Joint ICAO/UNWTO Round Table Discussion (ICAN2016)

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Actual Trend vs. Tourism Towards 2030

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
International tourist arrivals (2015)

- **Europe**: 608 mn (51%)
- **Americas**: 193 mn (16%)
- **Asia Pacific**: 279 mn (24%)
- **Africa**: 53 mn (5%)
- **M. East**: 53m (4%)

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Inbound tourism

International tourist arrivals - **World** (% change)

*Latest available data (January-September 2016)*
Inbound tourism

International tourist arrivals - **Caribbean** (% change)

*Latest available data (January-September 2016)*

![Chart showing international tourist arrivals in the Caribbean]
World population affected, 2016

- Traditional visa: 58%
- Visa on arrival: 20%
- No visa: 15%
- eVisa: 7%
Tourism visa openness index 2016

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Most open destinations, 2016

AFRICA: 52
North Africa: 45
West Africa: 56
Central Africa: 44
East Africa: 44
Southern Africa: 0
AMERICAS: 30
North America: 30
Caribbean: 50
Central America: 40
South America: 40
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: 56
North-East Asia: 50
South-East Asia: 40
Oceania: 40
South Asia: 40
EUROPE: 20
Northern Europe: 20
Western Europe: 20
Central/Eastern Europe: 20
Southern/Mediterranean Europe: 20
MIDDLE EAST: 20

World average (34)
Most open destinations, 2016

Openness: 100
- Cook Islands
- Micronesia
- Niue

Openness: 99-80
- Dominica
- Haiti
- Ecuador
- Indonesia
- Macau

Openness: 79-70
- Hong Kong
- Mauritius
- Vanuatu
- Fiji
- St Kitts & Nevis
- Montserrat
- Guyana
- St Vincent & Grenadines
- Cambodia
- Timor-Leste
- Samoa
- Cape Verde

Openness: 79-70
- Jamaica
- Guinea-Bissau
- Togo
- Palau
- Nepal
- Uganda
- Mozambique
- Mauritania
- Comoros
- Islands
- Madagascar
- Seychelles
- Tuvalu
- Maldives
Global reciprocal policies, 2008-2016

Reciprocal traditional visa restrictions decreased from 57% to 29%
Reciprocally no visa required increased from 14% to 19%
Medellín Statement on Tourism and Air Transport for Development (2015)

- Tourism and air transport are key sectors for **sustainable and resilient growth and development**, particularly for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.
- Tourism and air transport development must contribute to building economic links that **bridge the gaps** between developed and developing countries.
- Member States should pursue their efforts to implement the provisions of previous declarations and recommendations … and, when appropriate, **lend their support to UNWTO and ICAO** in this regard.
- Considering the importance and role of infrastructure, due consideration should be given to practices for **attracting public and private capital in the most cost-effective manner**.
Thank you!

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1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

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