

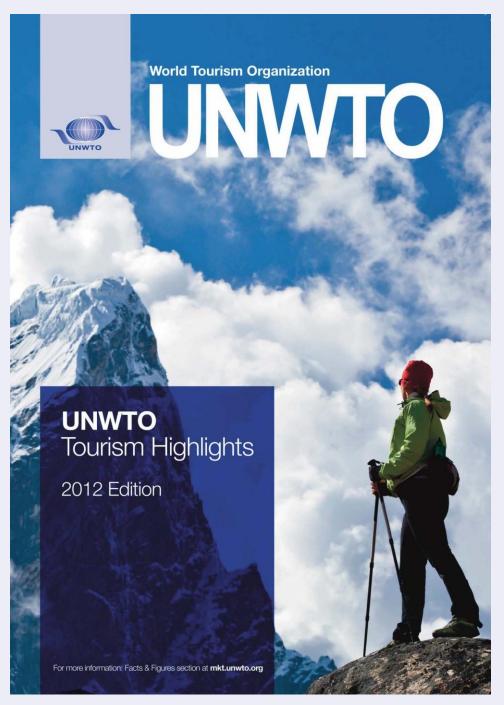
World 2011

Results 2011

International Tourist Arrivals
983 million
+4.6%

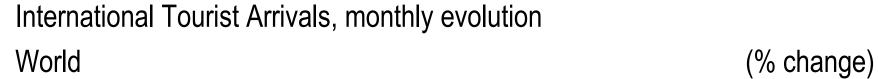
International Tourism Receipts
US\$ 1,030 billion (euro 740 bn)
+3.9% (real terms)

