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**Seventh Session of the Joint Conference
of African Planners, Statisticians
and Demographers**

Addis Ababa, 2-7 March 1992

**RESOLUTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
TRAVEL AND TOURISM STATISTICS, OTTAWA,
CANADA, 24-28 JUNE 1991**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PARAGRAPHS
A. INTRODUCTION	1-10
B. CRITERIA FOR DEVELOPING COMMON MEASURES OF TOURISM	11-15
C. BASIC TOURISM CONCEPTS	16-25
D. BREAKDOWN OF THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF DEMAND-SIDE TOURISM	26-29
E. TRIP CLASSIFICATIONS	30-31
F. EXPENDITURE	32-35
G. GEOGRAPHICAL AGGREGATIONS	36-37
H. DEFINITION OF SAME-DAY VISITS	38-46
I. CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM SUPPLY ACTIVITIES . .	47-51
J. TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS	52-57
K. MEASURING INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE	58-59
L. WORK PROGRAMME FOR TOURISM MARKETING AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS	60-64
M. ACTION PLAN	65-68
N. PARTICIPANTS	69-74
ANNEX 1. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	
ANNEX 2. DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF PURPOSE OF VISIT	
ANNEX 3. DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR TOURISM STATISTICS	
ANNEX 4. DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT	
ANNEX 5. DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACCOMMODATION	
ANNEX 6. DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM EXPENDITURE	
ANNEX 7. DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION BY DURATION OF STAY OR TRIP	

NOTES

1. The present report includes the text of the Resolutions of the International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics (Ottawa, Canada, 24-28 June 1991) also approved by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) General Assembly at its ninth session held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 30 September to 4 October 1991.
2. The countries of the African region are invited to examine both the Resolutions and the Annexes and to provide their comments and observations on specific aspects of the definitions, classifications and statistical standards calling for more thorough study and clarification in order to better reflect the situation and the particular interests of African countries.
3. The Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers is also invited to define concrete actions which could be recommended at the national, regional and international levels in order to implement the Resolutions of the Ottawa Conference in the African region.

A. INTRODUCTION

1. **Considering** that the environment for tourism has undergone rapid changes since the last United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism held at Rome in 1963,
2. **Considering** that the development of statistical concepts and frameworks for tourism have not kept pace with this changing environment, and,
3. **Firmly convinced** that a stronger statistical base is essential for a deeper understanding by governments, industries, academia and the public of tourism's contribution to the social, cultural and economic development of all countries in the world,
4. **The World Tourism Organization and the Government of Canada** invited participants from the governments, business communities, industry associations, international organizations and academia from all countries to attend the International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics, Ottawa Canada, June 24-28, 1991, to address and bring resolution to the many issues that have inhibited the development of internationally standardized statistics for tourism;

The Conference,

5. **Convinced** that tourism has become not only a major force in world trade, but also a vital factor in each country's economic, cultural and social development,
6. **Recognizing** that the traditional measures of tourism are not keeping pace with the increasing economic interdependence of all countries and the reduction of political and economic barriers between them,
7. **Aware** that the limited resources for developing statistical programmes make cooperative arrangements between governments and between governments and industry in the gathering and sharing of statistics increasingly necessary,
8. **Considering** that this Conference affords a unique opportunity for individual governments, international organizations, industries and industry associations to establish the groundwork for a harmonized statistical base for tourism,
9. **Decides to adopt** an agenda leading to the development of recommended principles and guidelines for the harmonized measurement of all tourism, both within and between countries, that includes adoption of common concepts, definitions and classifications for tourism supply and demand and the assessment of analytic tools such as economic accounts for tourism and performance measures for industry;

10. **Recommends** also the adoption of an Action Plan for implementing the recommendations supported by the Conference and for working towards resolution of those issues that remain outstanding.

