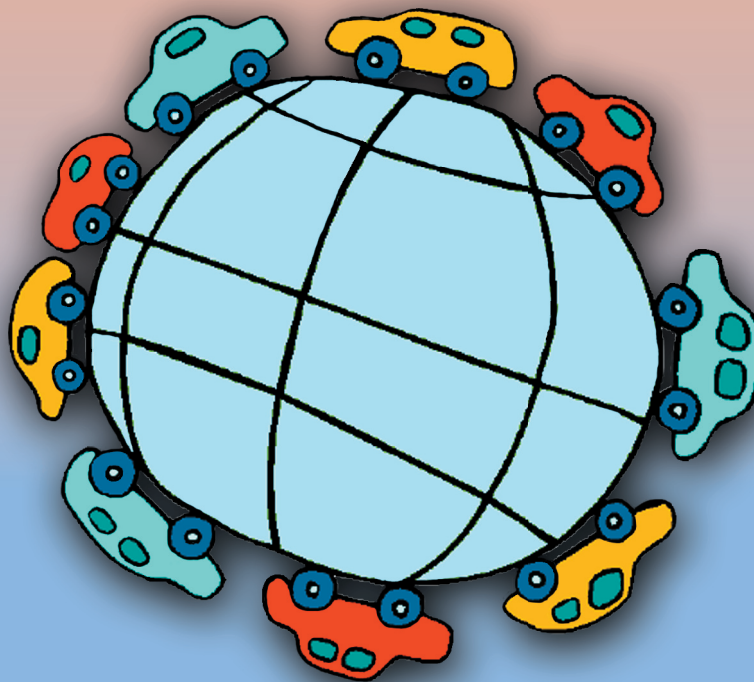




Alliance  
Internationale  
de Tourisme

# Evolution of Tourism and the Automobile

# STATISTICS



Edition 2004





**ALLIANCE  
INTERNATIONALE  
DE TOURISME**

**STATISTICS**



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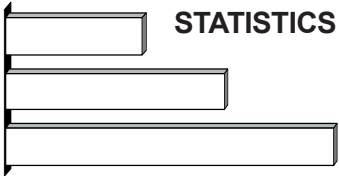
# **EVOLUTION OF TOURISM AND THE AUTOMOBILE**

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**DECEMBER 2004**

**INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS COMPILATION**





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## Introduction

*This brochure is a summary of various statistics obtained from the organizations mentioned on the following page. It covers the areas of activity in which the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme has a fundamental interest, i.e. motorized tourism, road traffic accidents, road safety, energy and the environment.*

*We have, of course, tried to use the most recent figures though for some statistics the year of reference is still 2000 / 2001. Most of the statistics, however, concern the year 2002 and 2003.*

*We hope that you will find this brochure helpful and a useful reference in your research activities.*

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## Sources

The data and information contained in this edition were made available by the following organizations:

World Tourism Organization (WTO)  
*Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2004*  
*Web site : [www.world-tourism.org](http://www.world-tourism.org)*

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)  
*Web site : [www.icao.org](http://www.icao.org)*

IPK International Tourism Consulting Group  
*Web site : [www.ipkinternational.com](http://www.ipkinternational.com)*

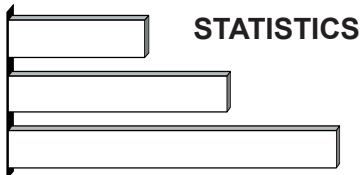
International Road Federation (IRF)  
*World Road Statistics 2004*

European Union Road Federation (ERF)  
*Web site : [www.erf.be](http://www.erf.be)*

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
*International Road Traffic and Accident Database (IRTAD)*  
*Web site : [www.bast.de/irtad](http://www.bast.de/irtad)*

European Conference of Ministers of Transports (ECMT)  
*Web site : [www.oecd.org/cem](http://www.oecd.org/cem)*





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## Table of Contents

	pages
<b><u>Section I</u></b>	
<b>TOURISM</b>	<b>2 - 10</b>
1. World Tourism in 2003	2 - 6
2. Diversification of Tourism	6 - 7
3. Air Transport	7 - 8
4. Forecasts 2004	9 - 10
<b><u>Section II</u></b>	
<b>EVOLUTION OF THE AUTOMOBILE</b>	<b>11 - 32</b>
1. World-wide Motor Vehicle Production	11 - 14
2. Motor Vehicles Throughout the World	15 - 17
3. Role of the Automobile in Tourist Movements	18 - 21
4. Traffic Accidents	22 - 28
6. Road Network	29 - 32
Index of Tables and Graphs	33

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**Section I**

# TOURISM

## 1. World tourism in 2003

### 2003: continuing trends or transition year ?

In 2003, international tourism lived through another considerably difficult year in which three negative factors came together: the Iraq conflict, SARS and a persistently weak economy. The Iraq conflict and the preceding high level of uncertainty depressed worldwide travel in the first quarter of the year. The unexpected outbreak of SARS brought the steady growth of Asia and the Pacific temporarily to an abrupt halt, causing many destinations in the region to welcome less than half of their usual number of arrivals in the months of April and May. Even though tourists quickly started to return after the virus was contained, it proved impossible to compensate the losses fully in the remainder of the year. With the long-awaited economic recovery only starting to become visible in the fourth quarter, the state of the economy did not help much either to stimulate tourism demand.

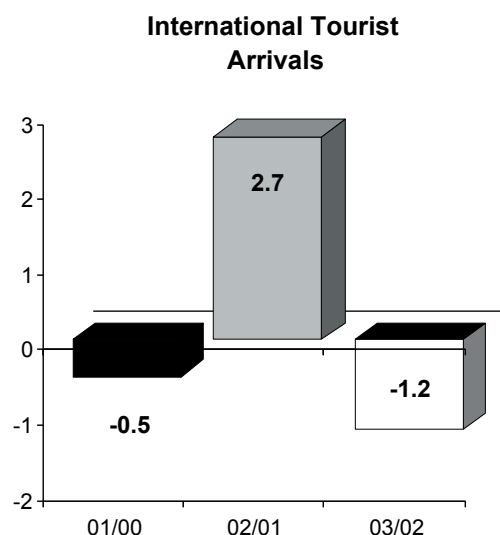
Although conditions improved notably throughout the year, and positive figures generally started to return in the second half of 2003, recovery has not been sufficient to save the year for all destinations.

Preliminary estimates of full year results show that worldwide the volume of international tourism as measured in international tourist arrivals slid back by a bit more than 1% to 694 million, corresponding to a contraction by some 8.6 million arrivals on the 2002 volume of 703 million. This result is closely linked to the unexpected drop by 12 million arrivals (-9%) suffered by Asia and the Pacific due by the SARS panic. Furthermore, the Americas also recorded a decrease

(-2%), while Europe just consolidated its 2002 figure (0%). Finally, the Middle East and Africa have recovered quickly during the year and have in the end not notably been affected by last year's adverse conditions. They actually recorded the best results of all regions, with estimated increases of 10% and 5% respectively.

Source : WTO

**Chart A**  
**INTERNATIONAL TOURISM GROWTH**



Source : WTO

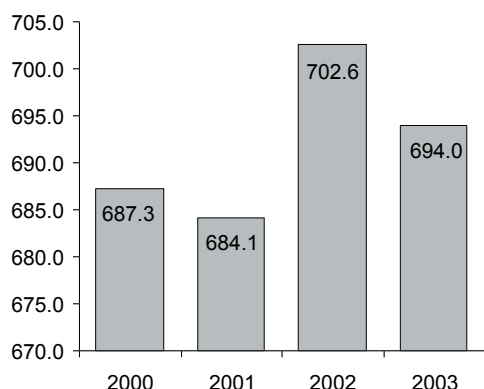
**Table 1**      **INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS ARRIVALS (million) 1990-2003**

Region	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003*	Growth rate (%)		Market share (%)	
							02/01	03*/02	2002	2003*
<b>WORLD</b>	455.9	550.4	687.3	684.1	702.6	694	2.7	-1.2	100	100
<b>AFRICA</b>	15.0	20.0	27.4	28.3	29.1	30.5	3.3	4.9	4.1	4.4
<b>AMERICAS</b>	93.0	108.8	128.0	120.2	114.9	112.4	-6.1	-2.1	16.3	16.2
<b>ASIA/PACIFIC</b>	57.7	85.6	115.3	121.1	131.3	119.1	5.0	-9.3	18.7	17.2
<b>EUROPE</b>	280.6	322.3	392.7	390.8	399.8	401.5	-0.5	0.4	56.9	57.8
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	9.7	13.6	24.0	23.6	27.6	30.4	16.7	10.3	3.9	4.4

Source : WTO

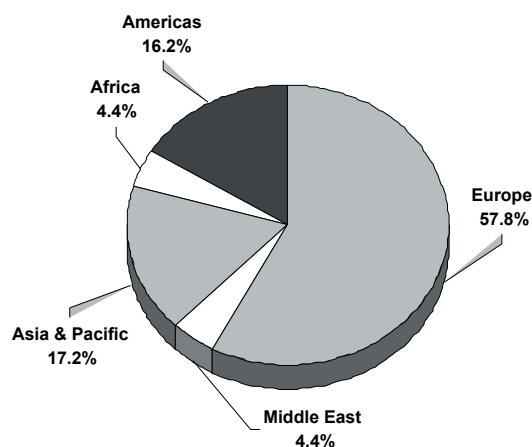
\*Data as collected by WTO June 2004

**Chart B**  
**INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS ARRIVALS**  
**2000-2003**



Source : WTO

**Chart C**  
**INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS ARRIVALS**  
**SHARE OF WORLD TOTAL - 2003**



Source : WTO

## Results by region

Preliminary estimates of full year results, published in the WTO World Tourism Barometer, show the number of international arrivals slid by 1,2 per cent to 694 million, some 8.5 million less than in 2002, said WTO Chief of Market Intelligence Mr. Augusto Huéscar.

### EUROPE

Europe experienced zero growth as the Western and Southern/Mediterranean sub-regions felt the combined effects of a weak economy - with some of the major European source markets in or close to recession - and the strong Euro. International arrivals in Western Europe showed a fall of 3.7 million (-3%), while Southern Europe closed the year flat and Central and Eastern Europe repeated their successes from 2002.

### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Asia and the Pacific results were closely linked to the unexpected drop of 12 million arrivals (-9%) due to the SARS epidemic. Whereas the previous top performers North-East Asia (-9%) and South East Asia (-16%) suffered severe losses, South Asia (+17%) made a strong comeback after two difficult years, hand-in-hand with a booming economy and trade liberalization.

### AMERICAS

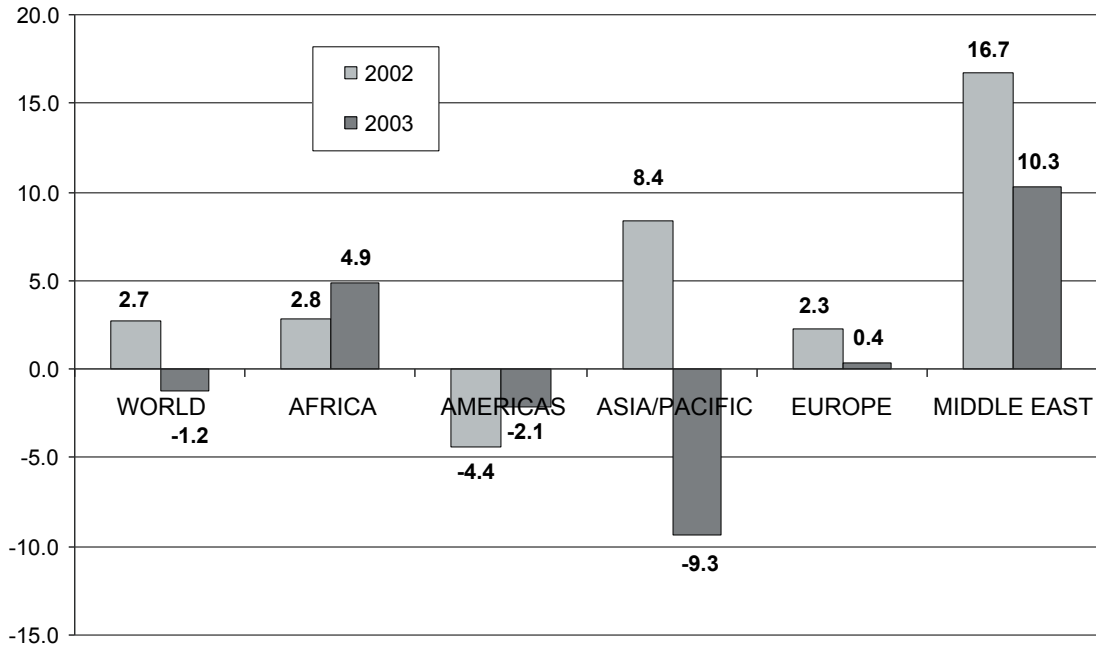
The Americas also recorded a decrease (-1%), with North America the only sub-region to record a loss (-5%) for the third year in a row, mainly due to the weak economy and continuing concerns about security after 11 September (2001). The Caribbean (+8%) and South America (+12%) rebounded strongly from the negative figures of the previous two years, fuelled by improved economies in major countries such as Argentina and Brazil, which helped to boost intra-regional travel.

### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

The Middle East and Africa recovered quickly during the year; recording the best results of all the regions with estimated increases of 10 per cent and five per cent respectively. Especially significant was the growth in intra-regional travel in the Middle East, while the governments of countries in both regions started to show much more support for tourism development.

