



International Conference on Climate Change Impacts on Tourism

Lisbon, 7-8 September 2007

Global Tourism Trends:
Past, Present and Future



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World Tourism Organization*

International Tourism Receipts, 2000 – 2006



2006:

ITR= US\$ 735 billion

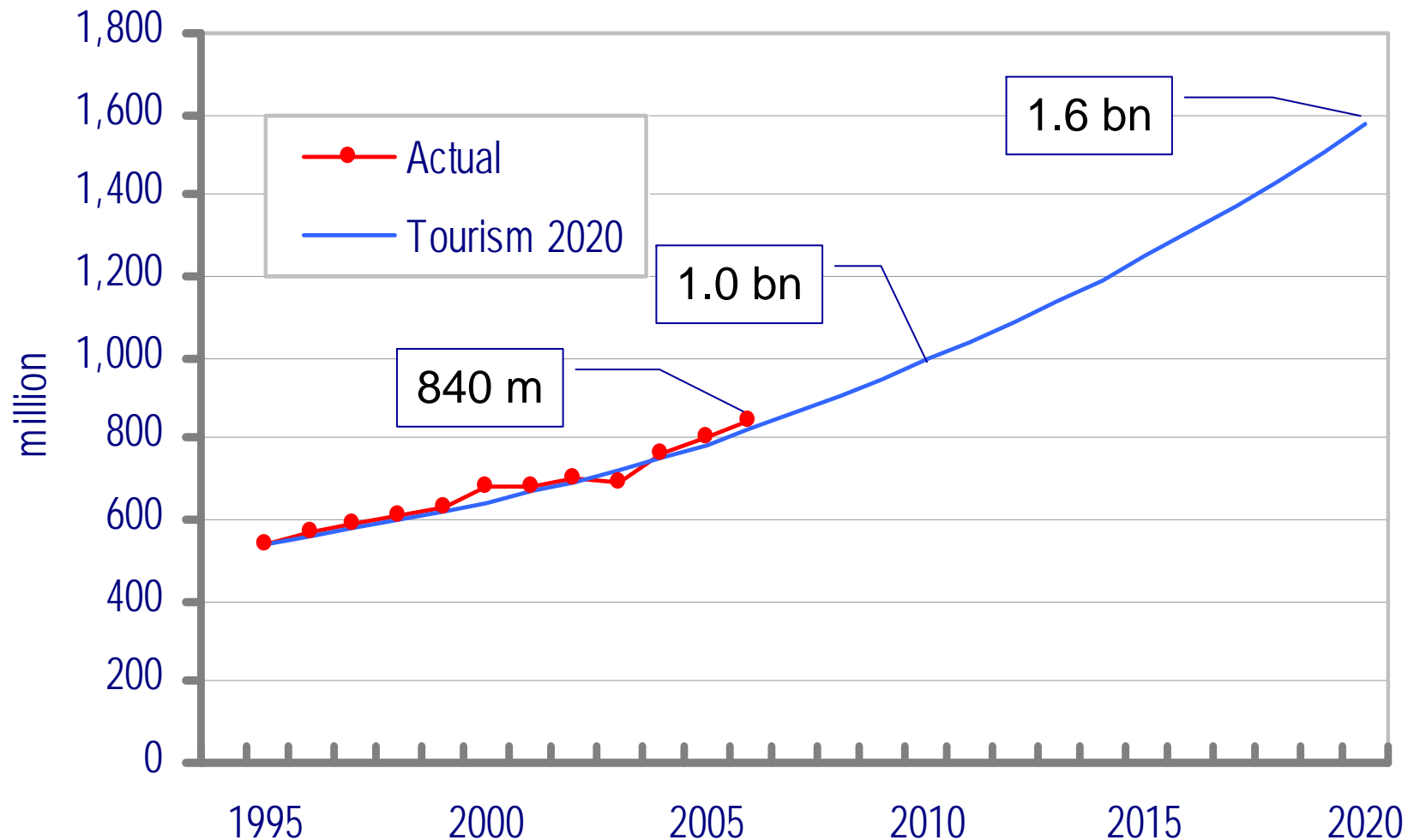
2005/2006:

+ US\$ 57 billion

Source: UNWTO, June 2007

International Tourist Arrivals

Actual trend vs. Tourism 2020 Vision



*Preliminary

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

Arrivals January-April 2007: +6.3%

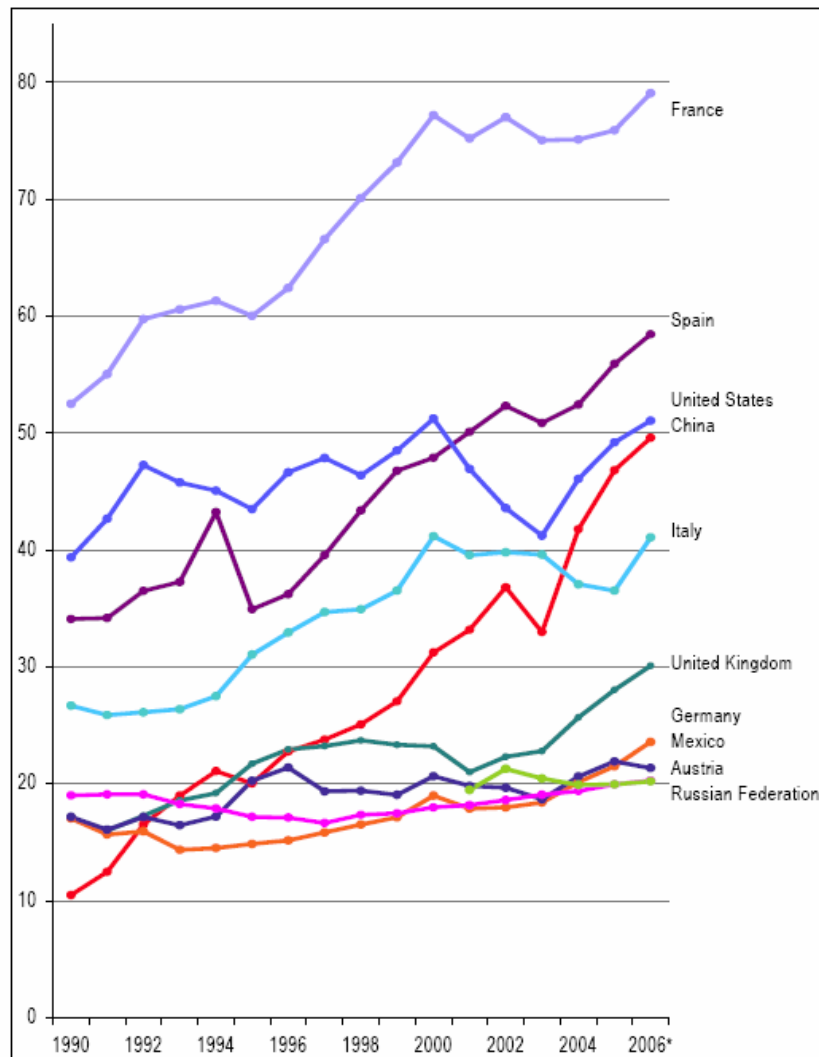


Source: UNWTO, June 2007

World's Top Destinations 2006

International Tourist Arrivals

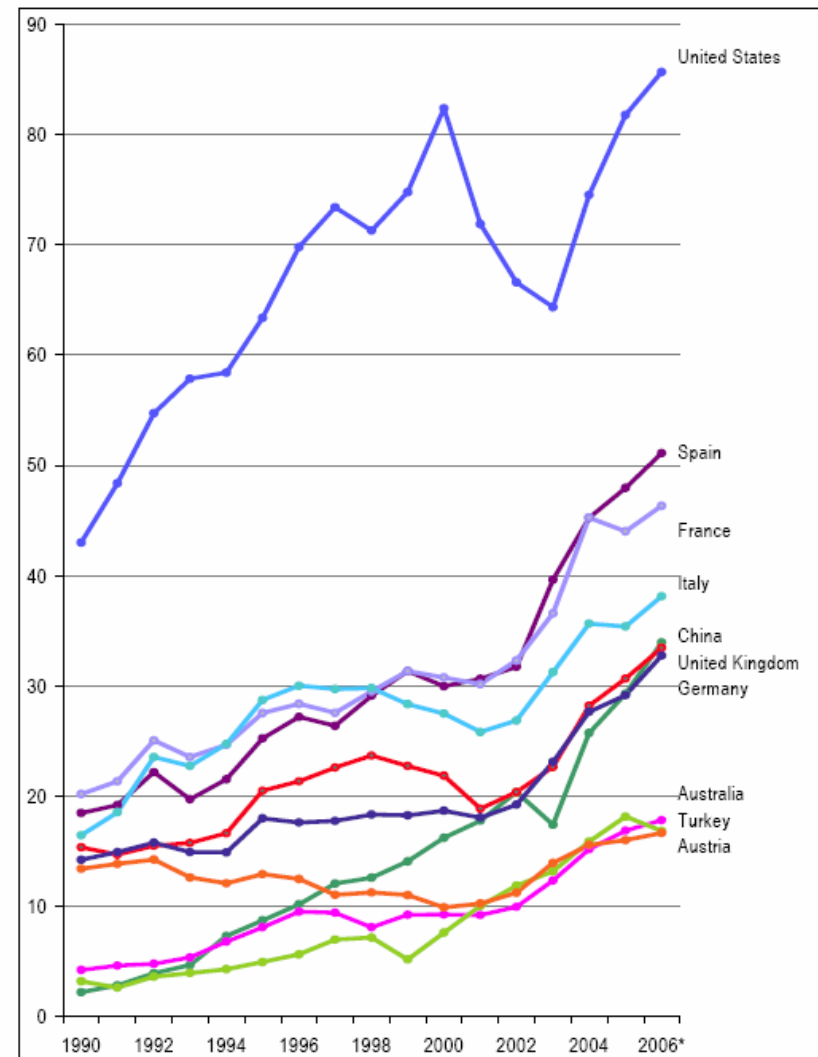
(million)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International Tourism Receipts

