3.05	5.59	-6.68	2.25	3.76	-6.53	4.14	-3.24	-4.09	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.88
Domestic trips	2000	5 749	1 811	:	3 024	:	:	3 755	:	38 700	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 702	:
	2003	6 996	2 960	15 140	2 959	418	2 841	4 441	4 769	33 600	:	:	:	:	:	:	3 066	:
	2004	6 956	2 769	13 613e	3 225	414	2 554	4 308	4 622	27 300	:	1 440	:	:	:	:	2 877	:
	2005	6 562	2 693	13 060	3 129	429	2 307	4 482	3 710	26 310	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 750	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005 ¹		2.68	8.26	-7.12	0.68	1.31	-9.89	3.60	-11.80	-7.43	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.35
Outbound trips	2000	9 780	3 878	:	664	:	:	1 506	:	39 300	779	:	:	:	:	:	2 394	:
	2003	11 032	5 062	3 840	608	1 108	1 965	1 610	3 677	39 900	903	:	:	:	:	:	2 588	:
	2004	11 519	5 072	3 026e	940	1 121	1 955	1 892	4 185	38 700	1 074	358	:	:	:	:	2 916	:
	2005	11 486	4 775	3 470	993	1 214	1 892	1 961	4 198	:	1 121	:	:	:	:	:	3 122	:
	Average annual growth rate (%), 2000/2005 ¹		3.27	4.25	-4.94	8.38	4.67	-1.88	5.42	6.85	-0.38	9.53	:	:	:	:	:	5.45

1) Average annual growth rate 2003/2005 for PL, SI, SK and SE and 2000/2004 for UK (total and outbound). 2) Average annual growth rate 2001/2005 for BG as 2001 data is used for the year 2000.

3.3 Domestic holiday trips of 4 nights or more as share of total holiday trips of 4 nights or more (in %)

	EU-25	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
2000	:	17.9	:	30.9	34.0	:	91.1	89.7	83.2	39.9	77.2	:	:	:	0.4	:	:
2003	:	21.9	56.9	37.1	41.4	43.8	90.2	89.2	84.2	28.9	76.4	:	41.8	:	0.5	:	:
2004	:	21.2	57.9	30.9	36.0	50.6	88.7	88.1	82.9	27.4	75.1	:	:	38.8	0.7	72.8	:
2005	:	20.1	56.0	30.3	42.9	50.3	:	:	82.9	25.0	74.3	:	51.2	35.3	0.6	58.4	:
	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	BG	HR	RO	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH
2000	37.0	31.8	:	82.0	:	:	71.4	:	49.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	53.0	:
2003	38.8	36.9	79.8	83.0	27.4	59.1	73.4	56.5	45.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	54.2	:
2004	37.7	35.3	81.8	77.4	27.0	56.6	69.5	52.5	41.4	:	80.1	:	:	:	:	49.7	:
2005	36.4	36.1	79.0	77.3	26.1	54.9	69.6	46.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	46.8	:



Chapter 4 - Country Profiles

4.1 Recent trends

Belgium is basically a country of origin of international tourism. Figures for accommodation supply showed a slight decrease in the number of hotels and similar establishments since 2000 (-1.0% on average each year). Over the same period, the number of bed places was more or less stable (+0.3% on average each year). This resulted in an increase in the average size of establishments, from about 60 bed places in 2000 to around 64 in 2005.

Domestic demand declined slightly (annual average decrease of -0.6% between 2000 and 2005). Nights spent by residents decreased by -1.0% in 2005, following a similar fall between 2003 and 2004 (-1.1%). On the contrary, nights spent by non-residents were more or less stable in 2005 compared to 2004 (15.55 and 15.54 million respectively), after a decrease of -2.4% between 2003 and 2004. Their share of total nights was about 55% in 2005. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands and France were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 50% of total international tourist nights (50.5% in 2004). Considering total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 2.7.

Regarding national tourism (domestic + outbound) in 2005, only about 32% of total holiday trips were made in the country (about 30% in 2000), and about 68% abroad. Domestic trips showed a decline of -2.2% between 2004 and 2005, mainly caused by a contraction of short trips (1-3 nights: -6.6%). Total trips abroad rose from 7.3 to 8.2 million for the same years (+11.6%) due to a growth of +12.0% in trips of 4 nights or more. France, Spain and Italy remained the main destinations of Belgian tourists (52.4% of total holiday trips of 4 or more nights abroad in 2005 against 55.9% in 2000). Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a negative balance of 3 974 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Belgian tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
10 446	2.7	4 308	41.2	298 180	11 890	7 916

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 998	54 822	119 165	32.7	43.9 (Aug)
2003	1 957	65 745	122 385	32.1	42.8 (Aug)
2004	1 922	53 854	122 043	32.3	39.9 (Aug)
2005	1 899	54 226	120 668	33.2	41.3 (Aug)

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

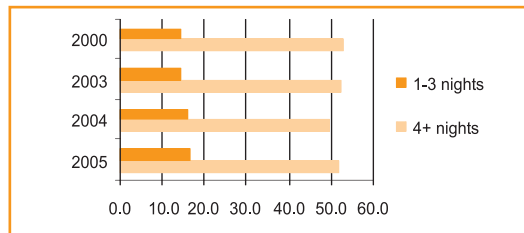
	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	29 215	13 689	46.9	15 526	53.1	UK	22.5	NL	15.3	FR	12.5
2003	29 018	13 089	45.1	15 929	54.9	UK	22.0	NL	16.2	FR	13.2
2004	28 495	12 950	45.4	15 545	54.6	UK	20.5	NL	16.4	FR	13.6
2005	28 380	12 827	45.2	15 553	54.8	UK	19.4	NL	16.4	FR	13.8

4.5 Characteristics of Belgian tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights ¹	4+ nights	1-3 nights ¹	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	1 652	1 142	1 230	5 232	FR	33.1	ES	14.9	IT	7.9
2003	1 803	1 444	1 403	5 136	FR	30.9	ES	16.3	IT	7.8
2004	2 369	1 478	1 810	5 505	FR	31.0	ES	14.8	IT	8.1
2005	2 213	1 549	2 001	6 166	FR	30.8	ES	13.4	IT	8.2

1) 2001 data for 2000.

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

The Czech Republic is an emerging destination for international tourism in Europe. Data on accommodation supply revealed both ups and downs. Compared to the period 2000 to 2003, data for 2004 and 2005 showed a decline in the number of establishments (-1.5% in 2004, -0.7% in 2005), while bed places recorded a further increase of +1.2% on annual average since 2003. Consequently, the average size of hotels rose to 54 in 2005, against 52 in 2003.

Concerning tourism demand, domestic nights declined from 2000 to 2005 (-7.0% on average each year). Conversely, nights spent by non-residents continued to increase (+15.0% in 2004, +3.2% in 2005), representing in 2005 about 49% of total nights (34.7% in 2000). In 2005, Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 46% of total international tourist nights. Considering total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 3.9.

Looking at Czech tourists, about 81% of total holiday trips are still made in the country. In 2005, domestic trips showed a recovery of +1.2% after a decline of -13.6% in 2004, caused by a contraction of both 1-3 night and 4 or more night trips (-15.9% and -5.6% respectively). In the same year, total trips abroad grew by +5.7% due to a strong increase in long trips (+8.5%), representing about 81% of total trips abroad. Slovakia, Italy and Greece were the main destinations of Czech tourists (37.7% of trips of 4 nights or more abroad in 2005), with Greece surpassing Austria in 2005.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a positive balance of 1 784 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Czech tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
10 221	3.9	4 843p	47.4	98 418	1 942	3 726

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	3 960	95 365	217 664	31.7	:
2003	4 377	98 086	226 770	28.4	41.6 (Aug)
2004	4 311	98 764	229 689	29.7	44.0 (Aug)
2005	4 279	99 966	232 295	29.7	43.7 (Aug)

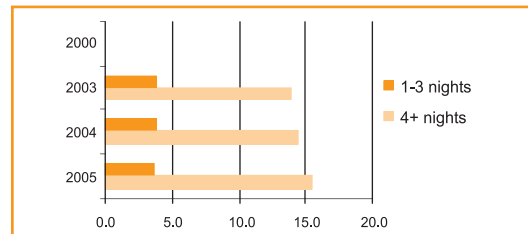
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Czech Republic (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	45 661	29 830	65.3	15 831	34.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	39 344	22 833	58.0	16 511	42.0	DE	32.9	UK	8.1	IT	5.7
2004	40 780	21 800	53.5	18 980	46.5	DE	29.3	UK	11.0	IT	6.8
2005	40 320	20 725	51.4	19 595	48.6	DE	28.6	UK	10.5	IT	6.7

4.5 Characteristics of Czech tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	20 356	5 884	1 203	4 457	SK	18.4	IT	11.6	FR	4.8
2004	17 114	5 552	1 072	4 031	SK	12.4	IT	10.8	AT	6.8
2005	17 372	5 567	1 022	4 374	SK	18.2	IT	12.9	EL	6.6

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Denmark is more a generator of outbound tourism than an international tourism destination. Accommodation supply displayed an expansion in the first years of the 21st century. 2005 figures revealed stability in the number of establishments, after an increase of +1.9% in 2004. Bed places recorded a steady growth during the same period (+1.5% in 2005, +3.1% in 2004 and +2.5% on average between 2000 and 2003). This meant an increase in the average size of establishments from 133 bed places in 2000 to 146 in 2005.

Tourism in the country was almost stable in 2005 (+0.5% in terms of nights). This data hid a different trend for domestic and international tourism. Nights spent by residents grew by +1.8%, accounting for about 64% of total nights, after remaining stable between 2003 and 2004 (+0.5%) and growth from 2000 to 2003 of +2.8% on average each year. On the contrary, nights spent by non-residents declined in the first five years of the 21st century: -1.9% in 2005, -2.9% in 2004 and -0.5% on annual average between 2000 and 2003. Sweden, Norway and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 49% of international tourist nights (51.8% in 2000). Considering total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 4.9.

In national tourism, in 2005 domestic holiday trips represented about 48% of total trips made by Danish tourists, against about 52% in 2000. Trips in the country showed a strong recovery in 2005 (+16.8%), after a downturn in 2004 (-50.0%). Outbound tourism grew between 2000 and 2005, however with ups and downs for the individual years. 2005 figures showed an increase of +15.8% in total trips abroad, which continued the increase of +12.6% in 2004. Spain, France and Italy were the main destinations of Danish tourists (about 31% of trips abroad of 4 nights or more in 2005), with Italy surpassing Sweden in 2003. Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a negative balance of 966 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Danish tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
5 411	4.9	2 814	52.0	208 610	4 579	3 613

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	466	31 579	62 107	40.6	71.2 (jul)
2003	471	34 170	66 848	37.5	62.9 (Jul)
2004	480	35 123	68 896	38.5	65.2 (Jul)
2005	480	35 659	69 932	39.6	65.0 (Jul)

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

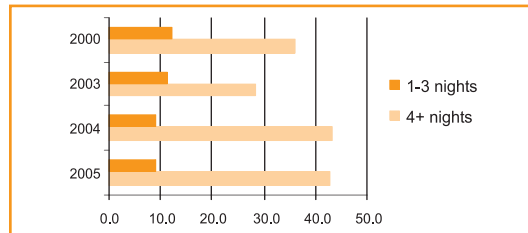
	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	25 174	15 166	60.2	10 008	39.8	SE	26.6	NO	15.6	UK	9.6
2003	26 348	16 489	62.6	9 859	37.4	SE	22.5	NO	19.9	UK	9.8
2004	26 150	16 578	63.4	9 572	36.6	SE	21.4	NO	18.7	UK	11.0
2005	26 277	16 883	64.3	9 394	35.7	SE	19.7	NO	17.9	UK	11.0

4.5 Characteristics of Danish tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation ¹				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	2 587	1 275	915	2 701	ES	13.1	FR	13.1	EL	8.5
2003	3 790	1 266	926	2 350	ES	12.2	FR	11.4	SE	9.4
2004	2 014	1 368	628	3 062	ES	13.5	FR	11.6	IT	8.6
2005	2 419	1 532	744	3 532	ES	12.8	FR	10.2	IT	7.7

1) Quarterly data is used.