B. CRITERIA FOR DEVELOPING COMMON MEASURES OF TOURISM

The Conference,

11. Notes:

- (a) that the present requirements for tourism statistics are exceptionally diverse;
 - (b) that not only do the National Administrations of each country have requirements for specialized tourism data needs, but that the same holds true for many interest groups, such as industries, industry associations, local communities and academia;
 - (c) that these interest groups each have specialized needs for data relating to a wide variety of issues such as market analysis, marketing effectiveness, industrial investment, human resource development, policy analysis, and issue-oriented advocacy;
12. **Notes** also that some countries and industries have already established a wide and diverse range of tourism data sources, with varying concepts and definitions, to meet these diverse needs, while other countries have not yet developed significant statistical systems for tourism;
13. **Recognizes** finally that the development of a common language for tourism statistics in this environment represents a significant need;
14. **Endorses** the following principles for guiding discussions at the Conference and establishing priorities for implementation:
- (a) that the Conference will strive towards concurrence on the key concepts and common definitions that would fit the majority of situations, recognizing that there would be some cases that would require further analysis and study by the World Tourism Organization and other responsible agencies;
 - (b) that the recommended definitions and classifications regarding the measurement of tourism should:
 - i. be of world-wide practical application, in both the developed and developing countries;

- ii. emphasize simplicity and clarity;
 - iii. be limited to strictly statistical purposes; and,
 - iv. be consistent with current international standards and classifications in other related areas such as demography, transportation, business, international migration, the balance of payments, the system of national accounts, etc. to the maximum extent possible.
- (c) that the implementation of the Conference resolutions would focus on the evolutionary nature of data systems taking into account the specialized needs for data, the need to minimize respondent burden, the currently vested data infrastructure, and the resources available for further data development, as well as opportunities for cooperative programmes of data collection, shared methodologies and technological or training assistance;

15. Recommends:

- (a) that the proposed definitions and classifications be adopted by consensus;
- (b) that the text of these definitions and classifications be widely circulated to all interested parties;
- (c) that a consultation process be established by WTO to enable all interested parties to express their views on these definitions with a view to reaching agreement by the autumn of 1992, prior to their submission to the United Nations Statistical Commission in February 1993.

C. BASIC TOURISM CONCEPTS

The Conference,

16. Recommends that tourism be defined as the activities of a person travelling to a place outside his or her usual environment for less than a specified period of time and whose main purpose of travel is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited, where:
- (a) the term "usual environment" is intended to exclude trips within the place of residence (1) and routine trips (2);
 - (b) the term "less than a specified period of time" is intended to exclude long-term migration; and

- (c) the term "exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited" (3) is intended to exclude only migration for temporary work;
17. Considers that this broad concept makes it possible to identify tourism between countries as well as within a country;
 18. Notes that tourism between countries has been an internationally recognized and measured phenomenon for many decades;
 19. Also notes that it is only relatively recently that many countries have recognized the importance of assessing tourism activity within a country's borders;
 20. Decides to adopt a standardized terminology for the statistics used to describe and assess both aspects of tourism;
 21. Recognizes that the initiating event that ultimately defines tourism is a demand-side concept; and
 22. Recommends that in order to compare tourism activities with the economic activity of other industries, it is also important to define and develop the supply side of tourism statistics;
-
- (1) Relates to the area of usual residence.
 - (2) Relates to frequent and regular community trips between the domicile and the workplace and other community trips of a routine character.
 - (3) By an economic agent resident in the place.
23. Deeply conscious that the term "domestic" ("intérieur" in French and "interior" in Spanish) to identify tourism within the country is in such prevalent common usage that changing the use of the term to a more economic orientation could cause some confusion,
 24. Recommends that, in conformity with the economic accounting terms, in general use, the following common terminology be adopted to describe the three basic categories of tourism:
 - (a) "domestic tourism" which comprises "internal tourism" ("interne" in French and "interno" in Spanish) and "inbound tourism" ("récepteur" in French and "receptor" in Spanish), where "internal tourism" refers to residents of a country visiting their own country and "inbound tourism" refers to visits to a country by non-residents;

- (b) "national tourism" which comprises "internal tourism" and "outbound tourism" ("tourisme émetteur" in French and "turismo emisor" in Spanish), where "outbound tourism" refers to residents of a country visiting other countries; and,
 - (c) "international tourism" which consists of "inbound tourism" and "outbound tourism";
25. Also recommends the collection of statistics from both the demand and supply sides by means of common classification systems for both these components of the tourism activity.
- D. BREAKDOWN OF THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF DEMAND-SIDE TOURISM**
- The Conference,
26. Noting that consumption patterns for tourism are becoming more complex as the volume and variety of internal and international tourism rapidly increases,
27. Noting also that there are several factors leading to such increases: technological change in the travel industry is making travel more comfortable and affordable; the political and economic barriers to international travel are being reduced; increased personal incomes and more leisure time are making leisure travel more feasible on a wider scale; and the globalization of business is demanding a greater degree of business travel,
28. Recommends use of a common typology of tourism consumption that would serve both to make international comparisons and to assess the national contribution and impact of tourism;
29. Recommends:
- (a) that the World Tourism Organization submit the following basic definitions to the United Nations Statistical Commission for endorsement;
 - (b) that the text of these definitions be annexed to the text of the recommendations; and
 - (c) that National Administrations adopt these definitions as the core measurement for tourism demand;