(US\$ billion)



Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Changes in tourists' behaviour

- Cutting their vacations in shorter trips:
 - expansion of low cost companies,
 - widespread ownership of private cars
- 3 main impacts resulting from this change in patterns:
 - an increased potential of tourism as an economic development sector at the local level
 - a densification in all forms of tourist transport, but principally in air and road traffic
 - all tourism destinations are now facing increased pressure on their natural and socio-cultural environments

Need to reduce tourism impacts at destinations by:

- planning,
 - developing and
 - managing tourism activities and operations
- according to strict sustainable criteria



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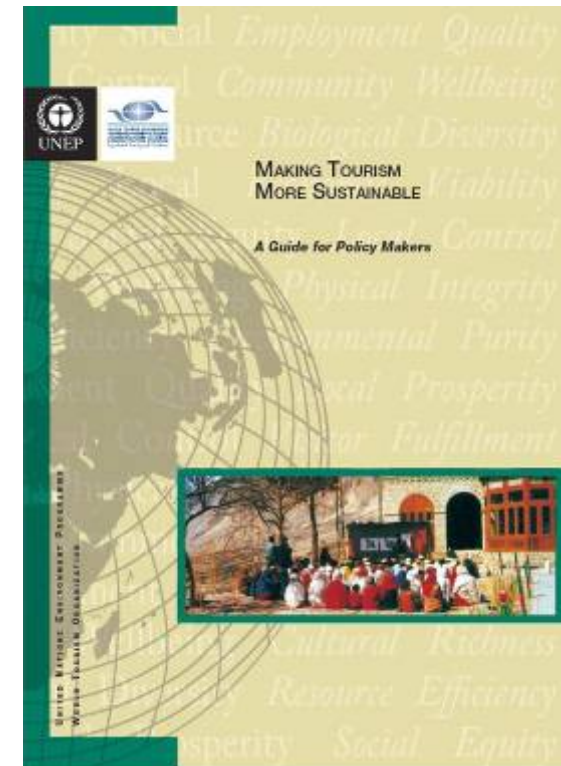
The importance of public action in tourism

- **The tourism industry is very fragmented -**
Coordination is required
- **Sustainability** relates to areas of public concern
(environmental quality, heritage, transport, etc.)
- **Governments hold many of the tools that can be used to make a difference** (legislation, economic and fiscal measures, etc.)

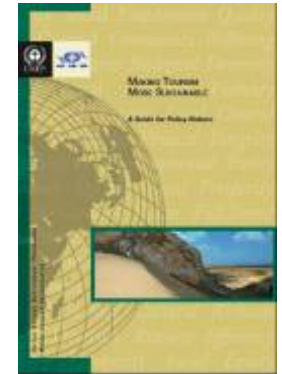
Policies and tools for sustainable tourism

UNWTO/UNEP Guide
(2005)

*Making Tourism more
Sustainable: a Guide
for Policy Makers*



12 Aims of Sustainability in Tourism



1. ECONOMIC VIABILITY
2. LOCAL PROSPERITY
3. EMPLOYMENT QUALITY
4. SOCIAL EQUITY
5. VISITOR FULFILMENT
6. LOCAL CONTROL

7. COMMUNITY WELLBEING
8. CULTURAL RICHNESS
9. PHYSICAL INTEGRITY
10. BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
11. RESOURCE EFFICIENCY
12. ENVIRONMENTAL PURITY