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Germany is one of the main generators of international tourism at world level. The trend in accommodation supply between 2000 and 2005 showed an average annual decrease of -1.0% in the number of hotels and similar establishments and an almost stable number of bed places over the same period (+0.4% on average each year), which resulted in a small increase in the average size per establishment (41 bed places in 2000, 44 in 2005).

As for tourism demand in the country, it showed strong growth between 2003 and 2005, which made up for the stagnation of the previous three years. Nights spent by residents, accounting for about 86% of total nights, were stable in 2005 (+0.8%), after an expansion of +16.7% in 2004. Nights spent by non-residents recorded a steady increase for two consecutive years (+9.1% in 2004, +6.3% in 2005). The Netherlands, the United States and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 30% of total international tourist nights in 2005. Considering total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 4.2.

Looking at national tourism (domestic + outbound), in 2005 German tourists made 156.2 million holiday trips, about half of them in their own country. Domestic trips showed an up-and-down trend in the first years of the 21st century. They recorded a strong expansion between 2000 and 2003 (+15.5% on average each year), fell in 2004 (-20.6%) and then rose again in 2005 (+20.2%). As for outbound trips, they were stable between 2000 and 2003, declined by -3.0% in 2004 and grew +7.0% in 2005. Spain, Italy and Austria were the main destinations for long trips (44.7% of trips of 4 or more nights abroad), with Spain surpassing Italy in 2004. Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a negative balance of 35 349 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of German tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
82 501	4.2	57 955	70.2	2 241 000	58 822	23 473

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	38 551	877 070	1 590 332	34.1	45.1 (Sep)
2003	37 547	891 518	1 611 106	32.2	40.8 (Sep)
2004	36 884	888 672	1 609 027	33.2	42.6 (Sep)
2005	36 593	890 153	1 621 118	33.9	43.1 (Sep)

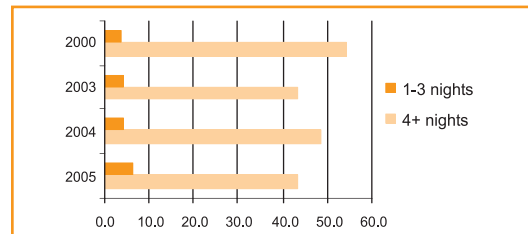
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Germany (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	298 488	256 068	85.8	42 420	14.2	US	13.9	UK	10.6	NL	10.0
2003	292 966	251 388	85.8	41 578	14.2	US	10.6	NL	11.0	UK	9.4
2004	338 769	293 395	86.6	45 374	13.4	US	11.1	NL	10.6	UK	9.3
2005	343 981	295 735	86.0	48 246	14.0	NL	10.6	US	10.6	UK	9.1

4.5 Characteristics of German tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	17 689	35 898	4 640	69 752	ES	19.2	IT	13.6	AT	12.5
2003	34 521	47 994	6 577	68 024	IT	16.1	ES	16.0	AT	15.6
2004	28 128	37 388	5 774	66 559	ES	15.2	IT	14.3	AT	14.0
2005	32 810	45 933	9 661	67 753	ES	15.9	IT	14.4	AT	14.4

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Estonia, one of the new Member States, is an emerging origin and destination of tourism in Europe. Figures for 2003 to 2005 revealed a steady growth in the number of hotel establishments and bed places (+17.2% and +17.4% respectively on average each year). In particular, the number of bed places recorded a higher increase in 2004 (+23.5% against +16.1% for establishments), showing a rise in the average size of hotels in comparison to 2003 (from 80 to 85 bed places). The situation was the opposite in 2005, when the number of hotels rose by +18.7% against +11.3% for bed places (80 bed places per hotel in 2005).

Like supply, tourism demand in Estonia was expanding at a steady rate in terms of nights: +9.4% in 2005 (from 3.7 to 4.1 million), after +21.8% in 2004, the year when the country became a member of the EU. This growth was caused by domestic and international tourists. Nights spent by non-residents, which accounted for about 73% of total nights in 2005, showed a strong rise in both years (+21.1% in 2004 and +8.6% in 2005). Finland, Sweden and Germany were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 70% of total international tourist nights. Finnish tourists alone generated almost 55% of total nights. Considering total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 3.1.

Looking at Estonian tourism in the country and abroad, domestic holiday trips still account for more than 75% of total holiday trips (about 1.1 million in 2005). However, in 2005 the most interesting dynamics characterised holiday trips abroad. 1-3 night trips grew by +75.0% and trips of 4 nights or more by +29.5% in comparison to 2004. Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 401 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Estonian tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
1 347	3.1	280	20.8	11 061	361	762

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	350	7 599	16 292	28.8	:
2003	230	9 098	18 366	39.4	72.0 (Jul)
2004	267	11 314	22 673	39.8	70.0p (Jul)
2005	317	12 312	25 228	38.5	68.0p (Jul)

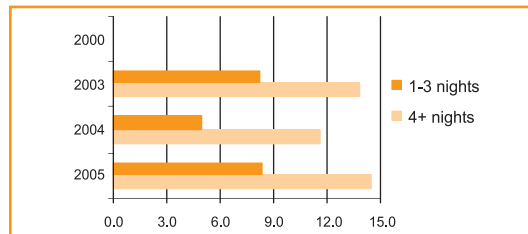
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Estonia (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	3 085	817	26.5	2 268	73.5	FI	64.1	SE	6.0	DE	5.2
2004	3 758	1 011	26.9	2 747	73.1	FI	62.3	SE	6.8	DE	5.7
2005	4 111	1 129	27.5	2 982	72.5	FI	54.9	SE	8.0	DE	7.0

4.5 Characteristics of Estonian tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	727	116	89	149	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	751	125	52	122	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	684	160	91	158	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Greece is one of the most popular tourism destinations in Europe. The hotel accommodation supply shows a steady growth since 2000. In 2005, one year after the Olympic Games, the number of hotels rose again by +1.5% (+2.4% in 2004). The number of bed places also increased by +2.1% after an increase of +3.6% in 2004. This means a rise in the average size of establishments from 73 in 2000 to 75 in 2005.

Total demand for nights spent in collective accommodation recorded an average annual decrease of -2.3% between 2000 and 2005. This was mainly due to an average annual fall of -2.8% in non-resident nights. In 2005, Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy represented the top markets of origin, accounting for 49.0% of total international tourist nights, with France surpassing Italy in 2003. Considering total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 5.0.

Due to a change of the methodology for data collection on outbound holiday trips, 2004 absolute data are not comparable with previous years. However, this did not influence the ranking of the main destinations of Greek tourists abroad. Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom were the preferred holiday destinations of Greeks in 2004 and accounted for 30.1% of total trips abroad. This ranking has slightly changed since 2000 where Germany was the favourite country followed by Italy and France (recording together 26.0% of total trips abroad).

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 8 591 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Greek tourists ¹		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
11 083	5.0	4 026	36.5	181 088	2 446	11 037

1) 2003 data.

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	8 342	320 159	607 614	27.4	96.3p (Aug)
2003	8 689	339 540	644 898	22.7	94.0p (Aug)
2004	8 899	351 891	668 271	21.2	80.8p (Aug)
2005	9 036	358 721	682 050	21.7	91.4p (Aug)

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

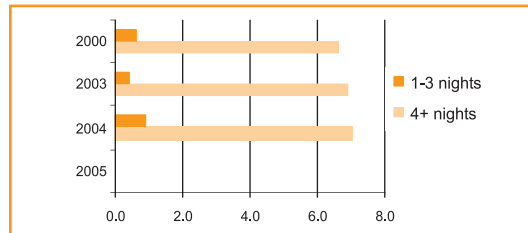
	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	62 186	15 162	24.4	47 024	75.6	DE	30.6	UK	17.9	IT	5.7
2003	54 502	14 095	25.9	40 407	74.1	DE	25.4	UK	20.1	FR	6.7
2004	52 554	13 758	26.2	38 796	73.8	DE	24.1	UK	19.6	IT	6.8
2005	55 264	14 530	26.3	40 734	73.7	DE	22.7	UK	19.0	IT	7.3

4.5 Characteristics of Greek tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	1 568	4 330	38	423	DE	12.3	IT	8.5	FR	5.2
2003	1 937	4 141	26	452	IT	13.1	TR	9.4	UK	8.3
2004 ¹	4 174	6 227	98	796	IT	11.4	DE	9.7	UK	9.0
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1) The break in the series between 2003 and 2004 is due to a change of the methodology in 2004.

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Spain is the most popular tourism destination in Europe, but in the last two years it has also increased its role as an origin of outbound tourism. 2005 figures showed a growth in the number of hotels and similar establishments (+1.2%), in line with the evolution of the previous years (+1.8% in 2004 and +1.6% on annual average between 2000 and 2003). Bed places followed the same trend but at a higher rate (+4.5% in 2005, +4.1% in 2004 and +3.3% on annual average between 2000 and 2003). That resulted in a rise in the average size of establishments (from 81 bed places in 2000 to 90 in 2005).

In 2005, tourism demand revealed an expansion in terms of nights (+2.6%), after a stable phase from 2000 to 2004. The increase was mainly due to high domestic demand (about 41% of total nights in 2005). Nights by residents rose by +6.4% in 2005, after an upward trend in the previous years (+8.4% in 2004 and +4.0 % on annual average between 2000 and 2003). Conversely, nights spent by non-residents were stable in 2005, after a decline in 2004 and between 2000 and 2003 (-4.0% and -2.3% on annual average respectively). The United Kingdom, Germany and France were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 66% of total international tourism nights. Considering total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 8.2.

Looking at national tourism (domestic + outbound), in 2004 Spanish tourists made 109.6 million holiday trips (+3.8% in 2004), of which about 96% were in Spain. Trips abroad recorded the highest growth in the same year (+22.9%), especially 1-3 night trips (+53.4%). The boom in short trips was probably stimulated by the development of low cost flights to other European countries. France, Italy and Portugal were the main tourism destinations, accounting for about 35% of total tourism trips abroad (around 41% in 2003). Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism presented a positive balance of 26 369 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Spanish tourists ¹		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €

43 038	8.2	11 823	27.9	905 455	12 125	38 494
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1) 2004 data.

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	16 287	677 134	1 315 697	47.3	72.4 (Aug)
2003	17 102	740 890	1 451 922	43.1	72.5 (Aug)
2004	17 402	766 952	1 511 592	42.5	71.4p (Aug)
2005	17 607	797 339	1 579 965	42.6	71.6p (Aug)

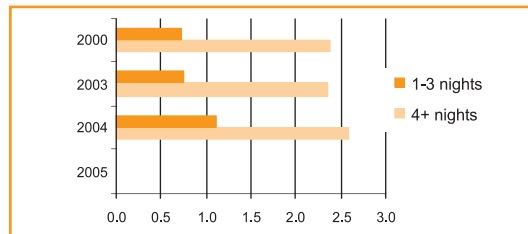
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Spain (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	344 647	110 750	32.1	233 897	67.9	DE	33.2	UK	27.3	FR	5.7
2003	342 540	124 689	36.4	217 851	63.6	UK	32.4	DE	27.9	FR	6.7
2004	344 269	135 188	39.3	209 081	60.7	UK	31.5	DE	28.9	FR	6.3
2005	353 392	143 874	40.7	209 518	59.3	UK	31.0	DE	28.8	FR	6.4

4.5 Characteristics of Spanish tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	91 629	25 108	863	2 880	FR	22.8	PT	11.3	IT	9.7
2003	81 704	20 580	796	2 493	FR	19.3	IT	12.9	PT	9.2
2004	84 597	20 942	1 221	2 820	FR	18.0	IT	9.3	PT	8.1
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

France is both one of the most important tourism destinations in the world and a producer of international tourism. Between 2000 and 2005 the number of establishments increased by +0.5% on annual average accompanied by a much higher growth (+2.6% each year) in bed places. Consequently, the number of bed places per establishment rose from 79 in 2000 to 88 in 2005.