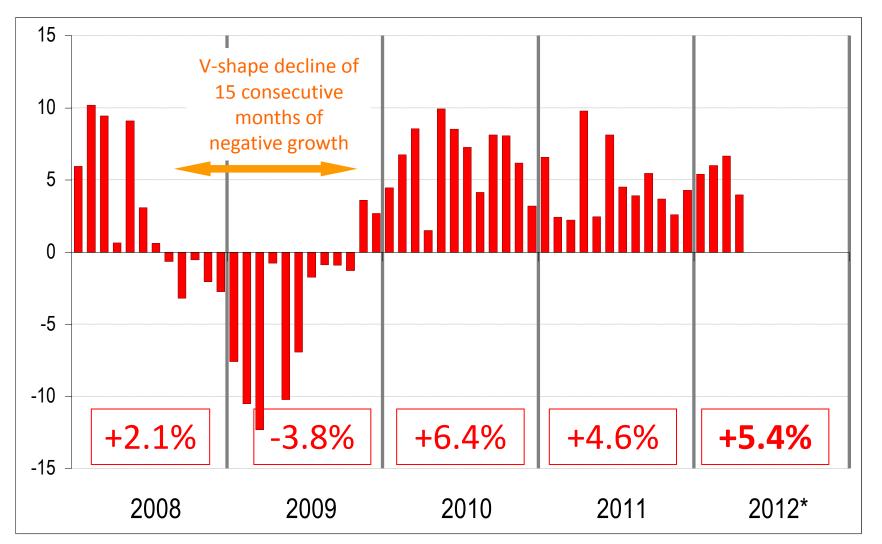
www.unwto.org/facts

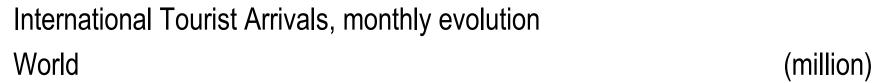


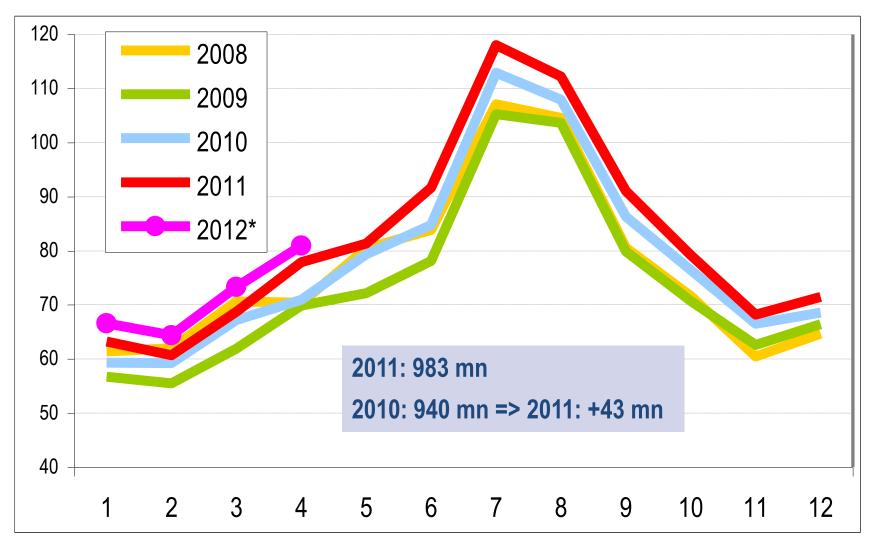
Inbound tourism: World





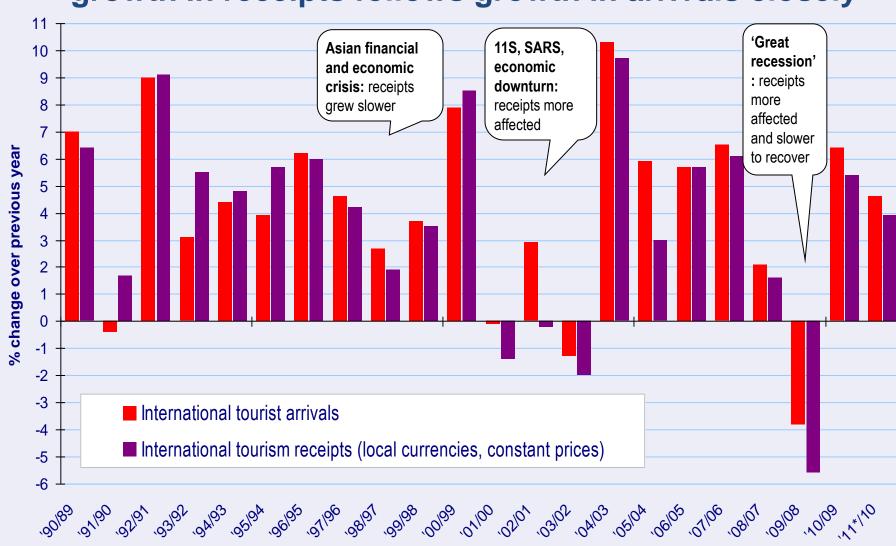






International Tourism Arrivals and Receipts, World

growth in receipts follows growth in arrivals closely



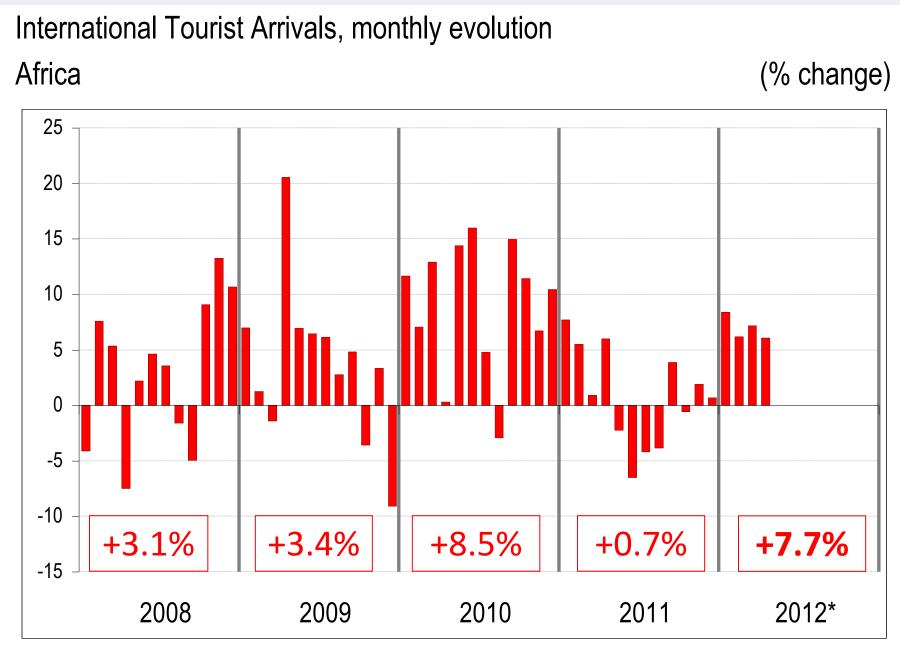
Africa 2011

Inbound tourism: Africa 2011



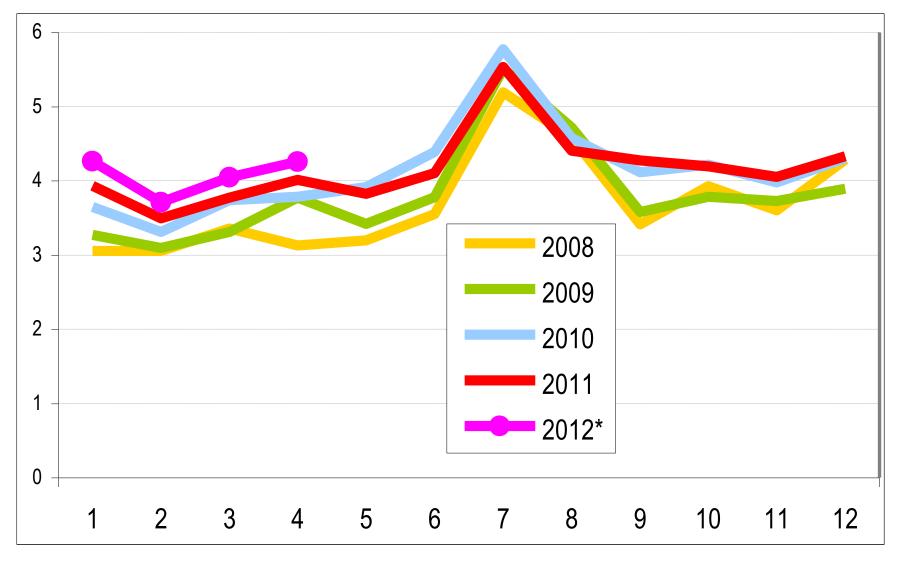
Share 2011 by region



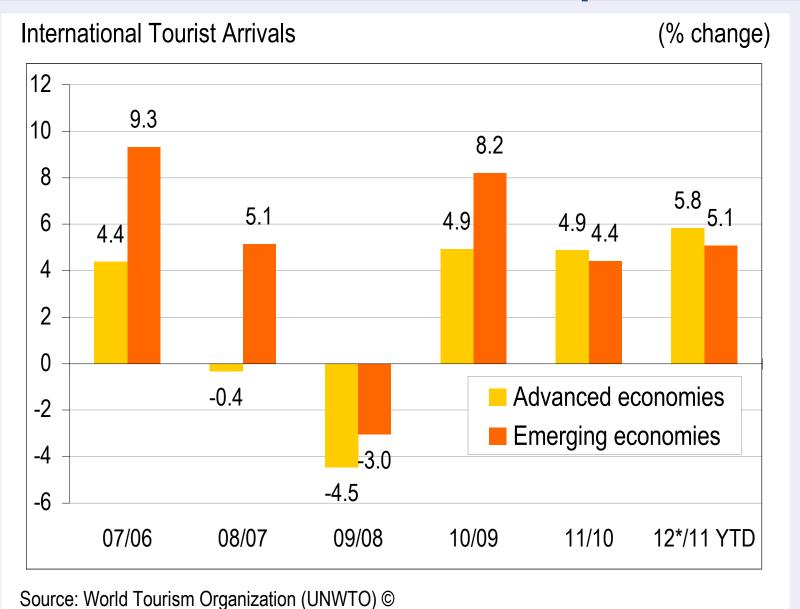


International Tourist Arrivals, monthly evolution

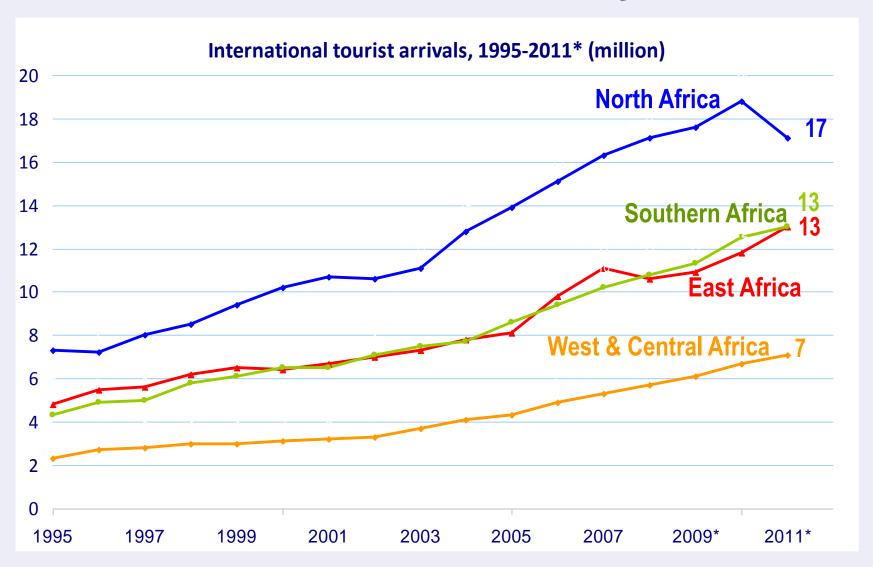




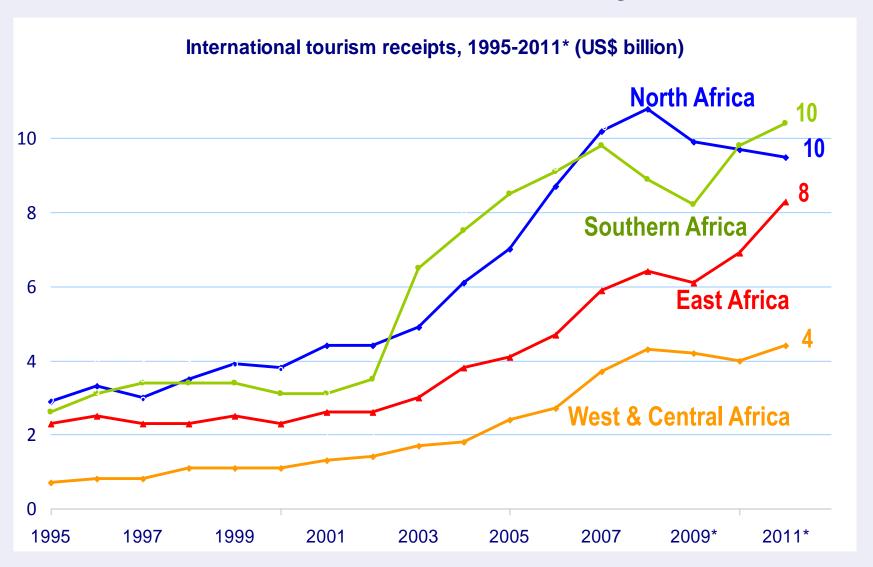
Emerging destinations suffered less in the crisis and recovered quicker



