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DRAFT UPDATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND WORLD TOURISM  
ORGANIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS ON TOURISM STATISTICS INCLUDING  
THE DRAFT PROVISIONAL LIST OF TOURISM SPECIFIC PRODUCTS

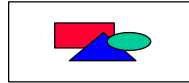
The attached draft Update of the United Nations and World  
Tourism Organization recommendations on tourism statistics  
including the draft provisional list of tourism specific products  
is proposed for adoption by the Statistical Commission. Some  
important technical issues and the process that has been followed  
to develop this draft are described in document E/CN.3/2000/11.

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\* This is a limited edition of a draft of a future publication, submitted to  
the Statistical Commission for comment.

**United Nations**

Department for Economic and  
Social Information and Policy Analysis  
Statistics Division



**World Tourism Organization**

**Statistical Papers**

**Series M N° 83 (Rev-1.0)**

# **Recommendations on Tourism Statistics**

**United Nations**  
New York, 2000

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\* The categories listed are from the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 3*. Categories A – E, N and P are not applicable to SICTA.

## **NOTE**

The present document "Series M N° 83 (Rev-1.0)" is the first Revision to the "Recommendations on Tourism Statistics" adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1993 and disseminated in 1994:

- Part I has integrated all the updates since 1993 in bold
- Part II is exactly the same as the one adopted in 1993
- Part III is completely new.

## PREFACE

At its nineteenth session, in 1976, the United Nations Statistical Commission approved provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism.<sup>1</sup> These were published in 1978<sup>2</sup> and distributed widely. In approving the guidelines, the Commission emphasized their provisional character and stressed the need for further work in this field by, among others, the World Tourism Organization (WTO).

WTO has since been actively involved in improving international as well as domestic tourism statistics and has carried out a number of activities, including the preparation of technical handbooks for the international compilation of tourism statistics and the organization of seminars. In so doing, WTO has worked closely with the **Statistics** Division of the United Nations Secretariat and other bodies in order to ensure consistency and harmonization with concepts and classifications which already exist in related demographic, social and economic fields. Recognizing that, compared with the growth of many industries over the past decade or more, tourism has grown worldwide at a rapid rate, Governments, businesses and industries have started to pay great attention and to prepare appropriate policies and programmes to address the major changes taking place in various tourism markets.

In this context, WTO and the Government of Canada organized an International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics in Ottawa from 24 to 28 June 1991, which brought together representatives from Governments, tourism industries, national statistical offices and international and regional organizations to consider the development of reliable tourism statistics. The Conference adopted a resolution which defined the statistical needs of the industry for analysis, market research, industry performance and tourism forecasts. After the Conference, WTO set up a Steering Committee to promote and carry out work programmes for the implementation of Conference resolutions on the improvement of tourism statistics, and to coordinate its work with other international and national institutions.

Further, WTO made an oral report to the Statistical Commission at its twenty-sixth session, in 1991, on its ongoing work on tourism statistics, including the convening of the Ottawa Conference in June 1991.<sup>3</sup> Noting the importance of tourism statistics, the Statistical Commission requested WTO to submit a report to it at its twenty-seventh session.<sup>4</sup>

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1993, the Statistical Commission adopted the recommendations contained in the report of the World Tourism Organization on tourism statistics; also adopted the Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) as a provisional classification for use by countries; and requested that both be

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<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement N° 2 (E/5910), para. 74.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism, Statistical Papers, Series M, N° 62 (United Nations publication, Sales N° E.78.XVII.6).

<sup>3</sup> For details, see "Resolutions of the Interantional Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics" (World Tourism Organization, 1991).

<sup>4</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991. Supplement N° 5 and corrigendum (E/1991/25 and Corr. 1), para. 226 (c).

published and widely distributed.<sup>5</sup> Pursuant to that request, the present publication contains both the WTO recommendations (Part One below) and the SICTA (Part Two below).

**WTO and the Government of France organized from 15 to 18 June 1999 in Nice, France, the "Enzo Paci World Conference on the Measurement of the Economic Impact of Tourism" in which the project Tourism Satellite Account (TSA): Methodological References was presented. The design of this new statistical instrument made it necessary to introduce certain changes to the "Recommendations on Tourism Statistics" (Series M. N° 83 of 1994) and this new version has included the appropriate updating.**

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<sup>5</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement N° 6 (E/1993/26), para. 154.





## **Part One**

### **Recommendations on Tourism Statistics**







## I. DEVELOPMENT AND NEEDS OF TOURISM STATISTICS

### A. Background

- 1.1 The first step towards the development of international definitions on tourism was taken in 1937 by the Council of the League of Nations, which recommended a definition of "international tourist" for statistical purposes. This was slightly amended by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) at a meeting held in Dublin in 1950. Finally, in 1953, the United Nations Statistical Commission established the concept of "international visitor".
- 1.2 The United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (Rome, 1963) recommended a definition for the terms "visitor", "tourist" and "excursionist" proposed by IUOTO. These definitions were subsequently examined by a United Nations expert group on international travel statistics in 1967 and endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1968.
- 1.3 The present report has been prepared on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics held in Ottawa in June 1991 **and by the Enzo Paci World Conference on the Measurement of the Economic Impact of Tourism, held in Nice, France, in June 1999**. It also takes into account earlier international work on tourism statistics, particularly the provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism as approved by the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session, held in November 1976. For the present report, use has also been made of the guidelines on tourism statistics prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), IUOTO, the United Nations and subsequently by WTO.
- 1.4 The development of the set of definitions and classifications included in this report also reflects the work carried out by other international and regional organizations, in particular:
  - (a) The recommendations on international migration published by the United Nations in 1980, as well as the **fifth** edition of the *Balance of Payments Manual* published by the International Monetary Fund in **1993** and the *System of National Accounts* **published in 1993 by United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, and European Economic Community**;
  - (b) The cooperation between the **Statistics** Division of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations regional commissions, as well as other regional and supranational organizations, namely the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (**EUROSTAT**), the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) and the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO);

- (c) The activities, experience and practices of both developed and developing countries concerning the mobility and characteristics of their residents travelling within the country and abroad.
- 1.5 The recommended definitions and classifications set forth in this report have been guided by the following criteria:
- (a) Definitions and classifications should be of a worldwide practical applicability, both to developed and developing countries;
  - (b) They should emphasize simplicity and clarity;
  - (c) They should be limited to strictly statistical purposes;
  - (d) They should be consistent with current international standards and classifications in related areas such as demography, transportation, business, international migration, balance of payments, national accounts, etc. to the maximum extent possible;
  - (e) They should be expressed in simple terms which are measurable within the practical constraints of visitor surveys.

## **B. The need for tourism statistics**

- 1.6 Tourism, described as the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited, has grown substantially over the last quarter of a century, as an economic and social phenomenon. Statistical information on the nature, progress and consequences of tourism is, on the whole, scanty and incomplete. This situation deprives governments, businesses and citizens of the accurate information necessary for effective public policies, efficient business operations, and a rising standard of living for both visitors and hosts. Valid information on the role tourism plays in national economies throughout the world is particularly deficient, and credible data concerning the scale and significance of tourism is urgently needed.**
- 1.7 If, in the past, the description of tourism focused on the characteristics of visitors, on the conditions in which they travelled and stayed, the purpose of visit, etc., there is an increasing awareness nowadays on the role tourism is playing and can play, directly, indirectly or through induced effects in the economy in terms of generation of value added, employment, personal income, government income, etc.**

- 1.8** As a consequence, the type of data on tourism required both by the public and the private sector has radically changed in nature. Besides descriptive information on the flow of visitors and of the conditions in which they are received and served, countries now need robust information and indicators to enhance the credibility of the measurements concerning the economic importance of tourism. These should have the following characteristics:
- (a)** They should be statistical in character and be produced on a regular basis, that is, not only as one-time estimations, but as on-going statistical processes, combining the compilation of benchmark estimations with more flexible uses of indicators to enhance the usefulness of the results;
  - (b)** Estimates must be based on reliable statistical sources, where visitors and producers of services are both observed, possibly using independent procedures;
  - (c)** Data should be comparable over time within the same country, comparable among countries, and comparable with other fields of economic activities;
  - (d)** Data should be internally consistent and presented within macroeconomic frameworks recognized at the international level; that is, there is a need for new instruments of statistical observation.
- 1.9** The data required cover the following main areas: analysis of the demand generated by the different forms of tourism (within the same conomy, from other economies or towards other economies), classified according to characteristics of the visitors themselves and of their trips, of the goods and services acquired; the incidence of such supply on the basic macroeconomic variables of the country of reference; production functions and interrelationship between activities, which provide the basis for impact analysis; descriptions of the nature of employment and jobs, of capital formation and of non-financial investment; imports and exports and impacts on balance of payments; effects on government revenues, generation of personal and business income, etc.
- 1.10** The study of tourism has to take all these elements into consideration in a regular and systematic presentation and, to this end, countries should develop their own system of tourism statistics.

## II. CONCEPTS AND FORMS OF TOURISM

### A. Concepts of tourism

- 2.1 This report goes beyond the conception of tourism as being limited to holiday markets to cover the worldwide travel market within the general framework of population mobility.
- 2.2 Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes **not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.**
- 2.3 The use of this broad concept makes it possible to identify tourism between countries as well as tourism within a country. "Tourism" refers to all activities of visitors, including both "tourists (overnight visitors)" and "same-day visitors".

### B. Forms of tourism

- 2.4 In relation to a given country, the following **types** of tourism can be distinguished:
- (a) **Domestic tourism: is the tourism of resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference;**
  - (b) **Inbound tourism: is the tourism of non resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference;**
  - (c) **Outbound tourism: is the tourism of resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference.**
- 2.5 The same **types** of tourism may be described by replacing the word "country" with the word "region". In this case these **types** of tourism would no longer refer to a country but to a region. The term "region" may refer either to an area within a country or to a group of countries.
- 2.6 The three basic **types** of tourism set forth in paragraph 2.4 can be combined in various ways to derive the following categories of tourism:
- (a) Internal tourism, which comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism;
  - (b) National tourism, which comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism;
  - (c) International tourism, which consists of inbound tourism and outbound tourism.



- 2.7 The term "domestic" used in the tourism context differs from its use in the national accounts context. "Domestic", in the tourism context, retains its original marketing connotations, that is, it refers to residents traveling within their own country. In the national accounts context it refers to the activities and expenditure of both residents and non-residents traveling within the reference country, that is, **internal tourism**.

### III. **BASIC TOURISM CONSUMPTION UNITS**

- 3.1 In the present context, basic tourism **consumption** units refer to the individuals/households which are the subject of tourism activities and can therefore be addressed in surveys as the statistical units (notwithstanding broader or different concepts of statistical unit, e.g., unit of observation, enumeration, classification, analysis). The overall concept of "traveler" refers to "any person on a trip between two or more countries or between two or more localities within his/her country of residence".
- 3.2 An international traveler is defined as "any person on a trip outside his/her own country of residence (irrespective of the purpose of travel and means of transport used, and even though s/he may be travelling on foot)".
- 3.3 A domestic traveler is defined as "any person on a trip within his/her own country of residence (irrespective of the purpose of travel and means of transport used, and even though s/he may be travelling on foot)".
- 3.4 These concepts do not correspond to those of passenger in transport statistics since the latter usually exclude crew members as well as non-revenue or low-revenue passengers.
- 3.5 A distinction is made between two broad types of travelers: "visitors" and "other travelers". All types of travelers engaged in tourism are described as visitors. Therefore the term "visitor" represents the basic concept for the whole system of tourism statistics. The term "visitor" is further divided into two categories: "tourists (overnight visitors)" and "same-day visitors".

#### **A. Visitor**

- 3.6 For purposes of tourism statistics, the term "visitor" describes "any person traveling 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".
- 3.7 The three fundamental criteria that appear sufficient to distinguish visitors from other travelers are as follows:
- (a) The trip should be to a place other than that of the usual environment, which would exclude more or less regular trips between the place in which the person carries out his/her work or study and the place in which s/he has his/her domicile;
  - (b) The stay in the place visited should not last more than 12 consecutive

months, beyond which the visitor would become a resident of that place (from the statistical standpoint);

- (c) The main purpose of the visit should be other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited, which would exclude migratory movements for work purposes.

## **B. Usual environment of a person**

3.8 The main purpose of introducing the concept "usual environment" is to exclude from the concept of "visitor" persons commuting every day or week between their home and place of work or study, or other places frequently visited. The definition of usual environment is therefore based on the following criteria:

- (a) Minimum distance traveled to consider a person a visitor;
- (b) Minimum duration of absence from place of residence;
- (c) Minimum change between localities or administrative territories.

## **C. Residence**

3.9 The country of residence is one of the key criteria for determining whether a person arriving in a country is a "visitor" or "other traveler", and if a "visitor", whether s/he is a national or overseas resident. The underlying concept in the classification of international visitors by place of origin is the country of residence, not their nationality. Foreign nationals residing in a country are assimilated with other residents for the purpose of domestic and outbound tourism statistics. Nationals of a country residing abroad who return to their home country on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors, though it may be desirable to distinguish them in some studies.

## **D. Resident in a country**

3.10 For purposes of international tourism statistics "a person is considered to be a resident in a country if the person":

- (a) Has lived for most of the past year (12 months) in that country, or
- (b) Has lived in that country for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country.

### **E. Resident in a place**

- 3.11 In parallel with the definition of the previous paragraph, for purposes of statistics on domestic tourism "a person is considered to be a resident in a place if the person:
- (a) Has lived for most of the past year (12 months) in that place, or
  - (b) Has lived in that place for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that place."

### **F. Nationality**

- 3.12 The nationality of a traveller is that of the "Government issuing his/her passport (or other identification document), even if s/he resides in another country".
- 3.13 Nationality is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of a question. A traveller is considered either an international or domestic visitor on the basis of his/her residence, not his/her nationality.

### **G. Visitors according to forms of tourism**

- 3.14 For the purpose of tourism statistics and in conformity with the basic forms of tourism, visitors should be classified as:
- (a) International visitors
    - (i) Tourists (overnight visitors)
    - (ii) Same-day visitors
  - (b) Domestic visitors
    - (i) Tourists (overnight visitors)
    - (ii) Same-day visitors.
- 3.15 For statistical purposes, the term "international visitor" describes "any person who travels to a country other than that in which s/he has his/her residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited".
- 3.16 International visitors include:
- (a) Tourists (overnight visitors): visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited;

- (b) Same-day visitors: visitors who do not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. **A special category of this type of visitors is "in transit same-day visitors".**
- 3.17 The following categories of travelers should not be included in international visitor arrivals and departures:
- (a) Persons entering or leaving a country as migrants, including dependants accompanying or joining them;
  - (b) Persons, known as border workers, residing near the border in one country and working in another;
  - (c) Diplomats, consular officers and members of the armed forces when traveling from their country of origin to the country of their assignment or vice versa, including household servants and dependents accompanying or joining them;
  - (d) Persons traveling as refugees or nomads;
  - (e) Persons in transit who do not formally enter the country through passport control, such as air transit passengers who remain for a short period in a designated area of the air terminal or ship passengers who are not permitted to disembark. This category includes passengers transferred directly between airports or other terminals. **Other passengers in transit through a country are classified as tourists if they stay one night (or more), or as in transit same-day visitors if they do not.**
- 3.18 For statistical purposes, the term "domestic visitor" describes "any person residing in a country, who travels to a place within the country, outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited".
- 3.19 Domestic visitors comprise:
- (a) Tourists (overnight visitors): visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited;
  - (b) Same-day visitors: visitors who do not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited. **A special category of this type of visitors is "in transit same-day visitors".**
- 3.20 The following categories of trips should not be included in domestic visitor arrivals and departures:

- (a) Residents traveling to another place within the country with the intention of setting up their residence in that place;
- (b) Persons who travel to another place within the country to exercise an activity remunerated from within the place visited;
- (c) Persons who travel to work temporarily in institutions within the country;
- (d) Persons who travel regularly or frequently between neighbouring localities to work or study;
- (e) Nomads and persons without fixed residence;
- (f) Armed forces on manoeuvre.

#### **H. Same-day travel**

- 3.21 In many industrialized countries and in a growing number of developing countries, same-day visits are growing in importance as a part of tourism. Day visits are important to consumers and to many providers, especially tourist attractions, transport operators and caterers. There are demands for information at the regional level, for local administrative areas, for individual sites and for investment decisions of private firms.
- 3.22 It is therefore recommended that the overall concept for same-day visits should be similar to that for tourism, that is, "a break away from the usual environment". Business trips and other non-leisure and holiday trips of a non-routine nature should be included in the concept of same-day visits and identified separately from leisure and holiday same-day trips.
- 3.23 For statistical purposes, the term "international same-day visitor" describes an international visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. This definition includes:
- (a) Cruise passengers who arrive in a country on a cruise ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board even though the ship remains in port for several days. Also included in this group are, by extension, owners or passengers of yachts and passengers on a group tour accommodated in a train;
  - (b) Crew members who do not spend the night in the country of destination; this group also includes crews of warships on a courtesy visit to a port in the country of destination, and who spend the night on board ship and not at the destination.

3.24 For statistical purposes, the term "domestic same-day visitor" describes "a domestic visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited".

**3.25 "In transit same-day visitors" constitutes a specific category of same-day visitors, relevant for statistical purposes, and relating both to international and domestic visitors. They include different sets of passengers, the identification of which present interest in some countries, because of their relevance, both in numerical terms and for their economic impact. It refers to same-day visitors who do not return to their place of origin within 24 hours of their departure, but are in their way towards a different destination, and do not stay one night in the country of reference. Within this constituency are included those visitors crossing a location or the territory of a country, heading to a different destination (the most relevant cases refer to those traveling by road or rail).**

#### **I. Same-day visits classified by place of departure**

3.26 There are various types of same-day visits based on the place of departure, each of which should be clearly distinguished for the purpose of tourism statistics:

- (a) Round-trip starting from the place of residence;
- (b) Round-trip from the place of the second residence, or from the place visited by a tourist, regardless of the purpose;
- (c) During the course of a trip, regardless of purpose: **the visitors are "in transit same-day visitors"**:
  - (i) Stopover on a trip by air;
  - (ii) Stopover on a trip by sea (cruise or other trips where the passenger spends the night aboard ship);
  - (iii) Stopover on a trip by land at any place, but not involving an overnight stay.

#### IV. CLASSIFICATIONS OF TOURISM DEMAND

- 4.1 The aim is to propose standard classifications to enhance international comparability and for gradual universal application, and to ensure that such classifications can be applied equally, so far as possible, and with slight adjustments, to **different forms of tourism**.
- 4.2 The terms "trip" or "visit" describe any travel to a place outside one's usual environment. They refer to the activities that visitors undertake from their usual **environment**, from the moment they leave until they return.

##### A. Classification of purpose of visit

- 4.3 Information on the purpose of visit is needed to identify behavioral consumption and expenditure patterns of the visitor. It is recommended to collect data on the main purpose of visit defined as "the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place". For many purposes, the secondary purpose is also important and worth including in a survey, for example, combined leisure and business, combined visiting friends and relatives and recreation to obtain the demand for specific services.
- 4.4 A classification of purpose of visit (or trip) by major groups is recommended below. It elaborates on a classification proposed by the United Nations in 1979 in its *Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism*. This classification is designed to measure the key segments of tourism demand for planning, marketing and promotion purposes.

