Annual Statistics Report

YEAR 2017

Strategy – Research & Statistics Division

2/20/2018

Contents

1 INTERNATIONAL TOURISM OUTLOOK 2016-2017

Over the past six decades, tourism has experienced continued expansion and diversification to become one of the largest and fastest-growing economic sectors in the world. Many new destinations have emerged in addition to the traditional favorites of Europe and North America. International tourist arrivals have increased from 25 million globally in 1950 to 278 million in 1980, 674 million in 2000, and 1,235 million in 2016 as shown in figure 1 (UNWTO, 2017)

Likewise, international tourism receipts earned by destinations worldwide have surged from US$ 2 billion in 1950 to US$ 104 billion in 1980, US$ 495 billion in 2000, and US$ 1,220 billion in 2016. Tourism is a major category of international trade in services. In addition to receipts earned in destinations, international tourism also generated US$ 216 billion in exports through international passenger transport services rendered to non-residents in 2016, bringing the total value of tourism exports up to US$ 1.4 trillion, or US$ 4 billion a day on average. International tourism represents 7% of the world's exports in goods and services, after increasing one percentage point from 6% in 2015. Tourism has grown faster than world trade for the past five years (UNWTO, 2017).

Figure 1:

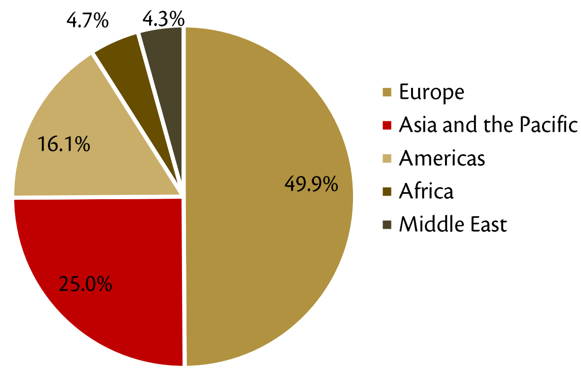
Demand for international tourism followed the positive trend of previous years, with many destinations reporting sound results, while a few faced security incidents. Some redirection of tourism flows was observed, though most destinations shared in the overall growth due to stronger travel demand, increased connectivity and more affordable air transport.

By UNWTO region, Asia and the Pacific led growth in 2016 with a 9% increase in international arrivals, followed by Africa (+8%) and the Americas (+3%). The world's most visited region, Europe (+2%) showed mixed results, while available data for the Middle East (-4%) points to a decline in arrivals as illustrated in figure 3.

International tourism receipts grew by 2.6% in real terms (taking into account exchange rate fluctuations and inflation) with total earnings in the destinations estimated at US$ 1,220 billion worldwide in 2016 (euro 1,102 billion).

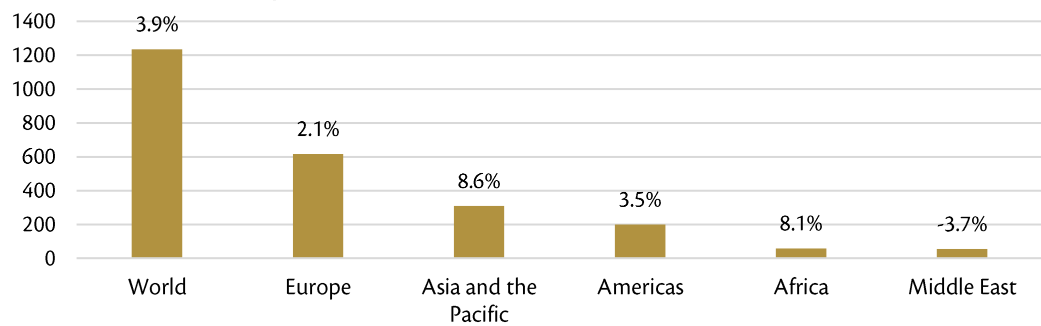
France, the United States, Spain and China continued to top the international arrivals ranking in 2016. In receipts, the US and Spain remain at the top, followed by Thailand, which climbed to number 3 last year, and China, which is fourth. France and Italy moved up in receipts to 5th and 6th position respectively, while the United Kingdom, Mexico and Thailand moved up to 6th, 8th and 9th place in arrivals.

Figure 2: Market Share (%) 2016*



[1]China, the United States and Germany led outbound tourism in their respective regions in 2016, and continue to top the expenditure ranking in that order.

Figure 3: Int. Tourist Arrivals Change (%) 2015-2016*



[1] Note: Source from UNWTO, *2016 figures and data are provisional, classification based on International Monetary Fund (IMF)

In 2017, the travel & tourism industry continues to make a real difference to the lives of millions of people by driving growth, creating jobs, reducing poverty and fostering development and tolerance. For the sixth consecutive year, industry growth outperforms that of the global economy, where direct Travel & Tourism GDP growth not only outperformed the economy-wide growth in over 116 but it also was stronger than the growth recorded in the financial and business services, manufacturing, public services, retail and distribution, and transport sectors (World Travel & Tourism Council). The industry contributed US$7.6 trillion to the global economy (10.2% of global GDP) and generated 292 million jobs (1 in 10 jobs on the planet) in 2016. International arrivals followed suit, reaching 1.2 billion in 2016, 46 million more than in 2015. These promising figures are expected to continue increasing in the coming decade. (World Economic Forum)

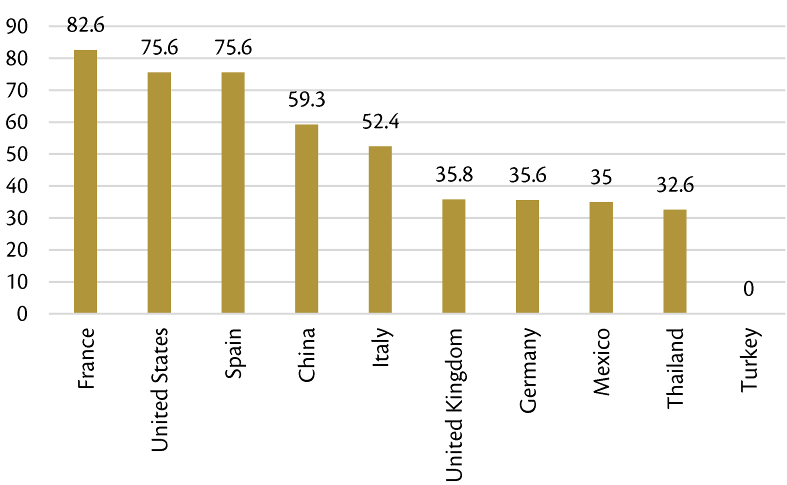
UAE is Ranked 29 out of 136 countries in the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index 2017

Tourism sector in 2017 remains robust and will continue to be at the forefront of wealth and employment creation in the global economy, despite the emergence of a number of challenging headwinds. Direct Travel & Tourism GDP growth is expected to accelerate to 3.8%, up from 3.1% in 2016. Over the longer term, growth of the Travel & Tourism sector will continue to be strong so long as the investment and development takes place in an open and sustainable manner (World Travel & Tourism Council).

[2]**Table 1:** Middle East & North Africa (MENA) Region Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index 2017

Country	Global Rank
United Arab Emirates	**29**
Qatar	47
Bahrain	60
Israel	61
Saudi Arabia	63
Morocco	65
Oman	66
Egypt	74
Jordan	75
Tunisia	87
Iran	93
Lebanon	96
Kuwait	100
Algeria	118
Yemen	136

Figure 4: World's Top Tourism Destinations by Int. Tourist Arrivals (millions)



2 World Economic Forum (WEF),The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2017

2 TOURISM SECTOR EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (UAE)

Travel & Tourism is an important economic activity in most countries around the world. As well as its direct economic impact, the industry has significant indirect and induced impacts. The UN Statistics Division-approved Tourism Satellite Accounting methodology (TSA:RMF 2008) quantifies not only the direct contribution of Travel & Tourism but also total contribution including indirect and induced impacts (WTTC, and Oxford Economics)

Tourism Sector Contribution in UAE economy 2016[3]:

GDP Direct* Contribution: AED 68.5 Billion

(5.2% of total GDP in 2016)

GDP Total Contribution: AED 159.1 Billions

(12.1% of total GDP in 2016)

Employment Total Contribution: 617,500 Jobs

(10.4% of total employment in 2016)

Investment: AED 26.2 Billions

(7% of total investment in 2016)

