

## 【欧州】 【Common】

Common - COVID-19 response and tourism: Statistics confirm significant decrease in tourism in 2020 - European Parliament and Council reach agreement on the EU Digital COVID Certificate to re-activate tourism in Europe

Andrea Antolini Former Researcher JTTRI

### 【概要 : Summary】

The COVID-19 pandemic has had unprecedented negative impacts on the global, intra-EU and domestic tourism industry in 2020, due to the pandemic-related lockdown measures. Even more than a year after the pandemic reached Europe, the situation of the tourism sector in the EU is still difficult, as the free movement of people is still restricted within the EU.

The latest Eurostat statistics give a first overview on the actual impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the European tourism sector. However, since the vaccination campaigns in many EU Member States lead to an increase of immunisation of the population, the 2021 summer vacation season could see a fresh start of tourism in many European touristic destinations. To reach this and to end intra-EU travel restrictions, the whole procedure to accept the entry of tourists within the EU needs to be streamlined.

Therefore, on 17 March 2021, the European Commission presented a Communication to the European Parliament, the European Council, and the Council on a common path to safe and sustained re-opening of the EU (COM/2021/129 final). The Commission also presented a proposal for a Regulation on a framework for the issuance,

verification, and acceptance of interoperable certificates on vaccination, testing and recovery to facilitate free movement during the COVID-19 pandemic ( “Digital Green Certificate” ) (COM/2021/130 final). On 20 May 2021, the Council of the European Union and the EU Parliament reached a provisional agreement on the details of the certificate, meanwhile renamed into “EU Digital COVID Certificate” . The Regulation is expected to enter into force by 1 July 2021, just in time for the 2021 summer vacation season. Meanwhile, the European Commission introduced the “EU Gateway” , technical system, which will allow to verify the EU Digital COVID Certificates of travellers within the EU. The introduction of this EU Digital COVID Certificate is expected to allow and facilitate the free movement of people also for touristic reasons and thereby to revive the EU’ s tourism industry in summer 2021.

### 【記事 : Article】

#### 1. Background: The EU’ s tourism in pre-pandemic years

In pre-pandemic times, the EU was one of the major global tourist destinations, with its Member States France, Spain, Italy, and Germany being

among the world's top ten destinations for holidaymakers. Europe accounted for half of the annual international tourist arrivals in 2018, with 51%, and a total of 710 million arrivals.

Tourism is an essential sector in the EU's economy. The EU's businesses related to the tourism ecosystem employed around 20.3 million people, and in 2019, the last year before the COVID-19 pandemic hit the Europe, the EU tourism sector accounted for 9.5% of the EU's GDP, according to the Commission Staff Working Document SWD (2020) 98 final.

According to Eurostat, in the EU-28, in 2018, the share of resident tourists, travelling in their own country was 53.3%, while non-residents from other EU countries accounted for 34.8%, followed by non-residents from outside the EU (11.9%).

## 2. The COVID-19 pandemic and the European Commission's efforts to revive the transport and tourism sectors

The restrictions of the free movement of people in the EU during the COVID-19 pandemic in spring 2020 included the closure of borders between EU Member States and to third countries. The total or partial lockdown measures of EU Member States and the lack of coordination of quarantine or self-isolation measures posed a huge challenge to the transport and the tourism sectors.

While the European Commission intended to coordinate the COVID-19 pandemic related restrictions and re-opening measures at EU level, the Commission's decision-making power is limited, as infection control, the health system or tourism related decision are in the discretion of the individual EU Member States.

After the first wave of COVID-19 pandemic came to an end, restoring the freedom of movement for citizens in the EU and lifting internal border controls were most important measures. On 29 April 2020, the European Commission adopted a package of measures to providing relief to the

transport sector by removing administrative burdens and increasing flexibility.

Furthermore, on 13 May 2020, the European Commission adopted a comprehensive strategy for reviving the transport and tourism sectors. The guidelines provided a common framework to support authorities, stakeholders, and businesses in their efforts to reopen the operation of the transport sector and the tourism business in a coordinated manner. The guidelines advised the Member States to replace blanket restrictions to free movement by more targeted measures, among others.