##### **Classification of purpose of visit (or trip) by types of tourism**

###### Major groups

1. Leisure, recreation and holidays
  2. Visiting friends and relatives
  3. Business and professional
  4. Health treatment
  5. Religion/pilgrimages
  6. Other
- 4.5 For information and guidance to countries, the following types of activities are included under each of the major groups:
1. Leisure, recreation and holidays: sight-seeing, shopping, attending sporting and cultural events, recreation and cultural activities, non-professional active sports, trekking and mountaineering, use of beaches, cruises, gambling, rest and recreation for armed forces, summer camp, honeymooning, etc.;



2. Visiting friends and relatives: visits to relatives or friends, home leave, attending funerals, care of invalids;
  3. Business and professional: installing equipment, inspection, purchases, sales for foreign enterprises; attending meetings, conferences or congresses, trade fairs and exhibitions; employer incentive tours; giving lectures or concerts; programming tourist travel, contracting of accommodation and transport, working as guides and other tourism professionals; participation in professional sports activities; government missions: including diplomatic, military or international organization personnel, except when stationed on duty in the country visited; paid study, education and research, such as university sabbatical leave; language, professional or other special courses in connection with and supported by visitor's business or profession;
  4. Health treatment: spas, fitness, thalassotherapy, health resorts and other treatments and cures;
  5. Religion/pilgrimages: attending religious events, pilgrimages;
  6. Other: aircraft and ship crews on public carriers, transit and other or unknown activities.
- 4.6 In a given country, one or more of these activities may be sufficiently important to identify separately at a second level of this classification, which may be developed for national purposes.

### **B. Duration of stay or trip**

- 4.7 The duration of stay or trip is a very important statistical datum since, besides being the most significant measure of the volume of tourism of any kind, it is instrumental in establishing the maximum limit beyond which the visit is no longer considered a tourism visit (one year) and in distinguishing between tourists and same-day visitors.
- 4.8 The duration of stay or trip is also useful, albeit indirectly, for assessing tourism expenditure, especially if the average duration is calculated for homogeneous groups of visitors or trips.

#### **1. Duration of visit (stay or trip)**

- 4.9 The duration of a visit (stay or trip) is measured in the following units: "the number of hours for same-day visits, and nights for staying visits. For international tourism the duration is measured either in terms of time spent in the receiving country for inbound tourism, or time away from the residence for outbound tourism".

- 4.10 The "duration of stay" is the measurement used from the standpoint of the receiving country or place, whereas the "duration of trip" is, logically, the measure used by the generating country or place.

## 2. Classification of duration of stay or trip

- 4.11 For classifying tourism trips in general and leisure and holiday trips in particular, the duration of stay or trip is an interesting statistical variable. Computer technology now makes it economically feasible to manipulate large databases and report on stays of varying duration depending on the analytic need. To classify tourism trips, the following intervals are therefore proposed:

### Classification by duration of stay of trip (number of nights)

	Major groups		Minor groups
0.	Same-day visitors		
1.	Tourists		
1.	From 1 to 3		
2.	From 4 to 7		
3.	From 8 to 28	3.1.	From 8 to 14
		3.2.	From 15 to 28
4.	From 29 to 91	4.1.	From 29 to 42
		4.2.	From 43 to 56
		4.3.	From 57 to 70
		4.4.	From 71 to 91
5.	From 92 to 365	5.1.	From 92 to 182
		5.2.	From 183 to 365

### C. Origin and destination of trip

- 4.12 For inbound tourism, it is essential to classify visitors by country of residence rather than by nationality. It is in the country of residence that the decision to travel is taken and where the trip begins. **The determination of the country of residence allows also to identify those visitors returning to their country of residence, and thus, excluded from the measurement of inbound tourism.**
- 4.13 The same classification of countries and territories should be used for deciding residence and outbound destination.
- 4.14 For international visitors, it may be of interest to collect data on country of nationality in addition to country of residence. The nationality is often of value for market research purposes.

- 4.15 With the advent of computers, it is possible to report tourism data by country of residence (or nationality), coded in the maximum detail established by the reporting country or area. The various geographical aggregations can be derived depending on the analytical purpose.
- 4.16 The United Nations standard country or area codes for statistical use, by the **Statistics** Division of the United Nations Secretariat, can serve as a guide for the development of a classification of countries and areas for tourism statistics.

#### **D. Classification according to area of residence or destination within countries**

- 4.17 Each country should develop a classification system of important destination cities or resorts, as well as regions within the country, for tourism statistics, as data on tourism are of particular interest at the small area level. In some countries, the national statistical office will have developed a standard national classification of administrative regions which is used for many statistical collections. Alternatively, the national tourism administration may have developed a classification of tourism destination regions. Where possible, for statistical purposes, the tourism regions should be defined in terms of groups of the smallest administrative area categories, to enable comparison or linkage of tourism data with such other collections as the population census and labour force statistics.

#### **E. Classification of means of passenger transport**

- 4.18 All countries should classify the statistical results of tourism according to the means of transport used, because it has a strong bearing on visitor behavior and expenditure and, for international tourism in particular, this information is important for planning the national transport system.
- 4.19 For tourism statistics, "the means of **passenger** transport refers to the means used by a visitor to travel from his/her place of residence to the places visited **outside his/her usual environment**".
- 4.20 A classification of means of passenger transport used by the visitors is suggested below. It elaborates on the classification published by the United Nations in 1979 in its *Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism*. **This classification is consistent with the Central Product Classification (CPC Version 1.0), the list of Tourism Specific Products (TSP) and the list of Tourism Characteristic Products (TSA/TCP), except for the minor group 3.3 of the Classification of means of passenger transport "Private vehicles (with capacity for up to eight persons)", which is not contemplated in these classifications since these vehicles do not generate an economic activity.**

- 4.21 This classification, which can be used for both international and domestic tourism, consists of two levels: the first level (major groups) with three positions refers to the transport route, and the second level (minor group) with eleven positions specifies each means of transport.
- 4.22 There is an increasing need for information about flows and traffic on a multimodal basis (e.g., taxi to station, train to airport, bus to hotel, fly and cruise, air and rented car). One possible approach is to record the main mode of transport (by time) and then any minor modes.

#### **Classification of means of passenger transport**

Major groups	Minor groups
1. Air	1.1. Scheduled flights 1.2. Non-scheduled flights 1.3. Other services
2. Waterway	2.1. Passenger lines and ferries 2.2. Cruise 2.3. Other
3. Land	3.1. Railway 3.2. Motor coach or bus and other public road transport 3.3. Private vehicles (with capacity for up to eight persons) 3.4. Vehicle rental 3.5. Other means of land transport

#### **F. Classification of tourism accommodation**

- 4.23 **Tourism accommodation is defined as “any facility that regularly, or occasionally, provides overnight accommodation for tourists”.**
- 4.24 **Tourism accommodation may be classified according to several criteria. This classification includes two main criteria: the collective or private character of the accommodation and the purpose and mode of use. For a larger level of disaggregation, two supplementary criteria have been introduced in some categories (level of specialization, whether free of charge or rented), in order to satisfy the needs of the industry. This classification includes the following types of accommodation:**

### **Classification of tourism accommodation**

<b>1.</b>	<b>Collective tourism accommodation</b>		
	<b>1.1.</b>	<b>Hotels and similar establishments</b>	
		<b>1.111</b>	<b>Hotels</b>
		<b>1.112</b>	<b>Similar establishments</b>
	<b>1.2.</b>	<b>Specialized collective establishments</b>	
		<b>1.2.1.</b>	<b>Health establishments</b>
		<b>1.2.2.</b>	<b>Work and holidays camps</b>
		<b>1.2.3.</b>	<b>Accommodation in public means of transport</b>
		<b>1.2.4.</b>	<b>Conference centres</b>
	<b>1.3.</b>	<b>Other collective establishments</b>	
		<b>1.3.1.</b>	<b>Holiday dwellings</b>
		<b>1.3.2.</b>	<b>Tourist campsites</b>
		<b>1.3.3.</b>	<b>Marinas</b>
		<b>1.3.4.</b>	<b>Other collective establishments, n.e.c.</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Private tourism accommodation</b>		
	<b>2.1.</b>	<b>Rented private accommodation</b>	
		<b>2.1.1.</b>	<b>Dwellings rented from private individuals, households or professional agencies</b>
		<b>2.1.2.</b>	<b>Rented rooms in family homes</b>
	<b>2.2.</b>	<b>Non rented private accommodation</b>	
		<b>2.2.1.</b>	<b>Owned second homes for tourism purposes</b>
		<b>2.2.2.</b>	<b>Accommodation provided without charge by relatives and friends</b>
		<b>2.2.3.</b>	<b>Other private accommodation, n.e.c.</b>

**4.25** The designation of a specific accommodation means in each group may, of course, vary from country to country, and some types of accommodation that exist in one country may be wholly unknown in other countries. The classification is however meant to be exhaustive, so that a type of accommodation may be assigned to a group and so have a generic title and conform to a descriptive or concise definition. Countries may adapt this classification to the structure of their supply of tourism accommodation without detracting from its international comparability.

**4.26** On the basis of this classification it is possible to establish an operational correspondence with the Central Product Classification (CPC ver. 1.0) of United Nations, 1998 and the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity in the European Economic Community (CPA-96). The items associated to tourism accommodation in these general classifications are presented in a more aggregated form than those included in the Classification of tourism accommodation.

## **1. Collective tourism accommodation**

- 4.27 The accommodation establishment conforms to the general definition for the establishment or local unit as production unit. It will be regarded as such for the purposes of tourism statistics, irrespective of whether the accommodation of tourists is the main or the secondary activity.
- 4.28 The collective tourism accommodation can be described as follows: “The accommodation establishment provides overnight lodging for the traveler in a room or some other unit, but the number of places it provides must be greater than a specified minimum for groups of persons exceeding a single family unit and all the places in the establishment must come *under a common commercial-type management*, even if it is non-profit-making”.
- 4.29 In accordance with the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*,<sup>1</sup> “collective living quarters include structurally separate and independent places of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and occupied at the time of the census”.
- 4.30 Collective tourism accommodation includes hotels and similar accommodation, specialized collective accommodation and other collective accommodation defined below.
- 4.31 **Hotels and similar establishments** are typified as being arranged in rooms, in number exceeding a specified minimum; as coming *under a common commercial-type management*; as providing certain services, including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities; as grouped in classes and categories according to the facilities and services provided; and as not falling in the category of specialized establishments.
- 4.32 **Hotels** comprise hotels, apartment-hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs and similar establishments providing hotel services including more than daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.
- 4.33 **Similar establishments** comprise rooming and boarding houses, tourist residence and similar accommodation arranged in rooms and providing limited hotel services including daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

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<sup>1</sup> Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 67 Rev. 1 (United Nations Publications, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8) para. 2.355

- 4.34 **Specialized collective establishments** comprise any establishments intended for tourists, which may be non-profit making, coming under a common commercial-type management, providing minimum common services (not including daily bed-making) and not being arranged in rooms but perhaps in dwelling-type units, campsites or collective dormitories and often engaging in some activity besides the provision of accommodation. They include health establishments, work and holiday camps, accommodation in public means of transport and conference centres, which are described below.
- 4.35 **Health establishments** comprise 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.
- 4.36 **Work and holiday camps** comprise 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.
- 4.37 **Accommodation in public means of transport** 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.
- 4.38 **Conference centres** include establishments offering accommodation and specialized facilities for congresses, conference courses, vocational training, meditation and religion or young people's colleges. The sleeping accommodation is generally only available to the participants of the specialized activities organized in or by the establishments.
- 4.39 **Other collective establishments** are any establishments intended for tourists, which may be non-profit making, coming under a common commercial-type management, providing minimum common services (not including daily bed-making) and not being arranged in rooms but perhaps in dwelling-type units, campsites or collective dormitories. They include holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, marinas and other collective accommodation n.e.c.
- 4.40 **Holiday dwellings** include collective facilities under common management, such as clusters of houses or bungalows arranged as dwelling-type accommodation, and providing limited hotel services (not including daily bed-making and cleaning).

- 4.41 **Tourist campsites** consist of collective facilities in enclosed areas for tents, caravans, trailers and vehicle homes. All come under common management and provide some tourist services (shop, information, recreational activities).
- 4.42 **Marinas** consist of boating harbours where boat owners can hire a berth in the water or a place on the land for the season or year and of ports for passing vessels where sailors buy mooring per night. These two types may be combined. At least some sanitary facilities are provided. Marinas may be run by clubs for water sports, businesses or public administration.
- 4.43 **Other collective establishments n.e.c.** comprise youth hostels, tourist dormitories, group accommodation, holiday homes for the elderly, holiday accommodation owned by businesses for their employees and workers, halls of residence for students and school dormitories, and other similar facilities that come under common commercial-type management, have a social interest and are often subsidized.

## **2. Private tourism accommodation**

- 4.44 Under this heading come the remaining types of tourist accommodation of a specific nature that do not conform to the definition of “establishment” and form a separate group in the classification. Private tourism accommodation provides a limited number of places for rent or without charge. Each accommodation unit (room, dwelling) is then independent and is occupied by tourists, usually by week, fortnight or month or by its owners as a second or holiday home.
- 4.45 In accordance with the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, “a housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census”.<sup>2</sup>
- 4.46 Private tourism accommodation includes rented private accommodation and non rented private accommodation as defined below.
- 4.47 **Rented private accommodation** comprise lodging places rented by households.
- 4.48 **Dwellings rented from private individuals, households or professional agencies** comprise apartments, villas, houses, chalets and other dwellings rented or leased as completed units between households, on a temporary basis, as tourist accommodation.

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid., para. 2.331



- 4.49 **Rented rooms in family houses**: the accommodation covered differs from the boarding house in that the tourist stays with the family that usually lives in the home and pays a rent.
- 4.50 **Non rented private accommodation** comprise lodging places offered free of charge to guests.
- 4.51 **Owned second homes for tourism purposes** comprise apartments, villas, houses, chalets, etc used during the tourist trip by visitors that are members of the owned household. It also includes dwellings incorporated in a time-sharing contract.
- 4.52 **Accommodation provided without charge by relatives or friends**: this accommodation concerns tourists allowed by relatives or friends to use all or part of their home free of charge.
- 4.53 **Other private accommodation n.e.c.** includes other types of accommodation such as vessels at unofficial moorings.

## **V. CLASSIFICATIONS OF TOURISM SUPPLY**

- 5.1 While tourism cannot abandon the demand-side definition of its scope, it must seek to more clearly delineate a supply-based conceptual structure for its activities, because that is the source of most national economic statistics. Properly incorporated into the supply-based statistical structure, tourism's relationships to other economic sectors and its proper importance relative to other sectors can be recognized. A central element in the undertaking is the delineation of a Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), discussed in Part Two.
- 5.2 As part of the statistical infrastructure, a Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) has as its overall goal to provide the fundamental conceptual structure to guide the development of a consistent, comprehensive and objective system for producing, organizing and reporting statistical information regarding tourism. The specific objectives of a SICTA should be:
- To foster a more comprehensive statistical representation of tourism;
  - To guide the development of national accounts reporting tourism towards more valid and meaningful categorization of tourism-related economic activities;
  - To provide a framework for greater compatibility among national and international tourism statistics;
  - To provide tourism professionals with better knowledge of tourism products, services, markets and industry conditions;
  - To provide statistical linkage between the supply side of tourism (services provided/revenues/costs) and the demand side (expenditure/needs/preferences);
  - To permit clearer assessment of balance of payments conditions and tourism's contributions to international trade flows.
- 5.3 The classification of tourism activities based on economic activity provides a "supply-side" structure for categorization that to be useful must at some level be consistent with, and permit the identification of, the main activities or products that comprise tourism, as traditionally identified from the demand side.
- 5.4 When national statistical reporting systems are being designed, very practical and even mundane factors often control that design. National and international economic statistical reporting is almost always keyed to SIC-type structures at 2-, 3- or 4-digit level reporting. Lack of adequate detail often causes summarization of data at levels of aggregation in which tourism may be completely submerged in other broader categories. Within statistical agencies, supply-oriented surveys, for example surveys

of establishments, are usually selected and structured around available SIC categories. Areas not discretely identified or clearly included or excluded in these categories may not be properly treated within the statistical system.

- 5.5 To be effective SICTA has been fully embedded in existing world classifications. It must be able to guide these classifications to produce better general statistical information of value to world tourism. All relevant definitions and criteria for selecting and defining economic activity categories developed by the **Statistics** Division of the United Nations Secretariat for the revised International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3) have been adopted by SICTA. The ISIC code structure, typology and nomenclature have been adopted as the basic framework for identifying, describing and locating new categories. The Central Product Classification (CPC) system has also been used, primarily as a guide to possible class and sub-class categories. A full product and service code complement to SICTA is certainly feasible.
- 5.6 The recent revisions to SICTA reflect the intention to assure compatibility with important world classification systems, particularly the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE). As requested in the Ottawa resolutions, WTO has sought and received comments on SICTA. It has discussed these comments in a number of venues and has acted to modify SICTA to make it as broadly representative as possible without compromising its fundamental structure. This process has succeeded in establishing full compatibility of SICTA with NACE, making it more responsive to user needs and therefore more valuable to those with important tourism interests in the world community.

## **VI. MEASUREMENT OF TOURISM ACTIVITY**

- 6.1** Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. The term “activity of persons” is used herein as the general meaning of the word and not as an abbreviated term for “productive economic activity”. The “activities of persons” refer to the pursuits of those individuals who qualify as visitors.
- 6.2** As these activities are many and have consequences on a vast array of circumstances, the study of tourism can be made from a great variety of perspectives as, for instance, from that of its effect on the environment, on the general level of economic activities, on employment, etc.
- 6.3** Tourism is by nature a demand phenomenon. Visitor consumption is the basic component of the demand approach.
- 6.4** Tourism demand does not correspond only to visitor consumption. It must also include other concepts related to the attention to visitors in a country of reference, without which tourism activity could hardly take place, and more specifically:
- the existence of a basic infrastructure in terms of transport, accommodation, recreation, etc.;
  - the role played by governments, at different levels, concerning the regulation of different activities associated to the development of tourism.
- 6.5** Although tourism is a demand phenomenon, the economic analysis of tourism requires, not only the identification of the resources used by visitors in their displacements, such as consumer goods and services purchased and, but also the knowledge of the characteristics of the units that produce them and the supply of those products. Both these aspects are particularly relevant.
- 6.6** Among different producer units, the establishment is specially relevant. It is defined as “an enterprise or part of an enterprise, that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for the most of the value added <sup>1</sup>. By extension, groups of establishments engaged in the same kind of productive activities define an industry <sup>2</sup> .

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<sup>1</sup> SNA93, ¶5.21

<sup>2</sup> SNA93, ¶15.16

### **A. The definition of visitor consumption**

**6.7** Visitor consumption is the basic concept measuring tourism activity. It is 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.