TERMS	INTERNATIONAL (INBOUND AND OUTBOUND) TOURISM	INTERNAL TOURISM
Resident	A person is considered to be resident in a country if he/she has lived in that country for at least a year or twelve consecutive	A person is considered to be resident in a place if the person has lived in that place at least six consecutive months

months prior to his/her arrival in another country for a period not exceeding one year.

prior to his/her arrival at another place in the same country for a period not exceeding six months.

Visitor A person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence and that is outside his/her usual environment, for a period not exceeding one year, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited.

A person residing in a country, who travels to a place within the country, but outside his/her usual environment, for a period not exceeding six months, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Tourist A visitor who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence for at least one night but not more than one year, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited.

A visitor residing in a country, who travels to a place within the country, but outside his/her usual environment, for at least one night but not more than six months, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Excursionist (Same-day visitor) A visitor who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence, and that is outside his/her usual environment, for less than 24 hours without spending the night in the country visited, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited.

A visitor residing in a country who travels to a place within the country, but outside his/her usual environment, for less than 24 hours without spending the night in the place visited, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

E. TRIP CLASSIFICATIONS
The Conference,

30. Recommends that the main purpose of visit be classified under the following three groups:

- (a) pleasure: leisure, culture, active sports, visits to relatives and friends, other;

(b) professional: meeting, mission, business;

(c) other purposes: studies, health, transit, various;

31. Also recommends that national tourism statistical programmes progressively use classifications according to purpose of visit, length of stay or trip, origin and destination of trip, means of transport and type of accommodation, as modified by the Conference.

F. EXPENDITURE

The Conference,

32. Recognizing that the concept of expenditure is closely linked to that of tourism consumption, defined as the value of goods and services used for the direct satisfaction of visitors,
33. Recommends that tourism expenditure be defined as "any expenditure incurred by or for a visitor for his trip";
34. Recommends the following definitions for international tourism receipts and expenditure:
- (a) International tourism receipts are defined as the receipts of a country resulting from the tourism expenditure of international visitors;
 - (b) International tourism expenditure is defined as tourism expenditure made by residents travelling abroad as visitors;
35. Also recommends:
- (a) that receipts and expenditure generated by same-day visitors (excursionists) be classified separately;
 - (b) that tourism receipts and expenditure include payments for international transport of visitors; and
 - (c) that, for the sake of consistency with the balance of payments recommendations of the International Monetary Fund, international fare receipts and expenditure be classified separately.

G. GEOGRAPHICAL AGGREGATIONS

The Conference,

36. Notes that the standard practice of the United Nations is to publish geographical data with the following proviso: "Neither the designation employed, nor the presentation of

material in this publication, implies any expression of opinion by the reporting organization regarding the legal status of country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontier or boundaries";

37. **Considers** that, with the advent of computers, it would be possible to report tourism data coded at the level of the reporting country or area and present it in that form to the World Tourism Organization. The various geographical aggregations can be derived depending on the analytic purpose.

H. DEFINITION OF SAME-DAY VISITS

The Conference,

38. **Notes** that, given the changing behaviour of consumers, the ever-improving technology for travel, which makes travelling over greater distances possible, and the increasing pressures of time, same-day visits are growing in importance as a part of tourism;
39. **Suggests** that the overall concept for same-day visits should be similar to that for tourism: that is, a non-routine break away from the usual environment;
40. **Recommends** that business trips of a non-routine nature be included in the concept of same-day visits and identified separately;
41. **Also recommends** that a distinction be made between the two main types of same-day travel:
- (a) International same-day travel, which comprises the travel of those who have crossed an international frontier for activities of non-routine nature;
 - (b) Internal same-day travel, which is more complex to define because of the lack of a delineating frontier. The use of thresholds regarding both duration and distance of travel would aid international comparability;
42. **Recognizes** the difficulty of developing effective and comparable measures for same-day visits, particularly within a country;
43. **Considers** that same-day visits would best be defined by a series of characteristics focused on the following criteria:
- (a) Round trip

- (b) Duration
- (c) Distance;

- 44. **Recommends** that, for the sake of international comparison, minimum thresholds be established for round trip, distance and duration;
- 45. **Recognizing**, however, that the current inconsistency among countries needing and able to measure same-day visits makes effective international comparison difficult,
- 46. **Recommends** that data on this phenomenon be reported as a separate subset of tourism.

I. CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM SUPPLY ACTIVITIES

The Conference,

- 47. **Convinced** that, while tourism cannot abandon the demand-based definition of its scope, it must seek to more clearly delineate a supply-based structure for its activities,
- 48. **Firmly convinced** that an internationally compatible standard activity classification system is essential to the proper and effective statistical representation of tourism,
- 49. **Recognizing** that any such classification system should be coordinated and integrated with the internationally-established systems, such as the Revised System of National Accounts and the Balance of Payments Manual,
- 50. **Also recognizing** that the WTO-developed Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) demonstrates that a supply-oriented activity structure, responsive to the needs of tourism as well as to the needs for consistency with other classification systems can, with suitable modifications, be constructed,
- 51. **Recommends:**
 - (a) that national tourism programmes seek to establish tourism-responsive activity classifications within their national statistical systems that are harmonious with ISIC;
 - (b) that any future development of tourism classification systems include classifications for functions, transactions and products as well as activities and that, in accordance with United Nations recommendations, the Central Product Classification System (CPC) be placed at the centre of the classification system;

- (c) that the SICTA be modified to distinguish direct tourism consumption from the indirect effects of such consumption; and,
- (d) that the SICTA code structure be modified to achieve comparability with NACE (European Activity Nomenclature) before the classification is submitted to the United Nations for endorsement in 1993.

J. TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS

The Conference,

- 52. **Supports** the development of tourism Satellite Accounts in the framework of the System of National Accounts, deriving from it its main aggregates and basic concepts and allowing a better presentation of economic information;
- 53. **Recognizes** that the tourism Satellite Accounts will afford the following benefits:
 - (a) reconciliation of the demand-side data with supply-side data within the Account brings greater coherence to definition of the industry;
 - (b) use of a recognized accounting system bring enhanced credibility to the economic analysis of the industry;
 - (c) use of an accounting framework can bring other important information into the analysis of tourism, such as data on value added, human resources development or financial flows;
 - (d) the accounting framework would provide a useful guide to the development of primary data sources;
- 54. **Emphasizes** the extensive and innovative work by Canada in developing an overall tourism information system which incorporates a monetary account as well as other information on the volume and characteristics of the tourism industry;
- 55. **Recognizes** nevertheless the practical restrictions in implementing an accounting system, viz:
 - (a) an initial base of reasonably reliable data from the supply side as well as from the demand side is necessary to make the investment in developing a Satellite Account worthwhile; and that
 - (b) countries with an established System of National Accounts have an advantage in fostering the development of Satellite Accounts;

56. Recommends:

- (a) that the concept of a Satellite Accounting System be supported; and
 - (b) that countries introduce the accounting systems into their analytic base for tourism data on an incremental basis as resources become available and the demand for this type of information is realized;
- 57. Feels that, for the implementation of the System, the OECD Manual could provide a useful and practical starting point.**

K. MEASURING INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

The Conference,

- 58. Recommends** that a relatively small number of indicators be developed as soon as possible to permit comparative analysis of past performance, trends and forecasts of the industry worldwide;
- 59. Recommends** that the range of performance indicators introduced by representatives of the transport, accommodation and attractions sectors of the industry provide the basis for further development, by an interdisciplinary group, before implementation.

L. WORK PROGRAMME FOR TOURISM MARKETING AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

The Conference,

- 60. Recognizing** that limited resources require countries to achieve efficiency in expenditure on tourism marketing and on collection of marketing and economic impact statistics,
- 61. Recommends** that a phased programme of improvements in tourism statistics be adopted by all countries;
- 62. Feeling that this programme should guide countries:**
- (a) in maximizing the net economic contribution of tourism to the welfare of their citizens, recognizing that resources and stages of tourism product development vary from country to country,
 - (b) in improving a nation's understading of internal and international tourism markets,
 - (c) in identifying target markets most likely to respond to its marketing efforts, and

- (d) in maximizing the positive net return on tourism marketing expenditure,
63. **Recommends** the adoption of the proposed phased programmes of tourism marketing and economic impact statistics and that:
- (a) developing countries adopt as a priority, the basic marketing statistics and economic impact statistics programmes and prepare to adopt the intermediate programmes,
 - (b) developed countries adopt, as a priority, the intermediate programmes and plan for adoption of the advanced programme as soon as resources permit,
 - (c) all countries observe standard criteria for quality control in developing these data; and
 - (d) all countries report their tourism statistics in a timely fashion to the World Tourism Organization and work to improve the Organization's bank of tourism statistics;
64. **Agrees** that work should soon commence on expanding this phased programme to include the development and implementation of standard measures of the environmental impact of tourism that can be applied in all countries.

