

# **Crossing boundaries: prospects and challenges for DPRK tourism**

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## **New Economic Policies of DPRK (North Korea), and Reconciliation Strategies between DPRK and USA ,**

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### **ABSTRACT**

With concern mounting about the faltering Hyundai Asan Kumgangsan tourism venture with losses of US\$400 million it is timely to examine the problems and prospects for the development of DPRK tourism

Tourism is a major global industry, so much so that many countries calculate Tourism Satellite Accounts as a special component of their national accounts. In 2000 world tourism grew by 7.4%, reaching 698 million international arrivals and tourism receipts rose 4.5% to US\$476billion. East Asia and the Pacific continued to be the fastest growing region with a growth rate of 14.5%. Chinese tourism grew 15.5% to 31 million arrivals and South Korea grew nearly as fast, with a rate of 14.%, attracting 5.3 million international tourists. Tourism has been a significant source of foreign exchange earnings for South Korea and for many other countries around the world.

Whilst the DPRK has made efforts to stimulate inbound tourism, of which the agreements with Hyundai Asan have been the major, but not the only, example its tourism number and receipts are very small. In 1998, for instance, just 130,000 foreigners visited (most being South Koreans).

The DPRK has sent mixed signals about tourism, It appears to have been inflexible in its dealings with Hyundai Asan, both in terms of fees and opening of land routes (though recent reports suggest a compromise). On the other hand, Kim Jong Il surprised observers by sending a delegation to commemorate the death of Hyundai founder Chung Ju-yung. It has been a member of the World Tourism Organization since 1987 and in marking World Tourism Day on September 2000, Rodong Sinmun said 'The DPRK is taking an active part in the international tourist activities and making strenuous efforts to develop tourism'. A task force from the Pacific Asia Travel Association has been invited to advise on tourism development strategies.

This paper will attempt to identify the potential for tourism development in the DPRK by looking at contemporary data on international tourism through the world, in Northeast Asia and specifically in the Republic of Korea. It situates this within the international and domestic political environment and argues that if the present political problems can be resolved to a sufficient degree, international tourism offers potential foreign exchange earnings that could transform the DPRK economy and set in on the path to recovery and development.

## INTRODUCTION

The subject of international inbound tourism to the DPRK is wrapped in paradox and wreathed in obscurity. Although in one sense an industrial economy,<sup>1</sup> with substantial mineral resources and educated but cheap workforce, tourism probably accounts for as great a share of foreign exchange earnings as it does for the tourist islands of the Caribbean. The Bahamas, for instance, where industry accounts for a mere 5% of GDP, direct spending by tourists ('visitor exports') is 75% of export earnings.<sup>2</sup> Tourism is a product of peace, but the DPRK is still technically in a state of war with the ROK, its major current sources of tourists) and with United States, and diplomatic relations have yet to be established with Japan, the two countries that provide the bulk of tourists to the South.. The DPRK probably has one of the most negative images of any tourism destination in the world and yet derives substantial earnings from inbound tourism. Although it undoubtedly has a very small share on international tourist arrivals, much smaller than the ROK, it has great tourism potential.

### MAP 1: KUMGANGSAN



Source: Hyundai-Asan website

Data on DPRK tourism is nearly as scarce as data on any other aspect of its economy and, as with other international transactions such as trade, most of it comes from outside. In the case of tourism this is simplified to a large degree in that most of the current inbound tourism is controlled by one company, Hyundai Asan, and goes to one destination, Kumsong.<sup>3</sup> However, whilst Kumsong is currently the major

<sup>1</sup> The CIA World Factbook 2000 gives industry 43% of GDP. This can be compared with 35% for both Japan and China.

<sup>2</sup> World Travel and Tourism Council data; see statistical appendix

<sup>3</sup> That is Mt Kumgang, or the Diamond Mountains. In the paper I follow the Korean version of place names, although anglicisations will be found in quotes and article titles. I also follow the usual romanisation used in each part of Korea for names from that part; that is Kim Dae-jung and Kim Jong Il. Again quotations may

component of DPRK tourism, and even in the best of circumstances is likely to remain an important component, the real development of the tourism industry, if it is to happen, will take place on a much wider canvas, involving more of the country. If DPRK tourism is really to develop and achieve anything like its true potential then it will need to become like a 'normal' tourism industry. International experience, and especially that of countries with similarities in various ways to the DPRK – ROK, China, Vietnam and Cuba – can throw light on the opportunities and challenges it will face. This paper uses data from the international tourism industry to situate DPRK tourism within a standard economic framework. For convenience, most statistics are relegated to the Statistical Appendix, with only highlights brought into the main text.

## THE POLITICS OF DPRK TOURISM

The development of DPRK tourism, and the economy as a whole, is clearly contingent on the geo-political environment and, most crucially, on DPRK relations with ROK and the United States. In turn, it is clear at the time of writing, that this hinges primarily on the policies of the Bush administration. To use a phrase which currently has wide currency, 'the ball is in the US court'.<sup>4</sup> Though still small by international standards, inter-Korean tourism, or more precisely tourism from South to North, has increased remarkably since 1998.<sup>5</sup> However, if that is to continue and to develop, and if DPRK tourism is to expand its intake beyond Korea then the political situation must move forward from the present impasse towards normalisation. That is, of course, a necessary condition but not a sufficient one. However, if the political framework can be established then the development of tourism, however difficult, can be achieved. Other countries have built up a tourism industry once peace has been established, including ROK.<sup>6</sup>

The importance of US policy, even in respect to the Kumgangsang venture, which is virtually entirely a Korean affair, was highlighted in a recent article by the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) in Pyongyang attacking the United States for 'hampering Mt. Kumgang tour.'<sup>7</sup> The article rebutted claims that the income from the venture was being used exclusively for military purposes. Whether the US has really been putting pressure on the ROK government, and Hyundai Asan as alleged, is unclear and there do not seem to have been any southern reports corroborating that.

Even if US-DPRK relations improve, the memory of 50 years of hostility will linger on in popular consciousness and make it difficult to develop a positive image of DPRK as a tourism destination. Country image, of course, is a key component in tourism choice.<sup>8</sup> 'Political stability' is but one aspect of this.<sup>9</sup>

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vary. I have tended to stick with the more familiar romanisation of Southern place names rather than the new, and controversial, official version – Pusan rather than Busan, Kumgang rather than Geumgang and Incheon rather than Incheon – but again I have not changed versions in quotes.

<sup>4</sup> Kim Ji-ho, 'South Korea's religious and social leaders call for early resumption of U.S.-N.K. talks', *Korea Herald*, 8 May, 2001; 'Now, Ball Is In US Court', (Editorial) *Korea Times*, 4 May, 2001; 'Koreas: The ball's back in the US court', (Editorial) *Asia Times Online*, 5 May 2001;

<sup>5</sup> In 2000 475,691 from South to North and about 700 the other way. Soh Ji-young, 'Inter-Korean Visits Surge By 40 Percent Last Year', *Korea Times*, 4 May 2001

<sup>6</sup> Ioannides (1999) on Cyprus; Mansfield (1999) on Israel; Richter on Philippines, Sri Lanka and Pakistan

<sup>7</sup> U.S. urged to stop hampering Mt. Kumgang tour, KCNA Pyongyang, 23 May 2001

<sup>8</sup> Tapachai and Waryszak (2000)

<sup>9</sup> Bull (1994)

There is a dreadful dilemma in the case of the DPRK, and other similar afflicted societies. Tourism offers a powerful contribution to the relief of the current humanitarian crisis, and to long-term development, but tourists tend to avoid, for moral and practical reasons, going to famine-ridden countries. Koryo Tours, a British tour company based in Beijing specialising in travel to the DPRK frankly addresses this issue on its website.<sup>10</sup>

It would be foolish to minimise the problems of the DPRK's foreign political relations, nor the difficulties of its internal political-economy, which are inter-related. The current economic situation, with its shortages especially of electricity, are scarcely conducive to the development of tourism. However, it is also important to look beyond that at potential for tourism income revealed elsewhere in the world. To get from A to B may be extremely difficult, perhaps impossible, but it is important to ascertain how worthwhile getting to B is.

### CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

International tourism is already a major component of the global economy, and may well become even more important in the future if present widespread, albeit uneven, trends towards greater disposable income and longer holidays, combined with falling real transportation costs, continue.

TABLE 1 : ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM, SELECTED COUNTRIES

<i>Country</i>	<i>% of GDP</i>	<i>% of workforce</i>
Australia	4.5	5.4
Canada	2.4	3.5
Chile	3.8	3.2
New Zealand	3.4	4.1
United States	2.2	3.5

Source: World Tourism Organization, 'TSAs - Revolutionizing the View of the Tourism Industry', Press release, 10 May 2001 (note this includes both domestic and international tourism)

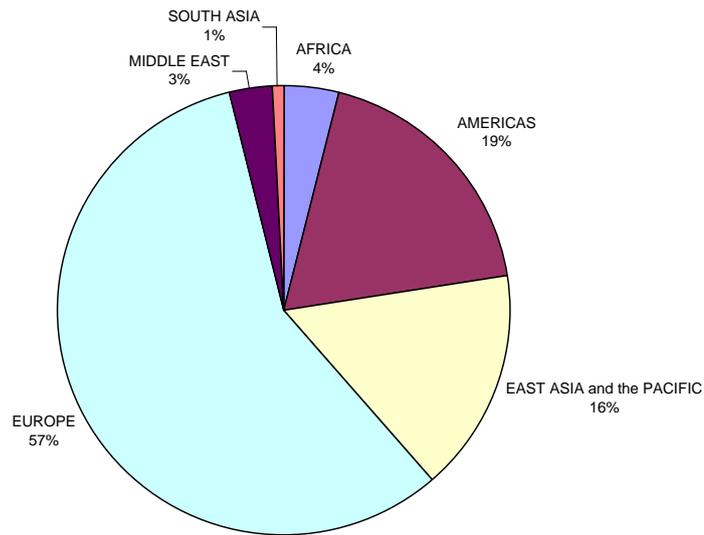
### WORLD TOURISM: ARRIVALS AND DESINATIONS

World tourism grew by an estimated 7.4 per cent in 2000, with 698 million international arrivals and receipts from international tourism of US\$476 billion.<sup>11</sup> Europe, not surprisingly given its combination of wealth and multiplicity of countries, captured by far the largest share, 57% or 403 million arrivals.

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.koryogroup.com/koryoindex.htm>

<sup>11</sup> World Tourism Organization, 'Millennium Tourism Boom in 2000', Press release 31 January 2001

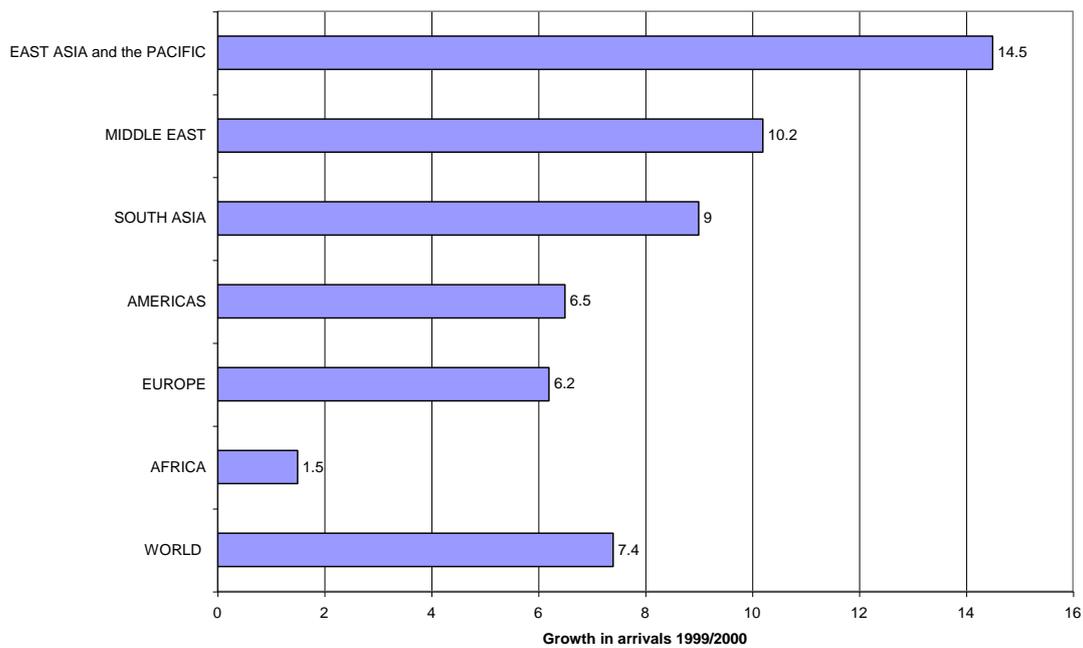
FIG 1: INTERNATIONAL TOURISM ARRIVALS, 2000, REGIONAL SHARES



Source: Statistical Abstract Table A9

Growth in number of arrivals is only one part of the story, but it is an important indicator. By this measure East Asia and the Pacific grew at twice the world average (14.5% against 7.4%) between 1999 and 2000. (Fig2)

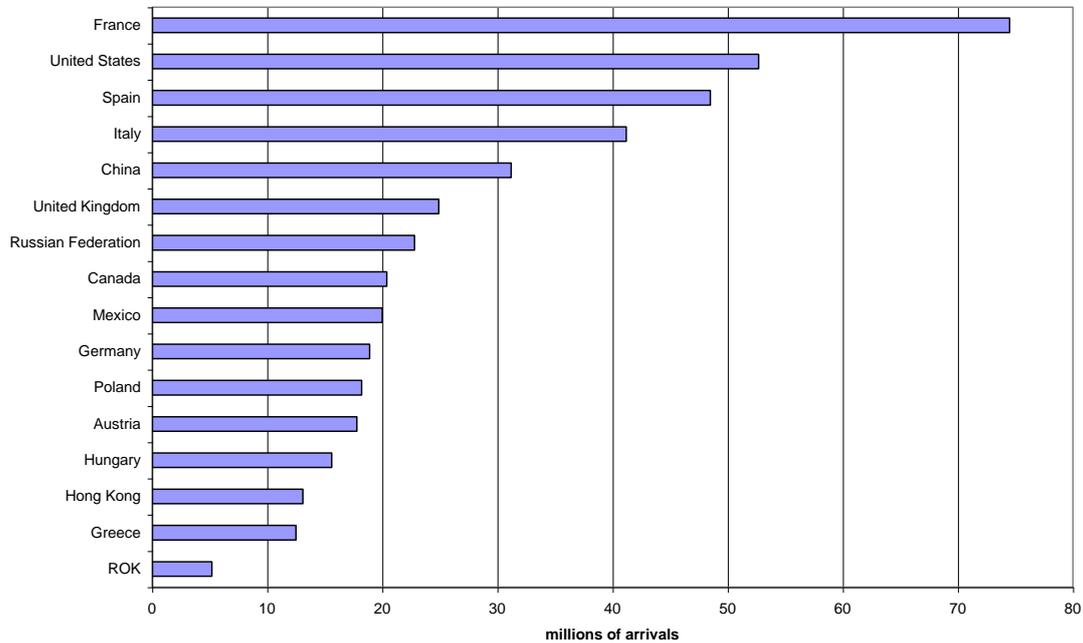
FIG 2: GROWTH IN INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS BY REGION, 1999-2000



Source: Statistical Abstract Table A9

European countries captured most of the top places in 2000, although China was 5<sup>th</sup> with 31.2 million arrivals. If Hong Kong’s 11.3 millions arrivals were added to China’s, that would have brought China close to challenging Spain for third position. The Republic of Korea did not make the top 15, but nevertheless held a strong position within the East Asian context.