**6.8** Visitor consumption includes:

- all consumption expenditure made during the trips by a visitor or on behalf of him/her regardless of the nature of the good and service as long as it is a consumption good and service;
- all consumption expenditure made before the trip by a visitor or on behalf of him/her in goods and services necessary for the preparation and undertaking of the trip: those goods and services which use is clearly related to it (inoculation, passports, medical control, etc.), as well as the purchase of small durable goods for personal use, souvenirs and gifts for family and friends;
- all consumption expenditure made after the trip by a visitor or on behalf of him/her in those goods and services (photograph development, repairs, etc.) which use is clearly related to it.
- consumer durable goods will have a different treatment according to the following convention:
  - (a) During trips, all consumer durable goods (tourism single and multipurpose consumer durable goods) purchased are included within visitor consumption;
  - (b) Before or after a trip, all tourism single purpose durable goods and small durable goods for personal use are included within visitor consumption;
  - (c) Outside the context of a trip, solely tourism single purpose consumer durable goods purchased, are included within visitor consumption.

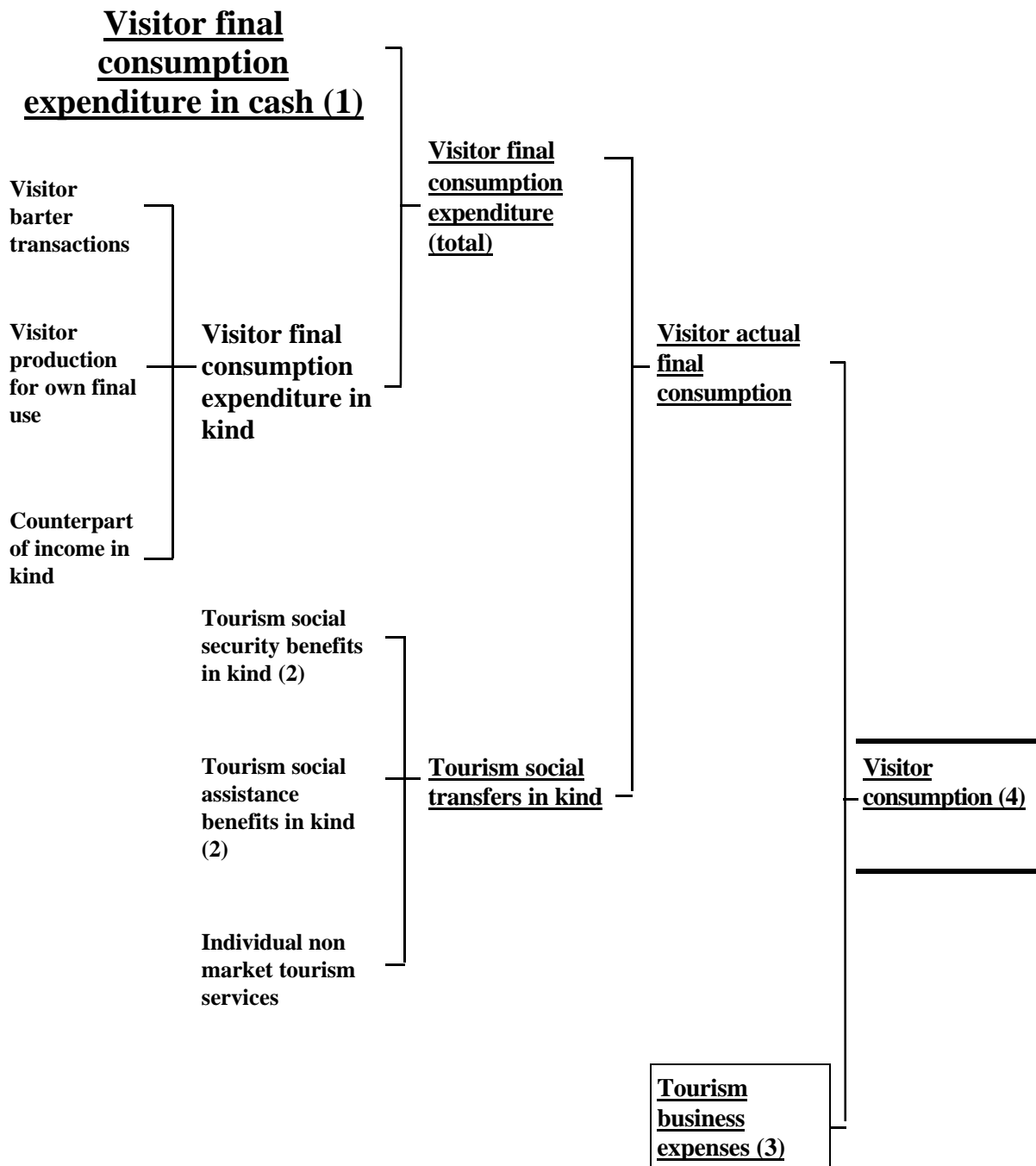
### **B. Components of visitor consumption**

**6.9** Visitor consumption is not restricted to the consumption expenditure by the visitor from his/her own cash resources, but also encompasses expenditure made on behalf of him/her, by the following units:

- A resident household different from that of the visitor
- A resident producing unit acting in this capacity
- General government and non profit institutions serving households of the country of reference
- Any other non resident unit.

6.10 Visitor consumption can be represented schematically according to the figure I.

**Figure I. The components of visitor consumption**



(1) This always represents the most important component of total consumption of, or on behalf of, visitors. The term “in cash” does not necessarily mean a disbursement of “cash” but refers to all visitors final consumption expenditure which

are not in kind.

- (2) The term "tourism" refers to those transfers for tourism purposes addressed to potential visitors.
- (3) Includes exclusively the expenditure on transport and accommodation of employees on business trips and those made by business on behalf of guests outside their usual environment.
- (4) Visitor consumption refers to total consumption of or on behalf of visitors.

### **C. Visitor consumption and forms of tourism**

6.11 Visitor consumption must be located geographically in order to analyze its impacts on the country of reference. Based on forms of tourism, and taking into consideration that consumption is an activity of visitors, different aggregations for tourism consumption can be derived:

- (a) **Domestic tourism consumption** is the consumption incurred by resident visitors within their country of reference.
- (b) **Inbound tourism consumption** is the consumption incurred by non resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference and/or that provided by residents.
- (c) **Outbound tourism consumption** is the consumption incurred by resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference and provided by non residents.
- (d) **Internal tourism consumption** comprises all consumption expenditure of visitors both resident and non resident within the economic territory of the country of reference and/or that provided by residents. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption.
- (e) **National tourism consumption** comprises all consumption expenditure of resident visitors within and outside the economic territory of the country of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and outbound tourism consumption.

### **D. Payments which should be excluded**

6.12 By convention, there are payments related to a trip that visitors might make which are excluded from visitor consumption.

- (a) Those which do not correspond to the purchase of consumption goods and services, such as:
  - the payment of taxes and duties not levied on products;
  - the payment of interests including those on expenditure made during and for trips;
  - the purchase of financial and of non financial assets, including land, works of arts and other valuables;

- the acquisition of multipurpose consumer durable goods of important unit value not made during trips;
  - all transfer payments in cash such as donations to charities or to other individuals and which do not correspond to the payment for goods or services,
- (b) Any purchases on a trip for commercial purposes, that is, for resale or use in a production process or on behalf of his/her employer by a visitor on a business trip (these are intermediate consumption or gross fixed capital formation of the producing unit).

#### **E. Classification of visitor consumption expenditure**

6.13 Visitor consumption expenditure can be classified according to the “nature” of the products purchased by visitors and follows the criterion of the “purpose” or objective of the visitor consumption expenditure.

6.14 The visitor consumption expenditure classification, according to the nature of the products and based on the Central Product Classification (CCP), Version 1.0 of the United Nations, and its correspondence with the Tourism Specific Products (TSP) and Tourism Characteristic Products (TSA/TCP), includes the following groups of products in its first level of aggregation:

**A. Specific products**

**A.1. Characteristic products**

- 1 – Accommodation
- 2 – Food and beverage serving services
- 3 – Passenger transport services
- 4 – Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services
- 5 – Cultural services
- 6 – Recreation and other entertainment services
- 7 – Miscellaneous tourism services

**A.2. Connected products**

**B. Non specific products**

6.15 The visitor consumption expenditure classification, according to the purpose of visitor consumption, should be based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) of the United Nations. Until this new classification is available, the traditional classification of tourism expenditure should be maintained:

1. Package travel, package holidays and package tours
2. Accommodation
3. Food and drinks
4. Transport
5. Recreation, culture and sporting activities



- 6. Shopping**
- 7. Other services.**

## **Part Two**

### **Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)**





## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Quantifying the scale and scope of tourism

- 1.1 Tourism when considered as an industry has rarely received a level of public concern commensurate with its share of economic activity. At least one of the reasons for this is statistical. Within most existing statistical systems it is impossible to adequately document the full scale and scope of tourism-related economic activities. The inability to convey to public policy officials or to the general public the size of tourism in financial terms, its broad impact on economies and societies and its influence on international relations leads to a lack of appropriate, well-informed public policy concern. Similarly, economic entities dependent on tourism demand may not receive adequate public data about their industry or related tourism industry elements to plan, manage, and market effectively.
- 1.2 There are other reasons to be sure. Many nations still place emphasis in their public policies on agriculture, mining and manufacturing as the major sources of economic strength, failing to appreciate the economic power of tourism and service industries in general. A key illustration of this bias in public policies is demonstrated by examining national allocation policy during an energy crisis. Certainly if there were a fuel shortage or another comparable resource allocation problem existed, heavy industry and agriculture would be given preference over the needs of tourism and other recreation uses in most countries. These latter activities were often seen as "frivolous" and therefore of low priority in the 1974 and 1979 energy shortages, independent of their employment levels, or foreign trade earnings.
- 1.3 To the extent that they are statistical, these problems are, in part, shared by tourism with the entire service sector, which historically has received far less extensive treatment in national statistical programs than the so-called "basic" industries. While actions are being taken in many countries to redress this imbalance, there are still major differences in the scale of treatment. National standard industrial classification (SIC) codes have reflected, and perhaps helped cause this imbalance.
- 1.4 Within that context of inherent weaknesses in the current classifications of service-oriented economic activities, the reporting of tourism economic activity is further debilitated by the lack of clear boundaries of tourism-related activities. Tourism economic activity has been characterized as an "aggregate activity" a part of whose components belong to different branches of activity.<sup>1</sup> In this sense it is inappropriate to use the term industry in reference to tourism economic activities.
- 1.5 To properly embed tourism economic activities in overall national systems of

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<sup>1</sup> *Integration of Tourism in the ISIC and the CPC* (World Tourism Organization, October 1987), chapter III, para.20.

accounts and enhance the international ability to use tourism data, explicit delineation of the scope of tourism is required. In one sense this scope is potentially unbounded. Most definitions of tourism are demand-based and define tourism as the aggregate of the services and products purchased by tourists, however tourists are defined. This means that the same product or service will or will not be a tourism-related economic activity based on certain characteristics of the consumer, rather than anything inherent in the product or service. With such an approach all industries are in some degree part of the aggregate activity of tourist expenditure, because tourists can and probably do make expenditure in all sectors of the economy.<sup>23</sup> Such a definitional approach places great weight on the definition used for a tourist. Variations in opinion of how to define the tourist or tourist consumption unit further complicate matters.

- 1.6 This is in sharp contrast to practice within systems of national accounts where the distinctions between industries are based on differences in the nature of products from the standpoint of materials used, production, differences in method of manufacture, as well as the intended uses of the output. This point is succinctly made in a WTO document "... The economic activities of the current classifications are determined according to the goods or services created by units of production while tourism economic activity has until now been determined principally according to the goods and services consumed by institutional tourism agents - visitors, tourists and same-day visitors."<sup>4</sup>
- 1.7 While tourism cannot abandon the demand-based definition of its scope, it must seek to more clearly delineate a supply-based conceptual structure for its activities, because that is the source of most national economic statistics. Properly incorporated into the supply-based statistical structure, tourism's relationships to other economic sectors and its proper importance relative to other sectors can be recognized. A central element in this undertaking is the delineation of a Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA).

## **B. Goals and objectives**

- 1.8 In its document *Integration of Tourism in the ISIC and the CPC* of October 1987, WTO identified five basic aims as part of an enhanced world tourism statistical system:

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2 When the indirect effects of tourist expenditure are taken into account, there is only one industry, Defence, which is not affected to some extent." See *Determination of the importance of tourism as an economic activity within the framework of the national accounting system* (World Tourism Organization, April 1983), annex 1.

3 It should be borne in mind that no tourism activity exists in the strict sense and that an activity only assumes touristic character if the utilization of most of the goods and services produced by it is basically related. See *ibid.*, annex 3.

4 *Ibid.*, chap. II, para.26.

- (a) To define the statistical variables that reflect the various perspectives of tourism and its identification;
- (b) To harmonize the definitions of domestic and national tourism, since they are complementary aspects of the tourism phenomenon;
- (c) To facilitate the international and national comparability of tourism information, guiding member and non-member countries so that, by adopting or adapting standardized concepts to their institutional characteristics, they can ensure comparability;
- (d) To coordinate and integrate tourism statistics with those of other economic activities, with particular attention to the definitions and classifications of basic demographic and economic statistics, of the system of national accounts and of the balance of payments;
- (e) To consider the current limitations on availability or access to necessary statistical information, given the complexity of the tourism activity regardless of how it is defined.

1.9 That same document describes the family of statistical activities undertaken by WTO to establish the fundamental framework for a world tourism statistical system in pursuit of those basic aims. It is pointed out that a high priority area that has not been adequately addressed is that of integration of tourism in the classification of economic activities and in the classification of goods and services. The formulation of a sound classification of tourism activities is a key element in the overall infrastructure designed to support the basic aims of the WTO statistical programme.

1.10 This report seeks to support that undertaking with the development of the Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities, SICTA. By so doing it is intended to enhance opportunities for guidance of national and international classifications, systems of accounts and reporting, and overall understanding of the scope and scale of tourism-related economic activities.

### **C. The usefulness and practical application of the SICTA for the economic analysis of tourism and other activities**

1.11 As part of the statistical infrastructure, the Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) has as its overall goal to provide the fundamental conceptual structure to guide the development of a consistent, comprehensive and objective system for producing, organizing and reporting statistical information regarding tourism. The specific objectives of the SICTA are:

—To foster a more comprehensive statistical representation of tourism;

—To guide the development of national accounts reporting tourism towards more valid and meaningful categorization of tourism-related economic activities;

—To provide a framework for greater compatibility among national and international tourism statistics;

—To provide tourism professionals with better knowledge of tourism products, services, markets and industry conditions;

—To provide statistical linkage between the supply side of tourism (services provided/revenues/costs) and the demand side (expenditure/needs/ preferences);

—To permit clearer assessment of balance-of-payments conditions and contributions of tourism to international trade flows.

1.12 A classification of tourism activities based on economic activity provides a "supply-side" structure for categorization that to be useful must at some level be consistent with, and permit the identification of, the main activities or products that comprise tourism, as traditionally identified from the demand side.

1.13 When national statistical reporting systems are being designed, very practical and even mundane factors often control that design. National and international economic statistical reporting is almost always keyed to SIC-type structures at 2, 3 or 4-digit level reporting. Lack of adequate detail often causes summarization of data at levels of aggregation in which tourism may be completely submerged in other broader categories. Within statistical agencies, supply-oriented surveys of establishments, are usually selected and structured around available SIC categories. Areas not discretely identified or clearly included or excluded in these categories may not be properly treated within the statistical system.

#### **D. The role and structure of an industrial classification**

1.14 For public policy and industry to better understand and address the role of tourism in domestic economies and in the world economy, systems of national accounts must be made more responsive to the identification and description of tourism economic activities. The centerpiece of more responsive systems lies with the appropriate structuring of standard industrial classification, SIC, systems.

#### **Purpose of SICs**

1.15 Standard industrial classifications underlie the economic reporting structures of all systems of national accounts. Like dictionaries, they are often taken for granted,



without recognition of their powerful influence on our thinking and our understanding of the world. Their basic purpose is to classify all elements of economic activity in a comprehensive and consistent fashion.

1.16 Among the key roles SIC systems play are:

- (a) They provide the structure for the uniform aggregation of non-statistical reporting to government from all sources, such as taxes and employment reports;
- (b) They provide the structure for the design of economic surveys and systems of reporting within national statistical systems;
- (c) They provide the structure for the uniform aggregation, tabulation, and analysis of most statistical series, indexes and compilations;
- (d) They serve as a guide to public policies unrelated to national accounts, such as subsidy, regulation, and international trade practices;
- (e) They serve as a guide to non-governmental statistical development produced by industry, associations, research bodies and other institutions.

### **Organization of Standard Industrial Classifications**

1.17 Industrial classifications can vary in the typological structure used, the criteria for differentiation of economic entities, and the level and type of economic entities addressed. Industrial classifications may be structured at the enterprise or establishment levels, or at the level of actual products and services. Other classifications, such as those for occupations and for commodities in trade, have similar structures and applications.

1.18 Structurally all industrial classification systems strive to be comprehensive, in that they seek to represent the entire field of economic activities exhaustively. Further, any economic activity, given appropriate definition, should have one, but only one, location in the structure, without ambiguity.

1.19 The organization of industrial classifications tends to be typological, in that a hierarchical structure provides increasing detail about elements nested in progressively broader categories. Thus each level of the hierarchy can represent an entire economy exhaustively. Because of the need, typically, to represent an individual economy, and the need to remain consistent with long-standing historical precedents, there is no single "correct" order in which industries appear and no "correct" number of industry classes or class structure. Therefore, individual systems of classification may not be comparable, particularly at the higher-order levels of aggregation.

- 1.20 The structure of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) is instructive. The revision 2 structure, issued in 1968, distinguished four levels: major division, a one-digit level code; division, a two-digit code; major group, a three-digit code; and group, a four-digit code. The 1989 revision 3 breaks with the convention of levels being equivalent to digits and therefore confined to 10 elements, by defining the first order division as a letter code, designated a tabulation category, from A to Q. The numeric structure is retained for subsequent levels but the first digit of the numeric code no longer has meaning for summary purposes.

### **Guiding concepts for classification**

- 1.21 The criteria for differentiation of elements in any classification are key. Given the need to retain continuity with historical patterns and to properly represent unique structural aspects of individual economies, the criteria employed often are a mixture of rigorous statistical method and pragmatism. It is rarely feasible to adopt a rigorous, single guiding concept to structure a classification system. If a system is to meet its fundamental responsibility of identifying and describing all activities of an economy it usually must be adapted to structural aspects of the economy as well as data availability questions. To the extent possible the goal is to apply criteria consistently across categories and groups.

### **Level of representation**

- 1.22 Classification can focus on enterprises, individual establishments or their equivalent, as well as the actual products and services produced by establishments. For small entities and some very large ones, the establishment and enterprise concepts may produce similar results. In large enterprises with varied activities, the establishment and enterprise concepts may generate very different statistical effects but the classification system itself would probably not be severely affected. ISIC, for instance, is usable as both an establishment and enterprise classification structure. Further, it has shown itself to be broadly compatible with product-based systems, e.g. the Central Product Classification, as well as non-market based systems, e.g., the Classification of Branches of the National Economy, of the former Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.
- 1.23 All classification mechanisms must recognize that economic entities frequently produce or do more than one thing. Entities may be assigned a classification based on the "preponderance" of its activity, indicated by percentages of revenue or other output measures. Thus any system of allocation is an approximation. Secondary and auxiliary activities of entities not represented in their classification may be important elements of an economy.