Source : WTO

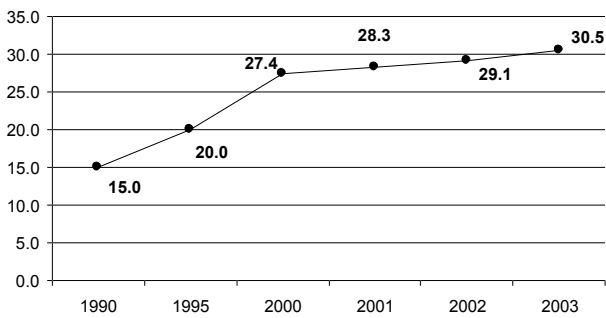
**Chart D**  
**INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS ARRIVALS BY REGION**  
 (% growth rate)



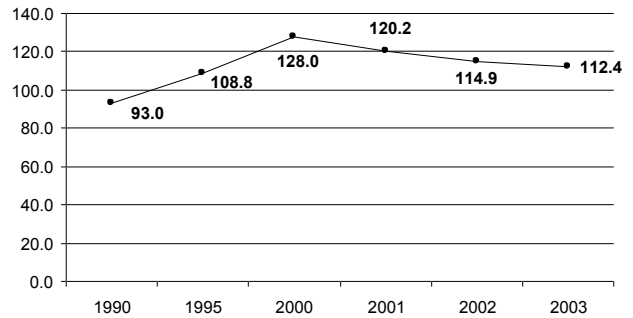
Source : WTO

**Charts E**  
**INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS ARRIVALS BY REGION (million)**

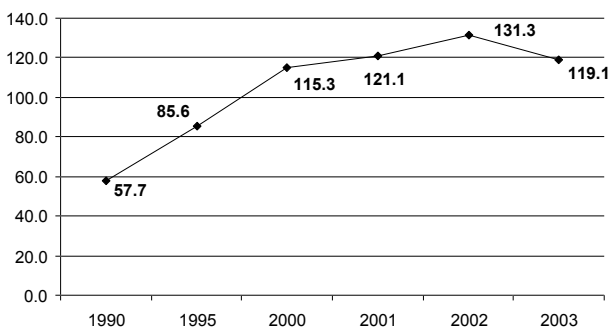
**AFRICA**



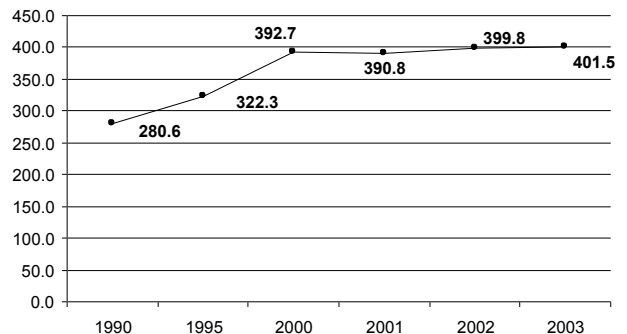
**AMERICAS**



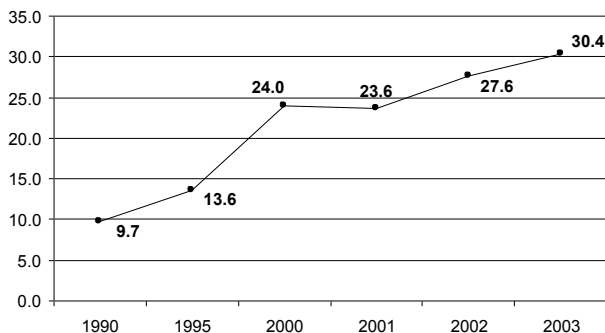
**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**



**EUROPE**



### MIDDLE EAST



Source : WTO

### International Tourism receipts

At this time of the year, most countries have completed their 2003 series with regard to receipts for international tourism relating to overnight as well as same-day trips. An initial analysis of this data reveals that international tourism receipts went up by some US dollar 40 billion, from US dollar 474 billion to an estimated US dollar 514 billion. With this apparently substantial increase it should be taken into account that this is above all the reflection of the strong depreciation of the us dollar versus many other currencies, in particular the euro. In local currencies many destinations recorded decreases. As in 2003 one euro bought on average almost 20% more US dollar than in 2002 (0.95 US dollar in 2002 versus 1.13 US dollar in 2003), receipts earned in euro area destinations, which account for over a quarter of worldwide receipts, expressed in dollar terms will magnify, even if receipts in euro terms were constant or decreased. The same

is true to a greater or lesser extent for most other European destinations, for many destinations in Asia and the Pacific, for Canada and for South Africa. For this reason, expressing worldwide receipts in a currency other than the US dollar would change the picture completely. For instance, computed in euros worldwide receipts decreased by some euro 50 billion, from euro 502 billion in 2002 to euro 455 billion in 2003. A way to compensate for this distortion caused by exchange rate fluctuations is to express the evolution of receipts in weighted local currencies. At the same time it is preferable to take inflation into account by using constant prices instead of current prices. Expressed in this way, international tourism receipts

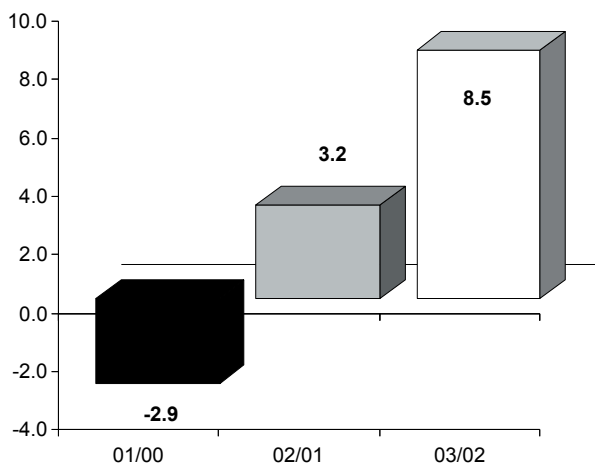
are estimated to have decreased by around 2% in 2003, while 2002 was still just positive at +0.3%. This result is basically consistent with the data on international tourist arrivals as reported in the January issue of the WTO World Tourism Barometer , showing a decrease in international tourist arrivals of 1.2% in 2003. In line with the arrival data, receipts decreased most in destinations in North-East and South-East Asia and Oceania. Receipts also decreased in North America, while they grew in the Caribbean, and in Central and South America. The figures for Europe clearly reflect the weak economy in the region in the past year, with the number of arrivals about equal but receipts declining by some 3%. In Africa receipts also decreased in spite of the increase recorded in arrivals. The Middle East was the only region able to close the year with a positive result.

While in the period 1996-2000 international tourism receipts tended to grow at a faster pace than the volume of international tourist arrivals, in the past three years receipts grew at a lower rate. In tight economic times consumers typically react not so much by refraining from travel but by trading down, i.e. they choose shorter stays in less expensive destinations with travel and accommodation in lower categories. Secondly, the shift towards nearer destinations accessible by land transport, and the consequent decrease of long-haul travel, depressed spending levels even more. Because of the exchange rate variation, regional shares also changed. Europe's share increased four points from 51% of the world total in 2002 to 55% in 2003, while the shares of the Americas and of Asia

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**Chart F**  
**INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS RECEIPTS**



Source : WTO

and the Pacific decreased respectively by somewhat less than 2 points to 23% and by somewhat less than 3 points to 17%. The respective shares of Africa and of the Middle East both remained at a bit below 3% of worldwide receipts.

Each region has its own characteristics with regard to receipts per arrival, depending on length of stay, purpose of visit, share of long-haul arrivals, importance of same-day visits, etc. Worldwide, the average receipts per arrival amounted in 2003 to US\$ 740 or euro 660. Higher than average receipts per arrival were recorded in the Americas (US\$ 1030) and in Asia and the Pacific (US\$ 740). Europe (US\$ 700), the Middle East and Africa (both US\$ 460), on the other hand, recorded receipts per arrival below the world average. Furthermore, by sub-region receipts per arrival over US\$ 1000 were recorded in Oceania (US\$ 1,550), North America (US\$ 1,100) and the Caribbean (US\$ 1,030).

Source : WTO

**Table 2** INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS 1990 - 2003

International Tourism Receipts (billion)					
	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003*
<b>Local currencies</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	264.1	473.4	459.5	474.2	514.4
<b>EURO</b>	207.4	512.5	513.0	501.5	454.7

Source : WTO

\*Data as collected by WTO June 2004

**Table 3** INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS 2003  
Receipts per Arrival + Market Share

Region	International Tourism Receipts			
	(US\$ billion)		Receipts per Arrival (US\$)	Market share (%)
	2002	2003*	2003*	2003*
<b>WORLD</b>	474.3	514.4	740	100
<b>AFRICA</b>	11.8	14.0	460	2.7
<b>AMERICAS</b>	114.3	115.8	1030	22.5
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>	94.7	88.6	740	17.2
<b>EUROPE</b>	240.5	281.9	700	54.9
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	13.0	14.1	460	2.7

Source : WTO

\*Data as collected by WTO June 2004

## 2. Diversification of Tourism

The top 10 tourism destinations jointly represent about half of all international tourism worldwide, both in terms of tourist arrivals and of tourism receipts. In spite of last year's variable performance the ranking has not altered significantly. The first four positions in terms of tourist arrivals as well as in terms of tourism receipts remain unchanged, with France and the United States as unchallenged leaders. In the ranking by international tourist arrivals the most significant modification is experienced by Canada, moving from the 7th to the 10<sup>th</sup> position as a result of the 13% decrease suffered in 2003.

The benefiting destinations were Austria, climbing 2 positions to 7th, and Germany, climbing one to 9th. The order of tourism earners reflects the impact of SARS and the ex change rate fluctuations experienced in 2003, with European destinations moving up and Asian destinations moving down. Germany and the United Kingdom each gained one position, while Greece entered the list. China lost two ranks and Hong Kong (China) disappeared from the first 10. Most likely, however, this will be temporary as Asian destinations are expected to regain lost ground quickly.

Source : WTO

**Table 4** WORLD'S TOP 10 TOURISM DESTINATIONS

Rank			Country	International Tourists Arrivals (million)				Change (%) 03*/02
2001	2002	2003		2000	2001	2002	2003*	
1	1	1	France	75.6	76.5	77.0	75.0	-2.6
2	2	2	Spain	47.9	49.5	51.7	52.5	0.3
3	3	3	United States	50.9	45.5	41.9	40.4	-3.6
4	4	4	Italy	41.2	39.0	39.8	39.6	-0.5
5	5	5	China	31.2	33.2	36.8	33.0	-10.3
6	6	6	United Kingdom	25.2	23.4	24.2	24.8	2.6
10	9	7	Austria	18.0	18.2	18.6	19.1	2.6
8	8	8	Mexico	20.6	19.8	19.7	18.7	-4.9
11	10	9	Germany	19.0	17.9	18.0	18.4	2.4
9	7	10	Canada	19.7	19.7	20.1	17.5	-12.7
7			Russian Fed.	21.2	-	-		-

Source: WTO

\*Data as collected by WTO June 2004

**Table 5** WORLD'S TOP TOURISM DESTINATIONS BY INTERNATIONAL TOURISM ARRIVALS

Rank	1950	World Share	1970	World Share	1990	World Share	2002	World Share	2003*	World Share
1	United States		Italy		France		France		France	
2	Canada		Canada		United States		Spain		Spain	
3	Italy	71%	France	43%	Spain	38%	United States	35%	United States	35%
4	France		Spain		Italy		Italy		Italy	
5	Switzerland		United States		Hungary		China		China	
6	Ireland		Austria		Austria		United Kingdom		United Kingdom	
7	Austria		Germany		China		Canada		Austria	
8	Spain	17%	Switzerland	22%	Mexico	19%	Mexico	14%	Mexico	14%
9	Germany		Yugoslavia		Germany		Austria		Germany	
10	United Kingdom		United Kingdom		Canada		Germany		Canada	
	Others	12%	Others	35%	Others	43%	Others	51%	Others	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.3 million</b>		<b>165.8 million</b>		<b>455.9 million</b>		<b>702.6 million</b>		<b>694 million</b>	

Source: WTO

\*Data as collected by WTO June 2004

### 3. Air Transport

#### World Air Passenger Traffic to rebound strongly in 2004 and continue to grow in 2005 and 2006

Following two years of stagnation, world airline passenger traffic is expected to rebound in 2004 with 6.2 per cent growth and to continue to expand at 5.4 per cent in 2005 and 5.2 per cent in 2006, according to the latest medium-term forecasts prepared by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

In 2002, demand for air travel remained depressed due to the continued negative effects of a slowing world economy and the events of 11 September 2001. Scheduled passenger traffic, measured in terms of passenger-kilometres performed (PKPs), grew by only 0.5 per cent. In 2003, there were declines in the first half of the year due to the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) outbreak and the war in Iraq. Traffic recovered in the second half, resulting in a 0.9 per cent increase for the year.

Total (international and domestic) scheduled passenger traffic generated by airlines based in ICAO's 188 Contracting States was 2950 billion PKPs in 2001 and remained below 3000 billion PKPs in both 2002 and 2003. With the anticipated continuing strong performance of the world economy, traffic is expected to rise to about 3 175 billion PKPs in 2004, 3 350 billion PKPs in 2005 and 3 520 billion KPs in 2006.

Traffic development will vary by region due to specific local, intra- and inter-regional factors. Airlines of the Asia/Pacific region should experience the highest traffic growth in 2004, at 8.5 per cent, as a result of the quick recovery from the impact of the SARS outbreak. In both 2005 and 2006, the Region should see continued robust growth of more than 6 per cent. Traffic markets of North American and European airlines are expected to rebound in 2004 and grow at 5.6 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively, with growth continuing in 2005 and 2006, albeit at somewhat lower rates. The airlines of the Middle East should see fairly strong traffic growth, well above the world average, throughout the forecast period. Traffic of the airlines of Latin America and the Caribbean as well as Africa is anticipated to remain stable with growth somewhat below the world average during the 2004-2006 period.

The table below summarizes the ICAO medium-term forecasts through to 2006 for the airlines of six regions and for the world as a whole. Additional details can be obtained from the forthcoming ICAO Circular 307, *The World of Civil Aviation 2003 -2006*, which also reviews the main events affecting international civil aviation in 2003.

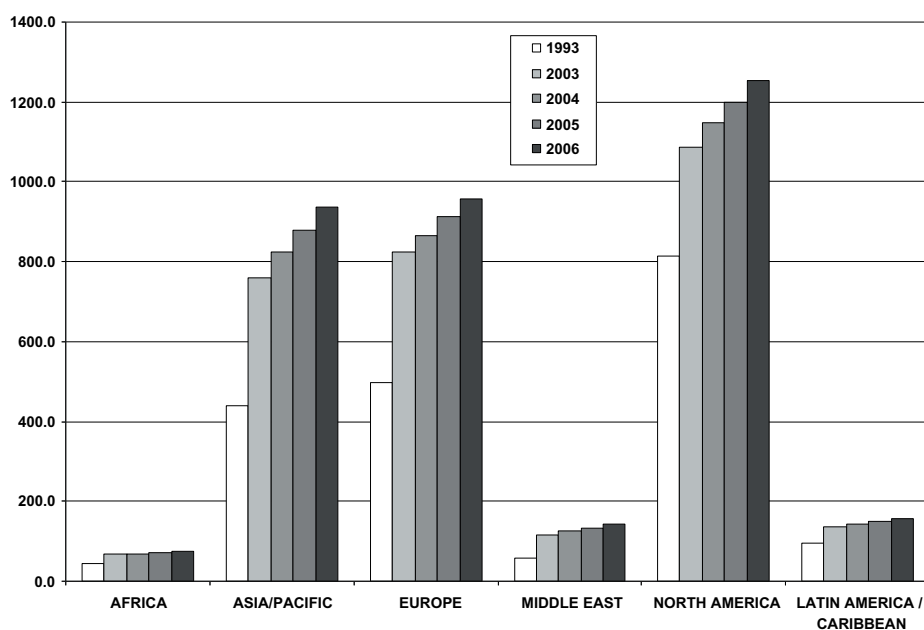
Source : ICAO

**Table 6 ICAO SCHEDULED PASSENGER TRAFFIC FORECASTS - 2004-2006**

Region of Airline Registration	1993 (billions)	2003 (billions)	Average Annual Growth (%) 1993-2004	FORECASTS					
				2004		2005		2006	
				(billions)	Growth (%)	(billions)	Growth (%)	(billions)	Growth (%)
AFRICA	43.3	66.9	4.4	69.6	4.0	73.1	5.0	76.2	4.3
ASIA/PACIFIC	440.1	759.1	5.6	823.6	8.5	879.6	6.8	935.9	6.4
EUROPE	498.1	824.0	5.2	866.0	5.1	911.9	5.3	956.6	4.9
MIDDLE EAST	58.4	117.5	7.2	125.4	6.7	134.0	6.9	143.3	6.9
NORTH AMERICA	813.8	1086.8	2.9	1147.7	5.6	1199.3	4.5	1252.1	4.4
LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN	95.7	137.3	3.7	143.5	4.5	149.5	4.2	155.8	4.2
WORLD	1949.4	2991.6	4.4	3175.7	6.2	3347.4	5.4	3519.9	5.2

