tourism YEARBOOK 2016

Ministry of Tourism
Republic of Maldives

Tourism Yearbook 2016

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INTRODUCTION

Tourism Yearbook 2016 has been produced and published by the Statistics & Research Section of the Ministry of Tourism. This publication briefly presents the overall performance of the tourism industry of the Maldives through 2011 to 2015.

This publication is divided into 4 sections

1. Tourist Accommodation
2. Tourist Arrival Trends
3. Economic Indicators of Tourism
4. Airlines Statistics

Each section provides important data and information. Together, the sections provide a comprehensive picture of tourism in the Maldives.

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SECTION 1: TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation Facilities

All facilities providing accommodation to tourists visiting the Maldives are required to register at Ministry of Tourism under the Tourism Act Law No. 2/99. Hence, a register of establishments are maintained at the Ministry of Tourism. Accommodation facilities are divided into four main types, namely Resorts, Hotels, Guesthouses and Safari Vessels. Over the last five years, the number of these facilities has been increasing steadily.

At the end of 2015, there were a total of 616 tourist accommodating facilities with a total bed capacity of 34,085. There has been a huge increase of 20% in the bed capacity of these establishments in 2015 compared with that of 2014. The number of establishments however, saw a slight increase of 8%.

Table 1 below represents the types of establishments with their bed capacity over the last five years.

Table 1: Accommodation Establishments and Bed Capacity, 2011-2015

Type of Establishment	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Nos	Beds	Nos	Beds	Nos	Beds	Nos	Beds	Nos	Beds
Resorts / Marinas	101	22,128	105	22,901	110	23,677	111	23,917	115	24,877
Hotels	19	1,603	19	1,627	19	1,626	19	1,704	16	1,620
Guest Houses	38	659	75	1,101	135	1,930	220	3,209	315	4,649
Safari Vessels	157	2,514	154	2,503	163	2,716	161	2,739	170	2,939
Total	**315**	**26,904**	**353**	**28,132**	**427**	**29,949**	**511**	**31,569**	**616**	**34,085**

Source: Ministry of Tourism

Resorts in the Maldives have been the most commonly used type of accommodation, with their unique "one-island-one-resort" concept. At the end of 2015, there were a total of 115 resort islands with 24,877 beds registered in the Maldives, which was 73% of the total bed capacity that year. Four new islands were registered as tourist resorts at the Ministry of Tourism in 2015. These include, Drift Thelu Veliga Retreat with 60 beds at South Ari Atoll Theluveliga Island, Aaaveee Nature's Paradise with 66 beds at Dhaalu Atoll Dhoores Island, Amari Havodda Maldives with 240 beds in South Huvadhu Atoll Havodda Island and Outrigger Konotta Maldives Resort with 110 beds in South Huvadhu Atoll Konnotta Island.

Hotels are located in inhabited islands giving full board accommodating to visitors. This sector covered 5% of the total bed capacity in the Maldives at the end of 2015. In 2015, three hotels shut down its operation and their license was cancelled. No new facilities were registered in this sector in 2015. The total number of registered hotels at the end of 2015 were 16 with a bed capacity of 1,620.

The ***Guest House*** sector continues to grow at a rapid pace. These type of facilities, also located in inhabited islands, usually provide only lodging facilities for the visitors. This type of accommodation is popular among mid to low end market segments. There were a total of 313 guesthouses in 66 islands scattered across 19 atolls at the end of 2015. While 93 new guesthouses were registered in 2015 the bed capacity saw an increase of 44% from 3,209 at the end of 2014 to 4,649 by the end of 2015. Guest House sector contributed nearly 14% to the total bed capacity of Maldives in 2015.

Safari Vessels, a popular and commonly used form of accommodation preferred by divers, are live-aboard floating beds. These boats are equipped with professional diving equipment and qualified diving instructors, offering standard or luxury accommodation facilities on board with all amenities. These vessels cruise around Maldives stopping over at different dive locations and uninhabited islands. Safari vessels accounted for 9% of the total bed capacity of the Maldives in 2015. At the end of 2015, there were 170 safari vessels with 2,939 beds cruising around in the Maldives.

Distribution of Accommodation Facilities by Atolls

At the end of 2015 there were a total of 446 accommodation facilities scattered across 20 atoll in the Maldives. Each atoll had at least one type, either a Resort or a Hotel or a Guest House. Kaafu Atoll continues to be the dominating atoll taking hold of nearly 43% of the total bed capacity of the Maldives in 2015. From the resort beds, 36% were in Kaafu Atoll, from hotel beds 67% and from the Guest Houses beds, 71% belonged to this atoll. Second leading atoll was Alif Dhaalu Atoll with 13.4% (refer Table 2).

Table 2: Accommodation Facilities by Atolls, 2015

Atoll	Resorts			Hotels			Guest Houses			Total		
	Nos.	Beds	% Share of Beds	Nos.	Beds	% Share of Beds	Nos.	Beds	% Share of Beds	Nos.	Beds	% Share of Beds
Haa Alifu	3	464	1.9	0	0	0.0	5	39	0.8	**8**	**503**	**1.6**
Haa Dhaalu	0	0	0.0	1	80	4.9	6	58	1.2	**7**	**138**	**0.4**
Shaviyani	1	159	0.6	0	0	0.0	2	20	0.4	**3**	**179**	**0.6**
Noonu	4	796	3.2	0	0	0.0	5	54	1.2	**9**	**850**	**2.7**
Raa	2	680	2.7	0	0	0.0	2	14	0.3	**4**	**694**	**2.2**
Baa	8	1,700	6.8	1	146	9.0	19	260	5.6	**28**	**2,106**	**6.8**
Lhaviyani	5	1,636	6.6	0	0	0.0	3	26	0.6	**8**	**1,662**	**5.3**
Kaafu	42	9,088	36.5	11	1,092	67.4	183	3,331	71.6	**236**	**13,511**	**43.4**
Alifu Alifu	13	2,244	9.0	0	0	0.0	38	330	7.1	**51**	**2,574**	**8.3**
Alifu Dhaaalu	17	3,982	16.0	0	0	0.0	16	177	3.8	**33**	**4,159**	**13.4**
Vaavu	2	402	1.6	0	0	0.0	15	152	3.3	**17**	**554**	**1.8**
Meemu	2	400	1.6	0	0	0.0	2	14	0.3	**4**	**414**	**1.3**
Faafu	1	250	1.0	0	0	0.0	3	32	0.7	**4**	**282**	**0.9**
Dhaalu	4	778	3.1	0	0	0.0	5	52	1.1	**9**	**830**	**2.7**
Thaa	1	152	0.6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	**1**	**152**	**0.5**
Laamu	1	194	0.8	1	46	2.8	2	24	0.5	**4**	**264**	**0.8**
Gaafu Alifu	4	576	2.3	0	0	0.0	3	12	0.3	**7**	**588**	**1.9**
Gaafu Dhaalu	3	550	2.2	0	0	0.0	2	20	0.4	**5**	**570**	**1.8**
Gnaviyani	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	20	0.0	**2**	**20**	**0.1**
Seenu	2	826	3.3	2	256	15.8	2	14	0.3	**6**	**1,096**	**3.5**
Total	**115**	**24,877**	**100.0**	**16**	**1,620**	**100.0**	**315**	**4,649**	**100.0**	**446**	**31,146**	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Tourism

Resorts by Management Type

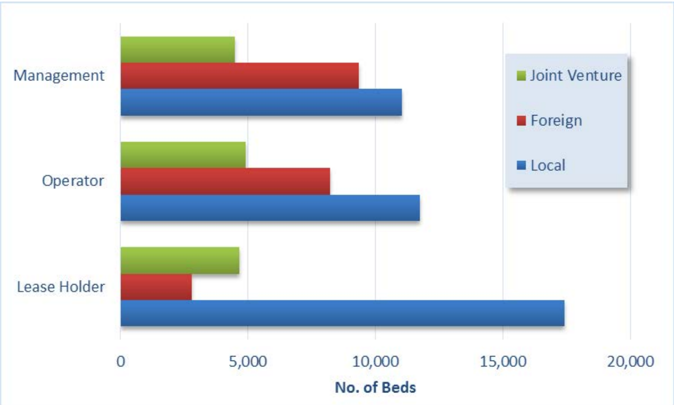
Table 3 represents the number of resorts and its related bed capacity by type of lease holders, operators and management parties for the last five years.

Table 3: Resorts by Type of Lease Holder, Operator and Management, 2011-2015

Year		Lease Holder				Operator				Management			
		Local	Foreign	Joint Venture	Total	Local	Foreign	Joint Venture	Total	Local	Foreign	Joint Venture	Total
2011	Nos	74	12	15	**101**	47	37	17	**101**	43	41	17	**101**
	Share (%)	73.3	11.9	14.9	**100.0**	46.5	36.6	16.8	**100.0**	42.6	40.6	16.8	**100.0**
	Beds	16,722	1,858	3,548	**22,128**	11,390	6,430	4,308	**22,128**	10,394	7,426	4,308	**22,128**
	Share (%)	75.6	8.4	16.0	**100.0**	51.5	29.1	19.5	**100.0**	47.0	33.6	19.5	**100.0**
2012	Nos	73	13	19	**105**	50	35	20	**105**	45	42	18	**105**
	Share (%)	69.5	12.4	18.1	**100.0**	47.6	33.3	19.0	**100.0**	42.9	40.0	17.1	**100.0**
	Beds	16,484	2,118	4,299	**22,901**	12,030	6,332	4,539	**22,901**	10,748	7,785	4,368	**22,901**
	Share (%)	72.0	9.2	18.8	**100.0**	52.5	27.6	19.8	**100.0**	46.9	34.0	19.1	**100.0**
2013	Nos	77	15	18	**110**	50	41	19	**110**	46	46	18	**110**
	Share (%)	70.0	13.6	16.4	**100.0**	45.5	37.3	17.3	**100.0**	41.8	41.8	16.4	**100.0**
	Beds	17,126	2,326	4,225	**23,677**	12,098	7,114	4,465	**23,677**	11,204	8,105	4,368	**23,677**
	Share (%)	72.3	9.8	17.8	**100.0**	51.1	30.0	18.9	**100.0**	47.3	34.2	18.4	**100.0**
2014	Nos	75	17	19	**111**	48	43	20	**111**	45	47	19	**111**
	Share (%)	67.6	15.3	17.1	**100.0**	43.2	38.7	18.0	**100.0**	40.5	42.3	17.1	**100.0**
	Beds	16,968	2,620	4,329	**23,917**	11,592	7,756	4,569	**23,917**	10,866	8,579	4,472	**23,917**
	Share (%)	70.9	11.0	18.1	**100.0**	48.5	32.4	19.1	**100.0**	45.4	35.9	18.7	**100.0**
2015	Nos	77	18	20	**115**	49	45	21	**115**	46	50	19	**115**
	Share (%)	67.0	15.7	17.4	**100.0**	42.6	39.1	18.3	**100.0**	40.0	43.5	16.5	**100.0**
	Beds	17,434	2,784	4,659	**24,877**	11,762	8,216	4,899	**24,877**	11,036	9,341	4,500	**24,877**
	Share (%)	70.1	11.2	18.7	**100.0**	47.3	33.0	19.7	**100.0**	44.4	37.5	18.1	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Tourism

Figure 1: Bed Capacity by Type, 2015



In 2015, there were 77 resorts leased to local companies, 49 resorts had local companies as operators and 46 resorts were managed by local companies. The number of resorts leased to foreign companies in 205 was 18, resorts operated by foreign companies was 45 and 50 resorts were managed by foreign companies. Joint venture companies had 20 resorts as leaseholders, 21 resort as operators and 19 resorts were managed by joint venture companies.

Capacity and Utilization

The operational bed capacity differs from registered bed capacity as the operational bed capacity excludes the bed capacity of those establishments which were temporarily closed for any purpose. At the end of 2015, on average a total of 27,748 beds were operational. This includes 24,805 beds in resorts and hotel and 2,943 beds in guest houses and vessels. Relative to the operational in bed capacity, bed night capacity saw an increase of 3% to reach a total of 10.1 million in 2015.

Table 4: Bed Nights, Occupancy Rate and Duration of Stay, 2011 - 2015

Year	Bed Capacity in Operation (annual average)	Bed Night Capacity	Tourist Bed Nights	Bed Night Growth (%)	Occupancy Rate (%)	Average Duration of Stay (days)
2011	**24,493**	**8,939,306**	**6,529,200**	**9.1**	**73.1**	**7.0**
Resorts & Hotels	22,507	8,214,987	6,358,578	9.1	77.5	6.8
Guest Houses & Vessels	1,987	724,319	170,622	8.8	23.4	0.2
2012	**25,062**	**9,148,755**	**6,450,889**	**-1.2**	**70.4**	**6.7**
Resorts & Hotels	23,483	8,572,045	6,317,301	-0.6	73.5	6.6
Guest Houses & Vessels	1,579	576,710	133,588	-21.7	23.3	0.1
2013	**26,161**	**9,549,670**	**7,057,722**	**9.4**	**74.0**	**6.3**
Resorts & Hotels	24,052	8,779,244	6,876,689	8.9	78.4	6.1
Guest Houses & Vessels	2,109	770,426	181,033	35.5	23.8	0.2
2014	**26,984**	**9,840,445**	**7,290,007**	**3.3**	**74.1**	**6.1**
Resorts & Hotels	24,420 _/	8,913,786 _/	7,088,578 _/	3.1	79.5 _/	5.9
Guest Houses & Vessels	2,564 _/	926,659	201,429	11.3	22.0	0.2
2015	**27,748**	**10,127,053**	**6,976,552**	**-4.3**	**69.0**	**5.7**
Resorts & Hotels	24,805	9,053,300	6,694,222	-5.6	74.0	5.4
Guest Houses & Vessels	2,943	1,073,753	282,330	40.2	26.3	0.2

Source: Ministry of Tourism
Note: Revised _/

The actual bed nights of tourists in 2015 saw a negative growth of 4.3% in 2015 compared with that of 2014, mainly due to the decline in bed nights of resorts and hotels during 2015. In 2015 total tourist bed nights was 6,976,552.

At the end of 2015, the average occupancy rate of Maldives was 69%. This was the lowest average annual rate during the last five years. Resorts and hotels, although below 2014 level had a 74% occupancy rate at the end of 2015.

The average stay of tourists has been on the drop over the years, due to the shift in major market segments. At the end of 2015, Maldives recorded an average during of stay of 5.7 days.

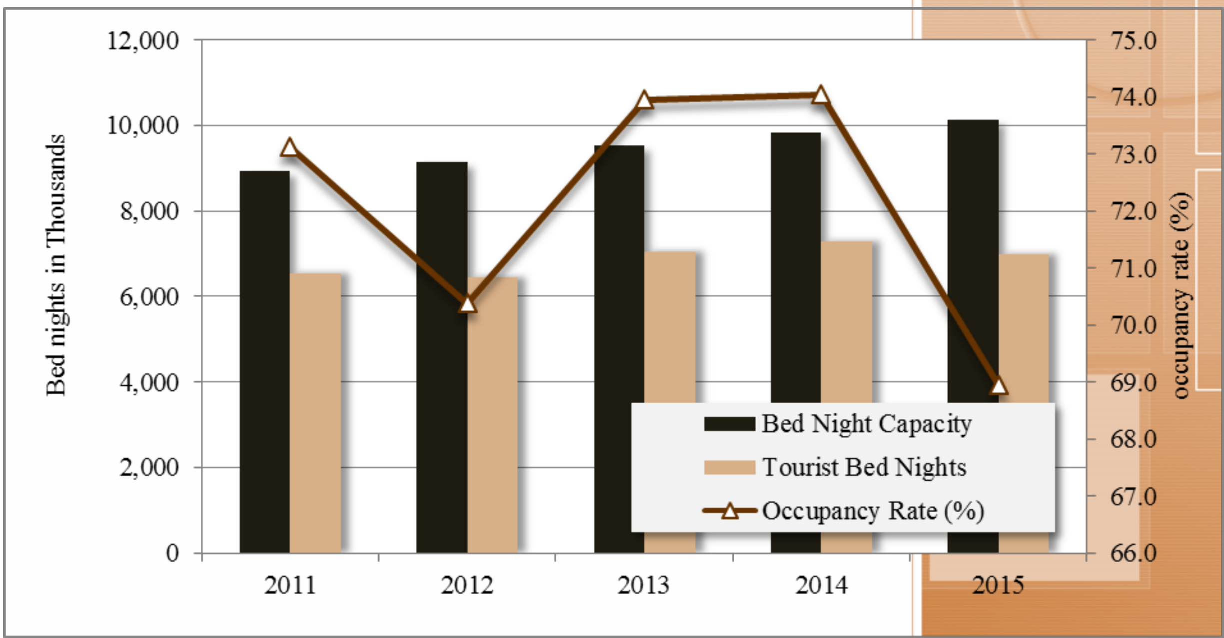
Table 5: Monthly Average Occupancy Rates of Resorts & Hotels, 2011 - 2015

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	87.2	90.3	82.1	87.5	77.9
February	94.4	87.3	93.6	94.9	92.7
March	85.8	78.0	86.4	85.0	80.4
April	83.8	77.2	79.0	84.8	77.5
May	65.5	63.1	71.3	73.4	69.8
June	55.0	53.7	59.0	64.1	57.8
July	68.9	65.9	70.4	73.6	70.6
August	72.8	71.6	80.5	81.6	76.9
September	69.3	63.7	72.0	72.6	68.3
October	83.4	80.2	86.8	86.4	77.3
November	83.9	74.5	78.2	73.6	67.0
December	79.9	76.7	81.3	78.9	71.6
Annual Average	**77.5**	**73.5**	**78.4**	**79.7**	**74.0**

Source: Ministry of Tourism

The monthly pattern of average occupancy rates of resorts and hotels is presented in Table 5. As can be seen from the table, the Maldives experiences low rates of occupancy from the month of May through September with June recording the lowest over the years. From October, the occupancy rate increases and reaches a maximum during the month of February.