Figure 5: Total Contribution of Tourism

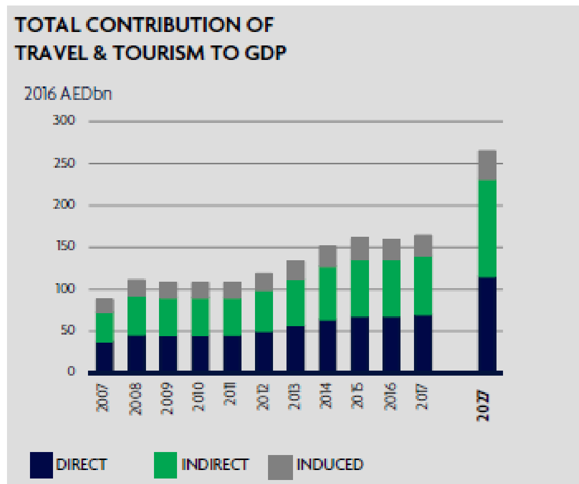
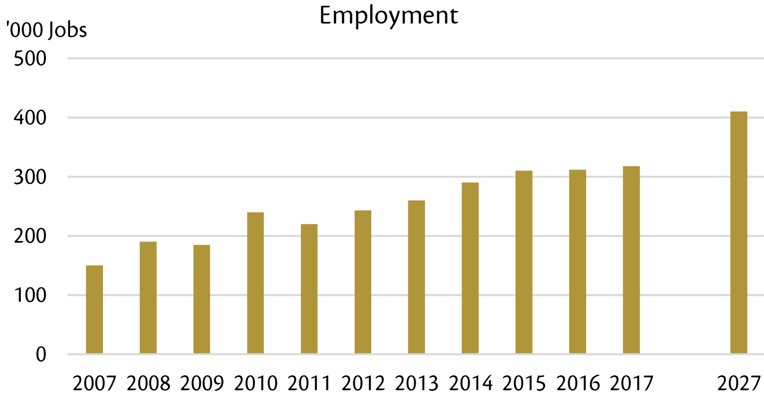


Figure 6: UAE Direct Contribution of T&T to Employment



UAE is Ranked 26 out of 185 countries in the relative importance of Travel & Tourism's total contribution to GDP

[3] World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) United Arab Emirates 2017 Annual Research
*Direct contribution to GDP – generated by industries that deal directly with tourists, including hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transport services, as well as the activities of restaurant and leisure industries.

3 TOURISM SECTOR EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (SHARJAH)

Tourism sector in the Emirate of Sharjah continues to contribute marvelously to its economy each year. Since 2010, the direct contribution of tourism in Sharjah's GDP has expanded around 54% and up to AED 3.8 Billion in 2015. A recent research study conducted by Ministry of Economy in UAE has revealed that the majority of Sharjah tourism industry is supported by domestic UAE visitors who spent AED 6.6 billion in 2015 (Oxford Economics, 2015).

Tourism Sector Contribution in Sharjah economy 2015[4]:

GDP Direct Contribution: AED 3.8 Billion

(3.7% of Sharjah GDP in 2015)

GDP Total Contribution: AED 9 Billions

(8.8% of Sharjah GDP in 2015)

Employment Direct Contribution: 18,482 Jobs

(6.4% of UAE T&T employment in 2015)

Investment: AED 1.6 Billion

(6.4% of UAE T&T total investment in 2015)

Figure 7: Shj T&T Direct contribution in GDP

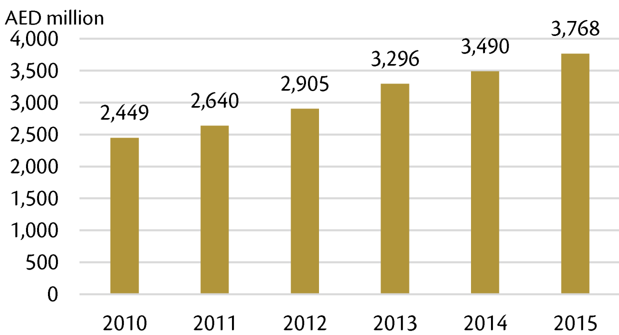


Figure 8: Sharjah Inbound Spending in 2015 by Tourism component

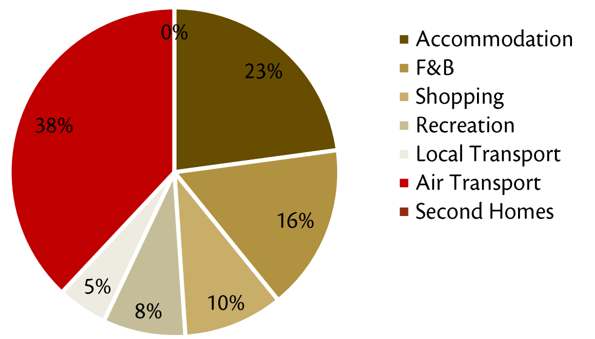
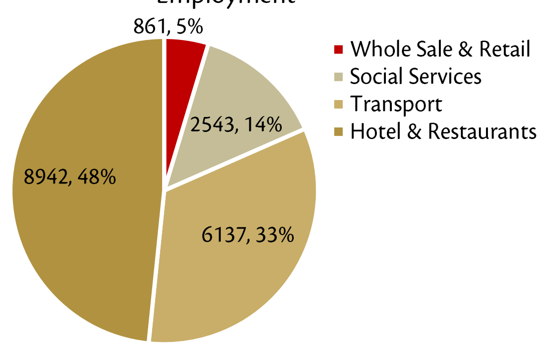


Figure 9: Sharjah Tourism Direct Employment



[4] Oxford economics, Tourism economics study of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA, UAE 2015) by UAE Ministry of Economy.

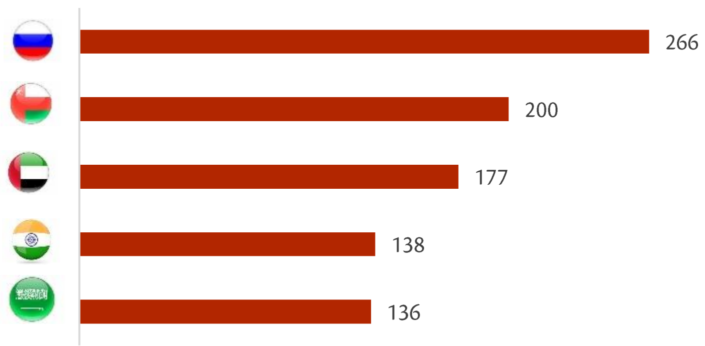
Year 2017 Performance

4 Sharjah Tourism Summary Performance

Sharjah Hotel Guests

1,776,344 ▲ **3%**

Figure 10: Top 5 Nationalities
(Hotel Establishments Guests - Thousands)



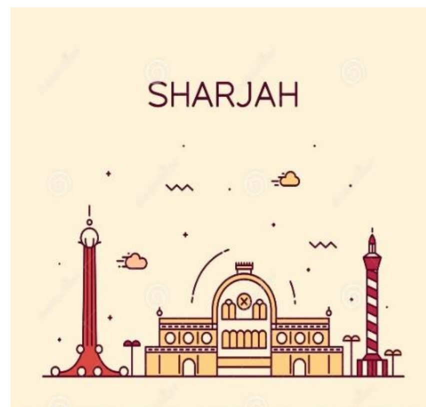
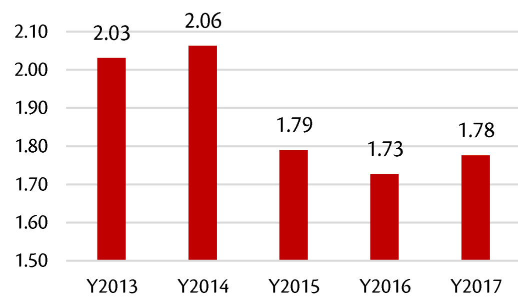


Table 2: Hospitality Sector Performance

Occupancy rate	70%	▲ **8.0%**
Average Length of Stay	2.36	▲ **4.0%**
RevPAR	153	▲ **11.7%**
Total Revenue	694 Million AED	▲ **3.8%**

Figure 11: Hotel Establishment Guests
(Millions)



5 Sharjah Hospitality Sector 2017 Performance

Figure 12: Sharjah Hotel Guests (thousands)