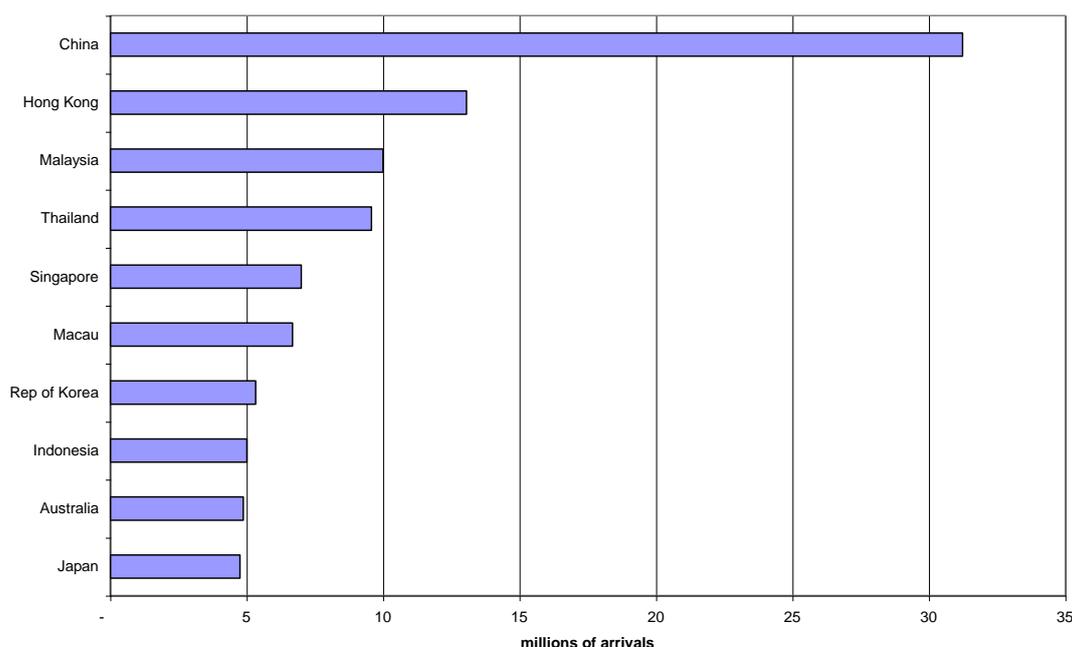
**FIG 3: TOP INTERNATIONAL TOURISM DESTINATIONS, AND ROK, 2000**



Source: Statistical Abstract Table A10

Within the Asia/Pacific region (East and Southeast Asia plus Oceania) China, and its gateway cities Hong Kong and Macau, naturally occupy the first position, with 51 million arrivals in 2000, just over half of the total for the top ten Asia/Pacific destinations. Following China comes Southeast Asia, with Malaysia, Thailand having roughly 10 million each, Singapore with 7 million and Indonesia with 5 million.

FIG 4: TOP INTERNATIONAL TOURISM DESTINATIONS IN ASIA/PACIFIC, 2000



Source: Statistical Abstract Table A11

In Northeast Asia the Republic of Korea just outstripped Japan, with 5.3 million arrivals compared with 4.8 million. In terms of growth 1999-2000, ROK did twice as well as Japan, 14.5% against 7.2%, nearly equalling China's 15.5%.<sup>12</sup>

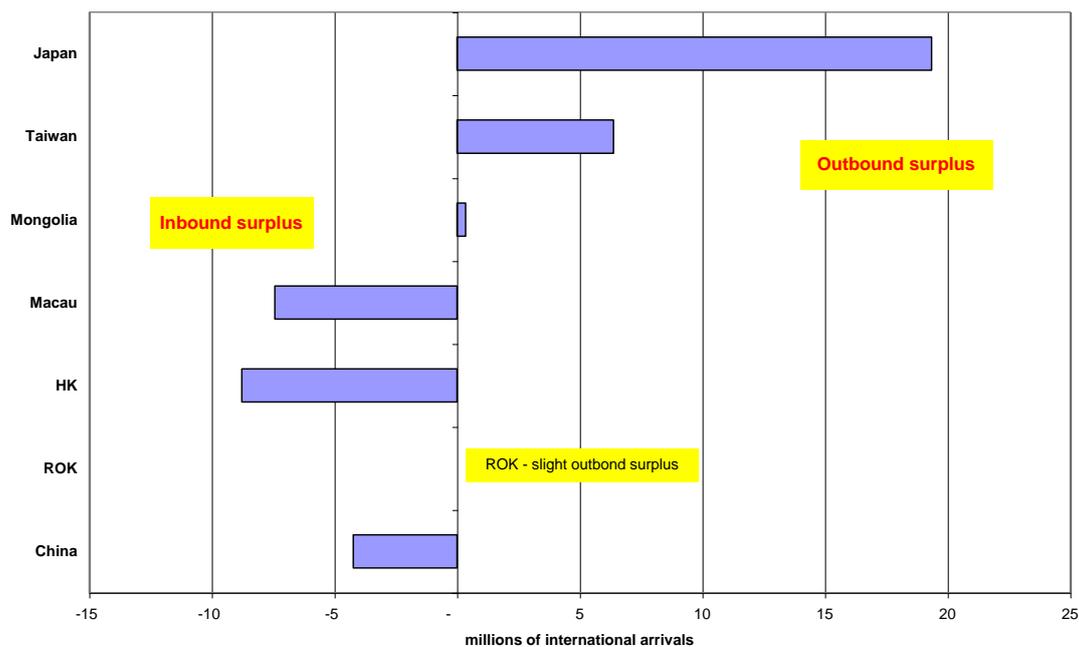
Does this mean that ROK is a more attractive destination for international tourists than Japan and, by implication, does this reveal potential for DPRK? The answer to this question is complicated by the imbalance between inbound and outbound tourism in East Asia and the calculation that, in turn, is made more difficult by the particular relationship between China, Hong Kong and Macau.

As Fig 5 shows, Japan is a huge generator of outbound tourism, which greatly surpasses its inbound tourism. Taiwan also has quite a substantial surplus, but most of that is directed to Hong Kong, Macau and China (55% in 1999) and Southeast Asia (22%). In 1999 only 1.3% of Taiwanese outbound tourists went to ROK.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Statistical Abstract Table A11

<sup>13</sup> Statistical Abstract Table A13

FIG 5: INBOUND AND OUTBOUND TOURISM IN NORTHEAST ASIA, 1999

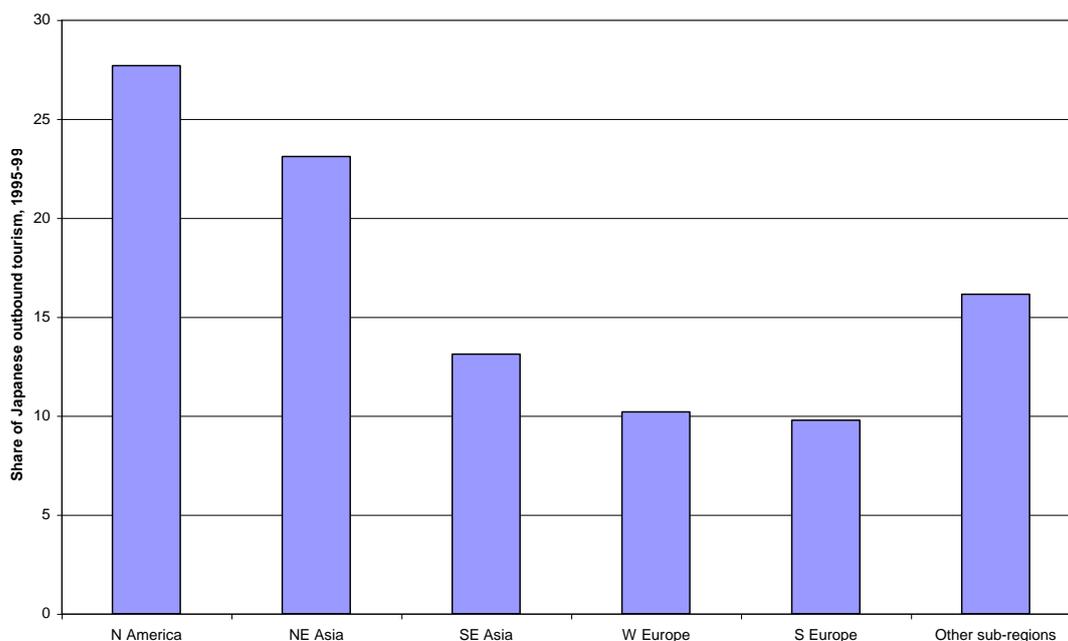


Source: Statistical Appendix Table A12

Taiwanese tourism preferences are to a large degree explained by ethnicity; they tend to go to ‘Chinese areas’ either visiting friends and relatives or because of cultural and linguistic comfort. Japan has no such ‘Diaspora pull’. As Fig 6 shows, Japanese outbound tourism is fairly evenly distributed and is somewhat impervious to distance. Japanese are more likely to go across the Pacific to North America than to their own neighbourhood, Northeast Asia. They are more likely to go to far-off Europe than to relatively close Southeast Asia. Most curiously, during the period 1995-99, North America took not merely the largest share of Japanese outbound tourism (27.7%) but its growth rate was four times the average (25.7).<sup>14</sup> This was despite the appreciation of the US\$ and the Asian financial crisis with its depreciation of most Asian currencies.

<sup>14</sup> Statistical Abstract Table A14

FIG 6: JAPANESE OUTBOUND TOURISM, 1995-99, BY SUB-REGION



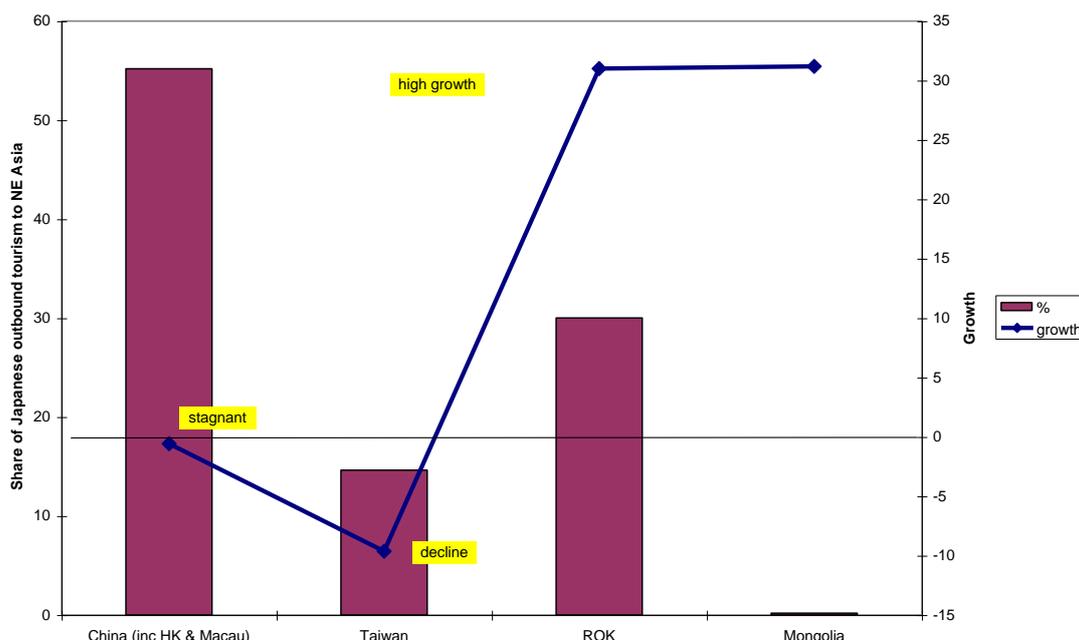
Source: Statistical Abstract Table A14

This suggests that the direction of Japanese outbound tourism is relatively little constrained by uncontrollable factors, such as cost, travelling time and ethnicity, and is more malleable by marketing.

Within Northeast Asia China (including Hong Kong and Macau) occupies the major share – over half of Japanese tourism to the region 1995-99 – but growth was stagnant, showing –1% decline over the period. Taiwan fared worse, with a decline of 10%. Mongolia had a 31% increase, but the numbers were very small, just 0.2% of the total to the sub-region. No Japanese tourists to DPRK are shown in the World Tourism Organization data, though this may be a matter of reporting rather than reality. However, the star performer was the Republic of Korea, which captured 30% of the total, greater than either China or Hong Kong individually, and turned in a growth over the period of 31%. To what degree this growth can be sustained, and what potential this indicates for the DPRK is a matter of conjecture.<sup>15</sup> However, the ROK's success in the Japanese tourism market offers a beacon of hope for the DPRK. Given favourable political and industry developments it suggests that there is opportunity for the DPRK to attract Japanese tourists. This would not be so likely if 'Korea' as a geographical area were decreasing in popularity.

<sup>15</sup> The World Cup finals in 2002 will have an effect, but it will be dissipated by Japan's co-hosting of the games. 'World Cup to Create 350,000 Jobs, Boost GNP by 11.4 Trillion Won', *Yonhap News*, 30 May 2001

FIG 7: JAPANESE TOURISM TO NORTHEAST ASIA, 1995-9, SHARE AND GROWTH



Source: Statistical Appendix Table A15

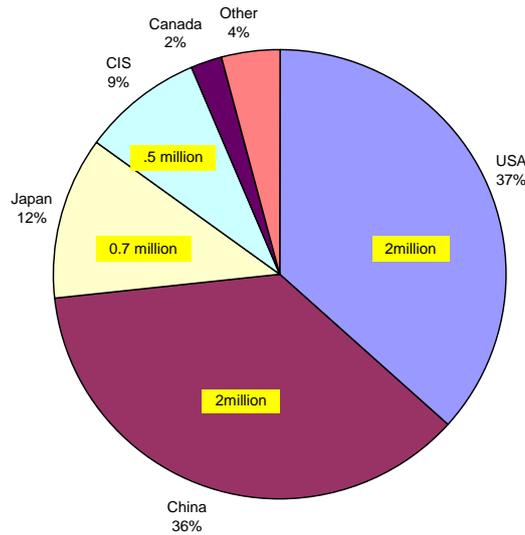
It was said above that Japanese outbound tourism was not affected by ethnic pull in the sense that Taiwanese was. This is not completely true because of the substantial numbers of Japanese-Koreans. According to Korean sources, in the late 1990s there were some 660,000 Japanese-Koreans.<sup>16</sup> How many were pure Korean (mixed Japanese-Korean marriages now outnumber inter-Korean marriages), and how many preserved their language and culture to the extent that they saw Korea a ‘home’ is uncertain. Similarly what links with relatives on the peninsula remained is unclear. Certainly the World Tourism Data does not give any indication of the ethnic background of Japanese outbound tourists. However, it is likely to be quite an important factor and needs more detailed examination.