Figure 2: Bed Nights vs. Occupancy Rate, 2011 - 2015



SECTION 2: TOURIST ARRIVAL TRENDS

Global Arrival Trends

Despite the ongoing political, economic and security challenges in various destinations across the globe, demand for international tourism remained robust. 2015 was recorded as the sixth consecutive year, in which arrivals exceeded the long-term average (3.8%), and grew at a pace of 4% a year or higher. According to the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer (WTB), March 2016 edition, in 2015 international tourist arrivals reached a total of 1,184 million, an increase of 4.4% compared with that of 2014.

Table 6: International Tourist Arrivals Worldwide, 2011 - 2015

	Tourist Arrivals (in millions)						
	2011_/	2012 _/	2013 _/	2014_/	2015 *	% Change (2015/2014)	% Share 2015 *
Europe	520.6	541.1	566.8	580.2	608.6	4.9	51.4
Asia & the Pacific	218.3	233.8	249.9	264.3	277.6	5.0	23.4
Americas	155.6	162.6	167.6	181.7	190.7	4.9	16.1
Africa	50.1	52.4	54.7	54.9	53.3	-2.9	4.5
Middle East	49.5	50.6	49.1	52.4	53.9	2.8	4.6
World	**994**	**1,040**	**1,088**	**1,134**	**1,184**	**4.4**	**100.0**

Note: *Data as collected by UNWTO, March 2016
_/ revised
Source: Adapted from UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, March 2016 Edition

As per the WTB March 2016 edition, consistent growth was recorded from month to month in 2015. Highest growth was recorded in May and July with +7% each and lowest was +2% during the month of June. In terms of absolute numbers, from May to September, arrivals exceeded 100 million each month, with July and August being the peak months.

Europe was fastest growing region in 2015 in terms of absolute numbers, attracting over 608 million tourists during the year. The region had a positive growth of 4.9% in 2015. Northern Europe the growth from this region with 7% increase followed by Central and Eastern Europe (+6%).

Asia and the Pacific welcomed nearly a quarter of world's total arrivals in 2015. Arrivals in this region increased by 5% during 2015 reaching a total of 277.6 million. Oceania with +7% increase was the best performer within the region followed by South-East Asia with 6% increase.

International tourist arrivals in Americas grew by +5% in 2015 to reach 191 million. The Caribbean and Central America (both +7%) led the growth from this region.

Africa welcomed a total of 53 million international tourists in 2015. This region has been struggling since the last four months of 2014 with negative growths.

International arrivals to the Middle East increased by 3% bringing the total to 54 million in 2015.

Maldives Arrival Trends

International tourist arrivals to the Maldives increased at an annual average rate of 9.5% through 2011 to 2015. During the past five year period, Maldives achieved remarkable results in terms of arrivals numbers. Arrivals reached and surpassed the one million target in 2013 and was maintained above this after the three years that followed. In terms of growth rate, 2011 and 2013 had been outstanding with nearly 18% increase each year. The year 2015 was an unstable year, with four months recording negative growths. Year ended with a 2.4% increase with arrivals reaching a total of 1.2 million.

Inconsistent growth was seen from month to month during the year 2015. While the months of January, April, June and October all recorded negative growths, the months of September (0.4%) and November (0.5%) saw marginal rates. Growth rate for the Maldives was in harmony with the global average for the year during the months of May and July with 4.5% and 4.3% respectively. While the months of February (8.8%), March (6.5%) and August (5.7%) saw modest level of increase, December was an exceptional month with a double digit increase of 15% (refer Table 7).

Table 7: Monthly Arrivals to the Maldives, 2011 - 2015

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Arrivals	Growth %	Arrivals	Growth %	Arrivals	Growth %	Arrivals	Growth %	Arrivals	Growth %
January	79,493	17.8	96,146	20.9	88,869	-7.6	105,296	18.5	97,073	-7.8
February	87,392	13.4	83,252	-4.7	104,745	25.8	110,705	5.7	120,468	8.8
March	80,732	7.7	76,469	-5.3	99,498	30.1	105,560	6.1	112,427	6.5
April	79,947	31.6	79,288	-0.8	90,636	14.3	105,309	16.2	102,242	-2.9
May	64,456	10.5	63,534	-1.4	79,426	25.0	91,296	14.9	95,389	4.5
June	55,947	27.0	59,379	6.1	76,493	28.8	83,347	9.0	81,506	-2.2
July	72,516	26.7	76,966	6.1	87,972	14.3	100,191	13.9	104,517	4.3
August	76,828	15.9	79,768	3.8	98,338	23.3	104,186	5.9	110,144	5.7
September	71,861	14.9	76,806	6.9	92,298	20.2	95,114	3.1	95,511	0.4
October	91,059	21.9	92,391	1.5	107,331	16.2	110,331	2.8	105,498	-4.4
November	85,501	15.1	82,311	-3.7	94,584	14.9	89,778	-5.1	90,218	0.5
December	85,601	15.3	91,717	7.1	105,012	14.5	103,744	-1.2	119,255	15.0
Total	**931,333**	**17.6**	**958,027**	**2.9**	**1,125,202**	**17.4**	**1,204,857**	**7.1**	**1,234,248**	**2.4**

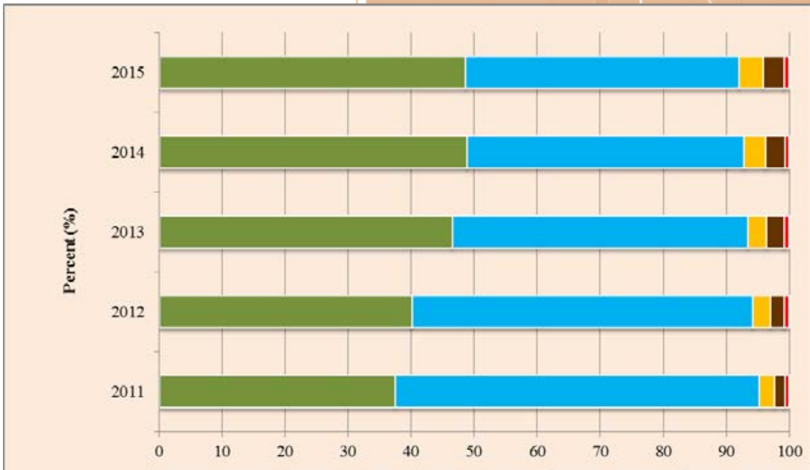
Source: Ministry of Tourism
Data provided by: Department of Immigration & Emigration

Major Markets to the Maldives

Asia & the Pacific remained as the leading market generator to the Maldives at the end of 2015 with a total share of 48.6%. During the last five years, from 2011 to 2015, the region showcased outstanding performances, gaining 10% shares and growing at 20% annually. However, the growth of the region slowed down considerably in 2015. While the market share dropped slightly from 48.9% in 2014 to 48.6% in 2015, growth rate was insignificant (1.9%) compared to the double digit growth rates recorded during the previous four years. Maldives received over 600 thousand tourists from Asia Pacific region in 2015.

Europe followed behind Asia Pacific region in 2015 taking hold of 43.4% shares. The European market has been on the downward trend for the last five years, loosing over 14% of its shares from 2011 to 2015, however, maintained a positive 1.2% average annual growth rate for the period. In 2015 the region saw a growth rate of +1.3% receiving a total of 535,962 tourists. Looking at sub regions, Western Europe remained as the leading sub region within Europe in 2015. Strongest performance was recorded from East Mediterranean Europe and Southern Europe with 14.7% and 13.4% increases respectively, compared with that of the year 2014.

Figure 3: Market Share by Regions, 2011 - 2015



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asia & the Pacific	37.5	40.1	46.6	48.9	48.6
Europe	57.7	54.0	46.9	43.9	43.4
Americas	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.8
Middle East	1.6	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.4
Africa	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8

Americas continued with its consistent growth trend, and remained at the third position over the last five years. Market share of the region increased from 2.5% in 2011 to 3.8% by 2015. The five year annual average growth rate of the region stood at 20%. In 2015, the region recorded a positive growth of 13%, with all major markets showing positive growths during the year.

The ***Middle East*** is among one of the fastest growing market regions to the Maldives, having an annual average growth rate of 30%. Over the last five year period, market share of the region doubled, from an insignificant 1.6% in 2011 to 3.4% at the end of 2015. In 2015, the region recorded a 13% increase compared with 2014. Saudi Arabia and Egypt lead the region with strong growth rates during the year 2015.

Africa region saw signs of recovery during the year 2015 with its share increasing from 0.7% in 2014 to 0.8% at the end of 2015. The region, led by South African market, recorded a healthy growth of +13.8% in 2015 compared with a negative 2014.

Top Ten Generating Markets in 2015

Few changes took place in the top 10 rankings of major markets to the Maldives during the year 2015. While these 10 markets grasped 70% of the total arrivals to the country during the year, no new markets made it to the list. Changes in market rankings occurred from 4th through 7th positions. The top three and bottom three places remained firmly in their positions as that of the previous year.

Table 8: Tourist Arrivals and Market Share of Top Ten Markets, 2015

Rank 2015	Country	2015 Arrivals	2015 Market Share (%)	2014 Arrivals	2014 Market Share (%)	Rank 2014
1	China	359,514	29.1	363,626	30.2	1
2	Germany	105,132	8.5	98,328	8.2	2
3	United Kingdom	92,775	7.5	88,704	7.4	3
4	Italy	65,616	5.3	57,862	4.8	5
5	India	52,368	4.2	45,587	3.8	7
6	Russia	44,323	3.6	66,308	5.5	4
7	France	42,024	3.4	50,656	4.2	6
8	Japan	39,244	3.2	38,817	3.2	8
9	Korea	33,001	2.7	34,896	2.9	9
10	Switzerland	31,923	2.6	31,497	2.6	10
Total		**865,920**	**70.2**	**876,281**	**72.7**	
Total Arrivals to the Maldives		**1,234,248**		**1,204,857**		

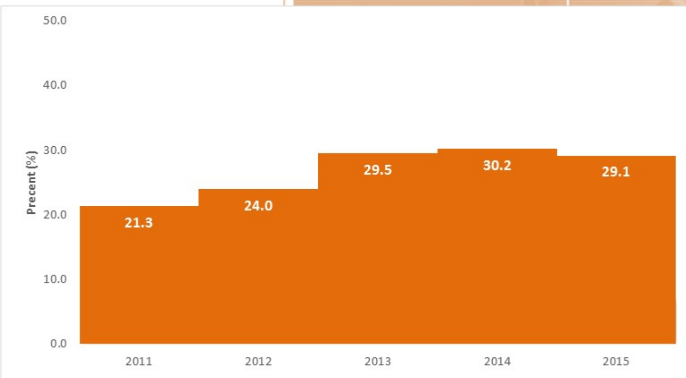
Source: Ministry of Tourism

China, Germany, and the United Kingdom remained at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd positions respectively. Italy moved one step up to the 4th position and India took two steps up to the 5th place. Russian market dropped down two places to the 6th position and French market dropped one place to 7th. Japan, Korea and Switzerland remained at their respective 8th, 9th and 10th positions at the end of 2015.

1. China

The Chinese market held on to its position as the number one market to the Maldives in 2015 taking hold of 29.1% of the market shares. Considered as one of the fastest growing markets to the Maldives, with extraordinary performances through the years 2010 to 2013, China lost its momentum during the latter half of 2014. The negative performance continued throughout 2015, ending the year with a negative growth of 1.1%. Market share rose steadily from 2011 till 2014, and saw a slight drop at the end of 2015.

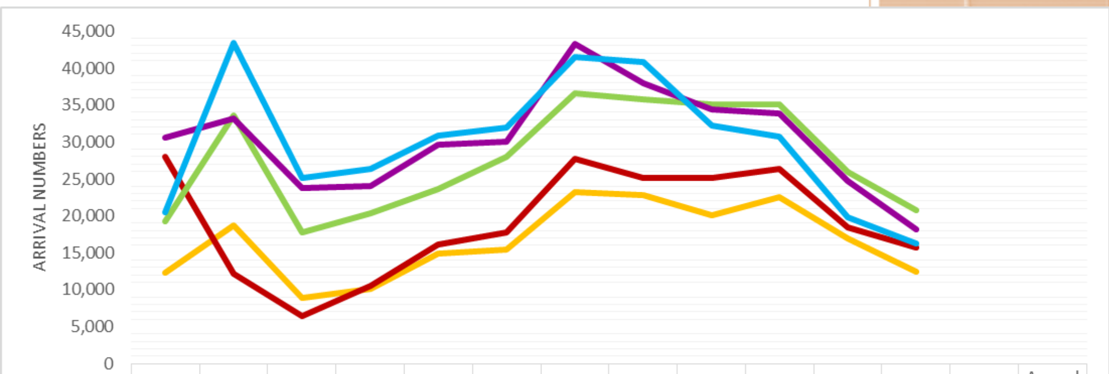
Figure 4: ***Chinese Market Share, 2011 - 2015***



The seasonality of this market remained consistent over the last five years. Chinese arrivals is recorded to peak during the months of February and July. The month of March and December are the lowest months for Chinese arrivals to the Maldives.

Main purpose of Visit for Chinese visitors to the Maldives are, honeymoon, snorkeling, incentive visits and rest and relaxation. And majority of Chinese visitors stay in the Maldives for 4 to 7 nights.

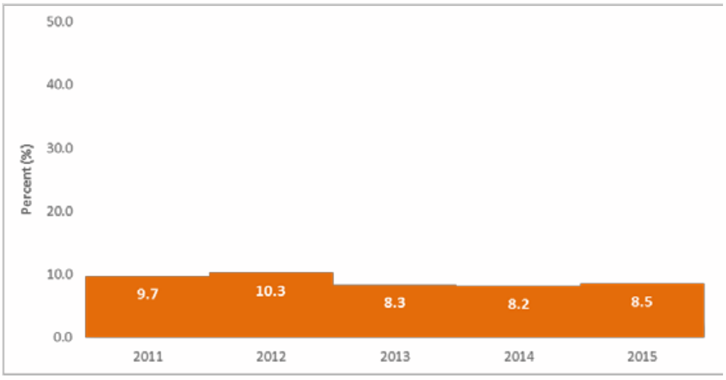
Figure 5: ***Chinese Arrival Trends, 2011 - 2015***



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Annual growth (%)
2011	12,367	18,759	8,968	10,165	14,889	15,410	23,176	22,827	20,107	22,595	16,897	12,495	198,655	67.0
2012	28,008	12,237	6,417	10,523	16,154	17,809	27,653	25,138	25,178	26,301	18,450	15,683	229,551	15.6
2013	19,208	33,592	17,770	20,329	23,613	28,007	36,551	35,814	35,026	35,041	26,008	20,760	331,719	44.5
2014	30,612	33,213	23,705	24,034	29,685	30,000	43,269	37,895	34,425	33,828	24,729	18,231	363,626	9.6
2015	20,469	43,349	25,069	26,398	30,864	31,965	41,527	40,850	32,198	30,714	19,856	16,255	359,514	-1.1

2. Germany

Figure 6: ***German Market Share, 2011 - 2015***

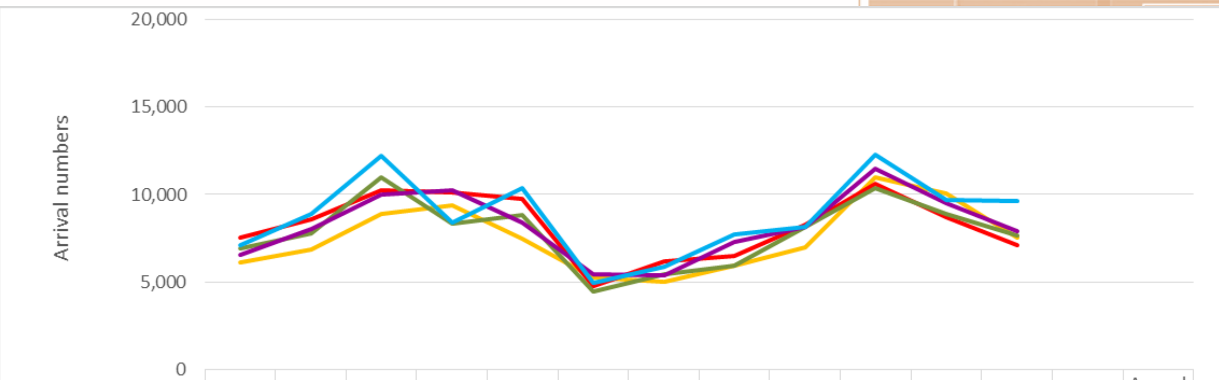


German market has been on the recovery during the last 2 years. In 2013, the market registered a significant decline of 4.8%, bringing the market share down to 8.3% from a healthy 10% in 2012. In 2015, the market recorded an impressive growth of 6.9%, increasing the market share from 8.2% in 2014 to 8.5% by the end of 2015. Germany has proven to be a resilient market and has persistently remained among the top three markets to the Maldives over the years.