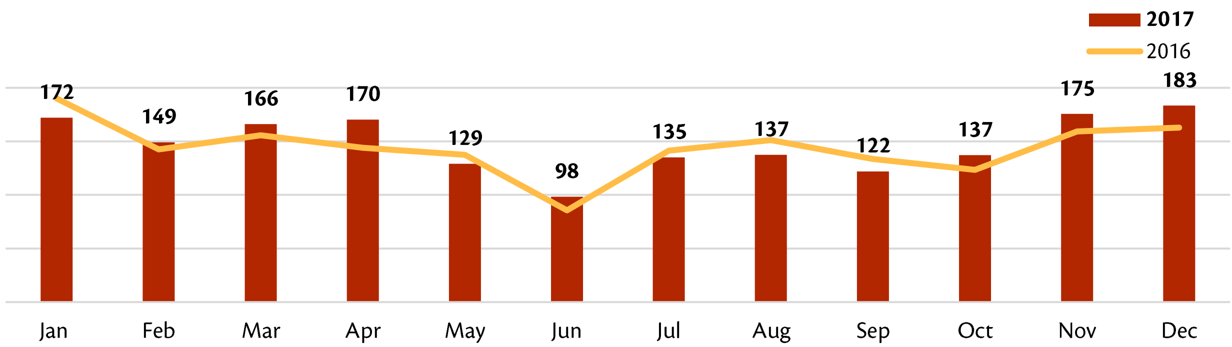
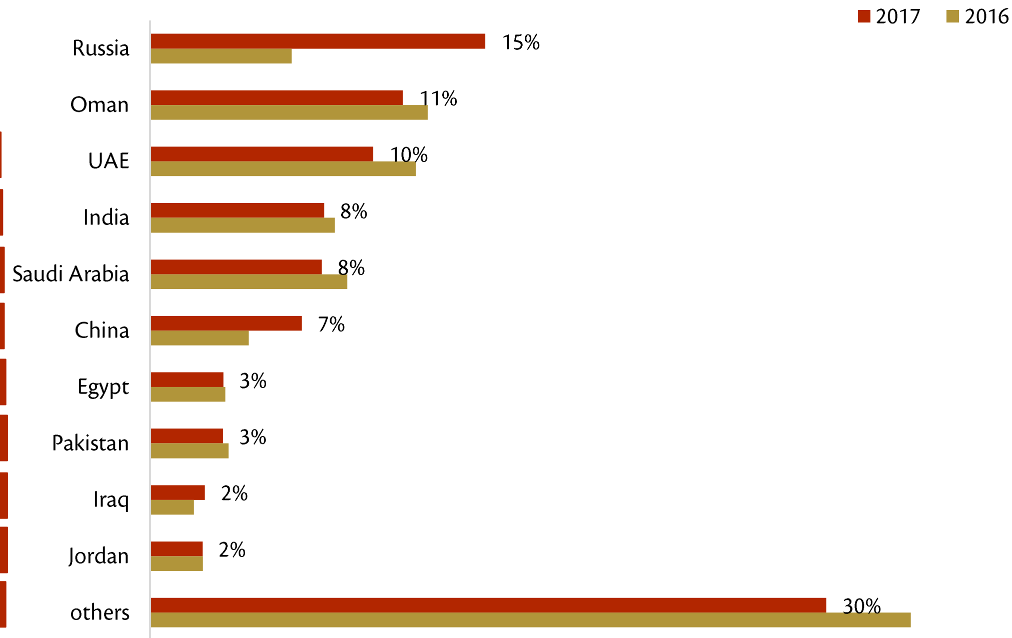


Figure 13: %Share of Hotel Establishment Guets By Nationality during Y2017

	ALOS (DAYS)	Growth %
Russia	3.62	137%
Oman	1.53	-9%
UAE	1.76	-16%
India	2.17	-6%
Saudi Arabia	2.10	-13%
China	1.73	54%
Egypt	2.72	-2%
Pakistan	2.20	-7%
Iraq	2.88	24%
Jordan	2.61	-1%
others	2.35	-11%



5.1 Sharjah Tourism 2017 Performance Details

Sharjah Tourism faced a positive year in 2017, where total number of guests (1.78 Million guests) visiting Sharjah registered an increase of 3% compared to the previous year.

On the other hand, guests coming to Sharjah in 2017 preferred Hotels; where 1.14 Million guests were counted compared to Hotel Apartments, which only attracted 0.63 Million guests as shown in figure 14.

A slight fluctuation in Hotel Establishment supply was noticed in the period 2013-2017 (figure 15) which is attributed to market demand, domestic and international tourism market determinants. Total Sharjah Tourism sector room supply in 2017 reached about 9,256 rooms and 99 hotel establishments but decreasing 7% from 2016 supply where total hotel rooms 9,917 room and 106 hotel establishments were operating.

Figure 14: Guests (Million) by Hotel Type and Growth%

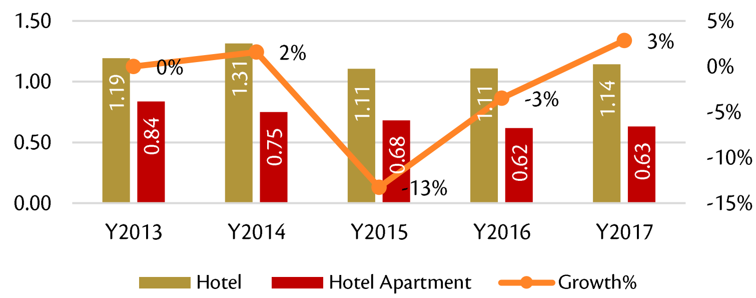


Figure 15: Hotel Establishments Supply Growth Rates

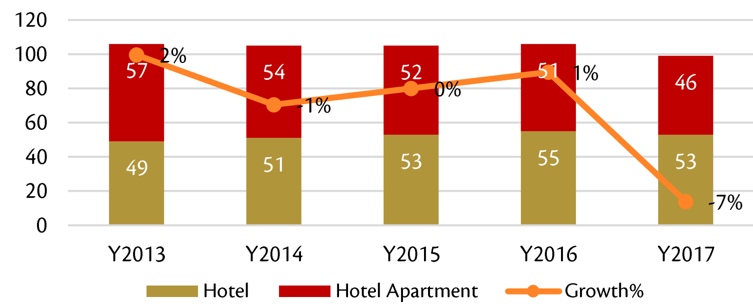
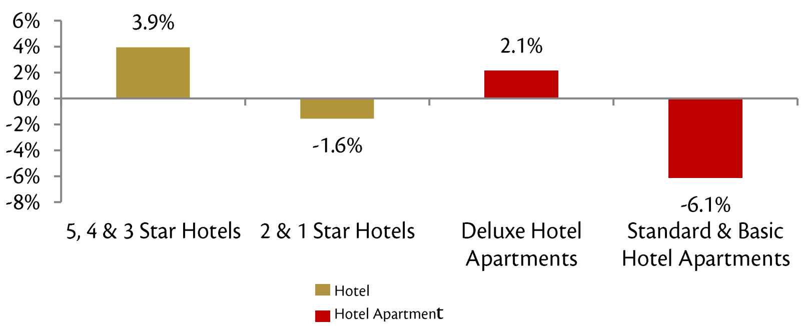


Figure 16: Hospitality Demand Growth Rate (Yr2013-Yr2017)



64% of guests visiting Sharjah lodged in Hotels

Visitors to high end hotel and hotel apartments witnessed positive growth rates compared to lower segment as shown in figure 16.

5.2 GUEST GROWTH RATES BY NATIONALITY GROUPS

Figure 17 illustrates source markets portfolio analysis for Sharjah tourism sector during the years 2016 and 2017 by guests' growth rate. Russia/CIS region and Australia and the Pacific region recorded the highest growth rates of 72% and 21% respectively on a Y-o-Y comparison. In particular, guests from Russia have improved their market share from approximately 6% in 2016 to 15% in 2017. Similarly, China's market share has also increased from 5% in 2016 to 7% in 2017 (figure 19). In fact, Sharjah Tourism sector overall growth rates have improved in 2017 compared to same period in 2016 in high season (Q1 & Q4) but a drop was witnessed in low season (Q3) as illustrated in figure 18.