The Commission guidelines intended to give recommendations to enable the free movement of people within the EU and across EU Member States' borders, while introducing all the safety and precautionary measures to stabilize a low rate of new COVID-19 infections. The general communication of the Commission, entitled "Communication on tourism and transport in 2020 and beyond" COM (2020) 550 final (Chapeau Communication) aims at providing measures and recommendations for a recovery of the tourism and transport sector. The COM (2020) 550 final accompanying package of measures provides recommendations for a phased lifting of restrictions to free movement, including the reopening of internal borders (C(2020) 3250 final) and lifting of internal border controls. It includes a guidance on transport (C(2020) 3139 final), the save resuming of tourism services including the Guidance for the progressive resumption of tourism services and for health protocols in hospitality establishments (C (2020) 3251 final). The major aim of the Commission's transport and tourism package was to give recommendations for gradually restoring the transport and tourism in EU Member States and the recovery of both sectors, based on the advice of the European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (ECDC).

### 3. Eurostat 2020 statistics show the pandemic's impact on the EU's tourism sector in 2020

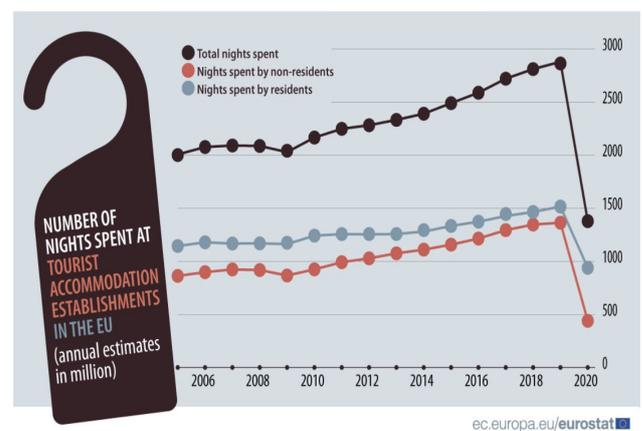
The EU's tourism sector has been seriously affected by the lockdown and the restrictions on movement and travel imposed since March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. After in March 2020, 93% of European destinations, complete or partial closure of borders and the suspension of flights were introduced, domestic and intraregional travel resumed in Europe, as of 15 June 2020. Accordingly, the EU's tourism sector showed encouraging signs of recovery, but the resurgence of COVID-19 cases in holiday destinations led to renewed closures touristic establishments.

According to Eurostat (2021) statistics, while tourism in the EU recorded positive trends in January and February 2020, with increases of 5% and 6% respectively compared with the same months one year earlier, the March 2020 lockdown led to a sharp drop of touristic activities and a decrease of overnight stays of -62% in EU, compared with March 2019. For the entire year 2020, this translated into 1.5 billion less nights spent in EU's tourist accommodations in 2020 compared with 2019. The number of nights spent at EU tourist accommodation establishments in 2020 totalled 1.4 billion, representing a decrease of 52% compared with 2019, according to Eurostat (2021). Cyprus, Greece, and Malta were the most affected countries with drops exceeding 70%, while the Netherlands and Denmark reported the smallest drops of less than 35%. In 2020 compared with 2019, the nights spent by non-residents of the country (foreign visitors) fell by 68%, while nights spent by residents (domestic visitors) fell by 38%. The number of nights spent by foreign tourists in all EU Member States where data is available, the largest decreases of more than 80% were observed in Cyprus and Romania in 2020, compared with 2019.

In April 2020, the month of total lockdown in most EU Member States, a decrease in nights spent

in tourist accommodations and establishments where tourists lodge, was highest with -95%, compared with April 2019. Thereafter, in May and June 2020, following the gradual lifting of travel restrictions, a slow recovery began and became visible in overnight stays, but they still showed a decrease of -89 % and -71% in overnight stays, respectively, compared with the same months in 2019.

Fig. 1: Number of nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments, annual estimated in million

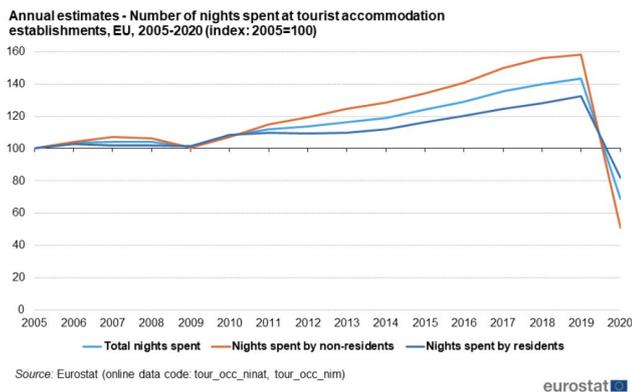


Source:

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Tourism\\_statistics\\_-\\_nights\\_spent\\_at\\_tourist\\_accommodation\\_establishments&stable=0](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Tourism_statistics_-_nights_spent_at_tourist_accommodation_establishments&stable=0)

The recovery for tourism continued at a faster pace in July and August 2020, although these two months remained at -43% and -33% levels compared with the same months in 2019. In September 2020, the decrease regarding the nights spent in touristic establishments accelerated again in parallel to the growing cases of COVID-19 cases and renewed lockdown measures. Due to the reintroduction of travel restrictions, the recovery came to a halt in October, November, and December 2020 with decreases of -53%, -76% and -78% respectively, compared with the same months in 2019), according to Eurostat (2021).

Fig. 2: Annual estimates – Nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments, EU, 2005-2020 (index: 2005=100)



Source:

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Tourism\\_statistics\\_-\\_nights\\_spent\\_at\\_tourist\\_accommodation\\_establishments&stable=0#First\\_results\\_for\\_the\\_entire\\_year\\_2020](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Tourism_statistics_-_nights_spent_at_tourist_accommodation_establishments&stable=0#First_results_for_the_entire_year_2020)

Considering the type of accommodation, in 2020, compared to 2019, hotels and similar establishments recorded the highest decreases in nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments, followed by rented holiday accommodations. In contrast, according to Eurostat (2021), the decrease for campsites were significantly lower than for the other two segments of tourist accommodation.

Furthermore, domestic tourism recovered better than foreign tourism within the EU. Since June 2020, most EU Member States lifted their travel restrictions and borders reopened. However, other types of COVID-19 pandemic related restrictions like quarantine and testing regimes remained in place. Accordingly, more travellers decided to travel domestic rather than abroad. In 2020 compared with 2019, nights spent by non-residents (foreign guests) fell by -68%, while nights spent by residents (domestic tourists) fell less (-38%). Although domestic tourism was less affected, it could only partly compensate for the decline of inbound tourism and countries that depend on

inbound tourism have been hit the hardest. According to Eurostat (2021), in November and December 2020, following the reintroduction of several restrictions, the nights spent in touristic accommodations fell by -69% and -71% compared with the same months in 2019.

Considering the data of nights spent in touristic accommodations in 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had a severe impact on the EU's tourism sector in 2020. At European level, in 2020, revenue losses due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic reached 85% for hotels and restaurants, 85% for tour operators and travel agencies, 85% for long-distance rail and 90% for cruises and airlines. The COVID-19 pandemic's impact on the income of countries and regions reliant on tourism has led to significant job losses and can still not be quantified in its entirety. Finally, it is also still unclear, if the vaccination campaigns will be able to confine the COVID-19 pandemic on time for the most important summer vacation time 2021.

#### 4. European Parliament and the Council reach provisional agreement on the EU Digital COVID Certificate

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the related travel restrictions, the EU tourism industry has experienced severe losses of income in 2020, at international, intra-EU and domestic travel. However, one year into the COVID-19 pandemic, the situation for tourism starts to improve ahead of the summer vacation season 2021 compared to 2020, as the vaccination campaigns in the EU Member States start to show some positive effects and the number of infections decrease significantly. However, to restart tourism activities at a larger scale within the EU, it will be necessary to introduce EU-wide rules ahead of the summer vacation 2021 to facilitate the intra-EU travel regimes. The summer season is a crucial time for the EU's tourism sector and during an average summer season (June-August), residents of the EU Member States make 385 million tourism trips and

spend €190 billion on their holidays. To help the tourism sector recover in summer 2021, travelling needs to be facilitated for vaccinated people, for those people who have recovered from a COVID-19 infection and for those who have been tested negative. The harmonization of the protocols would help to improve traveller perception.

Therefore, the European Commission presented a Communication to the European Parliament, the European Council, and the Council on a common path to safe and sustained re-opening of the EU (COM/2021/129 final) on 17 March 2021. The Commission presented also a “Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a framework for the issuance, verification and acceptance of interoperable certificates on vaccination, testing and recovery to facilitate free movement during the COVID-19 pandemic (Digital Green Certificate)” (COM/2021/130 final).