Although the seasonal pattern of the German market shows variations over the years, the peak months for this market remained consistent over the last five years. As can be seen from Figure 7, October, March and May are recorded to be the peak months for this market and the month of June remained as the lowest month.

While, diving and snorkeling are the two main purpose of visit for German tourists to the Maldives, they tend to stay for longer periods of 12 to 15 nights.

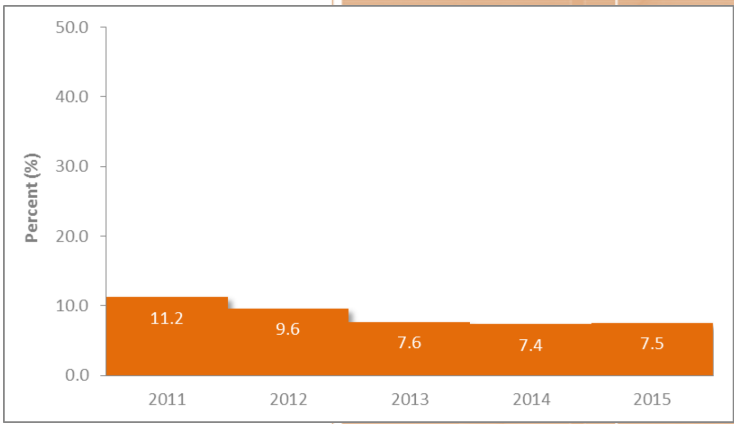
Figure 7: ***German Arrival Trends, 2011 - 2015***



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Annual growth (%)
2011	6,109	6,874	8,906	9,389	7,467	5,276	5,034	5,918	6,956	10,986	10,058	7,544	90,517	17.4
2012	7,532	8,591	10,232	10,145	9,736	4,782	6,199	6,485	8,248	10,597	8,729	7,075	98,351	8.7
2013	6,926	7,755	11,001	8,303	8,812	4,421	5,418	5,930	8,148	10,360	8,869	7,655	93,598	-4.8
2014	6,527	8,050	9,973	10,273	8,365	5,416	5,371	7,293	8,163	11,490	9,483	7,924	98,328	5.1
2015	7,093	8,879	12,203	8,388	10,371	4,927	5,859	7,698	8,140	12,252	9,682	9,640	105,132	6.9

3. United Kingdom (UK)

Figure 8: *UK Market Share, 2011 - 2015*

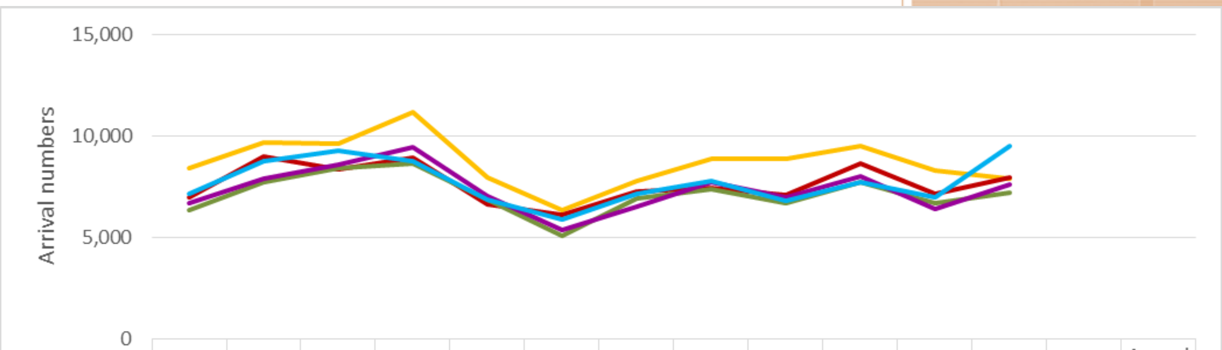


Being among one of the top 5 markets to the Maldives over the years, UK market remained as the third largest market at the end of 2015. The market share rose from 7.4% in 2014 to 7.5% by 2015. However, the market performed with negative growths during the years through 2011 to 2013, market share dropped considerably from a healthy 11.2% in 2011 to 7.5% by 2015. The market started regaining momentum in 2014 recording a positive growth of 3.3%. In 2015 the market further strengthened posting and a +4.6% increase.

Monthly performance of UK market has been very consistent over the last five years. April, October and December are recorded to be the peak months for arrivals from this market and the month of June is the lowest month for this market.

While a large percent of UK visitors come to the Maldives for Birthday celebrations, their main purpose of visit includes rest/relaxation, surfing and wedding. Majority of UK visitors stay in the Maldives for 4 to 11 nights.

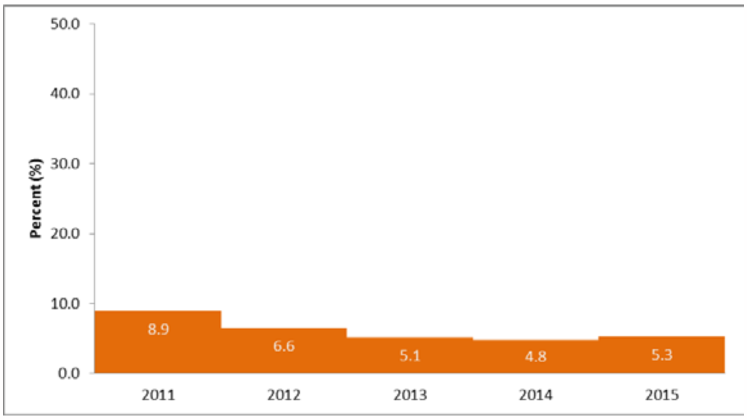
Figure 9: *UK Arrival Trends, 2011- 2015*



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Annual growth (%)
2011	8,435	9,661	9,637	11,167	7,988	6,338	7,795	8,855	8,896	9,537	8,310	7,889	104,50	-8.5
2012	7,001	9,006	8,388	8,934	6,670	6,146	7,286	7,450	7,106	8,666	7,164	7,959	91,776	-12.2
2013	6,367	7,745	8,438	8,654	6,886	5,100	6,945	7,409	6,688	7,714	6,694	7,229	85,869	-6.4
2014	6,686	7,887	8,609	9,440	7,055	5,381	6,531	7,721	7,010	8,000	6,416	7,611	88,347	3.3
2015	7,150	8,752	9,261	8,793	6,867	5,923	7,174	7,805	6,799	7,724	7,001	9,531	92,780	4.6

4. Italy

Figure 10: ***Italian Market Share, 2011 - 2015***

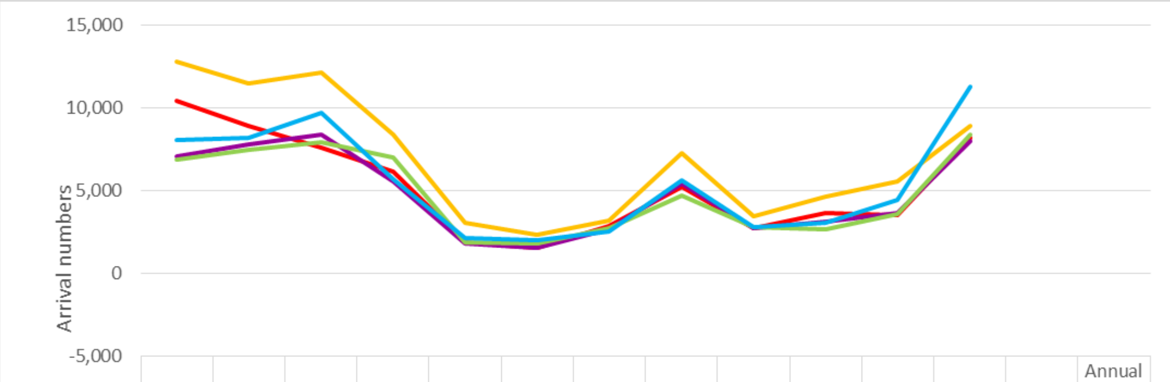


Italy stepped up one position to become the fourth largest market to the Maldives in 2015. The Italian market, which had been on the decline over the last four years, showed signs of recovery in 2015. Market share increased from 4.8% in 2014 to 5.3% in 2015. Italian market share which was at 8.9% in 2011, was reduced to half of its size at the end of 2014. The year 2015 was recorded as a good year for the Italian market with a double digit growth rates, increasing the market share slightly higher than that of 2013 level and the total number of arrivals exceeded 2012 amount.

The seasonality of this market is shown in Figure 11. Peak period for this market is recorded to be from December to April. And lowest is between May to September, although a sharp increase from July to August is observed.

The purpose of visit for majority of Italian visitors to the Maldives is surfing and fishing. Diving, snorkeling and rest and relaxation are also among commonly stated purpose of visit by Italian visitors to Maldives. While a high percent of Italian visitors to Maldives are repeaters, they tend to stay for a period of 4 to 11 nights.

Figure 11: ***Italian Arrival Trends, 2011 - 2015***

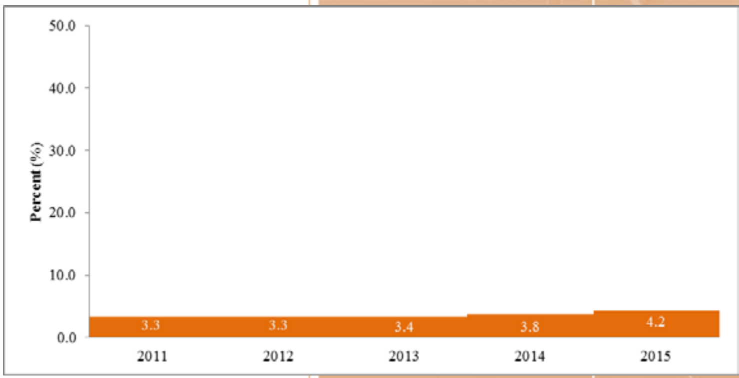


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Annual growth (%)
2011	12,828	11,499	12,143	8,398	3,077	2,347	3,208	7,267	3,479	4,610	5,543	8,929	83,328	-7.3
2012	10,451	8,910	7,578	6,130	1,874	1,578	2,853	5,225	2,749	3,679	3,551	8,204	62,782	-24.4
2013	7,050	7,832	8,365	5,542	1,813	1,579	2,683	5,424	2,722	3,128	3,686	8,030	57,854	-7.8
2014	6,879	7,455	7,953	6,994	1,847	1,793	2,742	4,717	2,819	2,694	3,583	8,386	57,862	0.0
2015	8,039	8,224	9,725	5,686	2,163	2,017	2,538	5,603	2,828	3,084	4,429	11,280	65,616	13.4

5. India

Considered as one of the fastest growing markets to the Maldives, India took two steps up to become the 5th largest market to the Maldives in 2015. With a five year average annual growth of 16%, the market share rose from 3.3% in 2011 to 4.2% by end 2015. Being one of the closest neighboring countries, the Indian market has high potential for the Maldives, with easy and direct daily access.

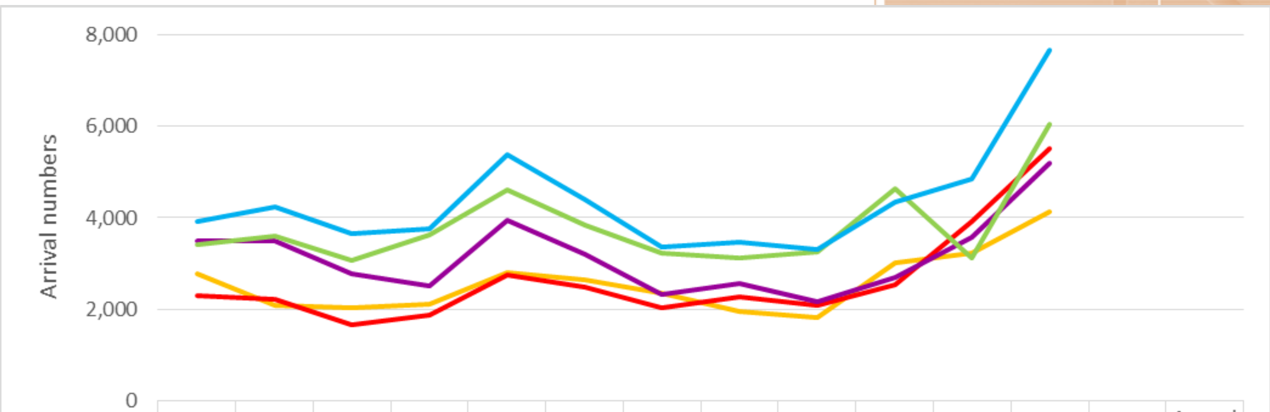
Figure 12: ***Indian Market Share, 2011 - 2015***



Except for the last quarter of 2011 and 2014, the monthly performance of Indian market to the Maldives has been consistent over the last five years. Besides the sudden increase from April to May and from November to December, Indian arrivals to the Maldives, remains uniform throughout the year.

According the findings of Maldives Visitor Survey (MVS) February 2016, majority of Indian visitors come to Maldives for their honeymoon, though rest and relaxation also remain as a significant reason for their visit to the Maldives. Indian visitors spend a very short holiday in the Maldives. As per MVS, February 2016, over 90% of Indians stayed for less than 7 nights in the Maldives.