Figure 17: Guest Growth Rates by Nationality Group

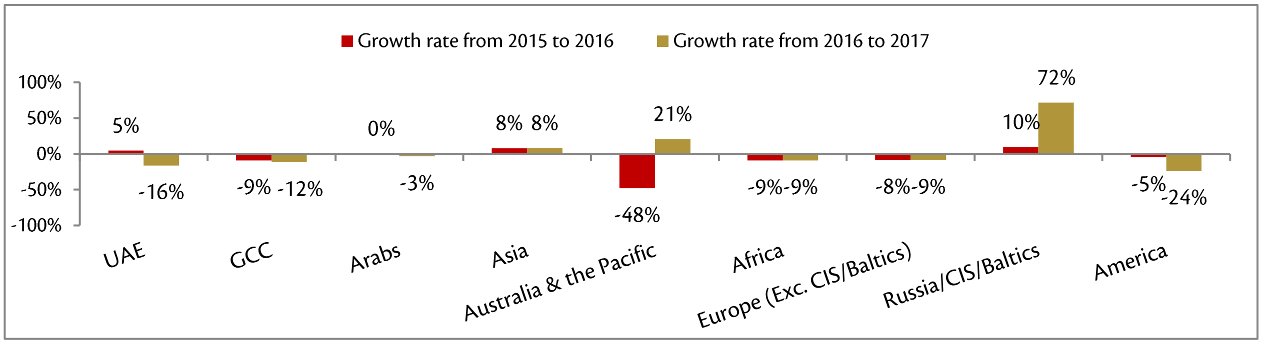
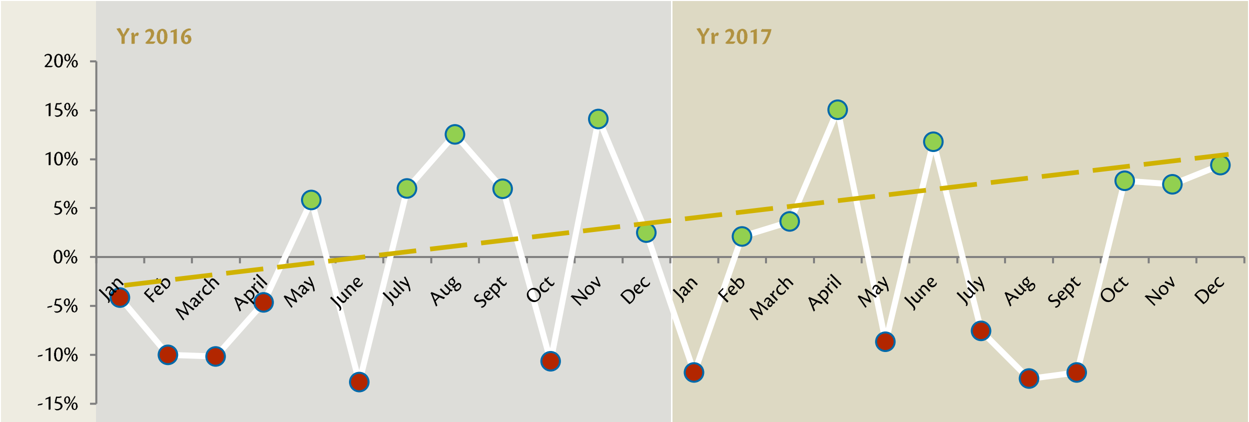


Figure 18: Guest Growth Rates Monthly Trend in 2016 and 2017



5.3 Guests Analysis

Russian tourists have illustrated positive signs after a continuous decline in 2014 and 2015. Russia is now the top contributor to the total guests in Sharjah with 15% coming from Russia. The gain in Russian Ruble during last year has allowed tourists to afford overseas holiday. Furthermore, the recent visa restriction policy by UAE government that lifted the restrictions for Russian citizens has also contributed to this increase in Russian's travel.

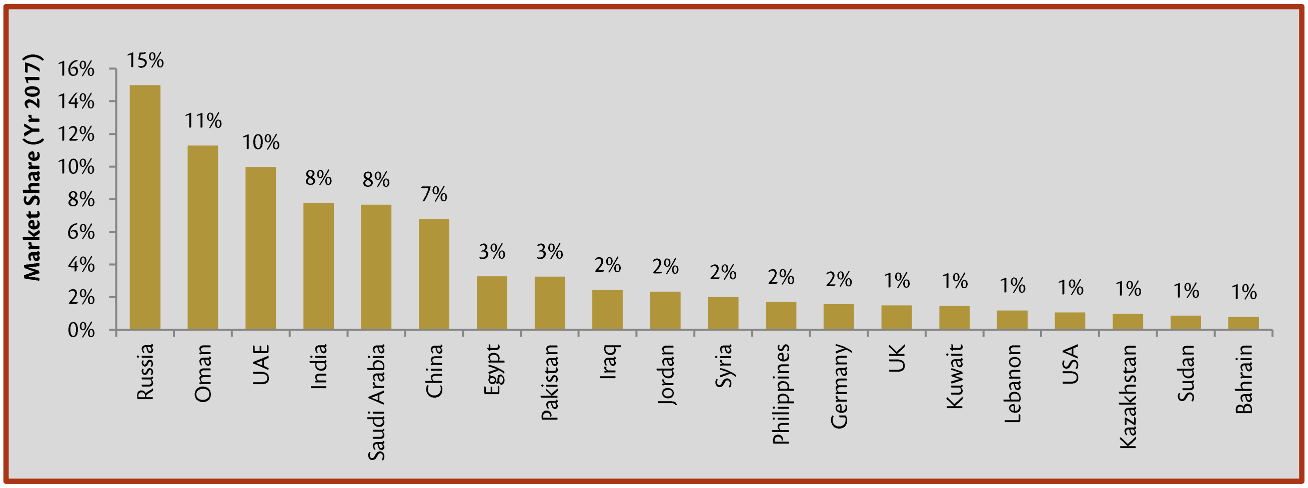
Interestingly enough, the total number of tourists from Russia in 2017 has more than doubled compared to the previous year. Russian guests equated to around 266 thousands in 2017 compared to approximately 112 thousands in 2016. On the other hand, visitors from China registered the second highest growth of 54% between 2016 & 2017, followed by Iraq (24%).

Russia occupies 15% of market share

China registered 54% growth rate in guests

Diversified source market portfolio

Figure 19: Top 20 Markets in Sharjah 2017



Markets are segregated into three key segments:.

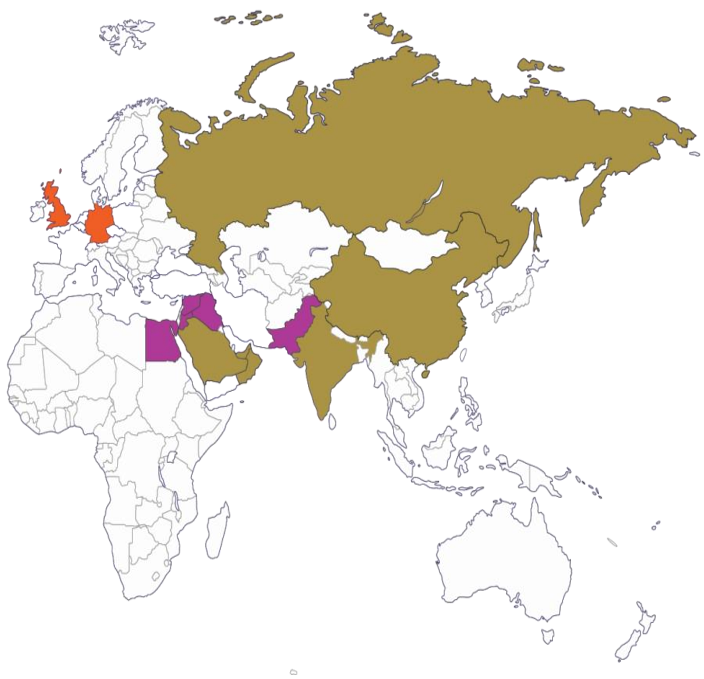
1. **Core Markets**: made up of the top visitors in Sharjah with more than 100,000 visits.
2. **Emerging Markets**: constitute visitors with more than 35,000 visits and register high growth rates.
3. **Early Leaders**: constitute of Sharjah visitors with more than 45,000 visits and registered significant decline in growth rates.

The Emirate of Sharjah's long term tourism market trend is positive. Sharjah should continue to leverage its historical and cultural tourism potential, relying on its competitive hospitality sector offering.