However, Japan is only one part of the Korean Diaspora and, as Fig 8 shows, it has quite a small share (12%) of the 5.6 million Koreans who by one estimate live outside Korea.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>16</sup> ‘Data-wise Overseas Korean Society’, *People’s Korea*, 1999. Although *People’s Korea* is a pro-DPRK paper (published in Japan) the source for the data in this article is in a unnamed south Korean foundation.

<sup>17</sup> ‘Data-wise Overseas Korean Society’, *People’s Korea*, October 1999 (See Statistical Abstract Table A16)

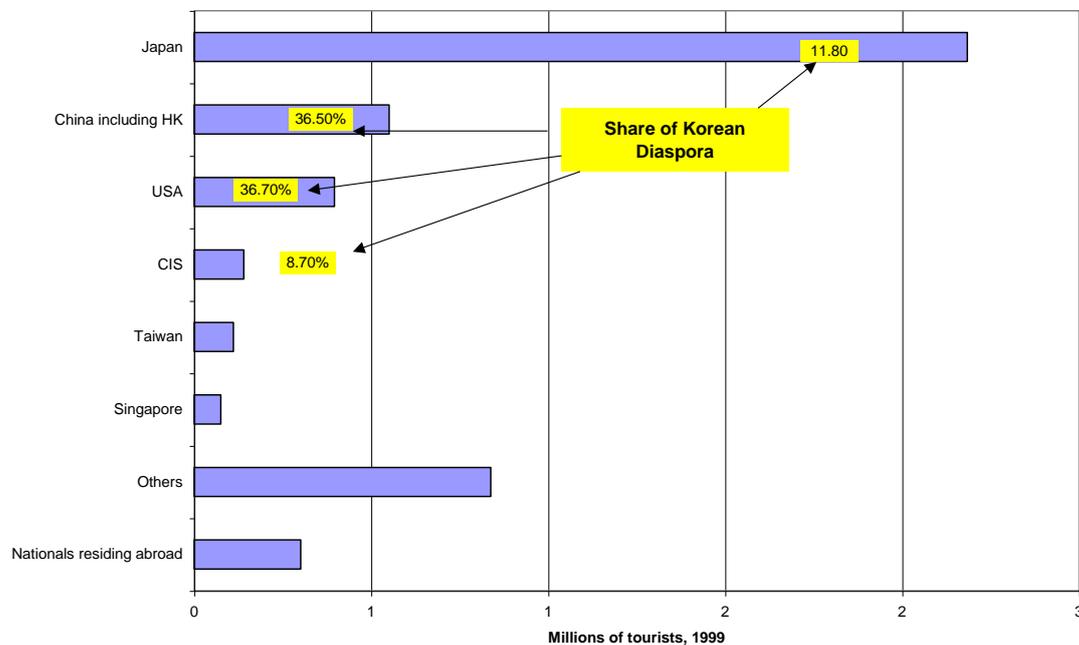
FIG 8: THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE KOREAN DIASPORA, 1999



Source: Statistical Abstract Table A16

The connection between the distribution of the Korean Diaspora and the provenance of inbound tourism to the ROK is impossible to determine with the available data. However, the surprisingly high number of tourists coming from China and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) does suggest that a substantial proportion of tourists to ROK were of Korean ethnicity. Again this has important, but difficult to quantify, implications for potential tourism to the DPRK

FIG 9: ROK INBOUND TOURISM AND THE DIASPORA, 1999

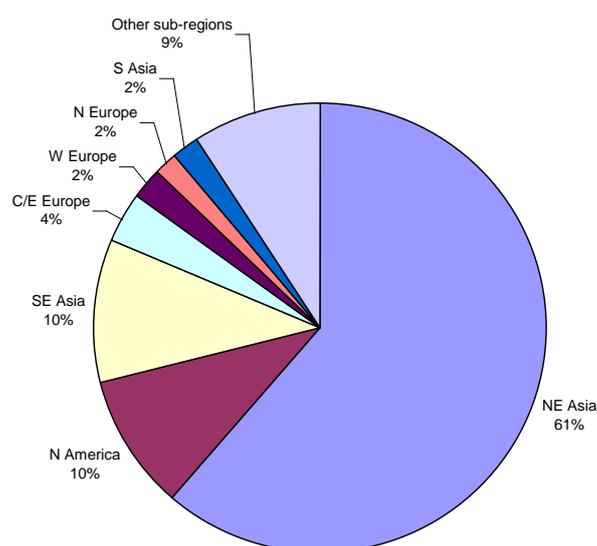


Source: Statistical Appendix Table A17

Clearly, ethnicity is only one of many factors influencing tourism to the ROK, and suggesting potential for the DPRK. Distance, cultural affinity, disposable income, holiday availability and host country receptiveness and attractiveness, amongst others, all play a part.

Northeast Asia takes provides far the major share of inbound tourism to the ROK, 61% (2.9million) in 1999 (Fig 10). This share has grown over the years, as has that of Southeast Asia and Central/Eastern Europe, while that of North America has declined.<sup>18</sup>

FIG 10: ROK INBOUND TOURISM, 1999, BY SUB-REGION

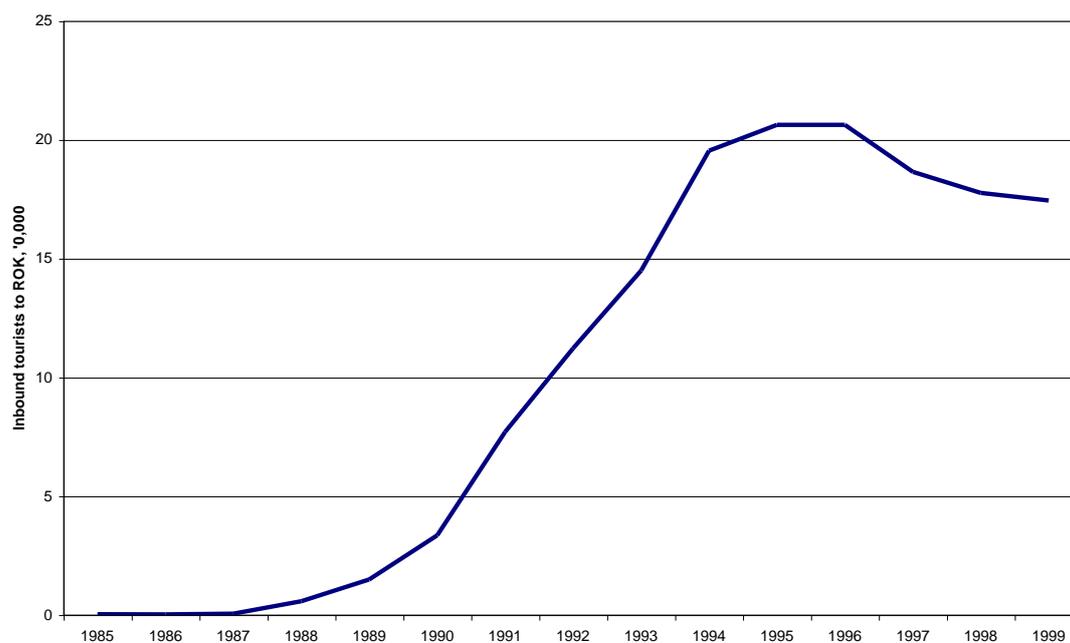


Source: Statistical Appendix Table A19

The changes in share have not been marked however, apart from that of Central and Eastern Europe which has shown huge growth, albeit from tiny beginnings. There was explosive growth in the late 1980s and early 1990s, due presumably to the collapse of the Soviet bloc. It peaked in the mid 1990s and has declined since then. (Fig 11) The implications for the DPRK are interesting. To the degree that the growth was released and fuelled by political liberalisation in Central and Eastern Europe it was a on-off event that cannot be replicated for the DPRK. However, if there were also ethnic factors at work then it may reveal some potential for the DPRK

<sup>18</sup> Statistical Appendix tables A18, A19

FIG 11: INBOUND TOURISM TO ROK FROM CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, 1985-1999



Source: Statistical Appendix Table A18

### THE TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS PERSPECTIVE

Raw tourist numbers, whilst being useful in identifying source countries, and their varying degrees of growth or decline, say little about the economic impact. Tourists may stay one day or many, they may stay with friend and relatives, or in hotels of varying expense, they may spend a lot each day on food, drink, entertainment or gifts, or very little. Much of the evidence for the economic impact of tourism comes from Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs). Since tourism, unlike products such as cars, TVs and the like, is an amalgam of a variety of goods and services, its dimensions are not captured by traditional national accounts. the TSA is a statistical tool that measures the total economic and employment impact of tourism, allowing researchers to directly compare the impacts of tourism with those of other industries -and from country to country. Originating in Canada, there has been a worldwide move to creating TSAs around the world over the last 25 years.<sup>19</sup>

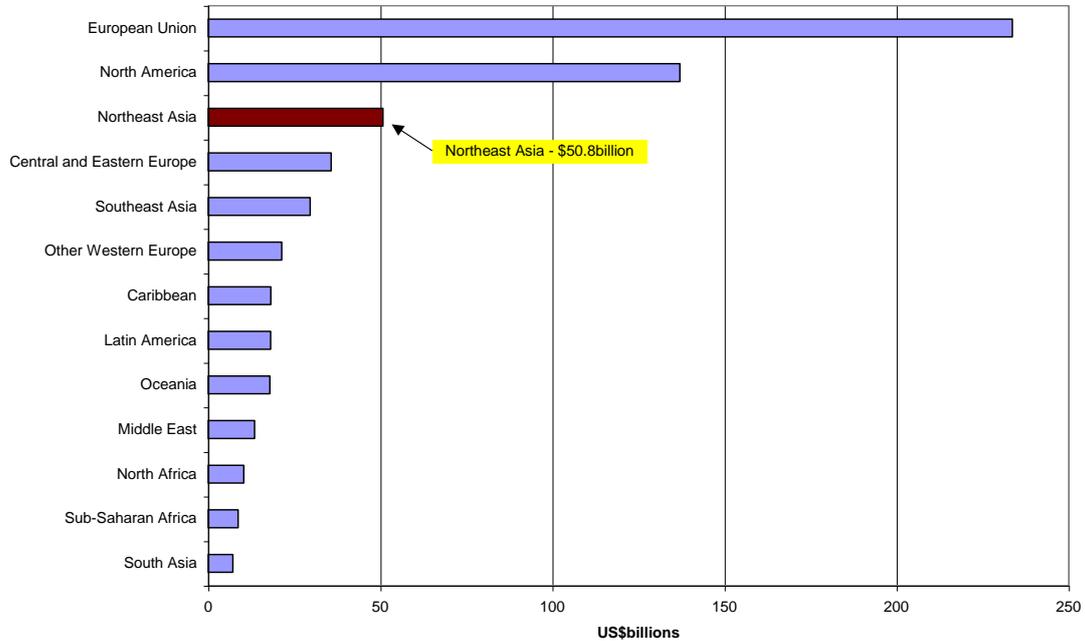
TSAs divide the income from tourism into two components, 'visitor exports', or the money directly earned from tourist whilst visiting, and 'other exports' which covers transportation and other goods and services consumed by tourists.<sup>20</sup> These two components have also been combined in this paper as 'total foreign income' to give a composite figure for the economic benefit derived from international tourism. The data is given by region and by country, and both are used.

<sup>19</sup> World Tourism Organization, 'TSAs - Revolutionizing the View of the Tourism Industry', Press release, 10 May 2001

<sup>20</sup> See Statistical Abstract for further details.

As Fig 12 shows, the European Union is by far the largest recipient of direct international tourist expenditure (\$237b). North America comes second with \$137 billion, followed by Northeast Asia with \$51 billion.

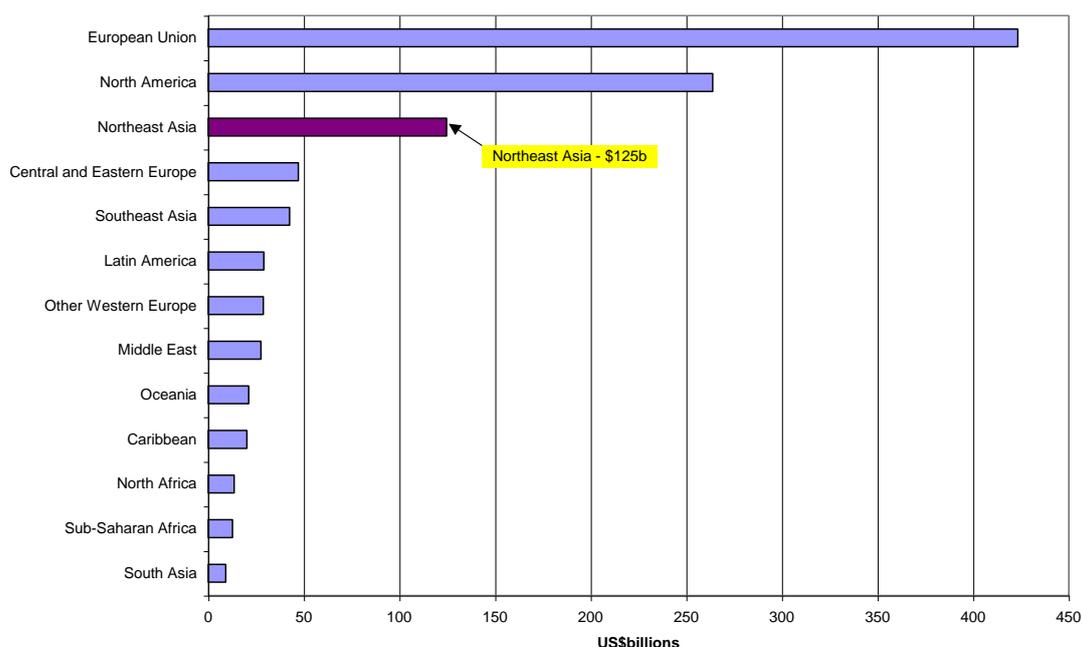
FIG 12: ‘VISITOR EXPORTS’ 2001, BY REGION



Source: Statistical Appendix Table A1, col 1

In Fig 13, which shows the total foreign income, that is ‘visitor exports’ plus ‘other exports’, the ranking is very much the same, except that the Caribbean, which has little in way of ‘other exports’, slips down the table.

