

Tourism in Europe

Key figures 1997-1998



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THEME 4
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4



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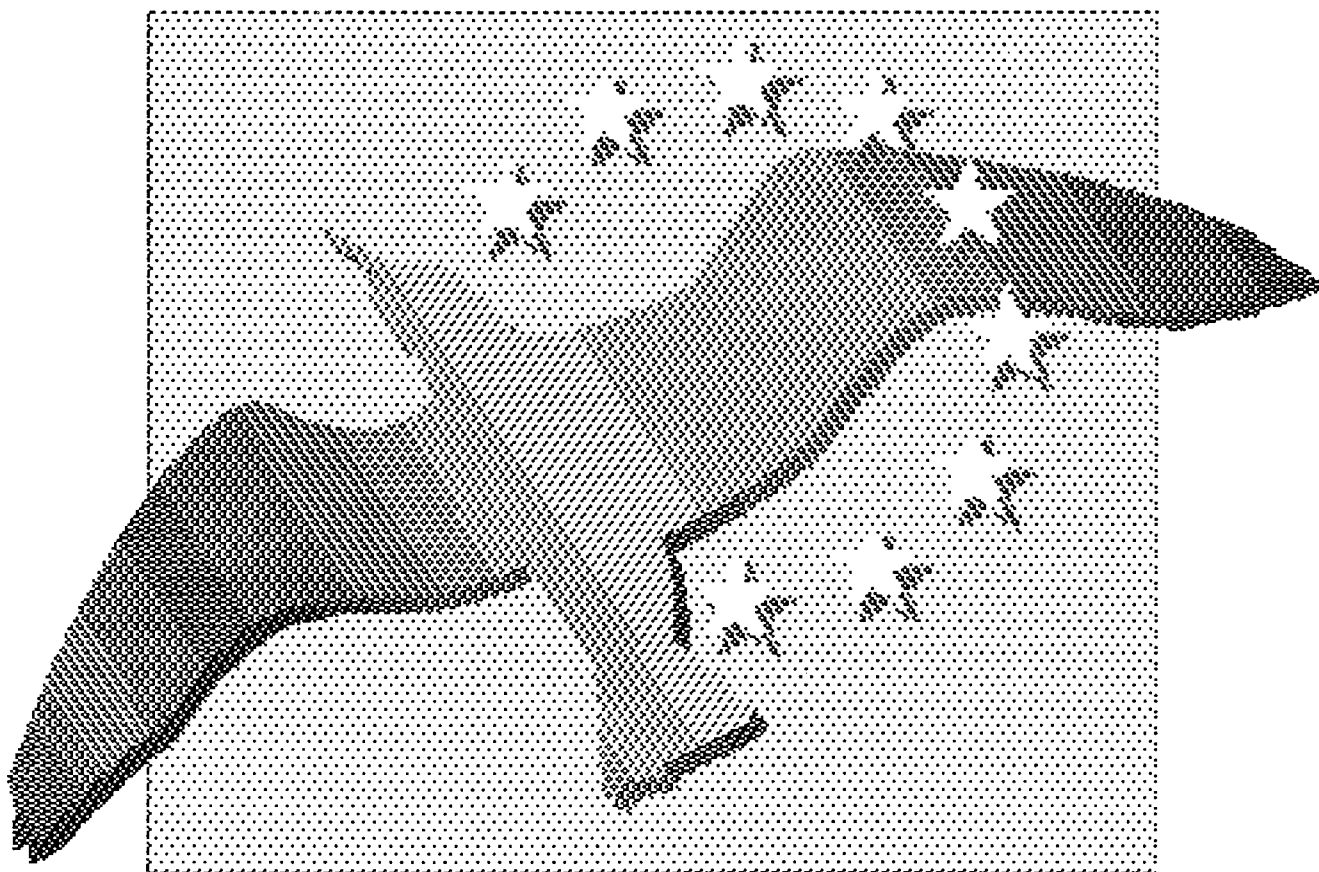
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TOURISM IN EUROPE

Key Figures 1997-1998



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

- *Inbound tourism flows rising in Europe*, Statistics in Focus - Tourism, Theme 4, 05/1999, Eurostat (CA-NP-99-005-EN-C).
- *Tourism in the Mediterranean countries - Key figures 1997-1998*, 1999, Eurostat – DG XXIII.
- *Tourism in the Mediterranean countries*, Statistics in Focus - Tourism, Theme 4, 04/1999, Eurostat (CA-NP-99-004-EN-C).
- *Community methodology on tourism statistics*, 1998, Eurostat – DG XXIII (ISBN 92-828-1921-38).

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

For information on statistics and methodology in this publication, please contact Eurostat: *Sophia Eriksson*, Eurostat D3 "Production. Short-term business statistics. Special sectors", Tel. (352) 4301 32136, Fax (352) 4301 34359

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

- *Enhancing Tourism's Potential for Employment* - COM(1999) 205 final of 28.04.1999.
- *Conclusions and recommendations of the High Level Group on Tourism and Employment*, European Commission, DG XXIII, October 1998.
- *Community Measures Affecting Tourism (1995-96) - Third Report from the Commission*, COM (97) 332 final of 02.07.1997

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

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

For further information on Community activity in the field of Tourism, please contact DG XXIII : Tel. (32) 2 299 50 50, Fax (32) 2 296 13 77
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On page 27 in this publication you will find a questionnaire as part of a satisfaction survey we are conducting to improve the quality of our services and meet your requirements for statistical information. We would be grateful if you could spend a few minutes filling it in and sending it back (free of charge) to Eurostat. To thank you for this we will send you an issue of the Eurostat publication "Facts Through Figures" including general statistics in pocket format for the European Union. Many thanks in advance for your co-operation.

TOURISM IN EUROPE

Key Figures 1997-1998

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

This initiative is the result of the important progress made towards the development of a permanent, reliable and up-to-date European system of information in tourism through the implementation of the Council Directive on tourism statistics. The establishment of a coherent framework of reference at the Community level has opened the way to more effective co-operation with and among national authorities in the member States and in partner countries, and is at the basis of new developments in other international organisations.

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

By issuing this publication on the occasion of the World Conference on the Measurement of the Economic Impact of Tourism, the European Commission confirms its commitment to make further progress in this area by enhancing co-operation and consultation with all parties concerned.



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Director General
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Key statistics - 1998

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

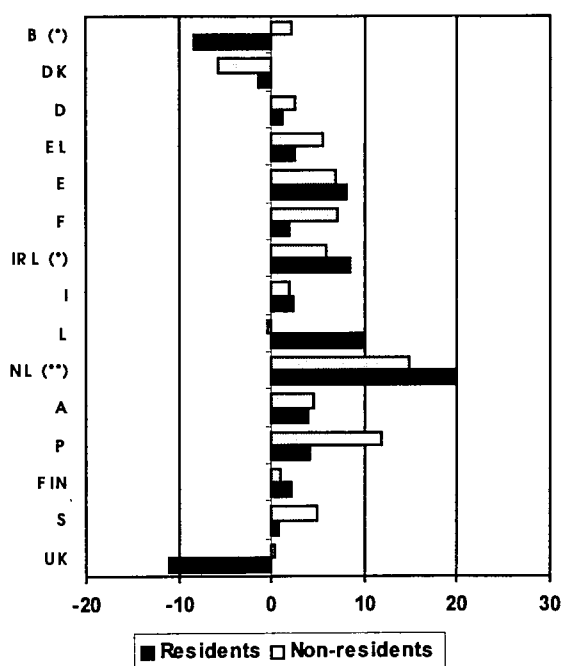
Recent trends 1997-1998

Data for 1998 confirm the positive trend which emerged in the previous two years in tourism activities in EU countries as a whole. Figures indicate a 2% increase in the total number of nights spent in collective accommodation establishments. An even more favourable trend can be observed in the euro-zone¹ with an increase of 4.1%.

In relation to the EFTA countries, a positive trend can also be observed, namely in Norway, Iceland (+7.9%), Liechtenstein (+4.4%) and Switzerland (+3%).

Altogether, figures show that the global growth of tourism activities in the EU originated from the increase in nights spent by non-residents (+4.1%), while overnight stays of residents remained globally stable (+0.6%). In the euro-zone the trend was more marked: overnight stays of non-residents showed a 5.2% increase and the number of nights spent by residents increased by 3.5%.

% Changes 1997-98 in nights spent in collective tourist accommodation



(*) Changes 1996-1997

(**) Change in methodology

¹ Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland.

Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998(*)
Number of establishments	186 705	186 532
Number of bed-places	8 948 913	8 997 202

(*) For Belgium, Ireland and Italy data refer to 1997.

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998(**)
Total nights spent	1 642 073	1 683 797	1 718 128
Nights spent by residents	967 742	996 747	1 002 587
Nights spent by non-residents	674 332	687 050	715 541

(**) For Belgium and Ireland data refer to 1997.

Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998(*)
Credits	132 269	146 144	155 615
Debits	130 130	141 722	150 587
Balance	2 139	4 422	5 027

(*) For BLEU, Ireland and Sweden data refer to 1997.

Among the EFTA countries, Iceland showed a similar trend, with a growth of inbound tourism higher than the increase of domestic tourism (+11.6% and +1.3% respectively). In Switzerland and Liechtenstein, on the contrary, domestic tourism was the driving force behind the growth of tourism demand.

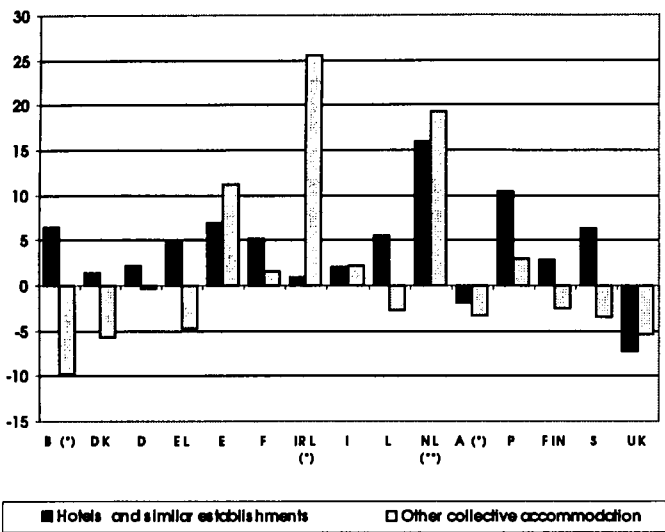
As far as the EU is concerned, the positive trend in 1998 can be more attributed to the increase in the demand for accommodation in hotels and similar establishments (+2.3%), rather than to the tourist demand for accommodation in other collective accommodation establishments (+1.5%). In the euro-zone the number of overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments and in other collective accommodation enjoyed an increase of +4.1% and +4.3% respectively. Among the EFTA countries, in Iceland and Switzerland the growth of demand for accommodation in hotels and similar establishments outscored the growth of demand in other collective accommodation (in Switzerland they show a 4.7% and 1.6% increase respectively, in Iceland 11% and 0.1% respectively).

The positive trend in EU as a whole cannot be generalised for all Member States and some differences can be traced looking at the national situation. Countries like Portugal and Spain showed a remarkable increase in tourism activity (8.8% and +7.3% respectively), while others like Denmark and the United Kingdom registered a moderate decrease (-3.3% and -6.5% respectively).