Domestic demand showed ups and downs between 2000 and 2005, however the number of nights spent by residents increased by 7.2% between 2000 and 2005. They accounted for about 63% of total tourism nights in France. On the other hand, nights spent by non-residents slightly decreased over the same period (on annual average -0.3%). The United Kingdom, the United States and Germany were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 42% of total international tourism nights in 2005. Considering national tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 4.7.

Regarding outbound tourism, in 2005, French tourists made 14.6 million holiday trips of 4 nights and more abroad, with an annual average increase of +2.8% since 2000. This strong growth was mainly due to the leap of +16.8% between 2003 and 2005. Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom were the main tourism destinations, accounting for 29.0% (only 2004 data available) of total tourism trips abroad.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 8 911 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of French tourists ¹		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
62 371	4.7	31 620	52.5	1 710 024	25 070	33 981

1) 2004 data.

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	19 315	685 245	1 532 045	34.2	71.3 (Aug)
2003	18 598	620 627	1 241 255	40.8	64.3 (Aug)
2004	18 689	633 162	1 266 325	40.8	64.6 (Sep)
2005	19 811	629 597	1 739 518	31.2	65.1 (Sep)

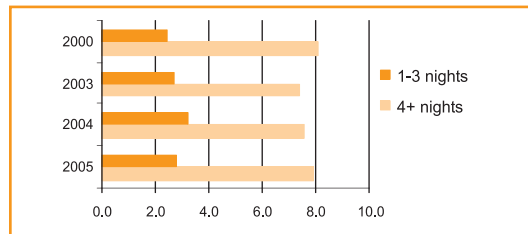
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in France (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	284 646	174 982	61.5	109 664	38.5	UK	21.0	US	13.3	DE	10.9
2003	283 097	179 352	63.4	103 745	36.6	UK	23.9	DE	10.5	IT	10.1
2004	283 018	178 840	63.2	104 178	36.8	UK	23.5	DE	10.3	IT	9.8
2005	295 594	187 642	63.5	107 952	36.5	UK	21.9	US	9.9	DE	9.6

4.5 Characteristics of French tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	77 619	63 025	3 804	12 727	ES	16.8	IT	9.8	US	4.7
2003	84 776	66 705	4 514	12 493	ES	17.4	IT	11.3	EL	4.9
2004	96 360	67 216	5 817	13 856	ES	15.3	IT	9.8	UK	3.9
2005	95 526	70 504	5 189	14 591	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Ireland is a country of origin for international tourism, but over recent years it has also become of growing importance as a tourism destination. From 2000 to 2005, hotel accommodation supply showed a steady decrease in the number of establishments (average annual decrease of -4.2%) and an increase in bed places (+1.4% on average each year), which resulted in a growth of the average size of hotels (from 25 bed places in 2000 to 34 in 2005).

As for tourism demand, in 2005, it generated about 29.1 million nights in the country. Nights spent by non-residents accounted for 66.7% of total nights. In 2000, the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany were the main markets of origin, accounting for about 70% of total international nights. Considering national tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 7.1.

Looking at Irish tourism in the country and abroad, total holiday trips slightly declined in 2005 (-1.6%), after strong growth from 2000 to 2004 (average annual increase of +11.7%). This data hid a different trend for domestic and outbound tourism. Holiday trips in the country declined by -9.2% in 2005, partially cutting the growth recorded in the previous four years (average annual increase of +6.9%). Conversely, holiday trips abroad grew considerably in the first five years of the 21st century (+16.3% on average each year). Consequently, the share of domestic trips declined from 63.3% in 2000 to 49.0% in 2005. Spain, the United Kingdom and France were the main tourism destinations, accounting for about 56% of holiday trips abroad of 4 nights or more in 2005, with France surpassing the United States in 2004.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a negative balance of 1 069 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Irish tourists ¹		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	total Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
4 109	7.1	3 695	93.2	161 163	4 882	3 813

1) 2003 data.

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	5 449	60 350	138 579	47.8	:
2003	4 821	62 787	146 231	:	:
2004	4 554	62 085	144 632	:	:
2005	4 407	63 762	148 653	:	:

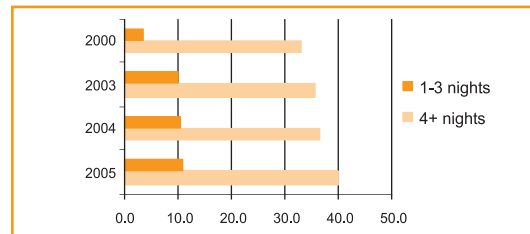
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Ireland (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	29 657	9 148	30.8	20 509	69.2	UK	35.1	US	28.4	DE	6.9
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	32 437 ^e	12 202 ^e	37.6	20 235 ^e	62.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	29 121	9 694	33.3	19 427	66.7	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.5 Characteristics of Irish tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	2 074	1 104	180	1 661	ES	35.1	UK	21.1	US	13.9
2003	2 941	1 069	734	2 626	ES	32.3	UK	17.7	US	9.6
2004	3 067	1 078	809	2 859	ES	32.0	UK	16.8	FR	10.0
2005	2 690	1 075	841	3 079	ES	28.0	UK	15.4	FR	10.3

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Italy is one of the main tourism destinations in Europe, but its role as a country of origin of international tourism has also been growing rapidly in recent years. Figures on hotel accommodation supply showed a stable number of establishments between 2000 and 2005 and an increase in bed places (+1.8% on average each year). This resulted in a higher average size of hotels and similar establishments: from 56 bed places in 2000 to almost 61 in 2004.

In 2005, tourism demand in the country increased compared to 2000 by +4.8%. This overall increase was almost evenly distributed between domestic and international demand. Nights spent by residents (about 58% of total tourist nights in 2005) increased at an annual average rate of +0.8% between 2000 and 2005, while nights spent by non-residents grew by +1.1% each year over the same period. Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 47% of total international nights (50.0% in 2000). Taking total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 6.1.

Considering national tourism (domestic + outbound), in 2005 Italian tourists made 76.3 million holiday trips (+11.2%), of which about 84% were in their own country. The number of trips made outside the country have increased steadily since 2000 (average annual increase of +4.2%), with a leap of +7.7% from 2004 to 2005. France, Spain and Greece were the main tourism destinations, accounting for about 37% of total tourism trips abroad.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a positive balance of 10 551 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Italian tourists ¹		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
58 462	6.1	24 316	42.0	1 417 241	18 272	28 823

1) 2004 data.

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	33 361	966 138	1 854 101	34.5	69.8 (Aug)
2003	33 480	999 722	1 969 495	31.9	70.6 (Aug)
2004	33 518	1 011 773	1 999 729	32.1	62.8 (Aug)
2005	33 527	1 020 478	2 028 452	32.5	65.8p (Aug)

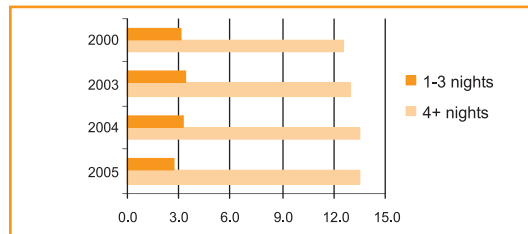
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Italy (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	338 885	198 528	58.6	140 357	41.4	DE	32.9	US	8.7	UK	8.4
2003	344 413	204 760	59.5	139 653	40.5	DE	29.6	UK	9.7	US	7.7
2004	345 616	204 447	59.2	141 169	40.8	DE	28.0	UK	9.9	US	9.4
2005	355 017p	206 727p	58.2	148 290p	41.8	DE	26.5p	UK	10.4p	US	9.6p

4.5 Characteristics of Italian tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	27 066	27 382	1 996	8 075	FR	14.7	ES	13.0	EL	6.6
2003	27 417	27 538	2 186	8 496	FR	16.6	ES	14.5	EL	8.5
2004	29 249	27 905	2 252	9 232	FR	13.6	ES	13.4	EL	7.2
2005	34 234p	29 745p	2 053p	10 312p	FR	15.8	ES	13.2	EL	8.2

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Cyprus is mainly a destination for international tourism. Hotel accommodation supply has shown a varying trend since 2000. After average annual growth of +12.5% from 2000 to 2003, the number of establishments decreased by -3.1% in 2004 and -2.2% in 2005. On the other hand, bed places recorded a lower expansion from 2000 to 2003 (+2.7% on annual average), followed by stagnation from 2003 to 2005 (-0.1% on annual average). This meant a fall in the number of bed places per establishment from 2000 to 2003 (from 145 to 110), followed by a slight recovery from 2003 to 2005 (from 110 to 116).

Tourism demand did not show a clear trend either over the same period. Nights spent by residents recorded double-digit growth from 2000 to 2004 (+15.7% on average each year) and then a decrease of -2.7% in 2005. Nights spent by non-residents (93.0% of total nights) revealed a recovery in 2004 (+1.1%) and above all in 2005 (+2.7%), after the downturn in the previous years (-7.1% on annual average between 2000 and 2003). The United Kingdom, Germany and Sweden were the main markets of origin (71.0% of total nights), with the United Kingdom alone accounting for more than 55% of total international tourist nights. Considering internal tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident was very high in 2005: 20.1 tourists per resident.

Looking at national tourism, in 2005 tourists from Cyprus made 595 000 holiday trips abroad (+4.3% compared to 2004), of which about 84% were of 4 nights or more. Greece, the United Kingdom and France were the main destinations (58.9% of 4 nights or more trips), with Greece accounting for about 40% of total holiday trips of 4 nights or more abroad.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 1 128 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Cypriot tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
749	20.1	:	:	13 418	751	1 879

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	583	44 464	84 479	56.4	:
2003	829	44 892	91 419	43.1	80.0 (Aug)
2004	803	45 535	92 239	43.4	75.7 (Aug)
2005	785	45 209	91 264	44.8	85.4 (Aug)

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

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	17 419	603	3.5	16 816	96.5	UK	53.3	DE	12.2	SE	5.3
2003	14 458	968	6.7	13 490	93.3	UK	58.6	DE	7.8	SE	4.8
2004	14 718	1 081	7.3	13 637	92.7	UK	56.0	DE	9.5	SE	4.9
2005	15 058	1 052	7.0	14 006	93.0	UK	55.6	DE	10.5	SE	4.9

4.5 Characteristics of Cypriot tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	63	407	EL	44.2	UK	14.2	FR	2.0
2004	:	:	100	470	EL	41.8	UK	14.6	FR	2.8
2005	:	:	96	499	EL	40.9	UK	15.2	FR	2.7

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)

No data available

4.1 Recent trends

Along with Estonia and Lithuania, Latvia is one of the new Member States which are emerging origins and destinations of international tourism in Europe. Hotel accommodation supply expanded rapidly at the beginning of the 21st century, in terms of both the number of establishments and bed places (an average annual increase of +15.2% and +10.1% respectively from 2000 to 2005). This caused a decline in the number of bed places per establishment from 72 in 2000 to 57 in 2005.

Tourism demand in the country showed strong growth in the same period (+12.2% on annual average in terms of nights). Nights spent by residents grew by +5.4% on annual average between 2000 and 2005. But a larger expansion was recorded for nights spent by non-residents, which rose from 697 000 in 2000 to 1 613 000 in 2005 (+18.3% on average each year). Consequently, their share climbed from 47.0% to 61.2% of total nights. Germany, Finland and the United Kingdom were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 35% of total international nights (around 31% in 2003). Considering internal tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 1.1.