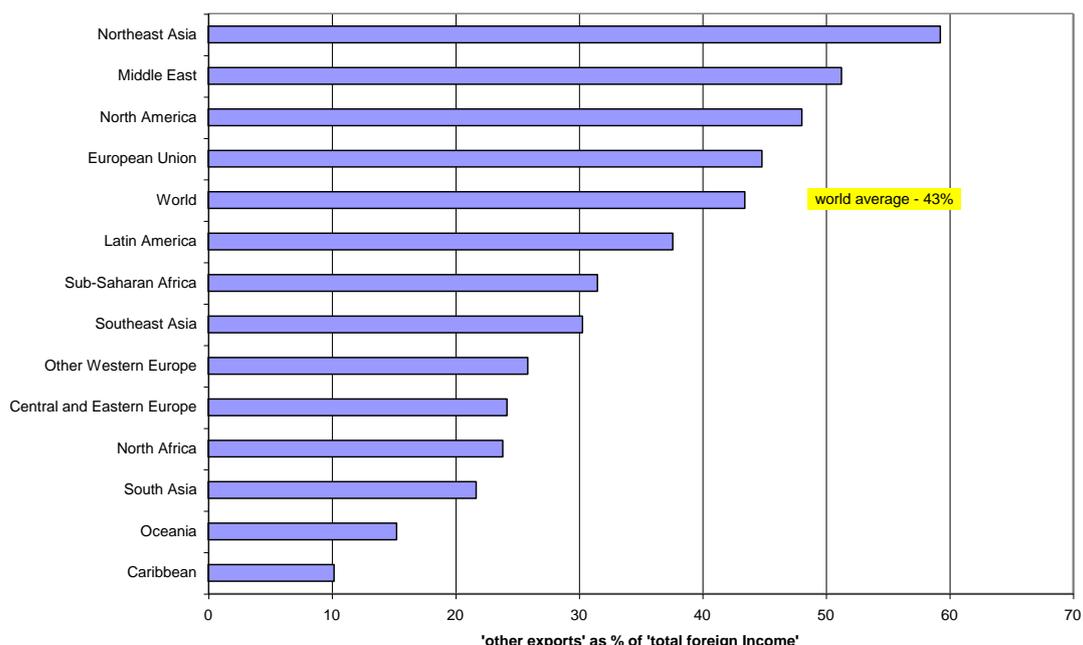
FIG 13: TOTAL INCOME FROM INTERNATIONAL TOURISM, 2001, BY REGION



Source: Statistical Appendix Table A1, col 5

The relationship between ‘visitor exports’ and ‘other exports’ is an important, with implications for the DPRK. Fig 14 plots ‘other exports’ as a percentage of ‘total foreign income’. Much of this comes as no surprise. The Caribbean gets little extra income from its tourists; the Middle East (oil) and North America and the European Union (transportation equipment and services, etc) gets nearly as much again offshore as it does onshore. Some of the other rankings are more difficult to explain; Sub-Saharan Africa seems surprisingly high for example. However, it is interesting to note that Northeast Asia has the highest percentage of all –58%. The region earns more from the offshore component of international tourism than the onshore component. Why this is so is not clear, though as we shall see below, much of it is due to Japan. Whatever the reason, the implications for the DPRK are significant. Some 43% of world tourism expenditure takes place outside the tourism destination and the DPRK needs to consider how it might obtain a share of that.

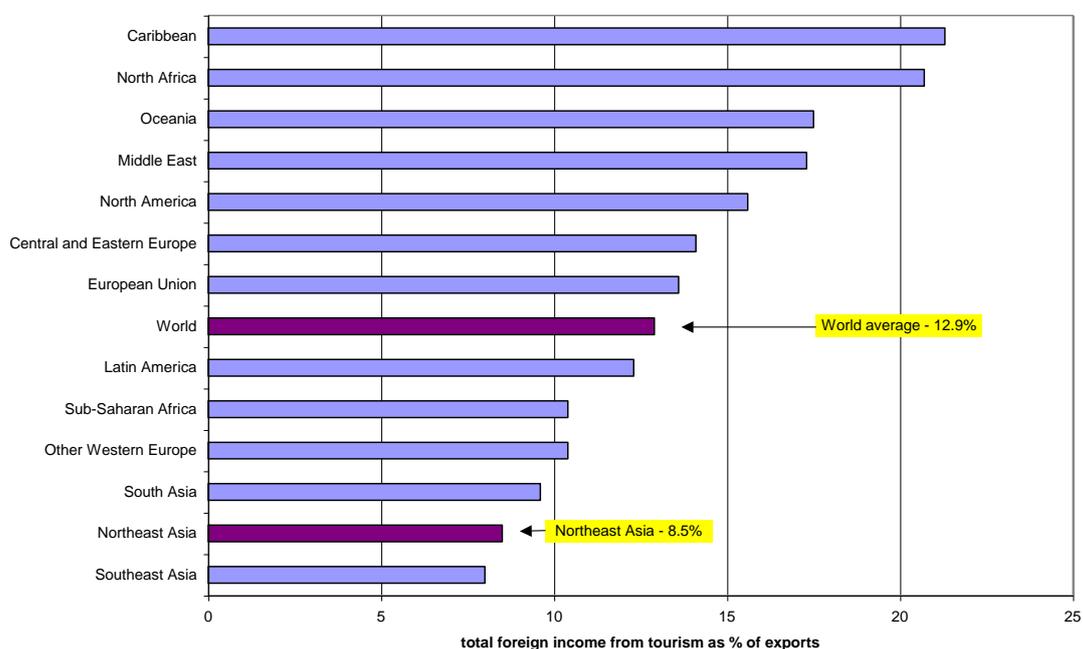
FIG 14: OFFSHORE SHARE OF INCOME FROM INTERNATIONAL TOURISM, 2001



Source: Statistical Appendix Table A1, col 7

Turning to tourism orientation- the total foreign income from tourism as a percentage of exports – we find that predictably the Caribbean heads the list; tourism accounts for 21.3% of its total exports. The world average is 12.9%, and is an indication of how important the international tourism industry is. The Northeast Asia percentage is very low, 8.5%, and second only to Southeast Asia. This is partly a reflection of the strength of the export sector in Northeast Asia, but it may also be an indication of unrealised potential.

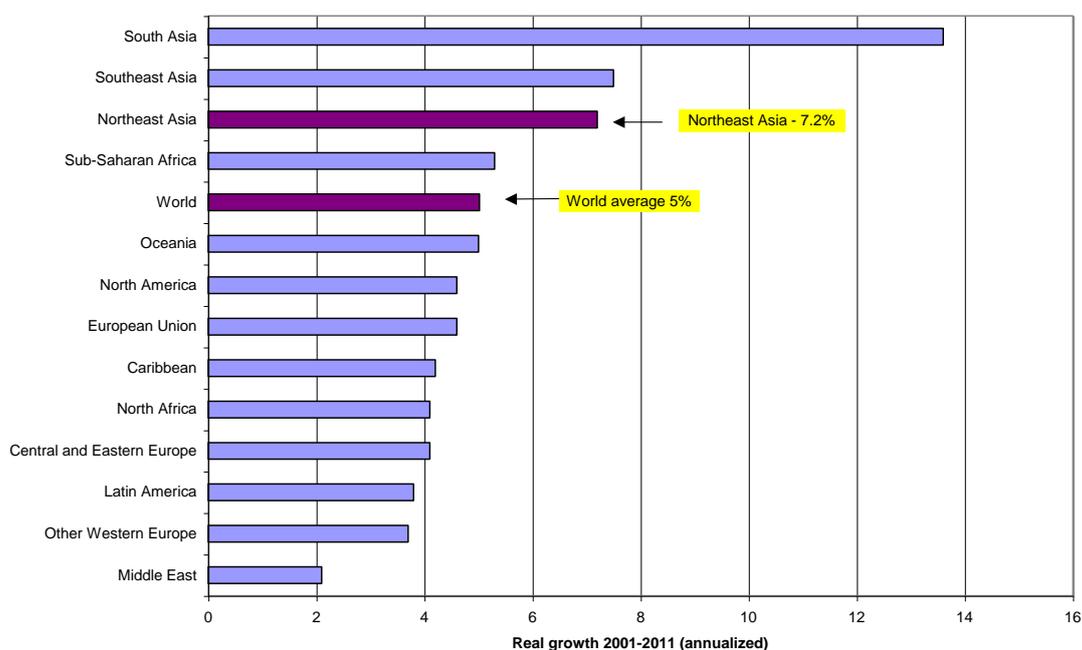
FIG 15: TOURISM ORIENTATION, BY REGION, 2001



Source: Statistical Appendix Table A1, col 6

The World Travel and Tourism Council has calculated a ten-year projections, giving estimates of the same data for 2011.<sup>21</sup> Linking the two years are growth projections.<sup>22</sup> The WTTC predicts that the Northeast Asia region will perform very well. In terms of visitor exports it predicts an annual growth over the period of 7.2%, making in the third best-performing region after South Asia, which has the smallest share of world tourism income (Fig 13), and Southeast Asia, which in 2001 had about 1/3 of Northeast Asia's earnings. Northeast Asia is big, and predicted to grow strongly

**FIG 16: REAL GROWTH IN VISITOR EXPORTS, 2001-2011, BY REGION**



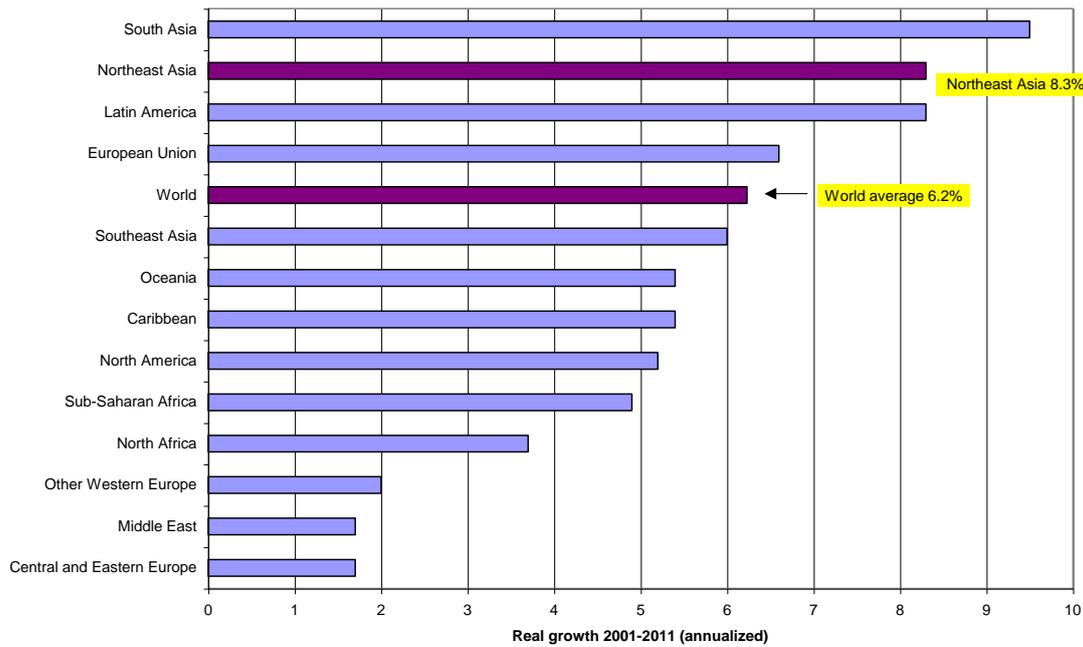
Source: Statistical Appendix Table A3

Northeast Asia is predicted to do even better in terms of other exports, ranking second (again a after South Asia) with an annual rate of 8.3%, considerably above the world average of 6.2%

<sup>21</sup> Statistical Appendix Table A2

<sup>22</sup> Statistical Appendix Table A3

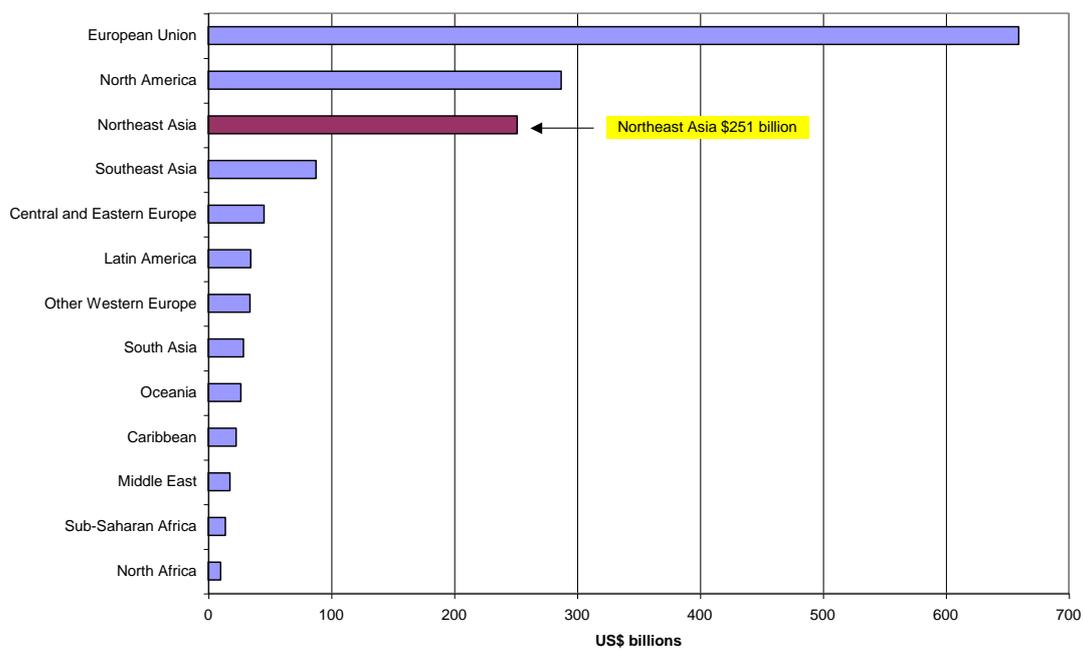
FIG 17: REAL GROWTH IN OTHER EXPORTS, 2001-2011, BY REGION



Source: Statistical Appendix Table A3

These growth projections indicate a huge amount of growth in total income for international tourism over the next decade. As Fig 18 shows, the European Union will be the principle beneficiary, but Northeast Asia is only slightly behind North America in second place. The WTTC predicts that Northeast Asia will earn an extra \$251 billion over this period, 17% of the world total.<sup>23</sup>

FIG 18: GROWTH IN TOTAL FOREIGN INCOME FROM TOURISM, 2001-2010, BY REGION



Source: Statistical Abstract Table A3

<sup>23</sup> Statistical Appendix Table A3, col 23

Predictions are just predictions and are frequently invalidated by subsequent events. Nevertheless, they do indicate considerable scope for countries in Northeast Asia to increase income from foreign tourism. How much the DPRK will be able to participate in this is another matter.

Clearly, even on the most optimistic projections, the DPRK will not be a significant generator of new international tourism, apart of course from the special case of tourism from ROK. Southerners may conceivably visit relatives of home places in the north in addition to holidaying abroad. However, in general it would seem that increase in tourism to the DPRK would take place at the expense of tourism to other places. That mainly means elsewhere in Northeast Asia and specifically ROK. We have seen that the WTTC projections for Northeast Asia are good, with plenty of space for DPRK tourism to expand without having impact on the sub-region as a whole. What about the ROK?