Africa 2011 Inbound tourism Growth in South offset by North



Africa 2011 Inbound tourism Growth in South offset by North



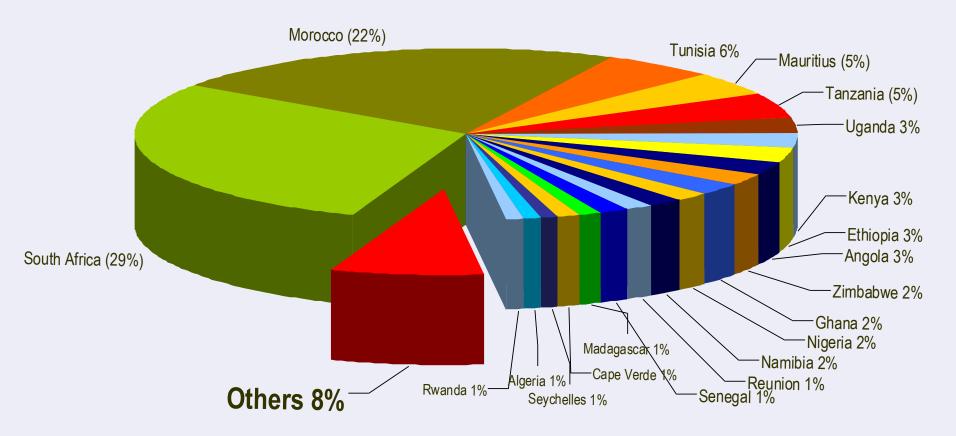
Receipts by destination

Africa

2011: US\$ 33 billion

Top 20: 92%

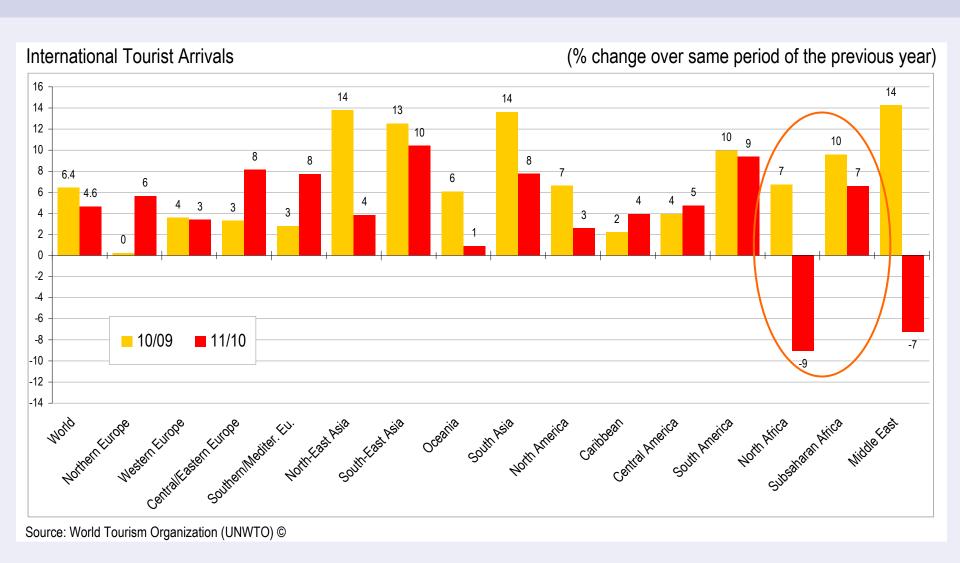
Other 32 destinations: 8%



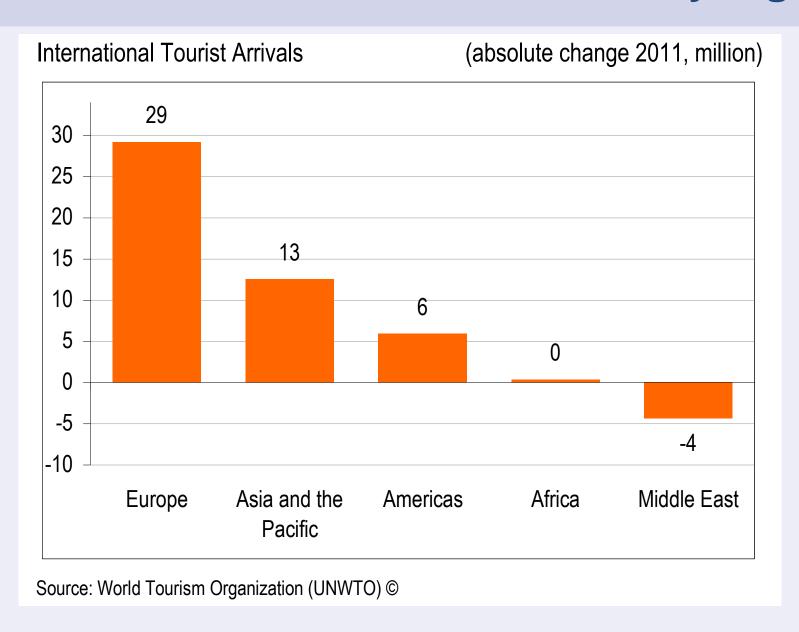
Source: UNWTO

2011 gains and losses

2010 and 2011 by subregion



increase 43 million arrivals in 2011: by region



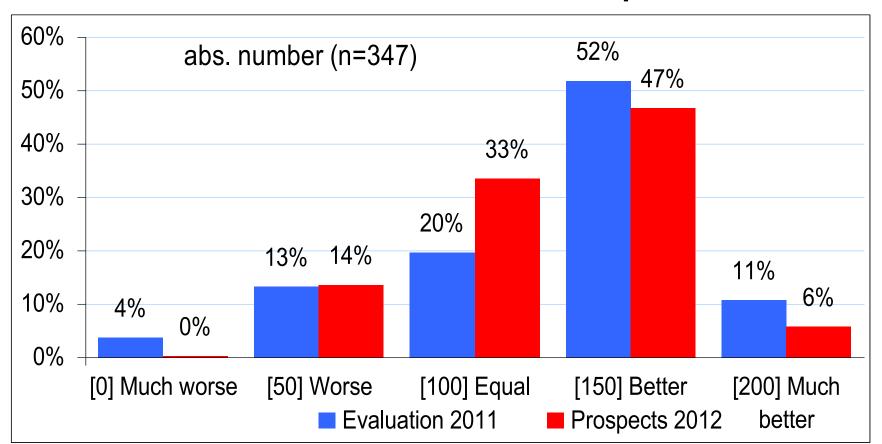
Major outbound markets BRICs are hot



UNWTO Tourism Confidence Index

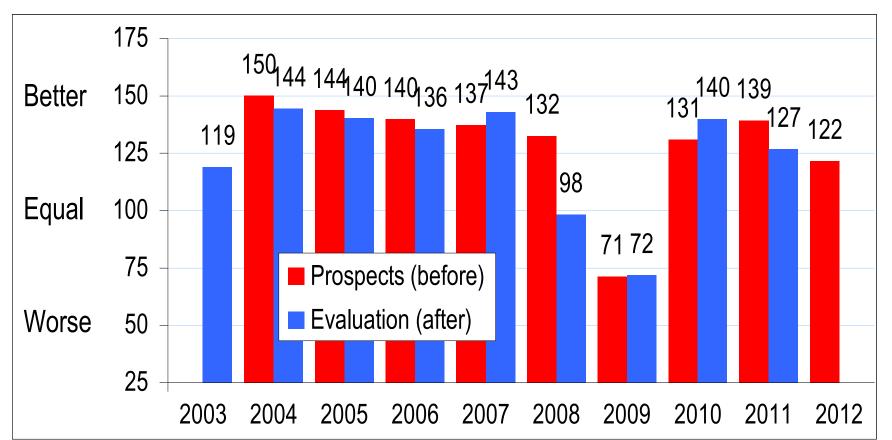
Confidence weakening but still positive



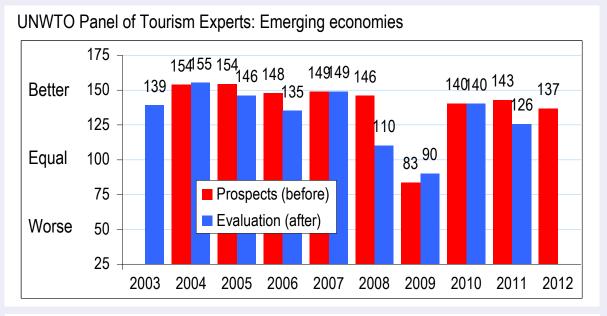


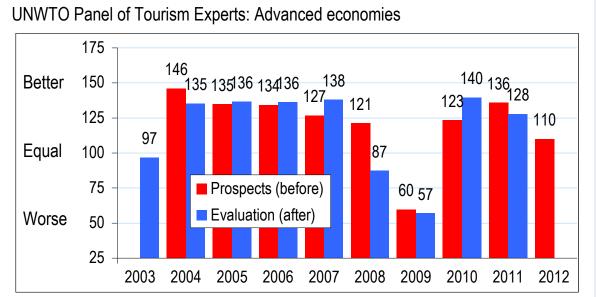
Confidence weakening but still positive

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: World



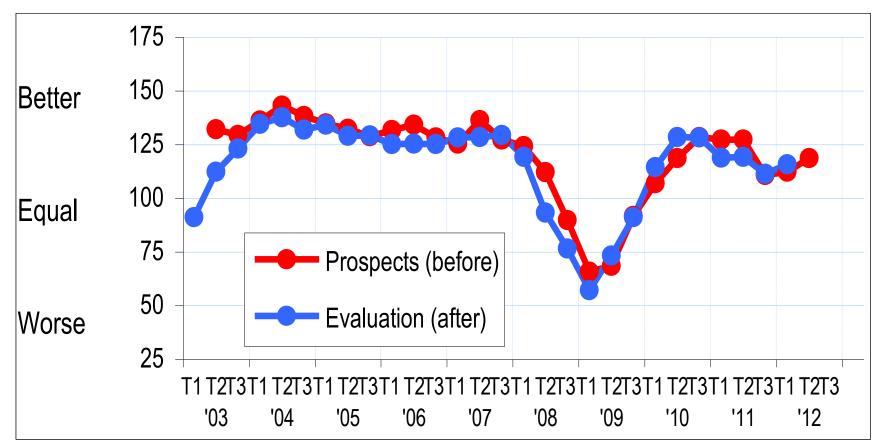
Confidence in emerging economies much stronger than in advanced economies



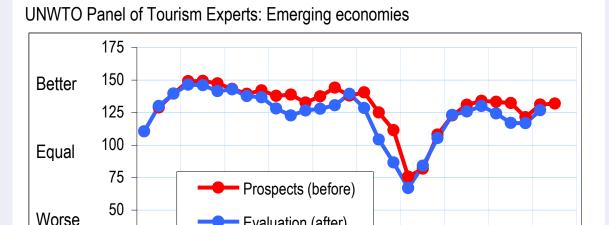


Confidence weakening but still positive





Confidence in emerging economies much stronger than in advanced economies



Evaluation (after)

'06

'07

'08

'09

'10

'11

'12

25

'03

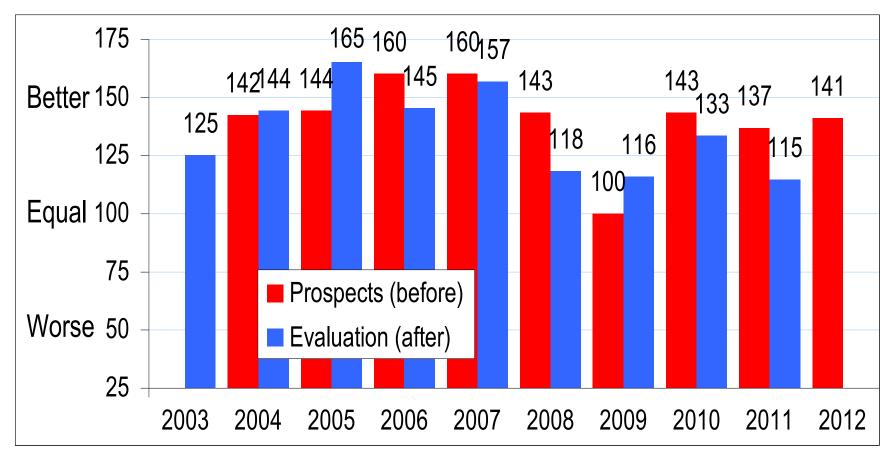
'04

'05



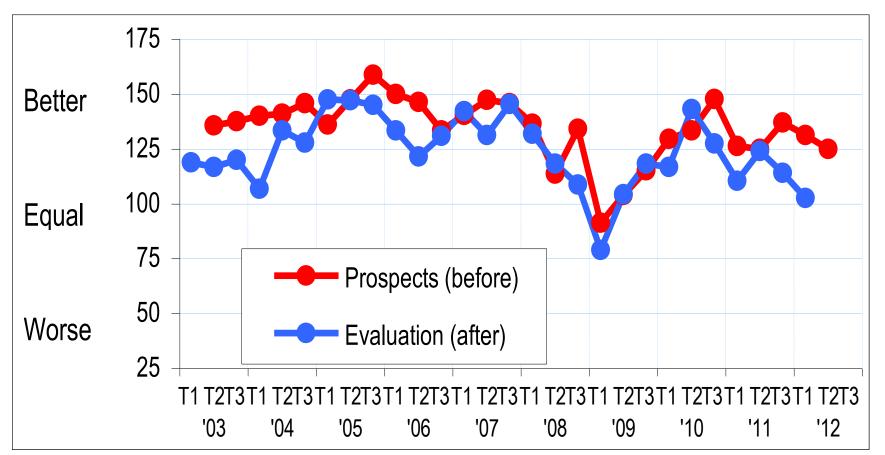
Africa confidence on high level

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Africa



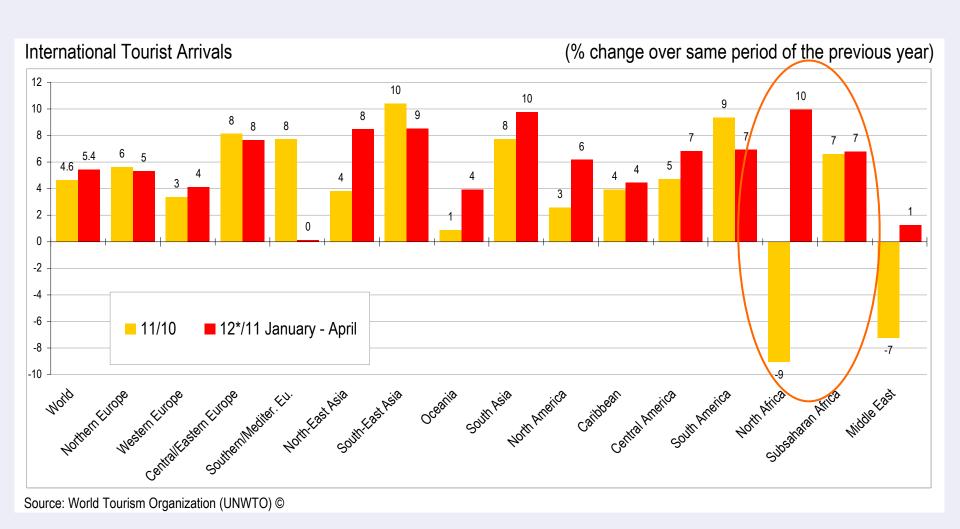
Africa: confidence on high level

UNWTO Panel of Tourism Experts: Africa



Outlook 2012

2011 and 2012 year to date by subregion



Outlook: World



Outlook: Africa



Outlook 2012 by region

International tourism: projection full year 2012

	2011	Projection 2012	
World	+4.6%	+3% to +4%	
Europe	+6.1%	+2% to +4%	
Asia and the Pacific	+6.1%	+4% to +6%	
Americas	+4.2%	+2% to +4%	
Africa	+0.8%	+4% to +6%	
Middle East	-8.4%	+0% to +5%	