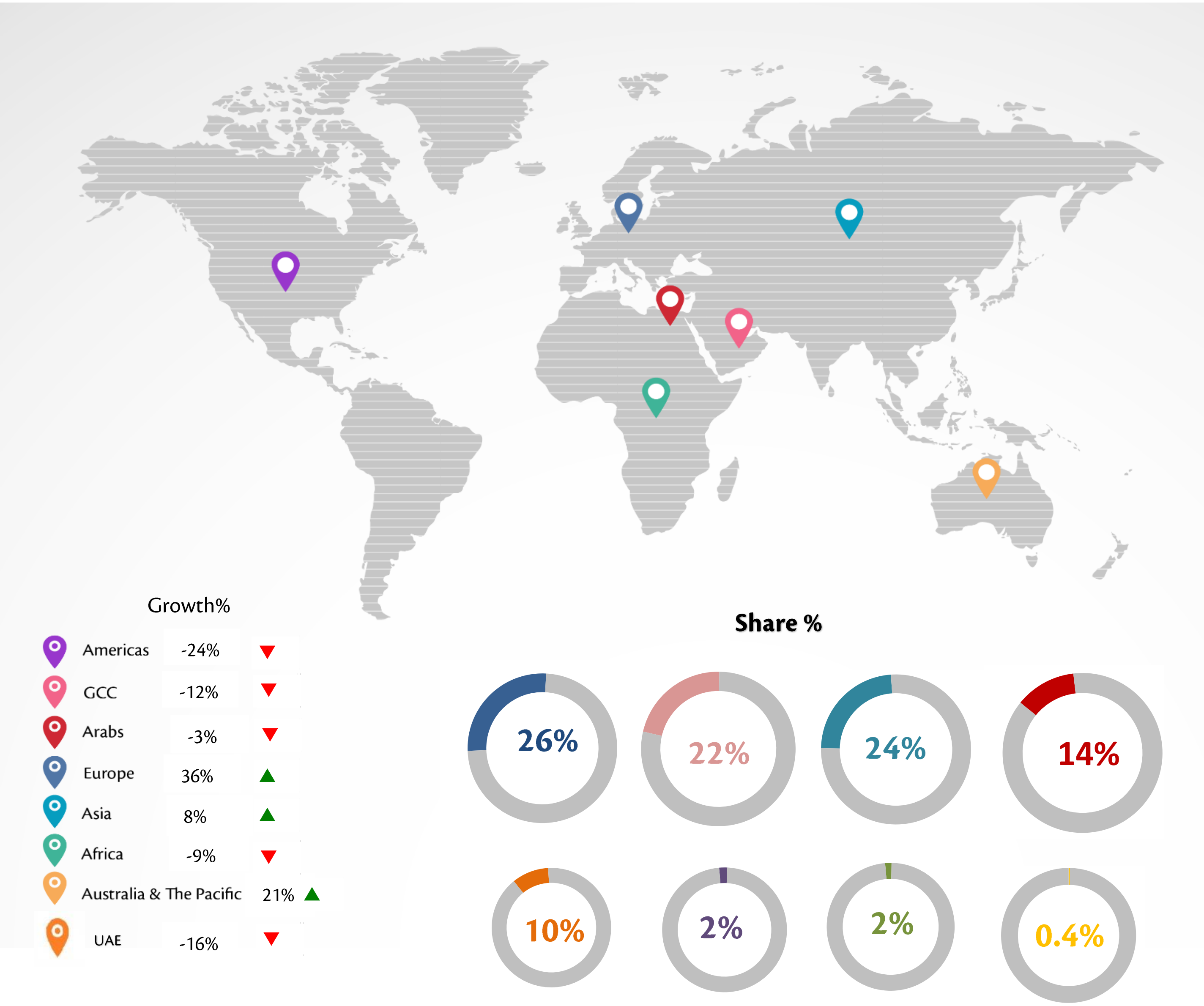
Table 3: Sharjah Tourism Market Segmentation (Map key)

Core Markets			
Countries	Yr 2017 Guests	Market Share	CAGR (2012 to 2017)
Russia	266,086	15%	-3%
Oman	200,561	11%	8%
UAE	177,018	10%	-4%
India	138,227	8%	10%
Saudi Arabia	136,209	8%	-7%
China	120,356	7%	45%
Emerging Markets			
Countries	Yr 2017 Guests	Market Share	CAGR (2012 to 2017)
Egypt	58,201	3%	7%
Pakistan	58,001	3%	9%
Iraq	43,314	2%	6%
Jordan	41,654	2%	7%
Syria	35,588	2%	-5%
Early Leaders			
Countries	Yr 2017 Guests	Market Share	CAGR (2012 to 2017)
Germany	27,829	2%	-20.1%
UK	26,537	1%	-10.4%

Figure 20: Sharjah Tourism Market Segmentation

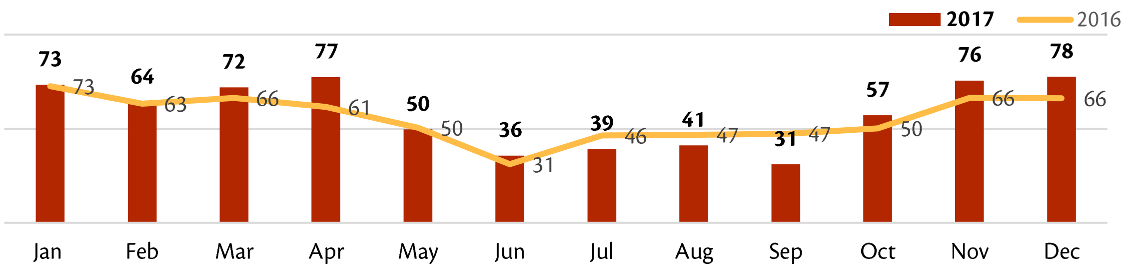


6 Guest Analysis By Region

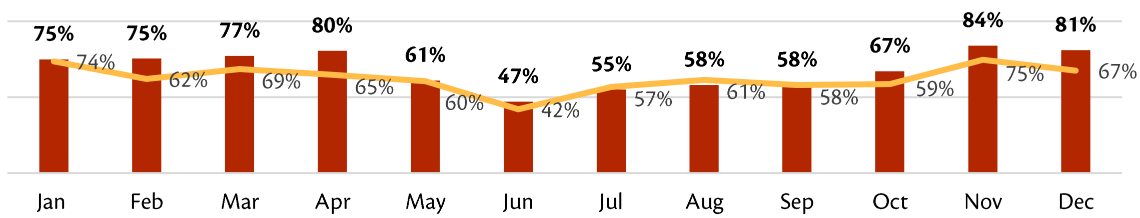


7 Sector Performance – Key Indicators

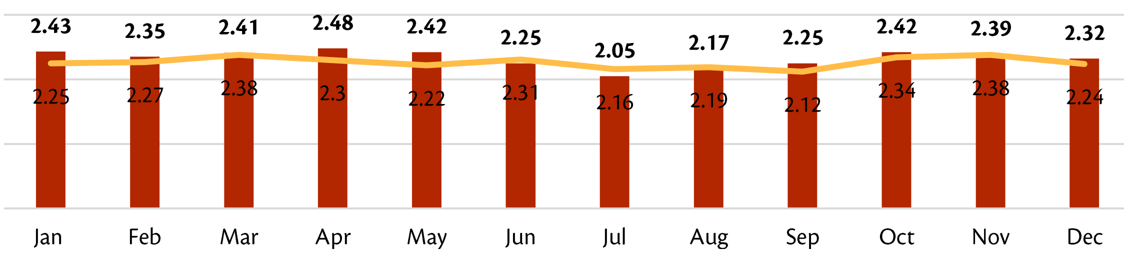
Revenue
(AED Million)



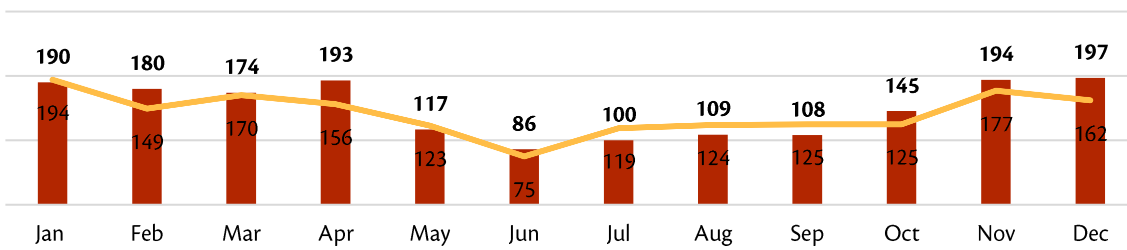
Occupancy %



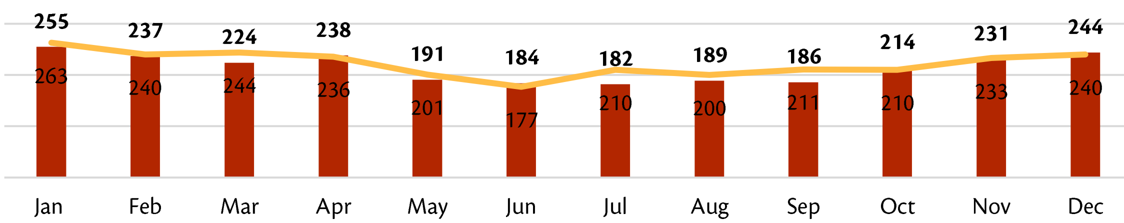
ALOS (DAYS)