Considering national tourism, Latvian tourists made 4.5 million trips in 2005, of which only about 13% were abroad. The double-digit growth recorded between 2003 and 2005 (+18.9% on average) was generated by a strong increase in both domestic and outbound trips (+20.4% and +10.2% respectively). Germany, Turkey and Austria were the main tourism destinations, accounting for almost 24% of trips of 4 nights or more abroad, with Turkey and Austria surpassing Sweden in 2005. Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a negative balance of 198 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Latvian tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
2 306	1.1	381	16.5	12 837	476	278

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	166	6 431	11 890	31.3	:
2003	261	7 618	14 983	29.8	45.8 (Jul)
2004	278	8 826	17 933	28.6	47.4 (Jul)
2005	337	9 219	19 229	32.8	54.3 (Jul)

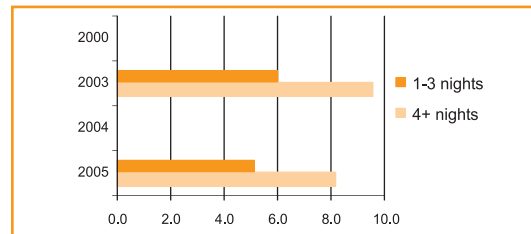
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Latvia (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	1 484	787	53.0	697	47.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	1 808	825	45.6	983	54.4	DE	12.9	FI	12.4	UK	5.6
2004	2 066	865	41.9	1 201	58.1	DE	15.0	FI	10.5	UK	6.0
2005	2 635	1 022	38.8	1 613	61.2	DE	15.8	FI	11.3	UK	8.2

4.5 Characteristics of Latvian tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	2 485	219	193	305	DE	11.1	SE	6.9	TR	5.8
2004	:	:	192	270	DE	8.6	SE	6.7	TR	6.0
2005	3 534	389	234	371	DE	10.4	TR	7.6	AT	5.7

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Lithuania, like Estonia and Latvia, is an emerging origin and destination of international tourism in Europe. Like Latvia, the hotel accommodation supply has expanded rapidly since the beginning of the 21st century. In terms of the number of hotels and similar establishments, there was an annual average increase of +7.8% between 2000 and 2005. An even bigger growth characterised the number of bed places (+11.7% on average each year). This also led to an increase in the number of bed places per establishment (from 51 in 2000 to 60 in 2005).

Like supply, tourism demand revealed a steady growth in the last five years. Nights spent by residents (about 46.6% of total tourist nights) rose from 770 000 in 2000 to 1.2 million in 2005 (annual average increase of +9.7%), with the largest increase from 2004 to 2005 (+25.8%). Nights spent by non-residents showed the same trend, rising from 636 000 in 2000 to 1.4 million in 2005 (an average increase of +17.1% each year). Germany, Poland and the United Kingdom were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 37% of total international nights. Considering internal tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident was 0.8 in 2005.

Regarding national tourism (domestic + outbound), in 2005 Lithuanian tourists made about 3.3 million holiday trips (+5.0% compared to 2004), of which 64.4% were in the country. Trips abroad grew at a higher rate than domestic trips (+6.6% versus +4.1%). Germany, Sweden and Turkey were the main tourism destinations, accounting for 27.0% of trips of 4 or more nights abroad, with Turkey surpassing Poland in 2005.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 142 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Lithuanian tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
3 425	0.8	728	21.3	20 587	599	741

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	227	6 062	11 489	21.0	:
2003	270	7 384	14 346	21.2	:
2004	317	9 465	18 630	24.1	40.8 (Aug)
2005	331	10 134	19 940	28.3	47.0 (Jul)

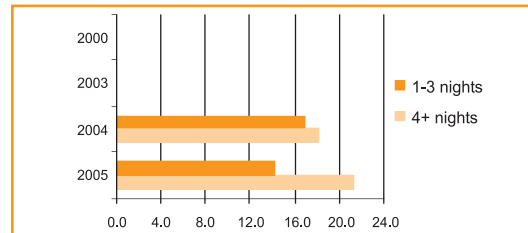
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Lithuania (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	1 406	770	54.8	636	45.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	1 660	824	49.6	836	50.4	DE	16.4	PL	11.6	UK	5.8
2004	2 168	971	44.8	1 197	55.2	DE	16.7	PL	13.1	UK	5.6
2005	2 623	1 222	46.6	1 401	53.4	DE	18.6	PL	12.7	UK	5.9

4.5 Characteristics of Lithuanian tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	1 664	360	524	567	DE	16.0	SE	6.3	PL/TR	6.1
2005	1 727	381	465	698	DE	14.0	SE	7.5	TR	5.5

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Luxembourg is an important business trip destination, but also an international tourism spender. Figures for the number of hotels and similar establishments revealed a steady decrease from 2000 to 2005 (-1.5% on average each year). In the same period, an up-and-down trend characterized the number of bed places. After an increase between 2000 and 2003 of +0.7% on average each year, they declined in 2004 (-2.7%) and showed a partial recovery in 2005 (+1.2%). The average number of bed places per establishment was 49 in 2005 and 46 in 2000.

Tourism nights in the country slightly decreased in 2004 and 2005 (-0.5% and -1.3% respectively), after an average growth of +1.8% each year from 2000 to 2003. This trend was driven by the evolution of international nights (+1.9% on average each year between 2000 and 2003, -0.9% in 2004 and -1.6% in 2005), which represented more than 90% of total nights. Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany were the top markets of origin, accounting for more than half of total international tourism nights. Considering internal tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident was 5.9 in 2005.

Looking at tourism by residents, the major part of all holiday trips by domestic tourists was abroad. Outbound tourism recorded a steady growth at the beginning of the 21st century. In 2005 residents made about 1.2 million trips outside the country, 60.8% of which were of 4 nights or more (70.1% in 2000). France, Spain and Italy were the main tourism destinations (about 42% of trips of 4 or more nights abroad in 2005), with Spain surpassing Italy in 2004.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism showed a positive balance of 529 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Luxembourgish tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
455	5.9	445	97.8	29 325	2 395	2 924

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	315	7 681	14 352	24.1	30.6 (Jul)
2003	307	7 626	14 638	22.9	29.4 (Jul)
2004	297	7 424	14 237	24.6	31.7 (Aug)
2005	292	7 508	14 411	25.8	34.5 (Aug)

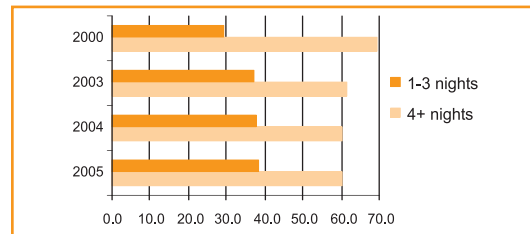
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Luxembourg (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	2 596	217	8.4	2 379	91.6	BE	24.9	DE	13.3	NL	13.2
2003	2 736	219	8.0	2 517	92.0	BE	23.9	NL	15.6	DE	14.3
2004	2 721	228	8.4	2 493	91.6	BE	23.5	NL	15.4	DE	13.9
2005	2 685	233	8.7	2 452	91.3	BE	22.5	NL	14.8	DE	14.1

4.5 Characteristics of Luxembourgish tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	8	2	242	568	FR	19.9	ES	13.0	IT	9.2
2003	11	3	387	634	FR	22.2	ES	11.4	IT	10.1
2004	20	5	424	676	FR	21.0	IT	10.5	ES	10.4
2005	13	4	464	721	FR	20.8	ES	11.1	IT	10.0

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Hungary is a tourist destination almost balanced between domestic and foreign tourists. 2005 figures for the number of hotels and similar establishments revealed a growth in comparison to 2004 (+5.5%), which partly compensated the strong decrease in 2004 (-13.7%), when the number returned almost to the same level as in 2000. The number of bed places also showed an increase in 2005 (+2.8%), continuing the trend between 2000 and 2003 (+3.4% on average each year), which was interrupted in 2004 by a slight decrease. Consequently, the average number of bed places per establishment rose from 75 in 2000 to 79 in 2005.

As for tourism demand, tourism nights in the country showed a good recovery in 2004 and 2005 (+1.5% and +4.4% respectively), after the steady fall between 2000 and 2003 (-3.1% on average each year). Nights spent by residents rose by +6.8% in 2005, only partially recovering the average annual decrease of -2.3% between 2000 and 2004. Nights spent by non-residents (54.6% of total tourism nights in the country) showed a further increase in 2005 (+2.6% compared to 2004), after a strong growth in 2004 (+4.7%). Germany, Austria and Italy were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 41% of total international tourism nights in 2005. Taking into account total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident was 2.0 in 2005.

Considering national tourism, provisional figures for 2005 showed that residents made 22.7 million holiday trips, of which about 79% were in the country. However, a boom was recorded for trips abroad, which increased by +124.5% between 2004 and 2005 (from 2.2 to 4.8 million). The main destinations were Germany, Austria and Italy accounting together for 36.7% of total outbound nights. Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 1 085 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Hungarian tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
10 098	2.0	4 238	42.0	87 895	2 348	3 433

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 928	57 870	143 573	25.8	:
2003	2 261	64 091	158 634	24.0	40.2 (Aug)
2004	1 952	64 263	157 970	25.4	41.1 (Aug)
2005	2 061	66 066	162 235	26.6	43.5 (Aug)

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

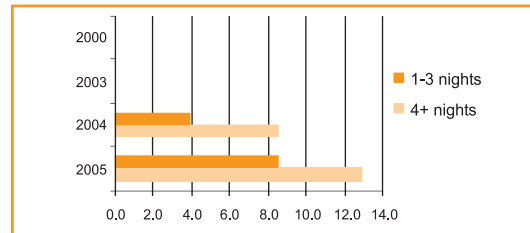
	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	20 430	9 220	45.1	11 210	54.9	DE ¹	36.8	AT ¹	6.8	IT ¹	5.6
2003	18 611	8 571	46.1	10 040	53.9	DE	33.4	AT	7.2	IT	5.7
2004	18 899	8 391	44.4	10 508	55.6	DE	29.7	AT	6.8	IT	6.7
2005	19 737	8 958	45.4	10 779	54.6	DE	28.1p	AT	6.4p	IT	6.3p

1) 2001 data.

4.5 Characteristics of Hungarian tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	11 135	3 969	682	1 481	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	13 723	4 112	1 923	2 934	DE	14.7	AT	12.4	IT	9.6

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

The island of Malta is mainly a destination for international tourism. Figures on hotel accommodation supply showed a decline in the number of hotels and similar establishments in 2005 (-8.2%). This result followed the negative trend already recorded from 2000 to 2003 (-7.6% on average each year). On the contrary, the number of bed places varied during the first years of the 21st century. They slightly decreased from 2000 to 2003 (-0.5% on average each year), then recovered in 2004 (+1.7%) and declined again in 2005 (-7.9%). As a result, the number of bed places per establishment increased from 166 in 2000 to 211 in 2005.

Regarding tourism demand, nights spent by all tourists in the country decreased by -2.0% in 2005, driven by the decline of international tourism nights (-2.1%), which represented about 96% of total nights. The United Kingdom, Germany and France were the top markets of origin (61.5% in 2004), with the United Kingdom accounting for more than 43% of total international tourist nights.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 420 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Maltese tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
403	18.8	:	:	4 515	217	637

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	246	20 051	40 782	:	68.2 (Aug)
2003	194	19 241	40 115	52.0	78.0 (Aug)
2004	194	19 331	40 779	51.5	83.1 (Aug)
2005	178	18 050	37 577	54.5	86.3 (Aug)

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

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market	2nd market		3rd market		
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	:	:	:	7 928	:	UK	38.7	DE	18.3	FR	6.3
2003	:	:	:	7 392	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	7 737	279	3.6	7 458	96.4	UK	43.7	DE	11.3	FR	6.5
2005	7 579	281	3.7	7 298	96.3	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.5 Characteristics of Maltese tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market	2nd market	3rd market			
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)

No data available

4.1 Recent trends

The Netherlands is one of the principal generators of international tourism in Europe. After a strong growth in 2004, figures for the number of hotels and similar establishments were stable in 2005 (+0.2%). The number of bed places followed the same trend, but recorded a higher increase in 2005 (+1.2%). This resulted in a slight growth in the average size of establishments (from 60.7 in 2004 to 61.3 in 2005).