Source : ICAO

**Chart G PASSENGER TRAFFIC 1993 - 2006 (in billions)**



Source : ICAO

## 4. Forecasts 2004

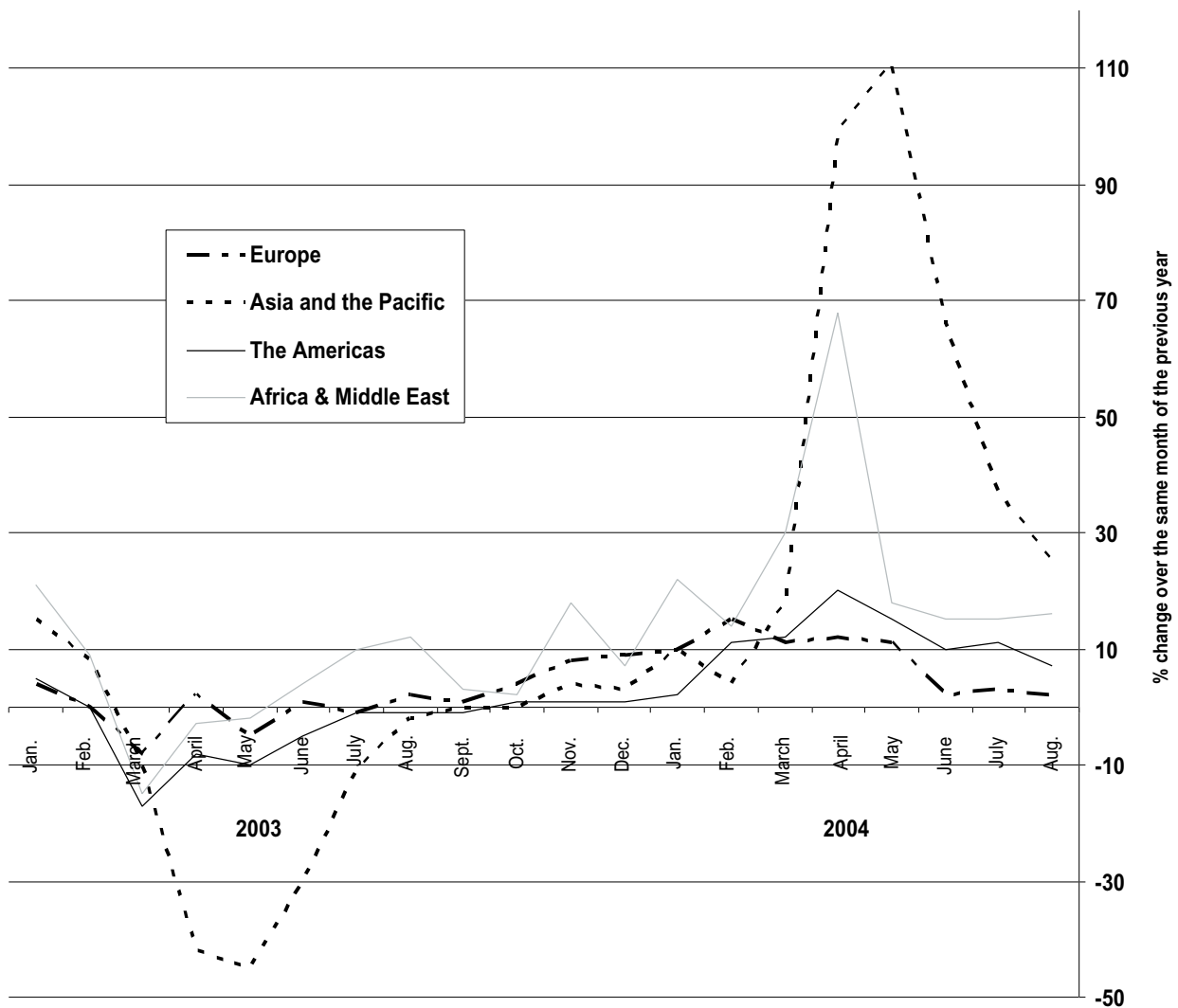
### Short-term Tourism Data 2004

The events that marked the tourism sector in recent years led to an increased competition and have consequently encouraged destination management and marketing improvements. Low-cost airlines continue to increase capacity and in particular to expand their regional coverage reaching more and more destinations and triggering intraregional demand, particularly as a new phenomenon in Asia and the Pacific and in the Middle East. In the area of leisure travel and notwithstanding the many incentives developed by tour operators to induce early purchase, consumers seem to maintain recent patterns in terms of last-minute and internet booking. As the economic framework improves, companies are relaxing their once tight travel budgets and business tourism is finally showing signs of recovery, although with an increasing “late booking” trend as in leisure travel.

Since the first issue of the WTO World Tourism Barometer published in June last year, a consistent change for the better of conditions in both the economic and geopolitical basics has been observed. Confidence returned among travellers and the industry and the tourism sector is heading for a robust rebound in 2004 from the weak figures of the past years. Though there are still uncertainties left, such as the threat of terrorist attacks and high energy prices, these hardly seem to affect tourism for the moment.

Source : WTO

**Chart H**  
**EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS BY MONTH, 2003-2004**



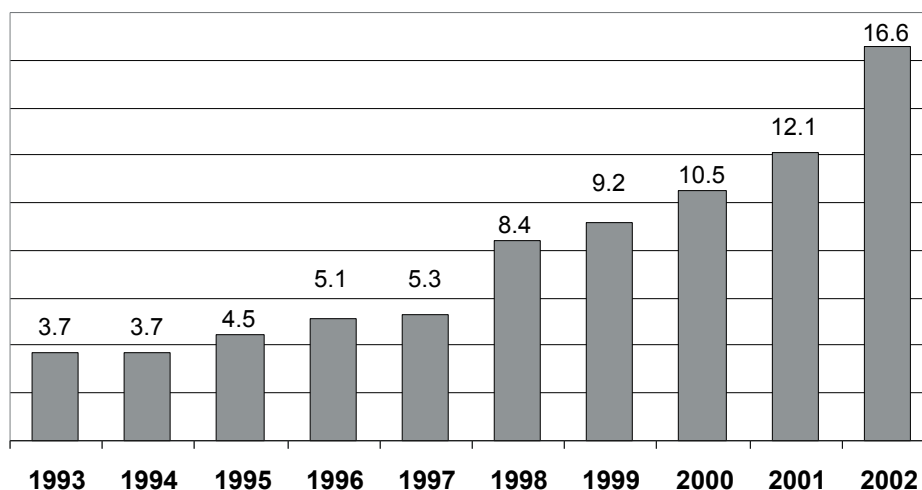
Source : WTO

## China is set to be the world's major travel source

The Chinese outbound market, which ousted Japan from top position in the Asia Pacific outbound ranking, is forecast by IPK and its different partners to return to very strong growth in 2004. Already, China outbound trip volume has risen almost five-fold in the past ten years, and double-digit annual increases are almost guaranteed - barring a recurrence of SARS. But China is not the only Asian tiger being eagerly wooed by Asian and Western destinations.

Source : IPK International's World Travel Monitor Forum

**Chart I**  
**CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC) OUTBOUND DEPARTURES, 1993-2002 (mn)**



Source : IPK, China National Tourism Administration

## 2004 to close with 70 million more international arrivals

With still a couple of months to go, it is already clear that 2004 will go into history as a very strong year for tourism. WTO Deputy Secretary General Dr. Dawid de Villiers said today at the World Travel Market that according to an initial projection, the number of international tourist arrivals is heading for a new all-time record, as growth for the entire year is estimated to reach around 10%.

After three subdued years with an accumulated growth of less than 1%, international tourism is firmly on its way to convincingly bounce back this year. According to the monthly tourism data for the first eight months of 2004 collected by the World Tourism Organization from over 120 countries for the October 2004 issue of the *WTO World Tourism Barometer*, in the months February to July international tourist arrivals worldwide grew by double-digit figures compared to the same months of 2003, while in January they grew by 9% and in August by 6%. For the entire January-August period growth is estimated at 12%, corresponding to an increase by some 58 million arrivals. Of course it has to be taken into account that this leap is primarily a reaction to last year's depressed figures due to the Iraq war, SARS and the weak economy. Nevertheless, compared to corresponding months of 2002, the previous record year, the increase still amounts to 42 million (+9%).

## Outlook for the remainder of 2004 and 2005

During the remainder of 2004 growth is obviously expected to slow down, as the baseline figures corresponding to the last four months of 2003 are already much stronger. The estimates for the first eight months of the year are of course quite exceptional and can only be judged correctly in the light of the negative or very weak figures recorded in the same period last year. Nonetheless, even compared to 2002, all regions still show positive figures. Asia and the Pacific's current results up to August are still 17% higher than the first eight months of 2002, the Americas are up 7% and Europe 5%, while the Middle East and Africa in 2003 already equalled or surpassed 2002 results.

For 2005 expectations are more moderate. The first challenge will be to consolidate this year's bumper results. One of the major questions is how much pent-up demand is still in the pipeline. Leisure tourism is expected to sustain its growth, while business tourism will recover further. The economic conditions are favourable. Healthy economic growth is anticipated for both established and emerging source markets, inflation is contained and interest rates have not yet risen much. High oil prices are a factor of concern, but so far, they have not greatly affected the economy at large or tourism in particular. For international tourism at this point in time, worldwide growth is anticipated to meet or just slightly undershoot the WTO long-term forecast of 4% a year.

Source : WTO

## Section II

# EVOLUTION OF THE AUTOMOBILE

## 1. World-wide Motor Vehicle Production

Table 7 and charts J and K (page 12) show world-wide vehicle production for motor cars and commercial vehicles in 2002. Table 8 (page 12) shows world motor vehicle production in the principal manufacturing countries and regions.

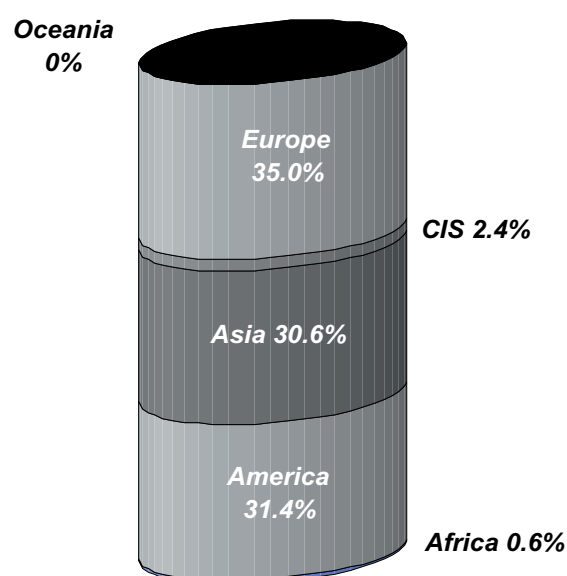
In 2002, twelve countries produced over 1 million automobiles. Chart K (page 12) indicates countries which produced over 1 million passenger cars in 2002. In 2002, world total production decreased by approximately 2.6 %.

**Table 7 WORLD MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION BY COUNTRY – 2002**

Country	Year	Passenger Cars	Commercial vehicles	Commercial vehicles
Argentina	1999	224 733	80 076	304 809
Austria	2002	132 768	30 183	162 951
Belarus	2000	46	6 117	6 163
Belgium	2001	1 058 656	115 049	1 173 705
Brazil	2000	1 347 923	300 197	1 648 120
Canada	2002	1 350 000	999 000	2 349 000
Chile	2001	4 430	10 473	14 903
China	2001	703 600	1 649 000	2 352 600
Chinese Taipei	2002	253 482	33 039	286 521
Ecuador	2001	27 743	654	28 397
Finland	2002	41 068	393	41 461
France	2002	3 008 648	370 170	3 378 818
Germany	1998	5 348 000	379 000	5 727 000
Hungary	2002	138 239	3 274	141 513
India	2001	630 592	152 079	782 671
Italy	1999	1 410 317	290 797	1 701 114
Japan	2002	8 618 357	1 638 961	10 257 318
Kazakhstan	2001	3 794	2 830	6 624
Korea, Rep. of	2002	2 651 273	496 311	3 147 584
Mexico	1999	993 772	524 299	1 518 071
Morocco	2000	18 067	1 995	20 062
Netherlands	1999	310 000	17 000	327 000
Pakistan	2001	39 573	42 266	81 839
Poland	2001	364 000	26 600	390 600
Portugal	2001	177 357	62 362	239 719
Romania	2002	66 024	13 975	79 999
Russian Federation	2001	1 022 000	239 400	1 261 400
Serbia & Montenegro	2001	7 923	772	8 695
Slovak Republic	2002	226 351	164	226 515
Slovenia	2002	126 661	0	126 661
South Africa	2000	172 373	116 960	289 333
Spain	2001	2 335 727	1 412	2 337 139
Sweden	2001	418 312	110 896	529 208
Turkey	2002	259 812	93 862	353 674
Ukraine	2002	43 777	7 341	51 118
United Kingdom	1998	1 748 000	227 379	1 975 379
United States	2001	4 879 119	6 545 570	11 424 689
Other Countries (estimate)		519 000	32 000	551 000
<b>TOTAL WORLD (estimate)</b>		<b>40 681 517</b>	<b>14 621 856</b>	<b>55 303 373</b>

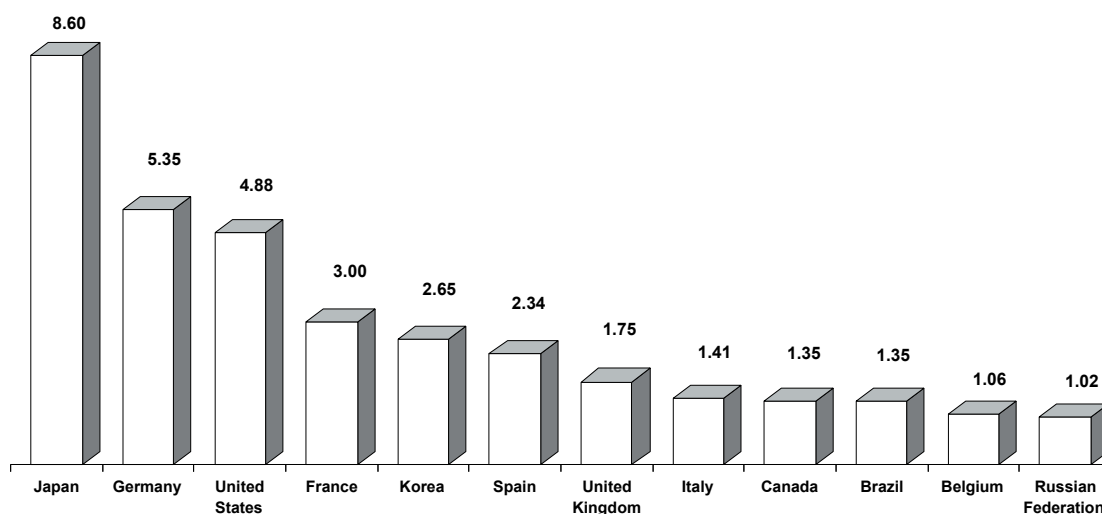
Source : IRF

**Chart J**  
**WORLD MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION BY CONTINENT – 2002**  
(estimate)



Source : IRF

**Chart K**  
**PRODUCTION OVER 1 MILLION PASSENGER CARS – 2002**



Source : IRF

**Table 8**                      **WORLD MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION (in thousands)**  
**AND PERCENTAGE OF WORLD TOTAL (commercial vehicles included)**

