

## Annex 1

## Main differences between the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 and the 1993 Recommendations on Tourism Statistics

Topics	1993 RTS	IRTS 2008
1. Introduction of definition of tourism trips and visits.	Trips and visits are not defined.	A trip is made up of visits to different places. The term "tourism visit" refers to a stay in a place visited during a tourism trip. The stay does not need to be overnight to qualify as a tourism visit. Nevertheless, the notion of stay supposes that there is a stop. Entering a geographical area without stopping there does not qualify as a visit to that area.
2. New definition of visitor: clarification regarding exclusion.	"Visitor" any person travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited (paras. <a href="#">2.9</a> , <a href="#">2.42</a> and <a href="#">2.49</a> ).	A <b>tourism trip</b> is one that takes a traveller to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited. A traveller who takes a tourism trip is called a visitor.
3. Travel party/group.	Not mentioned.	New observation unit/s.
4. Exclusion of vacation homes from usual environment.	Not mentioned.	Vacation homes are explicitly excluded from the usual environment.
5. Revision of the scope of visitors: inclusion of all transit visitors.	Some transit visitors are excluded, those passengers transferred directly between airports or other terminals.	Only those that do not enter the legal and economic territory are excluded.
6. Modification in the formulation of the definition of the different forms of tourism.	In relation to a given country, the following forms of tourism can be distinguished: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Domestic tourism, involving residents of the given country travelling only within this country;</li> <li>(b) Inbound tourism, involving non-residents travelling in the given country;</li> <li>(c) Outbound tourism, involving residents travelling in another country.</li> </ul>	In relation to the country of reference it is recommended that the following three basic forms of tourism be distinguished: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Domestic tourism, which comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference, either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of an outbound tourism trip;</li> <li>(b) Inbound tourism, which comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound tourism trip;</li> <li>(c) Outbound tourism, which comprises the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference, either as part of an outbound tourism trip or as part of a domestic tourism trip.</li> </ul>

Topics	1993 RTS	IRTS 2008
7. Revision of the classification of tourism related purposes of trips.	Classification of tourism trips according to purpose: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Leisure, recreation and holidays</li> <li>2. Visiting friends and relatives</li> <li>3. Business and professional</li> <li>4. Health treatment</li> <li>5. Religion/pilgrimages</li> <li>6. Other</li> </ol>	Classification of tourism trips according to the main purpose: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Personal               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Holidays, leisure and recreation</li> <li>1.2. Visiting friends and relatives</li> <li>1.3. Education and training</li> <li>1.4. Health and medical care</li> <li>1.5. Religion/pilgrimages</li> <li>1.6. Shopping</li> <li>1.7. Transit</li> <li>1.8. Other</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Business and professional</li> </ol>
8. Revision of the classification of types of accommodation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Collective tourism establishments</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. <i>Hotels and similar establishments</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1.1. Hotels</li> <li>1.1.2. Similar establishments</li> </ol> </li> <li>1.2. <i>Specialized establishments</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.1. Health establishments</li> <li>1.2.2. Work and holiday camps</li> <li>1.2.3. Public means of transport</li> <li>1.2.4. Conference centres</li> </ol> </li> <li>1.3. <i>Other collective establishments</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.3.1. Holiday dwellings</li> <li>1.3.2. Tourist campsites</li> <li>1.3.3. Other collective establishments</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <b>Private tourism accommodation</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. <i>Private tourism accommodation</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1.1. Owned dwellings</li> <li>2.1.2. Rented rooms in family homes</li> <li>2.1.3. Dwellings rented from private individuals or professional agencies</li> <li>2.1.4. Accommodation provided without charge by relatives or friends</li> <li>2.1.5. Other private accommodation</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>	Due to the newly revised international classifications of activities and products (ISIC, Rev. 4 and CPC, Ver. 2) which now form the basis of the lists of tourism characteristic products and activities for the analysis of visitor accommodation services (see annexes 3 and 4), the standard classification of tourism accommodation in the 1993 <i>Recommendations</i> needs to be revised. An international consultation process including national statistical offices, national tourism authorities and international organizations will be launched once agreed to and once the companion guide to ISIC, Rev. 4 and the CPC, Ver. 2 are finalized.
9. Revision of the classifications of products and productive activities.	No product classification. SICTA for activities, defined from ISIC using a subclassification from the 4-digit ISIC, (Rev. 3) Loose relationship with the consumption by visitors.	Tourism characteristic and tourism connected products are defined in terms of the 5-digit CPC, (Ver. 2) category to which they belong; goods can be included; strict relationship with acquisition by visitors.  Establishments whose principal output is tourism characteristic (tourism industries) are defined on the basis of the 4-digit ISIC (Rev. 4) category to which they belong; no production of goods is included, only their retail trade as tourism industries must directly serve visitors.

Topics	1993 RTS	IRTS 2008
10. Review of the definition of tourism expenditure and tourism consumption.	<p>Tourism consumption, except when it corresponds to the intermediate consumption of enterprises, will thus conform to the concept of "final consumption" in the system of national accounts, regardless of type of consumer.</p> <p>Tourism expenditure is thus defined as "the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at destination".</p> <p>Tourism consumption and tourism expenditure seem to be considered synonyms.</p>	<p><i>Tourism expenditure</i> refers to the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditures by visitors themselves, as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others.</p> <p>It excludes the acquisition of certain items such as social transfers in-kind that benefit visitors, the imputation of accommodation services from owned-vacation homes and financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). These are included in the more inclusive concept of tourism consumption in the tourism satellite account. Other categories of exclusions are mentioned in <a href="#">para. 4.6</a> and <a href="#">4.7</a>.</p>
11. Clarification of the relationship with payment by visitors.	Ambiguous formulation using terms of payments, outlays, foreign exchange receipts and foreign currency expenditure.	Tourism expenditure is based on the principle of acquisition.
12. Treatment of consumer durable goods and valuables of high unit value .	Excluded.	Included in tourism expenditure if purchased on trips.
13. Clarification of the relationship between forms of tourism and categories of tourism expenditure (tourism consumption).	No clarification.	<p>Symmetrical to the three forms of tourism defined in para. 2.39, three categories of tourism expenditure based on the country of residence of the transactors involved can be defined as follows:</p> <p>(a) <b>Domestic tourism expenditure</b> is the tourism expenditure of a resident visitor within the economy of reference;</p> <p>(b) <b>Inbound tourism expenditure</b> is the tourism expenditure of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference;</p> <p>(c) <b>Outbound tourism expenditure</b> is the tourism expenditure of a resident visitor outside the economy of reference.</p>
14. Employment in the tourism industries	Not mentioned.	Special chap. 7
15. Link with balance of payments	Not mentioned.	Special section in chap. 8.
16. Reference to wider scope: the tourism satellite account, subnational statistics, tourism and the sustainability	Not mentioned.	Special sections in chap. 8.