REVPAR (AED)



ADR (AED)

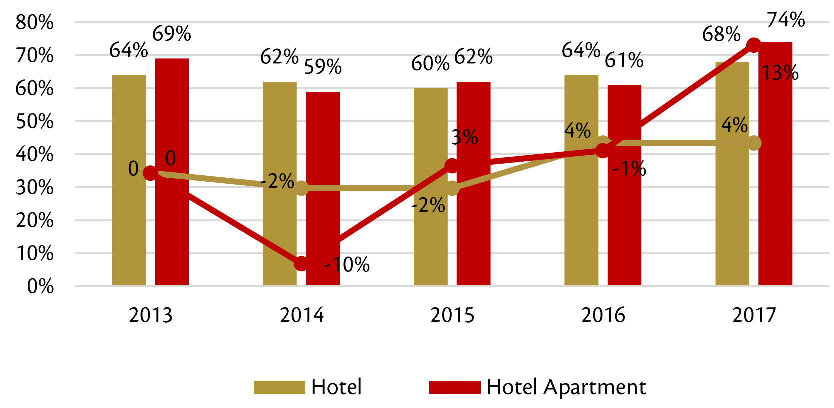


7.1 Sector Performance – Occupancy Rates and Length of Stay

Sharjah hotels' occupancy levels improved amongst all categories of hotels and hotel apartments in 2017 compared to last year.

Higher occupancy rates were accompanied with higher average lengths of stay. Visitors in 2017 stayed longer resulting in a marginal increase in overall occupancy – 70% in 2017 compared to 62% in 2016.

Figure 21: Occupancy Rate By Hotel Type

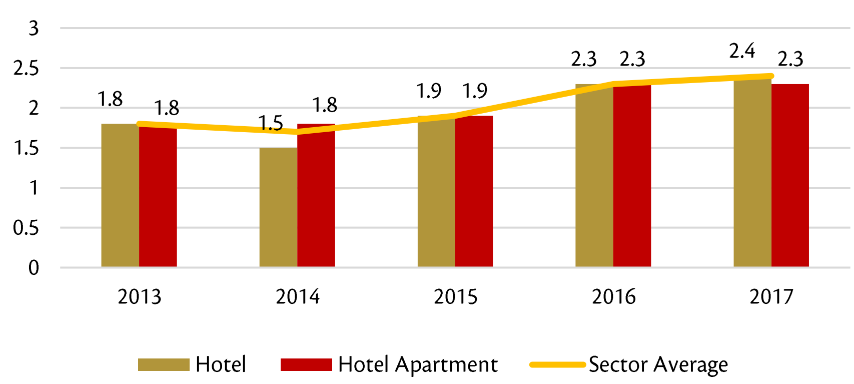


Average Length of Stay (ALOS), increased by 4% from 2.23 days in 2016 to 2.36 days in 2017.

Visitors from Kazakhstan stayed the longest at 4.3 days followed by other Russia/CIS/ Baltics who spent 3.7 days in Sharjah's hotels.

Overall, the tourism sector in Sharjah witnessed great growths in terms of ALOS (figure 22) for Hospitality Establishments, which had increased from 1.8 in 2013 to around 2.4 in 2017.

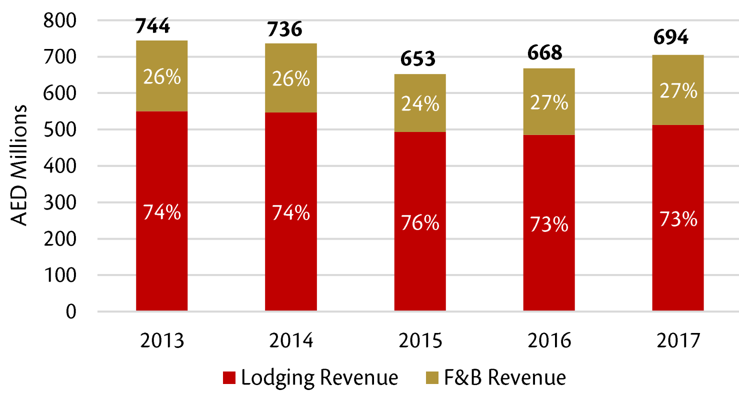
Figure 22: Average Length of Stay by Hotel Type



7.2 Sector Performance – Revenue, REVPAR, and ADR

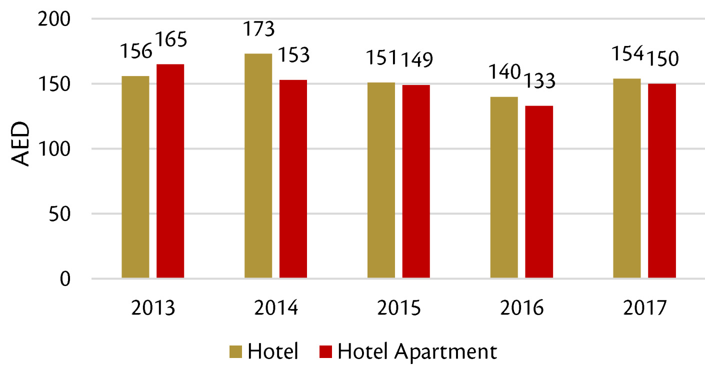
Total revenues generated by hospitality establishments during 2017 equated to AED 694 million (figure 23). Out of which, hotels accounted for approximately 75% of total revenues generated by all hotel establishments in Tourism sector in Sharjah. Furthermore, more than half of overnight visitors lodging in Sharjah's accommodation, approximately 64%, stayed in hotels.

Figure 23: Hotel Establishment Revenue



Moreover, the hospitality establishment's revenues in 2017 witnessed 3.8% increase in comparison to the last year. In 2017, hotels witnessed a better increase (3.8%) in their total revenue compared to hotel apartments (0.2%) in comparison to 2016.

Figure 24: REVPAR by Hotel Type



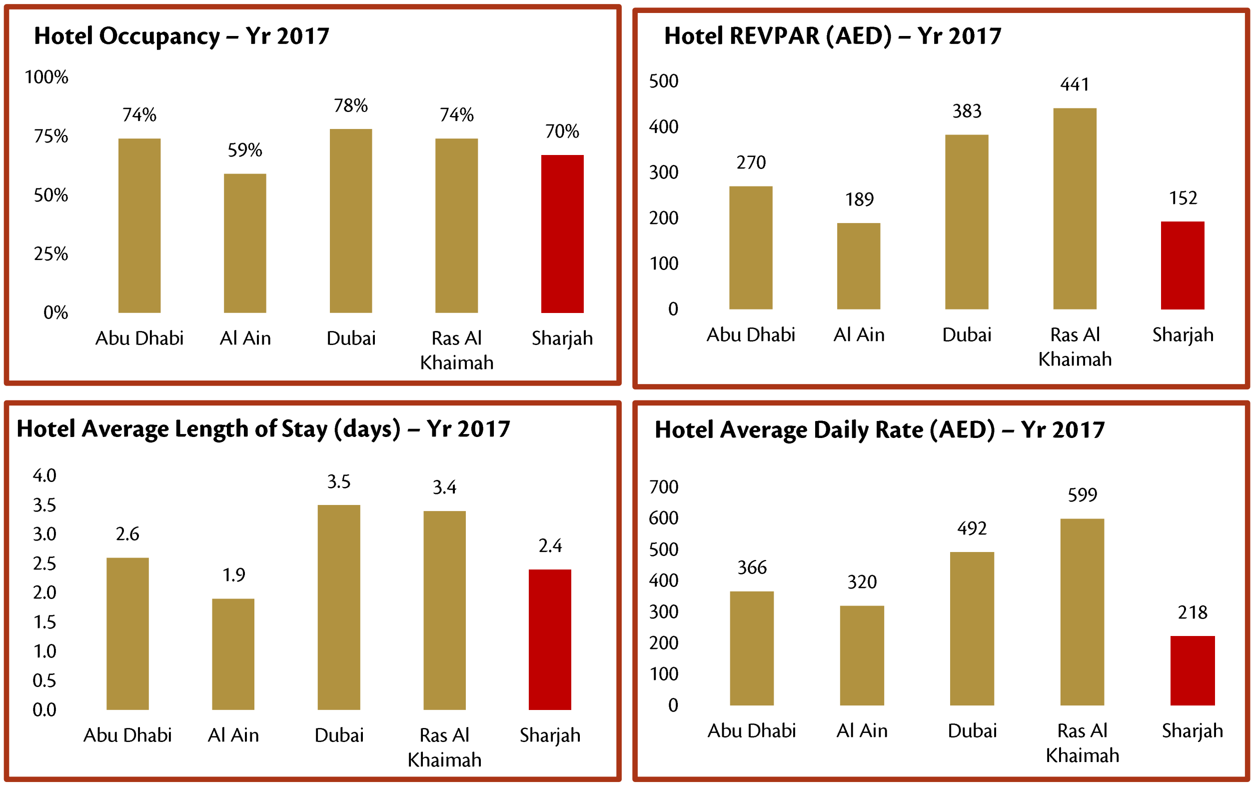
Five and four star hotels accounted for approximately 71% of market share in terms of total hotel revenue generated during 2017. Noticeably, these two categories accommodated 63% of total hotel guests who lodged in Sharjah during 2016.