Tourism nights in the country stagnated in the first years of the 21st century (-0.3% on average each year). Nights spent by residents (about 69% of total tourism nights) declined by -1.0% in 2005, following the trend of 2004 (-0.6%). In 2005, nights spent by non-residents showed a slight decrease (-0.7%) which followed the trend recorded between 2000 and 2003 (average annual decrease of -0.8%). The United Kingdom, Germany and the United States were the top three markets of origin, but their share in total international nights decreased from 53.4% in 2000 to 50.8% in 2005. Considering total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident was 4.9 in 2005.

National tourism (domestic + outbound) fell in 2005. Total holiday trips in the country and abroad fell by -2.9% (domestic trips -3.9%; outbound trips -2.0%), after the good results between 2000 and 2004. France, Spain and Germany were the main destinations in 2005 (38.1% of total trips of 4 or more nights abroad), with Spain passing Germany in comparison to 2004.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a negative balance of 4 588 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Dutch tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
16 306	4.9	9 104	55.8	505 646	12 954	8 366

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms ¹	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	2 835	84 292	173 066	47.1	61.9 (Aug)
2003	2 908	87 786	180 158	41.3	57.9 (Aug)
2004	3 129	93 047	189 835	41.0	54.7 (Aug)
2005	3 135	94 364	192 215	42.1	55.5p (Aug)

1) 2001 data used for 2000.

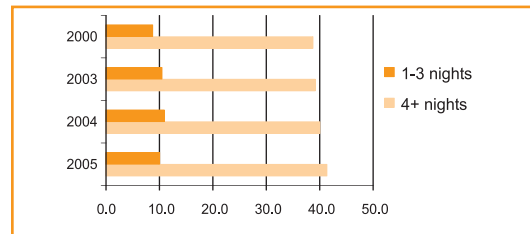
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in the Netherlands (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	81 263	55 308	68.1	25 955	31.9	UK	22.0	DE	18.9	US	12.5
2003	81 206	55 864	68.8	25 342	31.2	UK	22.2	DE	20.1	US	10.2
2004	80 912	55 526	68.6	25 386	31.4	UK	21.6	DE	18.5	US	11.3
2005	80 161	54 951	68.6	25 210	31.4	UK	21.1	DE	18.7	US	11.0

4.5 Characteristics of Dutch tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	7 639	5 749	2 186	9 780	FR	17.6	ES	12.2	DE	11.1
2003	7 293	6 996	2 950	11 032	FR	16.1	ES	12.6	DE	11.9
2004	7 177	6 956	3 060	11 519	FR	15.8	DE	12.1	ES	11.0
2005	7 017	6 562	2 807	11 486	FR	14.6	ES	11.8	DE	11.7

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Austria is expanding its role as a generator of outbound tourism. Hotel accommodation supply decreased in the first years of the 21st century. Figures for 2005 highlighted a reduction in the number of establishments (-1.2% compared to 2004), confirming the trend of the previous years (-1.9% in 2004 and -1.8% on average each year from 2000 to 2003). Conversely, the number of bed places was stable in 2005 (+0.1%), after an increase in 2004 (+0.8%) and a fall from 2000 to 2003 (-1.3% on average each year). This resulted in a slight increase in the average size of establishments: from 38 bed places in 2000 to 40 in 2005.

Tourism demand was growing. Nights spent by residents rose by +1.2% in 2005, after stagnation in 2004 (-0.1%). Nights spent by non-residents (about 72% of total nights in the country) recorded a higher increase in 2005 (+2.1%), following the trend of the previous years, with the exception of 2004, when they were stable. Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, with Germany accounting for more than a half of total international tourist nights. Considering internal tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident was 11.8 in 2005.

Looking at national tourism, Austrian tourists made about 13.7 million holiday trips in 2005, of which around 52% were in the country. The growth recorded in 2005 (+3.8%) was mainly due to domestic trips, whose strong increase (+11.6%) compensated for the fall in outbound trips (-3.4%). Italy, Greece and Germany were the main destinations for trips of 4 or more nights abroad with a share of 37.0% of all outbound nights in 2005.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 3 549 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Austrian tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
8 207	11.8	3 743	45.6	245 103	8 883	12 432

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	15 517	286 816	588 213	33.4	49.5 (Feb)
2003	14 708	282 611	566 274	35.7	55.6 (Aug)
2004	14 435	290 491	570 785	35.5	58.1 (Feb)
2005	14 267	289 879	571 377	36.5	56.9 (Feb)

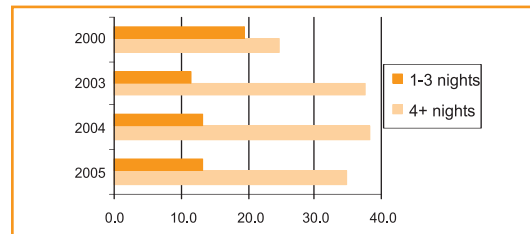
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Austria (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	90 711	26 242	28.9	64 469	71.1	DE	59.4	NL	6.9	UK	5.1
2003	95 240	27 023	28.4	68 217	71.6	DE	57.7	NL	7.4	CH	5.1
2004	95 258	26 984	28.3	68 274	71.7	DE	55.6	NL	7.3	UK	5.3
2005	97 031	27 298	28.1	69 733	71.9	DE	54.4	NL	7.3	UK	5.4

4.5 Characteristics of Austrian tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	6 911	1 811	3 021	3 878	IT	22.6	EL	10.7	ES	9.1
2003	3 944	2 960	1 558	5 062	IT	23.1	EL	9.3	ES	8.2
2004	3 635	2 769	1 726	5 072	IT	21.8	EL	8.3	DE	7.7
2005	4 452	2 693	1 789	4 775	IT	21.1	EL	8.3	DE	7.6

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Poland is an emerging tourism market in Europe. Hotel supply showed a steady increase from 2000 to 2005 for both the number of establishments and bed places (average annual increases of +8.7% and +7.1% respectively). In particular, double-digit growth was recorded in 2004, when the number of hotels rose by +38.3% and bed places by +23.1%. As a result, the average number of bed places per establishment declined from 83 in 2000 to 77 in 2005.

Tourism nights in the country grew by +4.2% in 2005, following the trend of 2004. Nights spent by residents – which represented about 78% of total tourist nights – showed an increase of +2.0%, which partially compensated the decline recorded between 2000 and 2004. Nights spent by non-residents recorded a sharp increase, rising from 6.9 million in 2000 to 10.5 million in 2005 (an average annual increase of +8.9%). Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 49% of total international tourist flows. Considering total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 1.3.

Considering national tourism, holiday trips taken by Polish tourists recorded a fall in 2005 (-11.9%), caused by the contraction in domestic trips (-15.7%), which accounted for about 87% of total holiday trips. Conversely, outbound trips showed double-digit growth in the same year (+26.5%). Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom were the main destinations of Polish tourists in 2005, accounting for about 39% of total trips of 4 or more nights abroad.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 1 608 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Polish tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
38 174	1.3	10 432	27.3	243 398	3 458	5 066

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 449	60 853	120 280	32.6	:
2003	1 547	68 588	134 323	29.1	38.7 (Aug)
2004	2 139p	83 007p	165 311p	30.6	45.3 (Jun)
2005	2 200	84 865	169 609	32.8	45.1 (Aug)

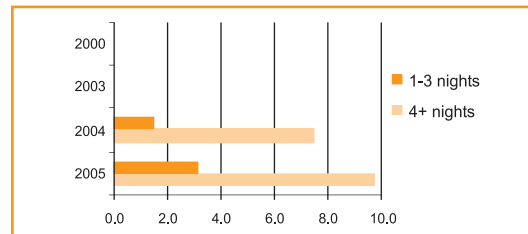
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Poland (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	48 794	41 903	85.9	6 891	14.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	45 348	37 520	82.7	7 828	17.3	DE	37.4	UK	5.9	US	5.6
2004	46 657 _p	37 344 _p	80.0	9 313 _p	20.0	DE	36.8 _p	UK	6.3 _p	US	5.9 _p
2005	48 618	38 076	78.3	10 542	21.7	DE	36.6	UK	7.4	US	5.4

4.5 Characteristics of Polish tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	15 140	:	3 840	DE	28.9	IT	8.0	SK	5.9
2004	23 056	13 613 _e	593	3 026 _e	DE	29.4	IT	6.8	SK	5.3
2005	17 850	13 070	1 110	3 470	DE	22.9	IT	9.0	UK	6.7

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Portugal is traditionally a destination for the European tourism market. From 2000 to 2005 the number of hotel establishments rose by +2.4% on average each year. The number of bed places increased also, but at a higher average annual growth rate (+3.4%). Consequently, the number of bed places per establishment rose from 125 in 2000 to 131 in 2005.

Tourism demand in the country slightly increased between 2000 and 2005 (+0.6% on average per year). This data hid a different trend for domestic and international demand. Nights spent by residents increased their share in total nights from 38.5% in 2000 to 41.3% in 2005 at the expense of non-resident nights. In 2005, both nights spent by residents and non-residents contributed to the increase in total nights of 3.7% compared to 2004. Non-resident nights rose by 3.1%, and resident nights by 4.5%. The United Kingdom, Germany and Spain were the top markets of origin, accounting for 57.6% of total international tourism nights (2004 data). The United Kingdom alone accounted for about a third of international tourism nights in the country. Considering internal tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident was 4.1 in 2005.

Looking at national tourism (domestic + outbound), holiday trips made by Portuguese tourists recorded a sharp increase from 2003 to 2005 and above all in 2004 (+23.0%), after a decline between 2000 and 2003 (-6.5% on average each year). This was driven by both domestic and outbound trips (+12.7% and +25.7% respectively on average per year between 2003 and 2005). Spain, France and the United Kingdom were the main foreign destinations (about 56% of total trips of 4 or more nights abroad – 2004 data).

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 3 903 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Portuguese tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
10 529	4.1	2 512	23.9	147 378	2 473	6 376

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 786	97 709	222 958	41.5	65.8 (Aug)
2003	1 934	108 367	245 778	37.8	63.4 (Aug)
2004	1 954	112 659	253 927	36.8	60.8 (Aug)
2005	2 012	:	263 814	:	60.8p (Aug)

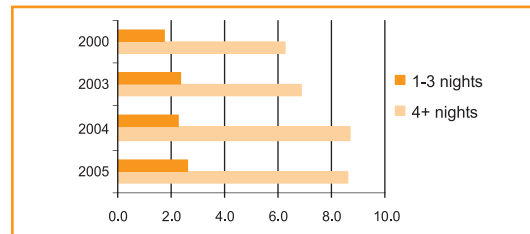
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Portugal (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	41 956	16 171	38.5	25 785	61.5	UK	29.7	DE	20.8	ES	7.6
2003	41 583	16 713	40.2	24 870	59.8	UK	31.8	DE	16.8	ES	9.3
2004	41 722	17 105	41.0	24 617	59.0	UK	30.8	DE	16.4	ES	10.4
2005	43 265	17 877	41.3	25 388	58.7	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.5 Characteristics of Portuguese tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	6 750	3 024	183	664	ES	44.7	FR	12.3	UK	6.3
2003	5 022	2 959	207	608	ES	34.2	FR	20.1	DE	3.9
2004	6 408	3 225	243	940	ES	35.7	FR	11.0	UK	9.5
2005	7 001	3 129	294	993	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Slovenia is strengthening its role as a tourism destination in Europe. However, data on accommodation supply revealed a steady decrease in the number of hotels and similar establishments between 2000 and 2005 (-5.1% on average each year). In the same period, the number of bed places showed a slight recovery between 2003 and 2004 (+1.7%) and 2004 to 2005 (+1.0%), after an average annual decline of -1.5% between 2000 and 2003. This resulted in an expansion of the number of bed places per establishment from 68 in 2000 to 87 in 2005.