M. ACTION PLAN

The Conference,

65. **Recognizing** that implementation of the recommendations would be the primary responsibility of the World Tourism Organization, in close cooperation with other competent international and regional organizations, as well as industries and international industry associations and, above all, individual countries,
66. **Recommends** that WTO:
- (a) submit to the United Nations Statistical Commission, for endorsement, a report developed in accordance with the appropriate procedures and format and setting forth:
 - i. the broad concept of tourism, as developed by this Conference;
 - ii. a classification system and definitions for the demand-side of tourism as outlined in the report;

- iii. the WTO-developed SICTA, with the modifications recommended in this report, as an appropriate provisional classification system for use by countries in incorporating tourism into the ISIC, given that a tourism-responsive International System of Industrial Classification (ISIC) is essential to the effective statistical description of the industry;
 - (b) coordinate its activities with those of other international institutions, mainly regional, for the implementation of the Conference recommendations;
 - (c) publish and distribute the proceedings of the Conference, based on this report and with the modified Appendices for classification systems for the demand and supply sides of tourism;
 - (d) develop a series of technical manuals and guidelines to assist countries in the implementation of the recommendations;
 - (e) undertake a series of workshops and technical meetings at the regional level to assist countries direct in implementing the recommendations in accordance with their specific requirements;
 - (f) act as an adviser, clearing-house and coordinator to:
 - i. further develop harmonized statistical bases for tourism and refine and implement the recommended classification systems and economic accounting frameworks for tourism; and
 - ii. identify training needs of individual countries, and particularly those of the developing countries, for the implementation of the recommendations and encourage and foster cooperative assistance to those countries;
 - (g) institute a process of periodic review and refinement of the recommended classification systems to ensure responsiveness to changing needs and priorities;
67. **Recommends** further that the World Tourism Organization establish a committee composed of a small number of representatives of governments, international organizations and the tourism industry to carry out a concrete work programme leading to approval of the recommendations by the United Nations Statistical Office and implementation of the other recommendations of the Conference;
68. **Urges** countries to adopt the recommendations of the report, insofar as they are compatible with their own needs and possible within their available resources.

N. PARTICIPANTS

The Conference,

69. Notes with deep satisfaction that ninety countries from different areas have taken part in the Conference and lent their expertise to the discussions;
70. Notes:
- (a) that international organizations participating included: the World Tourism Organization (WTO), the Organization of American States (OAS), the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), the European Travel Commission (ETC), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA);
 - (b) that the private industry representatives included the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), the European Tourism Action Group (ETAG), the US Travel Data Centre, the Canadian Automobile Association and the International Hotel Association (IHA);
71. Expresses satisfaction at the results achieved and the conclusions reached by the International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics;
72. Thanks the authors of the discussion papers that were presented to stimulate discussion of the items on the agenda of the Conference:
- (a) **Basic Definitions and Classifications for Tourism Statistics:** Antonio Merediz Montero, WTO; Response by Stan Fleetwood (substituted by Martin Butterfield), Australia;
 - (b) **Definitions of Same Day Travel:** Brian Baty, U.K.; Response by Gabriel Vera, Mexico;
 - (c) **Classification of Tourism Activities:** Alan Pisarski, WTO; Response by Marco Lancetti, European Communities;
 - (d) **Tourism Satellite Accounts:** Stewart Wells and Jocelyn Lapierre, Canada; Responses by Alfred Franz, OECD, and Ke-Chian Wang, Economic Commission for Africa;

- (e) **Measuring Industry Performance:** Jean-Luc Michaud (substituted by Marc Christine), France; **Additional perspectives:** Albert Gomes, U.S.; Stephen Wheatcroft, U.K.; Bill Hartman, U.S.; and Kenneth Pryor-Jones, Mexico;
 - (f) **Future Work Programme for Travel and Tourism Statistics:** Douglas Frechtling, WTO;
73. **Appreciates** the early inspiration given by Geoffrey Lipman of the World Travel and Tourism Council, Marco Lancetti of the European Communities and William Seltzer of the United Nations Statistical Office, as well as the dedication of moderators and rapporteurs in guiding and reporting on the discussions of the workshops.
74. **Joins** the World Tourism Organization and the participants in expressing appreciation of the leadership given to their discussions by the Chairmen of the Conference, Mr. Allan J. Cocksedge of Tourism Canada, and the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Samuiri Kato Sebagereka, Minister for Tourism and Wildlife, Uganda, and Dr. Valentino Simonetti, of Italy.