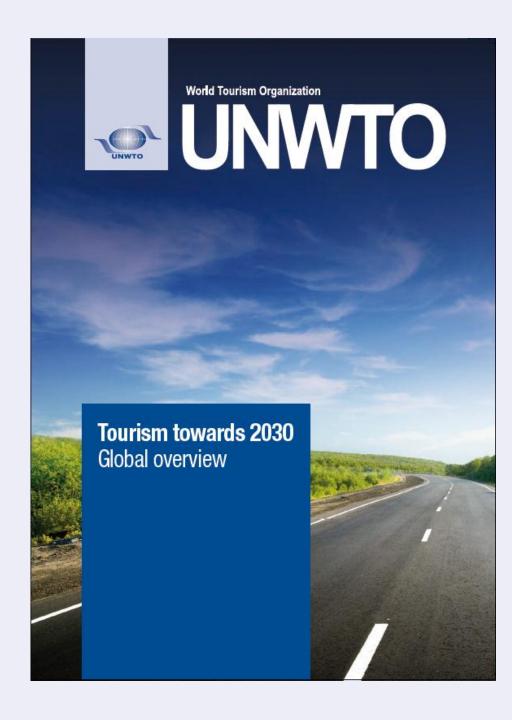


Tourism Towards 2030

Advance release

53rd Meeting of the UNWTO Commission for Africa 25 June 2012 Calabar, Nigeria

UNWTO



Tourism 2020 Vision vs. actual trend World



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Tourism Towards 2030

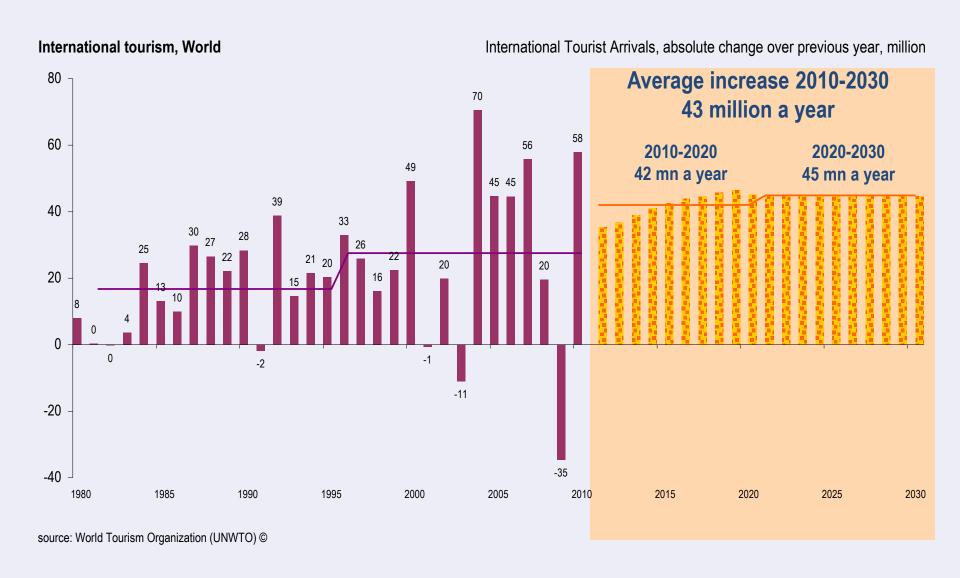
- A broad research project of long-term forecasting, following up on work initiated by UNWTO in the 1990s
- Objectives:
 - Assist UNWTO Members in formulating policies and long-term strategic plans
 - Provide a global reference on future tourism development
 - Reinforce UNWTO's role in agenda setting for tourism-related subjects
 - Constitute a reference for UNWTO strategic documents, programme of work and activities
- Central to the study are the projections for international tourism flows in the two decades 2010-2030
 - Data series on international tourist arrivals as reported by destination countries are used as the key indicator, taking into account subregion of destination, region of origin, mode of transport and purpose of visit for the period 1980-2010
 - The quantitative forecast is based on a causal econometric model with international tourist arrivals as the dependent variable. Two independent variables are used: 1) growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), a proxy for traveller affluence and business travel potential; 2) cost of transport.



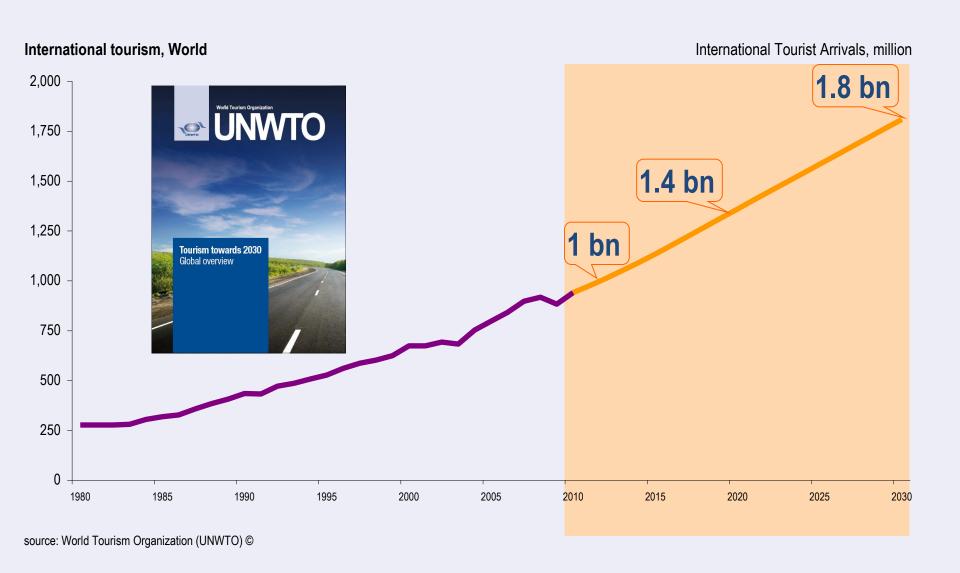
Growth in international tourism will continue, but at a more moderate pace



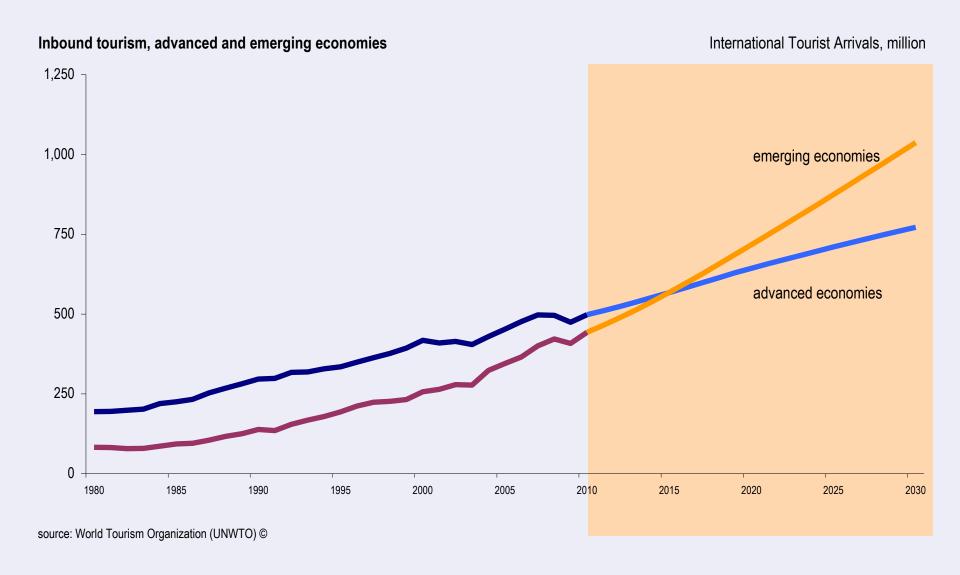
International tourist arrivals to increase by 43 million a year on average



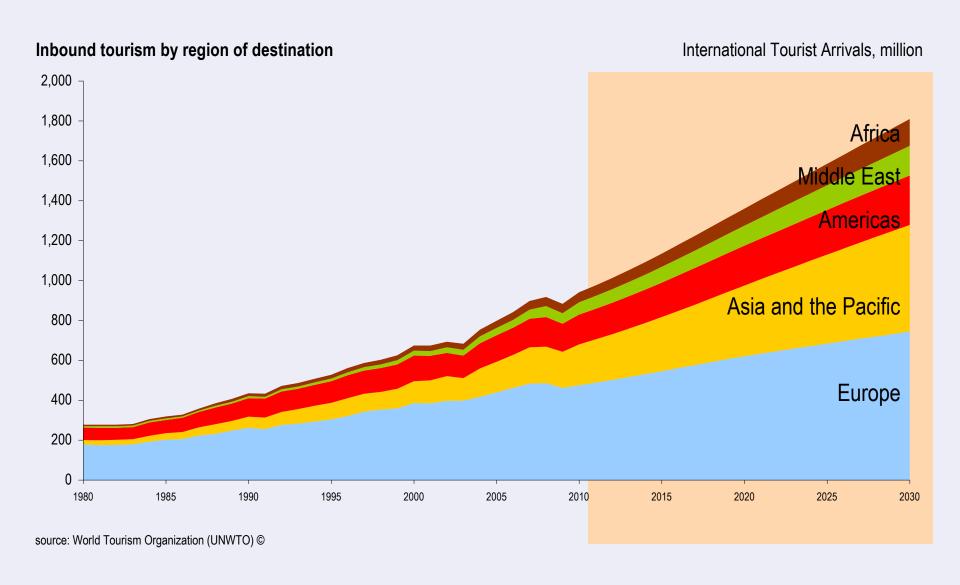
International tourist arrivals to reach 1.8 billion by 2030



Emerging economy destinations to surpass advanced destinations in 2015

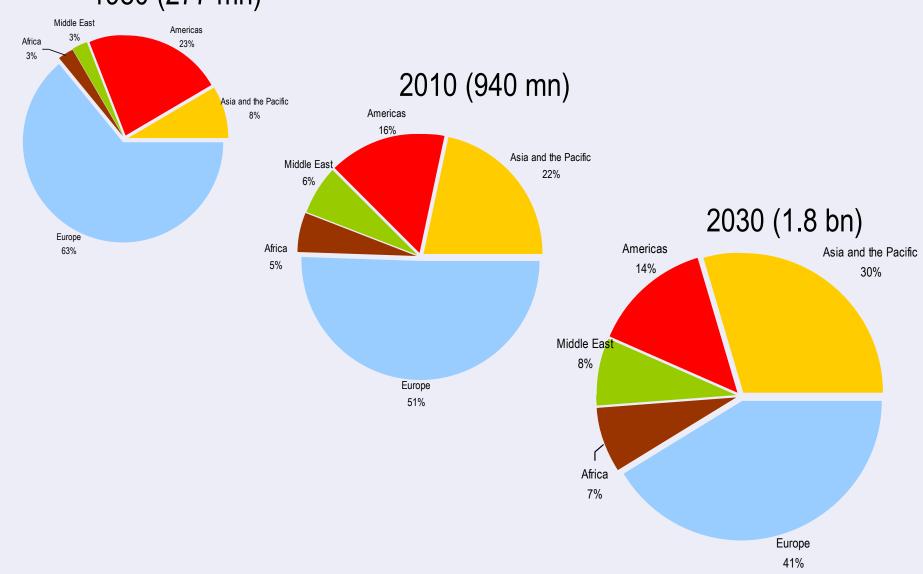


Asia and the Pacific will gain most of the new arrivals

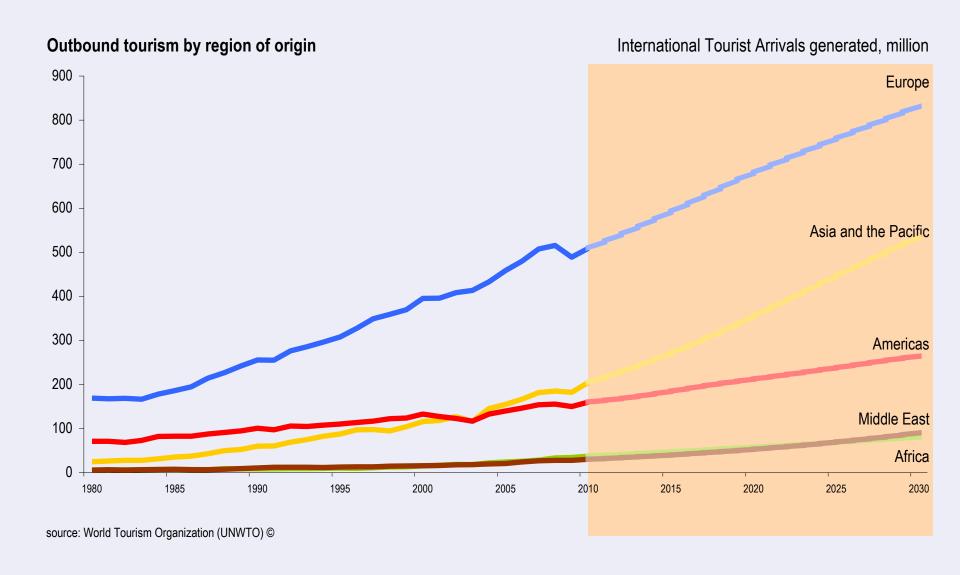


Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and Africa to increase their shares