Focussing on demand, nights spent by tourists were stable in 2005. But this data hid a different trend for domestic and international tourism. Nights spent by residents showed a steady decline in the first years of the 21st century (average annual decrease of -1.1%). Conversely, nights spent by non-residents (about 58% of total nights in 2005), continued to expand during the same period (+5.3% on average each year). Italy, Austria and Germany were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 52% of total international tourism nights (about 59% in 2001). Considering total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident was 3.7 in 2005.

Looking at national tourism (domestic + outbound), in 2005 Slovenian tourists made about 3.9 million holiday trips, of which about 54% were abroad. Both domestic and international trips showed a contraction in 2005 (-3.3% and -0.9% respectively), after the boom in 2004 (+27.5% and +22.8%) driven by both domestic and outbound 1-3 night trips. Data is not available in detail for all partner countries. However, the available data show that Italy, Greece and Austria are the main destinations within the EU for Slovenian tourists.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 699 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Slovenian tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
1 998	3.7	1 014	50.8	27 634	749	1 448

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month ¹
2000	448	16 265	30 576	41.4	69.8 (Aug)
2003	381	15 534	29 179	45.9	71.1 (Aug)
2004	350	15 785	29 668	45.8	70.8 (Aug)
2005	344	15 811	29 971	45.5	70.1 (Aug)

1) 2001 data for 2000.

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

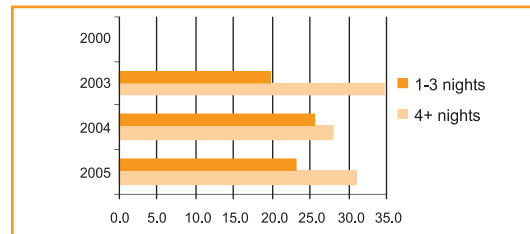
	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) ¹					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	6 509	3 232	49.7	3 277	50.3	DE	21.4	IT	20.5	AT	17.2
2003	7 198	3 203	44.5	3 995	55.5	IT	19.8	DE	18.1	AT	17.5
2004	7 301	3 113	42.6	4 188	57.4	IT	20.9	AT	16.8	DE	16.0
2005	7 308	3 058	41.8	4 250	58.2	IT	22.4	AT	16.1	DE	13.9

1) 2001 data for 2000.

4.5 Characteristics of Slovenian tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	1 026	418	635	1 108	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	1 427	414	1 020	1 121	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	1 351	429	907	1 214	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Like other central European countries, Slovakia is an emerging origin and destination in the European tourism market. Accommodation supply has shown a steady growth since 2000. The number of hotels increased at an average annual rate of +8.7%, from 582 in 2000 to 885 in 2005. In the same period, the number of bed places rose from 43 763 to 57 071 (+5.5% on average each year). This means that there was a decrease in the average number of bed places per establishment (from 75 in 2000 to 65 in 2005).

Regarding tourism demand, the number of nights showed a negative trend between 2003 and 2005, after good performance from 2000 to 2003. Nights spent by residents, accounting for about 55% of total nights, fell from 6.0 million in 2004 to 5.8 million in 2005 (-3.6%), continuing the contraction of -14.4% recorded for 2003 to 2004. Conversely, nights spent by non-residents rose from 4.6 to 4.8 million (+4.4%), partially compensating the fall of -5.9% recorded for 2003 to 2004. The Czech Republic, Germany and Poland were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 58% of total foreign tourist nights in 2005 (about 65% in 2003). Considering internal tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 2.0.

Looking at national tourism (domestic + outbound), in 2005 Slovakian tourists made about 6.1 million holiday trips (-4.8% in comparison to 2004), of which about 63% were in the country. Holiday trips abroad fell by -2.8%. The Czech Republic, Greece and Italy were the main countries of destination, accounting for about 29% of total trips of 4 or more nights abroad.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 280 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Slovak tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
5 385	2.0	3 809	70.7	38 138	731	1 011

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	582	21 651	43 763	35.1	:
2003	838	27 407	55 326	36.4	52.0 (Aug)
2004	873	27 712	56 296	32.7	46.1 (Aug)
2005	885	28 231	57 071	32.8	45.8 (Aug)

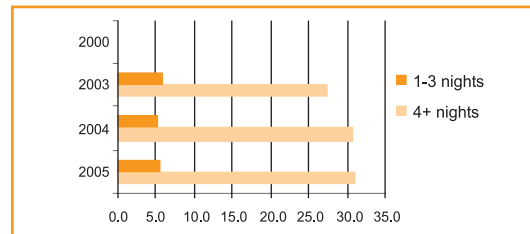
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Slovakia (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	10 464	6 760	64.6	3 704	35.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	11 939	7 055	59.1	4 884	40.9	CZ	29.5	DE	23.6	PL	12.2
2004	10 632	6 035	56.8	4 597	43.2	CZ	26.6	DE	23.9	PL	10.1
2005	10 621	5 820	54.8	4 801	45.2	CZ	24.7	DE	23.1	PL	10.0

4.5 Characteristics of Slovak tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	1 953	2 841	406	1 965	IT	11.9	CZ	11.2	EL	9.6
2004	1 534	2 554	327	1 955	CZ	11.2	IT	10.5	EL	8.2
2005	1 541	2 307	327	1 892	CZ	11.5	EL	10.3	IT	7.6

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Finland is mainly a generator of tourism, at home and abroad. Figures for accommodation supply revealed a downward trend for establishments since the beginning of the 21st century. The number of hotels recorded an average annual decline of -1.5% from 2000 to 2005. Over the same years, the number of bed places slightly grew between 2000 and 2003 (from 117 322 to 120 051, +0.8% on annual average) and then went back to almost the level reached in 2000 (117 605 in 2005). This resulted in an expansion of the average number of bed places per establishment (125 in 2005 against 116 in 2000).

Unlike supply, tourism demand in the country recorded a steady growth over the same period. Nights spent by residents, which accounted for about 74% of total nights in the country, rose from 12.0 to 12.8 million between 2000 and 2005 (annual average increase of +1.3%). Nights spent by non-residents followed the same trend, rising from 4.1 to 4.5 million (+2.0% on average each year). Sweden, Germany and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 33% of total international tourism nights (about 35% in 2000). Considering internal tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 3.3.

Considering national tourism (domestic + outbound), in 2005 Finnish tourists made 29.6 million holiday trips, of which about 85% were in the country (+5.3% in comparison to 2004). Unlike most other countries, Finnish residents made more short trips of 1-3 nights abroad than long trips, mainly because of a high number of short trips to its neighbour countries Sweden and Estonia. Domestic trips have risen steadily since 2000 (+6.5% on average each year). Conversely, trips abroad showed an up-and-down trend. They declined from 2000 to 2003 (-2.7% on annual average), recovered in 2004 (+3.4%) and stagnated in 2005 (-0.1%). Spain, Estonia and Greece/Sweden were the main countries of destination for long trips, accounting for 39.0% of trips of 4 or more nights abroad. Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a negative balance of 656 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Finnish tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
5 237	3.3	2 511	48.0	157 377	2 387	1 731

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 011	54 855	117 322	31.2	43.2 (Jul)
2003	992	55 767	120 051	30.6	44.4 (Jul)
2004	961	53 537	119 941	31.5	49.6p (Jul)
2005	938	54 354	117 605	33.3	47.6p (Jul)

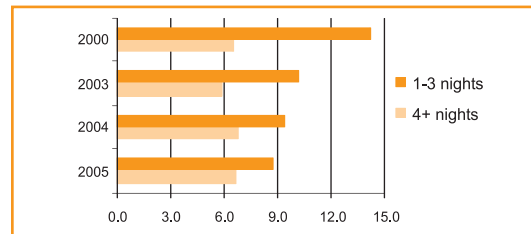
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Finland (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	16 042	11 976	74.7	4 066	25.3	SE	14.2	DE	10.6	UK	9.9
2003	16 082	11 751	73.1	4 331	26.9	SE	12.5	DE	11.2	UK	10.2
2004	16 699	12 293	73.6	4 406	26.4	SE	12.3	DE	11.4	UK	9.8
2005	17 259	12 760	73.9	4 499	26.1	SE	11.6	DE	11.3	UK	9.9

4.5 Characteristics of Finnish tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	14 577	3 755	3 271	1 506	ES	22.6	EL	9.1	SE	7.9
2003	18 436	4 441	2 785	1 610	ES	18.8	SE	8.5	EL	7.8
2004	19 272	4 308	2 652	1 892	ES	18.4	EL	8.1	SE	7.6
2005	20 591	4 482	2 577	1 961	ES	16.6	EE	9.4	EL/SE	6.5

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Like Finland, Sweden is mainly a generator of tourism, at home and abroad. 2005 figures for hotels and similar establishments showed a rise for both establishments and above all bed places (+1.3% and +3.9% respectively), following the positive trend of the previous year (+3.8% and +2.8%). This result made up for the negative trend from 2000 to 2003 (-2.5% and -0.6% on average each year) and resulted in an increase of the average number of bed places per establishment (106 in 2005 against 99 in 2000).

Tourism demand in the country showed a good performance in 2005. Nights spent by residents (77.6% of total nights) rose by +5.8% (from 32.9 to 34.9 million), returning to a bit more than the level recorded in 2003. On the other hand, nights spent by non-residents recorded a positive trend during the last five years (+3.1% on average each year). Norway, Germany and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 39% of total international tourism nights. Considering internal tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident was 5.0 in 2005.

Looking at tourists trips made by residents in the country and abroad, total holiday trips declined between 2004 and 2005 (from 23.0 to 21.8 million: -5.4%) as did domestic trips, which accounted for about 70% of total trips (-6.5%). Holiday trips abroad fell by -3.1%. Spain, Greece and Italy were the main destinations for long trips, accounting for about 34% of total trips of 4 or more nights abroad, with Greece replacing France on the second and Italy replacing Greece on the third position after Spain in 2005.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a negative balance of 2 710 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Swedish tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
9 011	5.0	:	:	287 970	8 667	5 957

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 906	96 094	188 289	30.9	50.0 (Jul)
2003	1 765	96 372	184 771	31.2	48.0 (Jul)
2004	1 833	98 888	189 988	31.0	48.5 (Jul)
2005	1 857	100 155	197 470	31.8	46.9 (Jul)

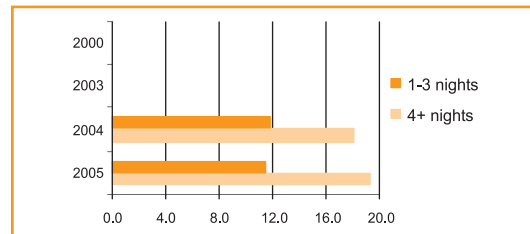
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Sweden (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	39 809	31 155	78.3	8 654	21.7	NO	14.0	DE	13.1	UK	10.0
2003	44 054	34 339	77.9	9 715	22.1	NO	18.0	DE	12.4	UK	10.1
2004	42 666	32 942	77.2	9 724	22.8	NO	15.7	DE	12.2	UK	10.4
2005	44 940	34 862	77.6	10 078	22.4	NO	15.6	DE	13.1	UK	10.4

4.5 Characteristics of Swedish tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	4 769	:	3 677	ES	21.8	EL	10.0	FR	6.3
2004	11 514	4 622	2 708	4 185	ES	17.9	FR	7.8	EL	7.6
2005	11 374	3 710	2 482	4 198	ES	19.0	EL	8.1	IT	7.2

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

The United Kingdom is one of the major generators of international tourism at world level. Figures on accommodation supply revealed a mixed picture at the beginning of the 21st century. In 2004 there was an increase in the number of hotel and similar establishments (+1.1%), which partly made up for the decline recorded from 2000 to 2003 (-1.2% on average each year). In the same year, bed places showed a strong expansion (+15.2%), after an average annual decrease of -1.5% between 2000 and 2003. This resulted in a growth in the average size of establishments from 24 in 2000 to 27 in 2004.