Years	USA		Canada		Europe		Japan		Others		WORLD
	Figures	% of World Total	Figures	% of World Total	Figures	% of World Total	Figures	% of World Total	Figures	% of World Total	Figures
1950	8 006	75.7%	388	3.7%	1 991	18.8%	32	0.3%	160	1.5%	10 577
1960	7 905	47.9%	398	2.4%	6 837	41.5%	482	2.9%	866	5.3%	16 488
1970	8 284	28.2%	1 160	3.9%	13 049	44.4%	5 289	18.0%	1 637	5.6%	29 419
1980	8 010	20.8%	1 324	3.4%	15 496	40.2%	11 043	28.6%	2 692	7.0%	38 565
1985	11 653	25.9%	1 933	4.3%	16 113	35.9%	12 271	27.3%	2 939	6.5%	44 909
1990	9 783	20.1%	1 928	4.0%	18 866	38.9%	13 487	27.8%	4 496	9.3%	48 554
1991	8 811	18.8%	1 888	4.0%	17 804	37.9%	13 245	28.2%	5 180	11.0%	46 928
1992	9 729	20.2%	1 961	4.1%	17 628	36.7%	12 499	26.0%	6 269	13.0%	48 088
1993	10 898	23.3%	2 246	4.8%	15 208	32.5%	11 228	24.0%	7 205	15.4%	46 785
1994	12 263	24.8%	2 321	4.7%	16 195	32.7%	10 554	21.3%	8 167	16.5%	49 500
1995	11 985	24.0%	2 420	4.8%	17 001	34.0%	10 196	20.4%	8 405	16.8%	50 008
1996	11 799	22.9%	2 397	4.7%	17 728	34.4%	10 346	20.1%	9 244	17.9%	51 513
1997 <sup>1</sup>	12 146	21.9%	2 421	4.4%	18 051	32.5%	10 346	18.6%	12 596	22.7%	55 560
1998 <sup>1</sup>	11 773	21.5%	2 344	4.3%	20 443	37.3%	10 050	18.3%	10 164	18.6%	54 774
1999 <sup>1</sup>	11 773	20.7%	2 674	4.7%	20 814	36.6%	10 050	17.7%	11 509	20.3%	56 820
2000 <sup>1</sup>	13 025	22.3%	2 150	3.7%	21 152	36.3%	9 895	17.0%	12 084	20.7%	58 306
2001 <sup>1</sup>	13 025	22.9%	1 898	3.3%	21 154	37.2%	9 777	17.2%	10 946	19.3%	56 800
2002 <sup>1</sup>	No information		2 349	4.2%	19 333	35.0%	10 257	18.5%	10 339*	18.7%	55 303

<sup>1</sup> approx.

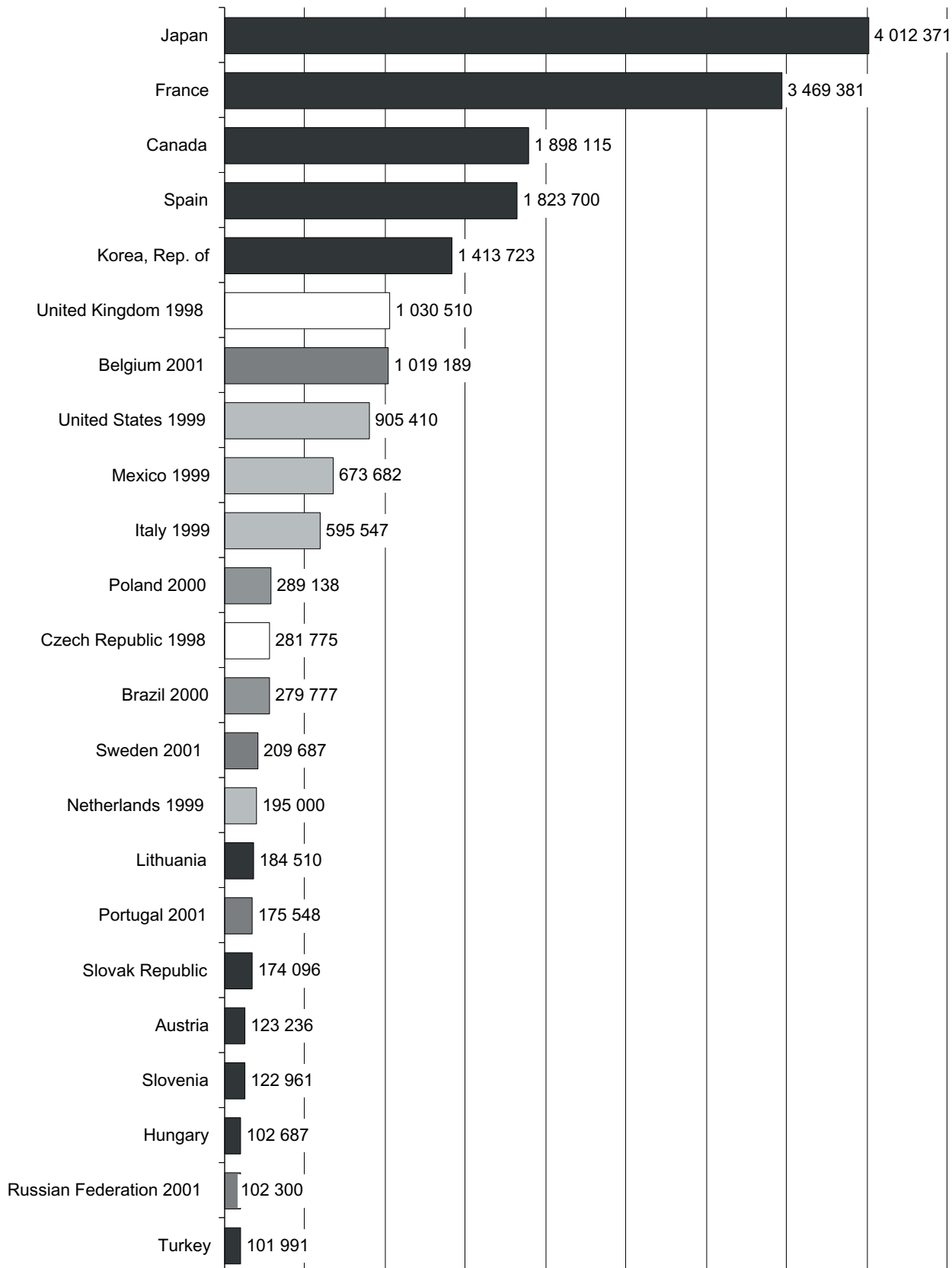
\* estimate

Source: IRF

## Exportation

According to Chart L (below) Japan and France were still the leading motor vehicle exporters (see also Chart M, page 14).

**Chart L**  
**MAJOR EXPORTERS OF PASSENGER CARS – 2002**



Source : IRF

**Chart M**  
**PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF PASSENGER CARS – 2002**



Source : IRF

## 2. Motor Vehicles Throughout the World

Table 9 (below) shows the distribution of vehicles on world-wide roads. Graph N (page 17) shows the number of cars per 1'000 inhabitants in 2002.

**Table 9** WORLD MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS - 2002

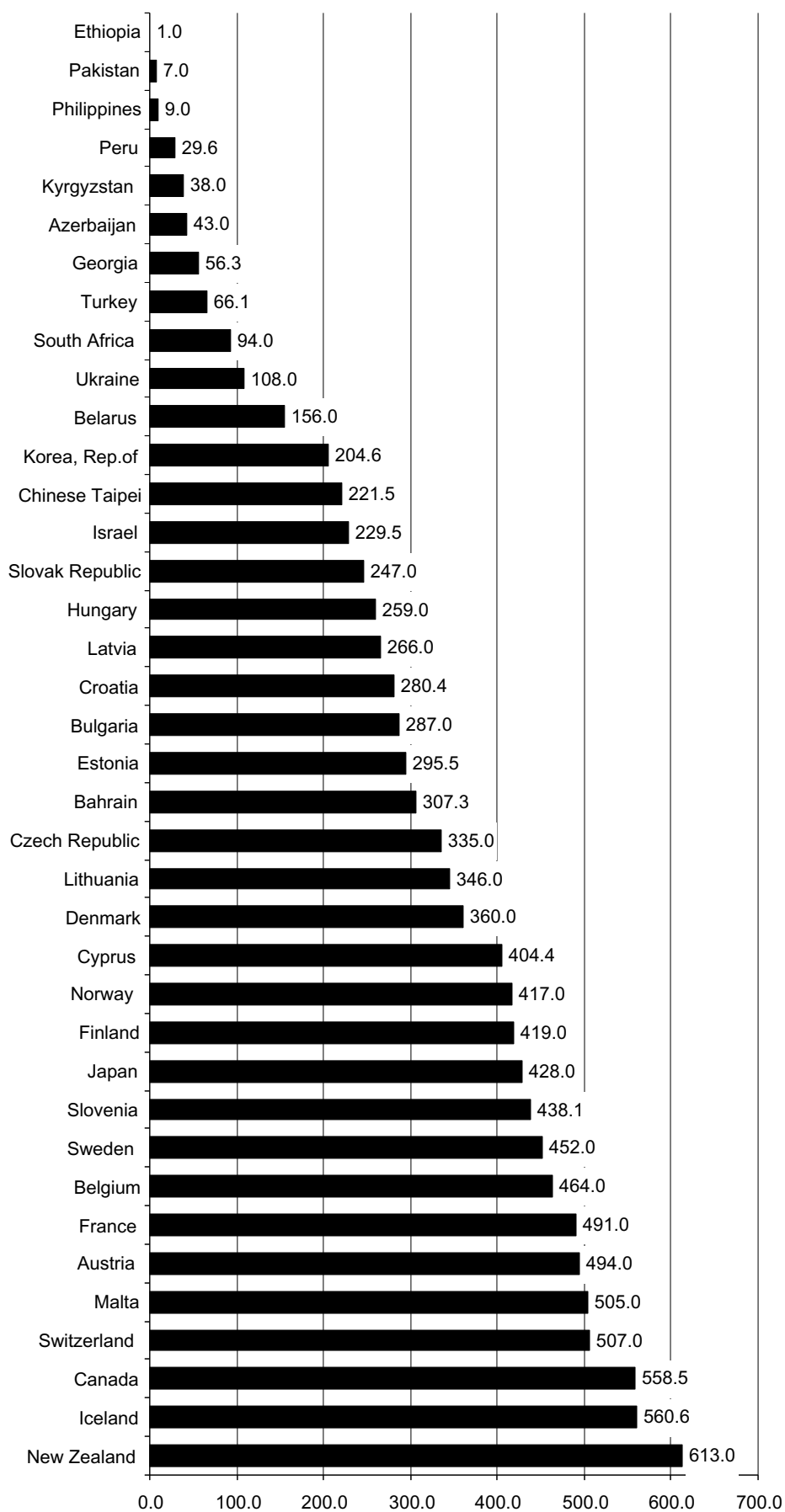
Country	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles	TOTAL	POPULATION		
				Population at 31/12/02	Total Vehicles per 1000 inhabitants	Passenger Cars per 1000 inhabitants
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Ethiopia	67 614	52 169	119 783	65 000	1.6	1
Kenya 2000	244 836	96 726	341 562	30 766	11.1	7.96
Mauritius	101 436	36 380	137 816	1 180	117	86
Morocco	1 326 108		1 326 108	...	...	...
Namibia	82 580	81 002	163 582	1.82	...	...
Sierra Leone	11 353	7 615	18 968	...	...	...
South Africa	4 162 933	2 386 968	6 549 901	45 350	...	94
Swaziland 2001	40 544	43 827	84 371	980 722	86	41.3
Tunisia	585 194	278 680	863 874	...	...	...
<b>AMERICA</b>						
Bolivia	26 229	57 765	83 994	8 823 743	...	...
Brazil 2000	23 241 966	5 733 343	28 975 309	166 113	...	...
Canada	17 543 659	723 665	18 267 324	31 413 990	581.5	558.5
Chile	1 373 121	730 762	2 103 883	...	...	...
Costa Rica	367 832	204 206	572 038	...	...	...
Ecuador 2001	529 359	63 660	593 019	12 157	49	43.54
Mexico 2000	10 443 489	8 043 346	18 486 835	97 483	158.9	107.1
Nicaragua	83 168	113 062	196 230	5 341.88	36.73	15.56
Panama	224 504	90 618	315 122	...	...	...
Peru	791 862	445 104	1 236 966	26 749	46.2	29.6
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	10 504	4 169	14 673	...	...	...
United States 2001	137 633 467	92 794 859	230 428 326	285 317 559	...	...
<b>ASIA</b>						
Bhutan	10 071	3 517	13 588	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	115 476		115 476	...	...	...
Cambodia 2000	312 303	67 954	380 257	11 996	380.3	312.3
China 2000	8 537 333		8 537 333	1 265 830	12.4	6.74
China, Macao	53 272	5 408	58 680	442	133	121
Chinese Taipei	4 989 336	726 057	5 715 393	22 521	253.8	221.5
India 2000	6 042 000	3 240 000	9 282 000	1 002 142 000	9.26	6.03
Japan	54 540 512	19 452 441	73 992 953	127 435	580.6	428
Korea, Rep. of	9 750 238	4 179 959	13 930 197	47 639	292.4	204.6
Malaysia	5 069 412	764 306	5 833 718	24 527	...	...
Mongolia	63 224	37 160	100 384	2 475.40	40.55	25.54
Pakistan	1 008 927	184 750	1 193 677	143 200	8.3	7
Philippines	749 553	1 944 003	2 693 556	79 503	34	9
Singapore	404 274	118 534	522 808	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	253 447	396 615	650 062	19 007	34.2	...
<b>CIS</b>						
Azerbaijan	350 559	94 350	444 909	8 202.50	52	43
Belarus	1 548 472		1 548 472	9 898.60	...	156
Georgia	251 961	69 604	321 565	4 471.60	71.9	56.3
Kazakhstan	1 062 554	265 558	1 328 112	14 854.20	89.4	71.5
Kyrgyzstan	188 711		188 711	...	...	38
Russian Fed. 2000	20 353 000	5 040 700	25 393 700	144 800	176.1	132.4
Ukraine	5 399 967	1 069 665	6 469 632	1 744 359	135	108

to be continued

Country	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles	TOTAL	POPULATION		
				Population at 31/12	Total Vehicles per 1000 inhabitants	Passenger Cars per 1000 inhabitants
<i>continued</i>						
<b>EUROPE</b>						
<i>Albania</i>	148 531	72 986	221 517	3 074	...	...
<i>Austria</i>	3 987 093	329 160	4 316 253	8 078	534.3	494
<i>Belgium</i>	4 787 359	555 406	5 342 765	10 310	518	464
<i>Bulgaria</i>	2 254 222	306 896	2 561 118	7 845 500	326	287
<i>Croatia</i>	1 244 252	136 626	1 380 878	4 437	311.2	280.4
<i>Cyprus</i>	287 622	119 539	407 161	711.3	572.4	404.4
<i>Czech Republic</i>	3 438 870	293 876	3 732 746	10 267	308	335
<i>Denmark</i>	1 933 234	345 611	2 278 845	5 368	425	360
<i>Estonia</i>	400 697	80 715	481 412	1 356	358.5	295.5
<i>Finland</i>	2 180 025	326 284	2 506 309	5 206	481	419
<i>France</i>	29 160 000	5 984 000	35 144 000	59 400	592	491
<i>Greece 2000</i>	3 195 065	1 084 459	4 279 524	...	...	...
<i>Hungary</i>	2 629 526	387 168	3 016 694	97 593	302	259
<i>Iceland</i>	161 721	21 977	183 698	289	636.8	560.6
<i>Ireland 2000</i>	1 322 887	213 822	1 536 709	3 790	408.1	349
<i>Latvia</i>	1 180 081	113 898	1 293 979	2 331.50	314	266
<i>Lithuania</i>	1 180 945	108 884	1 289 829	3 462.60	373	346
<i>Luxembourg</i>	280 709	22 852	303 561	444.1	...	...
<i>Malta</i>	200 509	44 586	245 095	397 296	616	505
<i>Moldova, Republic of</i>	268 882	62 054	330 936	3 618	91.5	74.3
<i>Norway</i>	1 899 699	465 138	2 364 837	4 552	520	417
<i>Poland 2000</i>	9 991 260	1 865 364	11 856 624	38 580	306.7	258.5
<i>Portugal 2001</i>	4 416 557	352 659	4 769 216	10 356	459	426
<i>Romania 2001</i>	3 225 512	535 026	3 760 538	22 392	168	144
<i>Serbia &amp; Montenegro 2001</i>	1 498 802	140 188	1 638 990	10 652	154	141
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	1 326 891	175 073	1 501 964	5 379	279	247
<i>Slovenia</i>	873 962	85 231	959 193	1 995	480.8	438.1
<i>Spain 2001</i>	18 150 880	4 005 147	22 156 027	41 116	538.8	441.4
<i>Sweden</i>	4 044 928	422 977	4 467 905	8 949	500	452
<i>Switzerland</i>	3 700 951	307 405	4 008 356	7 300	549	507
<i>Turkey</i>	4 600 140	1 636 203	6 236 343	69 626	89.57	66.07
<b>MIDDLE-EAST</b>						
<i>Bahrain</i>	206 544	40 298	246 842	672 123	367	307.3
<i>Israel</i>	1 522 112	354 864	1 876 976	6 631.10	283.1	229.5
<i>Qatar</i>	230 155	118 685	348 840	616	...	...
<i>Syria</i>	181 017	413 608	594 625	17 550	...	...
<b>OCEANIA</b>						
<i>New Zealand</i>	2 414 840	460 960	2 875 800	3 939.10	731	613