ANNEX 1

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Accommodation

- Inventory of Accommodation Facilities
- Capacity Utilization
- Revenues Generated
- Operating Profitability
- Return of Investment
- Employment and Productivity

Transportation

- Output and Scope of Operations
- Major traffic flows
- Economic performance
- Employment
- Safety
- Fuel efficiency
- Investments
- Taxes and user charges

Attractions

- Attendance
- Average number of days visiting per individual
- The number of different individuals
- Market share
- Repeat visitation
- Profit margin
- Financial value

Finance-Investment

- Financial structure
- Equity investment
- Loan amounts
- Cost in the market

ANNEX 2

DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF PURPOSE OF VISIT

<u>MAJOR GROUPS</u>	<u>MINOR GROUPS</u>	<u>UNIT GROUPS</u>
1. PLEASURE	1.1. Holidays	1.1.1. Maritime (lake)
		1.1.2. Countryside and/or mountain
		1.1.3. Town
		1.1.4. Spas and health resorts
		1.1.5. Touring
		1.1.6. Ocean cruise
		1.1.7. Other types of holidays
	1.2. Culture	1.2.1. Artistic
		1.2.2. Sporting
		1.2.3. Religious
		1.2.4. Conventions, scientific and technical meetings
	1.3. Active sports	1.3.1. Nautical
		1.3.2. Winter sports
		1.3.3. Hunting and fishing
		1.3.4. Other sports
	1.4. Relatives and friends	1.4.1. Stays with relatives
		1.4.2. Other
	1.5. Other pleasure purposes	1.5.1. Honeymoon
		1.5.2. Family purchases
		1.5.3. Casino: gaming, entertainment
		1.5.4. Various: historical visits, armed forces leave, accompanying persons
		1.5.5. Incentive travel
2. PROFESSIONAL	2.1. Meeting	2.1.1. Conferences, congresses and conventions
		2.1.2. Fairs and expositions
		2.1.3. Accompanying persons
	2.2. Mission	2.2.1. International body
		2.2.2. Government administration
		2.2.3. Enterprises: public or private

DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF PURPOSE OF VISIT

<u>MAJOR GROUPS</u>	<u>MINOR GROUPS</u>	<u>UNIT GROUPS</u>
2. PROFESSIONAL (Cont.)	2.2. Mission (Cont.)	2.2.4. Other institutions: private, foundations, etc. 2.2.5. Accompanying persons
	2.3. Business	2.3.1. Industrial and agricultural: setting up of plant, repairs, etc. 2.3.2. Trade: purchases, sales, market prospection, etc. 2.3.3. Tourism: programming tourist travel, contracting of accommodation and transport, working as a crew member, guides and other tourism professionals. 2.3.4. Recreational and cultural: artistic, sporting, religious, cinematography and means of communications, etc. 2.3.5. Research and teaching: lectures, courses, sabbatical leave, others. 2.3.6. Accompanying persons.
3. OTHER TOURISM MOTIVES	3.1. Studies	3.1.1. Languages 3.1.2. Other studies
	3.2. Health	3.2.1. Spas, health resorts 3.2.2. Other treatments and cures
	3.3. Transit	3.3.0. Transit
	3.4. Various	3.4.1. Family business 3.4.2. Accompanying persons 3.4.3. Other

ANNEX 3

DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS
RECOMMENDED FOR TOURISM STATISTICS

AFRICA

1. NORTHERN AFRICA

Algeria, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia.

2. WESTERN AFRICA

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, St. Helena, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

3. MIDDLE AFRICA

Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe and Zaire.

4. EASTERN AFRICA

Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Reunion, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

5. SOUTHERN AFRICA

Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.

AMERICAS

1. NORTHERN AMERICA

Canada, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon and United States.

2. CENTRAL AMERICA

Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

3. CARIBBEAN

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica,

DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS
RECOMMENDED FOR TOURISM STATISTICS

AMERICAS (Cont.)