The introduction of a single EU-wide standardised certificate is expected to allow the EU’s tourism industry to partially recover, starting in summer 2021. A Digital Green Certificate, meanwhile, known as “EU Digital COVID Certificate”, is a digital proof that a person has either been vaccinated against COVID-19, received a negative test result, or has recovered from COVID-19.

The key features of the certificate include a digital and/or paper format with a QR code with a digital signature to protect it against falsification, in national language and English, with a validity in all EU Member States. The certificate, which should be introduced by 1 July 2021, will be available in digital and paper format. It is not a precondition for exercising free movement rights and it is not a travel document. However, the Certificate is an important step towards a more normal, free, and safer travel during the pandemic, as it will facilitate the free movement within the EU.

National authorities oversee issuing the certificate, which could be issued by hospitals, test centres, health authorities. The digital version can be stored on a mobile device. The EU Digital COVID Certificate will be accepted in all EU Member States. Every EU citizen or third-country national legally staying or residing in the EU can hold an EU Digital COVID Certificate and would be exempted from free movement restrictions in the same way as citizens of the Member State they intend to visit. The Certificate is an opportunity for Member States to adjust the existing restrictions on public health grounds. If a Member State continues to require holders of an EU Digital COVID Certificate to quarantine or test, it must notify the Commission and all other Member States and justify this decision.

Furthermore, if a vaccination certificate has been issued in a third country for a vaccine medicinal product that corresponds to one of the COVID-19 vaccines authorised in the EU, including reliable proof of vaccination, among others, they may, upon request, issue a vaccination certificate. A Member State shall not be required to issue a certificate for a vaccine not authorised for use on its territory.

After the European Commission presented a legal proposal on the EU Digital COVID Certificate, the European Parliament and EU Member States needed to approve the proposal and the EU Member States will have to prepare for the logistical roll-out of the certificates, their issuance and verification as of 1 July 2021.

On 20 May 2021, the European Parliament and the Council negotiators reached a provisional agreement for the EU Digital COVID Certificate to facilitate free movement in Europe during the COVID-19 pandemic. They agreed that the certificate will attest that a person has been vaccinated against SARS-CoV-2 or has a recent negative test result or has recovered from the infection. In practice, these will be three

distinct certificates. However, the certificate will not be a precondition to exercise the right to free movement and will not be considered a travel document. Member states must accept vaccination certificates issued in other Member States for persons inoculated with a vaccine authorised by the European Medicines Agency (EMA). The EU Digital COVID Certificate regulation should be in place for 12 months. The certificates will be verified to prevent fraud and forgery, as will be the authenticity of the electronic seals included in the document. Personal data obtained from the certificates cannot be stored in destination Member States and there will be no central database established at EU level.

EU Member states should not impose additional travel restrictions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as quarantine, self-isolation, or testing, “unless they are necessary and proportionate to safeguard public health”.

According to the Chair of the Civil Liberties Committee and rapporteur Juan Fernando López Aguilar, the agreement reached does not fully meet the EP’s demands, but it certainly signifies a major improvement as the EU digital COVID Certificate will restore free movement within the EU, and the agreement is the first step to get the Schengen area back on track.

At its meeting on 21 May 2021, the Permanent Representatives Committee agreed the final compromise texts, with a view to reaching agreement with the European Parliament. The agreed text was put to the European Parliament’s Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs on 26 May 2021. It will be tabled for adoption in plenary during the June I plenary session (7-10 June 2021) as well as to the Council of the European Union for final adoption.

After the EU Digital COVID Certificate will have come into force on 1 July 2021, for a period of six weeks, citizens whose certificates were issued before 1 July 2021, will be able to travel within the EU using those certificates. National

certificates in other formats will be accepted during the phasing-in period.

Meanwhile, on 1 June 2021, the European Commission announced to have launched the EU gateway, the technical system at EU level, which allows to verify the EU Digital COVID Certificates in a secure way. The EU gateway provides for the verification of the security features contained in the QR codes of all EU Digital COVID Certificates.

By 1 June 2021, seven EU Member States, including Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Croatia, and Poland, have decided to connect to the gateway and started issuing the first EU Digital COVID Certificates, while certain countries have decided to launch the EU Digital COVID Certificate only when all functions are deployed nationwide. Therefore, more countries are expected to join in the coming days and weeks. The system is expected to be functioning in time for the summer holiday season in all EU Member States with a strong interest in reviving their tourism sector.