In the British case the 1998 performance was due to a drop in overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments (-7.3%) and in nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (-5.3%).

The highest performance in nights spent in hotels and similar establishments was recorded by Portugal (+10.4%).

% Changes 1997-98 in nights spent by type of accommodation



(*) Changes 1996-1997
 (**) Change in methodology

Concerning other collective accommodation establishments, Spain showed a remarkably positive performance (+11.2%), while Denmark experienced the highest decrease (-5.7%).

The foreign presence in hotels and similar establishments rose by a noticeable 4.1% and 4.6% in EU and in the euro-zone respectively. The increase in the number of nights spent by non-residents in other collective accommodation establishments enjoyed an even higher growth: +4.4% and +7.1% in the EU and in the euro-zone respectively.

Denmark was the only country in the European Union facing a decrease in the foreign demand for accommodation (-5.8%). Portugal and France on the other hand were the countries registering the highest increases (+11.8% and +7% respectively).

The EFTA countries as a whole enjoyed a positive trend in the foreign presence in hotels and similar establishments (+3.8%). The highest growth was recorded by Iceland registering a strong increase of +12.8%.

Resident tourist flows followed a different trend. As far as hotels and similar establishments are concerned, domestic demand recorded a limited positive trend in the EU (+0.8%) and showed a 3.6% increase in the euro-zone. A similar trend emerged in the number of domestic overnight stays in other collective accommodation establishments (+0.3 and +3.2% in the EU and in the euro-zone respectively).

United Kingdom and Denmark experienced a slight decrease in this market segment (-11.1% and -1.5% respectively), while Luxembourg and Spain were the countries registering the highest growth (+9.8% and +8.2% respectively).

The EFTA countries showed a 5.7% increase in the number of nights spent by residents in hotels and similar

establishments. Liechtenstein registered the best performance (+12.5%).

In 1998, the sum of the travel item of the national Balance of Payments shows for the EU as a whole a 6.5% increase in international receipts, confirming the trend already registered in 1997 and reaching more than ECU 155.6 billion. A positive trend characterised also the euro-zone where the sum of Member States international travel receipts amounted to a value of ECU 124 billion, showing an increase of 4.8% with respect to 1997.

International travel expenditure recorded by the EU Member States in 1998 amounted to nearly ECU 150.6 billion, resulting in a noticeable increase of 6.3%. A similar but less heavy trend can be observed in the euro-zone (+3.4%), where travel expenditure reached a value of over ECU 109 billion.

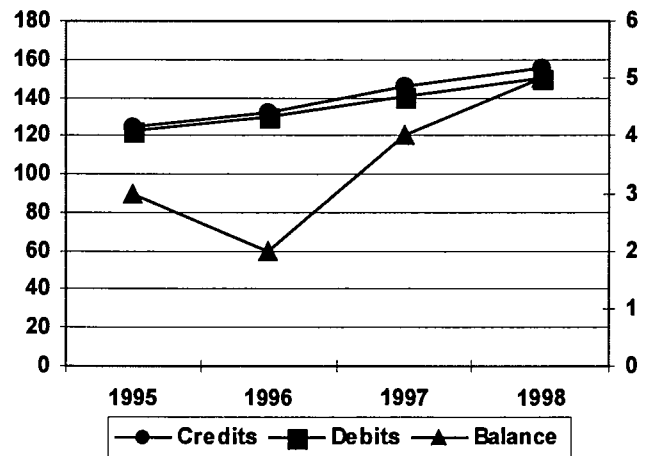
The trend observed in international receipts and expenditure resulted in a surplus of the travel item of the EU Member States of over ECU 5 billion (+13.7% in respect to 1997), and of over ECU 14.7 billion for the euro-zone (+16.7%)

Germany, with a 1.1% increase compared to 1997, still represents the biggest outbound market, with the highest international travel expenditure (ECU 41.2 billion).

The United Kingdom, with travel expenditure reaching ECU 29.6 billion, ranked in second place (+18% compared to 1997) and registered the highest increase of deficit (+31.6%). On the other hand, France (+8% in respect to 1997), Spain (+12.3%) and Italy (+1.1%) confirmed to be the biggest inbound markets, with the highest international travel receipts (more than ECU 26.6 billion each).

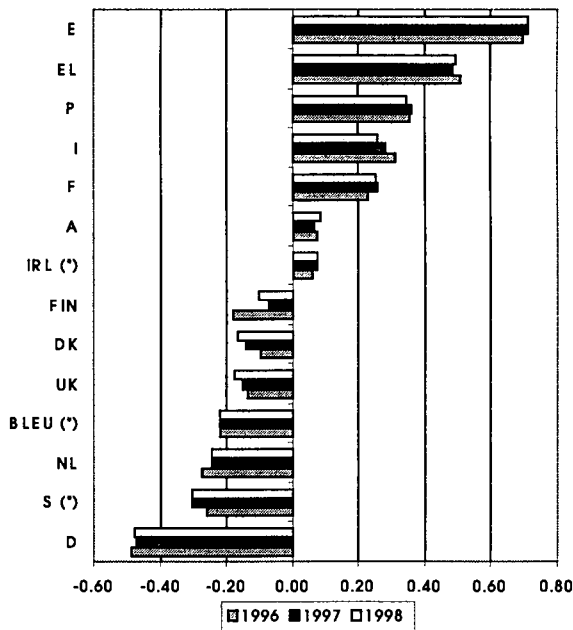
However, Greece was the most dynamic country showing the sharpest growth both in travel receipts (+37.2%) and expenditure (+33.4%).

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (billion ECU) 1995-1998 (*)



(*) Credits and debits refer to the left axis, balance to the right axis.

Normalised travel ratio, 1996-1998



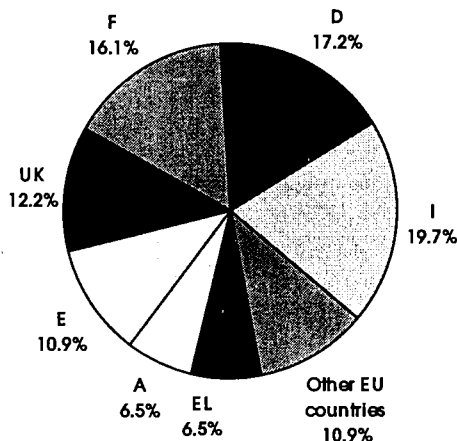
(*) 1998 travel ratio is based on 1997 data.

In 1998, five countries have a normalised travel ratio² higher than 0.2. Spain remains the biggest net exporter of tourism services with an index of 0.71.

It is followed by Greece (0.49), Portugal (0.35), Italy (0.26) and France (0.25). Spain and France have shown substantial stability in the last three-year period, while Italy recorded a worsening of its position as net exporter of tourism.

On the other hand, a group of five countries has a normalised ratio lower than -0.2. Germany, the biggest net importer of tourism services with an index of -0.48, is followed by Norway (-0.35), Sweden (-0.30) the Netherlands (-0.24) and Belgium and Luxembourg (-0.22).

Distribution of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments (%) 1998



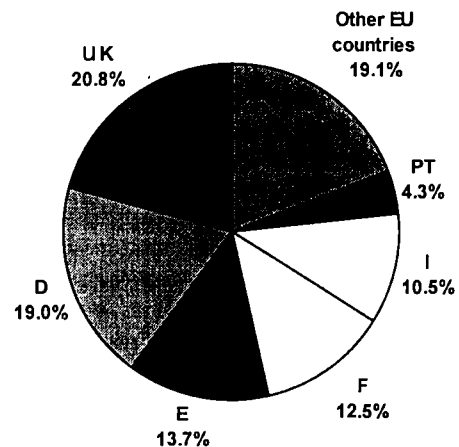
Growing tourism demand in the EU during 1998 was met by a tourism supply of over 186 000 hotels and similar establishments with almost 9 million bed-places, figures which show limited variations with respect to the previous year.

The supply of hotels and similar establishments in the euro-zone amounted to more than 128 000 units and 7.1 million bed-places, showing substantial stability with respect to 1997.

With respect to the previous year, in 1998 the average size of hotels and similar establishments showed a limited increase in the EU and in the euro-zone (+0.3% and +0.6% respectively), reaching nearly 48 bed-places in the EU and 55 in the euro-zone.

Spain, with 130 bed-places per hotel, recorded the highest average size. Denmark ranked in second place with 128 bed-places. On the other hand, Ireland registered the lowest value (21 bed-places per unit).

Distribution of persons employed in hotels and restaurants in the EU



The highest decrease in the number of hotels and similar establishments was recorded in France (-3.5%), while the strongest increase occurred in the United Kingdom (+2.9). As far as bed-places are concerned France was the only country recording a limited reduction (-1.1%), while the highest growth was registered in the United Kingdom (+4.2%).

In 1998, employment in hotels and restaurants amounted to almost 5.8 million persons in the EU and to 4.2 million persons in the euro-zone, registering a 4.2% decrease with respect to 1997 in the EU and a 5.2% decrease in the euro-zone.

Employment in hotels and restaurants represents 3.9% of total employment in EU countries (3.7% in the euro-zone) in 1998. The highest percentage shares can be found in Spain (6.1%) and Austria (5.7%). On the other hand, the lowest levels of employment in hotels and restaurants with respect to total employment are in Sweden (2.7%), Denmark and Finland (2.8%).

² (Credit - Debit)/(Credit + Debit).

Key statistics - 1998

Population	10.2 million
Surface area	39 500 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	257.5
Increase in GDP	2.9%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	BLF 40.62
Increase of consumer price index	0.9%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	1.9%

Recent trends 1997-1998

Data for 1997 show a 3.2% decrease in the total number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation. This was the result of a 2.2% increase in overnight stays of non-residents combined with a 8.4% decrease in overnight stays of residents.

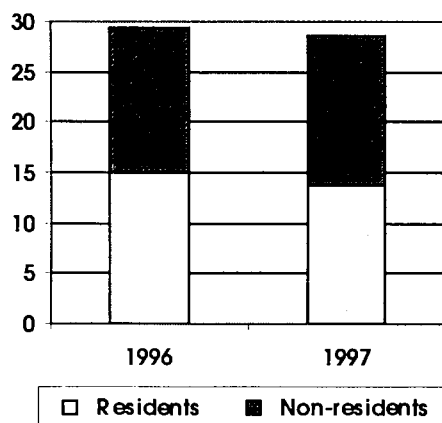
Overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments showed a 6.5% increase equally reflecting the increase of resident and non-resident nights (6.3% and 6.6% respectively).

The number of nights spent in other collective accommodation suffered a 9.7% decrease, resulting from a reduction of overnight stays of both residents and non-residents (-12.3% and -4.4% respectively).

The balance of the travel item in the Balance of Payments (referring to the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union - BLEU) in 1997 was stable compared to 1996 (+0.3%). This resulted from a limited decrease in the travel expenditure of residents abroad (-0.1%) accompanied by a similar trend in travel receipts (-0.3%). The first three quarters of 1998 show a substantial increase of credits (+7.0%) compared with the same period of previous year and an even stronger rise in debits (9.4%). As a result the deficit during this period significantly increased (+13.3%).