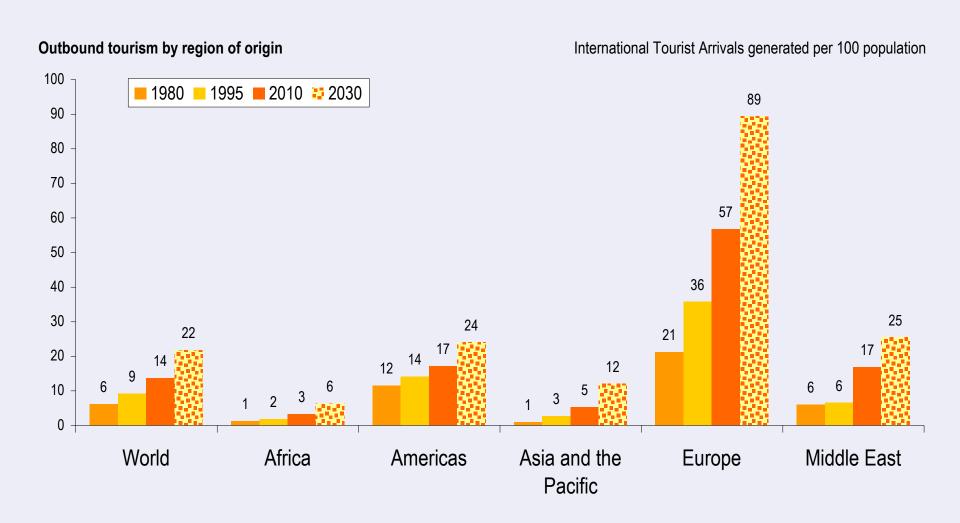
1980 (277 mn)



Asia and the Pacific will also be the outbound region that grows most

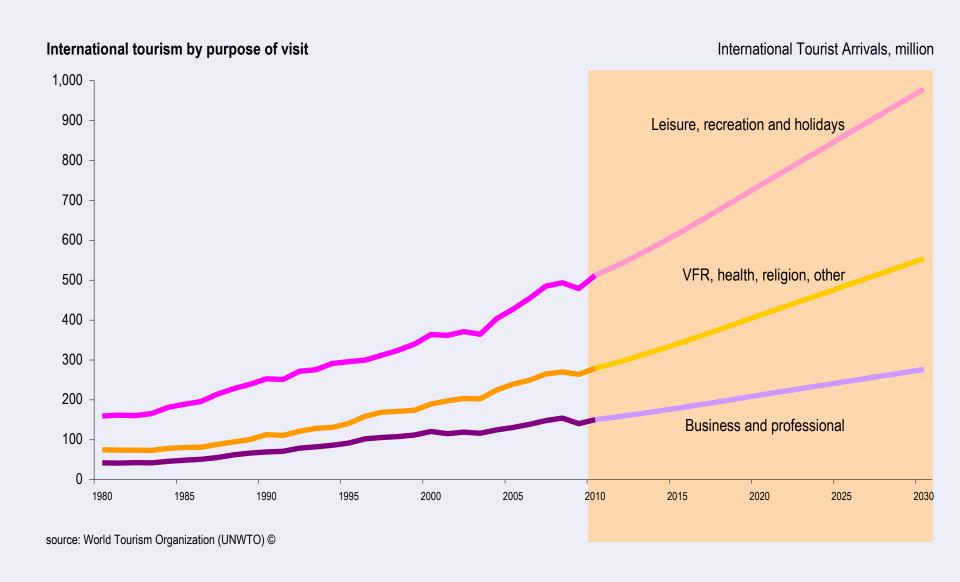


Europe generates most arrivals relative to population, while Africa is still low

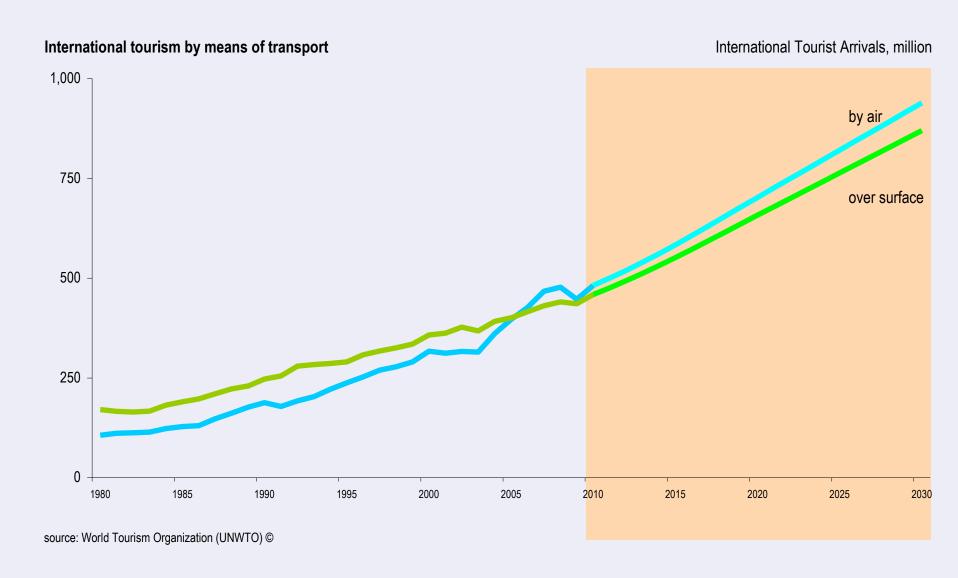


source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

No major change in share by purpose of visit

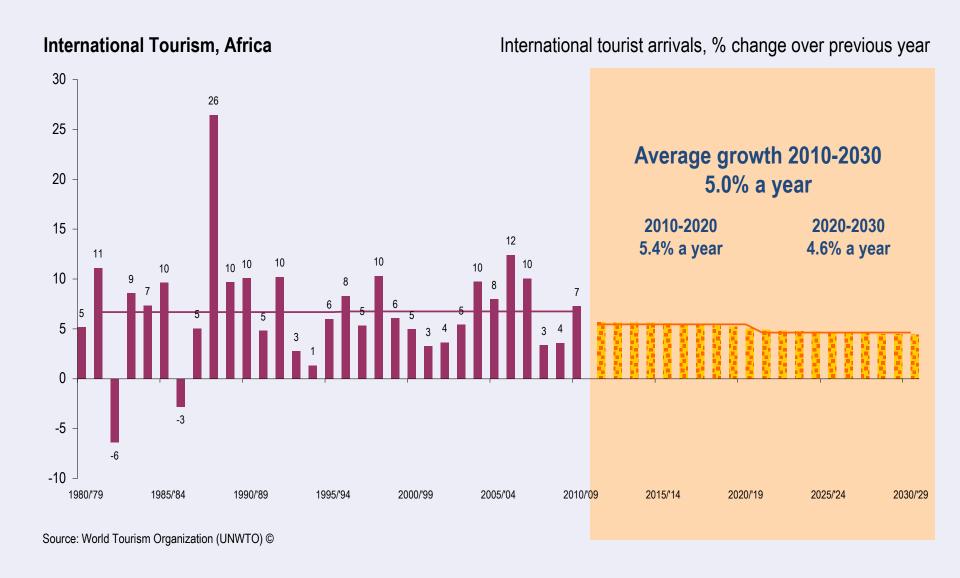


Air transport will continue to increase market share, but at a slower pace

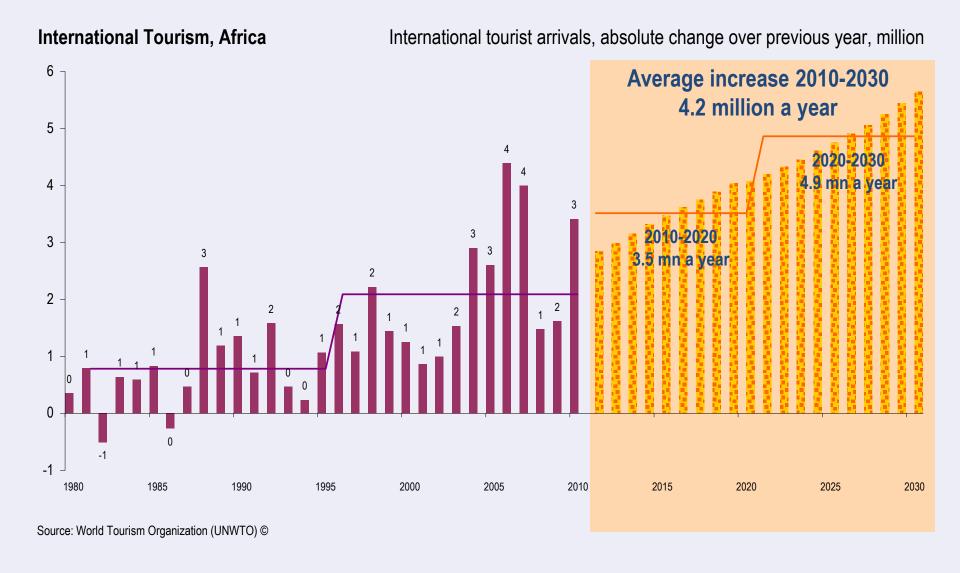




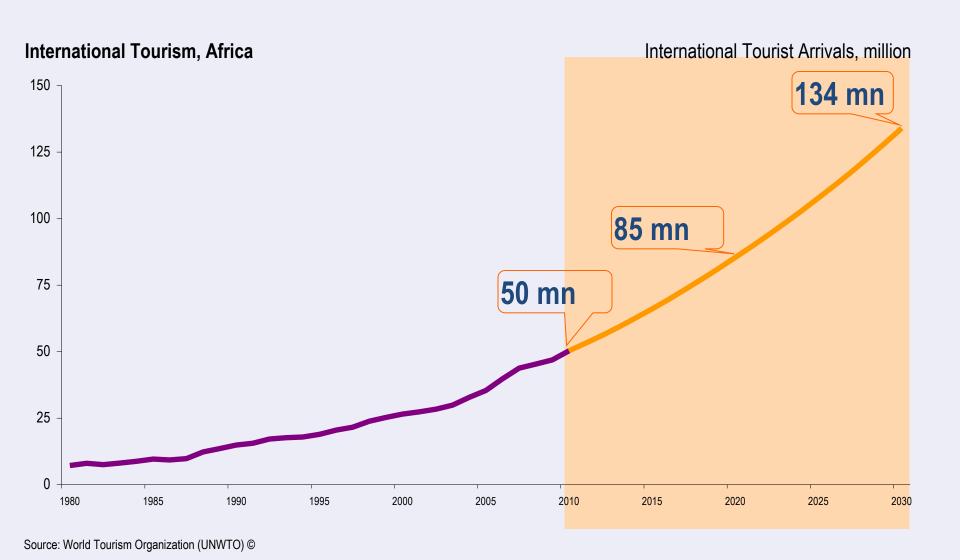
Africa: growth in international tourism to continue at 5% a year on average