### **ROK TOURISM**

In 1961 the Republic of Korea was seen as late developer in international tourism in the Pacific Asia region. A US Department of Commerce study published that year noted:

No matter how it is analysed, tourism in the Republic of Korea is extremely small. In fact, compared with that of its neighbouring countries, Korea's international tourist business is so small it suggests the presence of important major obstacles. These would certainly include the attitude of international travellers toward visiting Korea. For I stance, an attitude study completed in the United States and Canada (see chapter I) shows that, out of 19 countries in the Pacific and Far East, potential travellers rate Korea next to last as a place they want to visit. Korea ranked high in the North American market as a place potential tourists considered "unsafe".<sup>24</sup>

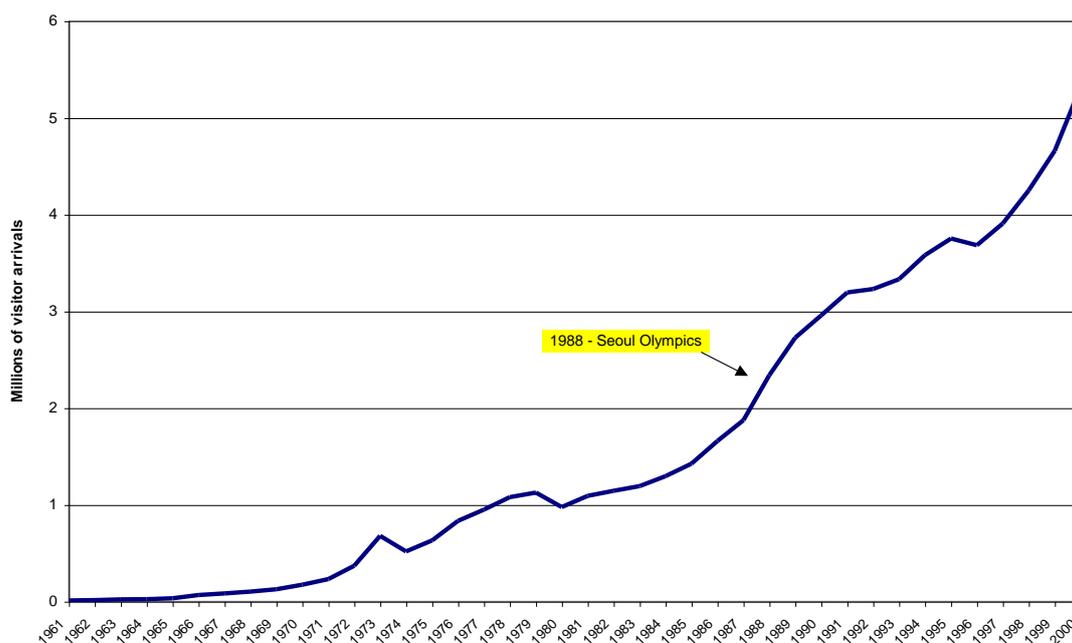
That was relatively soon after the Korea War, and at a time when China was still invisible to American eyes, and certainly those of tourists.<sup>25</sup> Most crucially, it was way before the Seoul Olympics, which was a key event

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<sup>24</sup> Clement (1961:279). The country coming last in preference was Laos

<sup>25</sup> China is omitted from the report

FIG 19: KOREAN INBOUND TOURISM, 1961-2000



Source: Statistical Appendix Table A20

Today, tourism is embraced as a key component of ROK's move towards the 'knowledge-based economy'-

.....new motifs for economic growth will be developed as the nation advances into a knowledge-based economy.

First, infrastructure of information and telecommunication industries will be established, and new strategic industries of the future, such as culture and **tourism**, nurtured. In addition, industries in general will be transformed into ones suitable for the knowledge-based economy.<sup>26</sup>

2001 is being promoted as 'Visit Korea year' and Korea's share of the World Cup events in 2002 is forecast to 'create 350,000 Jobs, Boost GNP by 11.4 Trillion Won'<sup>27</sup> Dato' Abdul Kadir, The Malaysian Minister of culture, arts & tourism, on a visit to Korea May/June 2000 described tourism as the mega industry of the future and predicted that Korea, being close to Japan and China, had the potential to become a major tourist destination.<sup>28</sup>

How does ROK, in fact, compare with other countries. Here we look at a selection of countries that might be considered as competitors or benchmarks. Some, such as Cuba and Vietnam have particular relevance to DPRK because of their relationship with the United States.

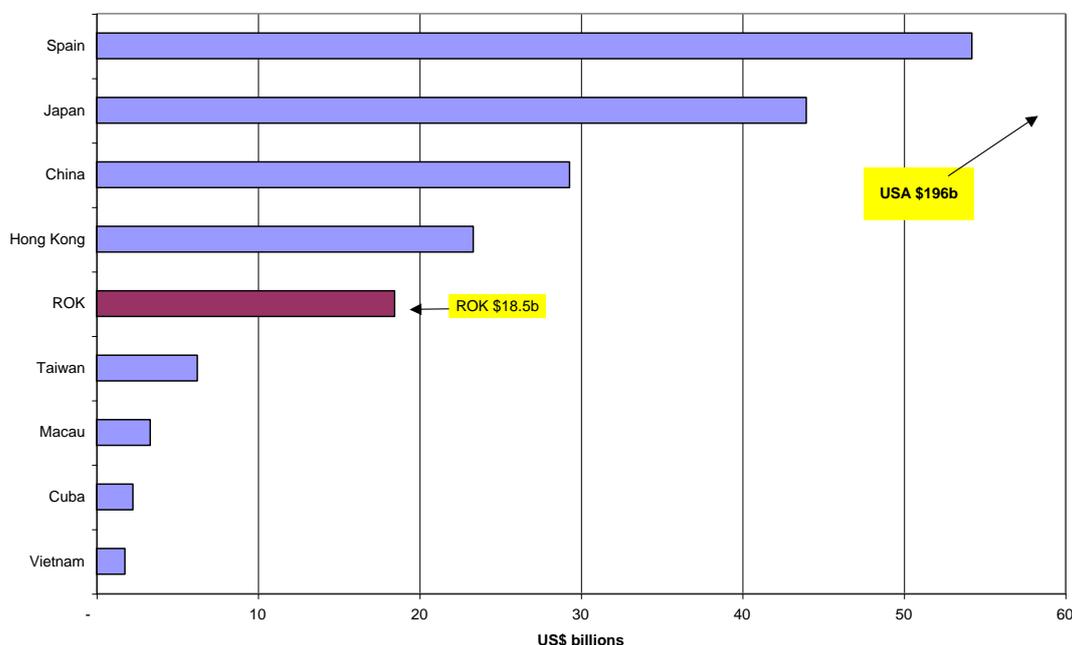
<sup>26</sup> 'Transformation into a knowledge-based economy', Ministry of Finance and Economy (ROK), *Korea Economic Update*, 24 January 2000 (emphasis added)

<sup>27</sup> 'World Cup to Create 350,000 Jobs, Boost GNP by 11.4 Trillion Won', *Yonhap News*, 30 May 2001

<sup>28</sup> Shin Kyung-hwa, 'Malaysian minister says tourism can become mega industry', *Korea Herald*, 2 June 2001

In terms of total foreign income (Fig 20) ROK might be considered a middle-ranking market. Although less than a tenth of the US level (\$18.5b against \$196b), its income from international tourism is ahead of that of Taiwan, Macau, Cuba and Vietnam but quite a long way behind Hong Kong, China and Japan. ROK captures a mere 1.7% of the world’s tourism expenditure, compared with the US 18.5%. Again, it is behind Japan (4.1%), China (2.8%) and Hong Kong (2.2%) but ahead of Taiwan (0.6%), Macau (0.3%) and Cuba and Vietnam which have 0.2% each.

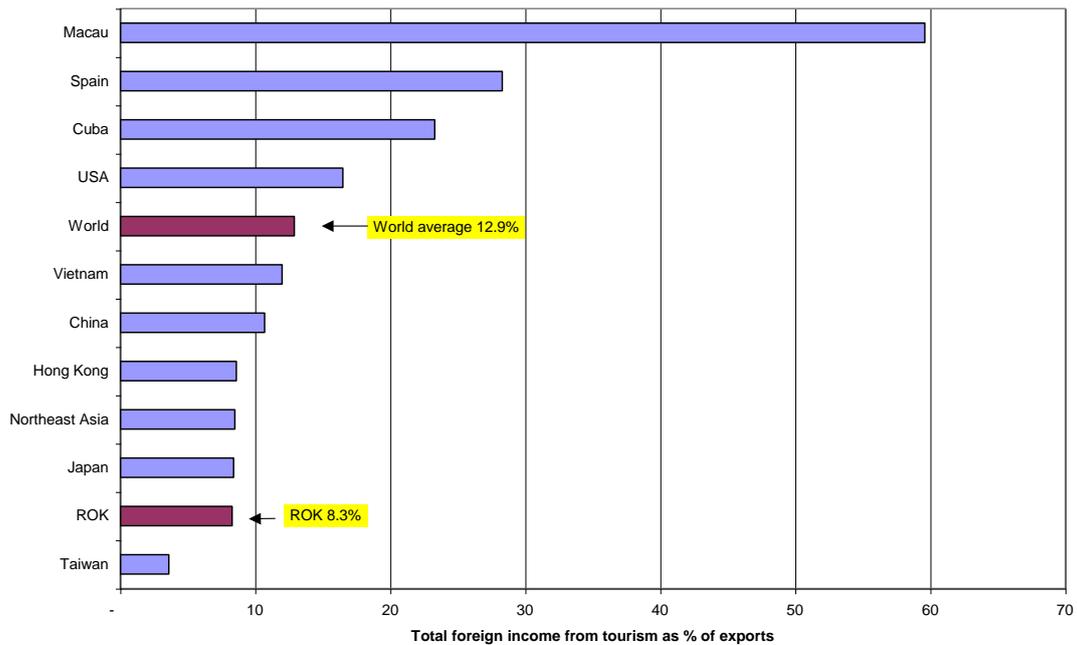
FIG 20: TOTAL FOREIGN INCOME, 2001, ROK AND SELECTED COUNTRIES



Source: Statistical Abstract Table A5

In terms of Tourism orientation, here measured as total foreign income as a percentage of exports, ROK is again a middle-ranking power, but the line-up is different.

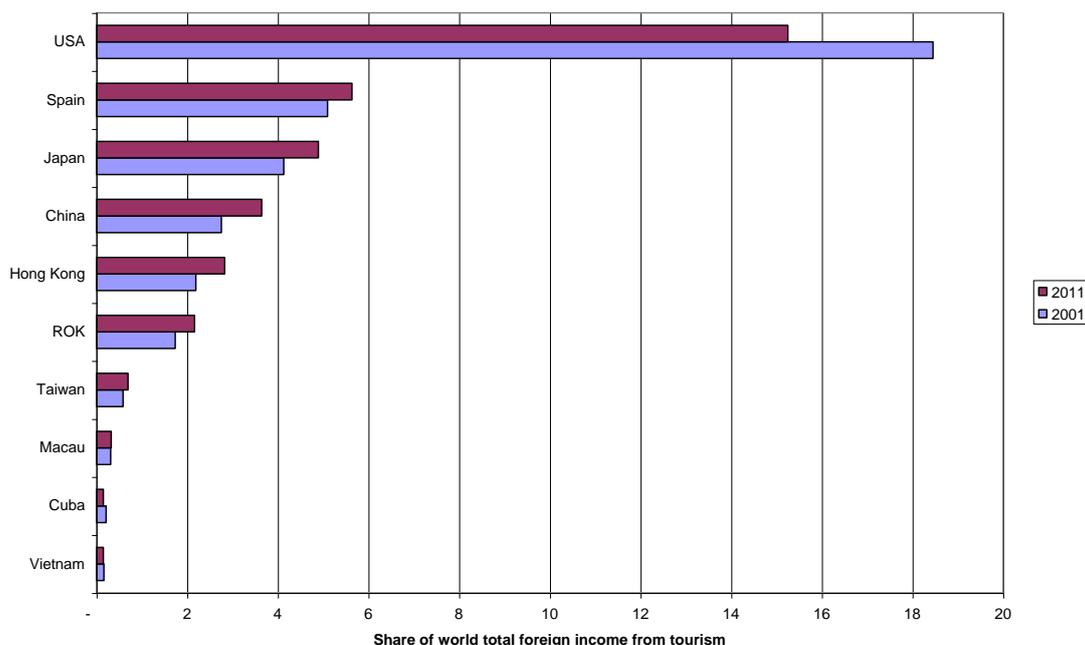
FIG 21 TOURISM ORIENTATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2001



Source: Statistical Abstract Table A5

At the top we get traditional tourism-oriented economies such as Macau, Spain and Cuba. The United States occupies a special position because of its strengths in transportation equipment and services. ROK is slightly behind Vietnam and on a par with most of the other Northeast Asian countries, except Taiwan whose tourism-orientation is very low. ROK, and Northeast Asia, is below the world average and this suggests that there is some unrealised potential for tourism industry development. Over-dependence on tourism, such as is the case with Cuba (and the Caribbean generally) is of course to be avoided but ROK does not face that danger.

FIG 22: CHANGING SHARES OF WORLD TOURISM INCOME, 2011-2001, ROK AND SELECTED COUNTRIES



Source: Statistical Appendix Table A5 (col35) and Table A7 (col 47)

The WTTC predicts (fig 22) that ROK will increase its share of world income from international tourism from 1.7% in 2001 to 2.2% in 2011. The shares of the United States and Cuba will fall, Vietnam will stay steady and the others in our selection will all increase. Again this omens well for the DPRK.

It is estimated that the Republic of Korea will be earning \$17billion from visitor exports in 2011, plus a further \$39billion from 'other exports', giving total earning from international tourism of \$56 billion.<sup>29</sup> By then the ROK will rank 22 in terms of visitor exports (down from 19) and 10 in terms of other exports (up from 13). Real growth in visitor exports over the decade 2001-2011 will be 2.6% a year (making ROK 124 in the league table) and other exports will grow at an annual rate of 9.5% (23<sup>rd</sup> place). In other words, ROK will perform below world average for visitor exports 2.6% against 5%) but above average for other exports (9.5% against 6.2%).<sup>30</sup>

The WTTC projections suggest that ROK annual income from international tourism will grow by \$37 billion over this period. What share of this increase the DPRK can capture is an open question but even at the most optimistic it is unlikely to make much dent.