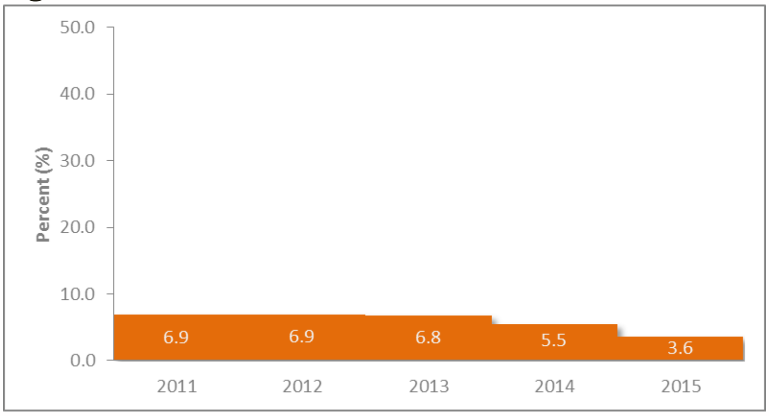
Figure 13: ***Indian Arrival Trends, 2011 - 2015***



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Annual growth (%)
2011	2,786	2,078	2,030	2,109	2,813	2,659	2,359	1,963	1,820	3,007	3,232	4,122	30,978	20.3
2012	2,303	2,219	1,657	1,877	2,766	2,495	2,039	2,264	2,103	2,546	3,930	5,522	31,721	2.4
2013	3,483	3,493	2,769	2,521	3,951	3,214	2,335	2,576	2,179	2,703	3,588	5,202	38,014	19.8
2014	3,426	3,596	3,080	3,622	4,612	3,847	3,222	3,119	3,258	4,646	3,117	6,042	45,587	19.9
2015	3,922	4,235	3,654	3,750	5,387	4,390	3,376	3,467	3,323	4,344	4,857	7,663	52,368	14.9

6. Russia

Figure 14: ***Russian Market Share, 2011 - 2015***

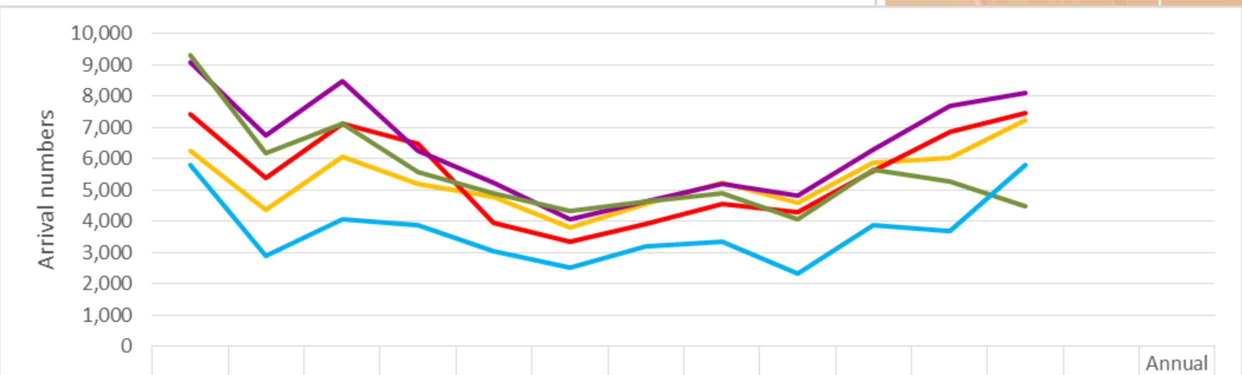


Russian market to the Maldives has declined considerably over the last 5 years. The market, which was at the 4th place in 2014 stepped down to the 6th place at the end of 2015. While the market share halved during the last five years, a strong negative growth of 33% was recorded from Russian market in 2015 compared with that of 2014. In terms of absolute numbers, the market recorded steady increase from 2011 to 2013, declined in 2014 and in 2015 recorded the lowest count in arrivals for the last five years.

Seasonality of the market, however, remained constant over the last five years except for the year 2014 (Refer Figure 15)

Rest & relaxation is the main purpose of visit for Russian visitors to the Maldives.

Figure 15: ***Russian Arrivals Trends, 2011 - 2015***

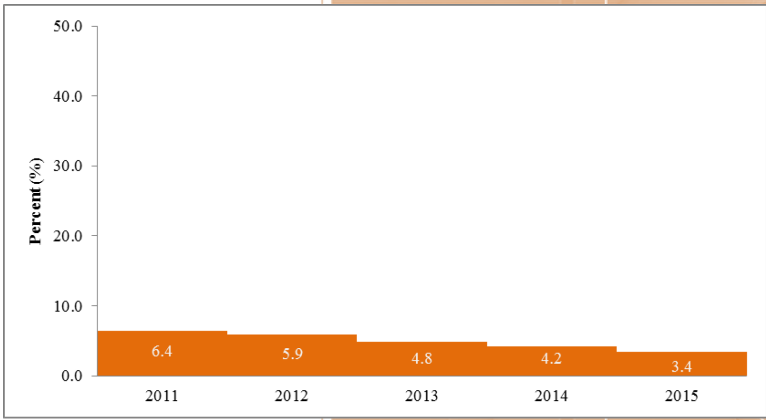


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Annual growth (%)
2011	6,256	4,347	6,043	5,205	4,793	3,812	4,565	5,214	4,594	5,887	6,008	7,212	65,947	30.2
2012	7,418	5,370	7,131	6,462	3,960	3,345	3,918	4,562	4,274	5,622	6,860	7,456	68,390	3.8
2013	9,061	6,737	8,457	6,241	5,230	4,063	4,612	5,188	4,833	6,277	7,675	8,105	78,492	15.2
2014	9,289	6,182	7,121	5,568	4,878	4,312	4,624	4,896	4,047	5,632	5,273	4,486	68,322	-13.3
2015	5,790	2,882	4,048	3,855	3,053	2,500	3,180	3,347	2,309	3,860	3,702	5,797	46,338	-33.2

7. France

The French market to the Maldives has been deteriorating over the last four years, posting negative growths and losing its market position. In 2015 the market took one step down and placed itself in the seventh position in the ranking list. Arrival numbers kept declining from year to year, along with it, market share declined considerably from a 6.4% in 2011 to a mere 3.4% at the end of 2015.

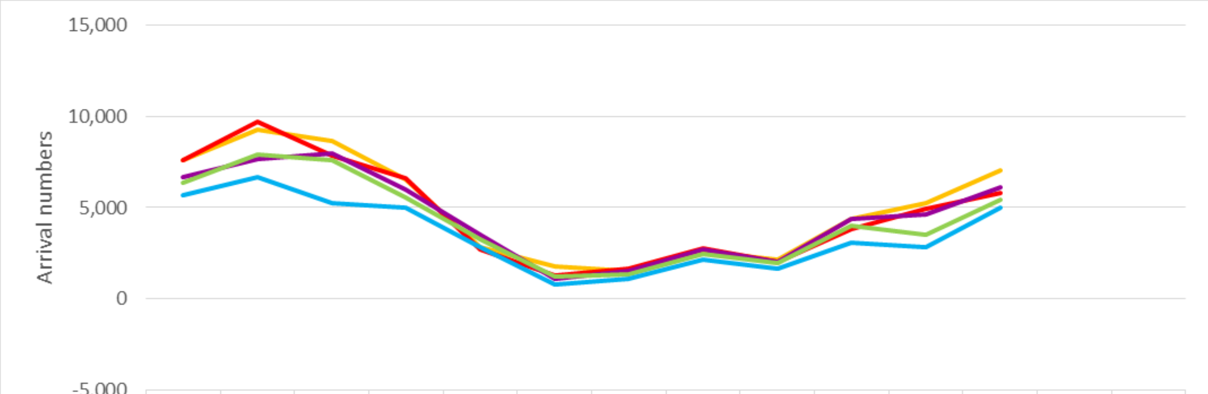
Figure 16: ***French Market Share, 2011 - 2015***



Though the market has declined significantly, seasonal pattern of the French market has been very stable over the last five years. From November to February arrivals from this market increases steadily to reach its peak. From May till September, arrivals from the market remains low with June as the lowest month.

Rest, relaxation, honeymoon and snorkeling are the main purpose of visit for French travelers to the Maldives. French market has a longer duration of stay in the Maldives. While 70% of the French visitors stay for 3 to 11 nights, nearly 20% stays for 12 or more nights.

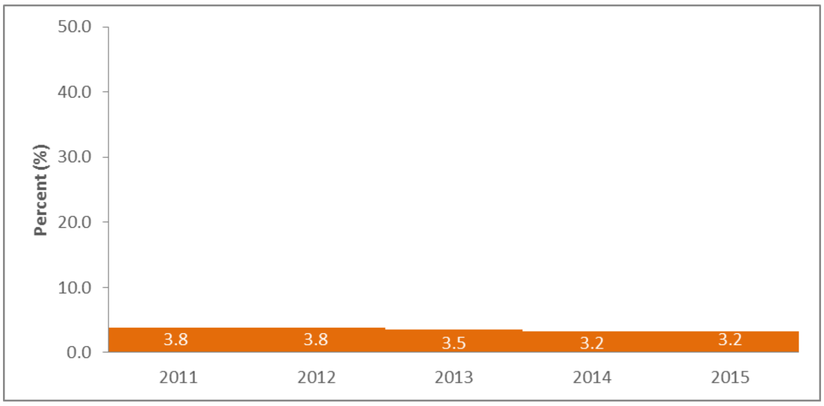
Figure 17: ***French Arrival Trends, 2011 - 2015***



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Annual growth (%)
2011	7,606	9,286	8,646	6,557	2,842	1,758	1,550	2,588	2,169	4,355	5,258	7,079	59,694	9.0
2012	7,578	9,742	7,875	6,587	2,705	1,251	1,632	2,785	2,042	3,815	4,942	5,821	56,775	-4.9
2013	6,688	7,666	7,990	6,021	3,540	1,081	1,501	2,692	2,036	4,388	4,632	6,093	54,328	-4.3
2014	6,395	7,943	7,602	5,537	3,290	1,203	1,337	2,437	1,955	4,001	3,516	5,440	50,656	-6.8
2015	5,694	6,690	5,272	4,973	2,815	749	1,081	2,162	1,664	3,077	2,846	5,001	42,024	-17.0

8. Japan

Figure 18: *Japanese Market Share, 2011 - 2015*

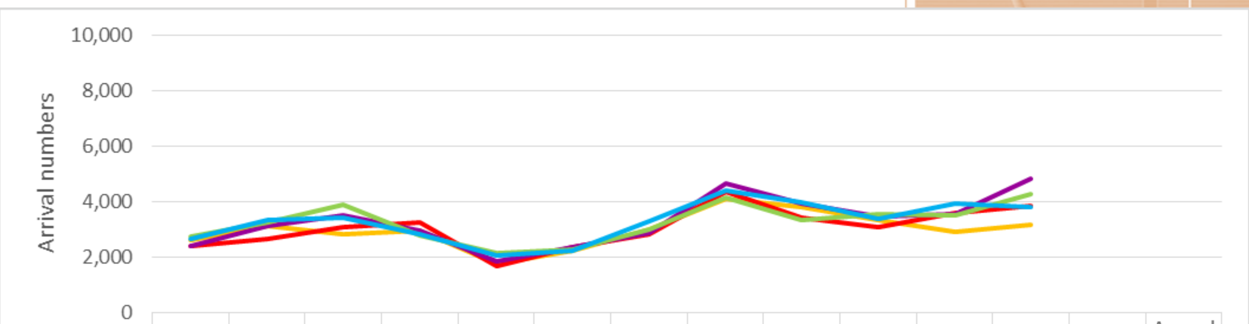


Japan maintained its position at 8th place in 2015. Japanese arrivals to the Maldives saw an increase of 1.1% in 2015 against a negative 2014. Although the Japanese market has remained as one of the top ten markets to the Maldives over the years, this market has reduced in size considerably. This market, which enjoyed healthy 10% shares during the late 90s, started declining and loosing shares from 2001.

Monthly trends of the Japanese market has been consistent over the last five years, from 2011 to 2015. Arrivals from the market tend to increase during the period August to December. The month of May is recorded to be the lowest month in arrival count for the Japanese market to the Maldives.

Unlike the other markets in the top ten list, most number of Japanese tourists come to the Maldives for sailing and on incentive visits. Honeymoon and wedding are also listed among their purpose of visit. Over 90% of Japanese stay less than 7 nights in the Maldives.

Figure 19: *Japanese Arrival Trends, 2011 - 2015*

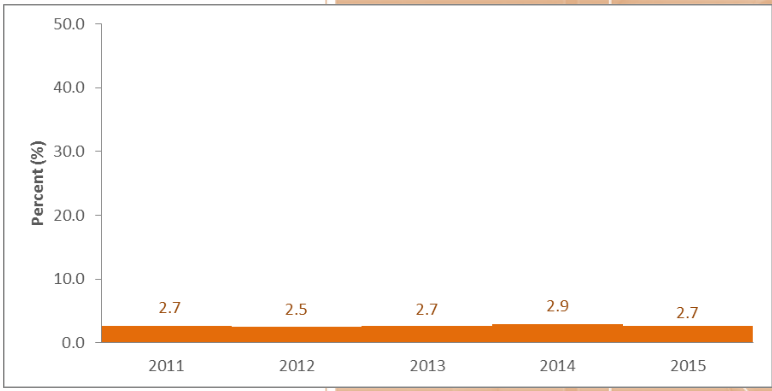


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Annual growth (%)
2011	2,592	3,129	2,819	2,931	1,768	2,239	3,008	4,116	3,786	3,334	2,891	3,169	35,782	-7.8
2012	2,384	2,650	3,080	3,225	1,684	2,369	2,804	4,338	3,413	3,057	3,594	3,840	36,438	1.8
2013	2,405	3,135	3,482	2,949	1,852	2,361	2,882	4,634	3,927	3,464	3,546	4,826	39,463	8.3
2014	2,749	3,253	3,878	2,787	2,141	2,267	3,003	4,127	3,346	3,523	3,486	4,257	38,817	-1.6
2015	2,630	3,336	3,422	2,822	2,045	2,228	3,290	4,408	3,948	3,358	3,938	3,819	39,244	1.1

9. Korea

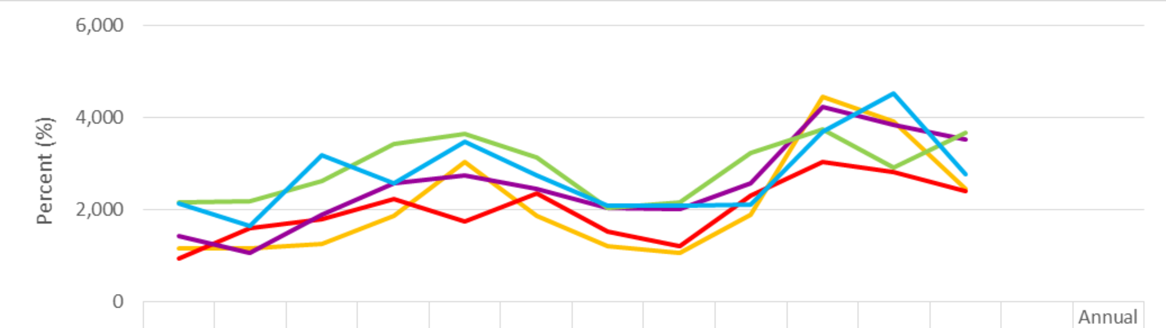
The Korean market stayed out at the 9th place in 2015. This market did very well during the years, 2013 and 2014 with double digit growth rates. 2015 was a gloomy year for the Korean market recording a negative growth of 5.4% compared with that of 2014. With the decline in arrivals, market share also went down from 2.9% in 2014 to 2.7% by end 2015.

Figure 20: ***Korea Market Share, 2011 - 2015***



The Korean market shows a very irregular pattern over the last five years. While, arrivals fluctuate from one month to the other, most visible peak point is seen during the month of October.

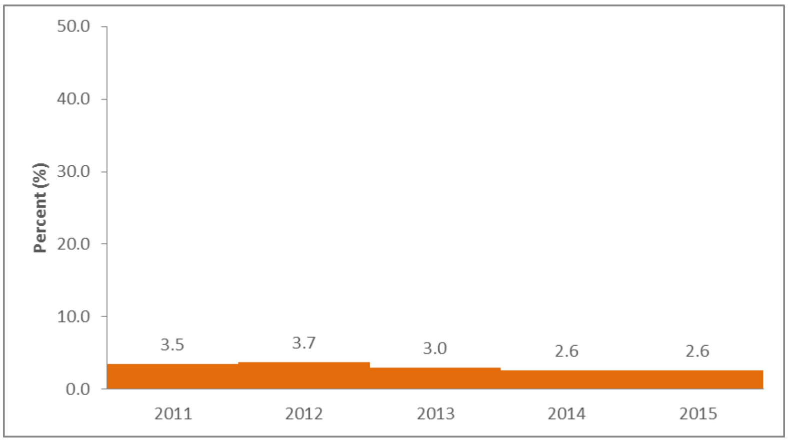
Figure 21: ***Korean Arrival Trends, 2011 - 2015***



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Annual growth (%)
2011	1,154	1,147	1,257	1,863	3,031	1,869	1,204	1,051	1,893	4,451	3,919	2,446	25,285	1.9
2012	930	1,600	1,799	2,225	1,742	2,358	1,518	1,197	2,292	3,044	2,819	2,409	23,933	-5.3
2013	1,410	1,050	1,882	2,569	2,729	2,452	2,031	1,998	2,574	4,239	3,851	3,521	30,306	26.6
2014	2,164	2,171	2,611	3,428	3,642	3,142	2,033	2,146	3,229	3,748	2,922	3,660	34,896	15.1
2015	2,133	1,648	3,184	2,565	3,485	2,734	2,084	2,077	2,108	3,704	4,521	2,758	33,001	-5.4

10. Switzerland

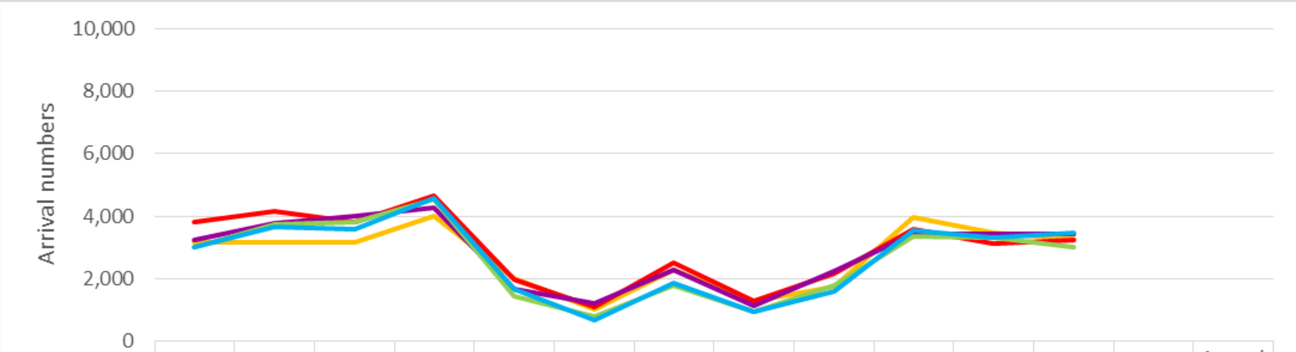
Figure 22: ***Swiss Market Share, 2011 - 2015***



The Swiss market took a downward trend from 2012, and descended from 8th to the 10th position by 2014. In 2015, the Swiss market performed well compared to the poor performance observed in 2014. While arrival growth was a positive 1.4%, market share remained at 2.6% and secured its position at 10th place in the top then market list of 2015. During the last five years, in terms of absolute numbers, 2012 was the best year with over 35 thousand arrivals.