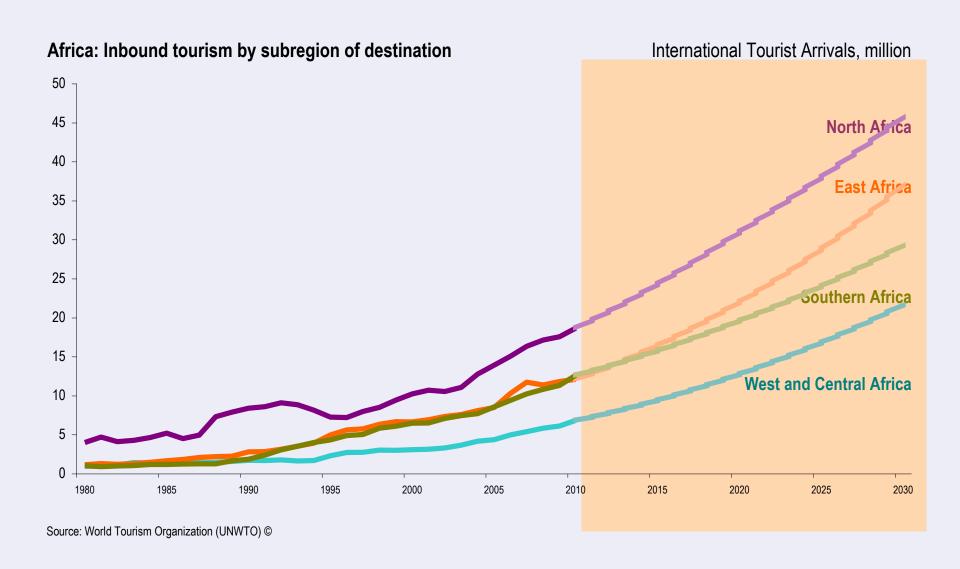
Africa: International tourist arrivals to increase by 4 million a year on average



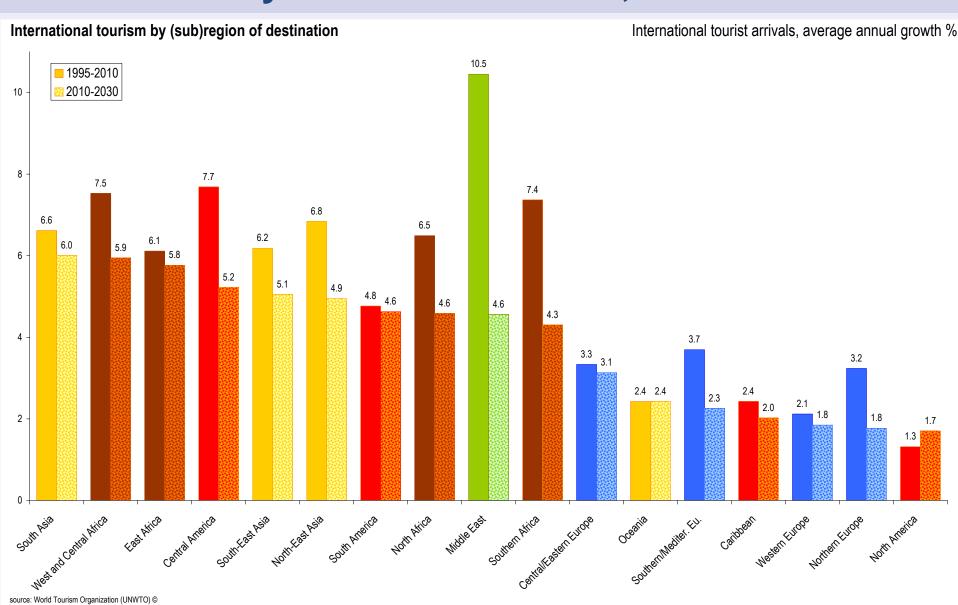
Africa: International tourist arrivals to grow from 50 mn to 134 mn



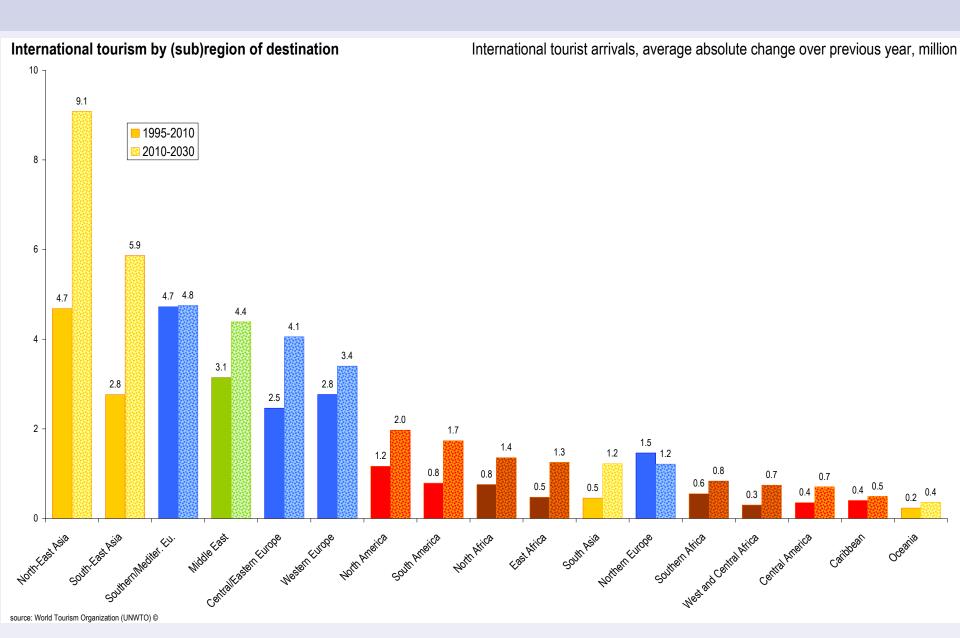
Africa by subregion



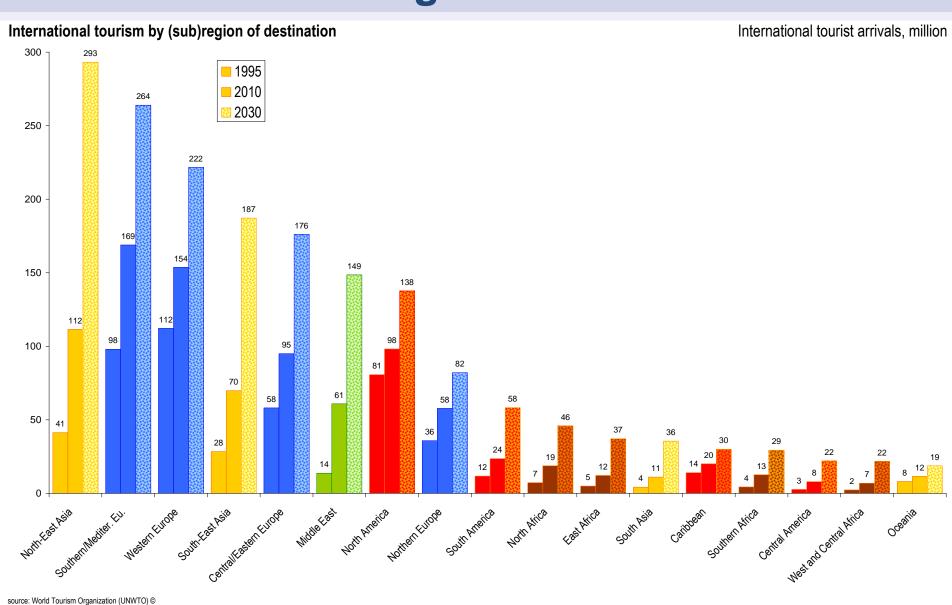
South Asia subregion with fastest growth (%), followed by West and Central, and East Africa



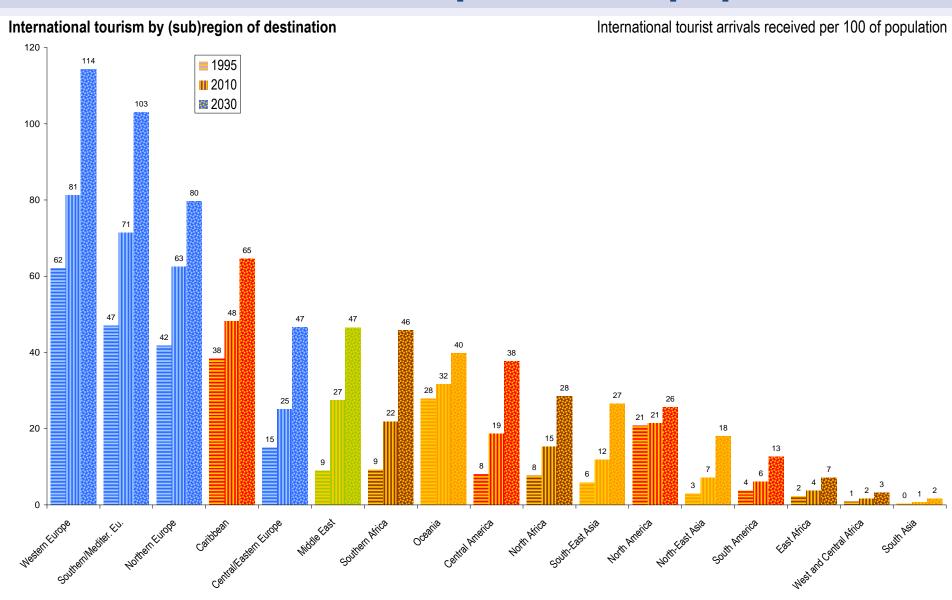
NE Asia subregion with fastest growth (abs.)