## DPRK TOURISM

Data on DPRK tourism is virtually non-existent, apart from that to Kumgangsan. No data relating to DPRK was found on the World Travel and Tourism Council website, and just fragmentary data on the World Tourism Organization website (see Statistical Appendix Tables A21 and 22)

<sup>29</sup> Statistical Appendix tables A6 and A7

<sup>30</sup> Statistical Appendix Table A7b

MAP 2: KUMGANGSAN AREA



Source: Hyundai Asan website

Most of the available data related to the Hyundai Asan Kumsangsan venture, and originates with Hyundai. Apart from that the facts are sketchy. A DPRK tourism official, Kim Ryong Hwan, managing director of the DPRK travel company, who participated at the ITB travel fair in Berlin in March is reported as having said that ‘just a few hundred European tourists visited North Korea last year, though a total of 100,000 foreigners, mostly Chinese, had the opportunity to breathe the country’s rarefied air.’ He is reported as having said that they expected 1,000 European visitors in 2001 and that facilities were ready.<sup>31</sup> The ‘100,000 foreigners, mainly Chinese’ were clearly in addition to the ROK visitors to Kumsangsan. However, a Bank of Korea assessment of the North Korean economy published in May 2001 is reported as stating ‘Hotels and restaurants, benefiting from a doubling in foreign guests to 50,000 visitors, expanded 27 percent.’<sup>32</sup> Again this figure would seem to exclude

<sup>31</sup> ‘N. Korea Welcomes Tourists - But Not Americans’, KOTRA website, 6 March 2001

<sup>32</sup> ‘North Korea Economy, Gap With South Probably Expanded’, KOTRA website quoting The Chosun Ilbo, Bloomberg, 28 May 2001

Kumgangsan (most of whose visitors were not ‘foreigners’) but is half the level of Kim Ryong Hwan’s statement.

The ROK Ministry of Unification website reported

As of November 30, the number of South Korean visitors to the North this year reached 6,846 in total, not including the Mt. Kumgang tourists. The number showed ups and downs in the early 1990's, but constantly grew since 1995. It increased rapidly after 1998 with the inauguration of the Kim Dae-jung Administration. During the period from 1998 through the end of November 2000, a total of 15,762 South Koreans visited the North. During the early days of inter-Korean exchange in 1990 and 1991, the visits were made mostly in the social area. The economic area quickly became the major one thereafter. The total number of Mt. Kumgang tourists from 1998 through November 2000 was 360,143.<sup>33</sup>

As for Kumgangsan itself, the Hyundai Asan website claimed 370,000 visitors between the first trips on 18 November 1998 and December 2000.<sup>34</sup> By June 2001 that figure had risen to 407,000. But so had Hyundai’s losses. According to the same article they now amounted to about \$400 million.<sup>35</sup> Hyundai Asan started defaulting on the \$12 million monthly payment in February, paying only \$2 and has paid nothing since. By the end of May the debt stood at \$46 million.<sup>36</sup> Hyundai has attempted to increase revenues by introducing a floating casino but this has been rejected by the ROK government.<sup>37</sup> In its negotiations with the DPRK it has been asking for a reduction in the monthly fee, and more substantially, the designation of the area as a special economic zone and the opening of a land route from the south to Kumgangsan. At the time of writing it is being suggested that the north will accede to these requests.<sup>38</sup>

Outsiders had always claimed that the Hyundai venture was driven by personal reasons, especially those of founder Chung Ju-yung, and did not make business sense. However, in an interview in *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Kim Yoon Kyu, president of Hyundai Asan, asserted that this was no so. He said that opportunities in the South were drying up, so that the ventures in the North (of which Kumgangsan is not the only one, albeit currently the biggest) were necessary for future growth. Asked about losses he replied:

Now, yes, our losses are around \$40 million or so since the project began two years ago. Over 300,000 South Korean tourists have visited Mount Kumgang so far and with foreigners being allowed to visit from the end of this year, the number could soon reach half a million. We expect to break even next year. Assume, for example, that each tourist spends \$1,000 on a trip. That totals \$300 million a year. Under our contract, we'd be paying up to \$940 million over six years as licence fees. Our revenues over a three-year period alone would be \$900 million, sufficient to cover our basic commitment. We plan to build a golf course, an amusement park, hotels and other accommodation to altogether handle up to half a million tourists a year, including foreigners. We want to bring investment from the United States,

<sup>33</sup> *Korean Unification Bulletin*, Ministry of Unification (ROK) 26 December 2001

<sup>34</sup> [http://www.hyundai-asan.com/english/main1\\_3\\_1.htm](http://www.hyundai-asan.com/english/main1_3_1.htm)

<sup>35</sup> Kim Ji-ho, ‘Hyundai, North Korea set to revive Mt. Geumgang tours’, *Korea Herald*, 2 June 2001

<sup>36</sup> Asan Deeper in Kumgang Debt, *JoongAng Ilbo*, 31 May 2001

<sup>37</sup> Govt Rejects Hyundai Casino Plan, Korea Information Service website (ROK), 20 April 2001

<sup>38</sup> Seo Soo-min, ‘Hyundai, NK May Continue Mt. Kumgang Project’, *Korea Times*, 1 June 2001

Europe and Japan for this mammoth project. We'd be selling Cokes and pizza and other capitalist goods there, inside North Korea.<sup>39</sup>

Despite Hyundai's financial woes, 2001 saw a 42.1% increase in cross-border travel. The ROK Ministry of Justice calculated that 475,691 people travelled across the Korean border that year compared to 334,546 from a year earlier. 467,538, or 98.2% were 'Korean nationals' and a mere 8,153, 1.8% were foreigners. It was said that 'South Koreans made up the vast majority' of the Korean nationals most of the others presumably being Japanese Koreans.<sup>40</sup>

Kumgangsan though currently the jewel in crown of DPRK tourism is not the only attraction. Attempts have been made to develop tourism in Rajin-Sonbong targeting Chinese from China and Hong Kong with the lure of gambling.<sup>41</sup> Mt Paektu, the sacred mountain on the Chinese border, is currently hampered by access problems but has long-term prospects.<sup>42</sup> According to a Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) report from Pyongyang, over the last 20 years some 100,000 'overseas Koreans' and 60,000 foreigners have visited Myohyangsan.<sup>43</sup> The ancient capital of Kaesong is scheduled to be opened to tourism, and developed by Hyundai Asan, and if that happens its proximity to Seoul will be a major strength.<sup>44</sup>

## CONCLUSION

It is clear that there will, in all likelihood, be burgeoning tourism demand in Northeast Asia over the next decade and beyond. If the DPRK is able to participate in that, even at a modest level, it could produce sufficient foreign exchange earnings to transform and re-invigorate its economy. Participation in tourism will be contingent on the same factors which could unleash other forms of foreign income generation, especially joint venture exports. Tourism and exports, combined with an influx of FDI and loans from international financial institutions, could produce a virtuous circle of reinforcing growth.

A benign political environment is a necessary condition for tourism development but it is far from sufficient. Problems range from the general economic situation (and especially shortage of electricity) to establishing a tourism infrastructure, transportation and personnel training. Then comes the marketing of the DPRK as a tourism destination, a formidable task given its present image and fierce competition in the region. No doubt the Pacific Asia Travel Association task force led by Neil Plimmer will produce concrete recommendations on many of these issues.<sup>45</sup>

The impact of tourism on the social and political structure of the DPRK is a contentious issue. North Korea is not alone in facing this challenge, which is common around the world, especially in small previously insulated countries. The

<sup>39</sup> North Korea: Open for Business (Interview with Kim Yoon Kyu), *Far Eastern Economic Review*, 5 October 2000

<sup>40</sup> Soh Ji-young, 'Inter-Korean Visits Surge By 40 Percent Last Year', *Korea Times*, 4 May 2001

<sup>41</sup> Introduction to A Tour of Rajin-Sonbong Region, An Unexplored area in Northeast Asia's Golden Spot – *People's Korea* website (gambling is illegal in China, but one of the main attractions of Macau)

<sup>42</sup> 'Ferry Tour to Mt. Paektu Opens', *Korea Times*, 28 April 2000

<sup>43</sup> 'Mt. Myohyang, tourist resort', KCNA, Pyongyang, May 18 2001

<sup>44</sup> Shin Kyung-hwa, 'Kaesong expected to emerge as popular tourist site', *Korea Herald*, 24 March 2001

<sup>45</sup> 'New Zealander Chosen to Lead North Korean Task Force', Pacific Asia Travel Association press release, 19 December 2000. The task force has been delayed and is now expected to visit DPRK in July 2001

resilience of the DPRK has surprised many in the past; it may do so again in respect of tourism.

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

### SOURCES

There are two main international sources of tourism data, the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) and the World Tourism Organization (WTO). In addition national tourism authorities publish data at varying degrees of disaggregation and currency

### WORLD TRAVEL AND TOURISM COUNCIL

Data is sourced from website at <http://www.wttc.org/>. The following documents have been used here: They are available as pdf files and were downloaded May 2001. The documents are unsatisfactory in that the terms are not succinctly explained (the Overview is too cursory and the documentation files is too detailed) and tables are not clearly numbered. However, the WTTC provides an invaluable, authoritative source of data.

- World Travel & Tourism Council, Year 2000 TSA Research Overview and Definitions
- World Travel & Tourism Council, Year 2001 Tourism Satellite Accounting Research: Northeast Asia
- World Travel & Tourism Council, Year 2001 TSA Research: Country League Tables
- World Travel & Tourism Council, Year 2001 TSA Research: Regional League Table
- World Travel & Tourism Council, Year 2001, Tourism Satellite Accounting Research: World
- World Travel & Tourism Council, Year 2001 TSA Research Tables: World Analysis
- World Travel & Tourism Council, Year 2001 TSA Research Tables : Country Analysis

The WTTC utilises national Tourism Satellite Accounts. This is explained thus:

The Travel & Tourism Satellite Account is based on a “demand-side” concept of economic activity (i.e. the economic activities of visitors and travel companies), because it does not produce or supply a homogenous product or service like traditional industries (agriculture, electronics, steel, etc.). Instead, Travel & Tourism is a collection of products (durables and nondurables, consumer and capital) and services (activities) ranging from airline and cruise ship fares, to accommodations, to restaurant meals, to entertainment, to souvenirs and gifts, to immigration and park services, to recreational vehicles and automobiles, to aircraft manufacturing and resort development. as clothing, electronics or gasoline) or capital goods sent abroad for use by industry service providers (such as aircraft or cruise ships). 46

The two main series from the international point of view are

**Visitor Exports** are expenditures by international visitors on goods and services in a resident economy.

<sup>46</sup> WTTC TSA Overview and Definitions p. 2

**Exports (Non-Visitor)** which include consumer goods sent abroad for ultimate sale to visitors (such as clothing, electronics or gasoline) or capital goods sent abroad for use by industry service providers (such as aircraft or cruise ships).

The differences between these two components is significant. Briefly non-visitor exports is the amount spent by tourists outside the destination country and includes major expenses such as transportation. For the ‘developed world’, visitor exports and non-visitor exports are roughly equal, but for the underdeveloped world (eg the Caribbean) non-visitor exports are only about 11% of visitor exports. In other words, some 40% of total international tourism expenditure are lost to the host countries.<sup>47</sup> However, Northeast Asia occupies an unusual position; it is the only region whose non-visitor exports are greater than visitor exports.

**TABLE A1: REGIONAL TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS 2001**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2001							
	Vis Exp 01	Vis Exp %	Oth Exp 01	Oth Exp %	Tot For Inc	Tot FI %	Non_Vis %	Reg %
	US\$m	%	US\$m	%	US\$m	%	%	
Caribbean	18,153.0	19.1	2,060.7	2.2	20,213.7	21.3	10	1.9
Central and Eastern Europe	35,709.0	10.7	11,393.0	3.4	47,102.0	14.1	24	4.4
European Union	233,610.0	7.5	189,740.0	6.1	423,350.0	13.6	45	39.8
Latin America	18,126.0	7.7	10,928.0	4.6	29,054.0	12.3	38	2.7
Middle East	13,456.0	8.4	14,155.0	8.9	27,611.0	17.3	51	2.6
North Africa	10,331.0	15.8	3,233.6	4.9	13,564.6	20.7	24	1.3
North America	137,010.0	8.1	126,770.0	7.5	263,780.0	15.6	48	24.8
Northeast Asia	50,780.0	3.5	73,865.0	5	124,645.0	8.5	59	11.7
Oceania	17,912.8	14.8	3,224.5	2.7	21,137.3	17.5	15	2.0
Other Western Europe	21,333.0	7.7	7,446.7	2.7	28,779.7	10.4	26	2.7
South Asia	7,158.5	7.5	1,982.1	2.1	9,140.6	9.6	22	0.9
Southeast Asia	29,623.0	5.6	12,877.0	2.4	42,500.0	8	30	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	8,664.3	7.1	3,985.2	3.3	12,649.5	10.4	32	1.2
World	601,730.0	7.3	462,070.0	5.6	1,063,800.0	12.9	43	100

<sup>47</sup> This does not take account of foreign ownership of tourism facilities in the destination country.

**Notes and sources**

Bottom row		World
column	full title	source
1	2001 Visitor exports	Regional League Table, Table 23
2	2001 Visitor exports as % of total exports	Regional League Table, Table 24
3	2001 Other exports	Regional League Table, Table 29
4	2001 Other exports as % of total exports	Regional League Table, Table 30
5	2001 Total Foreign income	sum of 1 and 3
6	2001 Total Foreign income as % of exports	sum of 2 and 4
7	2001 Other exports as % of total foreign income	3 as % of 5
8	2001 Regional shares of Total Foreign Income	5 as % of world total

**TABLE A2: REGIONAL TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS 2011**

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Vis Exp	Vis Exp %	Oth Exp	Oth Exp %	Tot For Inc	Tot FI %	Reg %
	US\$m	%	US\$m	%	US\$m	%	%
Caribbean	37,633.0	17.0	5,300.4	2.4	42,933.4	19.4	1.7
Central and Eastern Europe	74,840.0	13.6	17,657.0	3.2	92,497.0	16.8	3.6
European Union	542,850.0	6.7	539,880.0	6.7	1,082,730.0	13.4	41.9
Latin America	34,443.0	6.2	29,248.0	5.3	63,691.0	11.5	2.5
Middle East	23,958.0	9.2	21,327.0	8.2	45,285.0	17.4	1.8
North Africa	18,311.0	16.4	5,364.5	4.8	23,675.5	21.2	0.9
North America	275,480.0	7.7	275,380.0	7.7	550,860.0	15.4	21.3
Northeast Asia	138,165.0	3.0	237,870.0	5.2	376,035.0	8.2	14.6
Oceania	40,087.6	14.3	7,547.4	2.7	47,635.0	17.0	1.8
Other Western Europe	49,913.0	9.5	12,902.0	2.4	62,815.0	11.9	2.4
South Asia	31,646.0	8.3	6,174.7	1.6	37,820.7	9.9	1.5
Southeast Asia	96,511.0	7.3	33,724.0	2.5	130,235.0	9.8	5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	18,618.0	7.4	7,963.0	3.2	26,581.0	10.6	1.0
World	1,382,180.0	6.7	1,201,100.0	5.8	2,583,280.0	12.5	100.0