In 1998, employment in hotels and restaurants in Belgium amounted to 133 000 persons, recording an increase of nearly 4% with respect to 1997.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1997



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	2 062	2 000
Number of bed-places	117 299	117 513
Share of EU total (%)	1.3	1.3
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	30.0	30.3

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

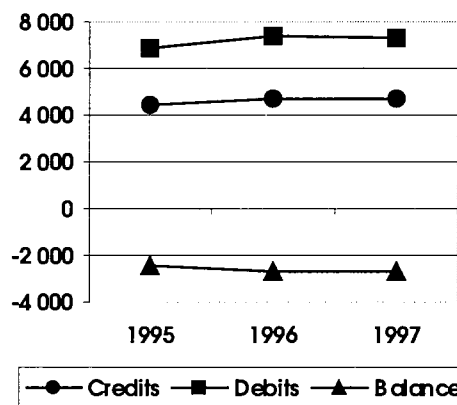
	1996	1997
Total nights spent	29 435	28 495
Nights spent by residents	14 994	13 732
Nights spent by non-residents	14 441	14 762
of which: EU share (%)	:	:

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

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	4 475	4 688	4 672
Debits	6 869	7 349	7 341
Balance	-2 394	-2 661	-2 669

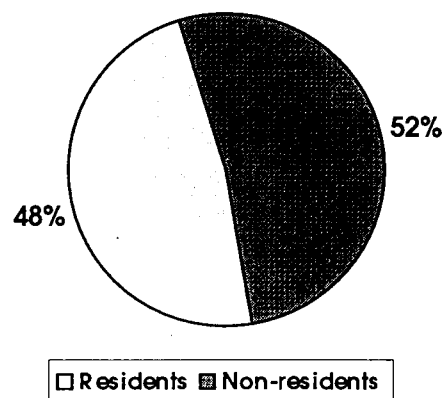
(*) Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU).

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1997 (*)



(*) Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU)

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



Key statistics - 1998

Population	5.3 million
Surface area	43 100 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	122.4
Increase in GDP	2.9%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	DKK 7.50
Increase of consumer price index	1.3%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.2%

Recent trends 1997-1998

Figures for 1998 show a 3.3% decrease in total nights spent in collective accommodation compared with the previous year.

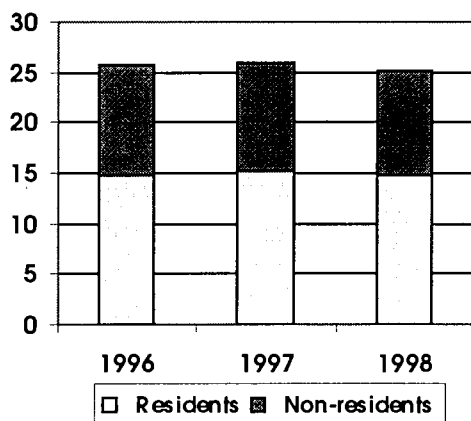
Nights spent in collective accommodation by resident tourists showed a 1.5% drop, whereas non-resident overnight stays decreased by 5.8%. The former result is mostly due to the fall in nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (-3.6%), only partly offset by the increase in nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (+4.1%).

Non-resident nights spent in hotels and similar establishments remained quite stable (-0.9%), but were accompanied by a relevant drop of overnight stays by foreign guests in other collective accommodation establishments (-9.1%).

The 1998 travel item in the Balance of Payments confirmed the negative trend started in 1991 and further enlarged the travel deficit. In fact, the limited increase in travel receipts (+2.2%), accompanied by a significant growth of international travel expenditure (+8.4%) resulted in a considerable increase (+27%) in the travel deficit compared to 1997.

The number of persons employed in tourist activities¹ was significant: in 1998 it amounted to 96 309 persons, which represented an increase of 2.1% compared to the previous year.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	470	467
Number of bed-places	59 339	59 772
Share of EU total (%)	0.7	0.7
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	41.4	41.6

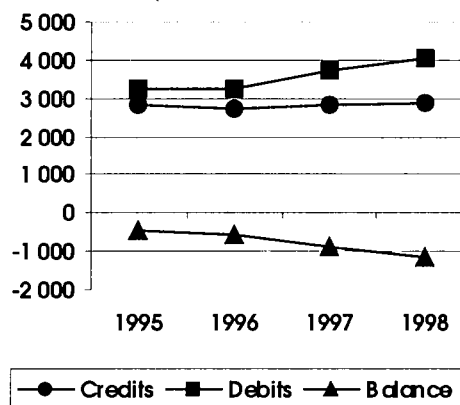
Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	25 688	26 026	25 170
Nights spent by residents	14 878	15 107	14 883
Nights spent by non-residents	10 810	10 919	10 288
of which: EU share (%)	75.8	74.6	74.0

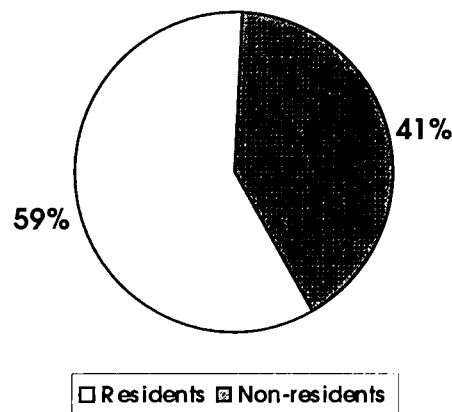
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	2 697	2 806	2 868
Debits	3 263	3 718	4 029
Balance	-566	-912	-1 161

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



¹ HORECA, travel agencies and tour operators, car rental without driver, charters and excursions, libraries, public archives, museums and pleasure ports.

Key statistics - 1998

Population	82.0 million
Surface area	357 022 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	229.7
Increase in GDP	2.8%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	DEM 1.97
Increase of consumer price index	0.6%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	1.4%

Recent trends 1997-1998

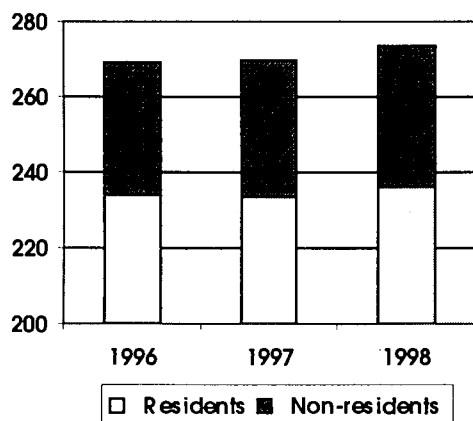
Figures for 1998 show a 1.3% increase in the total number of nights spent in collective accommodation establishments, reinforcing the limited positive trend that emerged in 1997 (+0.3%). Inbound tourism, representing about 13% of the total overnight stays in the country, increased more than domestic tourism (+2.4% and +1.1% respectively).

The 1998 performance is the result of the increase in overnight stays of both residents and non-residents in hotels and similar establishments (+1.9% and +3.9% respectively). This growth offset the slight decrease in the number of nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (-0.1% for residents and -3.1% for non-residents).

The travel deficit in the Balance of Payments showed a slight worsening in 1998 (+1.5%). This was due to the stability of international travel receipts (+0.5%) combined with a slight increase in the travel expenditure of Germans abroad (+1.1%). Germany remains the biggest outbound tourist market in the European Union, with international travel expenditure being almost three times greater than travel receipts.

The total number of persons employed in tourism activities in Germany¹ in 1998 amounted to 1.2 million of which 85.8% worked in the HORECA sector. Employment in tourism activities suffered a slight decrease (-1.0%) with respect to 1997.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	38 960	38 913
Number of bed-places	1 526 918	1 547 542
Share of EU total (%)	17.1	17.2
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	31.9	32.1

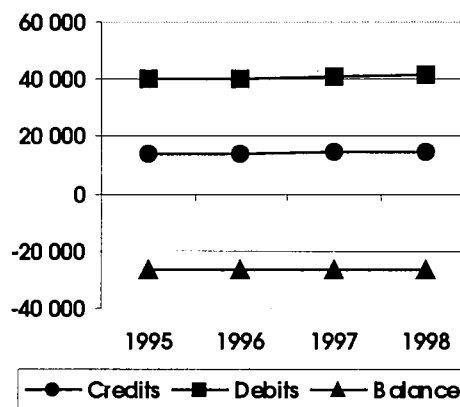
Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	269 225	269 929	273 466
Nights spent by residents	233 903	233 723	236 371
Nights spent by non-residents	35 322	36 206	37 095
of which: EU share (%)	58.5	57.9	57.7

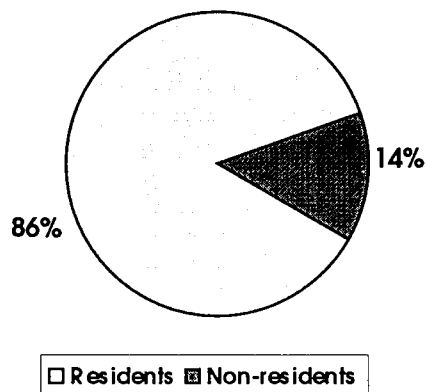
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	13 825	14 567	14 643
Debits	40 185	40 767	41 226
Balance	-26 360	-26 200	-26 582

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



¹ HORECA, travel agencies and tour operators, car rental without driver, libraries, public archives and museums.

Key statistics - 1998

Population	10.5 million
Surface area	132 000 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	79.4
Increase in GDP	3.7%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	GRD 330.73
Increase of consumer price index	4.5%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	7.4%

Recent trends 1997-1998

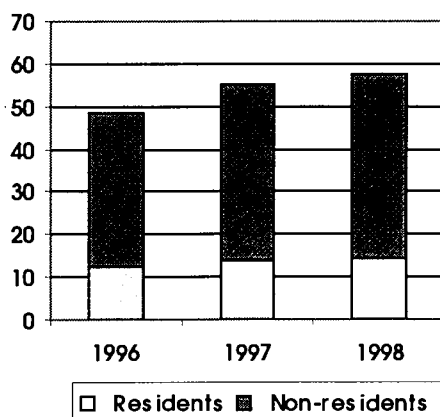
Data for 1998 indicate a positive trend (+4.8%) in the number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation compared to 1997, partially confirming the noticeable growth that emerged the previous year (+13.5%). Globally, inbound tourism recorded a stronger positive trend than domestic tourism (+5.6% and +2.6% respectively) and remains the dominant characteristic of Greek tourism. Inbound overnight stays are three times greater than the domestic overnight stays and Germany represents the largest originating market for Greece: 34% of overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments and 30% in campsites.

The good performance of 1998 mainly resulted from the overall increase in nights spent both by residents (+2.6%) and non-residents (+5.8%) in hotels and similar establishments. This strong rise was accompanied by a fall in total nights spent in tourist campsites, both by residents (-1.4%) and non-residents (-6.9%). However, the balance of the two tendencies was widely positive.

The travel surplus in the Balance of Payments showed in 1998 a significant increase (+39.2%), confirming the trend that emerged the previous year, when it increased by 10.6%. The balance of the travel item in 1998 resulted from a 37.2% increase in the international travel receipts and in a 33.4% rise in the travel expenditure by Greek residents abroad.

In 1998 there were 209 000 persons employed in the hotels and restaurants sector. Compared to the previous year there was a decrease of 6.7%, while the trend recorded in 1997 showed a substantial stability (+0.4%).