## 5. Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic and the related first lockdown phase in spring 2020 had a detrimental impact on the European tourism sector, which came to a full standstill, as all domestic and international travel was restricted.

Although the situation in some EU Member State’s tourism destinations improved over the summer 2020, the ultimate result for the tourism sector in 2020 was negative, leading to an increase of unemployment and temporary work reduction for people working in the tourism sector. The Eurostat’s first analysis of the tourism sector’s results in 2020 underlines that the pandemic and related lockdowns had severe consequences on the number of nights spent in tourist establishments, meaning that hotels and other establishments experienced a severe decrease of demand.

As the pandemic continues also in 2021, all possible measures need to be taken to revive tourism as far as the epidemiologic situation allows for a re-establishment of touristic activities. The opening of EU-internal borders for the free movement of people in Europe will be crucial for tourism in summer 2021.

The European Commission has no decision-making power regarding the re-opening of internal borders or the tourism sector. However, since the number of vaccinated people increases, the travel and tourism industry need to be further supported by measures that will allow the people to travel smoothly across borders, while limiting the risks of a resurgence of COVID-19 cases.

One step is the introduction of the EU Digital COVID Certificate, as it will allow the tourists to travel seamless within the EU. The certificate is expected to ease the detrimental aspects of travel restrictions on the tourism in Europe, as an EU-wide common certificate allows a revocation of travel restrictions for those people, who are already vaccinated, recovered, or tested negative. Therefore, just in time ahead of the 2021 summer vacation season, an important improvement for EU-wide and nationwide travel facilitation will be introduced, to help the EU's tourism sector to recover. However, the freedom to travel for touristic reasons will remain fragile, as it will continue to depend on the further development of the epidemiologic situation and the possible emergence of new SARS-COV-2 variants in the EU Member States and beyond.

## References

Agreement reached on COVID certificate to facilitate freedom of movement in the EU. In: <https://www.2021portugal.eu/en/news/agreement-reached-on-covid-certificate-to-facilitate-freedom-of-movement-in-the-eu/>, 20 May 2021

Council of the European Union: COVID-19: Coreper endorses political agreement on the EU digital COVID certificate to facilitate free movement.

In: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/05/21/covid-19-coreper-endorses-political-agreement-on-the-eu-digital-covid-certificate-to-facilitate-free-movement/>, 21 May 2021, retrieved 26 May 2021

EU digital Covid Certificate: provisional deal between Parliament and Council. In: <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20210517IPR04111/eu-digital-covid-certificate-provisional-deal-between-parliament-and-council>, 20-05-2021, retrieved 26 May 2021

European Commission: COVID-19: Recommendation on vouchers offered to passengers and travellers as an alternative to reimbursement for cancelled package travel and transport services, C (2020) 3125 final. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/covid-19-recommendation-vouchers-offered-passengers-and-travellers-alternative-reimbursement-cancelled-package-travel-and-transport-services\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/covid-19-recommendation-vouchers-offered-passengers-and-travellers-alternative-reimbursement-cancelled-package-travel-and-transport-services_en), 13 May 2020, retrieved 18 May 2020

European Commission: COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION COVID-19: Guidelines on the progressive restoration of transport services and connectivity, C (2020) 3139 final. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication\\_transportservices.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication_transportservices.pdf), 13 May 2020, retrieved 18 May 2020

European Commission: TOURISM AND TRANSPORT PACKAGE. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda\\_20\\_870](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda_20_870), 13 May 2020, retrieved 18 May 2020

EU Commission Presents Guidelines on Safely Resuming And Rebooting Tourism in 2020. In: <https://www.schengenvisainfo.com/news/eu-commission-presents-guidelines-on-safely-resuming-and-rebooting-tourism-in-2020/>, 13 May 2020, retrieved 18 May 2020

EU digital Covid Certificate: provisional deal between Parliament and Council. In: <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20210517IPR04111/eu-digital-covid->

[certificate-provisional-deal-between-parliament-and-council](#), 20-05-2021, retrieved 27 May 2021

European Commission: COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS  
Tourism and transport in 2020 and beyond. COM (2020) 550 final. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication-commission-tourism-transport-2020-and-beyond\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication-commission-tourism-transport-2020-and-beyond_en.pdf), 13.5.2020, retrieved 18 May 2020