North-East Asia will be the most visited subregion in 2030

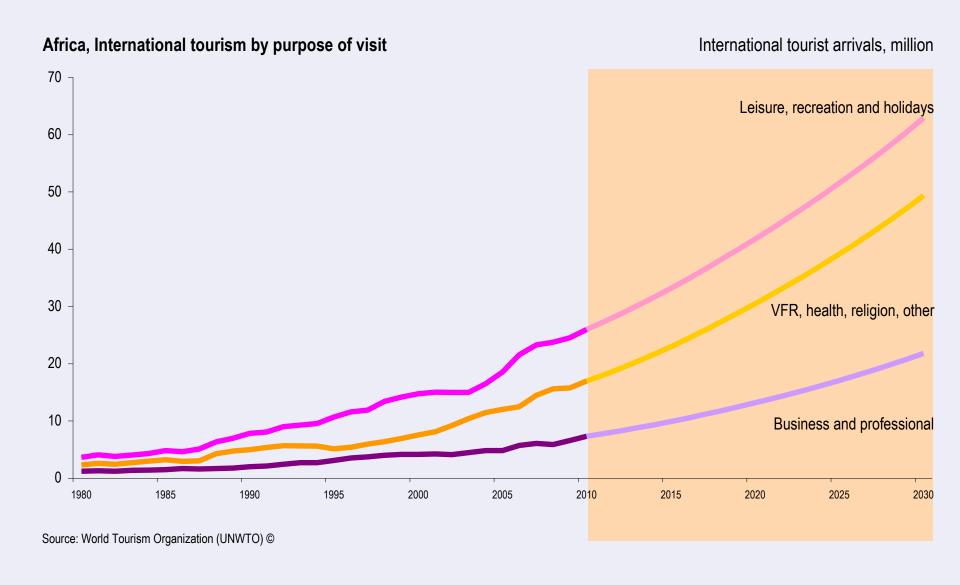


Europe continues to lead in international arrivals received per 100 of population

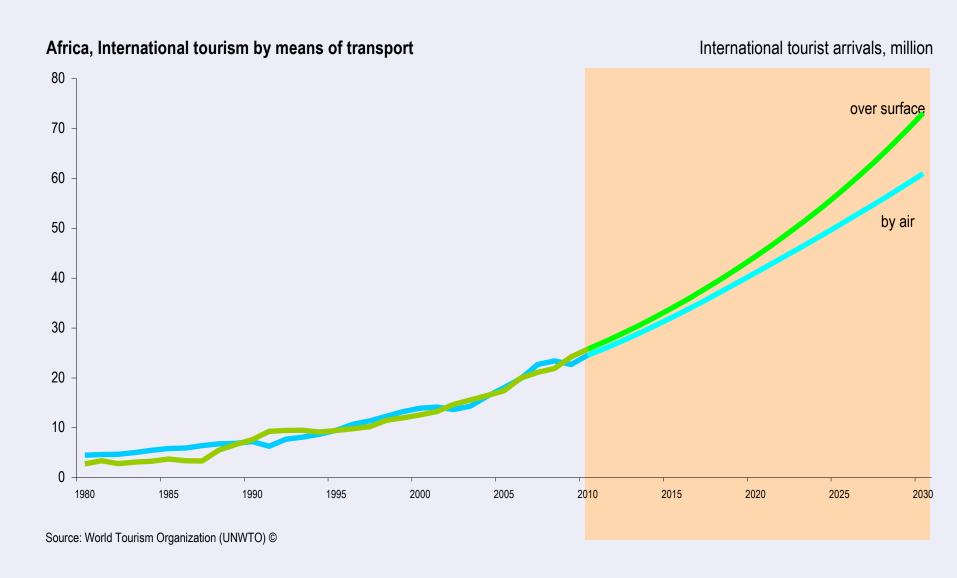


source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Africa: business and VFR to grow slightly faster

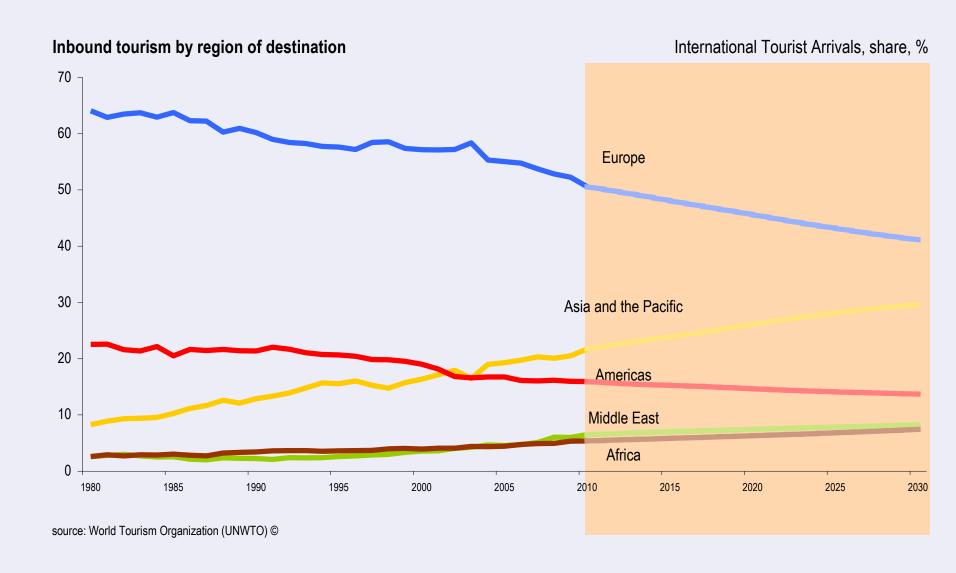


Africa: transport over surface to grow somewhat faster than by air

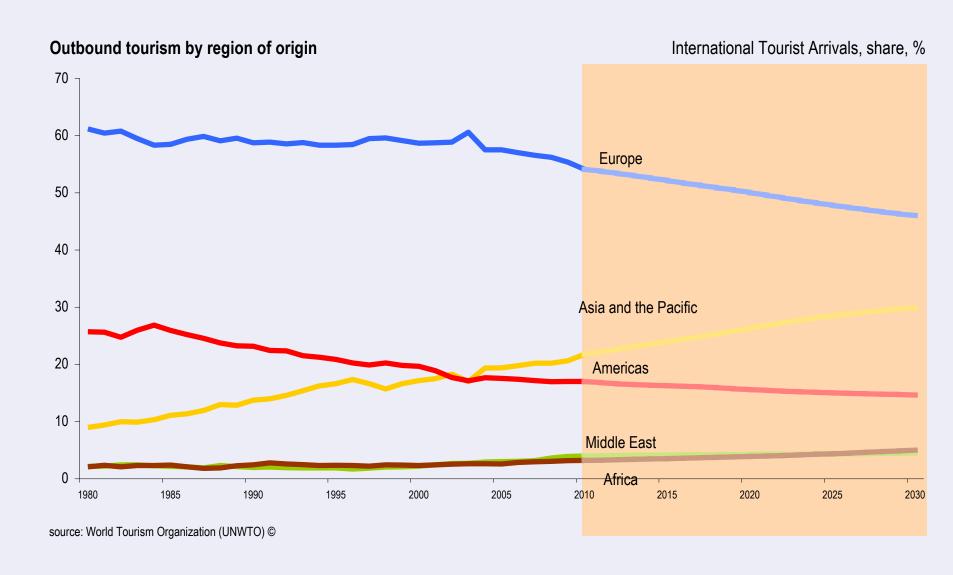




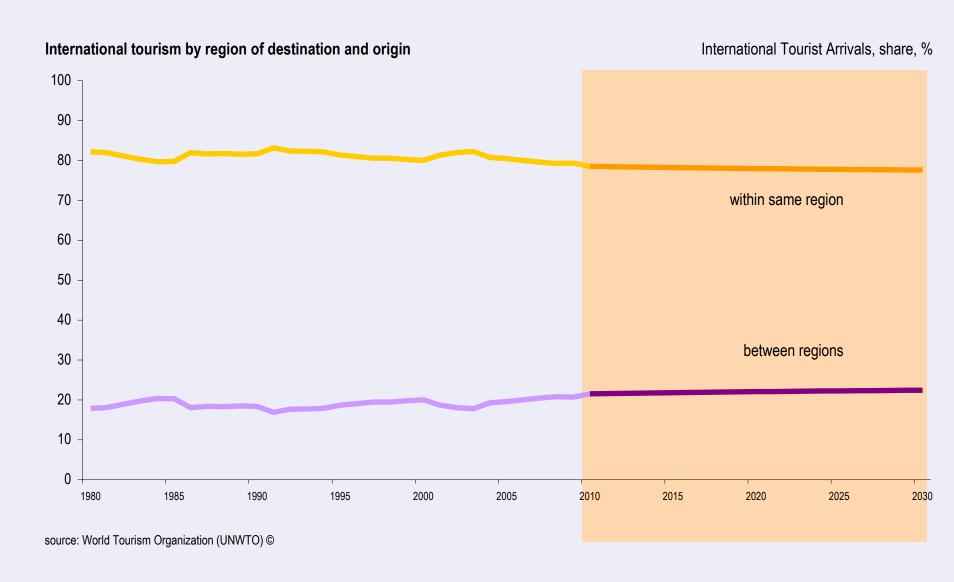
Africa inbound tourism market share going up due to faster growth



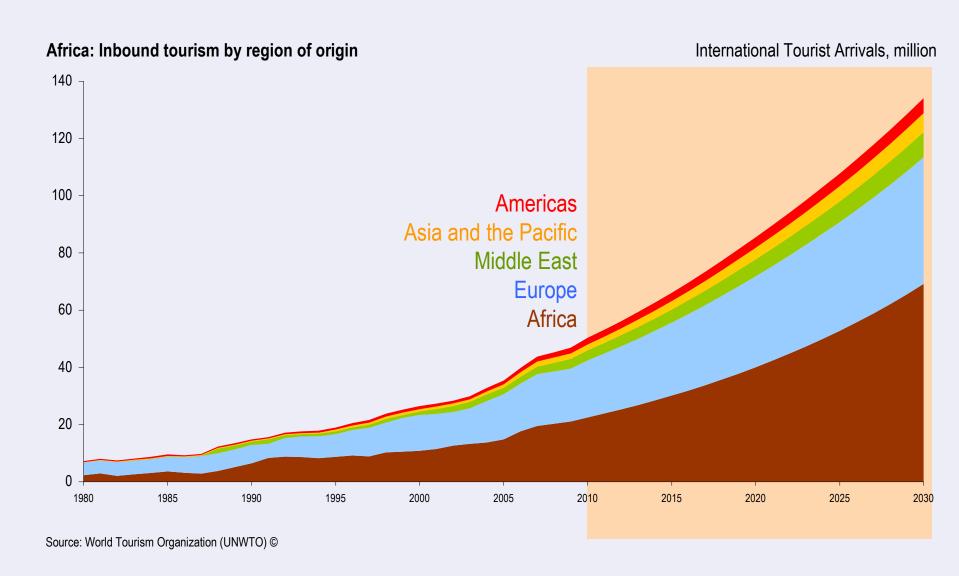
African outbound tourism also growing at a faster pace