The peak period for Swiss visitors to the Maldives is between October through April. From May to September arrivals from this market is slow with the month of June being recorded as the lowest month. According to the Maldives Visitor Survey findings, main purpose of visit for Swiss travelers to Maldives was snorkeling and nearly 50% of Swiss tourists stay for 8 nights or more.

Figure 23: ***Swiss Arrivals Trends, 2011 - 2015***



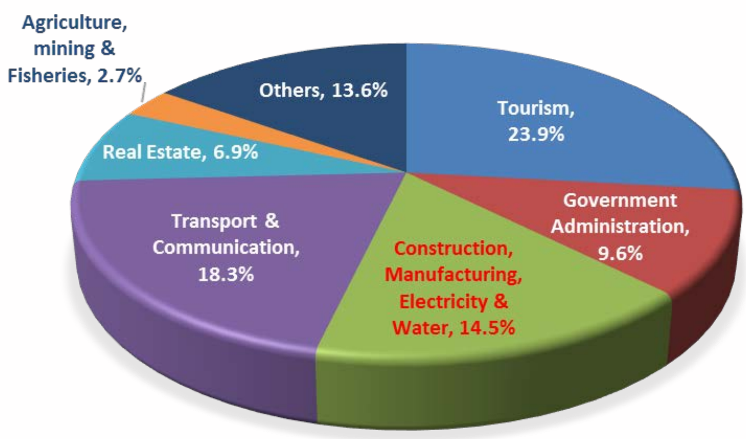
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Annual growth (%)
2011	3,148	3,173	3,163	3,988	1,996	1,010	2,282	1,302	1,752	3,978	3,449	3,263	32,504	17.1
2012	3,813	4,169	3,821	4,649	1,978	1,093	2,521	1,279	2,164	3,589	3,142	3,239	35,457	9.1
2013	3,247	3,775	3,984	4,272	1,658	1,209	2,274	1,133	2,263	3,420	3,435	3,432	34,102	-3.8
2014	3,009	3,753	3,812	4,527	1,435	796	1,799	926	1,782	3,349	3,308	3,001	31,497	-7.6
2015	2,996	3,660	3,567	4,574	1,686	695	1,877	933	1,590	3,538	3,324	3,483	31,923	1.4

SECTION 3: ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Tourism Contribution to the Economy

The Maldives economy remains highly dependent on the tourism sector, which contributes more than one fourth of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). While tourism sector supplies over 70% of the foreign exchange earnings to the country, one third of the government revenue is generated from this sector. Tourism is also known as the leading employment generator in the country.

Figure 24: ***GDP Contribution by Major Economic Sectors of the Maldives, 2015 -*** *at 2003 constant prices*



Source: Ministry of Tourism
Data published in National Bureau of Statistics Website, October 2016

Figure 24 represents GDP contribution by economic sectors in 2015. As can be seen from the graph, quarter of the pie (23.9%) is taken by Tourism. While Transport and Communication contributed 18.3% to GDP, Construction, Manufacturing, Electricity & Water all together contributed 14.5%. Government Administration contributed 9.6% to GDP in 2015. The percentage share of Fisheries and Agriculture to GDP was 2.7% and Real Estates contributed 6.9%. Other Services contributed 13.6% to GDP in 2015, these include, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Education, Health, Financial Services, Business Services and Social Services.

During the last five years, 2011 to 2015, the percentage contribution of tourism to GDP hit lowest in 2015 with 23.9%. In terms of currency, 2015 however saw a slight increment compared to the amount of 2013. Factors that contributed to the decline in tourism contribution to GDP could be the slowed performance in tourist arrivals to the country as well as the increase in other economic sectors such as transport and communication.

Table 9: Tourism Contribution to GDP, 2011-2015
(*Million Rufiyaa, at 2003 constant prices*)

Year	GDP	Tourism Contribution	Growth %	% Share of Tourism Contribution
2011	22,791.95	5,824.56	9.2	25.6
2012	23,361.44	5,820.61	-0.1	24.9
2013	24,458.89	6,346.06	9.0	25.9
2014	25,925.80 _/	6,601.04	4.0	25.5 _/
2015	26,663.82	6,383.29	-3.3	23.9

Source: Ministry of Tourism
Data published in National Bureau of Statistics Website, October 2016

Note: _/ Revised

Tourism Revenue includes earnings received from Goods and Service Tax from the Tourism Sector (T-GST), the newly introduced Green Tax, Tourism Land Rent and Lease Period Extension Fee. The resort lease rent formula was revised in 2011 from a bed capacity based rent to a land based rent where US$ 8 is charged per square meter of the island. The T-GST which was introduced in 2010 at a rate of 3.5% was increased to 6% from 1st January 2012 and from 1st January 2013 it was again increased to 8%. From 1st November 2014, the rate was further increased to 12%. While tourism bed night tax was abolished from 1 December 2014, Green Tax was introduced on 1 November 2015.

In 2015, tourism contributed 39% to the government revenue, which was in terms of currency MVR 6.5 billion. Of the 6.5 billion, 4.1 billion was received from tourism goods and service tax (T-GST) and 1.2 billion was received from land rent.

Table 10: Tourism Revenue and Tax, 2011-2015
(Million Rufiyaa)

Year	Total Government Revenue[1]	Tourism Revenue[2]						% Share of Tourism Revenue in Total Government Revenue
		Land Rent	Tourist Bed-night Tax	Green Tax	Tourism Goods & Service Tax (T-GST)	Lease Period Extension	Total Tourism Revenue	
2011	9,172.10	1,202.50	750.74	-	836.52	511.26	**2,568.30**	28.0
2012	9,771.40	1,049.84	802.90	-	1,566.35	168.71	**3,389.51**	34.7
2013	11,783.10	1,068.82	860.14	-	2,451.15	-	**4,122.66**	35.0
2014 _/	14,990.00	1,156.22	804.70	-	3,027.13	789.36	**5,777.42**	39.8
2015	16,618.10	1,197.55	0.63	45.48	4,146.79	1,096.36	**6,486.83**	39.0

Source: Ministry of Tourism
Data Provided by: [1]Ministry of Finance and Treasury, [2] Maldives Inland Revenue Authority

Note: _/ Revised

Tourism Receipts, is the expenditure made by tourists in the Maldives, and calculated in U.S. Dollars. Since 2011, Tourism Receipts is generated, using actual numbers from tourism related taxes and duty free revenue. Table 11 below represents Tourism Receipts from 2011 to 2015. In 2015, the total tourism receipts was US$ 2.6 billion, which was a decline of 4.8%, compared with 2014.

Table 11: Tourism Receipts, 2011 - 2015
(Million U.S. Dollars)

Year	Tourism Receipts [1]	Growth Rate (%)	Exports, FOB [2]	Imports, CIF [2]
2011	1,940.25 _/	-	114.81	1,328.55
2012	1,958.02	0.92	161.03	1,548.94
2013	2,335.19	19.26	165.93	1,727.29
2014	2,695.69	15.44	144.47	1,987.63
2015	2,567.48	-4.76	143.67	1,890.26

Source: Ministry of Tourism
Data provided by: [1] Maldives Monetary Authority
[2] Maldives Customs Services

Tourism Expenditure refers to the expenditure made on tourism from the central government budget. Table 12 presents the tourism expenditure in relation to total government expenditure from 2011 to 2015. On average 0.3% of the Government Expenditure was spent on tourism over the last five years. In 2015, out of the 21.3 billion government expenditure, 89.3 million was spent on tourism.

Table 12: Government Expenditure on Tourism, 2011 - 2015
(Million Rufiyaa)

Year	Government Expenditure	Tourism Expenditure	% Share of Tourism Expenditure
2011	12,663.74	33.75	0.3
2012	13,200.23	52.52	0.4
2013	13,666.26	33.05	0.2
2014	16,539.40 _/	49.60 _/	0.3
2015	21,299.70	89.30	0.4

Source: Ministry of Tourism
Data Provided by: Ministry of Finance and Treasury

Note: _/ Revised Figures

SECTION 4: AIRLINE STATISTICS

Traffic by Domestic Carriers

Passenger arrivals from domestic carriers at Ibrahim Nasir International Airport (INIA) is presented in Table 13. Domestic carriers include seaplane and airplane movements. Island Aviation Services, Fly Me and Mega Maldives operate airplanes and Trans Maldivian Airways (TMA) and Maldivian Air Taxi (MAT) operate seaplane in the Maldives.

The total number of domestic passenger in 2015 saw an increase of 13%. While Island Aviation Services recorded increases in traffic for passengers as well as number of movements, in 2015 TMA recorded a 30% increase in passenger movements. Nonetheless, this carrier recorded a negative growth in its number of movements during 2015 compared with that of 2014.

Table 13: Passenger Arrivals by Domestic Carriers at Ibrahim Nasir International Airport, 2011-2015

Operator	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In
Domestic										
Fly Me	834	12,446	3,724	61,063	7,174	123,958	8,664	162,809	7,216	143,794
Island Aviation Services	10,369	154,785	11,088	170,597	13,698	224,587	15,630	255,685	16,460	286,782
Maldivian Air Taxi	43,558	188,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	234
Mega Maldives	28	485	4	199	8	384	-	-		
Trans Maldivian Airways	44,989	208,567	21,703	166,256	16,439	91,882	50,862	245,940	48,360	321,021
Other Domestic *	440	17	240	44	160	213	70	93	308	51
Total	**100,218**	**565,097**	**36,759**	**398,159**	**37,479**	**441,024**	**75,226**	**664,527**	**72,348**	**751,882**

Source: Ministry of Tourism
Data Provided by: Maldives Civil Aviation Authority

Note: * *Includes movements by photo, training, technical and surveillance flights*

Traffic by International Carriers

There were a total of 1.5 million passengers from international carriers in 2015, which was an increase of 2.6% compared with that of 2014. This includes passengers at both Ibrahim Nasir International Airport and Gan International Airport during the year by scheduled and charter flights. While Scheduled carrier passengers saw an increase of 3% in 2015, the charter sector saw a decline of 18% during the year compared with that of the previous year.

Table 14: Passenger Arrivals by Type of International Carriers 2011-2015

Type of Carrier	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Arrivals	% Share	Arrivals	% Share	Arrivals	% Share	Arrivals	% Share	Arrivals	% Share
Scheduled	1,013,652	89.6	985,672	84.5	1,112,333	81.6	1,459,103	97.5	1,504,143	98.0
Charter	117,671	10.4	180,802	15.5	251,597	18.4	37,803	2.5	31,016	2.0
Total	**1,131,323**	**100.0**	**1,166,474**	**100.0**	**1,363,930**	**100.0**	**1,496,906**	**100.0**	**1,535,159**	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Tourism
Data Provided by: Maldives Civil Aviation Authority

Table 15: Traffic by International Scheduled Carriers, 2011 - 2015

Operator	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In
Aeroflot	214	19,414	216	22,108	252	26,890	252	26,584	236	23,309
Air Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	4,657
Air Berlin	162	19,070	66	6,480	-	-	68	5,035	-	-
Austrian Airlines	74	7,086	68	7,023	66	6,931	106	10,650	72	7,197
Bangkok Airways	330	11,523	418	12,985	494	15,628	680	21,139	728	25,909
Beijing Capital Airlines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	862
British Airways	314	28,451	302	26,890	536	25,798	624	33,970	206	14,540
Cathay Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	418	34,225	420	37,649
China Eastern Airlines	405	19,419	238	10,766	276	13,382	294	14,514	278	13,701
China Southern Airlines	180	25,655	-	-	-	-	276	29,025	284	26,070
Condor	258	30,149	262	29,553	256	28,547	204	22,079	194	20,937
Edelweiss	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	13,167	68	9,075
Emirates	2,208	194,831	2,194	214,761	2,206	212,816	2,260	232,329	2,918	280,201
Etihad Airways	122	5,750	-	-	-	-	732	49,755	732	54,951
Fly Dubai	-	-	-	-	498	14,852	442	14,792	610	19,469
Hainan Airlines	30	2,967	-	-	-	-	298	29,898	244	24,707
Hongkong Airways	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	16,478	38	4,197
Indian Airlines	1,404	57,137	1,364	53,383	1,128	44,292	1,086	55,920	1,102	61,131
Jet Air Fly	72	1,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean Air	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	18,097	314	21,350
Lufthansa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1,732
Mahan Air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	359
Malaysia Airlines	732	46,950	732	35,081	728	44,581	730	41,346	464	25,208
Maldivian	1,574	31,017	1,308	28,334	1,152	35,454	1,198	46,163	1,656	82,677
Mega Maldives	242	19,127	804	78,856	976	95,476	1,376	112,335	1,160	97,445
Meridiana Fly	344	29,965	146	15,491	72	6,777	70	6,928	34	2,976
Mihin Lanka	378	22,246	2	91	-	-	-	-	44	3,924
Neos Spa	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	13,476	142	16,493
Oman Air	490	17,049	482	21,237	522	23,237	518	26,171	712	22,935
Qatar Airways	1,462	79,510	1,460	77,800	1,460	79,223	1,460	76,811	1,462	76,920
Shangai Airlines	44	3,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	4,939
Silk Air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	5,214
Singapore Airlines	976	103,327	1,334	124,837	1,408	139,387	1,358	130,650	1,310	132,883
Spicejet	-	-	-	-	726	19,916	728	22,777	730	19,216
Srilankan Airlines	3,642	208,324	3,540	219,996	3,612	245,843	3,626	264,125	3,132	272,782
Tiger Airways	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	25,442	416	30,086
Transaero Airlines	222	30,268	-	-	-	-	242	21,671	82	5,174
Turkish Airlines	-	-	-	-	928	33,303	1,220	43,551	1,282	53,268
Expo Aviation (Cargo)	400	-	412	0	284	0	116	0	64	0
Schedule Total	**16,279**	**1,013,652**	**15,348**	**985,672**	**17,580**	**1,112,333**	**21,436**	**1,459,103**	**21,376**	**1,504,143**

Source: Ministry of Tourism
Data Provided by: Maldives Civil Aviation Authority

Table 16: Traffic by International Chartered Carriers, 2011 - 2015

Operator	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In	No. of Movements (Take off / Landing)	Passenger In
Air Asia	-	-	-	-	108	4,949	-	-	-	-
Air Italy	24	2,441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alitalia	4	480	38	3,992	30	2,651	-	-	-	-
Britannia Airways/Thomson Fly	242	28,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cathay Pacific	-	-	6	616	74	5,280	-	-	-	-
China Southern Airlines	-	-	164	25,192	194	25,961	-	-	-	-
Edelweiss	182	19,398	182	19,873	158	20,450	-	-	-	-
Etihad Airways	-	-	732	37,527	730	39,127	-	-	-	-
Hainan Airlines	-	-	72	5,973	322	30,987	-	-	-	-
Hongkong Airways	72	7,965	32	3,296	174	20,712	-	-	-	-
Kingfisher Airlines	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean Air	42	5,323	-	-	256	14,922	-	-	-	-
Mega Maldives	53	2,885	8	385	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neos Spa	208	23,676	114	12,100	132	15,911	-	-	-	-
Sichuan Airlines	94	9,338	94	11,120	226	29,171	210	29,032	196	25,683
Star Airlines/XL Airways	92	13,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss Air	6	87	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Thomson Fly	-	-	142	16,935	104	12,226	34	4,217	-	-
Transaero Airlines	-	-	196	26,188	232	27,009	-	-	-	-
Ukraine International	4	152	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xl Airways	-	-	62	7,638	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Internationals	2,367	3,867	2,254	9,950	1,786	2,241	2,414	4,554	1,916	3,492
Charter Total	**3,392**	**117,671**	**4,098**	**180,802**	**4,526**	**251,597**	**2,658**	**37,803**	**2,112**	**29,175**