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	7 850	7 946
Number of bed-places	577 259	584 834
Share of EU total (%)	6.5	6.5
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	59.4	61.6

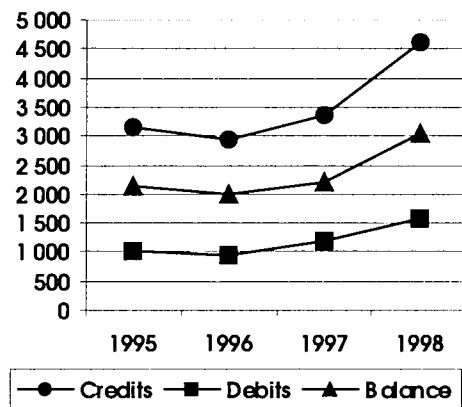
Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	48 510	55 076	57 736
Nights spent by residents	12 662	14 085	14 454
Nights spent by non-residents	35 847	40 991	43 282
of which: EU share (%)	79.2	78.2	82.0

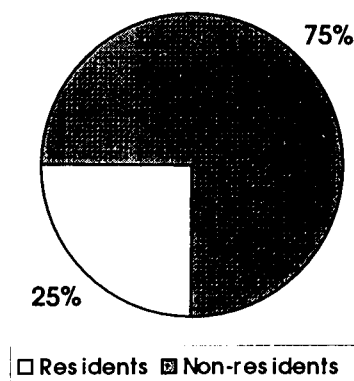
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	2 934	3 363	4 614
Debits	953	1 172	1 564
Balance	1 981	2 191	3 050

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	39.3 million
Surface area	504 800 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	77.8
Increase in GDP	3.8%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	ESP 167.18
Increase of consumer price index	1.8%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	3.1%

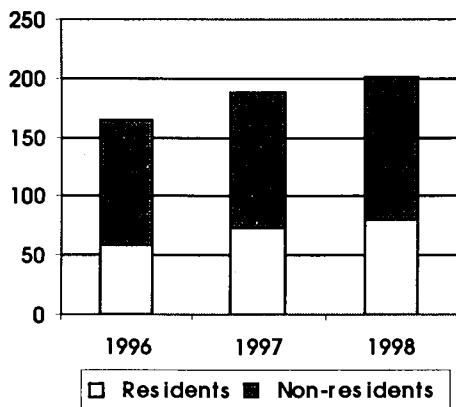
Recent trends 1997-1998

Figures for 1998 indicate noticeable growth in the total number of nights spent in collective accommodation (+7.3%), thus confirming the positive trend observed in 1997. This was due to a strong increase in domestic tourism (+8.2%) combined with a 6.8% rise in inbound tourism. Although domestic tourism is growing faster than inbound tourism, the latter remains prevalent, representing 60% of the Spanish tourism market. German and British tourists represent 30% each of total inbound stays in hotels and similar establishments. The 1998 performance showed a considerable increase in stays in tourist campsites (+11.2%). This was mainly due to the presence of non-residents that rose by 18.3%, while the presence of residents in this type of accommodation increased by 6.8%. On the other hand, the positive trend in the number of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (+6.8%) was mainly due to the growth of resident overnight stays (+8.4%); non-resident overnight stays showed an increase of nearly 6%.

Despite the growth in international travel expenditure, the Spanish travel item of the Balance of Payments showed a significant increase of the travel surplus in 1998 (+12.3%), confirming the positive trend registered in 1997 (+10.8%). The travel balance trend was the result of the increase in international travel receipts (+12.3%), which offset the growth of international travel expenditure (+12.3%).

The number of persons employed in tourism activities¹ was in 1998 almost 890 000, with an increase of 3.2% with respect to 1997. 92.8% of employment is concentrated in the HORECA sector.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	7 520	7 539
Number of bed-places	972 799	979 325
Share of EU total (%)	10.9	10.9
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	59.0	61.2

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)(*)

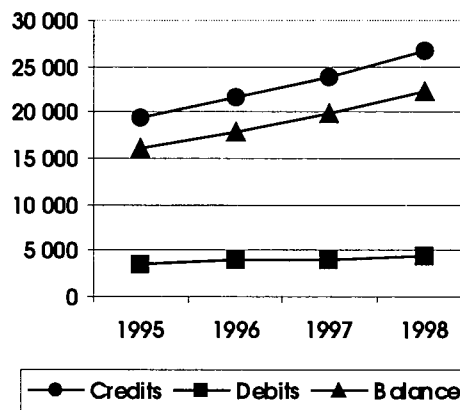
	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	164 485	187 084	200 837
Nights spent by residents	58 043	73 881	79 911
Nights spent by non-residents	106 442	113 202	120 926
of which: EU share (%)	88.1	86.8	86.8

(*) Only hotels and similar establishments and camp-sites.

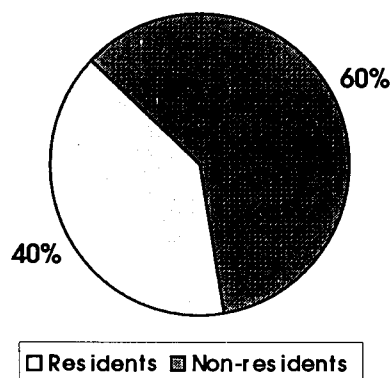
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	21 695	23 720	26 639
Debits	3 879	3 977	4 467
Balance	17 816	19 743	22 172

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



¹ HORECA, travel agencies and tour operators, car rental without driver, libraries, public archives and museums.

Key statistics - 1998

Population	58.5 million
Surface area	544 000 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	107.5
Increase in GDP	3.2%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	FRF 6.60
Increase of consumer price index	0.7%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	1.9%

Recent trends 1997-1998

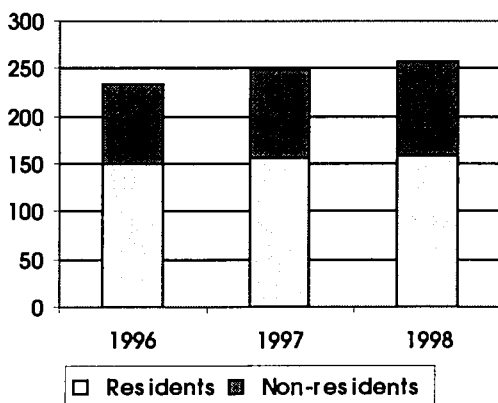
Data for 1998 indicate a positive trend in nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (+3.9%), partially confirming the noticeable increase observed in 1997 (+6.3%). This was the result of a moderate increase of residents overnight stays (+2%) combined with remarkable growth in non-residents overnight stays (+7.1%). However, domestic tourism still prevails over inbound tourism representing 62% of the total.

Nights spent by resident guests in hotels and similar establishments showed a 2.8% increase, while overnight stays in tourist campsites remained stable (+ 0.7%). The presence of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments increased considerably (+9.1%); and their presence in tourists campsites grew by 3.3%.

In 1998 the net account of the travel item of the Balance of Payments registered a 7.3% increase, which partially confirmed the positive trend that emerged in 1997 (+20.6%). This is the result of a sharp increase in international travel receipts (+8%), counterbalancing the growth of international travel expenditure of French abroad (+8.5%).

In 1997 more than 617 000 persons were employed by HORECA, travel agencies and tour operators, car rental services without driver, libraries, public archives and museums, 87.7% of which were active in the HORECA sector.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	20 273	19 555
Number of bed-places	1 467 322	1 451 129
Share of EU total (%)	16.4	16.1
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	53.5	55.6

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s) (*)

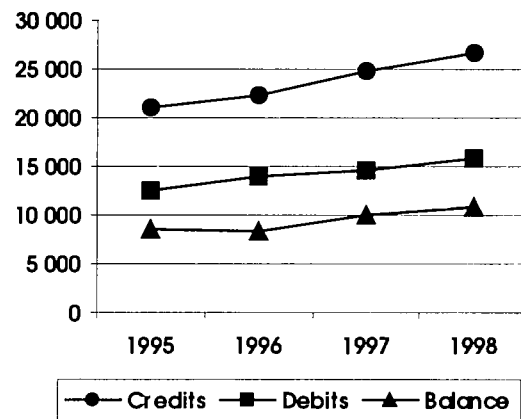
	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	233 891	248 560	258 192
Nights spent by residents	150 362	155 802	158 849
Nights spent by non-residents	83 529	92 759	99 343
of which: EU share (%)	73.0	73.4	72.2

(*) Only hotels and similar establishments and camp-sites.

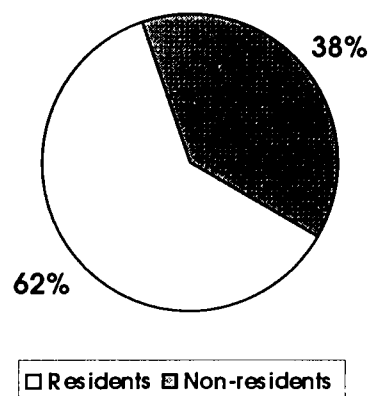
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	22 346	24 708	26 685
Debits	13 984	14 624	15 867
Balance	8 362	10 084	10 818

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	3.6 million
Surface area	70 300 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	52.0
Increase in GDP	8.5%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	IEP 0.79
Increase of consumer price index	2.1%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	3.9%

Recent trends 1997-1998

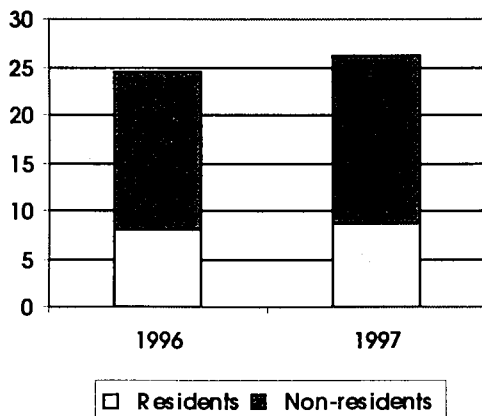
1997 figures show a significant increase in nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (+6.8%). This was the result of remarkable growth in overnight stays of both residents and non-residents (+8.5% and +6.0% respectively).

However, tourism demand for lodging concentrated on other collective accommodation establishments (holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, youth hostels etc.). In fact, while overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments recorded little changes both for domestic and inbound tourism (-1.1% and +1.9% respectively), the number of nights spent by residents and non-residents in other collective accommodation registered a sharp rise (+31.9% and +21.3% respectively).

Data for the travel item in the Balance of Payments referring to the first three quarters of 1998 indicate a sharp decrease in the travel surplus (-34.5%) with respect to the first three quarters of 1997. The performance registered in the first three quarters of 1998 resulted from a noticeable increase in international travel expenditure (+7.5%) combined with a moderate increase in international travel receipts (+1.5%).