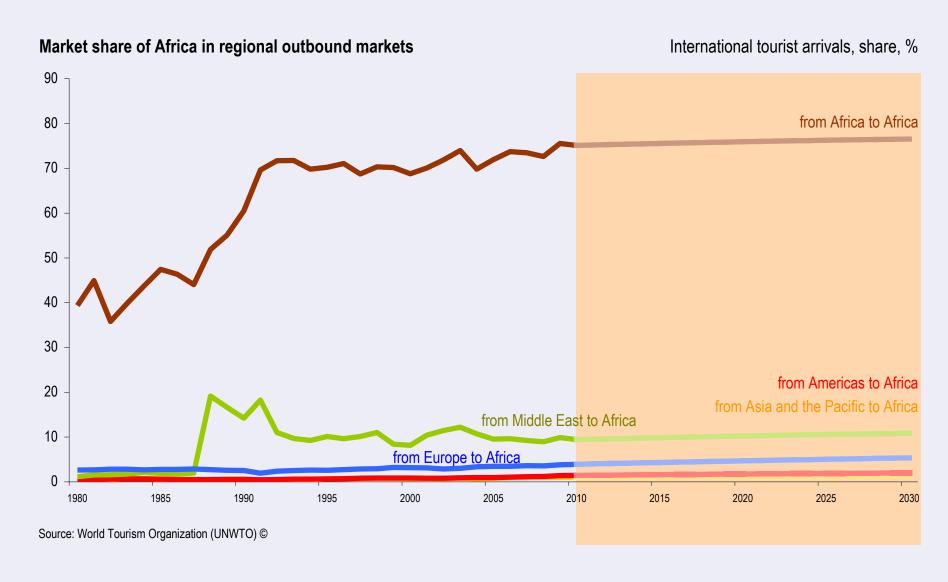
Travel between regions continues to grow slightly faster than within the same region



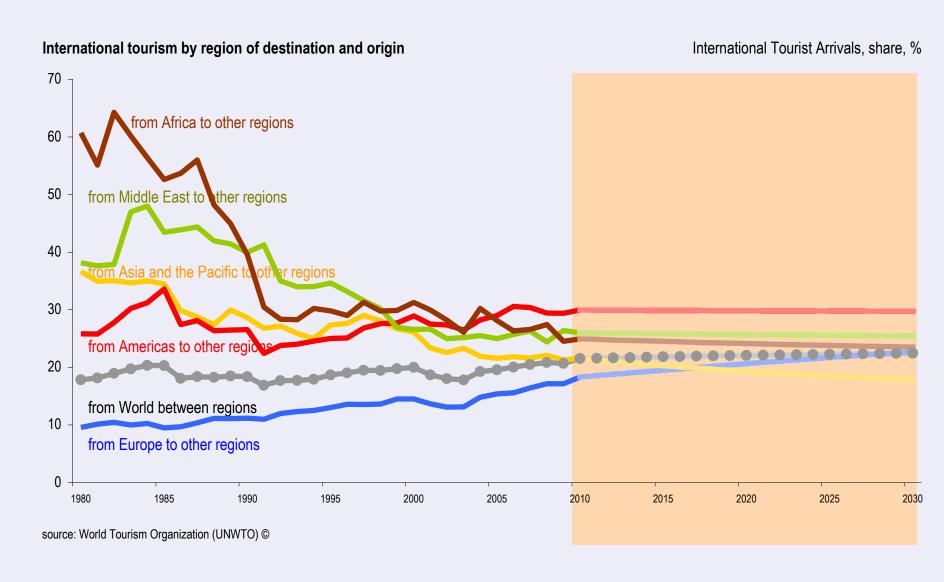
Africa: intraregional arrivals grow faster, so share from other regions decreasing



... but Africa is gaining share in outbound travel from all regions

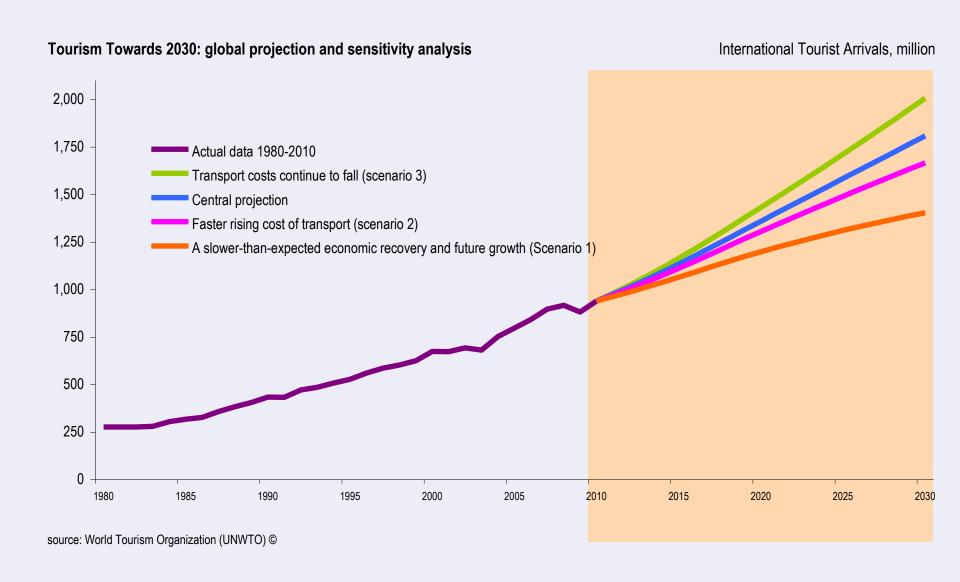


Travel from emerging markets more often to same region, Europe more often outside





What if assumptions change?

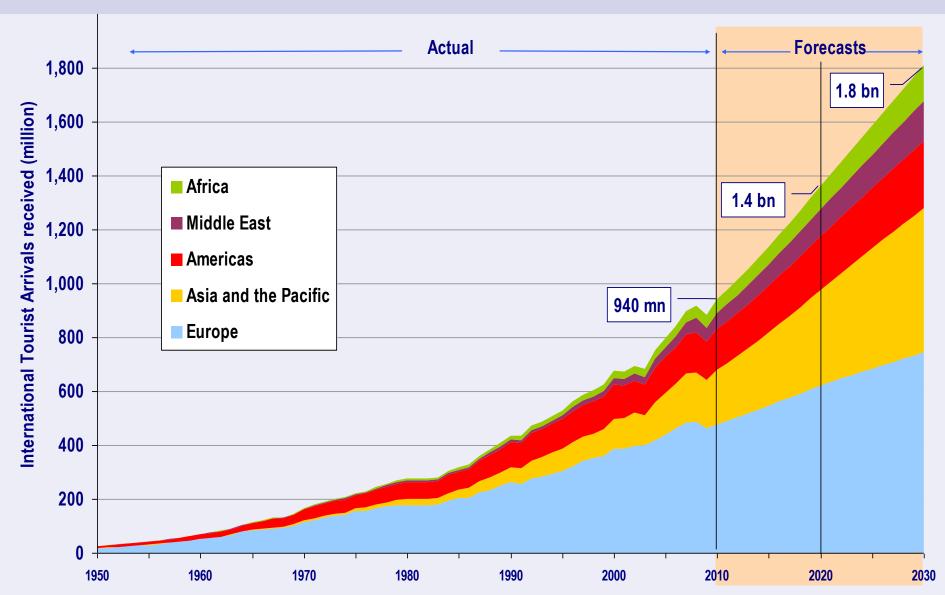


Tourism Towards 2030 in one page

- Global growth in international tourist arrivals to continue, but at a more moderate pace, from 4.2% per year (1980–2020) to 3.3% (2010–2030), as a result of four factors:
 - The base volumes are higher, so smaller % increases still add substantial numbers
 - Lower GDP growth, as economies mature
 - A lower elasticity of travel to GDP
 - A shift from falling transport costs to increasing ones
- Tourism Towards 2030 shows that there is still a great potential for further expansion in coming decades; emerging as well as established destinations can benefit from this trend and opportunity, provided they shape the adequate conditions and policies with regard to business environment, infrastructure, facilitation, marketing and human resources
- Along with opportunities, challenges also arise in maximising social and economic benefits and minimising negative impacts

Long-term tourism growth pattern: more moderate, sustainable and inclusive

UNWTO Tourism Towards 2030: Actual trend and forecasts 1950-2030



Opportunities and challenges: how to make it possible

Five key areas that mark the future:

- For many countries **tourism** represents a **powerful tool for social and economic development and the reduction of poverty** through the creation of job and enterprises, infrastructure development and the export revenues earned
- In order to tap into this potential, it is essential to continue creating and raising **awareness** and to **mainstream tourism** in the political agenda
- Sustainability (social, economic and environment) is more important than ever, addressing issues such as energy dependency, climate change adaptation and mitigation, green economy, congestion management and risk management
- Keep track of the **changing consumer**: more experienced and demanding customers, demographic change (ageing, migration and diversification of family structure), changing values and lifestyles, from service economy to experience economy, etc.
- Enhance **competitiveness** by shaping an adequate business environment: innovation, diversification of products, markets and segments, product development, ICT and technology in general, marketing and promotion, research, evaluation, human resources development, quality, etc.

Africa: how to make it possible

Opportunities

- natural resources
- cultural resources
- human resources
- authenticity and newness
- price competitiveness
- dynamism

Challenges

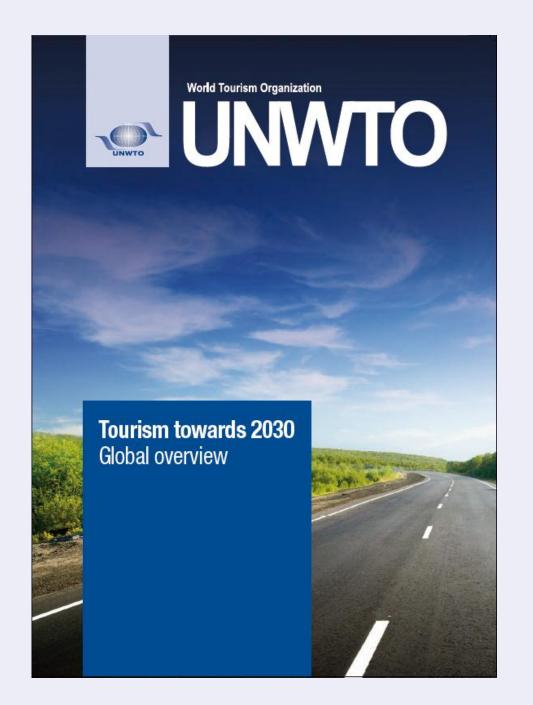
- infrastructure development
- planning & product dev'ment
- attracting investment
- travel facilitation
- safety and security
- health and hygiene
- quality
- marketing and promotion
- e-marketing
- image building and branding

Africa towards 2030



million

additional international tourist arrivals on average a year of the 43 million worldwide





Thank you very much for your attention!

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

www.unwto.org