3. CARIBBEAN (Cont.)

Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Maarten, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands.

4. SOUTHERN AMERICA

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela.

ASIA

1. NORTHEASTERN ASIA

China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, Macau, Mongolia and Republic of Korea.

2. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

3. SOUTHERN ASIA

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

4. WESTERN ASIA (MIDDLE EAST)

Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Qatar, Republic of Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic and United Arab Emirates.

DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS
RECOMMENDED FOR TOURISM STATISTICS

EUROPE

1. EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

2. NORTHERN EUROPE

Channel Islands, Denmark, Faeroe Islands, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Norway, Svalvard and Jan Mayen Islands, Sweden and United Kingdom.

3. SOUTHERN EUROPE

Albania, Andorra, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Holy See, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

4. WESTERN EUROPE

Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands and Switzerland.

OCEANIA

1. AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Australia and New Zealand.

2. MELANESIA

Fiji, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Island and Vanuatu.

3. MICRONESIA

Canton and Enderbury Islands, Christmas Island (Australia), Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Johnston Island, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Midway Islands, Nauru, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau and Wake Island.

4. POLYNESIA

American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Niue, Pitcairn Island, Samoa (Western), Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

ANNEX 4

DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT

<u>MAJOR GROUPS</u>	<u>MINOR GROUPS</u>	<u>UNIT GROUPS</u>
1. AIR	1.1. Scheduled flights	1.1.1. National companies 1.1.2. Foreign companies
	1.2. Charter flights	1.2.1. National companies 1.2.2. Foreign companies
	1.3. Other aircraft	1.3.1. Private airplanes 1.3.2. Air taxis 1.3.3. Other aircraft
2. WATERWAY	2.1. Commercial ships	2.1.1. Passenger lines 2.1.2. Ferries 2.1.3. Cruise ships 2.1.4. Other commercial ships
	2.2. Private and non-commercial vessels.	2.2.1. Yachts and other private vessels 2.2.2. Warships on courtesy calls
3. LAND	3.1. Railway	3.1.1. With use of sleeping berth or couchette 3.1.2. Without use of sleeping berth or couchette
	3.2. Motor coach or bus and other public road transport	3.2.1. Scheduled 3.2.2. Chartered
	3.3. Private vehicles (with capacity for up to eight persons)	3.3.1. Taxis and hired motor cars with driver 3.3.2. Hired motor cars without driver 3.3.3. Own motor car 3.3.4. Motor car of relative or friend and hitchhiking 3.3.5. Mobile homes or vehicles with caravan or trailer
	3.4. Other means of land transport	3.4.1. Motorcycles, mopeds and similar (own or rented) 3.4.2. Bicycles, trucks and other means of land transport including foot.

ANNEX 5

DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACCOMMODATION

MAJOR GROUPS

MINOR GROUPS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. HOTELS AND SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS | 1.1. Hotels
1.2. Similar establishments |
| 2. OTHER COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS | 2.1. Holiday dwellings
2.2. Tourist campsites
2.3. Social tourism accommodation establishments |
| 3. INSTITUTIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS | 3.1. Health establishments
3.2. Work and holiday camps
3.3. Public means of transport |
| 4. PRIVATE TOURIST ACCOMMODATION | 4.1. Owned dwellings
4.2. Rented rooms in family homes
4.3. Dwellings rented from private individuals or professional agencies
4.4. Accommodation provided without charge by relatives or friends
4.5. Other private accommodation |

1. HOTELS AND SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS

1.1. Hotels

Comprises hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs and similar establishments providing hotel services.

1.2. Similar establishments

Comprises rooming and boarding houses, tourist residence and similar accommodation arranged in rooms and providing limited hotel services.

DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACCOMMODATION

2. OTHER COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

This major group consists of establishments arranged as holiday dwellings, tourist campsites and social tourism accommodation.

2.1. Holiday dwellings

This minor group comprises collective facilities under common management, such as apartment-hotels and clusters of houses or bungalows arranged as dwelling-type accommodation, and providing limited hotel services.

2.2. Tourist campsites

This minor group consists of collective facilities in enclosed areas for tents, caravans, trailers and vehicle homes as well as boating harbours. All come under common management and provide some hotel services.

2.3. Social tourism accommodation establishments

This minor group comprises youth hotels, tourist dormitories, group accommodation, holiday homes for the elderly, holiday accommodation for employees and workers' hotels, halls of residence for students and school dormitories, and other similar facilities that come under common management, have a social interest and are generally subsidized.

3. INSTITUTIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

This minor group consists of establishments that, besides providing accommodation, have another specialized function. They include health establishments, work and holiday camps and accommodation in collective means of transport which are described below.

3.1. Health establishments

This minor group comprises health treatment and health care establishments providing accommodation, such as spas, thermal resorts, sanatoria, mountain sanatoria, convalescent homes, homes for the elderly, health farms and other similar establishments.

3.2. Work and holiday camps

This minor group comprises camps providing accommodation for holiday activities, such as agricultural, archaeological and ecological work camps, holiday camps and villages, scout camps, mountain shelters, cabins and other similar establishments.

DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM ACCOMMODATION

3.3. Public means of transport

This minor group consists of the accommodation, with sleeping facilities, associated with collective public transport and inseparable from it as to expenditure; it mainly concerns trains, ships and boats.

4. PRIVATE TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

4.1. Owned dwellings

This minor group comprises second homes - apartments, villas, houses, chalets, etc. - used during the tourist trip by visitors that are members of the owner household.

4.2. Rented rooms in family homes

The accommodation covered by this minor group differs from the boarding house in that the tourist stays with the family that usually lives in the home and pays a rental.

4.3. Dwellings rented from private individuals or professional agencies

This minor group comprises apartments, villas, houses, chalets and other dwellings rented or leased as complete units between households, on a temporary basis, as tourist accommodation.

4.4. Accommodation provided without charge by relatives or friends

The accommodation in this minor group concerns tourists allowed by relatives or friends to use all or part of their home free of charge.

4.5. Other private accommodation

This minor group, which does not fit entirely into the major group of private tourist accommodation, includes such types of accommodation as tents at non-organized sites and vessels at unofficial moorings.

ANNEX 6

DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM EXPENDITURE

1. International public transport expenditure
 - 1.1. Payments to resident companies in the country in which the data are collected
 - 1.2. Payments to foreign companies
2. Internal transport expenditure
 - 2.1. Inter-urban travel (from the frontier or point of origin to the place of destination and vice versa) on public transport
 - 2.2. Local travel on means of public transport
 - 2.3. Travel on means of private transport
3. Acquisitions of personal transport equipment
4. Accommodation expenditure
 - 4.1. Full or half board
 - 4.2. Accommodation in hotels and similar establishments
 - 4.3. Accommodation in private homes for rent
 - 4.4. Accommodation at own second home (maintenance expenses)
 - 4.5. Expenditure on services and goods required in order to use a private means of accommodation (rented, obtained free-of-charge or own)
5. Expenditure on food
 - 5.1. Food and beverages in hotels and similar establishments (separable from accommodation)
 - 5.2. Food and beverages in restaurants, cafeterias and similar establishments
 - 5.3. Purchases of food and beverages to be consumed outside the establishment (e.g., stores and markets).

DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM EXPENDITURE

- 6. Expenditure on recreational, cultural and sports activities
 - 6.1. Short, local excursions from the place of stay
 - 6.2. Other expenditure on recreational, cultural and sports activities
 - 6.3. Acquisition, repairs and maintenance of own equipment
- 7. Small purchases and miscellaneous expenditure
 - 7.1. Small purchases of goods for consumption or use
 - 7.2. Visa, passport, airport and other administrative charges
 - 7.3. Expenditure on ordinary services during the journey or stay.

ANNEX 7

DRAFT STANDARD CLASSIFICATION BY DURATION OF STAY OR TRIP

(in number of nights)

<u>MAJOR GROUPS</u>	<u>MINOR GROUPS</u>	<u>UNIT GROUPS</u>
0. <u>Excursionists</u>	0	0
1. <u>Tourists</u>		
1. From 1 to 30	1.1. From 1 to 3	1.1.1. 1 1.1.2. 2 1.1.3. 3
	1.2. From 4 to 6	1.2.0. From 4 to 6
	1.3. From 7 to 13	1.3.1. From 7 to 9 1.3.2. From 10 to 13
	1.4. From 14 to 30	1.4.1. From 14 to 20 1.4.2. From 21 to 30
2. From 31 to 90	2.1. From 31 to 60	2.1.1. From 31 to 42 2.1.2. From 43 to 60
	2.2. From 61 to 90	2.2.0. From 61 to 90
3. From 91 to 365	3.1. From 91 to 182	3.1.0. From 91 to 182
	3.2. From 183 to 365	3.2.0. From 183 to 365