Source: Ministry of Tourism
Data Provided by: Maldives Civil Aviation Authority

SECTION 5: ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 17: Bed Capacity of Resorts and Distance from Airport, 2011 - 2015

	Name of the Resort	Atoll & Island Name	Airport Distance (Km)	Year of Initial Operation	Initial Bed Capacity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	AaaVeee Nature's Paradise	Dh. Dhoores	158.0	2015	66	-	-	-	-	66
2	Adhaaran Club Rannaalhi	K. Rannalhi	34.0	1978	34	256	256	256	256	256
3	Adhaaran Prestige Vaadhu	K. Vaadhu	8.0	1978	18	100	100	100	100	100
4	Adhaaran Select Hudhuranfushi	K. Lhohifushi	22.5	1979	40	354	354	354	354	354
5	Adhaaran Select Meedhupparu	R. Meedhupparu	130.3	2000	430	470	470	470	470	470
6	Alidhoo Island Resort	H.A. Alidhoo	300.0	2007	66	200	200	200	200	200
7	Alimatha Aquatic Resort	V. Alimatha	48.0	1975	20	260	312	312	312	312
8	Amari Havodda Maldives (Havodda)	G.Dh. Havodda	400.0	2015	240	-	-	-	-	240
9	Anantara Kihavah Villas	B. Kihavah Haruvalhi	125.0	2010	110	110	164	172	172	172
10	Anantara Resort & Spa Maldives	K. Dhigufinolhu	40.0	1980	24	220	220	220	220	220
11	Angaaga Island Resort	A.Dh. Angaga	85.0	1989	100	140	140	140	180	180
12	Angsana Resort & Spa Maldives - Ihuru	K. Ihuru	17.0	1978	20	90	90	90	90	90
13	Angsana Resort and Spa Maldives - Velavaru	Dh. Velavaru	125.0	1998	50	236	236	236	236	238
14	Asdhu Sun Island	K. Asdhu	32.0	1981	36	60	60	60	60	60
15	Atmosphere Kanifushi Maldives	Lh. Kanifushi	133.0	2013	140	-	-	140	300	300
16	Ayada Maldives	G.Dh. Magudhdhuva	420.0	2011	200	200	200	200	200	200
17	Bandos Maldives	K. Bandos	8.0	1972	220	450	450	450	430	430
18	Banyan Tree Maldives Vabbinfaru	K. Vabbinfaru	12.0	1977	24	96	96	96	96	96
19	Baros Maldives	K. Baros	16.0	1973	56	150	150	150	150	150
20	Bathala Island Resort	A.A. Bathala	48.3	1983	20	90	90	90	90	90
21	Biyaadhu Island Resort	K. Biyaadhoo	18.0	1982	192	192	192	192	192	192
22	Canareef Resort Maldives	S. Herethere	480.0	2007	106	546	546	546	542	542
23	Centara Grand Island Resort & Spa Maldives	A.Dh. Machchafushi	95.0	1992	96	224	224	224	224	224
24	Centara Ras Fushi Resort & Spa	K. Giraavaru	11.3	1980	40	132	132	220	220	220
25	Cheval Blanc Randheli	N. Randheli	169.0	2013	120	-	-	120	120	120
26	Cinnamon Dhonveli Maldives	K. Kanuoiy Huraa	13.0	1981	20	296	296	296	296	296
27	Cinnamon Hakuraa Huraa Maldives	M. Hakuraa Huraa	128.7	1999	72	160	160	160	160	160
28	Club Farukolhu	K. Farukolhufushi	2.0	1973	112	304	304	304	LC	LC
29	Club Med Finolhu Villas	K. Gasfinolhu	23.0	1980	18	80	80	80	104	104
30	Club Med Kanifinolhu	K. Kanifinolhu	19.3	1978	18	456	456	492	492	492
31	Coco Palm Boduhithi	K. Boduhithi	29.0	1979	50	206	206	206	206	206
32	Coco Palm Dhunikolhu	B. Dhunikolhu	124.0	1998	192	200	200	200	200	196
33	Coco Privé Kuda Hithi Island	K. Kudahithi	27.4	1984	12	14	14	14	14	14
34	Cocoa Island	K. Makunufushi	30.0	1981	12	70	70	70	70	70
35	Conrad Maldives Rangali Island	A.Dh. Rangalifinolhu	96.6	1992	80	304	304	304	304	304

Table 17: (*continued…*)

	Name of the Resort	Atoll & Island Name	Airport Distance (Km)	Year of Initial Operation	Initial Bed Capacity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
36	Constance Halaveli Resort	A.A. Halaveli	36.0	1982	30	172	172	172	172	172
37	Constance Moofushi Resort	A.Dh. Moofushi	80.0	1990	84	220	220	220	220	220
38	Dhiggiri Tourist Resort	V. Dhiggiri	32.0	1982	50	90	90	90	90	90
39	Diamonds Athuruga Beach and Water Villas	A.Dh. Athurugau	90.0	1990	79	146	146	146	146	146
40	Dream Island Maldives, Villivaru	K. Villivaru	29.0	1981	120	120	120	120	120	120
41	Drift Thelu Veliga Retreat	A.Dh. Theluveliga	90.0	2015	60	-	-	-	-	60
42	Dusit Thani Maldives	B. Mudhdhoo	120.0	2012	20	-	208	208	208	208
43	Ellaidhoo Maldives By Cinnamon	A.A. Ellaidhoo	54.0	1985	32	224	224	224	224	224
44	Emboodhu Village	K. Emboodhu	8.0	1979	44	236	236	236	236	236
45	Eriyadhu Island Resort	K. Eriyadhu	40.0	1982	40	114	114	114	114	114
46	Fihalhohi Island Resort	K. Fihaalhohi	28.0	1981	90	300	300	300	300	300
47	Filitheyo Island Resort	F. Filitheyo	120.7	1999	250	250	250	250	250	250
48	Four Seasons Resort Maldives at Kuda Huraa	K. Kuda Huraa	12.9	1977	32	212	212	212	212	212
49	Four Seasons Resort Maldives at Landaa Giraavaru	B. Landaa Giraavaru	120.0	2006	206	206	206	206	206	206
50	Fun Island Resort	K. Bodufinolhu	38.0	1980	44	200	200	200	200	200
51	Gangehi Island Resort	A.A. Gangehi	77.2	1987	50	72	72	72	72	72
52	Gili Lankanfushi	K. Lankanfushi	9.7	1980	12	94	94	94	94	94
53	Hideaway Beach Resort and Spa at Dhonakulhi Isla	H.A. Dhonakulhi	250.0	2005	50	90	90	90	90	90
54	Hilton Maldives - Irufushi Resort & Spa	N. Medhafushi	238.0	2008	200	442	442	442	442	442
55	Holiday Inn Resort Kandooma Maldives	K. Kandoomafushi	27.4	1985	98	322	322	322	322	322
56	Holiday Island	A.Dh. Dhiffushi	93.0	1994	284	284	284	284	284	284
57	Huvafenfushi	K. Nakatchafushi	25.7	1979	80	102	102	102	102	102
58	JA Manafaru	H.A Manafaru	337.0	2007	100	166	166	166	174	174
59	Jumeirah Dhevanafushi	G.A Meradhoo	400.0	2011	38	74	74	74	74	74
60	Jumeirah Vittaveli Island Resort at Bolifushi	K. Bolifushi	12.0	1982	64	174	178	178	178	178
61	Kandholhu Island Maldives	A.A. Kandholhudhoo	74.6	2014	60	-	-	-	60	60
62	Kanuhura	Lh. Kanuhuraa	125.5	1999	200	200	200	200	200	200
63	Kihaad Resort	B. Kihaadhuffaru	104.6	1999	200	200	200	236	236	236
64	Komandoo Maldive Island Resort	Lh. Komandoo	128.7	1998	90	120	120	120	120	120
65	Kudarah Island Resort	A.Dh. Kudarah	88.5	1991	50	60	60	60	60	120
66	Kuramathi Tourist Resort	A.A. Kuramathi	56.3	1977	48	580	580	580	580	580
67	Kuredhdhu Island Resort	Lh. Kuredhdhu	128.7	1978	18	768	768	768	768	768
68	Kurumba Maldives	K. Vihamanaafushi	3.2	1972	60	362	362	362	362	362
69	Lily Beach Resort	A.Dh. Huvahendhoo	85.0	1994	168	250	250	250	250	250
70	Loama Resort Maldives at Maamigili	R. Maamigili	177.0	2014	40	-	-	-	186	210

Table 17: (*continued…*)

	Name of the Resort	Atoll & Island Name	Airport Distance (Km)	Year of Initial Operation	Initial Bed Capacity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
71	Lux* Maldives	A.Dh. Dhidhdhufinoll	104.0	1988	180	394	394	394	394	394
72	Maalifushi By Como	Th. Male'fushi	120.0	2013	46	-	-	46	132	152
73	Maayafushi Tourist Resort	A.A. Maayafushi	63.0	1983	48	150	150	150	150	150
74	Madoogali Resort	A.A. Madoogali	77.2	1989	70	112	112	112	112	112
75	Makunudhoo Island	K. Makunudhu	38.6	1983	58	74	74	74	74	74
76	Medhufushi Island Resort	M. Medhufushi	128.7	2000	240	240	240	240	240	240
77	Meeru Island Resort	K. Meerufenfushi	37.0	1978	128	570	570	570	570	570
78	Mirihi Island Resort	A.Dh. Mirihi	112.6	1989	36	72	72	72	76	76
79	Nika Island Resort	A.A. Kudafolhudhu	69.2	1983	30	76	76	76	76	104
80	Niyama Maldives	Dh. Olhuveli & Embu	128.0	2012	56	-	154	154	154	274
81	Oblu By Atmosphere at Helengeli	K. Helengeli	46.7	1979	20	100	100	100	100	220
82	Olhuveli Beach & Spa Resort	K. Olhuveli	51.5	1979	36	332	332	332	332	332
83	One & Only Reethi Rah, Maldives	K. Medhufinolhu	64.4	1979	24	268	268	268	268	268
84	Outrigger Konotta Maldives Resort (Konotta)	G. Dh. Konotta	416.0	2015	110	-	-	-	-	110
85	Palm Beach Island	Lh. Madhiriguraidhoo	128.7	1999	200	248	248	248	248	248
86	Palm Tree Island	K. Veligandu Huraa	27.0	1986	32	138	138	138	138	138
87	Paradise Island Resort & Spa	K. Lankanfinolhu	9.6	1979	24	568	568	568	568	568
88	Park Hyatt Maldives, Hadaha	G.A Hadahaa	405.0	2009	100	100	100	100	100	100
89	Ranveli Village	A.Dh. Villingilivaru	77.0	1991	112	112	112	112	112	112
90	Reethi Beach Resort	B. Fonimagoodhoo	104.6	1998	200	248	248	248	248	248
91	Rihiveli	K. Mahaanaelhi Hura	40.2	1980	40	100	100	100	100	100
92	Robinson Club Maldives	G.A Funamauddua	400.0	2009	100	150	150	202	202	202
93	Royal Island	B. Horubadhoo	110.0	2001	304	304	304	304	304	304
94	Safari Island	A.A Mushimasmingili	60.0	2013	168	-	-	168	168	168
95	Shangri - La's Villingili Resort & Spa, Maldives	S. Villingili	478.0	2009	284	284	284	284	284	284
96	Sheraton Maldives Full Moon Reosort & Spa	K. Furanafushi	5.6	1973	112	312	312	312	312	312
97	Six Senses Laamu	L. Olhuveli	260.0	2011	66	194	194	194	194	194
98	Soneva Fushi By Six Senses	B. Kunfunadhoo	104.6	1983	50	130	130	130	130	130
99	Summer Island Maldives	K. Ziyaaraifushi	35.0	1983	58	230	230	230	230	230
100	Sun Island Resort & Spa	A.Dh. Nalaguraidhoo	99.8	1998	700	852	852	852	852	852
101	Taj Exortica Resort & Spa Maldives	K. Embudhu Finolhu	12.9	1983	20	128	128	128	128	128
102	The Residence Maldives	G.A Falhumafushi	405.0	2012	108	-	200	200	200	200
103	Thulhaagiri Island Resort	K. Thulhaagiri	11.0	1980	44	172	172	172	172	172

Table 17: (*continued…*)

	Name of the Resort	Atoll & Island Name	Airport Distance (Km)	Year of Initial Operation	Initial Bed Capacity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
104	Thundufushi Island Resort	A.Dh. Thundufushi	80.5	1990	74	144	144	144	144	144
105	Twin Island Resort	A.Dh. Maafushivaru	54.7	1991	60	98	98	98	98	98
106	Vakarufalhi Island Resort	A.Dh. Vakarufalhi	90.0	1994	100	150	150	150	150	150
107	Velaa Private Island	N. Fushivelavaru	186.0	2013	100	-	-	134	134	134
108	Velassaru Maldives	K. Velassaru	11.3	1974	90	258	258	258	258	258
109	Velidhoo Island Resort	A.A. Velidhoo	80.5	1989	22	200	200	200	200	200
110	Veligandu Island	A.A. Veligandu	51.0	1984	34	148	148	148	148	148
111	Viceroy Maldives	Sh. Vagaru	215.0	2012	97	-	159	159	159	159
112	Vilamendhoo Island Resort	A.Dh. Vilamendhoo	48.3	1994	200	368	368	368	368	368
113	Villu Reef Beach & Spa Resort	Dh. Meedhuffushi	128.7	1998	136	200	200	200	200	200
114	Vivanta by Taj - Coral Reef, Maldives	K. Hembadhoo	32.2	1982	68	124	128	128	128	128
115	W. Retreat & Spa Maldives	A.A. Fesdhu	72.4	1982	90	164	164	164	164	164
116	Zitahli Resort & Spa, Kudafunafaru	N. Kudafunafaru	180.0	2008	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total						22,128	22,963	23,791	24,031	24,877

Source: Ministry of Tourism

Table 18: Bed Capacity Distribution of Resorts by Atolls, 2011 - 2015

Atoll	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Beds	% Share	Beds	% Share	Beds	% Share	Beds	% Share	Beds	% Share
Haa Alifu	456	2.1	456	2.0	456	1.9	464	1.9	464	1.9
Shaviyani	-	-	97	-	97	0.4	97	0.4	159	0.6
Noonu	542	2.4	542	2.4	796	3.4	796	3.3	796	3.2
Raa	470	2.1	470	2.1	470	2.0	656	2.7	680	2.7
Baa	1,398	6.3	1,660	7.2	1,704	7.2	1,704	7.1	1,700	6.8
Lhaviyani	1,336	6.0	1,336	5.8	1,476	6.2	1,636	6.8	1,636	6.6
Kaafu	9,136	41.3	9,144	39.9	9,268	39.1	8,968	37.5	9,088	36.5
Alifu Alifu	1,988	9.0	1,988	8.7	2,156	9.1	2,216	9.3	2,244	9.0
Alifu Dhaaalu	3,818	17.3	3,818	16.7	3,818	16.1	3,862	16.1	3,982	16.0
Vaavu	350	1.6	402	1.8	402	1.7	402	1.7	402	1.6
Meemu	400	1.8	400	1.7	400	1.7	400	1.7	400	1.6
Faafu	250	1.1	250	1.1	250	1.1	250	1.0	250	1.0
Dhaalu	436	2.0	590	2.6	590	2.5	590	2.5	778	3.1
Thaa	-	-	-	-	46	-	132	0.6	152	0.6
Laamu	194	-	194	0.8	194	0.8	194	0.8	194	0.8
Gaafu Alifu	324	1.5	524	2.3	524	2.2	524	2.2	576	2.3
Gaafu Dhaalu	200	-	200	0.9	200	0.8	200	0.8	550	2.2
Seenu	830	3.8	830	3.6	830	3.5	826	3.5	826	3.3
	22,128	100.0	22,901	100.0	23,677	100.0	23,917	100.0	24,877	100.0