European Commission: COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION  
COVID-19: Guidelines on the progressive restoration of transport services and connectivity. C (2020) 3139 final. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/covid-19-guidelines-progressive-restoration-transport-services-and-connectivity\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/covid-19-guidelines-progressive-restoration-transport-services-and-connectivity_en), 13.5.2020, retrieved 20 May 2020

European Commission: COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION: COVID-19: Towards a phased and coordinated approach for restoring freedom of movement and lifting internal border controls. C (2020) 3250 final. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication\\_freemovement.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication_freemovement.pdf), 13.5.2020, retrieved 19 May 2020

European Commission: COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 13.5.2020 on vouchers offered to passengers and travellers as an alternative to reimbursement for cancelled package travel and transport services in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, C (2020) 3125 final. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/recommendation\\_vouchers\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/recommendation_vouchers_en.pdf), 13.5.2020, retrieved 20 May 2020

European Commission: COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION  
COVID-19: EU Guidance for the progressive resumption of tourism services and for health protocols in hospitality establishments, C (2020) 3251 final. In: <https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/commu>

[nication\\_tourismservices\\_healthprotocols.pdf\\_1.pdf](#), 13.5.2020, 19 May 2020

European Commission: COVID-19: Digital green certificates. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/safe-covid-19-vaccines-europeans/covid-19-digital-green-certificates\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/safe-covid-19-vaccines-europeans/covid-19-digital-green-certificates_en), retrieved 26 May 2021

European Commission: Digital Green Certificate. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/safe-covid-19-vaccines-europeans/covid-19-digital-green-certificates\\_en#how-will-citizens-get-the-certificate](https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/safe-covid-19-vaccines-europeans/covid-19-digital-green-certificates_en#how-will-citizens-get-the-certificate), 17 March 2021, retrieved 26 May 2021

European Commission: Digital Green Certificate factsheet. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs\\_21\\_1208](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs_21_1208), 17 March 2021, retrieved 26 May 2021

European Commission: EU Digital COVID Certificate: EU Gateway goes live with seven countries one month ahead of deadline. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_21\\_2721](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_2721), 1 June 2021, retrieved 2 June 2021

EUROSTAT: Nights spent at tourist accommodation across the EU grew by 2.1 % in 2019. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Tourism\\_statistics\\_-\\_nights\\_spent\\_at\\_tourist\\_accommodation\\_establishments](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Tourism_statistics_-_nights_spent_at_tourist_accommodation_establishments), retrieved 27 April 2020, 30 April 2020

EUROSTAT: Tourism statistics - annual results for the accommodation sector. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Tourism\\_statistics\\_-\\_annual\\_results\\_for\\_the\\_accommodation\\_sector#Continuous\\_growth\\_in\\_the\\_tourist\\_accommodation\\_sector](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Tourism_statistics_-_annual_results_for_the_accommodation_sector#Continuous_growth_in_the_tourist_accommodation_sector), retrieved 27 April 2020

Eurostat (2021): Tourism statistics - nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments. In: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Tourism\\_statistics\\_-\\_nights\\_spent\\_at\\_tourist\\_accommodation\\_establish](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Tourism_statistics_-_nights_spent_at_tourist_accommodation_establish)

[ments&stable=0#First\\_results\\_for\\_the\\_entire\\_year\\_2020](#), retrieved 26 May 2021

Infographic - EU digital COVID certificate. In: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/coronavirus/>, retrieved 27 May 2021

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on a framework for the issuance, verification and acceptance of interoperable certificates on vaccination, testing and recovery to facilitate free movement during the COVID-19 pandemic (Digital Green Certificate) COM/2021/130 final. In: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021PC0130>, retrieved 2 June 2021

Tourism Task Force (TTF) Members of the Transport and Tourism Committee in the European Parliament: Subject: COVID-19: Tourism rescue action plan. In: [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/cmsdata/206726/STAMPED\\_Tourism%20Task%20Force%20-%20Letter%20to%20EU%20Commission.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/cmsdata/206726/STAMPED_Tourism%20Task%20Force%20-%20Letter%20to%20EU%20Commission.pdf), 24 March 2020, retrieved 30 April 2020

UNWTO: International tourism highlights. In: <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284421152>, August 2019, retrieved 27 April 2020