On the other hand, tourism demand in the country registered a steady decline between 2000 and 2004, which was more than compensated in 2005, driven by a leap in both resident and non-resident demand (+32.0% and +9.8% respectively from 2004 to 2005). This resulted in a reduction of the importance of non-resident tourism in total demand from 31.9% to 28.0% from 2004 to 2005. In 2004, the United States, Germany and France were the top markets of origin, accounting for about 37% of total international tourism nights (38.5% in 2000). Considering internal tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2004 was 4.8.

Considering national tourism, in 2004 British tourists made about 123 million holiday trips (-11.8% in comparison to 2003). As for nights, the fall was mainly caused by the decrease in domestic trips (-17.9%), which accounted for about 61% of total holiday trips. On the contrary, trips abroad were stable (48.2 million in 2004 compared to 48.3 in 2003). Spain, France and the United States were the main destinations, accounting for about 51% of holiday trips of 4 or more nights abroad (52.7% in 2000).

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a negative balance of 23 314 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of tourists from the United Kingdom		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
60 060	4.8	36 216	60.3	1 791 043	48 001	24 687

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	45 728	553 699	1 111 431	47.4	57.0 (Aug)
2003	44 126	599 882	1 062 126	43.2	58.0 (Aug)
2004	44 625	606 881	1 223 047	35.9	58.0 (Aug)
2005	:	:	:	:	56.0p (Aug)

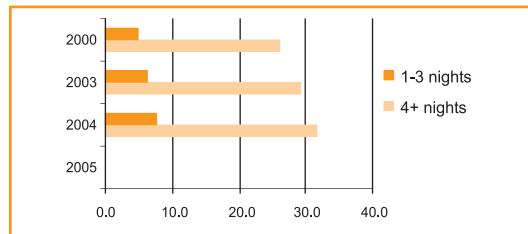
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in the United Kingdom (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	281 756	207 940	73.8	73 816	26.2	US	24.7	DE	8.7	FR	5.1
2003	247 904	180 770	72.9	67 134	27.1	US	24.5	DE	8.7	FR	6.3
2004	231 328	157 550	68.1	73 778	31.9	US	22.2	DE	9.3	FR	5.8
2005	288 920p	207 890p	72.0	81 030p	28.0	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	67 400	38 700	7 300	39 300	ES	32.0	FR	12.2	US	8.5
2003	57 487	33 600	8 425	39 900	ES	34.2	FR	12.7	EL	7.9
2004	47 472	27 300	9 503	38 700	ES	31.8	FR	11.5	US	7.4
2005	50 823	26 310	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

Along with Romania, Bulgaria is one of the acceding countries and an emerging tourism origin and destination. Accommodation supply recorded a boom at the beginning of the 21st century. The number of establishments increased at an average rate of +13.7% each year from 2000 to 2005, while bed places increased by +10.6% in the same period. Since the number of hotels and similar establishments grew at a faster rate than bed places, their average size decreased from 187 bed places in 2000 to 163 in 2005.

Like supply, tourism demand also grew rapidly in this period. Nights spent by residents recorded an average growth of +5.6% each year (from 3.4 million in 2000 to 4.4 million in 2005), while those spent by international tourists in the country rose by +17.6% on average per year (from 5.2 million in 2000 to 11.6 million in 2005). In 2005, foreign tourism accounted for about 72% of total tourism nights in the country against about 60% in 2000. Germany, the United Kingdom and Sweden were the top markets of origin, accounting for around 55% of total international tourism nights, with Sweden surpassing Switzerland in 2003. In particular, Germany alone accounted for about 35% of total international tourism nights in 2005. Considering internal tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident was 2.1 in 2005.

Looking at national tourism, in 2005 Bulgarian tourists made about 2.8 million trips abroad, of which about 60% were of 1-3 nights. Long trips (4 or more nights) recorded average annual growth of +7.6% since 2000. Turkey, Greece and Italy were the main countries of destination (52.1% of total holiday trips of 4 or more nights abroad), with Italy surpassing Germany in 2005.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 893 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Bulgarian tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	total Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
7 761	2.1	:	:	21 448	1 040	1 933

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	648	:	121 222	18.4	:
2003	849	69 584	143 960	22.9	50.1 (Jul-Sep)
2004	1 016	80 149	170 956	21.7	:
2005	1 230	90 593	200 940	21.0	50.7 (Jul-Sep)

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

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation) ¹					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	8 554	3 384	39.6	5 170	60.4	DE	45.0	UK	6.3	CH	4.8
2003	12 521	3 379	27.0	9 142	73.0	DE	45.8	UK	11.5	SE	4.4
2004	14 161	3 857	27.2	10 304	72.8	DE	41.1	UK	14.7	SE	4.5
2005	16 071	4 447	27.7	11 624	72.3	DE	34.9	UK	16.4	SE	4.0

1) 2001 data for 2000.

4.5 Characteristics of Bulgarian tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights ¹						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	779	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	903	TR	15.5	DE	10.4	IT	6.0
2004	:	:	:	1 074	TR	26.8	EL	8.3	DE	7.9
2005	:	:	1 660	1 121	TR	38.2	EL	8.0	IT	5.9

1) 2001 data for 2000.

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)

No data available

4.1 Recent trends

Croatia is basically a destination for international tourism. Figures for accommodation supply showed a boom in the number of establishments in the first years of the 21st century (+6.7% on average each year). In the same period, bed places were relatively stable (average annual increase of +0.4%). As a consequence, the average number of bed places per establishment fell from 272 in 2000 to 200 in 2005.

Like supply, tourism demand revealed steady growth since 2000. Total nights rose by +3.9% on average each year, due to a strong expansion in international nights (+4.5% on average each year), accounting for about 89% of total nights in 2005. Conversely, nights spent by residents stagnated during the last five years (-0.2% on average each year). Germany, Italy and France were the main countries of origin of international tourists, with France surpassing the United Kingdom in 2005. The first three countries accounted for 41.0% of total foreign tourism nights, with Germany alone recording a share of 22.0%. Considering internal tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident was 8.4 in 2005.

Very few data are available on national tourism. In 2004, Croatian tourists made about 1.8 million trips of 4 nights or more, of which only about 20% were abroad. Italy, Austria and the Czech Republic were the main countries of destination in the EU, accounting for about 38% of trips abroad.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 5 395 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Croatian tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
4 444	8.4	:	:	30 947	604	5 999

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	733	81 272	199 474	24.8	:
2003	832	77 113	193 538	27.8	:
2004	940	79 174	199 033	27.5	:
2005	1 015	80 743	203 464	28.7	:

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

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	30 858	4 224	13.7	26 634	86.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	35 246	4 263	12.1	30 983	87.9	DE	28.5	IT	12.5	HU	4.2
2004	35 991	4 240	11.8	31 751	88.2	DE	25.0	IT	12.3	UK	4.7
2005	37 292	4 172	11.2	33 120	88.8	DE	22.0	IT	11.9	FR	7.1

4.5 Characteristics of Croatian tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	1 440	:	358	IT	20.6	AT	11.4	CZ	6.4
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)

No data available

4.1 Recent trends

Romania is an emerging destination and origin of tourism. In 2000, hotel accommodation supply amounted to 2 533 establishments and 199 333 bed places, which resulted in an average of 79 bed places per hotel.

Regarding demand, in 2000 tourists spent 17.6 million nights in Romania. Domestic tourism accounted for about 88% of these nights.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a positive balance of 136 million euro in 2005 which leads to the assumption that more foreign tourists visit Romania than Romanian tourists going abroad.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Romanian tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
21 659	:	:	:	79 314	709	845

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	2 533	96 250	199 333	21.9	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:

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

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	17 646	15 497	87.8	2 149	12.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.5 Characteristics of Romanian tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)

No data available

4.1 Recent trends

Turkey is basically a destination for international tourism. In 2000, hotel accommodation supply comprised 1 814 establishments and 322 334 bed places. This gives a relatively high number of 178 bed places per establishment and leads to the assumption that there are mainly enterprises belonging to hotel chains that are active on the supply market, offering travel packages for the international market.

The increasing importance of Turkey as a tourism destination is confirmed by the fact that figures for tourism expenditure and receipts have shown a positive balance for many years, with a peak of 12 433 million euro in 2005.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Turkish tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	total Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
71 608	:	:	:	290 503	2 314	14 747

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 814	132 199	322 334	38.0	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:

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

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market	2nd market		3rd market		
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	DK	38.5	ES	6.7	SE	6.5
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.5 Characteristics of Turkish tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market	2nd market	3rd market			
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)

No data available

4.1 Recent trends

Iceland is a small country of origin and destination of international tourism within the European market. 2005 figures for accommodation supply confirmed the positive trend, which began in 2000, with an average annual growth rate of +5.5% for hotels and similar establishments (from 244 to 319) and +5.9% for bed places (from 12 471 to 16 639). The average size of establishments was stable at 52 bed places per establishment in 2005.

Like supply, tourism demand in the country has also shown a steady expansion since 2000. In 2005, 2.2 million nights were spent in Iceland (+4.7% on average each year since 2000). Domestic nights, accounting for about 30% of total nights, showed an average annual increase of +2.5%, with peak growth of +7.7% in 2004. Nights spent by non-residents followed the same trend, but at a higher rate. The average annual growth was +5.8% between 2000 and 2005, with a peak of +7.4% in 2004. Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States were the main countries of origin, accounting for about 42% of total nights spent by non-residents on the island (about 44% in 2000).

Considering total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident was 7.5 in 2005.

There are no data available on national holiday trips, in the country and abroad. However, the majority of holiday trips of Icelandic tourists are usually spent abroad. This is confirmed by the fact that expenditure and receipts showed a negative balance of 257 million euro in 2004.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Icelandic tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure ¹	Tourism receipts ¹
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
294	7.5	:	:	12 732	557	300

1) 2004 data.

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	244	6 045	12 471	26.1	:
2003	283	7 182	14 769	25.4	:
2004	303	7 396	15 223	26.4	:
2005	319	8 005	16 639	25.8	:

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

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	1 737	590	34.0	1 147	66.0	DE	16.9	UK	14.0	US	12.8
2003	1 985	608	30.6	1 377	69.4	DE	16.8	UK	15.6	US	10.7
2004	2 134	655	30.7	1 479	69.3	DE	16.5	UK	15.4	US	10.6
2005	2 189	668	30.5	1 521	69.5	DE	15.9	UK	14.4	US	11.5

4.5 Characteristics of Icelandic tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)

No data available

4.1 Recent trends

Liechtenstein is mainly a destination for international tourists. In 2005, the accommodation supply consisted of 46 hotels and similar establishments (50 in 2000, -1.7% on average each year) and 1 189 bed-places (1 184 in 2000, +0.1% on average each year). The small increase in bed places led to a growth in the average size of establishments (26 bed places in 2005, against 24 in 2000).

Tourism demand in the country showed a recovery in 2005, after a downward trend since 2000. Total tourism nights recorded an increase of +1.8%, due to the good performance of international tourism. Nights spent by non-residents, which accounted for about 90% of total nights, rose from 145 000 to 149 000 (+2.8%). However, compared to 2000 there was an overall loss of 19 000 foreign nights in 2005. On the contrary, domestic nights declined by -5.9% in 2005 (from 17 000 to 16 000), eroding the growth recorded in 2004 (+6.2%). Consequently, nights spent by residents returned to the level recorded in 2003. Germany, Switzerland and the United States were the main markets of origin, accounting for about 64% of total international tourism nights (about 66% in 2000). Germany alone accounted for more than a third of total nights spent by non-residents in 2005 (about 40.0% in 2000).