In 1997, there were more than 103 000 persons employed in tourist related activities¹, of whom 96.1% worked in the HORECA sector.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1997



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1996	1997
Number of establishments	5274	5 164
Number of bed-places	96905	107 425
Share of EU total (%)	1.2	1.2
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	:	46.0

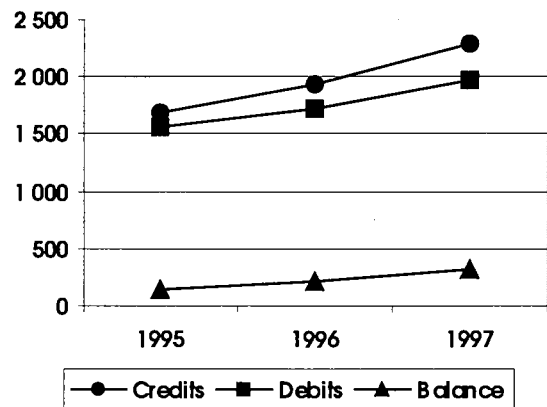
Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997
Total nights spent	24 419	26 079
Nights spent by residents	7 979	8 659
Nights spent by non-residents	16 440	17 420
of which: EU share (%)	:	89.2

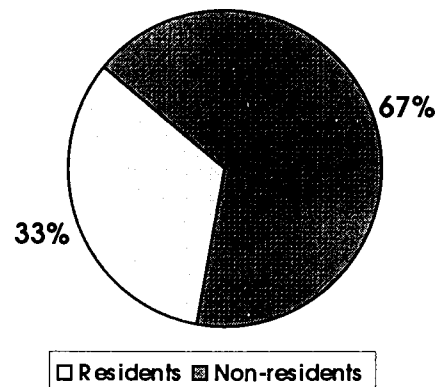
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	1 687	1 941	2 289
Debits	1 552	1 724	1 963
Balance	135	217	326

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1997



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



¹ HORECA, travel agencies, car rental without driver, charters and excursions, libraries, public archives, museums etc.

Key statistics - 1998

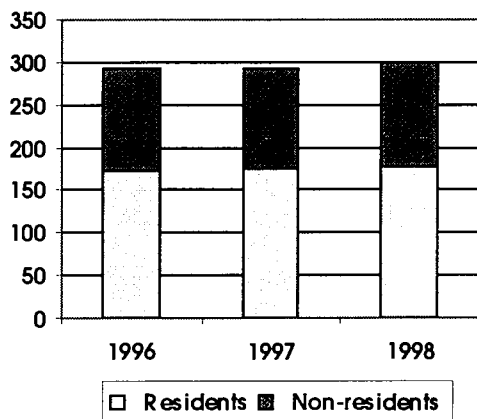
Population	57.5 million
Surface area	301 300 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	190.7
Increase in GDP	1.4%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	ITL 1 943.65
Increase of consumer price index	2.0%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.8%

Recent trends 1997-1998

Figures for 1998 indicate a moderate increase in the total number of nights spent in collective accommodation (+2.2%), thus showing an improvement with respect to the trend observed in 1997 (+0.4%). This was the result of moderate growth both in domestic tourism (+2.4%) and in inbound tourism (+1.9%). Domestic tourism continues to prevail over inbound tourism: 60% of total overnight stays is due to residents. Both overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments and in other collective establishments showed a positive trend (+2.1% and +2.2% respectively). The increase in nights spent in the former type of accommodation was greater for domestic tourism (+2.8%) than for inbound tourism (+1.2%). Conversely, the growth in nights spent in the latter type of accommodation was greater for inbound tourism (+3.6%) than for domestic tourism (+1.4%).

The travel item in the Balance of Payments showed a considerable surplus in 1998 even though the balance between credits and debits recorded a reduction with respect to 1997 (-5.5%), thus inverting the trend registered the previous year. This is attributable to the increase in travel expenditure abroad (+6.2%) that outweighs the slight rise in tourism receipts (+1.1%). The trend of the travel item in Balance of payments confirms the greater propensity of Italians to travel abroad. However, the travel ratio¹ continues to stand well over one (1.7), thus confirming that tourism makes a largely positive contribution to the Italian Balance of Payments.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	33 828	:
Number of bed-places	1 772 096	:
Share of EU total (%)	19.8	:
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	39.7	40.5

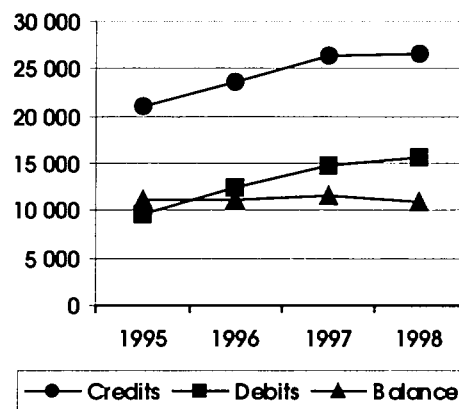
Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	291 370	292 276	298 578
Nights spent by residents	173 347	173 917	178 014
Nights spent by non-residents	118 024	118 360	120 564
of which: EU share (%)	70.4	70.0	69.0

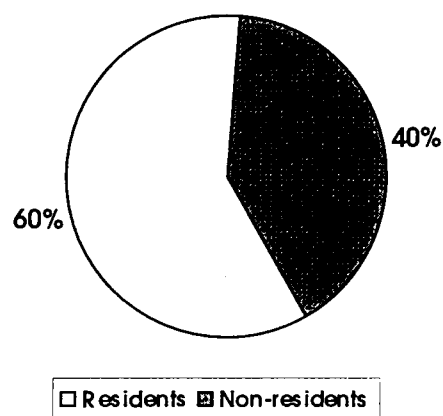
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	23 647	26 358	26 641
Debits	12 437	14 768	15 685
Balance	11 210	11 590	10 956

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



¹ (Credit/Debit).

Key statistics - 1998

Population	418 300
Surface area	2 586 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	161.8
Increase in GDP	5.7%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	BLF 40.62
Increase of consumer price index	1.0%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.0%

Recent trends 1997-1998

Data for 1998 show overall stability (+0.9%) in the number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, compared to 1997.

Overnight stays of resident tourists in collective accommodation recorded a significant increase (+9.8%). This was due to the increase of nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (+16.3%) which largely offset the decrease of overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments (-2.4%).

Nights spent by non-resident guests in collective accommodation establishments remained unchanged compared with the previous year. This was the result of the increase in overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments (+6.2%) together with the drop in overnight stays in other collective accommodation establishments (-5.1%).

The balance of the travel item in the Balance of Payments (referring to the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union - BLEU) in 1997 was stable compared to 1996 (+0.3%). This resulted from a limited decrease both in international travel expenditure (-0.1%) and receipts (-0.3%). The first three quarters of 1998 show a significant increase of credits (+7.0%) compared with the same period of 1997, and an even stronger rise in debits (9.4%). As a result the deficit during this period significantly increased (+13.3%).

The number of persons employed in hotels and restaurants in 1998 was 8 000, thus showing a decrease of 12.5% with respect to 1997.

Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	344	342
Number of bed-places	14 776	14 709
Share of EU total (%)	0.2	0.2
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	22.6	23.6

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

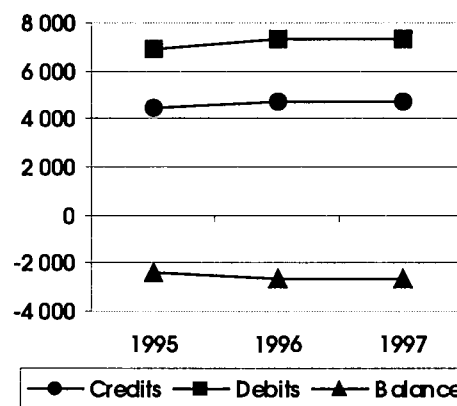
	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	2 370	2 538	2 560
Nights spent by residents	217	241	265
Nights spent by non-residents	2 153	2 297	2 296
of which: EU share (%)	91.3	91.1	89.7

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

	1995	1996	1997
Credits	4 475	4 688	4 672
Debits	6 869	7 349	7 341
Balance	-2 394	-2 661	-2 669

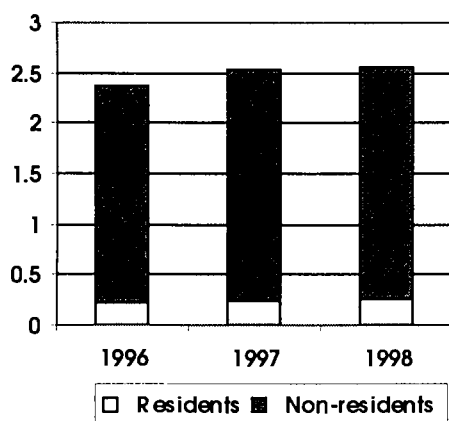
(*) Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU).

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1997 (*)

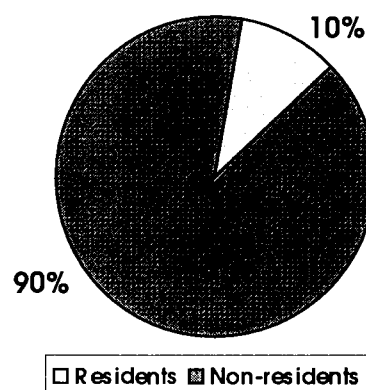


(*) Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU).

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	15.6 million
Surface area	41 200 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	377.8
Increase in GDP	3.7%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	NLG 2.22
Increase of consumer price index	1.8%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.0%

Recent trends 1997-1998

The year 1998 marks the start of a new series of figures due to a revision of the statistics, resulting from the implementation of Council Directive 95/57/EC on tourism statistics. For this reason 1998 data on the number of establishments, bed-places and nights are scarcely comparable with those referring to the previous years.

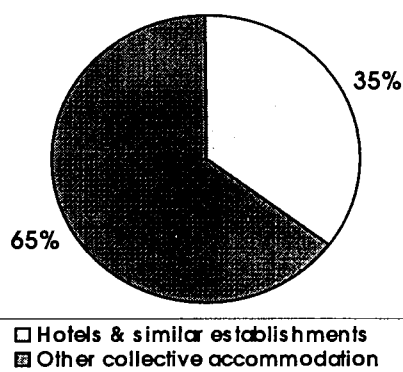
Data for 1998 indicate that the number of total nights spent in collective accommodation establishments reached 76.3 million. Domestic tourism largely prevailed accounting for nearly 68% of the total overnight stays.

Almost 26.9 million nights (35% of the total) were spent in hotels and similar accommodations. Inbound tourism accounted for most of these (14.3 million). The number of overnight stays in other collective accommodation reached 49.4 million (65% of the total). These were mainly due to domestic tourism that accounted for 68% of the overnight stays in this type of accommodation (39.1 million).

The travel item of the Balance of Payments showed, in 1998, a 9.8% increase in the deficit with respect to the previous year. This reverses the trend that emerged in 1997 (-9.6%). The 1998 performance is due to a 10.3% growth of international travel receipts and a 10.1% increase of international travel expenditure.

In 1997, the number of persons employed in tourist activities was over 215 000¹. Of these 75% were employed in the HORECA sector.

Total nights spent by type of accommodation 1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998(*)
Number of establishments	1 725	2 788
Number of bed-places	144 386	169 078
Share of EU total (%)	1.6	1.9
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	43.5	:

(*) Change in methodology.