### **Significance and scale of entities**

- 1.24 The key criterion for creating a new category at the most detailed levels of a classification is the economic scale of the entity. One test of appropriate scale is to compare the characteristics of the proposed category to others in the same major industry grouping. For instance, if it were proposed to establish a separate category for travel agents, that new entity would be compared along several dimensions to averages for the entire transportation and communications group in which it resided. What measures of scale are appropriate guides? The recent revision of SIC codes by the Government of the United States of America employs an index of economic significance based on five variables: number of establishments; number of employees; payroll, value-added and shipment value. This index is compared to the averages for the parent division or group and must achieve a selected threshold level, effectively a percentage of the average value for the division. Other variables can be employed as well.

### **Specialization and coverage characteristics**

- 1.25 The appropriateness of a category can be further determined by economic measures of specialization and coverage.
- 1.26 A specialization ratio measures the degree to which the outputs of entities in the candidate category are exclusively oriented to producing the product or service defined by the category. This is usually measured by the percentage of total sales, or percentage of total value of output, in the selected category. In manufacturing such percentages are usually very high, indicating high specialization, while service organization can be more variable, particularly given the lack of detail disaggregation in the service sectors of many classifications. Substantial variations exist from industry to industry, from country to country, and over time periods.
- 1.27 The complement to the specialization ratio is the coverage ratio. Coverage ratios measure the proportions of sales by entities in a class in proportion to total sales of the same product or service in the total economy. For example, a category of retail luggage sales outlets might have high specialization (luggage shops obtain 90 per cent of their revenues from luggage sales), but might provide low coverage, perhaps accounting for only 50 per cent of total luggage sales in the economy.

### **Continuity**

- 1.28 Once reporting systems are in place it is expensive and antagonistic to data quality to change classification codes. Certain changes are more difficult than others: changes at more detailed levels are typically more feasible than at more aggregate levels. Moving activities between major groupings, which can affect the adaptivity of

the system, is very difficult. However, simply subdividing an existing category into more detailed ones causes few continuity problems.

- 1.29 Continuity concerns also affect the pace and scale of change. Government entities are often reluctant to revise classifications frequently or extensively because of the adaptation costs involved and adopt a criterion of minimizing disruption with past structures. This can leave systems badly out of date.

### **Other criteria**

- 1.30 Because continuity over time is so crucial to the viability of industrial classifications the pace of change in revising classifications is very slow, often measurable in terms of decades. ISIC's third revision in 40 years was recently completed. This suggests the utility of anticipating change by accepting separate categories for newly emerging industries when a periodic review is under way, even if the new industry has not yet achieved sufficient status to warrant separate treatment.
- 1.31 The recent revision of the national SIC by the United States of America incorporated a criterion for accepting revisions which would enhance compatibility of the code with the international classification system, ISIC. It would be very valuable to long-range comparability of national systems if more nations employed this criterion.
- 1.32 Because improved data collection is one of the goals of an enhanced classification, the impact of classification changes on data collection needs to be considered. In some instances, too many categorizations or too finely detailed industry elements can clutter the data system unnecessarily and ultimately reduce reporting rather than improve it. Generally, increasing the number of categories at the finest level has no effect on structure or statistical reporting at higher aggregation levels.

### **E. Methods for the preparation of SICTA**

- 1.33 There is no assured method for producing a comprehensive and properly detailed SICTA. In part this is due to the lack of adequate statistical information on which to base decisions, which is then both the cause and effect of the problem.

### **Definitions**

- 1.34 The lack of stability of definitions in the tourism area has been a challenge to consistent, comprehensive data collection. For this effort, the two key sources of definitions adopted are WTO for tourism and the United Nations for classification. Definitions adopted include those for a tourist from WTO and those for statistical units from ISIC as shown in chapter II below.

### **Theoretical design**

- 1.35 It is instructive to consider how a SICTA design process would proceed under conditions of ideal data. Such a theoretical exercise would help in designing an effective substitute process that accommodated to the realities of imperfect data and would also tell a great deal about the data set that we would wish to have exist, and the SICTA that would guide it.
- 1.36 If ideal data sets were available, all industry sectors in an economic activity database could be tested at their most detailed levels for the share of their sales generated by tourism purchases. Such a simple statistical operation would permit a listing of all national economic activities ranked by the proportion of their sales to tourism. This would very quickly establish the importance of tourism to industries.
- 1.37 Ideally, this percentage could be further disaggregated into purchases by foreign or domestic visitors, so that relative dependencies on foreign tourism could be established.
- 1.38 Conversion from percentages to absolute revenues would display the importance of tourism to the economy by industry and sector. This hypothetical table would tell us a great deal about critical elements to be included in the overall design of the SICTA.
- 1.39 Similarly, tabulation of the percentage each category represented of the total expenditure by tourist units would serve to identify which categories of expenditure were important to understanding expenditure from the demand side. In complementary fashion, highly detailed diaries of all expenditure by tourists or their agents, by object of expenditure, could establish the proportions of expenditure by tourists going to different industry categories from the demand side.
- 1.40 If the ideal supply-side data set were truly exhaustive it would identify all industries in which tourists make expenditure by amount of total expenditure. In some countries personal consumption surveys and diaries collected to provide inputs to price index computations employ methods that approach this hypothetical ideal, including identification of purchases by category and amount at home and away from home while in travel.
- 1.41 The two ways of stratifying and analysing tourist expenditure described here conform to the concepts presented in the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on the execution of the General Programme of Work for the period 1982-1983, concerning determination of the importance of tourism as an economic activity within the framework of the national accounting system. Section IV.2. of that document identifies economic activities with a high percentage of tourism revenues to total revenues as "characteristic tourism activities" and considers this the "first criterion" in classifying economic activities in economic categories. The second way of stratifying tourist expenditure parallels what the addendum defines as principal or secondary

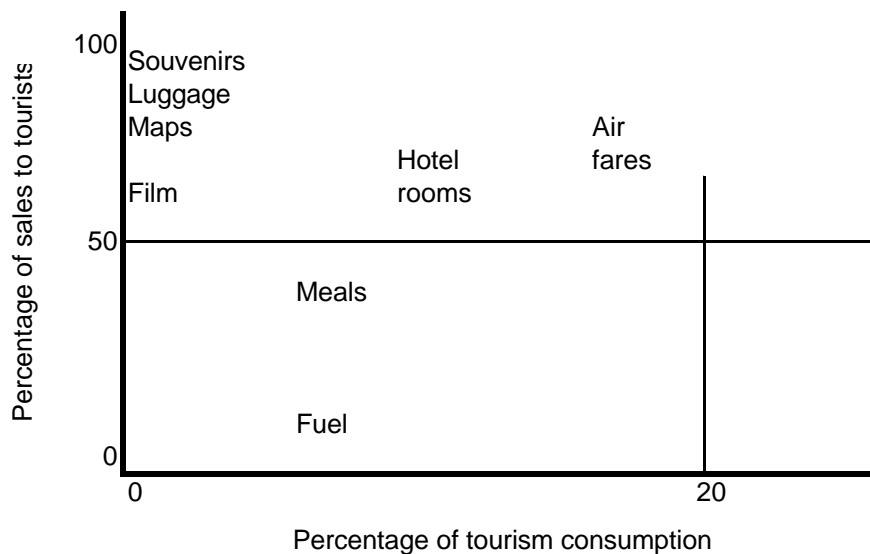
activities, with principal activities being those representing a significant component of total tourism expenditure. This is identified as the "second criterion".

- 1.42 It is important to recognize that both of these ways of looking at tourism-related economic activities have distinct utility and application: the first for understanding the implications of tourism for economic activity and the second for better understanding of the economic behaviour of tourism. Each needs to be given weight in the development of a comprehensive classification of tourism activities.

**Pragmatic design**

- 1.43 The following figure schematically arrays sample categories of tourism expenditure in these two dimensions. Even given the illustrative character of the figure, the principles involved are clear. Luggage and map sales are two activities where tourism purchases are a dominant element of total sales, although neither would be a significant element in overall tourism expenditure. Thus the detailed delineation of statistics for these activities would very likely be of interest to luggage-makers and map-makers and those distributing them, but would be unlikely to be of major interest to those focused on tourists' buying behaviour and activities. Air fares represent a case in which economic activity is important in both dimensions, while purchases of sundry items, such as newspapers or aspirin, would fall in the minor significance category in both dimensions. Fortunately for the tourism industry, there are no real instances of economic activities of major importance to tourists but minor interest to the selling industry, for this would be a likely case for an indifferent supplier. Fuel purchases for motor vehicles and food services would come close to having this characteristic, although in terms of tourism's share of sales, both are highly variable in importance with time and place.

- 1.44 The delineation of areas of tourism economic activity must be responsive to both



of these realms of analytical interest. In fact, a major concern of the design of a standardized international classification of tourism activities is to meld together these

disparate lines of approach to tourism activity -one oriented to supply analysis and the other focused on demand-based analysis. The design of a SICTA must be guided by the intention that at some level of disaggregation the two can be synonymous for most economic activities.

- 1.45 The greatest obstacle to this linkage in present industrial classifications, specifically ISIC, is the lack of adequate detail. As greater disaggregation is provided the likelihood that tourism will be the primary focus of sales is increased in many industry categories. While it is certainly not true that all tourism expenditure can be separately identified simply by an increased level of disaggregation in areas of economic activity, a broad and important share of all tourism activity can be identified in this way, without modification of extant industrial classification criteria. In the ideal data set the ability to divide each economic activity into a tourism and non-tourism component based on sales was assumed. This concept can be emulated by disaggregation of activities, using accepted classification criteria, into components that distinctly segregate tourism purchases. In many cases this greater detail would produce benefits beyond the tourism sector.
- 1.46 Within the existing ISIC structure tourism-related activities within a category would most often be "secondary activities". Disaggregation of the category into appropriate subcategories could produce new categories where sales to tourism units were primary. A significant concern is whether there is a viable distinction to be made in the categories based on accepted classification criteria or only one based on imputed sales to persons identified as tourists.
- 1.47 For example, the disaggregation of ISIC 602, "Other land transport" into passenger and freight components is of great value to transport-related analyses as well as in assisting in identifying tourism components of revenues. Further disaggregation into scheduled and non-scheduled components assists that process further, and disaggregation of each category into its local, metropolitan and intercity components would complete the process, assuring distinct identification of tourism-related components. The key point is that these distinctions are possible and appropriate based on the different characteristics of the services provided by establishments in the categories, independent of their relationship to the interest in tourism-related activities. In other areas of tourism consumption of goods and services, such as food purchases, such distinctions may not exist and explicit desegregation will not be possible.
- 1.48 Given the foregoing, disaggregated industrial classifications providing extensive coverage of tourism-related economic activities can be established utilizing the same criteria as traditional classifications. These criteria include:
  - (a) Scale - the category should represent a substantial level of economic activity consistent with the scale of other categories in the same group or division of

activities;

- (b) Specialization - establishments included in the category should have as their primary activity the activity defining the category;
  - (c) Coverage - establishments in the category should represent the great majority of the total economic activity of the kind defining the category generated by all establishments in the total economy. Only a small portion of the activity represented by the category should be the product of secondary activity by establishments in other categories;
  - (d) The tourism criterion - all categories in which service to tourism represents a majority of activities, as measured appropriately, should be represented in the classification;
  - (e) Principal activities - all categories representing a significant portion of tourism demand expenditure, as measured appropriately, should be represented in the classification.
- 1.49 Using these criteria and reviewing previous efforts at defining tourism-related classifications, including existing industrial classifications and the tourism annex to ISIC, potential categories for SICTA were identified. This candidate list has been structured consistent with the format of ISIC, revision 3. Lack of data would preclude identification of potential categories based on exact calculation of their share of revenues from tourism or their share of tourism expenditure, but professional judgement and peer review can substitute for these data in most cases.
- 1.50 A limitation on the determination of appropriate categories in terms of input/output logic should be recognized as well. Categories are delimited based on final consumption or production of fixed capital assets. Thus intermediate and primary inputs will not be explicitly categorized as part of the tourism aggregate. Thus, restaurant services would be an important tourism category, but not the agricultural production that supplied the food, the freight system that brought it, or the cement and steel that went into building the restaurant.

## **F. Consistency with other world classifications**

- 1.51 To be effective SICTA has been fully embedded in existing world classifications. It must be able to guide these classifications to producing better general statistical information of value to the tourism industry. All relevant definitions and criteria for selecting and defining economic activity categories developed by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat for the latest ISIC revision were adopted by SICTA. ISIC code structure, typology and nomenclature were adopted as the basic framework for identifying, describing and locating new categories. The Central Product Classification (CPC) system also was used, primarily as a guide. A full



product and service code complement to SICTA is certainly feasible. A classification system keyed to products and services would be highly effective as an adjunct to other economic classifications and is a natural evolution of the SICTA concept.

- 1.52 The recent revisions to SICTA reflect the intention to assure compatibility with important world classification systems, particularly the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE). As requested in the Ottawa Resolutions, WTO sought and received comments on SICTA. It discussed these comments in a number of venues and acted to modify SICTA to make it as broadly representative as possible without compromising its fundamental structure. This process has succeeded in making SICTA more valuable to those with important tourism interests in the world community and perhaps more importantly in establishing full compatibility with NACE. In many areas these comments have served to improve SICTA and make it a system that is more responsive to user needs.
- 1.53 In effect, the SICTA, barring exceptions, will exist as a tourism classification compatible with and wholly nested within the existing ISIC revision 3, with the design presumption that revision 4 of ISIC, to be delineated in the future, could accept the SICTA in its entirety, improving the ISIC in fundamental ways.

## II. STATISTICAL UNITS

### A. Supply-side statistical units

2.1 In keeping with the intent to be consistent with the structure of ISIC, the statistical units for the supply side employed in this treatment adopt the ISIC assumptions and definitions as described in the Introduction to ISIC revision 3. ISIC supporting materials state that the benefits of internationally compatible statistics cannot be realized unless standardization is applied to the definitions and classifications of "transactors" in the economy. These transactors represent the statistical units to be employed in the classification process. The following attributes of ISIC were adopted for SICTA:

- (a) As pointed out in the documentation to revision 3, ISIC is intended to be a classification according to kind of economic activity, not a classification of industries or goods and services. Economic activity is the characteristic of a statistical unit by which it can be grouped with other units for statistical purposes forming an industry. An industry is the aggregation of all units engaged primarily in the same or similar kind of activity. Kinds of activity groupings may not always coincide with industry classifications because the clustering of activities into industries may vary from country to country.
- (b) ISIC does not differentiate according to kind of ownership, or type of legal organization. Units engaged in the same activity are clustered in the same class independent of their legal attributes. Also, mode of operation, e.g., using machinery vs. hand-tools, is not a basis for differentiation of classes.
- (c) Kind-of-activity units are classified according to their principal activity. Other activities engaged in by such units may or may not be similar. Secondary activities of these units may be very important in their own right. In general, separate classes are provided for activities of importance in the world economy or prevalent in most countries. Certain classes are established to attain greater international comparability in the classification.

2.2 The central attributes of units that guide their classification by activity is their autonomy of action in the economy and the homogeneity of their actions so that they can be classified with certainty. These two attributes act in conflict in many cases, with a high degree of homogeneity often an attribute of units that are least autonomous. Autonomy has important distinctions regarding financial and production attributes. Important distinctions regarding homogeneity are regional homogeneity and economic homogeneity. Four categories of statistical units are utilized reflecting the interaction of these variables:

	<u>Autonomy</u>		<u>Homogeneity</u>	
	<u>Financial</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Regional</u>	<u>Economic</u>
Enterprise-type unit	high	high	low	low
Kind-of-activity unit	low	high	low	low
Local unit	low	low	high	low
Establishment unit	low	low	high	high

2.3 The starting point in ISIC for establishing statistical units is the legal unit. In market economies the legal unit may be a corporation, stock company, association, partnership or individual. The central defining element of such entities is ownership or control by a single interest. In centrally planned economies the parallel entity is an enterprise, or a common bookkeeping and management entity, which may be grouped as a combine or trust. These groupings may occur around stages in the production process, or commonality of outputs with respect to inputs.

2.4 The four kinds of units identified above are defined as follows in the ISIC documentation:

- (a) Enterprise: the smallest legal entity that encloses and controls all necessary functions to carry out its economic business. It owns the property of the organization, receives and disposes of its income, enters into contracts and maintains independent and complete accounting records. Its central requirement is that it has one ownership or control. It may be highly heterogeneous with respect to location and economic activity.
- (b) Kind-of-activity unit: this unit typically is an autonomous part of an enterprise, engaging in predominantly one kind of economic activity without geographic constraints on its operations. The main characteristic of this unit is that it is autonomous with respect to its own activities. Each enterprise must, by definition, have at least one kind-of-activity unit.
- (c) Local unit: in order to reflect the fact that units engage in activities in more than one geographic area, the local unit concept is created. It is defined as containing all local activities carried out by an enterprise at or from one location. Location can refer to the physical location where the unit operates or to the area served by the unit. Each enterprise must have at least one local unit.
- (d) Establishment: in order to produce statistics that are homogeneous with respect to economic activity and geographic region, the establishment

becomes the main unit of observation. The ideal definition is an autonomous part of an enterprise that engages in predominantly one kind of activity at a single location. Each enterprise, each kind-of-activity unit and each local unit must have at least one establishment. Fundamentally the establishment is the smallest common denominator statistical unit that can be used as an observation unit. Lack of data for some establishments lacking economic autonomy sometimes requires redefining establishments to encompass the smallest autonomous units providing separate records.

### **Application to SICTA**

- 2.5 The primary guiding principle regarding statistical units for SICTA is that the establishment is the fundamental supply-side statistical unit to be classified. It is believed that it represents the smallest, most discrete unit for which economic statistics can be developed. Thus classifications capable of handling establishments should be able to handle more aggregate combinations of establishments.
- 2.6 Of the other statistical units identified, the enterprise is most likely to have significant currency in a classification system but is unlikely to be key in a tourism-related system. In the main enterprise data are typically limited to financial reporting given the lack of economic differentiability. Because enterprises often engage in diverse activities the ability to classify them discretely is weak and imprecise.
- 2.7 It is unfortunate that the remaining two statistical unit categories are so infrequently used because they could be of value to tourism reporting. Often the distinction between tourism-related and non-tourism related establishments is not one of activity but one of area. For instance, while auto fuel consumption for tourism travel tends to amount to about 20 per cent of overall auto sales in representative countries, this distribution is not homogeneous. It is likely to be highly variable by area, with the national average statistics composed of areas with 90 per cent shares and 5 per cent shares. This would apply also to many classes where only part of total consumption is represented by tourism. In many of these cases where activities cannot be further distinguished by greater differentiation of economic activities, they can be further differentiated by geographic stratification. The ability to subdivide classes in the SICTA by geographic units could be very valuable and instructive. Temporal stratifications, particularly by month and season, could also prove very valuable.
- 2.8 Determination of the classification structure for SICTA took as its guide the logic of classification of statistical units to the ISIC. ISIC uses a process of classification based on the primary activity of the unit. Secondary or ancillary activities are disregarded in the classification process. Primary activity may be measured by gross output, value added, or other means.
- 2.9 To guide the classification process in ISIC, measures of homogeneity, including

specialization ratios and coverage ratios are employed. Similar measures were constructed for SICTA based on examination of the characteristics of classes. Data supporting the specialization ratio are presented in the appendix. ISIC recognizes that coverage ratios cannot always govern classification logic. Establishments significant to a society may be highly oriented to an activity, i.e., they may exhibit a high degree of specialization but fail to represent a major part of total national sales. These entities may well deserve separate classification. This can be an acute concern for tourism statistics where establishments specializing in tourism sales may be overwhelmed in total sales by larger, less-specialized entities. In order to represent such entities the coverage criterion must occasionally be relaxed.