Source : IRF

**Chart N**  
**NUMBER OF CARS IN USE IN 2002 FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES EXPRESSED PER 1'000 INHABITANTS**



Source : IRF

### 3. Role of the Automobile in Tourist Movements

Table 10 (below) shows the arrivals of visitor by mode of transport in 2002. Chart O and P (page 20) show percentage of visitor arriving by road in Europe and in the world in 2002. Chart Q (page 21) shows the number of passengers in Europe by mode of transport 1970-2001.

**Table 10 INTERNATIONAL VISITOR ARRIVALS BY MODE OF TRANSPORT - 2002**  
(in thousand)

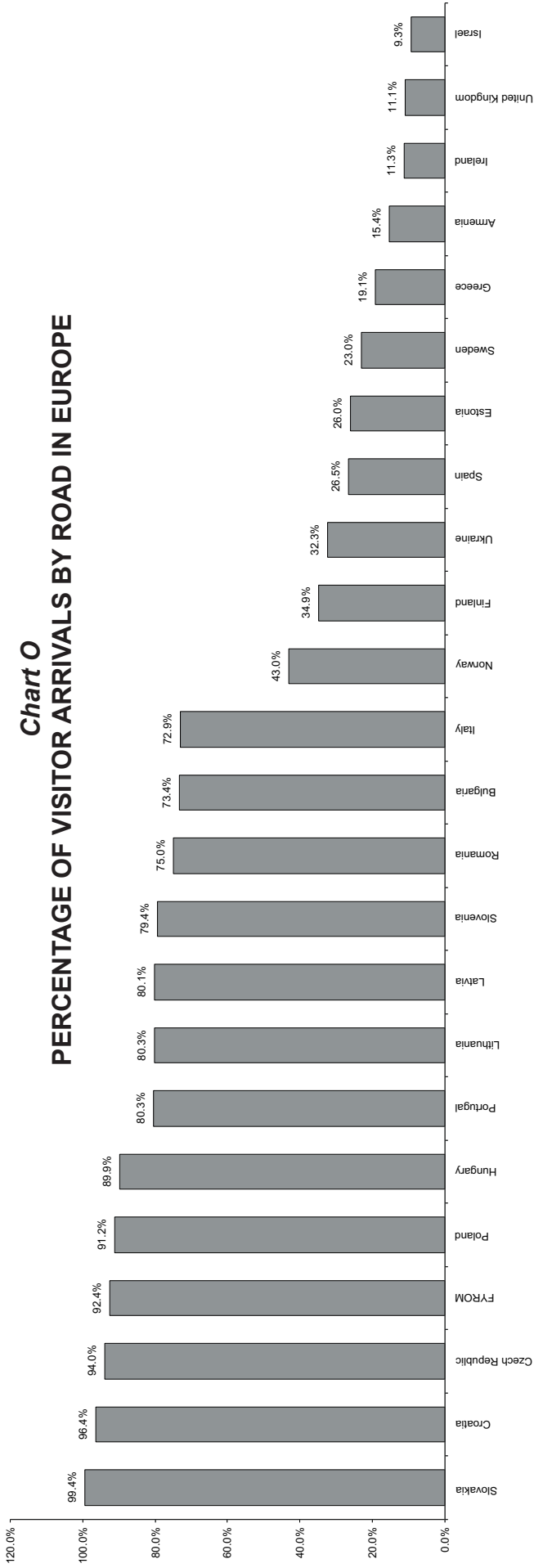
Country	Total	Air	Rail	Road	Sea	% Road
Argentina	2 820	928	..	1 617	275	57.3%
Armenia	162	135	2	25	..	15.4%
Australia	4 841	4 819	..	..	22	-
Azerbaijan	833	798	5	28	2	3.4%
Bahrain	4 830	920	..	3 897	13	80.7%
Bolivia	333	199	10	121	3	36.3%
Brazil	3 783	2 635	..	1 040	108	27.5%
Bulgaria	5 563	1 185	192	4 082	104	73.4%
Canada	20 058	7 193	108	12 226	531	61.0%
Chile	1 412	606	1	777	28	55.0%
China	97 908	10 343	1 252	81 936	4 377	83.7%
Colombia	541	446	..	47	48	8.7%
Costa Rica	1 113	798	..	309	6	27.8%
Croatia	41 726	887	302	40 231	306	96.4%
Cyprus	2 495	2 096	..	..	399	-
Czech Republic	97 606	2 465	3 369	91 772	..	94.0%
Ecuador	654	429	..	217	8	33.2%
Egypt	5 189	4 280	..	472	437	9.1%
El Salvador	951	253	..	693	5	72.9%
Estonia	3 253	161	35	845	2 212	26.0%
Finland	4 687	1 603	84	1 638	1 362	34.9%
France 2001	75 202	11 574	4 708	54 450	4 470	72.4%
FYROM	2 079	116	41	1 922	..	92.4%
Georgia	298	67	41	150	40	50.3%
Germany	46 906	46 906	..	..	..	-
Greece	14 918	10 438	89	2 856	1 535	19.1%
Guatemala	884	403	..	466	15	52.7%
Honduras	550	210	..	320	20	58.2%
Hong Kong	16 566	6 891	..	7 166	2 509	43.3%
Hungary	31 740	1 302	1 746	28 524	168	89.9%
India	2 384	1 953	..	417	14	17.5%
Indonesia	5 033	2 745	..	32	2 256	0.6%
Iran	1 584	429	..	1 144	11	72.2%
Ireland	6 476	4 454	..	733	1 289	11.3%
Israel	861	778	..	80	3	9.3%
Italy	63 561	11 567	2 727	46 354	2 913	72.9%
Japan	5 772	5 495	..	..	277	-
Jordan	3 916	485	1	3 186	244	81.4%
Korea	4 393	4 067	..	..	326	-
Kyrgyzstan	183	40	73	70	..	38.3%

*to be continued*

Country	Total	Air	Rail	Road	Sea	% Road
Latvia	2 297	155	128	1 840	174	80.1%
Lebanon	957	582	..	374	1	39.1%
Lithuania	3 999	170	554	3 211	64	80.3%
Macau	11 531	905	..	4 925	5 701	42.7%
Malaysia 2001	12 062	2 827	169	8 646	420	71.7%
Malta	1 133	1 098	..	..	35	-
Mexico	19 667	7 334	..	12 333	..	62.7%
Morocco	4 303	2 031	..	635	1 637	14.8%
Myanmar	487	215	..	270	2	55.4%
Nepal	275	218	..	57	..	20.7%
New Zealand	2 045	2 022	..	..	23	-
Nicaragua	472	164	..	291	17	61.7%
Nigeria	2 045	1 924	..	99	22	4.8%
Norway	3 107	1 000	83	1 336	688	43.0%
Pakistan	498	408	..	90	..	18.1%
Panama	497	409	..	73	15	14.7%
Paraguay	250	68	..	176	6	70.4%
Peru	852	634	..	213	5	25.0%
Philippines	1 933	1 905	..	..	28	-
Poland	50 735	1 126	1 921	46 255	1 433	91.2%
Portugal	27 195	5 073	90	21 845	187	80.3%
Romania	4 794	689	374	3 594	137	75.0%
Singapore	7 567	5 393	..	997	1 177	13.2%
Slovakia	11 631	7	55	11 566	3	99.4%
Slovenia	1 302	241	25	1 034	2	79.4%
South Africa	6 549	1 885	6	4 640	18	70.9%
Spain	52 327	34 947	458	13 872	3 050	26.5%
Sweden	7 458	2 700	485	1 715	2 558	23.0%
Syrian Arab Rep.	4 273	501	..	3 766	6	88.1%
Taiwan	2 978	2 954	..	..	24	-
Tanzania	575	316	25	214	20	37.2%
Thailand	10 873	8 955	..	1 693	225	15.6%
Trinidad & Tobago	444	384	..	..	60	-
Tunisia	5 064	3 066	..	1 920	78	37.9%
Turkey	13 255	9 990	55	2 465	745	18.6%
Uganda	254	86	..	168	..	66.1%
Ukraine	12 793	665	7 684	4 137	307	32.3%
United Kingdom	24 180	17 098	..	2 677	4 405	11.1%
United States 2001	45 491	28 011	..	17 007	473	37.4%
Uruguay	1 354	299	..	586	469	43.3%
Venezuela	432	409	..	21	2	4.9%
Viet Nam	2 628	1 540	..	779	309	29.6%
Zambia	565	71	..	494	..	87.4%
Zimbabwe	2 078	340	..	1 738	..	83.6%
.. data not available						