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

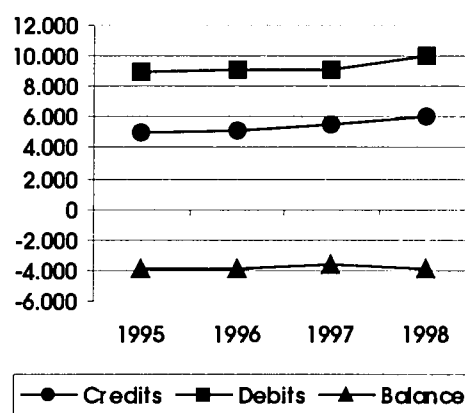
	1997	1998(*)
Total nights spent	64 662	76 322
Nights spent by residents	43 239	51 749
Nights spent by non-residents	21 423	24 573
of which: EU share (%)	79.7	:

(*) Change in methodology.

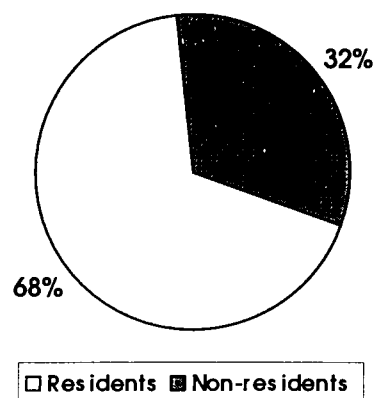
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	5 159	5 503	6 068
Debits	9 088	9 056	9 967
Balance	-3 929	-3 553	-3 900

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



¹ Employees in HORECA, travel agencies and tour operators, car rental without driver, charters and excursions, libraries, public archives and museums, public tourist boards and offices.

Key statistics - 1998

Population	8.1 million
Surface area	83 900 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	96.2
Increase in GDP	3.3%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	ATS 13.85
Increase of consumer price index	0.8%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	1.8%

Recent trends 1997-1998

Figures for 1998 show a significant increase (+4.3%) in overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation, thus reversing the trend that prevailed in the previous year (-2.1%).

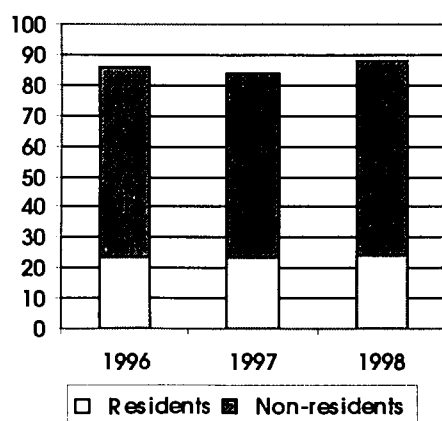
The number of nights spent by residents grew by nearly 4%, reinforcing the trend recorded in 1997 (+0.4%). Inbound tourism registers an even better performance in 1998, showing an increase of 4.4% and thus scoring a strong turnaround with respect to 1997 (-3%).

Until 1997, overnight stays in holiday dwellings were included in hotels and similar establishments. Since 1998 holiday dwellings are singled out and included in the category of other collective accommodation establishments, following the Council Directive 95/57/EC on tourism statistics. Due to this methodological change detailed comparisons at category level are not provided for the period 1997-1998.

The inbound component of tourism in Austria accounts for almost three quarters of total overnight stays in collective accommodation. The value of the Austrian net account for travel is positive and registered in 1998 a noticeable increase (+17.4%). Both international travel receipts and expenditure declined in 1998, (-5.2% and -8.4% respectively).

In 1998, 205 000 persons were employed in the hotels and restaurants sector. Compared to 1997, employment showed an increase of nearly 1%, thus indicating a slowdown with respect to the trend that emerged the previous year (+6.3%).

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998 (*)
Number of establishments	17 692	15 780
Number of bed-places	633 601	584 889
Share of EU total (%)	7.1	6.5
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	32.3	:

(*) Change in methodology.

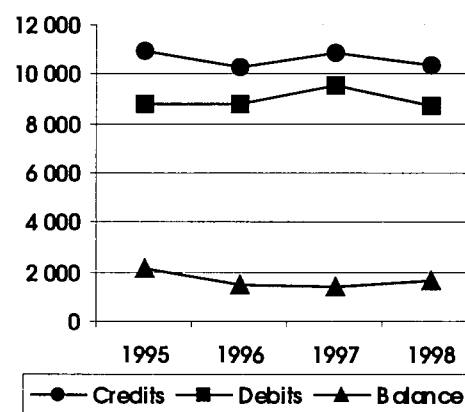
Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	85 828	84 019	87 616
Nights spent by residents	23 417	23 504	24 421
Nights spent by non-residents	62 411	60 516	63 195
of which: EU share (%)	86.8	85.8	87.1

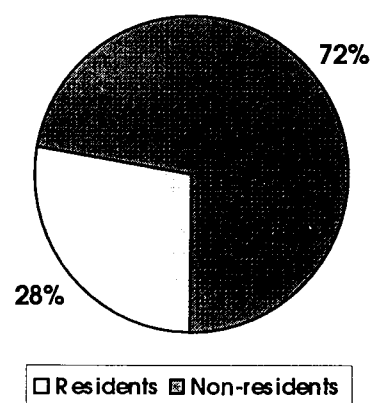
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	10 240	10 883	10 320
Debits	8 775	9 515	8 714
Balance	1 465	1 368	1 606

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	9.9 million
Surface area	92 400 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	107.5
Increase in GDP	3.5%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	PTE 201.69
Increase of consumer price index	2.2%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	3.0%

Recent trends 1997-1998

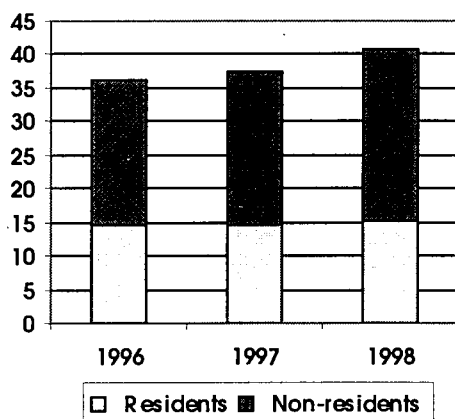
Figures for 1998 indicate a continuing of the upward trend started in 1992. Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation showed a significant increase (+8.8%), larger than that recorded the previous year (+3%). This was the result of the increase both in nights spent by residents (+4.2%) and by non-residents (+11.8%).

As far as overnight stays of residents are concerned, they increased in hotels and similar establishments (+7.8%), while they remained stable in other tourist accommodation (-0.7%). Overnight stays of non-residents showed remarkable growth in collective accommodation: +11.5% in hotels and similar establishments and +16.1% in other collective accommodation establishments.

Prevailing inbound tourism resulted in a large surplus of the travel item of the Balance of Payments. In 1998 the travel net account experienced a 8.3% increase which is in line with the variation of the previous year (+8.2%). This resulted from a sharp increase in international travel receipts (+10.9%) offsetting the growth of international travel expenditure (+13.8%).

In 1998, almost 240 000 persons were employed in tourism activities¹. Nearly 94% of these persons were employed in the HORECA sector. In 1998, employment in tourist activities showed a noticeable increase of 5.6%².

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	1 768	1 754
Number of bed-places	211 315	215 572
Share of EU total (%)	2.4	2.4
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	39.5	42.5

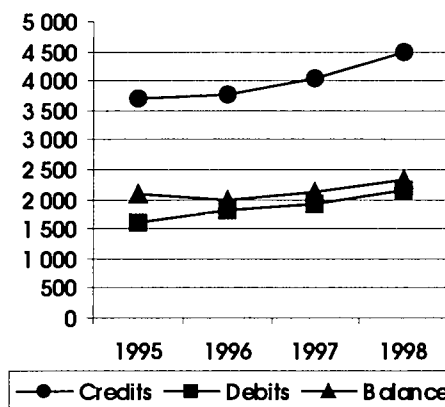
Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	36 236	37 308	40 599
Nights spent by residents	14 528	14 707	15 326
Nights spent by non-residents	21 708	22 601	25 273
of which: EU share (%)	:	88.5	87.7

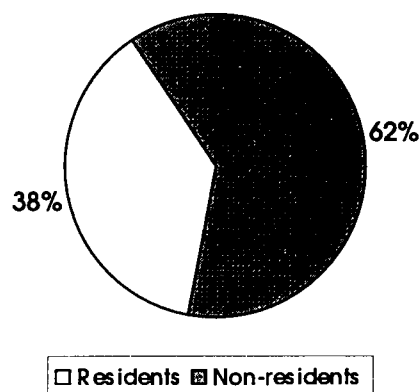
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	3 775	4 049	4 490
Debits	1 798	1 909	2 173
Balance	1 977	2 140	2 317

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



¹ HORECA (excluding persons employed in campsites), travel agencies and tour operators, car rental without driver, libraries, public archives and museums.

² 1997 data include persons employed in campsites.

Key statistics 1998

Population	5.1 million
Surface area	337 100 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	15.2
Increase in GDP	4.9%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	FIM 5.98
Increase of consumer price index	1.4%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	2.8%

Recent trends 1997-1998

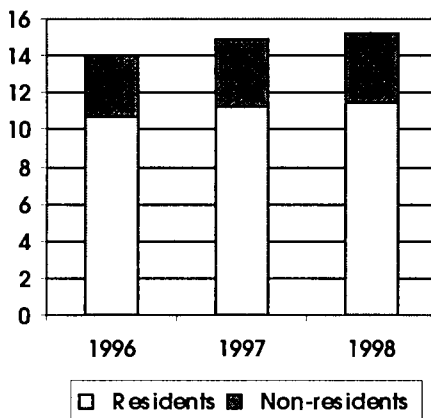
Figures for 1998 indicate an increase in the total number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (+1.9%) compared to 1997. Thus the trend that emerged the previous year, when overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation increased by 6.5%, is only partially confirmed.

The 1998 performance was determined by a 2.2% rise in nights spent by residents coupled with a 0.9% increase in non-resident guest nights. Both residents and non-residents have increased their presence in hotels and similar establishments (3.3% and 1.3% respectively). On the other hand, overnight stays in other collective accommodation establishments recorded a negative trend both for residents and non-residents (-2.7% and -1.8% respectively).

Concerning the travel item in the Balance of Payments, 1998 shows an inversion of trend with respect to the previous year. International travel receipts showed a limited decrease (-2%) while the travel expenditure of residents abroad increased (+4%). Therefore, in 1998 the travel deficit grew by 44.1% compared to the previous year, and thus confirming the position of Finland as a net importer of tourism.

In 1997 more than 53 600 persons were recorded as working in tourism activities¹. Of these, 72.5% were active in the HORECA sector.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	958	978
Number of bed-places	109 391	112 289
Share of EU total (%)	1.2	1.3
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	36.8	37.8

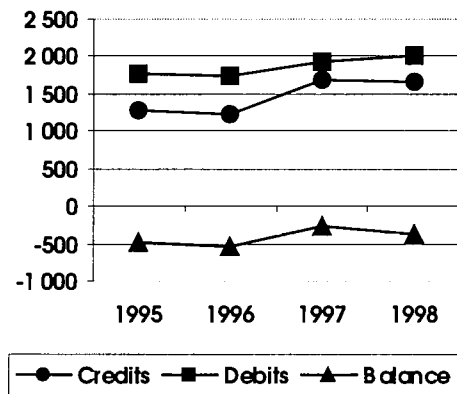
Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	14 014	14 926	15 203
Nights spent by residents	10 729	11 280	11 526
Nights spent by non-residents	3 285	3 646	3 677
of which: EU share (%)	55.8	53.0	53.1

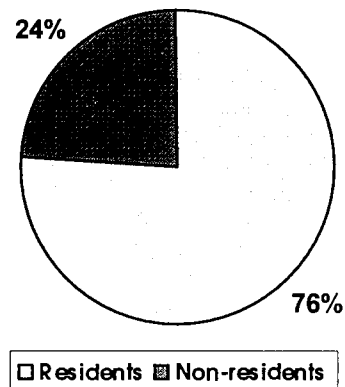
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	1 216	1 684	1 650
Debits	1 752	1 938	2 016
Balance	-536	-254	-366

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



¹ HORECA, travel agencies and tour operators, car rental without driver, charters and excursions.