- 2.10 Finally, ISIC uses a criterion of importance, suggesting that while an entity may fail other more stringent tests, if it represents activities of importance in a number of countries or is important to sustain comparability it should be incorporated in the system of classification. This view is also employed in the development of SICTA for activities identified as principal activities and is reflected in the statistical coding of areas of importance to tourism purchases in the appendix.

#### **B. Demand-side statistical units**

- 2.11 The ISIC assumptions and statistical delineations regarding "transactors" in economic activities is carried further by this work on SICTA to incorporate further differentiation of transactors to include defined classes of consumers. Transactor include "tourism agents" as defined, taking into account the concept of a "resident agent", used, in the systems of national accounts and balances, of segments of consumers, including visitors, tourists and same-day visitors, organized as follows:

Domestic visitors:

- Tourists (overnight visitors)
- Same-day visitors

International visitors:

- Tourists (overnight visitors)
- Same-day visitors

- 2.12 For statistical purposes, the term domestic visitor describes "any person residing in a country, who travels to a place within the country, outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding twelve months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited".

- 2.13 Domestic visitors comprise:

- (a) Tourists (overnight visitors): visitors who stay at least one night in a collective

or private accommodation in the place visited;

- (b) Same-day visitors: visitors who do not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.
- 2.14 For statistical purposes, the term international visitor describes "any person who travels to a country other than in which s/he has his/her residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding twelve months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited".
- 2.15 International visitors include:
- (a) Tourists (overnight visitors): a visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited;
  - (ii) Same-day visitors: a visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited.
- 2.16 For statistical purposes, the term "international same-day visitor" describes an international visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. This definition includes:
- (a) Cruise passengers who arrive in a country on a cruise ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board even though the ship remains in port for several days. Also included in this group are, by extension, owners or passengers of yachts and passengers on a group tour accommodated in a train;
  - (b) Crew members who do not spend the night in the country of destination. This group also includes crews of warships on a courtesy visit to a port in the country of destination, and who spend the night on board ship and not at the destination.
- 2.17 A number of constructs are formed from these basic definitions, such as "internal tourism", "national tourism" and "international tourism", to establish tourism activity groups useful to national and international accounts:
- (a) Internal tourism, which comprises "domestic tourism" and "inbound tourism";
  - (b) National tourism, which comprises "domestic tourism" and "outbound tourism"; and
  - (c) International tourism, which consists of "inbound tourism" and "outbound tourism".

### **Application to SICTA**

- 2.18 The SICTA conceptual structure seeks to provide a structure responsive to economic activities by all tourism agents within a single national entity. This would include domestic and international visitors, tourists and same-day visitors.
- 2.19 Although the means of measuring same-day visit activity is recognized as difficult, either for international or domestic purposes, and is often excluded from national accounts and some tourism definitions, it is representable in this structure conceptually.
- 2.20 If the receipts of an economic activity, defined as a SICTA class, are to be at least conceptually subdivided between purchases by residents and non-residents, it must be accepted that all visitor categories must be included to assure closure between supply-and demand-based statistical sources. For example, data obtained from a metropolitan survey of taxi-cab purchases, interviewing households and hotel residents to record taxi-cab usage, would theoretically differ from supply-based revenue data obtained from taxi-cab establishments by precisely the amount expended by same-day visitors not included in the demand-side surveys.

### **C. Interactions between the supply and demand sides**

- 2.21 It is the intent of the SICTA to be responsive to both supply-side and demand-side definitions of statistical units. In defining SICTA classes and subclasses linked to tourism, either as a primary economic activity or as a share of overall activity, linkages must be established in the following ways:
- (a) If the entire class receives its revenues primarily from tourism agents, based on the definitions of demand-side tourism statistical units, it is classified with a "T" for Tourism. This is a rare occurrence within the ISIC structure.
  - (b) In other cases, parts of classes are identified as being attributable to tourism, based on the definitions of demand-side tourism statistical units.
  - (c) These parts are examined to establish whether they contain symmetric supply-side based subclasses. If there are such clusters they are labelled with a "T" for tourism for the subclass.
  - (d) Where there are supply-side based subclasses that are useful to tourism analyses but are not symmetric, so that tourism agents do not represent the

primary revenue source, the subclass is identified with a "P" to denote partial coverage.

- (e) Where there are no supply-side based subclasses useful to tourism analyses and the revenue relationship to tourism agents as revenue sources is partial, the class is denoted with a "P".
- (f) It would be highly desirable to be able to further demarcate subclasses using demand-side based criteria, e.g., taxis used by domestic visitors, taxis used by international visitors, by same-day visitors etc. This is clearly unfeasible for supply-side based statistical sources. But demand-side surveys could create such information and permit these stratifications as a useful supplementary cross-classification to SICTA and ISIC.



### **III. GUIDE TO THE TABLE**

3.1 SICTA conforms to the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) and parallels its structure throughout. It is intended that this conformance will enhance the general utility of SICTA and significantly expand the collection of relevant data of use for analysis of tourism industry requirements and for consideration of its contribution to national social and economic well-being.

3.2 A number of rules and conventions were adopted in producing the table that require explanation:

- Tabulation categories always appear in the table for reference purposes. They serve to form the general structure within which tourism-related categories will be embedded.
- Divisions and groups appear in the table only when they contain classes significant to tourism. They are identical to ISIC divisions and groups.
- Groups consisting of only one class are given a corresponding single four-digit identifying class number ending in "0". Groups consisting of more than one class do not have a single four-digit identifying class number. Their class numbers consist of a sequentially numbered series from 1 to 9, as needed. 9 is typically reserved for a not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) category.
- Classes represent the main classification categories for industrial classification.
- Classes containing discrete, definable sub-elements that are significant to the industrial classification of tourism are divided into subclasses with sequentially numbered suffixes appended. (These subclasses may either represent the specific tourism-related element of a class or may simply represent separately identifiable sub-elements of a class all of which are significant to tourism.)
- Those sub-elements that represent the specific tourism-related element of a class, usually identified by the distinct supply characteristics of the subclass, are denoted with a "T" for tourism, paralleling the concept of a "characteristic tourism activity" as defined by WTO. Those sub-elements that represent separately identifiable sub-elements of the overall class with only part of their sales of significance to tourism are denoted with a "P". This is consistent with the concept of "tourism-connected" goods and services and "principal and secondary" consumption as defined by WTO. The assignment of these codes is guided by the analytical material shown in fields 7 and 8 of the table provided in the appendix.

3.3 In the example below:

- Classes XXX1, XXX2, XXX3 and XXX4 are all classes in group XXX of division XX.
- Class XXX1 contains no activity relevant to tourism (and would not appear in the table).
- Class XXX2, however, contains a discrete subclass specifically related to tourism (shaded area), identifiable by its supply characteristics (e.g., intercity rail passenger services as part of an overall class of transport via railways). This identifiable subclass is given the label XXX2-1. As a result the subclass would be designated with a "T" to indicate dedication to tourism and the parent class XXX2 would be given the designation "P" to indicate part of the class is associated with tourism.
- Class XXX3 represents a different situation. In this case the class can be shown to sell a significant proportion of its output to tourists or their agents (shaded area), but not in any way that characterizes the supply of the product, (e.g., fuel sales to tourists' automobiles). In this case the overall class is given a designation of "P", providing an indication that this class is important to tourism analyses.
- Class XXX4 represents a final example. In this case, the class can be differentiated into unique subcategories, which can be shown to sell a significant proportion of their output to tourists or their agents, providing greater tourism statistical detail. Again, each subclass and the overall class would be designated with a "P".

Example

XX		
XXX		
	XXX1	
	_____	
	XXX2 P	
	_____	
	XXX2-1	//////////tourism sales//////////
	_____	
	XXX3 P	
	_____	
		//////////
		//////////tourism//////////
		//////////sales//////////
	_____	
	XXX4 P	
	XXX4-1	///tourism sales////
	_____	
	XXX4-2	///tourism sales////
	_____	
	XXX4-3	///tourism sales////
	_____	

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)\*

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Division	Group	Class	Main-sub	P/T	Name
<b>A</b>					AGRICULTURE
<b>B</b>					FISHING
<b>C</b>					MINING AND QUARRYING
<b>D</b>					MANUFACTURING
<b>E</b>					ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY
<b>F</b>					CONSTRUCTION
45					CONSTRUCTION
		4500-1		T	COMMERCIAL FACILITIES – HOTELS, RETAIL ETC.
		4500-2		T	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES – SKI AREAS, GOLF COURSES
		4500-3		T	CIVIL WORKS – TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, TERMINALS, DAMS
		4500-4		T	RESORT RESIDENCES - SECOND HOMES, WEEK-END HOMES
<b>G</b>					WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
50					SALE AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND FUELS
	501	5010		P	MOTOR VEHICLE SALES
	502	5020		P	MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR
	503	5030		P	SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES
	504	5040		P	SALE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MOTORCYCLES
	505	5050		P	RETAIL SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUELS
	521				NON-SPECIALIZED RETAIL TRADE
		5211		P	RETAIL FOOD SALES
		5219		P	OTHER NON-SPECIALIZED RETAIL TRADE

\*Tabulation fields description

Field 1 Division – ISIC tabulation category and division

Field 2 Group – ISIC Group

Field 3 Class – ISIC Class

Field 4 Subclass – SICTA-defined class category

Field 5 T/P – SICTA tourism designation "T" for subclasses dedicated to tourism; "P" for part involvement in tourism

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cont.)

<u>1</u> Division	<u>2</u> Group	<u>3</u> Class Main-sub	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u> P/T	<u>6</u> Name
	522	5220		P	RETAIL SPECIALIZED FOOD SALES RETAIL FOOD SALES
	523	5231		P	OTHER RETAIL, SPECIALIZED RETAIL SALES, PHARMACEUTICALS
		5232		P	RETAIL SALE OF TEXTILES, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS
		5232-1		P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, TEXTILES
		5232-2		P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, CLOTHING
		5232-3		P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS
		5232-4		T	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, LUGGAGE
		5232-5		T	OTHER RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES IN SPECIALIZED STORES
		5239		P	OTHER RETAIL SALES IN SPECIALIZED STORES
		5239-1		T	RETAIL SALES, SKIN-DIVING AND SCUBA EQUIPMENT
		5239-2		T	RETAIL SALES, SKI EQUIPMENT
		5239-3		T	RETAIL SALES, CAMPING AND HIKING EQUIPMENT
		5239-4		P	RETAIL SALES, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT
		5239-5		P	PHOTOGRAPHIC SALES AND SERVICES
		5239-6		T	RETAIL SALES, GIFT AND SOUVENIR SHOPS
		5239-7		P	RETAIL SALES OF OTHER TRANSPORT VEHICLES
	524	5240		P	RETAIL SALES OF SECOND-HAND GOODS
		5240-1		P	RETAIL SALES, ANTIQUES
	525	5252		P	RETAIL SALES NOT IN SHOPS RETAIL SALES IN STALLS AND MARKETS
<b>H</b>					HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
55	551	5510		T	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS HOTELS, CAMPING SITES AND OTHER COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS
		5510-1		T	HOTELS AND MOTELS WITH RESTAURANTS
		5510-2		T	HOTELS AND MOTELS WITHOUT RESTAURANTS
		5510-3		T	HOSTELS AND REFUGES
		5510-4		T	CAMPING SITES, INCLUDING CARAVAN SITES
		5510-5		T	HEALTH-ORIENTED ACCOMMODATION

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

5510-9 T OTHER PROVISIONS OF LODGING, N.E.C.

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cont.)

<u>1</u> Division	<u>2</u> Group	<u>3</u> Class Main-sub	<u>4</u> P/T	<u>5</u> Name
	552	5520	P	RESTAURANTS, BARS AND CANTEENS
		5520-1	P	BARS AND OTHER DRINKING PLACES
		5520-2	P	FULL-SERVICE RESTAURANTS
		5520-3	P	FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS AND CAFETERIAS
		5520-4	P	INSTITUTIONAL FOOD SERVICES, CATERERS
		5520-5	P	FOOD KIOSKS, VENDORS, REFRESHMENT STANDS
		5520-6	P	NIGHT CLUBS AND DINNER THEATERS
<b>I</b>				TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
60				LAND TRANSPORT, TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINES
	601	6010	P	TRANSPORT VIA RAILWAYS
		6010-1	T	INTERURBAN RAIL PSGR SERVICES
		6010-2	T	SPECIAL RAIL TOUR SERVICES
	602			OTHER LAND TRANSPORT
		6021	P	OTHER SCHEDULED PSGR LAND SERVICE
		6021-1	T	SCHEDULED INTERURBAN BUSES
		6021-2	T	LONG DISTANCE TOUR BUSES
		6021-3	P	SCHEDULED LOCAL AND METROPOLITAN TRANSIT SERVICES
		6021-4	P	SPECIALIZED SCHEDULED VEHICLES
		6022	P	OTHER NON-SCHEDULED PSGR LAND TRANSPORT
		6022-1	P	TAXIS
		6022-2	P	CHAUFFEURED VEHICLES
		6022-3	T	LOCAL TOUR VEHICLES
		6022-4	P	CHARTER BUSES, EXCURSIONS (SAME-DAY VISITS)
		6022-5	P	MAN OR ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES
61				WATER TRANSPORT
	611	6110	P	SEA AND COASTAL WATER TRANSPORT
		6110-1	T	CRUISE SHIPS
		6110-2	T	SHIP RENTAL W/CREW
	612	6120	P	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT
		6120-1	T	INLAND WATER PSGR TRANSPORT W/ACCOMMODATION
		6120-2	T	INLAND WATER LOCAL TOURS
		6120-3	P	INLAND WATER TAXIS, FERRIES

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

62				AIR TRANSPORT
	621	6210	T	SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT
		6210-1	T	SCHEDULED AIR PSGR TRANSPORT

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cont.)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Division	Group	Class		P/T	Name
		Main-sub			
	622	6220		T	NON-SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT
		6220-1		T	NON-SCHEDULED AIR PSGR TRANSPORT
		6220-2		T	AIRCRAFT RENTAL WITH CREW
63					SUPPORTING AND AUXILIARY TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6303		P	OTHER SUPPORTING TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6303-1		T	OTHER SUPPORTING LAND TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6303-2		T	OTHER SUPPORTING WATER TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6303-3		T	OTHER SUPPORTING AIR TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6304		T	TRAVEL AGENTS, TOUR OPERATORS AND GUIDES
		6304-1		T	TRAVEL AGENTS
		6304-2		T	TOUR OPERATORS, PACKAGERS AND WHOLESALERS
		6304-3		T	TICKET OFFICES NOT A PART OF TRANSPORT COMPANIES
		6304-4		T	GUIDES
<b>J</b>					FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION
65					FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION NOT INSURANCE/PENSIONS
	651				MONETARY INTERMEDIATION
		6519		P	OTHER MONETARY INTERMEDIATION
		6519-1		P	EXCHANGE OF CURRENCIES
	659				OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION
		6592		P	OTHER CREDIT GRANTING
	660				INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING
		6601		P	LIFE INSURANCE
		6601-1		T	TRAVEL INSURANCE
		6603		P	NON-LIFE INSURANCE
<b>K</b>					REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
70					REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES
	701				REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES WITH OWN OR LEASED PROPERTIES
		7010		P	BUYING OR SELLING OF OWN OR LEASED PROPERTY
		7010-1		T	BUYING OR SELLING OF OWN OR LEASED TOURISM PROPERTY

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

702 REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES ON A FEE OR CONTRACT BASIS

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cont.)

<u>1</u> Division	<u>2</u> Group	<u>3</u> Class Main-sub	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u> P/T	<u>6</u> Name
		7020		P	LETTING OF OWN OR LEASED PROPERTY
		7020-1		T	LETTING OF OWN OR LEASED TOURISM PROPERTY
	703				REAL ESTATE AGENCIES
		7030		P	REAL ESTATE AGENCIES
		7030-1		T	REAL ESTATE AGENCIES FOR TOURISM PROPERTIES
		7030-2		T	TOURIST PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
71					RENTING OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT W/O OPERATORS
	711				RENTING OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
		7111		P	RENTING OF LAND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
		7111-1		T	AUTOMOBILE RENTAL
		7111-2		T	MOTORCYCLE RENTAL
		711-3		T	RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, CAMPER, CARAVAN RENTAL
		7113		P	RENTING OF AIR TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
		7113-1		T	RENTING OF AIR TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT FOR PERSONAL USE
	713	7130		P	RENTING OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
		7130-1		T	RENTAL OF WATER CRAFT AND RELATED FACILITIES
		7130-2		P	RENTAL OF SADDLE HORSES
		7130-3		T	RENTAL OF BICYCLES
		7130-4		T	RENTAL OF SKI EQUIPMENT
		7130-5		T	RENTAL OF TOURIST-RELATED GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED
73					RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
	732	7320		P	R & D IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
		7320-1		T	TOURISM RESEARCH
74					OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
	741				LEGAL, ACCOUNTING, BOOK-KEEPING & AUDITING, TAX CONSULTANCY, MARKET RESEARCH POLLING, BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY
		7413		P	MARKET RESEARCH AND POLLING

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

7413-1	T	TOURISM MARKET RESEARCH
7414	P	BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY ACTIVITIES
7414-1	T	TOURISM BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cont.)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Division	Group	Class	Main-sub	P/T	Name
					CONSULTANCY SERVICES
	742				ARCHITECTURAL, ENGRING & OTH TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES
		7421		P	ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING
		7421-1		T	TOURISM ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING
	743	7430		P	ADVERTISING
		7430-1		T	TOURISM ADVERTISING
	749				BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
		7494		P	PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES
		7494-1		T	PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHERS
		7499		P	OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
		7499-1		P	TRANSLATION SERVICES
<b>L</b>					PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
75					PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE
	751				GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES
		7511		P	CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION
		7511-1		P	TAXATION, FEES, FINES, TARIFFS
		7511-2		P	INFORMATION BUREAUS
		7511-3		T	ACTIVITIES OF SERVICE AGENCIES
		7512		P	PROVISION OF TRANSPORT-RELATED FUNCTIONS
		7512-1		P	PROVISION OF CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL SERVICES
		7512-2		P	BUSINESS REGULATION
		7513		P	TOURISM ADMINISTRATION
		7513-1		T	REGULATION OF PRIVATE TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		7513-2		T	FISHING, HUNTING REGULATION
		7513-3		P	REGIONAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
		7513-4		P	PROVISION OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE
		7513-5		P	PROVISION OF SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY
	752				FOREIGN AFFAIRS
		7521		P	VISA ISSUANCE, CONSULAR AFFAIS
		7521-1		T	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY
		7523		P	SPECIAL POLICE, BORDER GUARDS, AIRPORT SECURITY
		7523-1		T	



Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

<b>M</b>				EDUCATION
80				EDUCATION
	803	8030	P	HIGHER EDUCATION

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cont.)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Division	Group	Class		P/T	Name
		Main-sub			
		8030-1		T	HOTEL SCHOOLS
		8030-2		T	TOURISM EDUCATION PROGRAMMES
		8030-3		T	RECREATION AND PARK SCHOOLS
		8030-4		T	TOURISM-RELATED EDUCATION, N.E.C.
	809	8090		P	ADULT EDUCATION
		8090-1		P	DRIVING INSTRUCTION
		8090-2		T	SKI INSTRUCTION
		8090-3		P	SWIMMING, SCUBA INSTRUCTION
		8090-4		P	FLYING INSTRUCTION
		8090-5		P	BOATING INSTRUCTION
		8090-9		T	TOURIST INSTRUCTION, N.E.C.
<b>N</b>					HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
<b>O</b>					OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES
91					ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS N.E.C.
	911				ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS, EMPLOYERS, AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
		9111		P	ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS AND EMPLOYER ORGS
		9111-1		T	VISITOR AND CONVENTION BUREAUS
		9112		P	ACTIVITIES OF PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
		9112-1		T	ACTIVITIES OF TOURISM-RELATED PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
	912	9120		P	ACTIVITIES OF TRADE UNIONS
		9120-1		T	ACTIVITIES OF TOURISM INDUSTRY-RELATED TRADE UNIONS
	919				ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS
		9199		P	ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS
		9199-1		T	TRAVEL CLUBS
		9199-2		T	TRAVELERS AID SOCIETIES
92					RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

921				MOTION PICTURES, RADIO, TV AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENT
		9212	P	MOTION PICTURE PROJECTION
		9213	P	RADIO AND TELEVISION ACTIVITIES

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cont.)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Division	Group	Class		P/T	Name
		Main-sub			
		9214		P	DRAMATIC ARTS, MUSIC AND OTHER ART ACTIVITIES
		9215		P	OPERATION OF TICKET AGENCIES
		9219		P	OTHER ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
		9219-1		P	AMUSEMENT PARKS
		9219-2		P	OTHER ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
	923				LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, MUSEUMS AND OTHER CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
		9231		P	LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE ACTIVITIES
		9232		P	MUSEUM ACTIVITIES AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
		9232-1		P	MUSEUMS OF ALL KINDS AND SUBJECTS
		9232-2		P	HISTORICAL SITES AND BUILDINGS
		9233		P	BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AND NATURE RESERVE ACTIVITIES
		9233-1		P	BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
		9233-2		P	NATURE AND WILDLIFE PRESERVES
	924				SPORTING AND OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
		9241		P	SPORTING ACTIVITIES
		9241-1		P	PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITIES
		9241-2		P	OPERATION OF SPORTING FACILITIES
		9241-3		P	ACTIVITIES RELATED TO RECREATIONAL HUNTING
		9241-4		P	OTHER SPORTING ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
		9249		P	OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
		9249-1		P	OPERATIONS OF RECREATION PARKS AND BEACHES
		9249-2		P	ACTIVITIES RELATED TO RECREATIONAL FISHING
		9249-3		P	GAMBLING AND BETTING OPERATIONS, CASINOS
		9249-4		P	OPERATION OF RECREATIONAL FAIRS AND SHOWS
		9249-5		P	OPERATION OF SKI LIFTS
93	930				OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES
		9309		P	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
		9309-1		P	PORTERS, VALET PARKING SERVICES, DOORMEN

<b>P</b>				PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS
<b>Q</b>				EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES
99	990	9900	P	EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES
		9901-1	T	INTERNATIONAL TOURISM BODIES

#### **IV. EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CODES FOR TOURISM**

##### **F. Construction**

4500-1 Commercial facilities - hotels, retail etc.

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of construction of, and renovation and repair work on, buildings owned and operated by private units for transient accommodations, restaurants, theatres and cinemas, nightclubs, casinos, and similar retail or service activities patronized by tourists.

4500-2 Recreational facilities - ski areas, golf courses

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of construction of, renovations and repair work on, projects other than buildings including ski resorts, golf courses, swimming-pools, amphitheatres, playing fields, and other recreational facilities.

4500-3 Civil works - transportation facilities, terminals, dams

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of construction of, and renovations and repair work on, public works projects substantially patronized by tourists, including air, bus and rail terminals, public marinas, dams forming lakes for recreational use, roads and rail rights of way.

4500-4 Resort residences - second homes, weekend homes

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of construction of, and renovations and repair work on, privately-owned, non-primary residences such as homes held for occasional use, seasonal homes, resort apartments, time share units, cabins and cottages.

##### **G. Wholesale and retail**

**G 50 Sale and maintenance of motor vehicles and fuels**

5010P Motor vehicle sales

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of wholesale and retail sales of new or used personal motor vehicles, including automobiles, light trucks, campers, trailers, and recreational vehicles.

5020P Motor vehicle maintenance and repair

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing maintenance and repair services for personally-owned motor vehicles.

5030P Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of wholesale and retail sales of tires, batteries and other motor vehicle parts, components or accessories, when not combined with sales of such vehicles themselves.

5040P Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of motorcycles and snowmobiles and their parts and components.

5050P Retail sale of motor vehicle fuels

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of the retail sale of fuel (motor spirits, gasoline, petrol, LPG), lubricating oil, diesel fuel, kerosene, for motor vehicles and motorcycles.

**G 521 Non-specialized retail trade**

5211P Retail food sales

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of a range of food items for home preparation and consumption in homes including second homes, condominiums and commercial accommodations.

5219P Other non-specialized retail trade

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of a range of non-food items purchased by tourists.

**G 522 Retail specialized food sales**

5220P Retail food sales

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of a specialized selection of food items, such as meat, fruits and vegetables, or seafood, for home preparation and consumption in homes including second homes, condominiums, and commercial accommodations.

**G 523 Other retail, specialized**

5231P Retail sales, pharmaceuticals

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of prescription drugs and non-prescription medicines and may also carry a number of related lines such as cosmetics and toiletries.

5232P Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods

5232-1 Retail sale of travel accessories, textiles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of textiles associated with travel including fabrics, basic materials for making rugs and tapestries, sheets, tablecloths and towels.

5232-2 Retail sale of travel accessories, clothing

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of clothing associated with travel including cruise wear, outdoor recreational clothing such as cold weather or hot weather apparel and other specialized apparel.

5232-3 Retail sale of travel accessories, footwear and leather goods

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of footwear and leather goods excluding luggage, associated with travel, including walking shoes, hiking boots and sandals.

5232-4 Retail sale of travel accessories, luggage

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of luggage and trunks, overnight bags, shaving and toilet kits and passport cases and wallets.

5232-5 Other retail sale of travel accessories in specialized stores

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of other travel accessories including travel alarm clocks, electrical converters and other electrical appliances specifically designed for travel needs.

5239P Other retail sales in specialized stores

5239-1 Retail sales, skin-diving and scuba equipment

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of underwater swimming and diving equipment.

5239-2 Retail sales, ski equipment

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of ski apparel, equipment and accessories.

5239-3 Retail sales, camping and hiking equipment

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of tents, backpacks and other camping and hiking equipment.

5239-4 Retail sales, hunting and fishing equipment

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of guns, ammunition, hunting apparel and other hunting equipment, and fishing rods, reels, bait and other fishing equipment.

5239-5 Photographic sales and services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of cameras, including video cameras, film, other photographic supplies and equipment and film processing.

5239-6 Retail sales, gift and souvenir shops

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consist of retail sales of gift and novelty merchandise and souvenirs.

5239-7 Retail sales of other transport vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of boats, yachts and other pleasure boats, and aircraft.

**G 524 Retail sales of second-hand goods**

5240-1 Retail sales, antiques

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of antique furniture and other household items, rare books and manuscripts, and objects of art.

**G 525 Retail sales not in shops**

5252P Retail sales in stalls and markets

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales in stalls, markets, highway stands and sidewalk stands.

**H. Hotels and restaurants**

**H 55 Hotels and restaurants**

**H551 Hotels, camping sites and other commercial accommodations**

5510-1 Hotels and motels with restaurants

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing short-term lodging with restaurant facilities on a fee basis to the general public, including hotels, motor hotels, motels auto courts, inns and seasonal hotels.

5510-2 Hotels and motels without restaurants

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing short-term lodging without restaurant facilities on a fee basis to the general public including hotels, motor hotels, motels auto courts, inns and seasonal hotels.

5510-3 Hostels and refuges

This class includes units that provide short stay accommodations often to young travellers, on a specialized basis including hostels and shelters in rural or urban environments.

5510-4 Camping sites, including caravan sites

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing overnight or short-term sites for campers or tents, recreational vehicles, trailers or caravans.

5510-5 Health-oriented accommodation

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing transient lodging to the general public with specialized physical fitness and health-related services or spa facilities.

Exclusions: Such facilities without accommodation are covered under 9241-1.

5510-9 Other provisions of lodging

This class includes units whose function is to provide short-term accommodation and that are not elsewhere classified, including operations of sleeping cars when carried on by operations separate from railroad, or to provide transient lodging with or without meals to members or constituents only, including residence clubs.

**H552 Restaurants, bars and canteens**

5520-1 Bars and other drinking places

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling and serving alcoholic beverages with or without food service and with or without entertainment, to the general public.

5520-2 Full-service restaurants

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling and serving prepared foods with or without alcoholic beverages and with or without entertainment, to the general public seated at tables.

5520-3 Fast-food restaurants and cafeterias

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling prepared foods to the general public at a counter without table service.

5520-4 Institutional food services, caterers

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of serving prepared foods with or without alcoholic beverages in institutional settings such as universities, military bases and commercial airplanes.

5520-5 Food kiosks, vendors, refreshment stands

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling prepared foods to the general public at open-air stands and stalls, either movable or permanent.

5520-6 Nightclubs and dinner theatres



This class includes units that provide meals or alcoholic beverages in association with a primary activity of providing entertainment (irrespective of the primary sources of revenue received).

**I. Transport, storage and communications**

**I 60 Land transport, transport via pipelines**

**I 601 6010 Transport via railways**

6010-1 Interurban rail passenger services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing all rail passenger transport services, including international and domestic services between cities or major urban centres.

Exclusions: The operation of sleeping cars is classified in class 5510 (Hotels, camping sites and other provision of short stay accommodation, see 5510-1) and the operation of dining-cars is classified in class 5520 (Restaurants, bars and canteens, see 5520-4), when carried on by separate units. Metropolitan railway transport is classified in class 6021 (Other scheduled passenger land transport, see class 6021-3).

6010-2 Special rail tour services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services on special trains designed for touring and sightseeing.

**I 602 Other land transport**

6021P Other scheduled passenger land service

6021-1 Scheduled interurban buses

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing scheduled road transport in buses for the carriage of passengers between cities or major urban centres.

6021-2 Long-distance tour buses

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing long-distance tour-bus operations, typically providing scenic guided travel, over large areas and even across national borders.

Exclusions: Buses available for local charter, excursions or local tours are included under 6022-3 - Local Tour Vehicles.

6021-3 Scheduled local and metropolitan transit services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services associated with daily metropolitan travel on a scheduled basis, whether by bus, tram, trolley, light rail vehicle, trolley-bus, underground or elevated railway, whether provided by municipal agencies or private providers.

6021-4 Specialized scheduled vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing scheduled vehicles serving specialized purposes, such as airports, terminals or guest-only commercial vehicles.

6022P Other non-scheduled passenger land transport

6022-1 Taxis

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing for-hire vehicles for exclusive or shared-ride on an on-call basis.

6022-2 Chauffeured vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing rental on a trip or timed basis of a passenger vehicle with driver, generally for the exclusive use of the renter and guests.

6022-3 Local tour vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing tours in bus-type vehicles or the like, available for use by visitors or groups on a seat-purchase basis.

6022-4 Charter buses, excursions (same-day visits)

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing bus-type vehicles or the like, available for use by groups on a per-vehicle basis to specific destinations and return or on an hourly service basis.

Exclusions: Long-distance tour buses habitually covering a standard route are included under 6021-2, Long-distance tour buses.

6022-5 Man or animal-drawn vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of vehicles

propelled by persons or animals providing taxi or tour services such as rickshaws, pedicabs and horse carriages.

**I 61 Water transport**

**I 611 Sea and coastal water transport**

6110-1 Cruise ships

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing vessels designed to accommodate large numbers of passengers in a resort setting designed for travel to and through places of scenic interest, where emphasis is placed on the enjoyment of events on-board rather than on speed of arrival at the destination.

6110-2 Ship rental with crew

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing rentals of ships with crew for pleasure travel independent of whether the waters sailed are sea, coastal or inland.

Exclusions: Rental of ships without crew for commercial activities are covered under 7112 - Renting of water transport equipment. This would typically be outside of tourism interest. Rental of boats without crew for recreational purposes are treated in 9249 and also in 7130 - Renting of personal and household goods.

**I 612 Inland water transport**

6120-1 Inland water passenger transport with accommodation

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing waterborne travel on inland waterways, lakes and seas, providing facilities for overnight sleeping accommodation.

6120-2 Inland water local tours

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing local tour services in boats in and around metropolitan harbours or local scenic water areas.

6120-3 Inland water taxis and ferries

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing for-hire services in water-taxis around harbour areas, and ferries providing across-water

transport services between major termini.

**I 62 Air transport**

**I 621 Scheduled air transport**

6210-1 Scheduled air passenger transport

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing fixed route, scheduled air passenger services.

**I 622 Non-scheduled air transport**

6220-1 Non-scheduled air passenger transport

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing charter and other non-scheduled air passenger services.

6220-2 Aircraft rental with crew

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing air services to a renter or small group of renters.

**I 63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities**

6303P Other supporting transport activities

6303-1 Other supporting land transport activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing vehicle, crew, baggage and passenger services within a terminal complex for rail and bus operations. It also includes units that provide parking for automobiles and other vehicles for a fee, and structures such as bridges, tunnels and toll roads that provide passage for vehicles for a fee.

6303-2 Other supporting water transport activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing crew, baggage, and passenger services within a water terminal complex for ship, barge, ferry or boats, whether carrier or private including berthing, storage, navigation, pilotage and operation of locks and dams.

6303-3 Other supporting air transport activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing vehicle, crew, baggage, and passenger services within a terminal complex for air

carriers and private aircraft operators including aircraft storage and ground services. It also includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to aircraft in associated airspace with landing, take-off and en route guidance.

Exclusions: Retail and food services, vehicle fueling and maintenance provided within terminals in 6303 by vendors are covered in their appropriate retail categories.

6304P Travel agents, tour operators and guides

6304-1 Travel agents

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to travellers and tourists furnishing travel information, advice and planning, arranging tours, accommodation and transportation including furnishing tickets.

6304-2 Tour operators, packagers and wholesalers

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing the service of designing tours, organizing and arranging them for sale to travellers and tourists through travel agents. Also included are those managing tours providing tour services directly to travellers and tourists.

6304-3 Ticket offices not a part of transport companies

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing independent ticket offices arranging passage and seating for travellers on air, bus, rail and ships.

6304-4 Guides

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing tourist-guide services to travellers and tourists.

## **J. Financial intermediation**

**J 65 Financial intermediation not insurance/pensions**

**J651 Monetary intermediation**

6519P Other monetary intermediation

6519-1 Exchange of currencies

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling international currencies to the general public.

**J659 Other financial intermediation**

6592P Other credit granting

**J660 Insurance and pension funding**

6601P Life insurance

6601-1 Travel insurance

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling to the general public insurance covering accidental death while travelling away from home.

6603P Non-life insurance

**K. Real estate, renting and business activities**

**K 70 Real estate activities**

**K701P Real estate activities with own or leased property**

7010P Buying or selling of own or leased property

7010-1 Buying or selling of own or leased tourism property

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of buying or selling tourism properties, whether owned or leased for recreation, weekend, or tourism-related activities, including residence and commercial properties.

**K702 Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis**

7020P Letting of own or leased property

7020-1 Letting of own or leased tourism property

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of letting, renting or leasing furnished apartments, rooms, houses, apartments, time-share units, cabins and cottages to tourists.

**K703 Real estate agencies**

7030P Real estate agencies

7030-1 Real estate agencies for tourism properties

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of real state

agency activities provided to tourism properties including intermediation in buying and selling, appraisals and property management.

7030-2 Tourist property management

This class includes units whose exclusive and main activity consists of managing residences leased or rented to tourists on behalf of the owners.

**K71 Renting of machinery and equipment without operators**

**K711 Renting of transport equipment**

7111P Renting of land transport equipment

7111-1 Automobile rental

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily and short-term rental of automobiles, light trucks, and off road vehicles, all without drivers.

7111-2 Motorcycle rental

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily and short-term rental of motorcycles, mopeds and other less-than-four-wheel motorized wheels.

7111-3 Recreational vehicle, camper, caravan rental

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily and short-term rental of campers, trailers, and recreational vehicles, all without drivers. These vehicles typically provide sleeping accommodation. Those primarily engaged in rental of aircraft are classified in K7113-1, and those primarily engaged in rental of boats are classified in K7130-1. Those primarily engaged in rental of auto/trucks or motor cycles without drivers are classified in K7111-1 and K7111-2.

7113P Renting of air transport equipment

7113-1 Renting of air transport equipment for personal use

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of renting airplanes, gliders, helicopters and other aircraft to individuals.

**K713 Renting of personal and household goods**

7130P Renting of personal and household goods

7130-1 Rental of water craft and related facilities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily or short-term rental of boats and docking facilities to the general public.

**7130-2 Rental of saddle horses**

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily or short-term rental of horses for horseback riding to the general public.

**7130-3 Rental of bicycles**

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily or short-term rental of bicycles to the general public.

**7130-4 Rental of ski equipment**

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily or short-term rental of ski equipment.

**7130-5 Rental of tourist-related goods not elsewhere classified**

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of recreational equipment, transport vehicles and other items not elsewhere classified.

**K 73 Research and development**

**K732 Research and development in the social sciences**

**7320P Research and development in the social sciences**

**7320-1 Tourism research**

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consist of economic, sociological, cultural, environment and geographic research on tourism. Market research is classified in 7413-1 - Tourism Market Research.

**K 74 Other business activities**

**K741 Legal, accounting, bookkeeping and auditing, tax consultancy, market research and polling, business and management consultancy**

**K7413P Market research and polling**

**7413-1 Tourism market research**

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of research on



domestic or international tourism markets, with or without polling.

7414P Business and management consultancy activities

7414-1 Tourism business and management consultancy services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activities consists of expert and professional advice and counselling on the management of tourism management.

**K742 Architectural, engineering and other technical activities**

7421P Architecture and engineering

7421-1 Tourism architecture and engineering

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consist of designing tourism buildings and other facilities, such as ski resorts, golf courses, amphitheatres and resorts.

**K743 Advertising**

7430-1 Tourism advertising

This class includes units where a significant activity consists of preparing and placing advertising in print, broadcast and outdoor media for tourism businesses on a contract or fee basis.

**K749 Business activities not elsewhere classified**

7494P Photographic activities

7494-1 Passport photographers

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of still photography required for passports for the general public.

7499P Other business activities not elsewhere classified

7499-1 Translation services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of preparing translations of documents from one language to another, or of providing live translators for the general public.

**L. Public administration**

**L 75 Public administration and defense; compulsory social security**

**751 Administration of the state**

7511P General public service activities

7511-1 Customs administration

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of collection of customs duties and fines on imported goods either brought or sent into a country by tourists.