Hotels accounted for **75% of total REVENUE** generated by all hotel establishments in Sharjah

7.3 Sector Performance – Benchmarking

In comparison to other main cities in UAE, Sharjah tourism sector is doing fairly well. The performance of Sharjah Hospitality industry is within the average of other similar destinations in the UAE in terms of hotels occupancy rates, REPVAR,, and ADR. The high REVPAR and ADR in RAK is attributed to the fact that RAK has less hotels than other emirates in the chart but mostly are 5-Star hotels. On the other hand, Sharjah is doing better than Al Ain in terms of ALOS and very close to Abu Dhabi and the other emirates as shown in figure 25.

Figure 25: Other UAE destinations benchmarking[5]



[5] Source: Department of Tourism and Commerce Marketing, Dubai; Department of Culture & Tourism, Abu Dhabi; Tourism Development Authority, Ras Al Khaimah; Sharjah Tourism and Commerce Development Authority, 2018

8 KEY INDICATORS PER HOTEL TYPE:

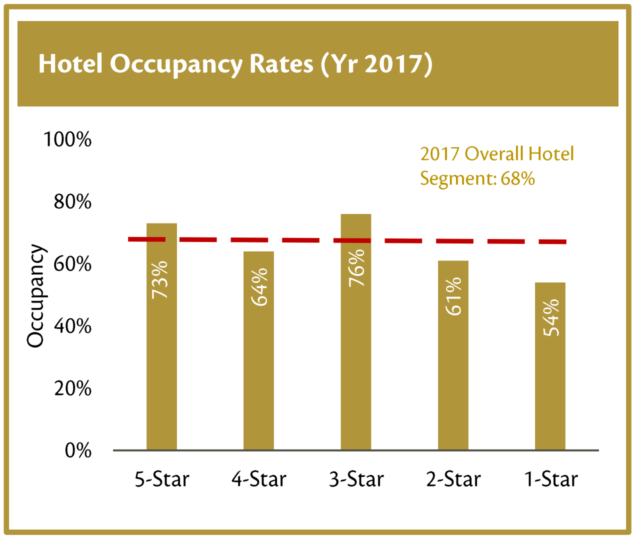
★★★★★ 5-Star Number of Hotels: 5	Available Rooms	1,166	
	Occupancy	73%	
	ALOS	2.27	
	RevPAR	235	
	Top 5 Nationalities		
★★★★ 4-Star Number of Hotels: 17	Available Rooms	2,483	
	Occupancy	64%	
	ALOS	2.39	
	RevPAR	153	
	Top 5 Nationalities		
★★★ 3-Star Number of Hotels: 11	Available Rooms	1,566	
	Occupancy	76%	
	ALOS	2.51	
	RevPAR	148	
	Top 5 Nationalities		
★★ 2-Star Number of Hotels: 10	Available Rooms	716	
	Occupancy	61%	
	ALOS	2.45	
	RevPAR	82	
	Top 5 Nationalities		
★ 1-Star Number of Hotels: 10	Available Rooms	359	
	Occupancy	54%	
	ALOS	2.44	
	RevPAR	74	
	Top 5 Nationalities		
Deluxe Number of Hotels: 6	Available Rooms	752	
	Occupancy	97%	
	ALOS	2.38	
	RevPAR	235	
	Top 5 Nationalities		
Standard Number of Hotels: 7	Available Rooms	816	
	Occupancy	67%	
	ALOS	1.74	
	RevPAR	147	
	Top 5 Nationalities		
Basic Number of Hotels: 33	Available Rooms	1,398	
	Occupancy	67%	
	ALOS	2.76	
	RevPAR	107	
	Top 5 Nationalities		

8.1 Hotels - Key Indicators Analysis Per Hotel Type:

Sharjah Hotels: Occupancy Rates

68% Sharjah Yr. 2017 Average Hotel Occupancy Rate

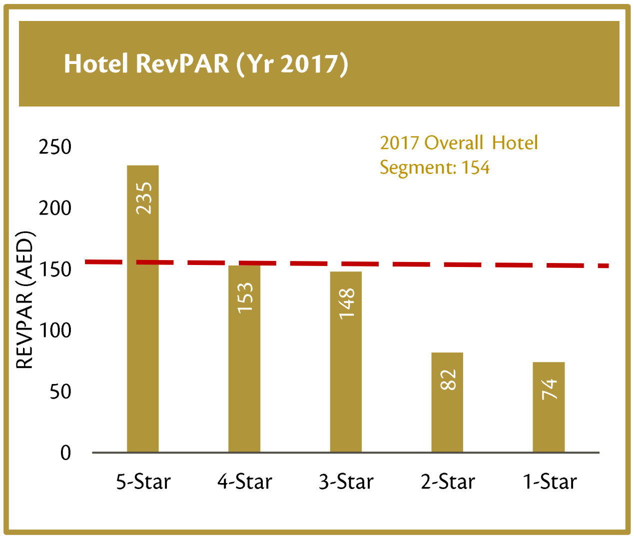
Three Star hotels led Sharjah's hotel segment in terms of occupancy rate with room occupancy averaging 76% during Yr 2017. Conversely, One Star hotels recorded the lowest occupancy of 54%.



Sharjah Hotels: RevPAR

154 AED Sharjah Yr 2017 Average Hotel RevPAR

With respect to RevPAR, **Five Star** hotels registered the highest RevPAR (AED 235) in Yr 2017, while One Star hotels again registered the lowest RevPAR (AED 74).



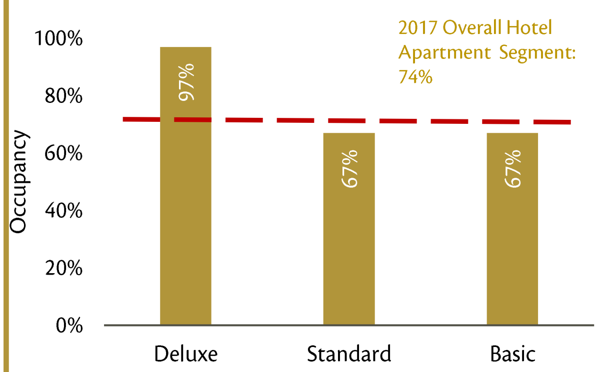
8.2 Apartments - Key Indicators Analysis Per Hotel Type

Sharjah Hotel Apartment: Occupancy Rates

74% Sharjah Yr. 2017 Average Hotel Apt. Occupancy Rate

Deluxe hotel apartments led Sharjah's hotel segment in terms of occupancy rate with room occupancy averaging of 97% during Yr 2017. Conversely, Basic hotel apartments recorded the lowest occupancy rate of 64%.

Hotel Apartment Occupancy Rates (Yr 2017)

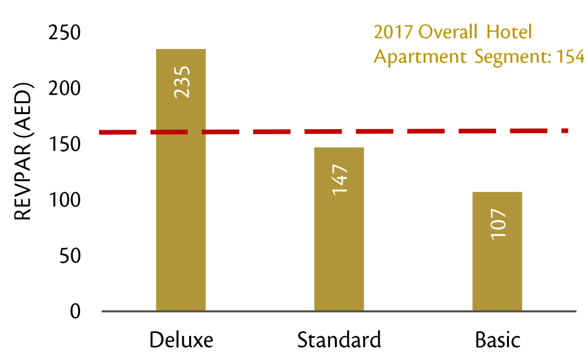


Sharjah Hotel Apartment: RevPAR

150 AED Sharjah Yr 2017 Average Hotel Apt. RevPAR

With respect to RevPAR, Deluxe hotel apartments registered the highest RevPAR of AED 235 during the Yr 2017.

Hotel Apartment RevPAR (Yr 2017)



9 GLOSSARY:

❖ ADR (Average Daily Rate)

A measure of the average rate paid for rooms sold, calculated by dividing room revenue by rooms sold.