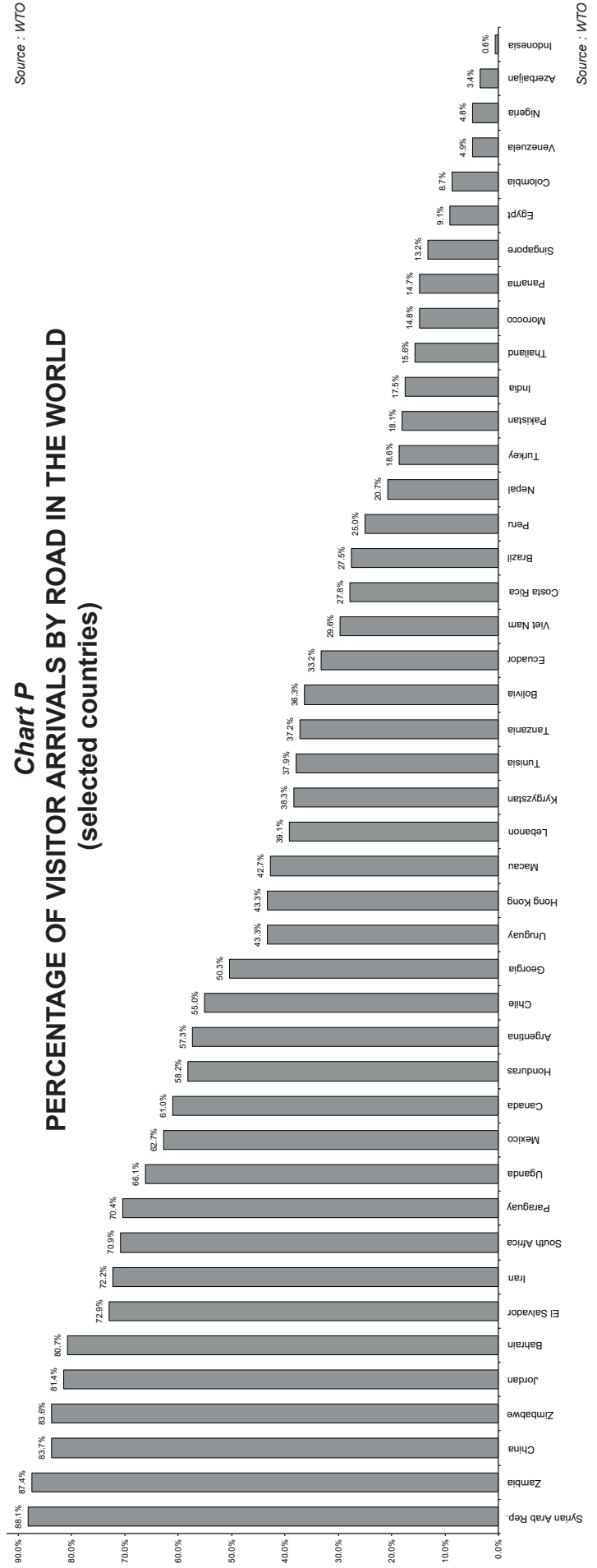
Source: WTO

**Chart O**  
**PERCENTAGE OF VISITOR ARRIVALS BY ROAD IN EUROPE**



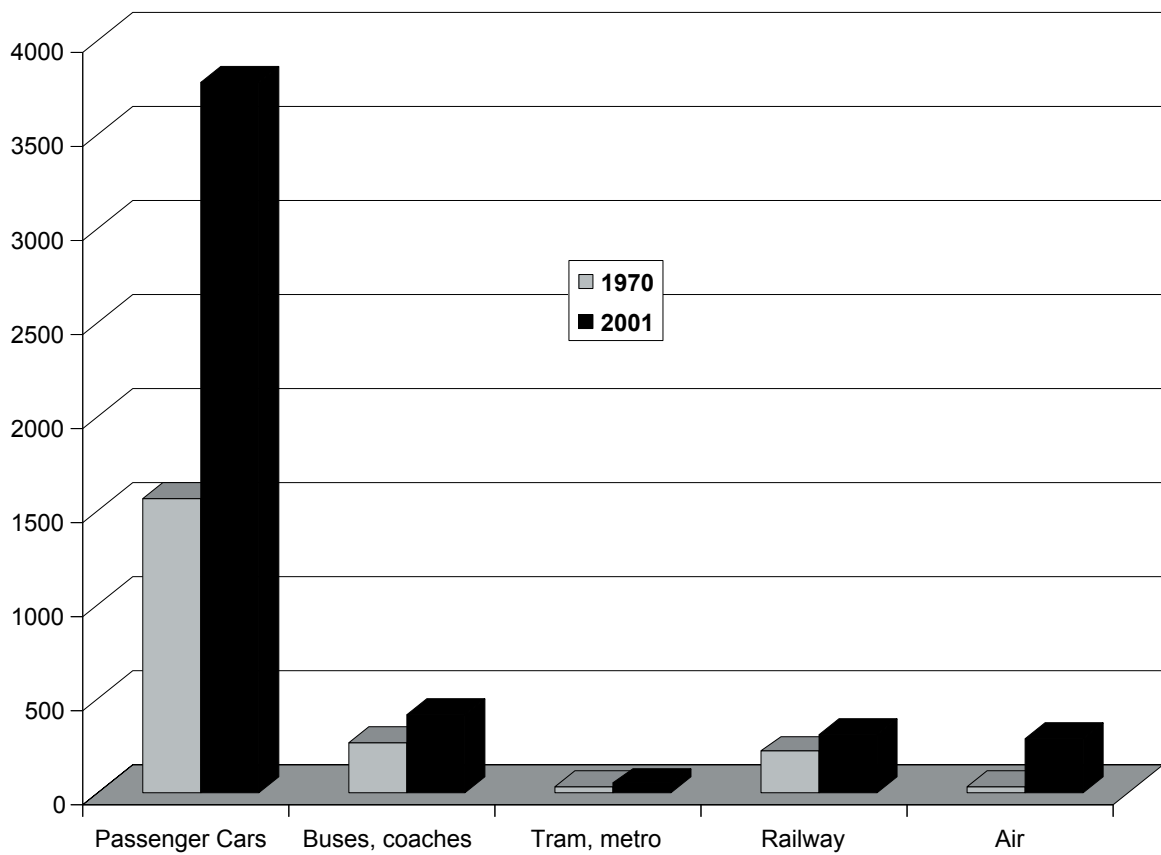
Source : WTO

**Chart P**  
**PERCENTAGE OF VISITOR ARRIVALS BY ROAD IN THE WORLD (selected countries)**



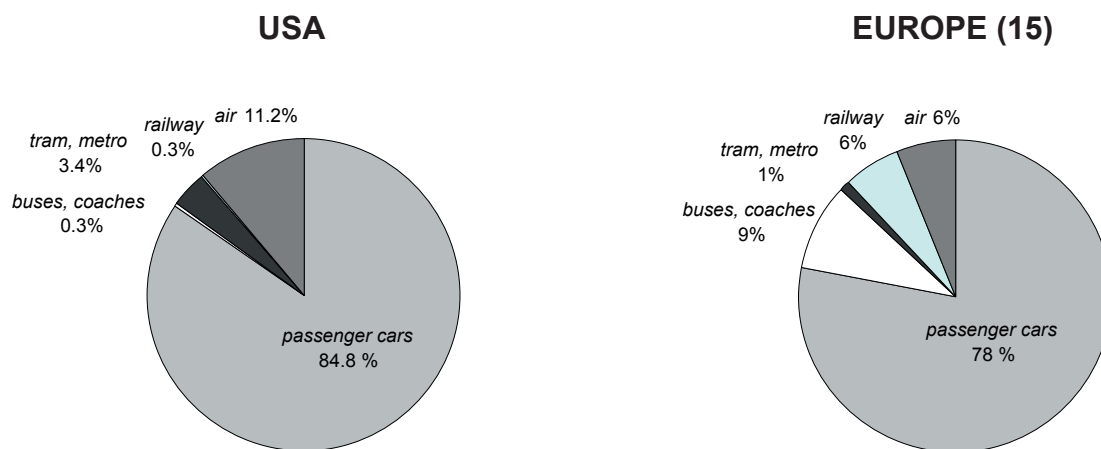
Source : WTO

**Chart Q** TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS PER MODE IN EUROPE  
1970 - 2001 (% pkm)



Source : ERF, European Commission

**Chart R** TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS PER MODE - 2000  
COMPARISON BETWEEN USA AND EUROPE (15)



Source : ERF, European Commission

## 4. Traffic Accidents

Table 11 shows traffic accident figures for 2002 in the principal countries of the world. Chart R (p. 24) shows the fatality rate per 100 million vehicles/km travelled in 2002 for selected countries and Chart S shows the road fatalities in Europe per one thousand population in 2002.

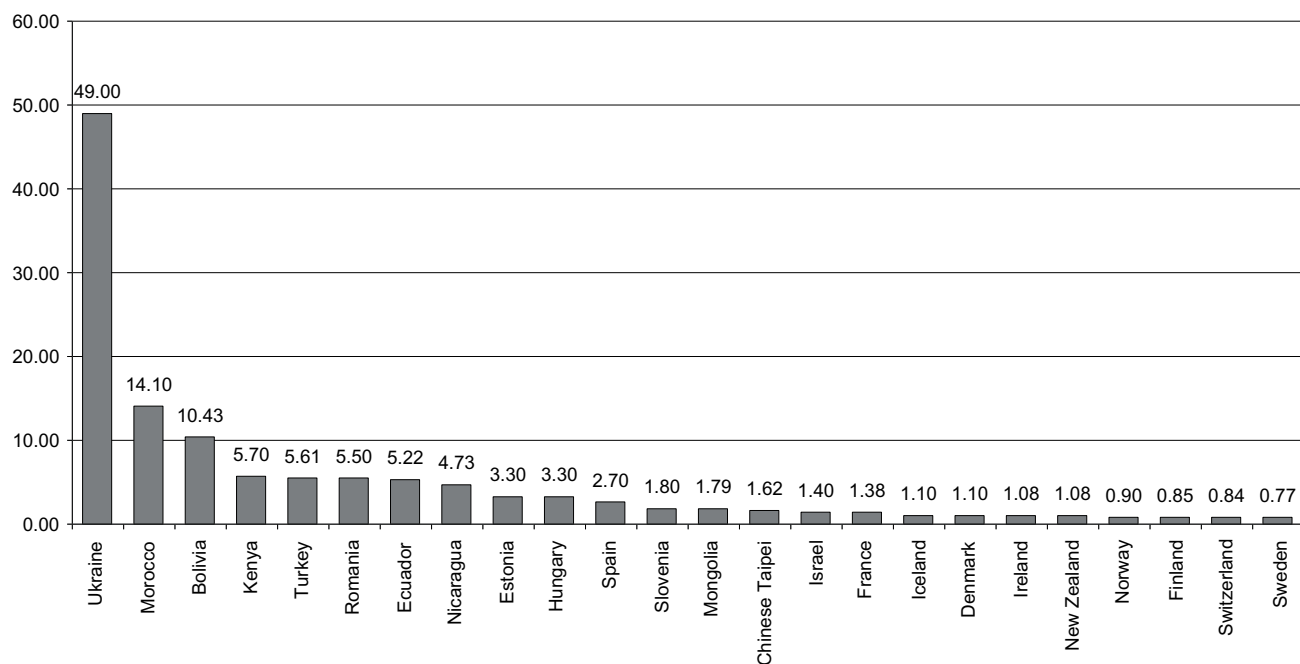
**Table 11** TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN 2002

Country	Accidents	Injuries	Deaths	% of injury accidents	
				In built-up areas	At night
<b>AFRICA</b>					
Ethiopia	8 230	6 602	1 628	...	...
Ghana 2001	15 671	7 239	1 242	45	19
Kenya 2000	13 849	25 888	2 827	30.2	...
Mauritius	2 158	2 753	151	...	...
Morocco	52 137	81 365	3 761	72.9	41.6
Namibia	8 615	...	340	5 293	2 566
<b>AMERICA</b>					
Barbados	2 056	158	24	18	...
Bolivia 2001	19 516	7 067	823	23.55	...
Canada 2001	154 268	221 158	2 778	...	...
Chile 2001	44 831	46 906	1 562	...	...
Costa Rica	56 699	14 361	262	...	...
Ecuador 2001	16 516	5 845	1 338	...	...
Nicaragua	12 638	4 037	473	...	...
Panama	37 108	10 205	401	...	...
Peru	74 221	29 887	2 929	...	...
United States	1 929 000	2 936 000	42 815	...	...
<b>ASIA</b>					
China	773 137	562 074	109 381	...	...
China, Macao	316	3 327	22	...	...
Chinese Taipei	87 533	109 493	2 861	...	...
India 2000	391 000	399 000	79 000	...	...
Japan	936 721	1 167 855	8 326	73.4	29.5
Korea, Rep. 2001	260 579	386 539	8 097	...	...
Malaysia	49 552	43 661	5 891	...	...
Mongolia	6 724	4 987	415	38.6	34.7
Philippines	16 048	5 189	849	...	...
Singapore	6 879	9 072	199	100	...
Sri Lanka	55 031	16 654	2 029	...	...
<b>CIS</b>					
Armenia	1 002	1 213	235	...	...
Azerbaijan	2 196	2 486	642	66.3	39.4
Belarus	7 204	7 472	1 728	...	...
Georgia	2 011	2 509	515	83.4	...
Kazakhstan 2001	12 162	14 358	2 217	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	2 966	3 561	725	...	...
Russian Fed. 2001	164 403	187 790	30 916	...	...
Ukraine	34 488	37 916	5 982	71.3	49.4
<i>To be continued</i>					

Country	Accidents	Injuries	Deaths	% of injury accidents	
				In built-up areas	At night
<b>EUROPE</b>					
Albania	328	228	250	...	31
Austria	43 175	56 684	956	...	...
Belgium 2001	47 444	65 294	1 394	...	...
Bulgaria	6 768	8 099	959	71	23
Croatia	17 071	23 923	627	84.1	31
Cyprus	2 369	3 526	94	...	...
Czech Republic	26 586	34 389	1 431	64	...
Denmark	7 126	8 791	463	...	...
Estonia	2 162	2 868	223	58.7	41.2
Finland	6 184	8 138	413	43	25
France	105 500	137 839	7 242	67	33
Germany 1999	395 689	521 127	7 772	63.7	23.2
Greece 2000	23 127	30 803	2 088	...	...
Hungary	19 985	26 657	1 429	75	25
Iceland 2001	836	1 263	23	72	...
Ireland 2001	6 909	10 222	411	55.4	34.2
Italy 1999	219 032	316 698	6 633	...	...
Latvia	5 083	6 300	518	61	39.1
Lithuania	6 091	7 428	697	69.4	29.4
Malta	1 036	1 295	16	100	38
Moldova, Republic of	2 899	3 505	412	...	27.9
Norway	8 790	12 854	310	...	...
Poland 2001	53 799	68 194	5 534	71.9	26
Portugal	44 121	59 041	1 528	66	30
Romania	7 047	5 777	2 398	86.3	34.7
Serbia & Montenegro	52 072	14 738	847	90	...
Slovak Republic	7 866	10 263	626	...	19.9
Slovenia	10 298	14 083	269	57.1	32.4
Spain 2001	100 393	155 116	5 517	54.7	...
Sweden	16 974	24 747	560	54	26
Switzerland	23 647	29 774	513	65	32
Turkey	52 525	94 225	2 900	...	...
United Kingdom 1999	235 000	317 000	3 423	...	...
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>					
Bahrain	1 651	2 886	81	...	...
Israel	18 490	38 204	525	73.3	36
Jordan	52 913	17 381	758	...	...
Kuwait 2001	27 456	1 690	486	...	...
Qatar	68 550	1 418	114	...	...
Saudi Arabia 2000	280 401	28 998	4 419	...	...
Syria	7 154	8 353	1 653	...	...
2001	10 708	10 566	662	...	...
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
New Zealand	10 162	13 918	404	60	28.2

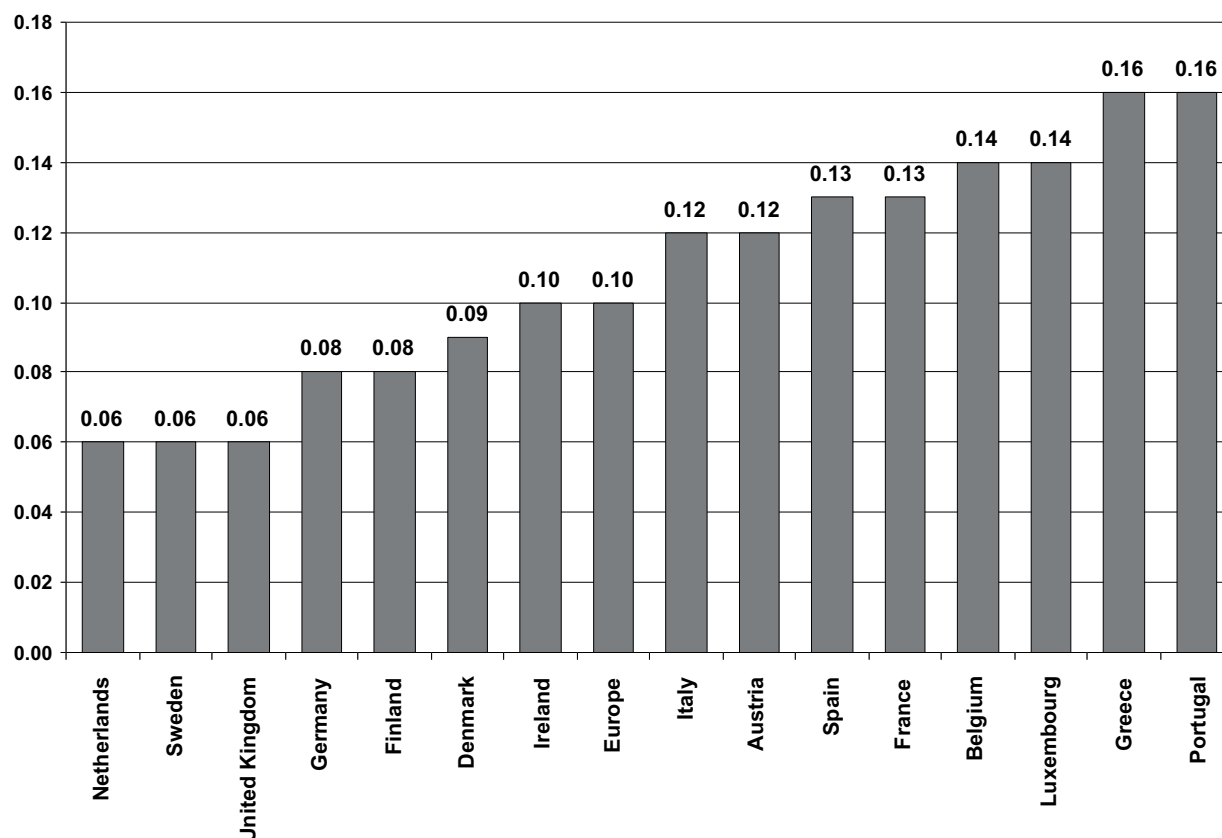
Source : IRF

**Chart S** **SELECTED ROAD ACCIDENTS RATES – 2002**  
expressed in deaths per 100 millions vehicles/km travelled



Source : IRF

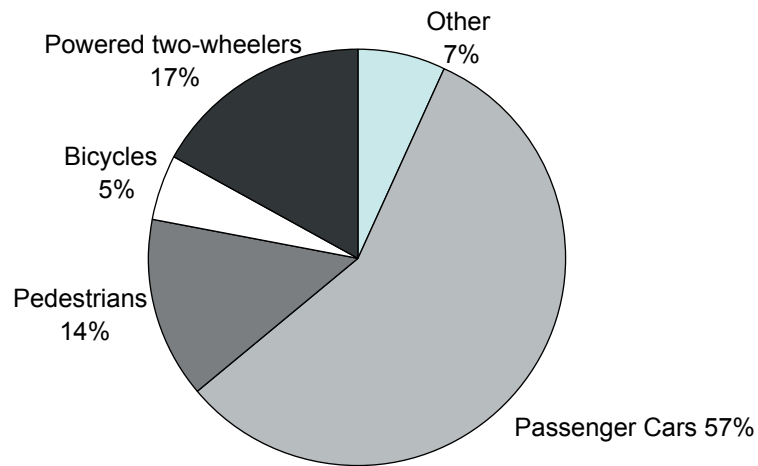
**Chart T** **ROAD FATALITIES PER ONE THOUSAND POPULATION**  
**IN EUROPE (15) – 2002**