**Notes and sources**

Bottom row		World
column	full title	source
9	2011 Visitor exports	Regional League Table, Table 26
10	2011 Visitor exports as % of total exports	Regional League Table, Table 27
11	2011 Other exports	Regional League Table, Table 32
12	2011 Other exports as % of total exports	Regional League Table, Table 33
13	2011: Total Foreign income	sum of 9 and 11
14	2011: Total Foreign income as % of exports	sum of 10 and 12
15	2011: Regional shares of Total Foreign Income	13 as % of world total

TABLE A3: REGIONAL TSAs: GROWTH 2000 AND PROJECTIONS TO 2011

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	real growth 2000		real growth 2001-2011 (annualized)		Gross nominal growth 2001-2011			
	Vis Exp	Oth Exp	Vis Exp	Other exports	Vis Exp	Oth Exp	Total For Inc	Reg %
	%	%	% yr	% yr	US\$m	US\$m	US\$m	
Caribbean	3.5	5.0	4.2	5.4	19,480.0	3,239.7	22,719.7	1.5
Central and Eastern Europe	11.2	17.4	4.1	1.7	39,131.0	6,264.0	45,395.0	3.0
European Union	10.8	15.8	4.6	6.6	309,240.0	350,140.0	659,380.0	43.4
Latin America	5.5	25.4	3.8	8.3	16,317.0	18,320.0	34,637.0	2.3
Middle East	3.4	23.0	2.1	1.7	10,502.0	7,172.0	17,674.0	1.2
North Africa	10.0	9.4	4.1	3.7	7,980.0	2,130.9	10,110.9	0.7
North America	5.5	7.0	4.6	5.2	138,470.0	148,610.0	287,080.0	18.9
Northeast Asia	15.3	15.5	7.2	8.3	87,385.0	164,005.0	251,390.0	16.5
Oceania	17.9	23.0	5.0	5.4	22,174.8	4,322.9	26,497.7	1.7
Other Western Europe	11.9	6.2	3.7	2.0	28,580.0	5,455.3	34,035.3	2.2
South Asia	19.0	11.3	13.6	9.5	24,487.5	4,192.6	28,680.1	1.9
Southeast Asia	8.0	16.5	7.5	6.0	66,888.0	20,847.0	87,735.0	5.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.1	12.8	5.3	4.9	9,953.7	3,977.8	13,931.5	0.9
World	9.7	13.5	5.0	6.2	780,450.0	739,030.0	1,519,480.0	100.0

## Notes and sources

Bottom row	World	
column	full title	source
16	2000 Visitor Exports Real Growth	Regional League Table, Table 25
17	2000 Other Exports Real Growth	Regional League Table, Table 31
18	Real growth 2001-2011: Visitor exports (% annualized)	Regional League Table, Table 28
19	Real growth 2001-2011: Other exports (% annualized)	Regional League Table, Table 34
20	Gross nominal growth 2001-2011: Visitor exports	difference between 9 and 1
21	Gross nominal growth 2001-2011: Other exports	difference between 11 and 3
22	Gross nominal growth 2001-2011: Total foreign income	sum of 20 and 21
23	Gross nominal growth 2001-2011: Regional shares of TFI	22 as % of world total

TABLE A4: TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS 2001 – SELECTED ECONOMIES (I)

	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Visitor Exports		Visitor Exp %		Other Exports		Other Exp %	
	US\$m	rank	%	rank	US\$m	rank	%	rank
<b>China</b>	17,252.0	7	6.3	107	12,045.2	10	4.4	41
<b>Cuba</b>	2,154.6	49	22.2	40	106.6	84	1.1	130
<b>Hong Kong</b>	11,429.0	14	4.2	129	11,909.0	11	4.4	39
<b>Japan</b>	7,015.0	22	1.3	151	36,946.4	3	7.1	17
<b>Macau</b>	3,186.0	38	57.0	6	144.2	77	2.6	78

<b>ROK</b>	8,424.7	19	3.8	134	10,046.0	13	4.5	36
<b>Spain</b>	39,433.4	2	20.6	43	14,787.0	7	7.7	16
<b>Taiwan</b>	3,473.2	35	2.0	148	2,775.0	23	1.6	113
<b>USA</b>	112,154.0	1	9.4	85	84,155.7	1	7.1	18
<b>Vietnam</b>	1,012.3	64	6.9	105	751.6	48	5.1	30
<b>World</b>	601,730.0	na	7.3	na	462,070.0	na	5.6	na
<b>Northeast Asia</b>	50,780.0	na	3.5	na	73,865.0	na	5	na

### Notes and sources

Bottom two rows		As Tables A1-3
column	full title	source
24	<b>2001 Visitor exports (US\$m)</b>	Country League Tables, Table 23
25	<i>2001 Visitor exports (rank)</i>	Country League Tables, Table 23
26	<b>2001 Visitor exports as % of total exports (%)</b>	Country League Tables, Table 24
27	<i>2001 Visitor exports as % of total exports (rank)</i>	Country League Tables, Table 24
28	<b>2001 Other exports (US\$m)</b>	Country League Tables, Table 29
29	<i>2001 Other exports (rank)</i>	Country League Tables, Table 29
30	<b>2001 Other exports as % of total exports (%)</b>	Country League Tables, Table 30
31	<i>2001 Other exports as % of total exports (rank)</i>	Country League Tables, Table 30

TABLE A5: TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS 2001 – SELECTED ECONOMIES (II)

	32	33	34	35	36
	Tot For Inc	Tot FI %	Non_Vis %	Cn % Wld	Cn % NEA
	US\$m	%	%		
China	29,297.2	10.7	41.1	2.8	23.5
Cuba	2,261.2	23.3	4.7	0.2	na
Hong Kong	23,338.0	8.6	51.0	2.2	18.7
Japan	43,961.4	8.4	84.0	4.1	35.3
Macau	3,330.2	59.6	4.3	0.3	2.7
ROK	18,470.7	8.3	54.4	1.7	14.8
Spain	54,220.4	28.3	27.3	5.1	na
Taiwan	6,248.2	3.6	44.4	0.6	5.0
USA	196,309.7	16.5	42.9	18.5	na
Vietnam	1,763.9	12.0	42.6	0.2	na
World	1,063,800.0	12.9	43	100.0	na
Northeast Asia	124,645.0	8.5	59	na	100.0

### Notes and sources

Bottom two rows		As Tables A1-3
column	full title	source
32	<b>2001 Total Foreign income</b>	sum of 24 and 28
33	<b>2001 Total Foreign income as % of exports</b>	sum of 26 and 30
34	<b>2001 Other exports as % of total foreign income</b>	28 as % of 32

35	<b>2001 Country shares of World Total Foreign Income</b>	32 as % of world total
36	<b>2001 Country shares of Northeast Asia Total Foreign Income</b>	32 as % of NEA total

TABLE A6 TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS 2011 – SELECTED ECONOMIES (I)

	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	<b>Vis Exp</b>		<b>Vis Exp %</b>		<b>Oth Exp</b>		<b>Oth Exp %</b>	
	<i>US\$m</i>	<i>rank</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>rank</i>	<i>US\$m</i>	<i>rank</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>rank</i>
<b>China</b>	56,955.9	6	6.6	99	37,245.8	11	4.3	44
<b>Cuba</b>	3,776.4	49	22.2	39	205.7	85	1.2	132
<b>Hong Kong</b>	29,123.8	13	3.1	136	43,893.8	7	4.7	40
<b>Japan</b>	17,125.4	21	1.1	151	109,412.0	3	7.3	20
<b>Macau</b>	8,041.0	33	63.9	5	389.9	71	3.1	65
<b>ROK</b>	17,038.0	22	2.2	146	38,875.3	10	5.1	36
<b>Spain</b>	103,725.0	3	19.0	46	41,874.1	8	7.7	18
<b>Taiwan</b>	9,882.8	30	2.0	148	8,056.6	23	1.6	120
<b>USA</b>	220,616.0	1	9.1	86	173,346.0	1	7.2	21
<b>Vietnam</b>	2,258.4	57	6.9	98	1,676.5	45	5.1	35
<b>World</b>	1,382,180.0	na	6.7	na	1,201,100.0	na	5.8	na
<b>Northeast Asia</b>	138,165.0	na	3.0	na	237,870.0	na	5.2	na

## Notes and sources

Bottom two rows	As Tables A1-3	
column	full title	source
37	<b>2011 Visitor exports (US\$m)</b>	Country League Tables, Table 26
38	<i>2011 Visitor exports (rank)</i>	Country League Tables, Table 26
39	<b>2011 Visitor exports as % of total exports (%)</b>	Country League Tables, Table 27
40	<i>2011 Visitor exports as % of total exports (rank)</i>	Country League Tables, Table 27
41	<b>2011 Other exports (US\$m)</b>	Country League Tables, Table 32
42	<i>2011 Other exports (rank)</i>	Country League Tables, Table 32
43	<b>2011 Other exports as % of total exports (%)</b>	Country League Tables, Table 33
44	<i>2011 Other exports as % of total exports (rank)</i>	Country League Tables, Table 33

TABLE A7 TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS 2011 – SELECTED ECONOMIES (II)

	45	46	47	48
	<b>Tot For Inc</b>	<b>Tot FI %</b>	<b>Cn % Wld</b>	<b>Cn % NEA</b>
	<i>US\$m</i>	%	%	
China	94,201.7	10.9	3.6	25.1
Cuba	3,982.1	23.4	0.2	na
Hong Kong	73,017.6	7.8	2.8	19.4
Japan	126,537.4	8.4	4.9	33.7
Macau	8,430.9	67.0	0.3	2.2
ROK	55,913.3	7.3	2.2	14.9
Spain	145,599.1	26.7	5.6	na
Taiwan	17,939.4	3.6	0.7	4.8
USA	393,962.0	16.3	15.3	na
Vietnam	3,934.9	12.0	0.2	na
World	2,583,280.0	12.5	100.0	na
Northeast Asia	376,035.0	8.2	na	100.0

**Notes and sources**

Bottom two rows		As Tables A1-3
column	full title	source
45	<b>2011: Total Foreign income</b>	sum of 37 and 41
46	<b>2011: Total Foreign income as % of exports</b>	sum of 39 and 43
47	<b>2011: Country shares of World Total Foreign Income</b>	45 as % of world total
48	<b>2011: Country shares of Northeast Asia Total Foreign Income</b>	45 as % of NEA total

TABLE A7B TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS—SELECTED ECONOMIES—GROWTH IN 2000 AND TO 2011

	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	real growth 2000				real growth 2001-2011(annualized)			
	Vis Exp		Oth Exp		Vis Exp		Other exports	
	%	rank	%	rank	% yr	rank	% yr	rank
China	18.4	20	24.9	10	10.3	2	9.6	21
Cuba	4.5	111	4.9	113	3.9	93	4.9	98
Hong Kong	31.8	4	25.0	9	5.9	38	9.8	19
Japan	4.9	100	9.8	78	4.9	60	7.0	49
Macau	12.0	44	12.3	62	5.6	47	6.4	60
ROK	8.7	63	17.0	32	2.6	124	9.5	23
Spain	11.3	47	16.9	33	5.8	44	6.5	57
Taiwan	7.1	79	15.3	42	7.4	14	7.6	36
USA	6.6	84	4.7	116	4.7	66	5.2	91
Vietnam	4.2	115	4.1	122	5.8	42	5.8	77
<b>World</b>	<b>9.7</b>	na	<b>13.5</b>	na	<b>5.0</b>	na	<b>6.2</b>	na
<i>Northeast Asia</i>	<i>15.3</i>	na	<i>15.5</i>	na	<i>7.2</i>	na	<i>8.3</i>	na

#### Notes and sources

Bottom two rows		As Tables A1-3
column	full title	source
49	<b>2000 Visitor Exports Real Growth (%)</b>	Country League Tables, Table 25
50	<i>2000 Visitor Exports Real Growth (rank)</i>	Country League Tables, Table 25
51	<b>2000 Other Exports Real Growth (%)</b>	Country League Tables, Table 31
52	<i>2000 Other Exports Real Growth (rank)</i>	Country League Tables, Table 31
53	<b>Real growth 2001-2011: Visitor exports (% annualized)</b>	Country League Tables, Table 28
54	<i>Real growth 2001-2011: Visitor exports (% annualized- rank)</i>	Country League Tables, Table 28
55	<b>Real growth 2001-2011: Other exports (% annualized)</b>	Country League Tables, Table 34
56	<i>Real growth 2001-2011: Other exports (% annualized - rank)</i>	Country League Tables, Table 34

**TABLE A8 TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS– SELECTED ECONOMIES –GROSS NOMINAL GROWTH TO 2011**

	57	58	59	60	61
	<b>Vis Exp</b>	<b>Oth Exp</b>	<b>Total For Inc</b>	<b>Cn % Wld</b>	<b>Cn % NEA</b>
	<i>US\$m</i>	<i>US\$m</i>	<i>US\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
China	39,703.9	25,200.6	64,904.5	4.3	25.8
Cuba	1,621.8	99.1	1,720.9	0.1	na
Hong Kong	17,694.8	31,984.8	49,679.6	3.3	19.8
Japan	10,110.4	72,465.6	82,576.0	5.4	32.8
Macau	4,855.0	245.7	5,100.7	0.3	2.0
ROK	8,613.3	28,829.3	37,442.6	2.5	14.9
Spain	64,291.6	27,087.1	91,378.7	6.0	na
Taiwan	6,409.6	5,281.6	11,691.2	0.8	4.7
USA	108,462.0	89,190.3	197,652.3	13.0	na
Vietnam	1,246.1	924.9	2,171.0	0.1	na
<b>World</b>	<b>780,450.0</b>	<b>739,030.0</b>	<b>1,519,480.0</b>	100.0	na
<i>Northeast Asia</i>	<i>87,385.0</i>	<i>164,005.0</i>	<i>251,390.0</i>	na	100.0

#### Notes and sources

Bottom two rows		As Tables A1-3
column	full title	source
57	<b>Gross nominal growth 2001-2011: Visitor exports</b>	difference between 37 and 24
58	<b>Gross nominal growth 2001-2011: Other exports</b>	difference between 41 and 28
59	<b>Gross nominal growth 2001-2011: Total foreign income</b>	sum of 57 and 58
60	<b>Gross nominal growth 2001-2011: Country shares of World TFI</b>	59 as % of world total
61	<b>Gross nominal growth 2001-2011: Country shares of NEA TFI</b>	59 as % of world total

## WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION

TABLE A9: WORLD TOURISM ARRIVALS 2000

	millions		% change	
	1999	2000	1999/1998	2000/1999
WORLD	649.9	698.3	3.8	7.4
AFRICA	26.5	26.9	6.1	1.5
AMERICAS	122.3	130.2	2.3	6.5
EAST ASIA and the PACIFIC	97.6	111.7	10.8	14.5
EUROPE	379.8	403.3	1.7	6.2
MIDDLE EAST	18.1	20	18.1	10.2
SOUTH ASIA	5.8	6.3	10.7	9

Source: World Tourism Organization, 'Millennium Tourism Boom in 2000', Press release 31 January 2001