7511-2 Taxation, fees, fines, tariffs

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of collecting taxes, fines, and fees from tourists or units whose exclusive or main activity is to service tourists, including arrival and departure taxes, airport fees and similar taxes and fees.

7511-3 Information bureaus

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing maps, brochures, directories, guides and other information on routes, services, facilities, festivals and other activities of interest to tourists.

7512P Activities of service agencies

7512-1 Provision of transport-related functions

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing inter-city transportation and other transportation for tourists.

7512-2 Provision of cultural, recreational services

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of managing museums, historic sites, zoological gardens, botanical gardens, arboreta, parks, forests, wildlife preserves and other cultural and recreational facilities for public use.

7513P Business regulation

7513-1 Tourism administration

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of regulating, licensing and inspection of tourist facilities, with or without providing marketing assistance.

7513-2 Regulation of private transport activities

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of regulating, licensing and inspecting intercity transportation services and facilities, including airports, air traffic control, surface transportation (public and private) and other transportation frequented by tourists.

7513-3 Fishing, hunting regulation

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of regulation, licensing and inspection of hunting and fishing activities and facilities.

7513-4 Regional and economic development administration

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of promotion and development of tourism and the industry that services it.

7513-5 Provision of transport infrastructure

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing and managing roads, terminals, ports, toll-roads, bridges, marinas and other transportation infrastructure.

**752 Provision of services to the community**

7521P Foreign affairs

7521-1 Visa issuance, consular affairs

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of issuing visas and operating embassies and consular offices in other countries.

7523P Public order and safety

7523-1 Special police, border guards, airport security

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists in law enforcement, traffic safety, police and other activities related to the enforcement of the law and preservation of order at borders, international transportation ports and terminals, and tourist activities and facilities.

**M. Education**

**M 80 Education**

8030P Higher education

8030-1 Hotel schools

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing academic courses and furnishing degrees in hotel management and administration.

8030-2 Tourism education programmes

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing academic courses and furnishing degrees in tourism development and travel management, but not devoted to a single sector of the industry that services tourists.

8030-3 Recreation and park schools

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing academic courses and furnishing degrees in management and administration of parks and recreation facilities, both public and private.

8030-4 Tourism-related education not elsewhere classified

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing academic courses and furnishing degrees in administration and management of private units whose exclusive or main activity consists of servicing tourists, except hotel schools and tourism education programmes.

8090P Adult education

8090-1 Driving instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in automobile driving.

8090-2 Ski instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in alpine or nordic skiing, not part of an academic programme.

8090-3 Swimming, scuba instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in swimming and underwater diving and use of related equipment, not part of an academic programme.

8090-4 Flying instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in flying airplanes, gliders, helicopters and other aircraft, not part of an

academic programme.

8090-5 Boating instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in sailing, wind-surfing, surfboarding, rafting, canoeing, and operation of other water craft, not part of an academic programme.

8090-9 Tourist instruction not elsewhere classified

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in tourist activities or the operation of related equipment, not part of an academic programme.

**O. Other community, social and personal service activities**

**O 91 Activities of membership organizations, n.e.c.**

**O911 Activities of business, employers and professional organizations**

9111P Activities of business and employer organizations

9111-1 Visitor and convention bureaus

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services promoting visitation to particular cities or areas for their membership, usually businesses.

9112P Activities of professional organizations

9112-1 Activities of tourism-related professional organizations

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to members consisting of those with a professional interest in tourism, including research, analysis and other areas of interest.

**O 912 9120P Activities of trade unions**

9120-1 Activities of tourism industry-related trade unions

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activities consists of providing representation and services to members of trade unions in industry sectors associated with the tourism industry.

**O 919 9199P Activities of other membership organizations**

9199-1 Travel clubs

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing representation and services to associations of members with an interest in travel, seeking to obtain desired special services and treatment for their memberships.

9199-2 Travellers aid societies

This class includes units, usually consisting of volunteer members, whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to travellers away from home in need of assistance.

**0 92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities**

**0 921 9210P Motion pictures, radio, TV and other entertainment**

9212P Motion picture projection

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing public exhibition of films or motion pictures. (cinemas, motion-picture theatres, etc.).

9213P Radio and television activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing broadcast services via radio or television of news, weather, entertainment, public service and other programming.

9214P Dramatic arts, music and other art activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing music and theatre art performances. Includes music festivals, summer theatres and art festivals.

9215P Operation of ticket agencies

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of agencies providing for sales of tickets to theatre, concert and sporting events.

9219P Other entertainment activities, n.e.c.

9219-1 Amusement parks

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing

entertainment via amusement parks, theme parks, children's parks, providing rides, amusement devices, shows, foods and related services. Also included are carnivals and rodeos.

9219-2 Other entertainment activities, n.e.c.

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing entertainment services including ballrooms and discothèques and other entertainment services not elsewhere classified

**0 923 Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities**

9231P Library and archive activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing libraries and library and archive services.

9232P Museum activities and preservation of historical sites and buildings

9232-1 Museums of all kinds and subjects

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing museums and museum-like exhibitions in all subject areas, whether charging a fee for entry or free to the public.

9232-2 Historical sites and buildings

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to maintain historical sites and buildings for exhibition to the public, whether charging a fee for entry or free to the public.

9233P Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserve activities

9233-1 Botanical and zoological gardens

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to maintain botanical or zoological gardens or parks for public exhibition.

9233-2 Nature and wildlife preserves

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to maintain nature and wildlife preserves for public exhibition.

**0 924 Sporting and other recreational activities**

9241P Sporting activities

9241-1 Physical-fitness facilities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing facilities for use by the public associated with physical training, exercise, health or relaxation including gymnasiums, steam baths, saunas, and spas.

Exclusion: Certain activities associated with physical fitness are identified in 9241 in ISIC. When associated with short-stay accommodation they would appear in this system under 5510 - Hotels.

9241-2 Operation of sporting facilities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing public exhibition of sporting events including sports arenas, spectator team sports and race tracks of all kinds.

9241-3 Activities related to recreational hunting

This class includes units whose exclusive or primary activity consists of providing shooting services separate from accommodation.

Exclusion: Those services provided in association with accommodation are classified under their appropriate category in the 5510 series.

9241-4 Other sporting activities, n.e.c.

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to the public in other sporting areas, not elsewhere classified.

Exclusion: Certain activities associated with hunting for sport or recreation are identified in 9241 in ISIC. Where associated with short-stay accommodation they would appear in this system under 5510 - Hotels.

9249P Other recreational activities

9249-1 Operations of recreation parks and beaches

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to maintain for public use recreation parks and beaches, whether public or private, whether for a fee or free to the public. Associated rentals of bathhouses, lockers, chairs etc. are also included, except as provided by concessionaires.

9249-2 Activities related to recreational fishing

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing



recreational fishing services separate from accommodation.

**9249-3** Gambling and betting operations, casinos

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing and operating gambling or casino activities for public betting and wagering.

Exclusions: Those services provided in association with accommodation are classified under their appropriate category in the 5510 series.

**9249-4** Operation of recreational fairs and shows

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing public exhibitions of fairs, shows and events primarily for recreational purposes.

**9249-5** Operation of ski lifts

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to skiers and others primarily for the purpose of providing access to skiing terrain, regardless of the type of equipment employed.

**0 93 930 Other service activities**

**9309** Other service activities, n.e.c.

**9309-1** Porters, valet parking services, doormen

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing assistance to travellers with baggage, vehicles and other physical concerns, including porters, valets and doormen not operating as a part associated with other units.

**Q. Extra-territorial organizations and bodies**

**Q 99 990 Extra-territorial organizations**

**9900-1** International tourism bodies

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services regarding the tourism industry, tourists or tourism generally to individual member countries.

## Appendix. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (with fields 7 and 8)

### Tabulation fields description

Field 1 Division – ISIC tabulation category and division

Field 2 Group – ISIC group

Field 3 Class – ISIC class

Field 4 Subclass – SICTA – defined class category

Field 5 T/P – SICTA tourism designation "T" for subclasses dedicated to tourism; "P" for part involvement in tourism

Field 6 Name – Name of category

Field 7 Per cent of sales to tourism – Identifies estimated percentage of industry receipts explicitly from tourism as "H", high; "M", medium; and "L", low.

Field 8 Share of tourism purchases – Identifies estimated percentage of total tourism expenditure going to this category as "H", high; "M", medium; and "L", low.

### Notes

\* Categories marked by an asterisk are those which primarily serve the tourism industry itself and serve tourists or their agents only indirectly. Therefore, they represent establishments with which tourists or their agents rarely have direct financial transactions.

1. The categories employed in field 7 roughly correspond to the following percentage ranges:

high	—————	Above 60 per cent of sales
medium	—————	Between 20 and 60 per cent of sales
low	—————	Below 20 per cent of sales

2. It is more difficult to identify ranges for field 8. The codes appearing here result if a threshold of 5 per cent is used to differentiate between low and medium, with one of about 20 per cent between medium and high. Unfortunately, this excludes any activity being classified in the high category. Lowering the medium/high threshold, to perhaps 10 per cent, would require greater precision than is possible within present knowledge.

3. The overwhelming tendency for almost all classes to fall into the low category is not just a statistical weakness. Importantly, it is also a product of the immense diversity and specialization of tourism activities. The costs of ski gear or scuba equipment are an important cost component to those engaging in those activities, but the activities themselves represent such a minor component of total travel activity that their share of average national expenditure would be miniscule. Even air fares, which are a major expenditure component for travellers going by air, only involve approximately a third of all travellers.

4. A possible segmentation scheme could be considered to resolve the question, identifying significant expenditure for certain defined types of trip categories, i.e. an expenditure of more than 20 per cent of travel expenditure for a trip type that involves more than 5 per cent of all tourism travel.

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
<b>A</b>					AGRICULTURE		
<b>B</b>					FISHING		
<b>C</b>					MINING AND QUARRYING		
<b>D</b>					MANUFACTURING		
<b>E</b>					ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY		
<b>F</b>					CONSTRUCTION		
45*					CONSTRUCTION		
		4500-1		T	COMMERCIAL FACILITIES – HOTELS, RETAIL ETC.	H	L
		4500-2		T	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES – SKI AREAS, GOLF COURSES	H	L
		4500-3		T	CIVIL WORKS – TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, TERMINALS, DAMS	M	L
		4500-4		T	RESORT RESIDENCES - SECOND HOMES, WEEK-END HOMES	H	H
<b>G</b>					WHOLESALE AND RETAIL		
50					SALE AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND FUELS		
	501	5010		P	MOTOR VEHICLE SALES	M	M
	502	5020		P	MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	M	M
	503	5030		P	SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	M	M
	504	5040		P	SALE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MOTORCYCLES	L	L

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
	505	5050		P	RETAIL SALE OF MOTR VEHICLE FUELS	M	L
	521				NON-SPECIALIZED RETAIL TRADE		
		5211		P	RETAIL FOOD SALES	L	L
		5219		P	OTHER NON-SPECIALIZED RETAIL TRADE	L	L
522	5220			P	RETAIL SPECIALIZED FOOD SALES	L	L
523					OTHER RETAIL, SPECIALIZED		
		5231		P	RETAIL SALES, PHARMACEUTICALS	L	L
		5232		P	RETAIL SALE OF TEXTILES, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS	L	L
		5232-1		P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, TEXTILES	L	L
		5232-2		P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, CLOTHING	L	L
		5232-3		P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS	M	L
		5232-4		T	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, LUGGAGE	H	L
		5232-5		T	OTHER RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES IN SPECIALIZED STORES	H	L
		5239		P	OTHER RETAIL SALES IN SPECIALIZED STORES	M	L

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
		5239-1		T	RETAIL SALES, SKIN-DIVING AND SCUBA EQUIPMENT	H	L
		5239-2		T	RETAIL SALES, SKI EQUIPMENT	H	L
		5239-3		T	RETAIL SALES, CAMPING AND HIKING EQUIPMENT	H	L
		5239-4		P	RETAIL SALES, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT	H	L
		5239-5		P	PHOTOGRAPHIC SALES AND SERVICES	M	L
		5239-6		T	RETAIL SALES, GIFT AND SOUVENIR SHOPS	H	L
		5239-7		P	RETAIL SALES OF OTHER TRANSPORT VEHICLES	H	L
	524	5240		P	RETAIL SALES OF SECOND- HAND GOODS		
		5240-1		P	RETAIL SALES, ANTIQUES	L	L
	525				RETAIL SALES NOT IN SHOPS		
		5252		P	RETAIL SALES IN STALLS AND MARKETS	L	L
<b>H</b>					HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS		
55					HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS		
	551	5510		T	HOTELS, CAMPING SITES AND OTHER COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS		
		5510-1		T	HOTELS AND MOTELS WITH RESTAURANTS	H	M
		5510-2		T	HOTELS AND MOTELS WITHOUT RESTAURANTS	H	M
		5510-3		T	HOSTELS AND REFUGES	H	L
		5510-4		T	CAMPING SITES, INCLUDING CARAVAN SITES	H	L
		5510-5		T	HEALTH-ORIENTED ACCOMMODATION	H	L

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
		5510-9		T	OTHER PROVISIONS OF LODGING, N.E.C.	M	L
	552	5520		P	RESTAURANTS, BARS AND CANTEENS		
		5520-1		P	BARS AND OTHER DRINKING PLACES	M	M
		5520-2		P	FULL-SERVICE RESTAURANTS	M	M
		5520-3		P	FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS AND CAFETERIAS	M	M
		5520-4*		P	INSTITUTIONAL FOOD SERVICES, CATERERS	M	M
		5520-5		P	FOOD KIOSKS, VENDORS, REFRESHMENT STANDS	M	M
		5520-6		P	NIGHT CLUBS AND DINNER THEATERS	M	M
<b>I</b>					TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS		
60					LAND TRANSPORT, TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINES		
	601	6010		P	TRANSPORT VIA RAILWAYS		
		6010-1		T	INTERURBAN RAIL PSGR SERVICES	H	L
		6010-2		T	SPECIAL RAIL TOUR SERVICES	H	L
	602	6021		P	OTHER LAND TRANSPORT OTHER SCHEDULED PSGR LAND SERVICE	L	L
		6021-1		T	SCHEDULED INTERURBAN BUSES	H	L
		6021-2		T	LONG DISTANCE TOUR BUSES	H	L
		6021-3		P	SCHEDULED LOCAL AND METROPOLITAN TRANSIT SERVICES	L	L

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
		6021-4		P	SPECIALIZED SCHEDULED VEHICLES	M	L
		6022		P	OTHER NON-SCHEDULED PSGR LAND TRANSPORT	M	L
		6022-1		P	TAXIS	M	L
		6022-2		P	CHAUFFEURED VEHICLES	L	L
		6022-3		T	LOCAL TOUR VEHICLES	H	L
		6022-4		P	CHARTER BUSES, EXCURSIONS (SAME-DAY VISITS)	M	L
		6022-5		P	MAN OR ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES	L	L
61					WATER TRANSPORT		
	611	6110		P	SEA AND COASTAL WATER TRANSPORT		
		6110-1		T	CRUISE SHIPS	H	L
		6110-2		T	SHIP RENTAL WITH CREW	H	L
	612	6120		P	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT		
		6120-1		T	INLAND WATER PSGR TRANSPORT W/ ACCOMMODATION	H	L
		6120-2		T	INLAND WATER LOCAL TOURS	H	L
		6120-3		P	INLAND WATER TAXIS, FERRIES	L	L
62					AIR TRANSPORT		
	621	6210		T	SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT		
		6210-1		T	SCHEDULED AIR PSGR TRANSPORT	H	M



Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
	622	6220		T	NON-SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT		
		6220-1		T	NON-SCHEDULED AIR PSGR TRANSPORT	H	L
		6220-2		T	AIRCRAFT RENTAL WITH CREW	L	L
63					SUPPORTING AND AUXILIARY TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES		
		6303		P	OTHER SUPPORTING TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	M	L
		6303-1		T	OTHER SUPPORTING LAND TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	H	L
		6303-2		T	OTHER SUPPORTING WATER TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	H	L
		6303-3		T	OTHER SUPPORTING AIR TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	L	L
		6304		T	TRAVEL AGENTS, TOUR OPERATORS AND GUIDES	H	L
		6304-1		T	TRAVEL AGENTS	H	L
		6304-2*		T	TOUR OPERATORS, PACKAGERS AND WHOLESALERS	H	L
		6304-3		T	TICKET OFFICES NOT A PART OF TRANSPORT COMPANIES	H	L
		6304-4		T	GUIDES	H	L
<b>J</b>					FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION		
65					FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION NOT INSURANCE/PENSIONS		
	651				MONETARY INTERMEDIATION		
		6519		P	OTHER MONETARY INTERMEDIATION	L	L
		6519-1		P	EXCHANGE OF CURRENCIES	M	L

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
	659				OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION		
		6592		P	OTHER CREDIT GRANTING	L	L
	660				INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING		
		6601		P	LIFE INSURANCE	L	L
		6601-1		T	TRAVEL INSURANCE	H	L
		6603		P	NON-LIFE INSURANCE	L	L
<b>K</b>					REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES		
70					REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES		
	701				REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES WITH OWN OR LEASED PROPERTIES		
		7010		P	BUYING OR SELLING OF OWN OR LEASED PROPERTY		
		7010-1		T	BUYING OR SELLING OF OWN OR LEASED TOURISM PROPERTY	L	L
	702				REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES ON A FEE OR CONTRACT BASIS		
		7020		P	LETTING OF OWN OR LEASED PROPERTY		
		7020-1		T	LETTING OF OWN OR LEASED TOURISM PROPERTY	H	L
	703				REAL ESTATE AGENCIES		
		7030		P	REAL ESTATE AGENCIES		
		7030-1		T	REAL ESTATE AGENCIES FOR TOURISM PROPERTIES	H	L
		7030-2		T	TOURIST PROPERTY		

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

MANAGEMENT

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**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
71					RENTING OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT W/O OPERATORS		
	711				RENTING OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT		
		7111		P	RENTING OF LAND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	M	L
		7111-1		T	AUTOMOBILE RENTAL	H	L
		7111-2		T	MOTORCYCLE RENTAL	H	L
		7111-3		T	RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, CAMPER, CARAVAN RENTAL	H	L
		7113		P	RENTING OF AIR TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	L	L
		7113-1		T	RENTING OF AIR TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT FOR PERSONAL USE	H	L
	713	7130		P	RENTING OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	L	L
		7130-1		T	RENTAL OF WATER CRAFT AND RELATED FACILITIES	H	L
		7130-2		P	RENTAL OF SADDLE HORSES	M	L
		7130-3		T	RENTAL OF BICYCLES	H	L
		7130-4		T	RENTAL OF SKI EQUIPMENT	H	L
		7130-5		T	RENTAL OF TOURIST- RELATED GOODS, N.E.C.	H	L
73*					RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		
	732	7320		P	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOCIAL SCIENCES	L	L
		7320-1		T	TOURISM RESEARCH	H	L