Note : Belgium and Italy , figures 2001

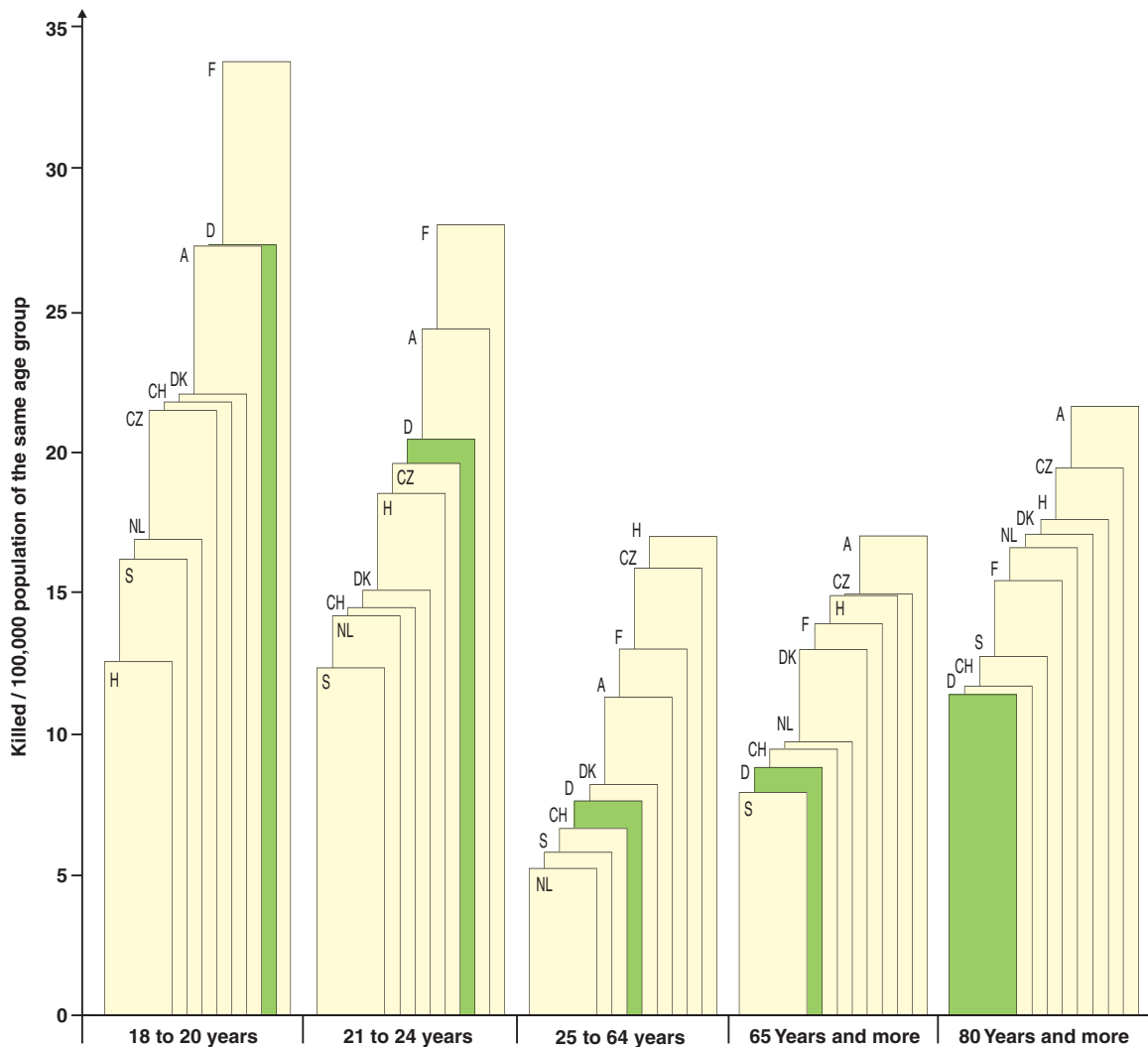
Source : ERF, European Commission

**Chart U ROAD FATALITIES PER TYPE OF USER IN EUROPE (15) - 2001**



Source : ERF, European Commission

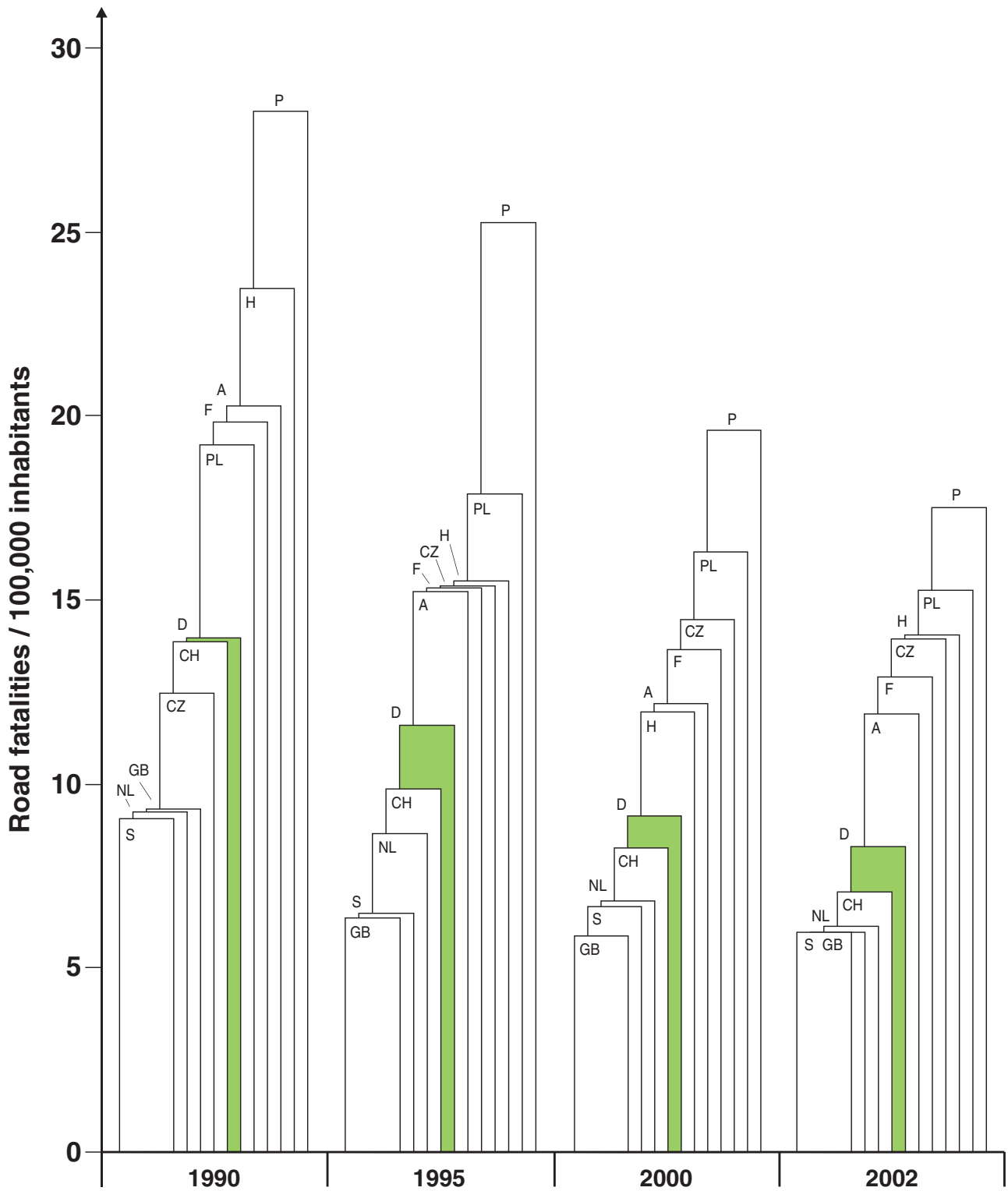
**Chart V ROAD DEATHS PER 100.000 POPULATION BY AGE - 2002 (selected countries)**



Source : IRTAD

Chart W

DEATHS RATES PER YEARS IN EUROPE - 1990-2002



Source : IRTAD

**Table 12 PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS  
BY SITE - 1980-2002**

Country	Total			Campaign			Highways		
	1980	2001	2002	1980	2001	2002	1980	2001	2002
Australia	3 274	1 737	1 723	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2 003	958	956	1 357	745	691	114	157	128
Belgium	2 396	1 486	-	1 368	1 036	-	172	193	-
Canada	5 461	2 779	2 930	-	1 706	1 784	-	415	445
Czech Rep.	1 261	1 334	1 431	616	808	860	8	43	53
Denmark	690	431	463	384	306	337	11	40	51
Finland	551	433	415	332	320	310	-	19	19
France	13 672	8 160	7 655	8 317	5 884	5 599	534	534	579
Germany	15 050	6 977	6 842	8 919	5 251	5 158	943	770	857
Greece	1 446	-	-	703	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1 630	1 239	1 429	658	695	905	-	32	54
Iceland	25	24	29	12	15	27	0	-	0
Ireland	564	411	376	354	307	273	0	4	5
Italy	9 220	6 682	6 736	5 547	3 586	3 835	796	730	758
Japan	11 388	10 060	9 575	-	5 113	4 694	161	316	270
Korea Rep.	6 449	8 097	7 090	-	5 273	4 736	-	606	583
Luxembourg	98	70	62	50	-	-	-	-	-
Netherland	1 996	993	987	1 212	658	639	108	92	95
New Zealand	597	455	404	335	342	298	11	-	11
Norway	362	275	312	259	237	269	-	-	-
Poland	6 002	5 534	5 827	-	3 006	3 066	-	57	41
Portugal	2 579	1 671	1 675	-	951	976	8	112	115
Slovakia	-	614	610	-	320	342	-	7	19
Slovenia	558	278	269	-	187	155	-	21	23
Spain	6 522	5 517	5 347	5 482	4 543	4 435	274	380	330
Sweden	848	554	532	565	390	400	19	29	26
Switzerland	1 209	544	513	696	340	349	68	71	76
Turkey	4 839	3 840	-	-	2 139	-	-	273	-
United Kingdom	6 239	3 598	3 581	2 978	2 152	2 173	207	-	228
United States	51 091	42 196	42 815	31 180	27 358	28 145	4 383	5 665	5 749

Source : IRTAD

\*\*) Killed : 30 days after the accident excepted for Italy before 1999 (7 days) +8%; France (6 days) +5.7%, before 1993 + 9%; Spain before 1993 (24 hours) +30%; Greece before 1996 (3 days) +18%; Austria until 1991 (3 days) +12%, before 1983 +15 %; Switzerland before 1992 (unlimited) -3%; Japan before 1993 (24 hours) +30%; Turkey (24 hours) + 30%, accidents and killed only in the region where EGM (Directorate General of Turkish National Police) is responsible; Portugal (24 hours) +14 %, all figures of the Portugal have been revised consequently.

## PRELIMINARY DATA ON ROAD SAFETY IN EUROPE IN 2003

### Improvement continues in the West Mixed progress in Central and Eastern European Countries Still worrying results in the CIS

Preliminary official data available from ECMT Member Countries reveal considerable divergence in the evolution of road safety in European countries in 2003. While road safety continues to improve seriously in Western European countries and seems to be moving towards a real progress of road fatalities in Central and Eastern Europe, in CIS countries, however, road safety indicators continue to deteriorate significantly.

In **Western Europe** the number of road traffic fatalities declined in 2003 by **5.9 %**, the best result recorded for the last 15 years. This important decrease was further strengthened in 2003 by drops in the number of injured (- 4.5 %) and in the number of accidents (- 3.7 %), thereby maintaining the favourable trend in place since 2001 for these two indicators.

In **Central and Eastern Europe** the number of fatalities decreased by **2.9 %** in 2003. This result puts those countries back on the promising trends of the years 2000 and 2001. Conversely the number of injuries and the number of accidents increased significantly, 2.4 % and 2.7 % respectively.

Once again the **Community of Independent States** was confronted in 2003 with an important rise of **6.5 %** in the number of people killed on the roads, reinforcing the already bad results of the previous year.

Behind these global figures lie significant variations from one country to another, as the following tables show.

Source : OECD/ECMT

**Table 13** NUMBER OF DEATHS IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS  
IN EUROPE 2003

Western European countries	Number of deaths	Trends 2003/2002
Austria	931	-2.6%
Denmark	432	-6.7%
Finland	379	-8.7%
France	5731	-20.9%
Germany	6613	-3.4%
Greece	1615	-4.7%
Iceland	22	-24.1%
Ireland	337	-10.4%
Liechtenstein	5	-
Luxembourg	53	-14.5%
Malta	16	0.0%
Netherlands	1028	4.2%
Norway	280	-9.7%
Portugal	1356	-7.7%
Spain	5399	1.0%
Sweden	529	-5.5%
Switzerland	546	6.4%
United Kingdom	3658	2.2%
Turkey	3966	-3.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32896</b>	<b>-5.9%</b>

Central and Eastern European countries	Number of deaths	Trends 2003/2002
Albania	264	5.6%
Bulgaria	960	0.1%
Croatia	701	11.8%
Czech Republic	1447	1.1%
Estonia	164	-26.8%
FYR Macedonia	118	-33.0%
Hungary	1326	-7.2%
Latvia	493	-4.8%
Lithuania	709	1.7%
Poland	5640	-3.2%
Romania	2235	-6.8%
Serbia & Montenegro	858	1.3%
Slovak Republic	653	4.3%
Slovenia	242	-9.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15810</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>

CIS Countries	Number of deaths	Trends 2003/2002
Azerbaijan	718	11.8%
Belarus	1763	2.0%
Georgia	572	11.1%
Moldova	425	3.2%
Russian Federation	35600	6.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39078</b>	<b>6.5%</b>

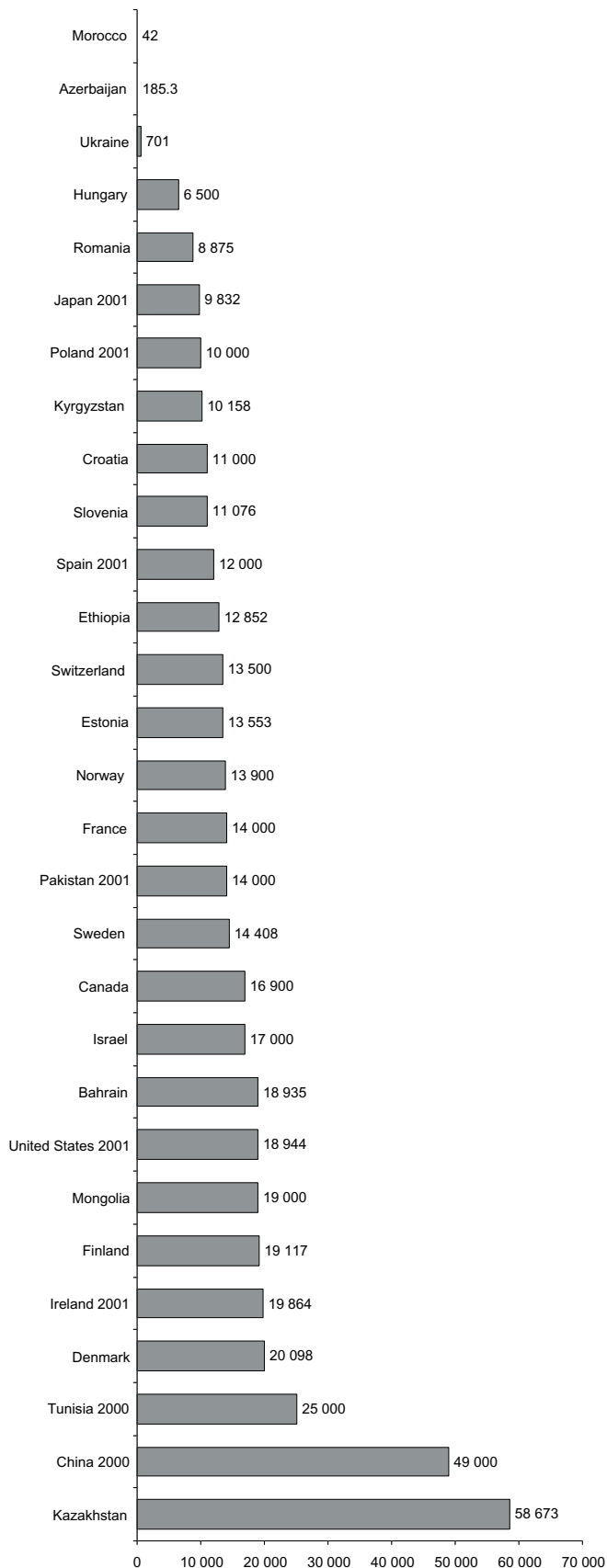
Source : OECD/ECMT

## 6. Road Network

Chart W (below) expresses the average annual distance travelled by passenger cars in km in 2002. Chart X (page 30) shows the number of vehicles per km of road. On Table 14 (page 31) you will see the road network for some selected countries in the world in 2002.