Table 19: Bed Capacity of Hotels, 2011 - 2015

	Name of the Hotel	Atoll & Island Name	Airport Distance (Km)	Year of Initial Operation	Initial Bed Capacity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Amilla Fushi	B. Finolhas	125.0	2014	97	-	-	-	146	146
2	Central Hotel	K. Male'	2.0	1998	82	82	82	**	**	**
3	Coral Hotel & Spa	K. Male'	2.0	2006	77	81	81	81	81	81
4	Equator Village - Gan	S. Gan	400.0	1992	60	156	156	156	156	156
5	Gan Island Retreat	S. Gan	400.0	2011	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	Green Hotel	L. Gan	260.0	2011	50	50	**	**	**	**
7	Hotel Octave	K. Male'	2.0	2012	14	-	28	28	28	28
8	Hulhule Island Hotel	K. Hulhule'	0.0	2000	176	272	272	272	272	272
9	Hulhumale' Sunshine Hotel	K. Hulhumale'	1.0	2010	30	30	***	***	***	***
10	Kam Hotel	K. Male'	2.0	1994	58	24	54	54	54	54
11	Lucky Hiya Hotel	K. Male'	2.0	2007	39	39	39	60	60	**
12	Marble Hotel	K. Male'	2.0	2008	40	55	55	55	55	55
13	Mookai Hotel	K. Male'	2.0	2000	102	102	102	102	102	102
14	Mookai Siutes	K. Male'	2.0	2008	98	98	98	98	98	98
15	Nalahiya Hotel	K. Male'	2.0	2007	84	84	84	84	**	**
16	Nasandhura Palace Hotel	K. Male'	2.0	1981	60	36	36	36	36	**
17	Off Day Inn	K. Male'	2.0	1999	30	30	30	30	30	30
18	Relax Inn	K. Male'	2.0	1998	60	74	74	74	74	74
19	Riveries Diving Village	L. Gan	260.0	2012	46	-	46	46	46	46
20	The Barefoot Eco Hotel	H.Dh. Hanimaadhoo	290.0	2014	40	-	-	-	40	80
21	The Boutique Inn at Villa Shabnamee	K. Male'	2.0	2009	24	24	24	24	**	**
22	The Somerset Hotel	K. Male'	2.0	2013	60	-	-	60	60	60
23	The Wave Hotel and Spa	K. Male'	2.0	2008	32	32	32	32	32	32
24	Traders Hotel	K. Male'	2.0	2009	78	234	234	234	234	234
Total						1,603	1,627	1,626	1,704	1,648

Source: Ministry of Tourism
Note: ** License Cancelled
*** Changed to a Guest House

Table 20: Graduates from Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Studies 2011 - 2015

Year	Full Time Courses			Other Courses			Grand
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
2011	65	20	**85**	16	52	**68**	**153**
2012	82	26	**108**	35	43	**78**	**186**
2013	287	121	**408**	1	15	**16**	**424**
2014	520	140	**660**	6	5	**11**	**671**
2015	526	283	**809**	0	0	**0**	**809**
Total	**1,480**	**590**	**2,070**	**58**	**115**	**173**	**2,243**

Source: Ministry of Tourism
Data provided by: Faculty of Hospitality and Tourism Studies (FHTS)

Table 21: Seasonal Variations of Tourist Arrivals (Seasonal Indices) 2011 - 2015

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Seasonality Ratio
2011	102	113	104	103	83	72	93	99	93	117	110	110	**1.2**
2012	120	104	96	99	80	74	96	100	96	116	103	115	**1.2**
2013	95	112	106	97	85	82	94	105	98	114	101	112	**1.2**
2014	105	110	105	105	91	83	100	104	95	110	89	103	**1.1**
2015	94	117	109	99	93	79	102	107	93	103	88	116	**1.2**

Source: Ministry of Tourism

Table 22: Tourist Arrivals and Market Share by Selected Markets 2011 - 2015

REGION / NATIONALITY	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
EUROPE	**537,757**	(57.7)	**517,809**	(54.0)	**527,274**	(46.9)	**529,291**	(43.9)	**535,962**	(43.4)
CENTRAL / EASTERN EUROPE	**95,247**	(10.2)	**100,097**	(10.4)	**119,568**	(10.6)	**109,638**	(9.1)	**92,742**	(7.5)
Belarus	1,161	(0.1)	1,509	(0.2)	2,030	(0.2)	1,885	(0.2)	1,508	(0.1)
Bulgaria	1,368	(0.1)	1,479	(0.2)	1,882	(0.2)	2,263	(0.2)	2,904	(0.2)
Czech Republic	6,471	(0.7)	5,588	(0.6)	6,421	(0.6)	6,450	(0.5)	8,105	(0.7)
Hungary	2,596	(0.3)	2,408	(0.3)	2,796	(0.2)	3,589	(0.3)	4,436	(0.4)
Kazakhstan	1,731	(0.2)	2,875	(0.3)	3,131	(0.3)	3,208	(0.3)	3,394	(0.3)
Poland	4,158	(0.4)	3,918	(0.4)	6,668	(0.6)	6,182	(0.5)	6,879	(0.6)
Romania	1,656	(0.2)	1,879	(0.2)	2,423	(0.2)	3,204	(0.3)	3,918	(0.3)
Russia	63,936	(6.9)	66,378	(6.9)	76,479	(6.8)	66,308	(5.5)	44,323	(3.6)
Slovakia	2,822	(0.3)	2,636	(0.3)	2,758	(0.2)	3,262	(0.3)	4,286	(0.3)
Ukraine	6,729	(0.7)	8,044	(0.8)	10,362	(0.9)	8,057	(0.7)	6,747	(0.5)
Other Central / Eastern Europe	2,619	(0.3)	3,383	(0.4)	4,618	(0.4)	5,230	(0.4)	6,242	(0.5)
NORTHERN EUROPE	**119,388**	(12.8)	**107,352**	(11.2)	**103,104**	(9.2)	**109,586**	(9.1)	**119,562**	(9.7)
Denmark	3,173	(0.3)	3,493	(0.4)	4,055	(0.4)	5,008	(0.4)	8,418	(0.7)
Finland	1,535	(0.2)	1,402	(0.1)	1,549	(0.1)	2,002	(0.2)	2,109	(0.2)
Ireland	2,444	(0.3)	2,483	(0.3)	2,590	(0.2)	2,759	(0.2)	2,856	(0.2)
Norway	2,775	(0.3)	2,902	(0.3)	3,281	(0.3)	3,882	(0.3)	4,153	(0.3)
Sweden	4,896	(0.5)	5,230	(0.5)	5,694	(0.5)	7,163	(0.6)	9,138	(0.7)
United Kingdom	104,508	(11.2)	91,776	(9.6)	85,869	(7.6)	88,704	(7.4)	92,775	(7.5)
Other Northern Europe	57	(0.0)	66	(0.0)	66	(0.0)	68	(0.0)	113	(0.0)
SOUTHERN EUROPE	**104,060**	(11.2)	**81,287**	(8.5)	**79,364**	(7.1)	**84,470**	(7.0)	**95,817**	(7.8)
Greece	3,009	(0.3)	2,058	(0.2)	1,841	(0.2)	1,981	(0.2)	1,700	(0.1)
Italy	83,328	(8.9)	62,782	(6.6)	57,854	(5.1)	57,862	(4.8)	65,616	(5.3)
Portugal	4,325	(0.5)	3,660	(0.4)	4,617	(0.4)	4,916	(0.4)	5,057	(0.4)
Slovenia	2,342	(0.3)	1,295	(0.1)	1,243	(0.1)	1,319	(0.1)	1,470	(0.1)
Spain	8,861	(1.0)	8,824	(0.9)	11,040	(1.0)	15,230	(1.3)	17,816	(1.4)
Other Southern Europe	2,195	(0.2)	2,668	(0.3)	2,769	(0.2)	3,162	(0.3)	4,158	(0.3)
WESTERN EUROPE	**211,755**	(22.7)	**220,817**	(23.0)	**212,655**	(18.9)	**213,289**	(17.7)	**213,729**	(17.3)
Austria	16,655	(1.8)	18,164	(1.9)	18,140	(1.6)	18,726	(1.6)	18,981	(1.5)
Belgium	5,738	(0.6)	5,141	(0.5)	5,130	(0.5)	5,195	(0.4)	5,250	(0.4)
France	59,694	(6.4)	56,775	(5.9)	54,328	(4.8)	50,656	(4.2)	42,024	(3.4)
Germany	90,517	(9.7)	98,351	(10.3)	93,598	(8.3)	98,328	(8.2)	105,132	(8.5)
Netherlands	5,693	(0.6)	6,077	(0.6)	6,453	(0.6)	7,936	(0.7)	9,640	(0.8)
Switzerland	32,504	(3.5)	35,457	(3.7)	34,102	(3.0)	31,497	(2.6)	31,923	(2.6)
Other Western Europe	954	(0.1)	852	(0.1)	904	(0.1)	951	(0.1)	779	(0.1)
EAST MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE	**7,307**	(0.8)	**8,256**	(0.9)	**12,583**	(1.1)	**12,308**	(1.0)	**14,112**	(1.1)
Israel	2,433	(0.3)	2,569	(0.3)	3,253	(0.3)	3,299	(0.3)	3,567	(0.3)
Turkey	4,542	(0.5)	5,416	(0.6)	9,117	(0.8)	8,668	(0.7)	10,200	(0.8)
Other East Mediterranean Europe	332	(0.0)	271	(0.0)	213	(0.0)	341	(0.0)	345	(0.0)

Table 22: (*continued…*)

REGION / NATIONALITY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
ASIA & THE PACIFIC	**348,887** (37.5)	**384,506** (40.1)	**524,514** (46.6)	**588,845** (48.9)	**600,099** (48.6)
NORTH EAST ASIA	**265,096** (28.5)	**294,397** (30.7)	**408,113** (36.3)	**444,743** (36.9)	**441,017** (35.7)
China	198,655 (21.3)	229,551 (24.0)	331,719 (29.5)	363,626 (30.2)	359,514 (29.1)
Japan	35,782 (3.8)	36,438 (3.8)	39,463 (3.5)	38,817 (3.2)	39,244 (3.2)
Korea	25,285 (2.7)	23,933 (2.5)	30,306 (2.7)	34,896 (2.9)	33,001 (2.7)
Taiwan	5,305 (0.6)	4,430 (0.5)	6,522 (0.6)	7,341 (0.6)	9,177 (0.7)
Other North East Asia	69 (0.0)	45 (0.0)	103 (0.0)	63 (0.0)	81 (0.0)
SOUTH EAST ASIA	**23,726** (2.5)	**27,960** (2.9)	**40,844** (3.6)	**56,089** (4.7)	**59,354** (4.8)
Indonesia	1,283 (0.1)	1,772 (0.2)	2,511 (0.2)	3,333 (0.3)	3,452 (0.3)
Malaysia	6,055 (0.7)	6,766 (0.7)	10,875 (1.0)	13,457 (1.1)	12,575 (1.0)
Philippines	1,652 (0.2)	2,265 (0.2)	3,040 (0.3)	5,406 (0.4)	6,907 (0.6)
Singapore	7,990 (0.9)	9,625 (1.0)	11,143 (1.0)	18,638 (1.5)	15,881 (1.3)
Thailand	6,214 (0.7)	6,896 (0.7)	11,705 (1.0)	12,281 (1.0)	15,910 (1.3)
Other South East Asia	532 (0.1)	636 (0.1)	1,570 (0.1)	2,974 (0.2)	4,629 (0.4)
SOUTH ASIA	**45,870** (4.9)	**45,323** (4.7)	**56,796** (5.0)	**67,199** (5.6)	**77,951** (6.3)
Bangladesh	1,496 (0.2)	1,221 (0.1)	1,906 (0.2)	2,231 (0.2)	4,431 (0.4)
India	30,978 (3.3)	31,721 (3.3)	38,014 (3.4)	45,587 (3.8)	52,368 (4.2)
Pakistan	1,842 (0.2)	1,857 (0.2)	2,693 (0.2)	3,105 (0.3)	3,987 (0.3)
Sri Lanka	9,670 (1.0)	8,860 (0.9)	12,400 (1.1)	13,753 (1.1)	14,153 (1.1)
Other South Asia	1,884 (0.2)	1,664 (0.2)	1,783 (0.2)	2,523 (0.2)	3,012 (0.2)
OCEANIA	**14,195** (1.5)	**16,826** (1.8)	**18,761** (1.7)	**20,814** (1.7)	**21,777** (1.8)
Australia	12,778 (1.4)	15,208 (1.6)	16,915 (1.5)	18,872 (1.6)	19,733 (1.6)
New Zealand	1,390 (0.1)	1,579 (0.2)	1,791 (0.2)	1,916 (0.2)	1,978 (0.2)
Other Oceania	27 (0.0)	39 (0.0)	55 (0.0)	26 (0.0)	66 (0.0)
AFRICA	**6,465** (0.7)	**7,095** (0.7)	**8,271** (0.7)	**8,149** (0.7)	**9,276** (0.8)
South Africa	3,684 (0.4)	3,967 (0.4)	4,503 (0.4)	3,699 (0.3)	4,170 (0.3)
Other Africa	2,781 (0.3)	3,128 (0.3)	3,768 (0.3)	4,450 (0.4)	5,106 (0.4)
AMERICAS	**23,654** (2.5)	**26,774** (2.8)	**32,970** (2.9)	**41,044** (3.4)	**46,602** (3.8)
Brazil	2,342 (0.3)	3,061 (0.3)	3,675 (0.3)	4,321 (0.4)	5,082 (0.4)
Canada	4,690 (0.5)	5,070 (0.5)	6,098 (0.5)	7,435 (0.6)	7,537 (0.6)
U.S.A	14,490 (1.6)	16,049 (1.7)	20,034 (1.8)	25,641 (2.1)	29,308 (2.4)
Other Americas	2,132 (0.2)	2,594 (0.3)	3,163 (0.3)	3,647 (0.3)	4,675 (0.4)
MIDDLE EAST	**14,570** (1.6)	**21,843** (2.3)	**32,050** (2.8)	**37,201** (3.1)	**41,976** (3.4)
Egypt	864 (0.1)	1,168 (0.1)	1,671 (0.1)	2,125 (0.2)	2,776 (0.2)
Kuwait	1,797 (0.2)	2,987 (0.3)	4,622 (0.4)	5,248 (0.4)	4,491 (0.4)
Lebanon	1,346 (0.1)	1,666 (0.2)	1,817 (0.2)	1,949 (0.2)	2,185 (0.2)
Qatar	872 (0.1)	1,521 (0.2)	2,827 (0.3)	3,260 (0.3)	3,033 (0.2)
Saudi Arabia	5,005 (0.5)	7,263 (0.8)	10,477 (0.9)	12,405 (1.0)	15,749 (1.3)
United Arab Emirates	2,292 (0.2)	4,047 (0.4)	5,936 (0.5)	7,008 (0.6)	7,322 (0.6)
Other Middle East	2,394 (0.3)	3,191 (0.3)	4,700 (0.4)	5,206 (0.9)	6,420 (0.5)
OTHERS	**-**	**-**	**123** (0.0)	**327** (0.0)	**333**
UN Passport Holders	-	-	60 (0.0)	204 (0.0)	181 (0.0)
OTHERS / NOT STATED	-	-	63 (0.0)	123 (0.0)	152 (0.0)
GRAND TOTAL	**931,333**	**958,027**	**1,125,202**	**1,204,857**	**1,234,248**

Source: Ministry of Tourism
Data provided by: Department of Immigration and Emigration

Table 23: Growth Trends of Selected Markets, 2011 – 2015 (Percent)