ADR = Room Revenue / Rooms Sold

❖ Occupancy Rate

Occupancy is the percentage of available rooms that were sold during a specified period of time. Occupancy is calculated by dividing the number of rooms sold by rooms available.

Occupancy = (Rooms Sold / Rooms Available) x 100

❖ RevPAR (Rev Per Available Room)

Revenue per Available Room (RevPAR) is the total guest room revenue divided by the total number of available rooms. RevPAR differs from average daily rate (ADR) because RevPAR is affected by the amount of unoccupied available rooms, while ADR shows only the average rate of rooms actually sold.

RevPAR = Occupancy x ADR

Country Flag Key:

UAE	Oman	Kazakhstan
Saudi Arabia	Egypt	Jordan
Germany	Iraq	Kenya
Russia	China	
India	Lebanon	
Philippines	Sri Lanka	
Pakistan	Other Europe	
Bangladesh	UK	

10 APPENDIX A: GUEST BY NATIONALITY

HOTEL INDUSTRY GUEST BY NATIONALITY

Arab Visitors by nationality (Yr 2017)					
Indicators	2017				
	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	2-Star	1-Star
UAE	37344	63382	34033	7926	1672
Arabs	90016	199582	143815	56349	13439
Other AGCC	32763	81204	65580	35949	6926
Bahrain	2396	2450	3401	904	183
Kuwait	6183	5811	4280	571	48
Oman	7239	41861	33499	25647	5549
Qatar	1614	1957	844	200	28
Saudi Arabia	15331	29125	23556	8627	1118
Other Arab	19909	54996	44202	12474	4841
Yemen	451	1385	882	533	145
Jordan	3798	10095	10438	2347	492
Syria	2727	11325	5413	1485	519
Iraq	1995	7561	6833	1524	333
Lebanon	1825	3507	2699	368	77
Palestine	831	2672	1777	516	152
Egypt	6155	12669	11788	3480	1514
Morocco	753	1062	1090	541	271
Tunisia	373	593	252	115	38
Sudan	704	1898	2054	1182	1063
Somalia	97	198	86	96	23
Other Arab	200	2031	890	287	214

Asian Visitors by nationality (Yr 2017)					
Indicators	2017				
	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	2-Star	1-Star
Asia	53357	109416	60601	31087	24109
Far East	43894	69469	16502	5398	3383
China	40693	61424	2537	618	71
Hong Kong	38	124	21	6	1
Indonesia	120	268	4097	66	40
Japan	332	212	355	23	2
Korea	433	418	602	23	5
Malaysia	253	1804	194	64	29
Philippines	1349	4130	8037	4289	3144
Singapore	228	247	192	28	1
Taiwan	18	45	36	42	0
Thailand	131	306	191	86	53
Other Far East	299	491	240	153	37
South Asia	9463	39947	44099	25689	20726
India	5893	26447	24435	11572	6694
Iran	900	2704	3178	957	408
Pakistan	2122	6631	11467	7936	5571
Bangladesh	153	409	850	1394	2474
Afghanistan	115	815	741	289	294
Sri Lanka	124	415	1558	1157	1838
Other South Asia	156	2526	1870	2384	3447

HOTEL INDUSTRY GUEST BY NATIONALITY

European Visitors by nationality (Yr 2017)

Indicators	2017				
	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	2-Star	1-Star
Europe	129371	211717	115484	20230	4562
Europe (excl. CIS/Baltic's)	51833	26558	18379	2043	325
UK	8425	5227	3607	529	119
France	1994	2120	1548	146	32
Ireland	651	543	516	225	5
Germany	18935	6205	1787	122	20
Switzerland	1276	503	331	7	10
Austria	536	389	167	12	0
Italy	2336	1735	1322	86	19
Spain	678	483	346	29	8
Belgium	423	399	300	26	4
Netherlands	1749	869	627	82	12
Norway	431	330	262	44	9
Sweden	1688	881	1052	153	12
Denmark	1012	371	219	26	7
Finland	1272	1032	825	31	10
Other Europe	10427	5471	5470	525	58

Russian/CIS Visitors by nationality (Yr 2017)

Indicators	2017				
	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	2-Star	1-Star
Russia/CIS/Baltic's	77538	185159	97105	18187	4237
Armenia	2641	3044	1186	40	49
Azerbaijan	141	544	669	118	14
Belarus	769	1277	626	139	33
Georgia	207	459	685	38	135
Kazakhstan	4097	8833	4665	334	345
Kirghizstan	275	284	207	60	77
Moldova	79	204	49	66	13
Russia	61279	161690	82109	15792	2947
Tajikistan	180	382	464	152	37
Turkmenistan	107	485	594	275	22
Ukraine	4582	4354	3268	849	431
Uzbekistan	1159	1509	1092	265	120
Estonia	721	453	339	42	7
Latvia	443	853	181	5	5
Lithuania	858	788	971	12	2

Other Visitors by nationality (Yr 2017)

Indicators	2017				
	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	2-Star	1-Star
Australia and the Pacific	1419	1422	937	131	33
Africa	2442	4293	5497	2975	3210
North America	6508	5596	4039	701	84
Other Americas (South & Central America, Caribbean)	925	1712	388	50	15

HOTEL APARTMENT INDUSTRY GUEST BY NATIONALITY

Arab Visitors by nationality (Yr 2017)

Indicators	2017		
	Deluxe	Standard	Basic
UAE	13725	15615	8074
Arabs	104097	114191	106262
Other AGCC	62905	52686	51065
Bahrain	1749	2060	1296
Kuwait	4860	4452	851
Oman	28847	24261	35116
Qatar	1034	766	419
Saudi Arabia	26415	21147	13383
Other Arab	27467	45890	47123
Yemen	1347	1424	939
Jordan	3583	6252	6696
Syria	2541	5727	6712
Iraq	4716	8074	13477
Lebanon	2406	8555	1925
Palestine	630	889	801
Egypt	7076	9251	9495
Morocco	1019	1027	1320
Tunisia	444	600	207
Sudan	2262	2463	4497
Somalia	116	141	379
Other Arab	1327	1487	675

Asian Visitors by nationality (Yr 2017)

Indicators	2017		
	Delux	Standard	Basic
Asia	56302	36652	63539
Far East	25401	7282	8759
China	16816	1832	852
Hong Kong	9	14	0
Indonesia	624	423	298
Japan	93	418	64
Korea	3064	139	324
Malaysia	749	898	62
Philippines	2792	1828	6592
Singapore	192	194	75
Taiwan	15	1	7
Thailand	601	1307	279
Other Far East	446	228	206
South Asia	30901	29370	54780
India	19908	21101	27068
Iran	1207	1796	2234
Pakistan	7952	5071	13052
Bangladesh	336	352	4705
Afghanistan	373	618	766
Sri Lanka	744	241	2019
Other South Asia	381	191	4936

HOTEL APARTMENT INDUSTRY GUEST BY NATIONALITY

European Visitors by nationality (Yr 2017)

Indicators	2017		
	Deluxe	Standard	Basic
Europe	48527	39383	22223
Europe (excl. CIS/Baltic's)	24748	21001	9142
UK	2787	6283	1176
France	747	2749	475
Ireland	488	380	704
Germany	1583	1832	253
Switzerland	338	131	68
Austria	1690	137	201
Italy	2994	3165	806
Spain	263	636	63
Belgium	127	212	12
Netherlands	664	290	144
Norway	241	191	95
Sweden	618	1337	240
Denmark	188	332	30
Finland	116	74	115
Other Europe	11904	3252	4760

Russian/CIS Visitors by nationality (Yr 2017)

Indicators	2017		
	Deluxe	Standard	Basic
Russia/CIS/Baltic's	23779	18382	13081
Armenia	227	454	38
Azerbaijan	759	297	44
Belarus	186	257	42
Georgia	315	46	178
Kazakhstan	1238	687	347
Kirghizstan	115	358	106
Moldova	30	26	5
Russia	18112	13078	10155
Tajikistan	239	210	262
Turkmenistan	723	465	170
Ukraine	1252	1099	1032
Uzbekistan	477	683	603
Estonia	6	120	18
Latvia	34	56	43
Lithuania	66	546	38

Other Visitors by nationality (Yr 2017)

Indicators	2017		
	Deluxe	Standard	Basic
Australia and the Pacific	1411	1894	768
Africa	7039	5379	4977
North America	3983	8871	1382
Other Americas (South & Central America, Caribbean)	2642	2167	825

11 APPENDIX B: REFERENCES

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