TABLE A10: WORLD TOURISM TOP DESTINATIONS, AND ROK, 2000

Ranking	Country	International tourist arrivals		
		(millions)		% change
2000		1999	2000	2000/1999
1	France	73	74.5	2
2	United States	48.5	52.7	8.7
3	Spain	46.8	48.5	3.7
4	Italy	36.5	41.2	12.8
5	China	27	31.2	15.5
6	United Kingdom	25.4	24.9	-1.9
7	Russian Federation	18.5	22.8	23.2
8	Canada	19.5	20.4	4.9
9	Mexico	19	20	5
10	Germany	17.1	18.9	10.5
11	Poland	18	18.2	1.3
12	Austria	17.5	17.8	2
13	Hungary	14.4	15.6	8.1
14	Hong Kong	11.3	13.1	15.3
15	Greece	12.2	12.5	2.8
na	ROK	4.7	5.2	15.1

Sources

**Other than Korea:** World Tourism Organization, 'Millennium Tourism Boom in 2000', Press release 31 January 2001

**Korea**

1999: Downloaded from WTO website

2000 and change 1999/2000: Kim Min-hee, 'Korean tourists outnumber visitors to Korea in 2000', Korea Herald, 5 May 2001

Note that the arithmetical change between 4.7 and 5.2 is 11.8. The discrepancy may be due to the Korean Herald story only referring to foreigners whereas the WTO data would include Koreans

**TABLE A11: TOP ASIA/PACIFIC TOURIST DESTINATIONS, 2000**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>arrivals</b>	<b>Share of top 10</b>	<b>% change</b>
		millions	%	1999-2000
1	China	31.24	32.0	15.5
2	Hong Kong	13.06	13.4	15.3
3	Malaysia	10.00	10.3	26.1
4	Thailand	9.57	9.8	10.7
5	Singapore	7.00	7.2	11.9
6	Macau	6.68	6.9	32.3
7	Rep of Korea	5.34	5.5	14.5
8	Indonesia	5.01	5.1	6
9	Australia	4.88	5.0	9.5
10	Japan	4.76	4.9	7.2
	China, HK & Macau	50.98	52.3	na
	Total top 10	97.54	100.0	na

Source: World Tourism Organization, 'Millennium Tourism Boom in 2000', Press release 31 January 2001 (calculations of share are my own)

TABLE A12: INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN NORTHEAST ASIA, 1999 – INBOUND AND OUTBOUND

	<b>Inbound</b>	<b>Outbound</b>	<b>Outbound surplus (outbound-inbound)</b>
China	8,432,296	4,198,657	- 4,233,639
DPRK	na	95,689	na
ROK	4,659,785	4,662,276	2,491
HK	11,328,272	2,550,082	- 8,778,190
Macau	7,443,924	13,248	- 7,430,676
Mongolia	158,734	507,410	348,676
Taiwan	2,411,248	8,787,556	6,376,308
Japan	4,437,863	23,787,199	19,349,336

Source: WTO Statistical Database

Outbound data for China and the Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions includes departures to the others. I have deducted such ‘internal tourism’ so what is left is outbound international in the normal sense. Inbound data for China and the SARs does this already; i.e. inbound data for China appears to exclude residents of HK and Macau.

TABLE A13: TAIWAN OUTBOUND TOURISM 1999

Subregions/count		numbers	share
NORTHEASTERN ASIA		5,911,225	67.3
China	2,584,648		29.4
Hong Kong	2,063,027		23.5
Japan	931,411		10.6
ROK	110,563		1.3
Macau	221,072		2.5
Other NE Asia	504		0.0
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA		1,735,356	19.7
NORTHERN AMERICA		608,299	6.9
AUSTRALASIA		187,718	2.1
WESTERN EUROPE		144,167	1.6
Other sub-regions		200,791	2.3
TOTAL		8,787,556	100

Source: Source: WTO Statistical Database

TABLE A14: JAPAN OUTBOUND TOURISM, BY SUB-REGION, 1995-1999

Sub-regions	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995-99			
	000						Total	Share	Growth
							%		
N. America	7,186.5	7,920.0	8,155.9	7,377.7	5,342.2	35,982.3	27.7	- 25.66	
NE Asia	5,674.6	6,875.9	5,881.2	5,502.4	6,088.2	30,022.4	23.1	7.29	
SE Asia	3,295.4	3,657.3	3,641.7	3,070.1	3,377.3	17,041.8	13.1	2.49	
W Europe	2,859.7	2,498.7	2,665.3	2,593.3	2,632.9	13,250.0	10.2	- 7.93	
S Europe	2,242.1	2,926.1	2,603.9	2,556.0	2,378.2	12,706.4	9.8	6.07	
Micronesia	1,444.7	1,490.7	1,582.1	1,374.1	1,360.9	7,252.4	5.6	- 5.80	
Australasia	934.2	978.1	974.9	904.1	854.8	4,646.2	3.6	- 8.50	
N Europe	899.2	871.9	863.4	842.2	766.0	4,242.6	3.3	- 14.81	
C/E Europe	199.7	224.2	260.1	248.9	305.9	1,238.8	1.0	53.18	
Other sub-regions	685.0	762.3	775.4	686.8	680.7	3,590.4	2.8	- 0.63	
(Total)	25,421.1	28,205.3	27,404.1	25,155.6	23,787.2	129,973.3	100.0	- 6.43	

Source: World Trade Organization Statistical Database, downloaded 27 May 2001  
(Calculations are mine)

TABLE A15: JAPAN OUTBOUND TOURISM TO NORTHEAST ASIA, 1995-1999

Destination	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995-99			
	<i>persons</i>						total	share	growth
							%		
China	1,305,190	1,548,843	1,581,747	1,572,054	1,855,197	7,863,031	26.2	42.1	
Hong Kong	1,691,283	2,758,483	1,624,420	1,100,579	1,174,071	8,348,836	27.8	-30.6	
<b>ROK</b>	<b>1,667,203</b>	<b>1,526,559</b>	<b>1,676,434</b>	<b>1,954,416</b>	<b>2,184,121</b>	<b>9,008,733</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	
Macau	87,646	114,637	82,006	36,910	36,838	358,037	1.2	-58.0	
Taiwan	914,325	917,890	905,527	826,632	826,222	4,390,596	14.6	-9.6	
Mongolia	8,976	9,504	11,077	11,846	11,775	53,178	0.2	31.2	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	na	
<b>Northeast Asia</b>	<b>5,674,623</b>	<b>6,875,916</b>	<b>5,881,211</b>	<b>5,502,437</b>	<b>6,088,224</b>	<b>30,022,411</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	

Source: World Tourism Organization Statistical Database, downloaded 27 May 2000

Northeast Asia' comes from sub-regional tables

Other' is my calculation and is an attempt to reveal data for DPRK

TABLE A16: THE KOREAN DIASPORA, 1999

<i>Place</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>%</i>
USA	2,057,546	36.7	Philippines	10,137	0.2
China	2,043,578	36.5	Indonesia	10,078	0.2
Japan	660,214	11.8	Thailand	7,218	0.1
CIS	486,857	8.7	Middle East	6,326	0.1
Canada	111,041	2.0	Italy	5,495	0.1
Brazil	46,916	0.8	Africa	4,215	0.1
Argentina	31,248	0.6	Singapore	4,150	0.1
Germany	25,669	0.5	Taiwan	3,324	0.1
New Zealand	12,710	0.2	Spain	3,232	0.1
England	10,836	0.2	Malaysia	2,310	0.0
Paraguay	10,412	0.2	Other	92,908	1.7
France	10,265	0.2	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,600,200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Data-wise Overseas Korean Society (People's Korea)

[http://www.korea-np.co.jp/pk/117th\\_issue/99102701.htm](http://www.korea-np.co.jp/pk/117th_issue/99102701.htm)

Data comes from an unspecified 'south Korean foundation'

Date is unknown but was posted on PK website October 1999

TABLE A17: ROK INBOUND TOURISM AND THE KOREAN DIASPORA, 1999

	Tourists		Diaspora	
	<i>no</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>%</i>
Japan	2,184,121	46.9	660,200	11.8
USA	396,286	8.5	2,057,500	36.7
China	316,639	6.8	na	na
Hong Kong	234,087	5.0	na	na
China including HK	550,726	11.8	2,043,500	36.5
Russian Federation	127,892	2.7	na	na
Uzbekistan	9,006	0.2	na	na
Kazakhstan	3,195	0.1	na	na
CIS	140,093	3.0	486,800	8.7
Taiwan	110,563	2.4	3,324	0.1
Singapore	75,335	1.6	4,150	0.1
Nationals residing abroad	301,027	6.5	Na	na
Others	837,833	18.0	344,726	6.2
<b>World</b>	<b>4,659,785</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,600,200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Sources: Tourism data downloaded from WTO Statistical Database, Diaspora data as Table A16

TABLE A18 INBOUND TOURISM TO ROK 1985-99, BY SUB-REGION

	NE Asia	N America	SE Asia	C/E Europe	W Europe	N Europe	S Asia	Other sub-regions
1985	785,985	257,439	75,511	318	45,046	33,305	13,866	214,575
1986	941,928	305,688	64,320	193	49,424	36,007	16,649	245,763

1987	1,058,361	349,653	59,994	503	55,246	36,907	22,529	291,308
1988	1,317,739	375,583	113,893	5,768	72,263	52,100	30,465	372,651
1989	1,623,601	345,521	172,134	14,917	72,065	51,852	39,906	408,058
1990	1,784,610	353,961	202,817	33,531	71,888	54,890	48,210	408,932
1991	1,888,073	341,672	279,261	77,060	79,808	55,790	68,844	405,832
1992	1,876,050	361,021	271,687	112,261	76,464	54,585	69,275	409,738
1993	1,889,597	354,186	318,138	145,011	77,316	54,346	54,014	438,618
1994	2,047,347	365,044	336,426	195,433	87,519	61,375	58,605	428,275
1995	2,079,908	395,973	379,874	206,307	98,183	70,347	61,815	460,790
1996	1,925,458	444,758	416,260	206,329	104,981	75,812	74,352	435,829
1997	2,099,751	475,630	437,289	186,517	111,095	84,147	71,251	442,460
1998	2,510,423	455,588	425,387	177,700	99,295	77,484	65,727	438,572
1999	2,857,069	450,568	479,026	174,465	104,416	80,434	81,044	432,763
<b>total85-99</b>	<b>26,685,900</b>	<b>5,632,285</b>	<b>4,032,017</b>	<b>1,536,313</b>	<b>1,205,009</b>	<b>879,381</b>	<b>776,552</b>	<b>5,834,164</b>
<b>share (%)</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>growth (%)</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>54763</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>102</b>

TABLE A19 INBOUND TOURISM TO ROK 1985-99, SHARE AND GROWTH, BY SUB-REGION

	1999		1985-99		
	<i>number</i>	<i>share</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>share</i>	<i>growth</i>
NE Asia	2,857,069	61.3	26,685,900	57.3	264
N America	450,568	9.7	5,632,285	12.1	75
SE Asia	479,026	10.3	4,032,017	8.7	534
C/E Europe	174,465	3.7	1,536,313	3.3	54,763
W Europe	104,416	2.2	1,205,009	2.6	132
N Europe	80,434	1.7	879,381	1.9	142
S Asia	81,044	1.7	776,552	1.7	484
Other sub-regions	432,763	9.3	5,834,164	12.5	102
<b>(Total)</b>	<b>4,659,785</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46,581,621</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>227</b>

Source: World Tourism Organization Statistical Database

TABLE A20: KOREA'S INBOUND AND OUTBOUND TOURISM, 1961-2000

	<b>Visitor arrivals</b>	<b>Korean departures</b>	<b>Receipts</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
	<i>(Number)</i>	<i>(Number)</i>	<i>(US\$ 1,000)</i>	<i>(US\$ 1,000)</i>
1961	11,109	11,245	1,353	2,374
1962	15,184	10,242	4,632	2,166
1963	22,061	11,860	5,212	2,276
1964	24,953	20,486	15,704	2,381
1965	33,464	19,796	20,798	1,662
1966	67,965	35,095	32,494	3,193
1967	84,216	40,374	33,817	8,396
1968	102,748	67,381	35,454	10,487
1969	126,686	72,311	32,809	10,964
1970	173,335	73,569	46,772	12,424
1971	232,795	76,701	52,383	14,808
1972	370,656	84,245	83,011	12,570
1973	679,221	101,295	269,434	16,984
1974	517,590	121,573	158,571	27,618
1975	632,846	129,378	140,627	30,709
1976	834,239	164,727	275,011	46,234
1977	949,666	209,698	370,030	102,714
1978	1,079,396	259,578	408,106	208,019
1979	1,126,100	295,546	326,006	405,284
1980	976,415	338,840	369,265	349,557
1981	1,093,214	436,025	447,640	439,029
1982	1,145,044	499,707	502,318	632,177
1983	1,194,551	493,461	596,245	555,401
1984	1,297,318	493,108	673,355	576,250
1985	1,426,045	484,155	784,312	605,973
1986	1,659,972	454,974	1,547,502	612,969
1987	1,874,501	510,538	2,299,156	704,201
1988	2,340,462	725,176	3,265,232	1,353,891
1989	2,728,054	1,213,112	3,556,279	2,601,532
1990	2,958,839	1,560,923	3,558,666	3,165,623
1991	3,196,340	1,856,018	3,426,416	3,784,304
1992	3,231,081	2,043,299	3,271,524	3,794,409
1993	3,331,226	2,419,930	3,474,640	3,258,907
1994	3,580,024	3,154,326	3,806,051	4,088,081
1995	3,753,197	3,818,740	5,586,536	5,902,693
1996	3,683,779	4,649,251	5,430,210	6,962,847
1997	3,908,140	4,542,159	5,115,963	6,261,539
1998	4,250,216	3,066,926	6,865,400	2,640,300
1999	4,659,785	4,341,546	6,801,900	3,975,400
2000	5,321,792	5,508,242	6,609,100	6,377,400

Source Korea National Tourism Organization (KNTO)

[http://www.knto.or.kr/english/tss/tss\\_1.htm](http://www.knto.or.kr/english/tss/tss_1.htm)

downloaded 3 June 2001

Receipts and expenditure figures for 2000 are estimates

**TABLE A21: DPRK – TOURISM INDICATORS SUBMITTED TO WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION**

	Overnight visitors	Arrivals				Hotel rooms	Receipts US\$m
		air	rail	road	sea		
		thousands					
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988	43						20
1989	97						40
1990	115						29
1991	116						31
1992	117	43	34	32	8	4738	32
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							

Source: World Tourism Organisation Statistical Database  
downloaded May 2001

**TABLE A22: DPRK OUTBOUND TOURISM 1999**

Regions	number
AFRICA	2,108
AMERICAS	483
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	72,517
EUROPE	16,432
MIDDLE EAST	441
SOUTH ASIA	3,708
(Total)	95,689

Source: World Tourism Organization Statistical Database  
Downloaded May 2001

(Note: no inbound data for DPRK available on this database)

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