Instruments for more sustainable tourism



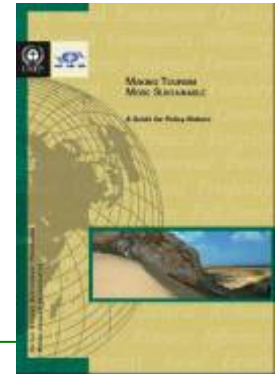
1. Measurement instruments

- Sustainability indicators and monitoring
- The identification of tourism limits

2. Command and control instruments

- Legislation, regulation and licensing
- Land use planning and development control

Instruments for more sustainable tourism (cont.)



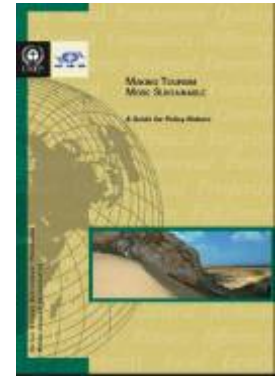
3. Economic instruments

- Pricing, charges and taxation
- Property rights and trading
- Financial incentives

4. Voluntary instruments

- Guidelines and codes of conduct
- Reporting and auditing
- Voluntary certification

Instruments for more sustainable tourism (cont.)

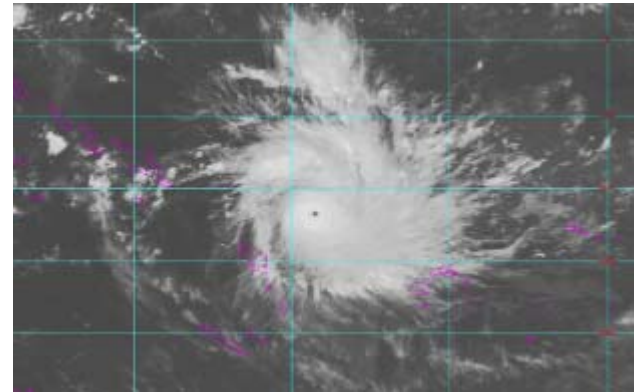


5. Supporting instruments

- Infrastructure provision and management
- Capacity building
- Marketing and information services

Climate Change and Tourism

Two challenges



1. Climate-related risks for tourism - **the need for adaptation**
2. Tourism's contribution to the causes of climate change - **the need for mitigation**

1. Climate-related risks for tourism

The need for adaptation

- **Direct impacts on tourism:**
 - Adverse conditions at destination,
 - Tourism infrastructures deterioration,
 - Safety problems => image degradation
- **Indirect impacts on tourism:**
 - Progressive changes in the natural environment
 - Loss of natural resources (biodiversity, water, etc.)
 - Loss of attractiveness

2. Tourism's contribution to the causes of climate change

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions due to
 - transport services (road and air transport)
 - energy consumption in tourism establishments (like air conditioning, heating, lighting in hotels)
- Other impacts on environment that reduce the resilience of ecosystems

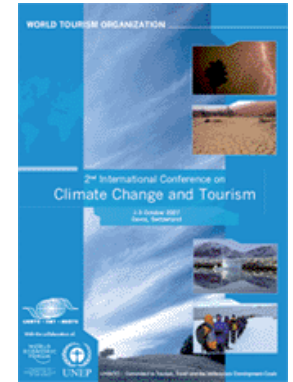
The need for mitigation: some measures

- Implement sustainable, carbon-neutral transport solutions
- Improve efficiency in the use of natural resources (water, energy)
- Contribute to the conservation of natural areas

Keeping in mind

- Traveling is a right (personal enrichment, family ties, etc.
- Poorest countries need tourism as an economic development tool (Mitigation actions should start first among developed countries and special treatment be given to LDCs)

2nd International Conference on Climate Change and Tourism Davos 1-3 October 2007



- International organizations, governments, public and private sector stakeholders in tourism and the academic community
- **Adaptation and mitigation** needs and policy options
- **3 panels**
 - Coastal Destinations and Small Islands
 - Mountain Regions and Winter Tourism
 - Nature-based Destinations
- **Davos Declaration**, to be submitted to the Tourism Ministerial Summit on Climate Change, to be held in London

www.unwto.org/climate



Thank you

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