Considering total tourism in the country (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident in 2005 was 4.8.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of tourists from Liechtenstein		GDP	Tourism expenditure	Tourism receipts
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
35	4.8	:	:	:	:	:

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	50	:	1 184	30.8	33.8 (Feb)
2003	46	591	1 160	25.3	34.4 (Feb)
2004	45	572	1 176	24.2	32.5 (Feb)
2005	46	608	1 189	25.6	36.5 (Feb)

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

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	187	19	10.2	168	89.8	DE	40.0	CH	20.9	AT	5.2
2003	166	16	9.6	150	90.4	DE	32.1	CH	27.3	UK	4.8
2004	162	17	10.5	145	89.5	DE	33.9	CH	27.7	US	4.0
2005	165	16	9.7	149	90.3	DE	33.4	CH	26.2	US	4.5

4.5 Characteristics of tourists from Liechtenstein (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)

No data available

4.1 Recent trends

Like the other Scandinavian countries, Norway is mainly a generator of tourism, both within the country and abroad. 2005 figures on hotels and similar establishments revealed a growth in the number of establishments (+5.3%), after the decrease in the previous years (-1.9% on average each year from 2000 to 2004). Bed places rose by +1.8% in 2005, after ups and downs between 2000 and 2004. This resulted in an increase in the average number of bed places per establishment from 2000 to 2003 (from 121 to 131), followed by a decrease to 126 in 2005.

Tourism demand showed a stable growth rate since 2003. In 2005, nights spent by residents rose from 17.8 to 18.6 million (+4.5%), strengthening the expansion already recorded in 2004 (+5.8%). They accounted for about 71% of total nights. Likewise, nights spent by non-residents rose from 7.4 to 7.6 million, an increase of +2.7%, which continued the growth of +7.0% in 2004. Germany, Denmark and the United Kingdom were the main markets of origin, accounting for about 43% of total international tourism nights (about 46% in 2000). Considering internal tourism (domestic + inbound), the ratio tourist nights/resident was 5.7 in 2005.

Looking at national tourism, in 2005 Norwegian tourists made about 16.4 million holiday trips (-0.2% in comparison to 2004), of which about 72% were in the country. Domestic trips rose from 11.6 to 11.7 million (+1.2%), partially making up for the decline recorded in 2004 (-12.8%). Conversely, holiday trips abroad decreased by -3.8% (from 4.8 to 4.6 million), after a boom in 2004 (+23.8%). Spain, Sweden and Denmark were the main destinations, accounting for about 39% of holiday trips of 4 or more nights abroad, with Sweden surpassing Denmark in 2005.

Comparing tourism expenditure and receipts, tourism recorded a negative balance of 4 355 million euro in 2004.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population	Tourist nights/resident	Number of Norwegian tourists		GDP	Tourism expenditure ¹	Tourism receipts ¹
in 1 000	ratio	in 1 000	as % of population	Mio. €	Mio. €	Mio. €
4 606	5.7	2 615	56.8	237 707	6 732	2 377

1) 2004 data.

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate of bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	1 166	65 200	140 580	31.9	54.3 (Jul)
2003	1 099	67 114	143 798	29.8	47.9 (Jul)
2004	1 079	66 373	141 095	31.8	51.5 (Jul)
2005	1 136	67 522	143 568	32.7	52.0 (Jul)

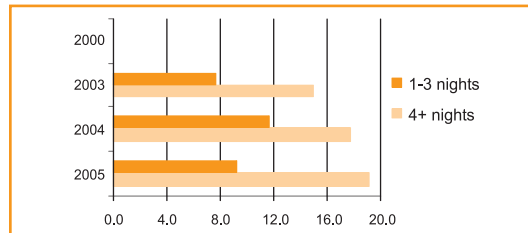
4.4 Characteristics of tourism demand in Norway (domestic and inbound)

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	24 270	16 801	69.2	7 469	30.8	DE	16.9	DK	16.4	SE	12.4
2003	23 809	16 853	70.8	6 956	29.2	DE	17.7	DK	14.1	UK	11.8
2004	25 274	17 832	70.6	7 442	29.4	DE	16.1	DK	13.9	UK	12.6
2005	26 272	18 628	70.9	7 644	29.1	DE	17.0	DK	13.0	UK	12.7

4.5 Characteristics of Norwegian tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	2 702	:	2 394	ES	19.3	EL	12.9	SE	11.8
2003	10 244	3 066	1 312	2 588	ES	17.7	DK	15.0	SE	12.5
2004	8 723	2 877	1 914	2 916	ES	19.0	DK	11.9	SE	11.0
2005	8 994	2 750	1 525	3 122	ES	17.9	SE	10.8	DK	10.0

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)



4.1 Recent trends

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

As for tourism demand, in 2000 tourists spent about 68.8 million nights in Switzerland, of which 52.2% were generated by domestic tourists. Focussing on international tourism, Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom were the top markets of origin, accounting for 53.0% of total international tourism nights, with Germany accounting for almost a third of total international tourism nights.

4.2 People and the economy in 2005

Population in 1 000	Tourist nights/resident ratio	Number of Swiss tourists		GDP Mio. €	Tourism expenditure Mio. €	Tourism receipts Mio. €
		in 1 000	as % of population			
7 415	:	:	:	294 255	:	:

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

	Number of establishments	Number of bedrooms	Number of bed places	Occupancy rate for bed places (%)	
				annual average	peak month
2000	5 754	140 805	259 721	35.8	50.0 (Aug)
2003	:	:	:	:	46.5 (Aug)
2004	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:

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

	Nights spent in collective accommodation					Nights spent by non-residents, by main countries of origin (as % of all nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation)					
	Total	by residents		by non-residents		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	in 1 000	in 1 000	as % of total	in 1 000	as % of total						
2000	68 777	35 933	52.2	32 844	47.8	DE	32.4	US	10.9	UK	9.7
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.5 Characteristics of Swiss tourists (domestic and abroad)

	Holiday trips by resident tourists spent in collective accommodation				Holiday trips abroad of 4+ nights (in %) by main countries of destination					
	Domestic		Abroad		1st market		2nd market		3rd market	
	1-3 nights	4+ nights	1-3 nights	4+ nights						
	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000	in 1 000						
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.6 Proportion of holiday trips abroad as % of total holiday trips (domestic and abroad)

No data available



Annex - Technical Notes

A. General Information on tourism statistics

Tourism statistics – sources and recent developments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Terms and definitions

General and statistical terms and definitions

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

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

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

Gross domestic product: Final result of the production activity of resident producer units.

Inflation rate: Describes the rate of increase of the average price level between two points of time.

If P_1 is the current average price level and P_0 is the price level a year ago, the rate of inflation during the year might be measured as follows:

$$\text{inflation rate} = (P_1 - P_0)/P_0, \text{ stated as a percentage (x 100).}$$

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

Surface: The surface area is composed of the total area of a country and is measured in km^2 .

Tourism specific terms and definitions

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

Arrivals of residents and non-residents: An arrival (departure) is defined as a person who arrives (leaves) at a collective accommodation establishment or at a private tourism accommodation and checks in (out).

Statistically there is not much difference if, instead of arrivals, departures are counted. No age limit is applied: children are counted as well as adults, even in the case when the overnight stays of children might be free of charge. Arrivals are registered by country of residence of the guest and by month. The arrivals of non-tourists (e.g. refugees) should be excluded, if possible. The arrivals of same-day visitors spending only few hours during the day (no overnight stay, the date of arrival and departure are the same) at the establishment are excluded from accommodation statistics.

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

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

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

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

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

International tourism: Consists of inbound tourism and outbound tourism.

National tourism: Comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism.

Nights spent by residents and non-residents: A night spent (or overnight stay) is each night that a guest actually spends (sleeps or stays) or is registered (his/her physical presence there being unnecessary) in a collective accommodation establishment or in private tourism accommodation. Overnight stays are calculated by country of residence of the guest and by month. Normally the date of arrival is different from the date of departure but persons arriving after midnight and leaving on the same day are included in overnight stays. A person should not be registered in two accommodations at the same time. The overnight stays of non-tourists (e.g. refugees) should be excluded, if possible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupancy rate: The occupancy rate is calculated as follows:
$$\frac{\text{Total nights of residents and non-residents of hotels and similar establishments}}{\text{Total bed places of hotels and similar establishments} * 365} * 100.$$

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

Ratio tourist nights/resident: This indicator compares the number of tourists (in terms of overnight stays) to the number of residents that are present in a destination in the same time period (e.g. a day, a month, a year). It measures the intensity of tourism demand in that period and is one of the indicators used to measure the carrying capacity of a tourist destination. It is a factor representing the number of nights spent in a country divided by the inhabitants of the same country. This refers to table 4.2 in the country profiles where the

ratio is calculated by dividing the population (also in table 4.2) by the total number of overnight stays (first column of table 4.4).

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

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

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

C. Signs and abbreviations

Signs:

:	.....not available
:c	.....confidential data
e	.....country estimate
p	.....provisional data
mio	.....million

Country abbreviations:

EU-25	.....European Union of 25 countries
BE	.....Belgium
CZ	.....Czech Republic
DK	.....Denmark
DE	.....Germany
EE	.....Estonia

EL	.....Greece
ES	.....Spain
FR	.....France
IE	.....Ireland
IT	.....Italy
CY	.....Cyprus
LV	.....Latvia
LT	.....Lithuania
LU	.....Luxembourg
HU	.....Hungary
MT	.....Malta
NL	.....Netherlands
AT	.....Austria
PL	.....Poland
PT	.....Portugal
SI	.....Slovenia

SK	.....Slovakia
FI	.....Finland
SE	.....Sweden
UK	.....United Kingdom
BG	.....Bulgaria
HR	.....Croatia
RO	.....Romania
TR	.....Turkey
IS	.....Iceland
LI	.....Liechtenstein
NO	.....Norway
CH	.....Switzerland
US	.....United States of America

Organizations:

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

Technical abbreviations:

- GDP** Gross domestic product
Nace Rev.1 Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Rev. 1
TSA Tourism Satellite Accounts

D. Classifications

Nace Rev.1 classification (parts relevant to tourism)

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

E. Data sources

Name	Web address	Sources used	
Eurostat	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat	Free dissemination database	
		Chapter 1	
		Table 1.1	Theme: Population and social conditions - Population - Demography
		Tables 1.2	Theme: Economy and finance - National accounts (including GDP)
		Table 1.3	Theme: Economy and finance - Prices - Harmonized indices of consumer prices (HICP), 2005=100
		Tables 1.4	Theme: Population and social conditions - Labour market (Labour Force Survey)
		Chapter 2	
		Figure 2.1 and tables 2.1 and 2.2	Theme: Industry, trade and services - Tourism
		Table 2.3	Theme: Industry, trade and services - Structural Business Statistics - Annual enterprise statistics
		Tables 2.4, Figure 2.4	Theme: Population and social conditions - Labour market (Labour Force Survey)
		Chapter 3	
		All tables and figures	Theme: Industry, trade and services - Tourism
		Chapter 4	
		Table 4.2	Theme: Population and social conditions - Population Theme: Industry, trade and services - Tourism (Tourist nights and number of tourists) Theme: Economy and finance - National accounts (GDP) Theme: Economy and finance - Balance of Payments (Expenditure and Receipts)
Tables 4.3 - 4.5, Figure 4.6	Theme: Industry, trade and services - Tourism		

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

Poland	http://www.stat.gov.pl	Central Statistical Office (GUS)
Portugal	http://www.ine.pt	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE)
Slovenia	http://www.stat.si	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Slovakia	http://www.statistics.sk	Štatistický úrad Slovenskej republiky (Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic)
Finland	http://www.stat.fi	Tilastokeskus (Statistics Finland)
Sweden	http://www.scb.se	Statistiska centralbyrån (Statistics Sweden)
United Kingdom	http://www.statistics.gov.uk	Office for National Statistics
Bulgaria	http://www.nsi.bg	National Statistical Institute
Croatia	http://www.dzs.hr	Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CROSTAT)
Romania	http://www.insse.ro	Institutul National de Statistica (National Institute of Statistics)
Turkey	http://www.die.gov.tr	Turkish Statistical Institute
Iceland	http://www.statice.is	Hagstofa Islands (Statistics Iceland)
Liechtenstein	http://www.llv.li/amsstellen/llv-avw-statistik.htm	Office of Economic Affairs – Bureau of Statistics
Norway	http://www.ssb.no	Statistisk sentralbyrå (Statistics Norway)
Switzerland	http://www.statistik.admin.ch	Bundesamt für Statistik

European Commission

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