REGION / NATIONALITY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EUROPE	**6.4**	**-3.7**	**1.8**	**0.4**	**1.3**
CENTRAL / EASTERN EUROPE	***26.3***	***5.1***	***19.5***	***-8.3***	***-15.4***
Belarus	29.3	30.0	34.5	-7.1	-20.0
Bulgaria	30.2	8.1	27.2	20.2	28.3
Czech Republic	26.0	-13.6	14.9	0.5	25.7
Hungary	6.7	-7.2	16.1	28.4	23.6
Kazakhstan	10.1	66.1	8.9	2.5	5.8
Poland	9.6	-5.8	70.2	-7.3	11.3
Romania	28.4	13.5	29.0	32.2	22.3
Russia	30.2	3.8	15.2	-13.3	-33.2
Slovakia	20.2	-6.6	4.6	18.3	31.4
Ukraine	23.6	19.5	28.8	-22.2	-16.3
Other Central / Eastern Europe	11.3	29.2	36.5	13.3	19.3
NORTHERN EUROPE	***-5.4***	***-10.1***	***-4.0***	***6.3***	***9.1***
Denmark	31.0	10.1	16.1	23.5	68.1
Finland	19.8	-8.7	10.5	29.2	5.3
Ireland	-2.8	1.6	4.3	6.5	3.5
Norway	28.9	4.6	13.1	18.3	7.0
Sweden	34.6	6.8	8.9	25.8	27.6
United Kingdom	-8.5	-12.2	-6.4	3.3	4.6
Other Northern Europe	1.8	15.8	0.0	3.0	66.2
SOUTHERN EUROPE	***-6.4***	***-21.9***	***-2.4***	***6.4***	***13.4***
Greece	-35.0	-31.6	-10.5	7.6	-14.2
Italy	-7.3	-24.4	-7.8	0.0	13.4
Portugal	-2.7	-17.5	26.1	6.5	2.9
Slovenia	-2.3	-19.5	-4.0	6.1	11.4
Spain	9.0	-9.1	25.1	38.0	17.0
Other Southern Europe	21.1	20.7	3.8	14.2	31.5
WESTERN EUROPE	***14.2***	***4.3***	***-3.7***	***0.3***	***0.2***
Austria	11.4	9.1	-0.1	3.2	1.4
Belgium	30.8	-10.4	-0.2	1.3	1.1
France	9.0	-4.9	-4.3	-6.8	-17.0
Germany	17.4	8.7	-4.8	5.1	6.9
Netherlands	0.2	6.7	6.2	23.0	21.5
Switzerland	17.1	9.1	-3.8	-7.6	1.4
Other Western Europe	25.9	-10.7	6.1	5.2	-18.1
EAST MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE	***2.0***	***13.0***	***52.4***	***-2.2***	***14.7***
Israel	15.1	5.6	26.6	1.4	8.1
Turkey	-2.0	19.2	68.3	-4.9	17.7
Other East Mediterranean Europe	-20.2	-18.4	-21.4	60.1	1.2

Table 23: (*continued…*)

REGION / NATIONALITY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
ASIA & THE PACIFIC	**39.2**	**10.2**	**36.4**	**12.3**	**1.9**
NORTH EAST ASIA	***42.2***	***11.1***	***38.6***	***9.0***	***-0.8***
China	67.0	15.6	44.5	9.6	-1.1
Japan	-7.8	1.8	8.3	-1.6	1.1
Korea	1.9	-5.3	26.6	15.1	-5.4
Taiwan	38.5	-16.5	47.2	12.6	25.0
Other North East Asia	13.1	-34.8	128.9	-38.8	28.6
SOUTH EAST ASIA	***41.1***	***17.8***	***46.1***	***37.3***	***5.8***
Indonesia	56.8	38.1	41.7	32.7	3.6
Malaysia	55.5	11.7	60.7	23.7	-6.6
Philippines	55.0	37.1	34.2	77.8	27.8
Singapore	49.8	20.5	15.8	67.3	-14.8
Thailand	15.1	11.0	69.7	4.9	29.5
Other South East Asia	71.1	19.5	146.9	89.4	55.6
SOUTH ASIA	***25.3***	***-1.2***	***25.3***	***18.3***	***16.0***
Bangladesh	185.0	-18.4	56.1	17.1	98.6
India	20.3	2.4	19.8	19.9	14.9
Pakistan	46.7	0.8	45.0	15.3	28.4
Sri Lanka	22.8	-8.4	40.0	10.9	2.9
Other South Asia	56.6	-11.7	7.2	41.5	19.4
OCEANIA	***32.0***	***18.5***	***11.5***	***10.9***	***4.6***
Australia	32.8	19.0	11.2	11.6	4.6
New Zealand	26.0	13.6	13.4	7.0	3.2
Other Oceania	-12.9	44.4	41.0	-52.7	153.8
AFRICA	**14.9**	**9.7**	**16.6**	**-1.5**	**13.8**
South Africa	16.7	7.7	13.5	-17.9	12.7
Other Africa	12.5	12.5	20.5	18.1	14.7
AMERICAS	**27.2**	**13.2**	**23.1**	**24.5**	**13.5**
Brazil	33.0	30.7	20.1	17.6	17.6
Canada	22.9	8.1	20.3	21.9	1.4
U.S.A	26.2	10.8	24.8	28.0	14.3
Other Americas	38.2	21.7	21.9	15.3	28.2
MIDDLE EAST	**25.3**	**49.9**	**46.7**	**16.1**	**12.8**
Egypt	25.4	35.2	43.1	27.2	30.6
Kuwait	27.5	66.2	54.7	13.5	-14.4
Lebanon	17.6	23.8	9.1	7.3	12.1
Qatar	46.6	74.4	85.9	15.3	-7.0
Saudi Arabia	23.9	45.1	44.3	18.4	27.0
United Arab Emirates	34.9	76.6	46.7	18.1	4.5
Other Middle East	16.7	33.3	47.3	10.8	23.3
TOTAL	**17.6**	**2.9**	**17.4**	**7.1**	**2.4**

Table 24: Tourist Arrivals by Markets, (end September, 2016)

REGION / NATIONALITY	January - September			
	2015	2016	% Change	% Share 2016
EUROPE	**381,350**	**407,160**	**6.8**	**43.1**
CENTRAL / EASTERN EUROPE	***64,255***	***70,612***	***9.9***	***7.5***
Belarus	1,091	1,108	1.6	0.1
Bulgaria	1,936	2,401	24.0	0.3
Czech Republic	5,574	7,094	27.3	0.8
Hungary	3,113	3,775	21.3	0.4
Kazakhstan	2,465	2,486	0.9	0.3
Poland	4,624	5,891	27.4	0.6
Romania	2,587	3,284	26.9	0.3
Russia	30,964	31,825	2.8	3.4
Slovakia	2,914	3,360	15.3	0.4
Ukraine	4,587	5,133	11.9	0.5
Other Central / Eastern Europe	4,400	4,255	-3.3	0.5
NORTHERN EUROPE	***86,234***	***96,936***	***12.4***	***10.3***
Denmark	6,020	7,162	19.0	0.8
Finland	1,313	1,492	13.6	0.2
Ireland	2,208	2,574	16.6	0.3
Norway	3,078	3,007	-2.3	0.3
Sweden	5,006	6,540	30.6	0.7
United Kingdom	68,519	76,083	11.0	8.1
Other Northern Europe	90	78	-13.3	0.0
SOUTHERN EUROPE	***68,754***	***78,023***	***13.5***	***8.3***
Greece	1,197	1,388	16.0	0.1
Italy	46,823	50,922	8.8	5.4
Portugal	3,834	4,822	25.8	0.5
Slovenia	1,043	993	-4.8	0.1
Spain	12,939	16,603	28.3	1.8
Other Southern Europe	2,918	3,295	12.9	0.3
WESTERN EUROPE	***151,313***	***150,174***	***-0.8***	***15.9***
Austria	13,399	12,645	-5.6	1.3
Belgium	3,801	3,911	2.9	0.4
France	31,100	29,529	-5.1	3.1
Germany	73,558	74,623	1.4	7.9
Netherlands / Holland	7,335	7,846	7.0	0.8
Switzerland	21,578	21,022	-2.6	2.2
Other Western Europe	542	598	10.3	0.1
EAST MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE	***10,794***	***11,415***	***5.8***	***1.2***
Israel	2,628	3,414	29.9	0.4
Turkey	7,912	7,663	-3.1	0.8
Other East Mediterranean Europe	254	338	33.1	0.0

Table 24: (*continued…*)

REGION / NATIONALITY	January - September 2015	2016	% Change	% Share 2016
ASIA & THE PACIFIC	**463,901**	**452,007**	**-2.6**	**47.9**
NORTH EAST ASIA	***349,668***	***315,503***	***-9.8***	***33.4***
China	292,689	259,679	-11.3	27.5
Japan	28,129	29,024	3.2	3.1
Korea	22,018	19,310	-12.3	2.0
Taiwan	6,774	7,329	8.2	0.8
Other North East Asia	58	161	177.6	0.0
SOUTH EAST ASIA	***43,218***	***47,650***	***10.3***	***5.0***
Indonesia	2,353	3,380	43.6	0.4
Malaysia	8,923	10,523	17.9	1.1
Philippines	5,266	7,091	34.7	0.8
Singapore	11,183	9,625	-13.9	1.0
Thailand	12,157	12,367	1.7	1.3
Other South East Asia	3,336	4,664	39.8	0.5
SOUTH ASIA	***54,302***	***69,206***	***27.4***	***7.3***
Bangladesh	3,073	4,295	39.8	0.5
India	35,504	44,068	24.1	4.7
Pakistan	2,956	4,740	60.4	0.5
Sri Lanka	10,448	13,306	27.4	1.4
Other South Asia	2,321	2,797	20.5	0.3
OCEANIA	***16,713***	***19,648***	***17.6***	***2.1***
Australia	15,132	18,006	19.0	1.9
New Zealand	1,526	1,614	5.8	0.2
Other Oceania	55	28	-49.1	0.0
AFRICA	**6,808**	**7,782**	**14.3**	**0.8**
South Africa	3,159	3,332	5.5	0.4
Other Africa	3,649	4,450	22.0	0.5
AMERICAS	**33,300**	**35,581**	**6.8**	**3.8**
Brazil	3,757	3,455	-8.0	0.4
Canada	5,582	5,381	-3.6	0.6
U.S.A.	20,669	23,014	11.3	2.4
Other Americas	3,292	3,731	13.3	0.4
MIDDLE EAST	**33,675**	**41,737**	**23.9**	**4.4**
Egypt	2,091	2,997	43.3	0.3
Kuwait	3,621	3,490	-3.6	0.4
Lebanon	1,680	1,821	8.4	0.2
Qatar	2,573	3,272	27.2	0.3
Saudi Arabia	13,373	18,061	35.1	1.9
United Arab Emirates	5,466	6,253	14.4	0.7
Other Middle East	4,871	5,843	20.0	0.6
OTHERS	**243**	**277**	**14.0**	**0.0**
UN Passport Holders	136	169	24.3	0.0
OTHERS / NOT STATED	107	108	0.9	0.0
TOTAL TOURIST ARRIVALS	**919,277**	**944,544**	**2.7**	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Tourism   Data provided by: Department of Immigration and Emigration

Table 25: Tourism Indicators, (end September, 2016)

			JAN - MAR	APR - JUN	JUL - SEP	JAN - SEP
TOURIST ARRIVALS						**Total**
FRONTIER ARRIVALS (by air)		**2015**	329,968	279,137	310,172	**919,277**
		2016	344,166	275,755	324,623	**944,544**
		Growth %	4.3	-1.2	4.7	**2.7**
SURFACE ARRIVALS (Cruise Passengers)		**2015**	0	0	0	**0**
		2016	0	0	0	**0**
		Growth %	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
REGISTERED CAPACITY 2016						**Average**
RESORTS		Nos.	116	117	120	**118**
		Beds	25,068	25,334	25,828	**25,410**
HOTELS		Nos.	16	16	16	**16**
		Beds	1,713	1,713	1,713	**1,713**
GUEST HOUSES		Nos.	332	348	364	**348**
		Beds	4,902	5,132	5,418	**5,151**
SAFARI VESSELS		Nos.	133	138	141	**138**
		Beds	2,436	2,552	2,581	**2,523**
TOTAL		**Nos.**	**598**	**619**	**641**	**619**
		Beds	**34,120**	**34,732**	**35,541**	**34,798**
OPERATIONAL CAPACITY						**Average**
RESORTS	Nos.	2015	106	104	104	**105**
		2016	109	109	112	**110**
	Beds	2015	23,494	23,275	23,145	**23,305**
		2016	24,049	24,141	24,363	**24,184**
HOTELS	Nos.	2015	15	14	14	**14**
		2016	13	12	13	**13**
	Beds	2015	1,508	1,429	1,444	**1,460**
		2016	1,443	1,401	1,509	**1,451**
GUEST HOUSES	Nos.	2015	107	96	85	**96**
		2016	86	87	70	**81**
	Beds	2015	1,593	1,530	1,351	**1,492**
		2016	1,314	1,379	1,145	**1,279**
SAFARI VESSELS	Nos.	2015	81	83	81	**82**
		2016	86	93	75	**85**
	Beds	2015	1,347	1,467	1,399	**1,404**
		2016	1,605	1,793	1,355	**1,584**
TOTAL	**Nos.**	**2015**	**309**	**298**	**284**	**297**
		2016	**293**	**301**	**270**	**288**
	Beds	**2015**	**27,942**	**27,701**	**27,339**	**27,661**
		2016	28,411	28,715	28,371	**28,499**

Table 25: (*continued…*)

		JAN - MAR	APR - JUN	JUL - SEP	JAN - SEP
BED NIGHTS					**Total**
RESORTS	2015	1,812,852	1,495,912	1,582,970	**4,891,734**
	2016	1,827,356	1,454,870	1,647,276	**4,929,502**
	Growth %	0.8	-2.7	4.1	**0.8**
HOTELS	2015	63,778	42,376	45,584	**151,738**
	2016	58,220	44,825	54,524	**157,569**
	Growth %	-8.7	5.8	19.6	**3.8**
GUEST HOUSES	2015	40,056	27,080	25,780	**92,916**
	2016	44,966	31,981	26,002	**102,949**
	Growth %	12.3	18.1	0.9	**10.8**
SAFARI VESSELS	2015	52,823	29,189	25,206	**107,218**
	2016	62,201	35,366	22,808	**120,375**
	Growth %	17.8	21.2	-9.5	**12.3**
TOTAL	**2015**	**1,969,509**	**1,594,557**	**1,679,540**	**5,243,606**
	2016	**1,992,743**	**1,567,042**	**1,750,610**	**5,310,395**
	Growth %	**1.2**	**-1.7**	**4.2**	**1.3**
OCCUPANCY RATE (%)					**Average**
RESORTS	2015	86.0	70.6	74.3	**77.0**
	2016	83.6	66.2	73.4	**74.4**
	Change	-2.4	-4.4	-0.9	**-2.5**
HOTELS	2015	47.2	32.6	34.3	**38.0**
	2016	44.4	35.0	39.3	**39.6**
	Change	-2.8	2.4	5.0	**1.5**
GUEST HOUSES	2015	28.0	19.5	20.4	**22.6**
	2016	37.5	24.9	25.7	**29.4**
	Change	9.5	5.4	5.3	**6.7**
SAFARI VESSELS	2015	43.6	23.6	18.8	**28.6**
	2016	42.3	22.0	19.5	**27.9**
	Change	-1.2	-1.6	0.7	**-0.7**
TOTAL	**2015**	**78.6**	**63.2**	**66.8**	**69.5**
	2016	**77.2**	**59.9**	**67.0**	**68.0**
	Change	**-1.4**	**-3.3**	**0.3**	**-1.5**
AVG. DURATION OF STAY (Days)					**Average**
	2015	6.0	5.7	5.4	**5.7**
	2016	5.8	5.7	5.4	**5.6**
	Change	-0.2	0.0	0.0	**-0.1**

Source: Ministry of Tourism

Definitions

Definitions in this publication are used as per World Tourism Organization's (UNWTO) recommendations. However, some of the terminologies are specific to the use of data provided in this publication itself.

Following are some of the UNWTO definitions.

Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.

International visitor refers to any person traveling to a country other than the one in which he/she has his/her usual residence, but outside his/her usual environment, for less than 12 consecutive months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Tourist (overnight visitor) is a visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited.

Nationality of a visitor is that of the government issuing his/her passport or other identification document, even if he/she normally resides in another country.

Tourist accommodation refers to any facility that regularly or occasionally provides overnight accommodation for tourists.

Occupancy rate refers to the proportion of the rooms or bed-places in a collective tourism establishment that is occupied over some period of time, such as night, month or year.

Duration of stay refers to the time spent during a visit measured from the stand point of the receiving country or place.

Tourism receipts are defined as expenditures of international inbound visitors including their payments to national carriers for international transport. They also include any other prepayments or payments afterwards made for good and services received in the destination country.

Apart from the above UNWTO definitions, the following definitions from the Maldives Tourism Act (Law No. 2/99) are adopted for this publication.

Tourist resort refers to an island or a designated area of an island that has been developed to accommodate tourists and to provide board and lodging facilities for them.

Tourist hotel refers to an establishment, other than a tourist resort or a tourist guesthouse that has been developed to provide board and lodging or [only] lodging for tourists for a payment decided at a certain rate per day of stay.

Tourist guesthouse refers to an establishment, other than a tourist hotel, that has been developed, in compliance with standards determined by the Ministry of Tourism, to provide board and lodging or [only] lodging for tourists for a payment decided at a certain rate per day of stay.

Tourist vessel (safari vessel) refers to seagoing vessel that has been developed, in compliance with standards determined by the Ministry of Tourism, to provide board and lodging for tourists for a payment decided at a certain rate per day of stay on board such vessel.

Marina refers to harbors developed for anchoring yachts and such vessels and to provide various services to those vessels. A Marina is also associated with accommodation facilities.