Key statistics - 1998

Population	8.8 million
Surface area	450 000 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	19.7
Increase in GDP	2.9%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	SEK 8.92
Increase of consumer price index	1.0%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	1.4%

Recent trends 1997-1998

Figures for 1998 indicate a 1.5% increase in nights spent in collective tourist accommodation, confirming the trend that emerged the previous year (+1%). This was the result of a noticeable increase in overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments (+6.3%), counterbalancing the decrease in the number of nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (-3.4%).

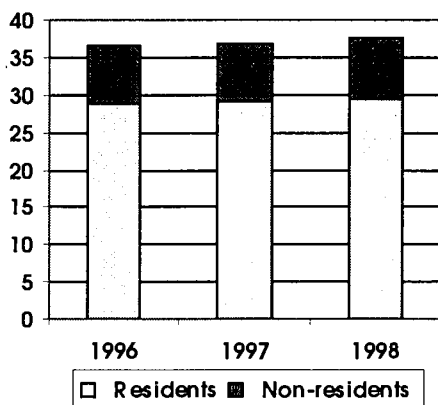
Overnight stays of residents remained substantially stable (+0.7%), resulting from the 5.6% increase of overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments accompanied by a decrease of nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments (-4.4%).

Overnight stays of non-residents showed a 4.8% increase. This was the result of a 8.8% increase of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments combined with an unchanged number of nights spent in other accommodation establishments (+0.3%).

During the first three quarters of 1998, the travel item of the Balance of Payments showed a further increase in the deficit (+30.3%) compared with corresponding three quarters of 1997. The 1998 performance was due to an increase of both international travel receipts (+19.2%) and expenditure (+24.1%).

In 1998 the number of persons employed in the hotels and restaurants sector was 104 000. Compared to 1997 it grew by nearly 1%, partially confirming the positive trend registered the previous year.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	1 901	1 891
Number of bed-places	182 604	184 545
Share of EU total (%)	2.0	2.1
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	31.8	33.1

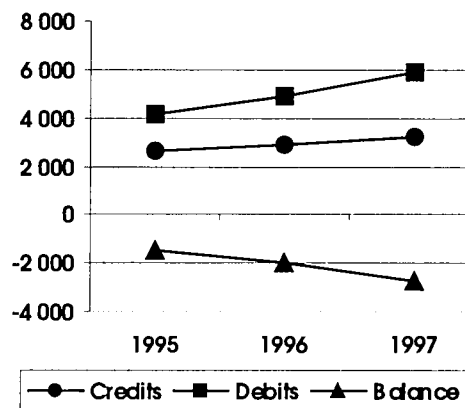
Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	36 565	36 929	37 497
Nights spent by residents	28 848	29 270	29 468
Nights spent by non-residents	7 717	7 659	8 029
of which: EU share (%)	58.4	57.0	58.8

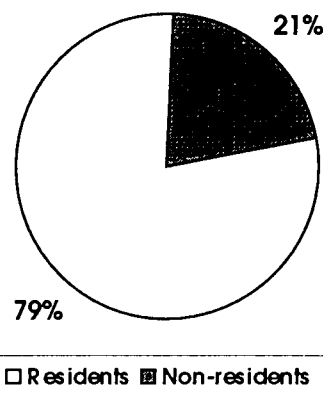
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

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

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1997



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	58.9 million
Surface area	244 100 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	241.3
Increase in GDP	2.1%
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	GBP 0.68
Increase of consumer price index	1.5%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	3.9%

Recent trends 1997-1998

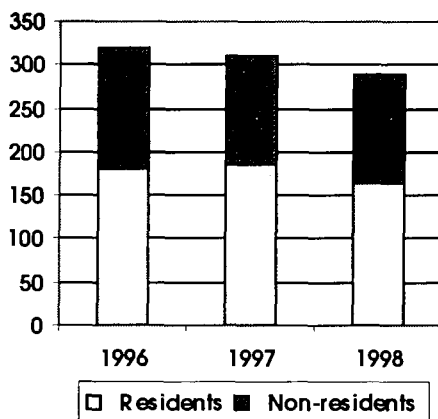
1998 figures for nights spent in collective tourist accommodation indicate a sharp decrease (-6.5%), confirming the negative trend that emerged in 1997.

This result is mainly attributable to the reduction of nights spent by resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments (-14.6%) and in other collective accommodation establishments (-7.5%). Globally, the domestic market for collective tourist accommodation suffered a decrease of 11.1%. The number of nights spent by non-residents in collective accommodation remained stable in 1998 (+0.4%), both in hotels and similar establishments and in other collective accommodation establishments (+0.7% and -0.2% respectively).

Prevailing outbound tourism still resulted in a large travel account deficit. In 1998 the deficit registered a sharp increase (+31.6%) confirming the trend prevailing since 1995. The performance was due to the sharp increase in travel expenditure of British tourists abroad (+18.4%) which largely offset the increase in international travel receipts (+13.6%).

As far as employment in tourism activities is concerned, in 1998 the number of persons employed in HORECA, travel agencies and tour operators, libraries, public archives, museums sport and other recreational activities amounted to 1 767 800, with a 1% decrease with respect to the previous year. The percentage of persons employed in the HORECA sector accounted for 68.7% of these tourism activities.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	46 252	47 587
Number of bed-places	1 052 166	1 096 484
Share of EU total (%)	11.8	12.2
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	43.9	43.1

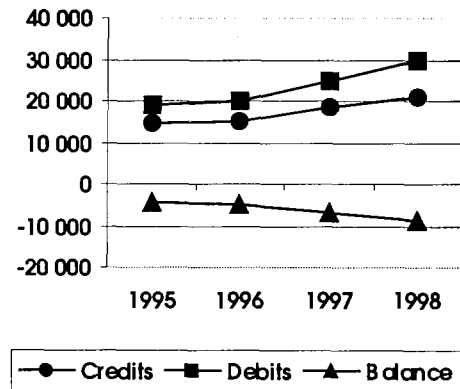
Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	318 661	309 890	289 777
Nights spent by residents	181 500	185 600	164 960
Nights spent by non-residents	137 161	124 290	124 817
of which: EU share (%)	43.6	45.0	:

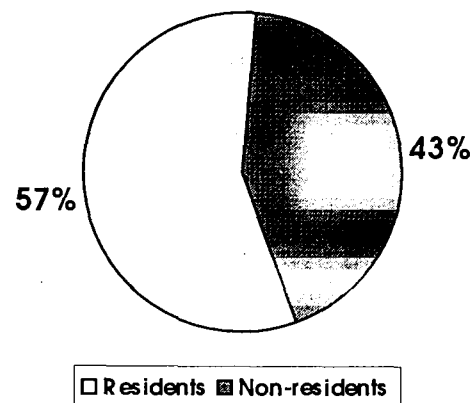
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	15 226	18 367	20 861
Debits	20 050	25 036	29 637
Balance	-4 824	-6 669	-8 776

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	270 000
Surface area	103 000 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	2.6
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	ISK 79.70
Increase of consumer price index	1.3%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	3.3%

Recent trends 1997-1998

1998 figures show a significant increase of nights spent in collective accommodation establishments (+7.9%) compared to the previous year, thus confirming the trend that emerged in 1997 (+7.3%).

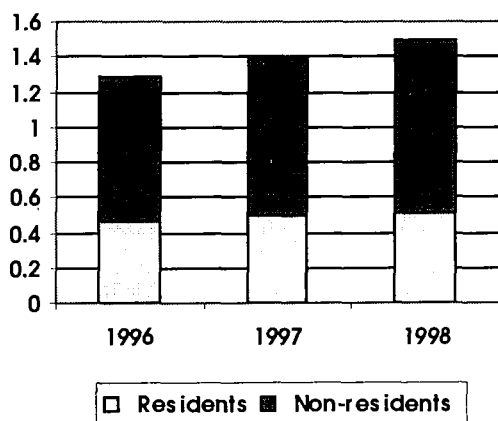
The 1998 performance results from a substantial increase of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (+11%) combined with the unchanged number of nights spent in other collective accommodation establishments.

Overnight stays of residents in collective accommodation establishments grew by 1.3%. This was due to the increase in nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (+6.6%), partially counterbalanced by the decrease in nights spent in other collective accommodation.

Overnight stays of non-residents showed a 11.6% increase in 1998. This resulted from the rise in nights spent both in hotels and similar establishments (+12.8%) and in other collective accommodation establishments (+6.9%).

The number of persons employed in tourism activities¹ amounts to 7 600 in 1998, showing a considerable increase with respect to the previous year (+7%).

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	231	253
Number of bed-places	10 713	12 030
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	33.0	32.8

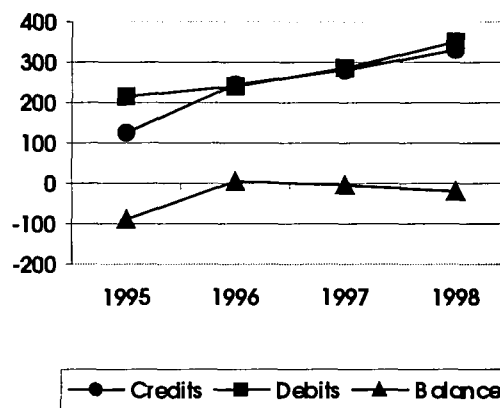
Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	1 292	1 386	1 496
Nights spent by residents	459	500	506
Nights spent by non-residents	832	887	990
of which: EU share (%)	75.7	70.4	71.2

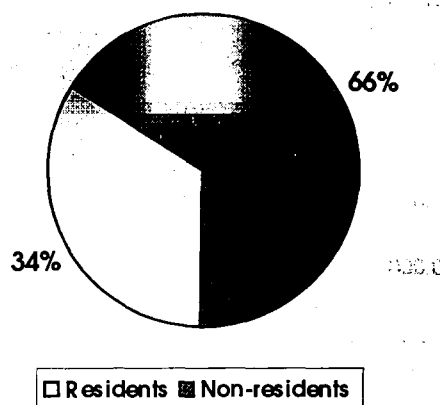
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	245	279	331
Debits	242	286	351
Balance	3	-7	-20

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995 - 1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



¹ HORECA, travel agencies and tour operators, car rental without driver, charters and excursions, libraries, public archives, museums, etc.

Key statistics - 1998

Population	31 000
Surface area	160 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	194.6
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	CHF 1.62

Recent trends 1997-1998

Figures for 1998 show a 4.4% increase in total number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation compared with the previous year. This confirmed and reinforced the trend that emerged in 1997, when overnight stays in collective accommodation establishments increased by 1.3%.