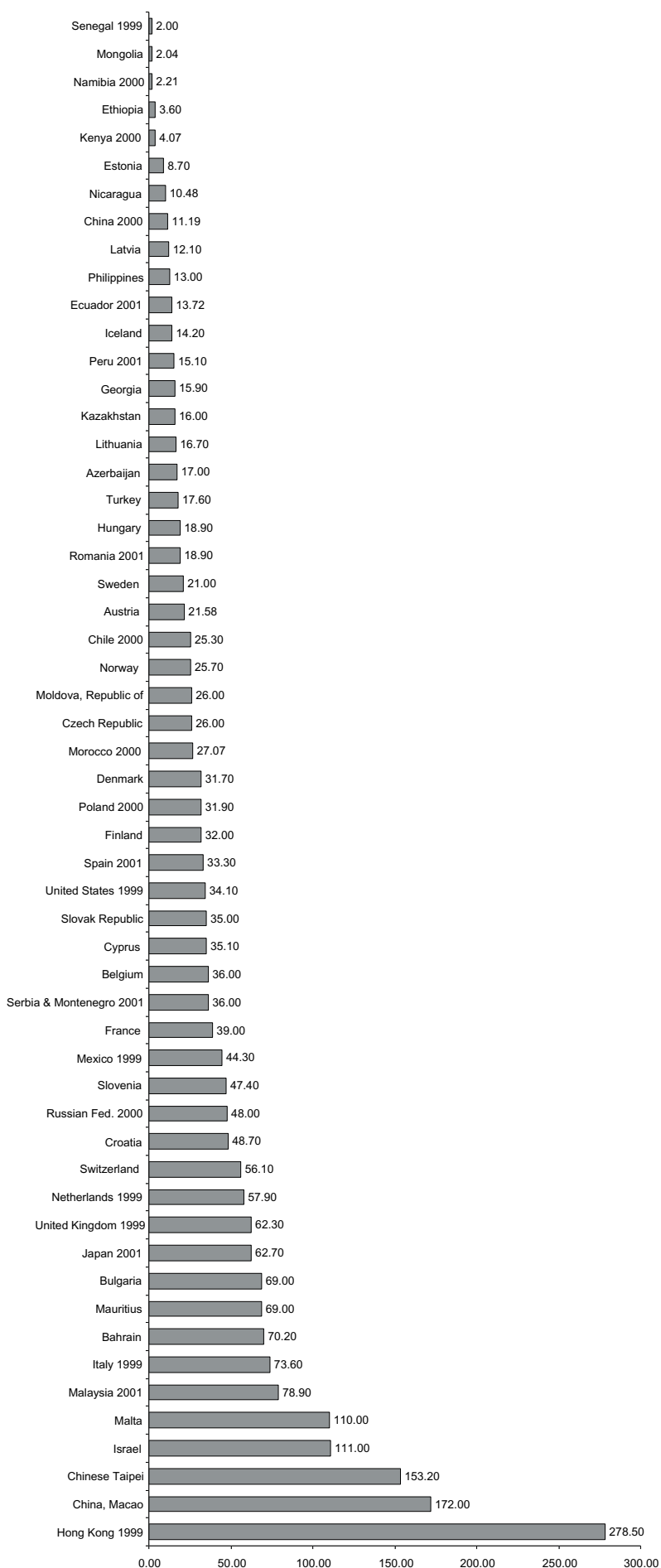
**Chart X**

### AVERAGE ANNUAL DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY PASSENGER CARS IN KM – 2002



Source : IRF

**Chart Y NUMBER OF VEHICLES PER KILOMETRE OF ROAD - 1999-2002**



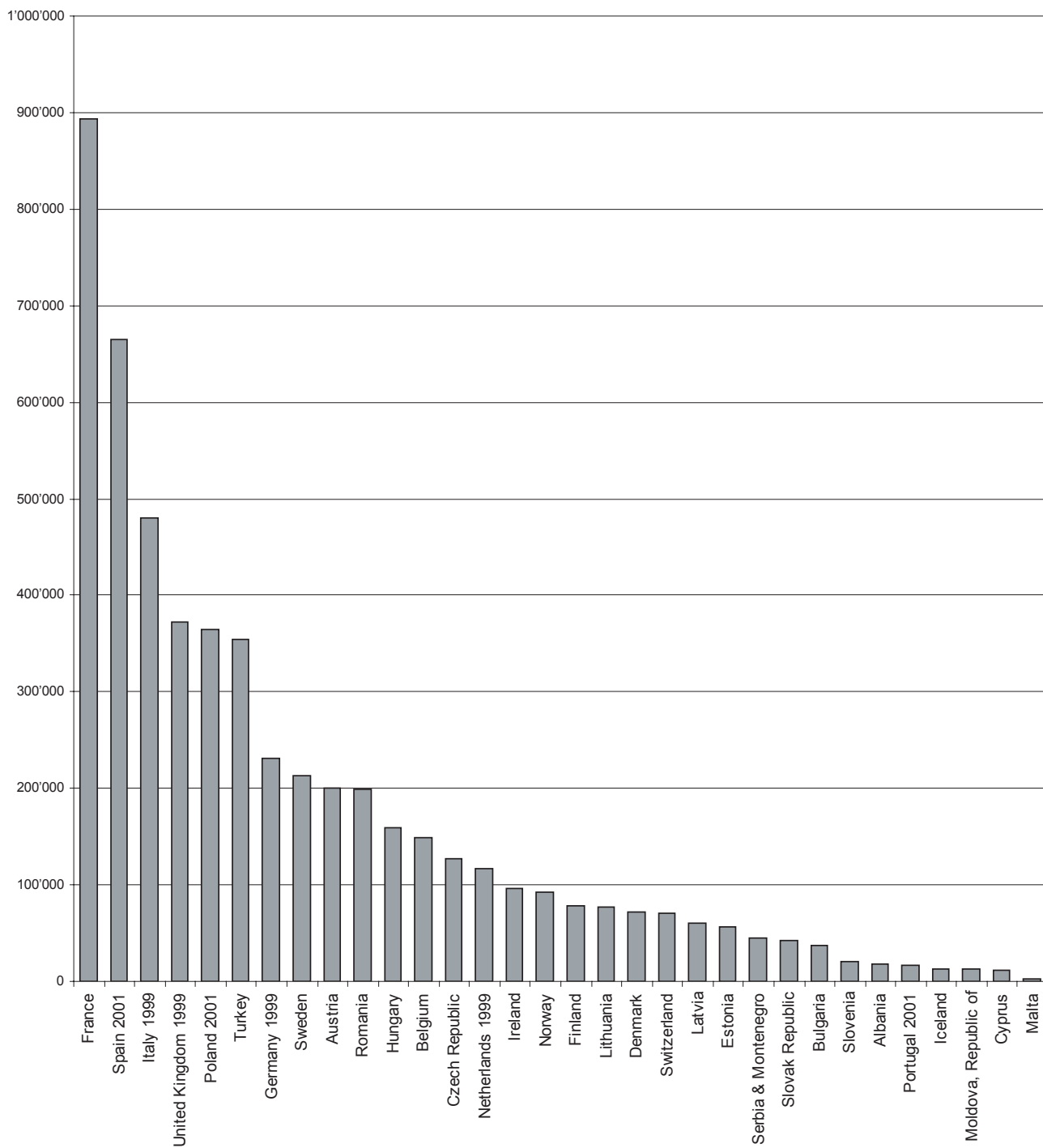
Source : IRF

**Table 14** TOTAL ROAD NETWORK BY KM AND % OF PAVED ROADS 2002

Country	Total Road Network (km)	% Paved	Country	Total Road Network (km)	% Paved
<b>AFRICA</b>			<b>EUROPE</b>		
Ethiopia	33 297	12.0	Albania	18 000	39.0
Kenya 2000	63 942	12.1	Austria	200 000	100.0
Mauritius	2 000	98.0	Belgium	149 028	78.2
Morocco	57 694	56.4	Bulgaria	37 077	92.0
Namibia	42 237	12.8	Cyprus	11 593	62.2
South Africa	275 971	20.9	Czech Republic	127 204	100.0
Tunisia 2001	18 997	65.4	Denmark	71 847	100.0
Zambia 2001	91 440	22.0	Estonia	55 944	24.8
<b>AMERICA</b>			Finland	78 650	64.0
Barbados	1 600	98.6	France	893 100	100.0
Bolivia	60 282	6.6	Hungary	159 568	43.9
Brazil 2000	1 724 929	5.5	Iceland	12 978	31.5
Canada	1 408 800	...	Ireland	95 736	100.0
Chile 2001	79 605	20.2	Latvia	60 472	94.6
Costa Rica	35 303	12.0	Lithuania	77 148	89.7
Ecuador	43 197	18.9	Malta	2 222	90.0
Nicaragua	18 712	11.4	Moldova, Republic of	12 719	86.3
Peru 2001	78 230	13.4	Norway	91 852	77.5
Puerto Rico 2001	24 023	94.0	Poland 2001	364 697	68.3
Suriname	4 492	26.0	Portugal 2001	17 135	...
United States 2001	6 378 254	...	Romania	198 755	50.4
<b>ASIA</b>			Serbia & Montenegro	45 290	62.4
Bhutan	4 007	0.6	Slovak Republic	42 970	87.3
China	1 765 222	...	Slovenia	20 250	100.3
China, Macao	341	...	Spain 2001	664 852	99.0
Chinese Taipei	37 299	...	Sweden	213 237	78.6
Japan 2001	1 171 647	77.1	Switzerland	71 212	...
Mongolia	49 250	1 801.9	Turkey	354 421	41.6
Pakistan 2001	257 683	59.0	<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>		
Philippines	202 124	9.5	Bahrain	3 459	76.7
Singapore	3 130	100.0	Israel	16 903	100.0
Sri Lanka	11 650	95.0	Saudi Arabia 2000	152 044	29.9
Thailand 2000	57 403	98.5	Syria	64 697	14.2
<b>CIS</b>			<b>OCEANIA</b>		
Armenia	8 431	96.8	New Zealand	92 382	64.0
Azerbaijan	28 030	92.4			
Belarus	79 990	86.7			
Georgia	20 229	93.5			
Kazakhstan	82 980	93.9			
Russian Fed. 2001	537 289	...			
Ukraine	169 679	96.8			

Source : IRF

**Chart Z LENGTH OF TOTAL ROAD NETWORK PER COUNTRY IN EUROPE 2002 (thousand km)**



Source : IRF

## Index of Tables

No.		Page
1	International Tourists Arrivals (million) 1990 - 2003.....	2
2	International Tourism Receipts 1990 - 2003.....	6
3	International Tourism Receipts per Arrival and Market Share .....	6
4	World's Top 10 Tourism Destinations .....	7
5	World's Top Tourism Destinations by International Tourism Arrivals .....	7
6	ICAO Scheduled Passenger Traffic Forecasts 2004-2006 .....	8
7	World Motor Vehicle Production by Country – 2002.....	11
8	World Motor Vehicle Production and Percentage of World Total 1950–2002.....	12
9	World Motor Vehicle Registrations – 2002 .....	15-16
10	International Visitor Arrivals by Mode of Transport (in thousand) - 2002.....	18-19
11	Traffic Accidents in 2002 .....	22-23
12	Persons Killed in Road Traffic Accidents by Site - 1980-2002 .....	27
13	Number of Deaths in Road Traffic Accidents in Europe - 2003.....	28
14	Total Road Network by KM and % of Paved Roads - 2002.....	31

## Index of Graphs

Letter		Page
A	International Tourism Growth .....	2
B	International Tourist Arrivals – 2000 - 2003 .....	3
C	International Tourist Arrivals – Share of World Total 2003.....	3
D	International Tourist Arrivals by Region (% growth rate).....	4
E	International Tourist Arrivals by Region (million) .....	4-5
F	International Tourist Receipts .....	5
G	Passenger Traffic 1993-2006 (in billions).....	8
H	Evolution of International Tourist Arrivals by Month 2003-2004 .....	9
I	China (People's Republic) Outbound Departures, 1993-2002 (mn).....	10
J	World Motor Vehicle Production by Continent - 2002.....	11
K	Production over 1 Million Passenger Cars - 2002.....	12
L	Major Exporters of Passenger Cars - 2002.....	13
M	Production and Export of Passenger Cars - 2002.....	14
N	Number of Cars in Use in 2002 for Selected Countries Expressed per 1'000 Inhabitants.....	17
O	Percentage of Visitor Arrivals by Road in Europe .....	20
P	Percentage of Visitor Arrivals by Road in the World (selected countries) .....	20
Q	Transport of Passengers per Mode in Europe 1970 - 2001 (% pkm).....	21
R	Transport of Passengers per Mode - 2000 - Comparison between USA and Europe (15).....	21
S	Selected Road Accidents Rates – 2002 (expressed in deaths per 100 million vehicles/km travelled) .....	24
T	Road Fatalities per One Thousand Population in Europe (15) - 2002 .....	24
U	Road Fatalities per Type of User in Europe (15) - 2001 .....	25
V	Road Deaths per 100'000 Population by Age (selected countries) - 2002.....	25
W	Deaths Rates per Years in Europe - 1990-2002.....	26
X	Average Annual Distance Travelled by Passenger Cars in km - 2002 .....	29
Y	Number of Vehicles per Kilometre of Road 1999–2002 .....	30
Z	Length of Total Road Network per Country in Europe 2000 (thousand km).....	32