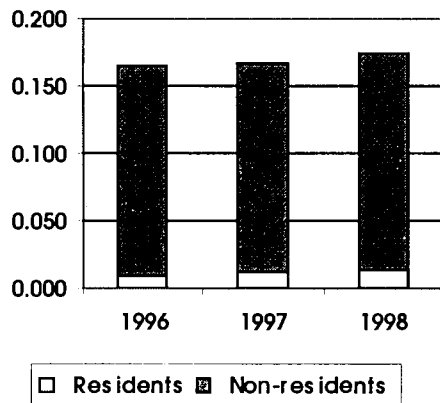
The 1998 performance resulted from the increase in both overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments (2.7%) and in other collective accommodation establishments (+8.7%).

Nights spent by residents in collective accommodation establishments showed a 15.1% increase as a result of the growth recorded both in hotels and similar establishments (+12.5%) and in other collective accommodation establishments (+15.9%).

Overnight stays of non-residents increased globally by 3.6%, due to the rise in overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments (+2.5%) and in other collective accommodation establishments (+6.9%).

The 1997 travel item of the Balance of payments (referring to Switzerland and Liechtenstein) confirmed the decreasing trend of the net account (-2.9%) that emerged in 1996, with stable international receipts (-0.1%) and increasing international expenditure (+0.5%). However, the tourism balance still scored positively.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	52	52
Number of bed-places	1 369	1 385
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	25.2	27.0

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

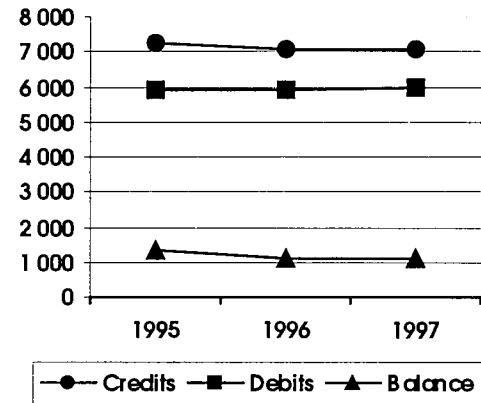
	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	165	167	174
Nights spent by residents	10	12	14
Nights spent by non-residents	155	155	160
of which: EU share (%)	57.6	55.7	56.1

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

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

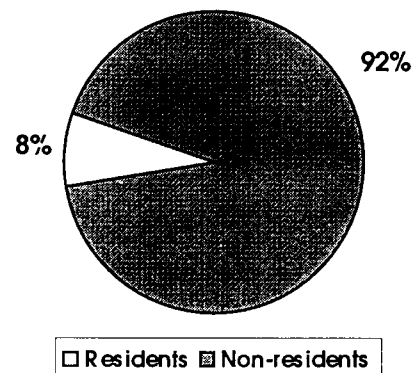
(*) Switzerland and Liechtenstein

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1997 (*)



(*) Switzerland and Liechtenstein

Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	4.4 million
Surface area	323 758 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	13.6
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	NOK 8.47
Increase of consumer price index	2.0%
Increase of hotels, cafés and restaurants consumer price index	4.3%

Recent trends 1997-1998

Data for 1998 show a significant increase of nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (+4.5%) compared to the previous year, recording over 16 million overnight stays.

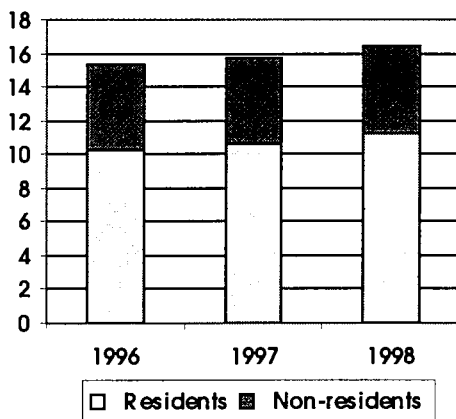
This result was determined by a noticeable increase in the number of resident overnight stays (+5.4%) amounting to over 11 million nights. Non-residents overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments showed a more moderate growth of +2.6%, reaching over 5 million nights.

On the other hand, overnight stays of inbound tourists in camping sites experienced a strong growth showing a 16.8% increase.

The travel item in the Norwegian Balance of Payments showed in 1998 a significant increase of the travel deficit (+6.9), thus confirming the trend of the previous year. This resulted from a moderate increase of international travel receipts (+1.7%) accompanied by a growth in international travel expenditure (+4.3%).

Employment in hotels and restaurants amounted to 65 000 persons in 1997, recording a moderate decrease with respect to 1996 (+1.5%).

Total nights spent in hotels and similar establishments (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997-1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	1 198	1 176
Number of bed-places	135 605	137 188
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	36.9	37.9

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

	1996(*)	1997(**)	1998
Total nights spent	15 312	19 820	24 514
Nights spent by residents	10 261	12 815	16 645
Nights spent by non-residents	5 050	7 005	7 869
of which: EU share (%)	:	:	82.8

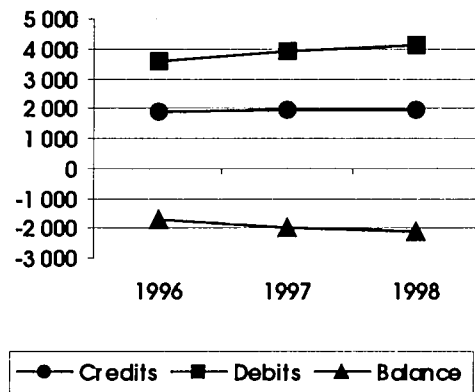
(*) Only hotels and similar establishments.

(**) Only hotels and similar establishments and campsites.

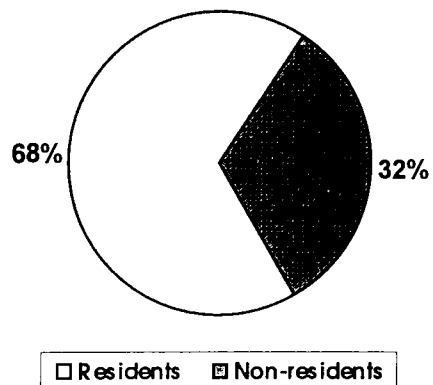
Balance of Payments - Travel (Mio ECU)

	1996	1997	1998
Credits	1 856	1 947	1 981
Debits	3 556	3 928	4 099
Balance	-1 700	-1 981	-2 118

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1996-1998



Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



Key statistics - 1998

Population	7.1 million
Surface area	41 284 km ²
Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	171.5
Exchange rate 1 ECU =	CHF 1.62

Recent trends 1997-1998

Figures for 1998 show increasing tourist demand in collective accommodation establishments with respect to previous year (+3%), reversing the negative trend observed in 1997 (-0.7%).

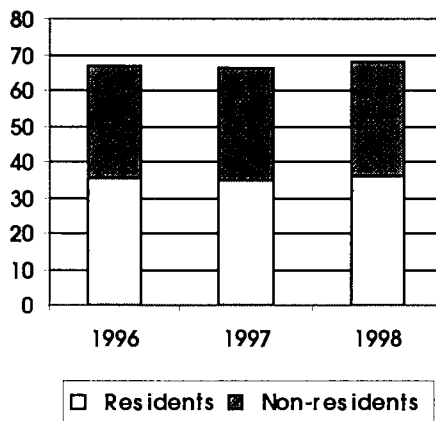
Nights spent by residents in collective accommodation establishments showed a 3.1% increase in 1998. This was due to a 6% increase of overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments, along with a 1.5% increase of overnight stays in other collective accommodation establishments.

Nights spent by non-residents showed in 1998 a 2.9% growth. This was due to an increase in overnight stays both in hotels and similar establishments and in other collective accommodation establishments (of 3.8% and 1.7% respectively).

The 1997 travel item of the Balance of payments (referring to Switzerland and Liechtenstein) confirmed the decreasing trend of the net account (-2.9%) that emerged in 1996, with stable international receipts (-0.1%) and increasing international expenditure (+0.5%). However, the tourism balance still scored positively.

In 1997 there were 117 000 persons employed in hotels and restaurants with a strong increase of nearly 22% with respect to 1996.

Total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (Mio) 1996-1998



Key figures on tourism - 1997/1998

Hotels and similar establishments

	1997	1998
Number of establishments	5 952	5 892
Number of bed-places	261 482	261 391
Average net rate of utilisation (%)	37.8	38.9

Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation (000s)

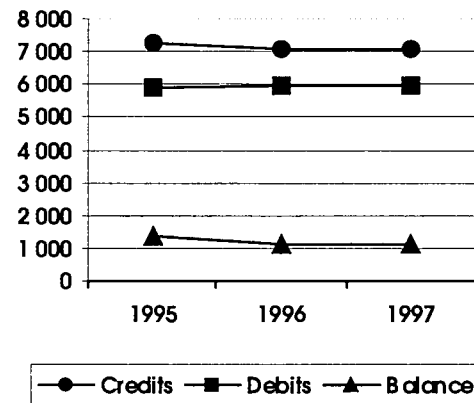
	1996	1997	1998
Total nights spent	66 627	66 165	68 157
Nights spent by residents	35 166	34 841	35 930
Nights spent by non-residents	31 461	31 324	32 227
of which: EU share (%)		79.6	79.2

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

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

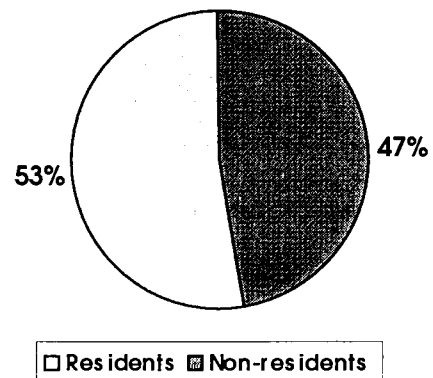
(*) Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

Travel item in the Balance of Payments (Mio ECU) 1995-1997 (*)



(*) Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

Resident and non-resident shares of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation 1998



T e c h n i c a l N o t e

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

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

Other data sources used in this publication are Balance of Payments, Labour Force surveys and business statistics. Population figures refer to 1 Jan. 1997.

: = not available

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

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

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

Normalised travel ratio (or horizontal travel index) : The ratio is an application of the traditional "horizontal trade index". It is calculated as follows: $(\text{credits} - \text{debits}) / (\text{credits} + \text{debits})$. The index varies between -1 (countries only importing tourism services) and +1 (countries only exporting tourism services), with the value of zero representing the equilibrium situation between debits and credits.

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

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

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

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

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

Internal tourism comprises domestic and inbound tourism;

National tourism comprises domestic and outbound tourism;

International tourism comprises inbound and outbound tourism.

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

TOURIST: Overnight visitor.

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

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

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

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

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

PRIVATE TOURIST ACCOMMODATION: Private tourist accommodation provides, for rent or without charge, a limited number of places. Each accommodation unit

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

(room, dwelling) is independent and is occupied by tourists, usually by week or weekend, fortnight or month, or by its owners as a second or holiday home.

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

BEDPLACE: The number of bedplaces in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bed-place applies to a single bed, double bed being counted as two bed-places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed-place is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tourism in Europe – KEY FIGURES

1997-1998

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