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
74*					OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES		
	741				LEGAL ACCOUNTING, BOOK-KEEPING AND AUDITING, TAX CONSULTANCY, MARKET RESEARCH AND POLLING, BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY		
		7413		P	MARKET RESEARCH AND POLLING	L	L
		7413-1		T	TOURISM MARKET RESEARCH	H	L
		7414		P	BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY ACTIVITIES	L	L
		7414-1		T	TOURISM BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY SERVICES	H	L
	742*				ARCHITECTURAL, ENGINEERING AND OTHER TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES		
		7421		P	ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING	L	L
		7421-1		T	TOURISM ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING	H	L
	743*	7430		P	ADVERTISING		
		7430-1		T	TOURISM ADVERTISING	H	L
	749				BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.		
		7494		P	PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES	L	L
		7494-1		T	PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHERS	H	L

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

7499	P	OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.	L	L
7499-1	P	TRANSLATION SERVICES	H	L

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
<b>L</b>					<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>		
75					<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY</b>		
	751				<b>ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE</b>		
		7511		P	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES	L	L
		7511-1*		P	CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION	M	L
		7511-2*		P	TAXATION, FEES, FINES, TARIFFS	L	L
		7511-3		T	INFORMATION BUREAUS	H	L
		7512		P	ACTIVITIES OF SERVICE AGENCIES	M	L
		7512-1		P	PROVISION OF TRANSPORT- RELATED FUNCTIONS	M	L
		7512-2		P	PROVISION OF CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL SERVICES	M	L
		7513		P	BUSINESS REGULATION	L	L
		7513-1*		T	TOURISM ADMINISTRATION	H	L
		7513-2*		T	REGULATION OF PRIVATE TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	H	L
		7513-3		P	FISHING, HUNTING REGULATION	M	L
		7513-4*		P	REGIONAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	L	L
		7513-5		P	ADMINISTRATION PROVISION OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	M	L
	752				<b>PROVISION OF SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY</b>		
		7521*		P		L	L
		7521-1		T	FOREIGN AFFAIRS VISA ISSUANCE, CONSULAR	H	L

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

	7523*		P	AFFAIRS		L	L
	7523-1		T	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY POLICE SPECIAL, BORDER GUARDS, AIRPORT SECURITY		H	L

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
<b>M</b>					EDUCATION		
80					EDUCATION		
	803*	8030		P	HIGHER EDUCATION	L	L
		8030-1		T	HOTEL SCHOOLS	H	L
		8030-2		T	TOURISM EDUCATION PROGRAMMES	H	L
		8030-3		T	RECREATION AND PARK SCHOOLS	M	L
		8030-4		T	TOURISM-RELATED EDUCATION, N.E.C.	H	L
	809	8090		P	ADULT EDUCATION	L	L
		8090-1		P	DRIVING INSTRUCTION	L	L
		8090-2		T	SKI INSTRUCTION	H	L
		8090-3		P	SWIMMING, SCUBA INSTRUCTION	H	L
		8090-4		P	FLYING INSTRUCTION	L	L
		8090-5		P	BOATING INSTRUCTION	M	L
		8090-9		T	TOURIST INSTRUCTION, N.E.C.	M	L
<b>N</b>					HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES		
<b>O</b>					OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES		
91					ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, N.E.C.		
	911				ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS, EMPLOYERS AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		
		9111		P	ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS	L	L

Part II. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

9111-1	T	VISITOR AND CONVENTION BUREAUS	H	L
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**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
		9112*		P	ACTIVITIES OF PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	L	L
		9112-1		T	ACTIVITIES OF TOURISM- RELATED PROFESSIONAL ORGS	H	L
	912	9120*		P	ACTIVITIES OF TRADE UNIONS	L	L
		9120-1		T	ACTIVITIES OF TOURISM INDUSTRY RELATED TO TRADE UNIONS	H	L
	919				ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS		
		9199		P	ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	L	L
		9199-1		T	TRAVEL CLUBS	H	L
		9199-2		T	TRAVELLERS AID SOCIETIES	H	L
92					RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES		
	921				MOTION PICTURES, RADIO, TV AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENT		
		9212		P	MOTION PICTURE PROJECTION	L	L
		9213		P	RADIO AND TELEVISION ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9214		P	DRAMATIC ARTS, MUSIC AND OTHER ART ACTIVITIES	M	L
		9215		P	OPERATION OF TICKET AGENCIES	M	L
		9219		P	OTHER ENTERTAINMENT		

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				ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.	M	L
	9219-1	P		AMUSEMENT PARKS	H	L
	9219-2	P		OTHER ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.	M	L

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
	923				LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, MUSEUMS AND OTHER CULTURAL ACTIVITIES		
		9231		P	LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9232		P	MUSEUM ACTIVITIES AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS	M	L
		9232-1		P	MUSEUMS OF ALL KINDS AND SUBJECTS	M	L
		9232-2		P	HISTORICAL SITES AND BUILDINGS	M	L
		9233		P	BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AND NATURE RESERVE ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9233-1		P	BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	L	L
		9233-2		P	NATURE AND WILDLIFE PRESERVES	M	L
	924				SPORTING AND OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES		
		9241		P	SPORTING ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9241-1		P	PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITIES	L	L
		9241-2		P	OPERATION OF SPORTING FACILITIES	M	L
		9241-3		P	ACTIVITIES RELATED TO RECREATIONAL HUNTING	L	L
		9241-4		P	OTHER SPORTING ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.	L	L
		9249		P	OTHER RECREATIONAL		



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					ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9249-1	P		OPERATIONS OF RECREATION PARKS AND BEACHES	L	L
		9249-2	P		ACTIVITIES RELATED TO RECREATIONAL FISHING	M	L
		9249-3	P		GAMBLING AND BETTING OPERATIONS, CASINOS	M	L
		9249-4	P		OPERATION OF RECREATIONAL FAIRS AND SHOWS	M	L

**Table.** Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1-8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
		9249-5		P	OPERATION OF SKI LIFTS	L	L
93	930				OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES		
		9309		P	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.	L	L
		9309-1		P	PORTERS, VALET PARKING SERVICES, DOORMEN	M	L
<b>P</b>					PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS		
<b>Q</b>					EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES		
99*	990	9900		P	EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES		
		9900-1		T	INTERNATIONAL TOURISM BODIES	H	L



## **Part Three**

### **List of Tourism Specific Products (TSP)**



## **List of Tourism Specific Products (TSP) (related to visitor consumption)**

1. The transposition of SNA93 recommendations to the case of tourism with respect to the convenience of making the distinction between characteristic and connected products <sup>1</sup>, should follow these pragmatic criteria <sup>2</sup>:

Tourism characteristic products are those which, in most countries, would cease to exist in meaningful quantity or those for which the level of consumption would be significantly reduced in the absence of visitors, and for which statistical information seems possible to obtain.

Tourism connected products are those that are consumed by visitors in volumes which are significant for the visitor and/or the provider but are not included in the list of tourism characteristic products.

Tourism specific products is the set of both tourism characteristic products and tourism connected products; specificity would thus be associated to a special compilation.

2. Within the set of specific products associated to tourism, the present list takes into consideration exclusively those consumption goods and services directly acquired by visitors; it excludes therefore tourism capital goods and tourism collective non market services. It must be also stated that it also excludes those tourism specific products from the supply side that are not visitor consumption goods and services, such as catering services for passenger transport enterprises, consulting services for tourism development, etc.
3. Referring to this list, it must be observed that, for the time being, no goods are included. Two main reasons led to that decision:
  - The importance of the existing differences (both in level and structure) between the types of goods acquired by visitors according to the country and place visited ;
  - The existing limitations of the available sources of statistical information.
4. Nevertheless, goods are not totally banned from the analysis, as retail trade services (specialized and no specialized) associated with the sale of goods to visitors are included within the list. This is due to the fact that the associated productive activity is an activity which is in contact with the visitor and thus, provided certain circumstances, can be viewed as a tourism activity.
5. For the time being, the criteria used to determine when a product is characteristic of or connected to tourism, is based on pragmatic criteria due to the lack of experience

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<sup>1</sup> SNA93, ¶21.61, 21.62 and 21.66

<sup>2</sup> TSA, ¶ 3.14

in the use of detailed lists of products in the quantification of the economic impacts of tourism. For this same reason, the present list is provisional, will be updated periodically and when time comes, when more experience is gathered on functionally oriented Satellite Accounts in other areas, such as health or education, this list will need to be expanded and modified.

6. The main objective of TSP is to make international comparability possible in the economic analysis of tourism; in particular, this list has to be used as an essential element for the development of the TSA. Additionally, this list must be used as a reference for those countries wishing to develop their own list of tourism specific products (that is, characteristic and connected).
7. As it is a list established with the view of its universal use, it might happen that in a given country some products, considered as specific for this country, are not included in the list, or on the contrary, that some products considered in the TSP are not specific in that particular case. All countries, following the criteria that have been established, will determine which products of the list are connected to and which characteristic of tourism, according to the local reality.
8. The TSP was derived from the U.N. Central Product Classification (CPC) Versión 1.0, but was expanded when required by the analysis of tourism. Other classifications have also been considered such as the U.N. Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) of the European Union, the classification proposed by OECD for the analysis of tourism, and also some lists established by national entities for this same purpose.
9. In coding the various items, six-digit codes, with a point between the fifth and sixth digit were used. The first five digits correspond to the CPC code (version 1.0) and the sixth digit is used exclusively for the TSP list.
10. If the sixth digit is a zero, it means that this item is the same as the one presented in CPC Version 1.0 and has been drawn from it, but if the sixth digit is not a zero, the item corresponds only partly to the CPC Rev 1.0 code. For instance, code 63110.0 “hotel and motel lodging services” is identical to CPC code 63110, whereas code 63199.1 “sleeping car...” corresponds only in part to CPC code 63119.
11. Finally, explanatory notes are added in order to identify with more precision the specific content of each of the items of the list.

## List of Tourism Specific Products (TSP)

### Items

CPC code	Title
63110.0	Hotel and motel lodging services
63191.0	Holiday centre and holiday home services
63192.0	Letting services of furnished accommodation
63193.0	Youth hostel services
63194.0	Children's training and holiday camp services
63195.0	Camping and caravanning site services
63199.1	Sleeping-car and similar services in other transport media; hall residence of students
63210.0	Meal serving services with full restaurant services
63220.0	Meal serving services in self-service facilities
63290.0	Other food serving services
63300.0	Beverage serving services for consumption on the premises
64111.1	Scheduled rail services
64111.2	Non-scheduled rail services
64112.0	Urban and suburban railway transport services of passengers
64211.0	Urban and suburban scheduled road transport services of passengers
64212.0	Urban and suburban special purpose scheduled road transport services of passengers
64213.0	Interurban scheduled road transport services of passengers
64214.0	Interurban special purpose scheduled road transport services of passengers
64219.1	Scheduled ski-hills services
64219.2	Teleferics-funiculars services
64221.0	Taxi services
64222.0	Rental services of passenger cars with operator
64223.0	Rental services of buses and coaches with operator
64224.0	Road transport services of passengers by man- or animal-drawn vehicles
65111.0	Coastal and transoceanic water transport services of passengers by ferries
65119.1	Other coastal and transoceanic scheduled water transport services of passengers
65119.2	Other coastal and transoceanic non-scheduled water transport services of passengers
65119.3	Cruise ship services
65119.4	Passenger services on freight vessels
65130.1	Rental services of passenger vessel for coastal and transoceanic water transport with operator
65140.0	Towing and pushing services on coastal and transoceanic waters
65211.0	Inland water transport services of passengers by ferries
65219.1	Scheduled passenger services
65219.2	Sightseeing excursion services
65219.3	Cruise services
65230.0	Rental services of inland water passenger vessels with operator
65240.0	Towing and pushing services on inland waters
66110.0	Scheduled air transport services of passengers
66120.1	Non-scheduled air transport services of passengers
66120.2	Sightseeing services, aircraft or helicopter
66400.0	Rental services of aircraft with operator

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67300.0	Navigational aid services
67400.0	Supporting services for railway transport
67510.0	Bus station services
67520.1	Highway operation services
67520.2	Bridge and tunnel operation services
67530.1	Parking of passenger terminal transport
67590.0	Other supporting services for road transport
67610.0	Port and waterway services (excl. cargo handling)
67630.0	Vessel salvage and refloating services
67690.1	Vessel fuelling services
67690.2	Maintenance and upkeep services
67710.0	Airport operation services (excl. cargo handling)
67790.0	Other supporting services for air or space transport
67811.0	Travel agency services
67812.0	Tour operator services
67813.0	Tourist information services
67820.0	Tourist guide services
71100.1	Travel card services
71100.2	Travel loan services
71100.3	Vehicle loan services
71311.1	Travel life insurance services
71320.1	Travel accident insurance services
71320.2	Travel health insurance services
71331.1	Motor vehicle insurance services
71334.1	Passenger's aircraft of own use insurance services
71334.2	Passenger's Vessel t of own use insurance services
71339.1	Travel insurance services
71552.0	Foreign exchange services
72211.1	Support services to time shares activities
73111.0	Leasing or rental services concerning cars and light vans without operator
73114.1	Leasing or rental services concerning campers/motor homes without operator
73115.1	Leasing or rental services concerning passenger vessels without operator
73116.1	Leasing or rental services concerning passenger aircraft without operator
73240.1	Non-motorized land transport equipment leasing or rental services
73240.2	Winter sports equipment leasing or rental services
73240.3	Non-motorized air transport equipment leasing or rental services
73240.4	Water sports and beach equipment leasing or rental services
73240.5	Camping equipment leasing or rental services
73240.6	Saddle horse leasing or rental services
73290.1	Photographic camera rental services
83811.1	Passport/visa photo services
83820.0	Photography processing services
83910.0	Translation and interpretation services
84510.0	Library services
84520.0	Archive services
85970.0	Trade fair and exhibition organization services



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87141.0	Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles
87142.0	Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles
87143.0	Maintenance and repair services of trailers, semi-trailers and other motor vehicles n.e.c.
87149.1	Maintenance and repair services of leisure vessels of own use
87149.2	Maintenance and repair services of leisure aircraft of own use
87290.1	Maintenance and repair services of other goods n.e.c.
91131.1	Fishing license services
91131.2	Hunting license services
91210.1	Passport issuing services
91210.2	Visa issuing services
92900.1	Language instruction services
92900.2	Operating license training services
96151.0	Motion picture projection services
96230.0	Performing arts facility operation services
96310.0	Services of performing artists
96411.0	Museum services except for historical sites and buildings
96412.0	Preservation services of historical sites and buildings
96421.0	Botanical and zoological garden services
96422.0	Nature reserve services including wildlife preservation services
96510.0	Sports and recreational sports event promotion and organization services
96520.1	Golf course services
96520.2	Sky
96520.3	Race circuit
96520.4	Services of riding academies
96520.5	Recreation park and beach services
96590.1	Risk sport and adventure
96620.1	Sports school services
96620.2	Guide services (mountain, hunting and fishing)
96910.1	Theme park services
96910.2	Amusement park services
96910.3	Fair and carnival services
96920.1	Casino services
96920.2	Slot machine services
97230.1	Fitness centre services
97230.2	Sauna/steam bath services
97230.3	Massage services
97230.4	Spa services
97910.0	Escort services
99000.0	Services provided by extraterritorial organisations and bodies
62121.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of fruit and vegetables
62122.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of dairy products, eggs and edible oils and fats
62123.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of meat, poultry and game
62124.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of fish and other seafood
62125.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of sugar confectionery and bakery products

Part III. List of Tourism Specific Products (TSP)

62126.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of beverages
62128.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of tobacco products
62132.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of tents and camping goods
62133.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of articles of clothing, articles of fur and clothing accessories
62134.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of footwear
62142.1	Non-specialized store retail trade, services, of radio and television equipment, musical instruments and records, music scores and tapes
62151.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of books, newspapers, magazines and stationery
62152.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of photographic, optical and precision equipment
62154.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of watches, clocks and jewellery
62155.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of sports goods (incl. Bicycles)
62156.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of leather goods and travel accessories
62159.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of souvenirs
62175.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of perfumery articles, cosmetic articles and toilet soaps
62181.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of motor vehicles, motorcycles, snowmobiles and related parts and accessories
62182.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of other transport equipment, except bicycles
62184.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of computers and packaged software
62191.1	Non-specialized store retail trade services, of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products
62221.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of fruit and vegetables
62222.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of dairy products, eggs and edible oils and fats
62223.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of meat, poultry and game
62224.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of fish and other seafood
62225.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of sugar confectionery and bakery products
62226.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of beverages
62228.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of tobacco products
62232.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of tents and camping goods
62233.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of articles of clothing, articles of fur and clothing accessories
62234.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of footwear
62242.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of radio and television equipment, musical instruments and records, music scores and tapes
62251.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of books, newspapers, magazines and stationery
62252.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of photographic, optical and precision equipment
62254.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of watches, clocks and jewellery
62255.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of sports goods (incl. Bicycles)
62256.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of leather goods and travel accessories
62259.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of souvenirs
62275.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of perfumery articles, cosmetic articles and toilet soaps
62281.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of motor vehicles, motorcycles, snowmobiles and related parts and accessories
62282.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of other transport equipment, except bicycles
62284.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of computers and packaged software
62291.1	Specialized store retail trade services, of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products

*Part III. List of Tourism Specific Products (TSP)*

## List of Tourism Specific Products (TSP)

### Explanatory notes <sup>3</sup>

- 63110.0**                    **Hotel and motel lodging services**  
This subclass includes:  
- lodging and related services provided by hotels, motels, inns and similar lodging places
- 63191.0**                    **Holiday centre and holiday home services**  
This subclass includes:  
- lodging and related services provided by adult or family holiday camps, vacation bungalows and similar holiday homes. Included are all other services provided in connection with the provision of lodging
- 63192.0\***                    **Letting services of furnished accommodation**  
This subclass includes:  
- lodging and related services provided by rooming houses apartment hotels, boarding houses, private apartments and homes, farmhouses and similar lodging facilities. Most of these units provide only lodging, although some may include food serving services.
- This subclass does not includes:  
- hotel lodging services, c.f. 63110.0  
- letting services of long-stay furnished accommodation services, c.f. 72111 (ntp) <sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> In the codification of the different items of the list, a six-digit code has been used. A point has been included between the fifth and sixth digit. The first five digits correspond to the CPC coding system and the sixth digit is used exclusively for the TSP. If the sixth digit is a zero, it means that this item is the same as the one presented in CPC and has been drawn from it, but if the sixth digit is not a zero, the item corresponds only partly to CPC.

Consequently, the explanatory notes related to those items that have a zero (0) in the last digit are practically the same as those of CPC ver.1.0. Nevertheless, an asterisk (\*) has been included after the last digit in those cases in which this correspondence does not apply. This is mainly the case for products: (a) which are not considered tourism related, and then the indication of “non tourism product” (n.t.p.) has been included; (b) which are, on the contrary, tourism related and already included in a specific item of the classification for the sake of the correspondence between CPC and TSP.

Finally, when the last digit is different from zero (0), the explanatory note is different from that of CPC ver.1.0 and, therefore, is specific to TSP.

<sup>6</sup> n t.p – not tourism product

- 63193.0 Youth hostel services**  
This subclass includes:  
- lodging and related services provided by youth hostels and similar facilities. These services are distinguished from full hotel services by the more limited service provided  
- mountain shelter services
- 63194.0 Children's training and holiday camp services**  
This subclass includes:  
- lodging and related services provided by holiday camps for children and youth. Included are all other services provided in connection with the provision of lodging
- 63195.0\* Camping and caravanning site services**  
This subclass includes:  
- lodging and related services provided by trailer and recreational vehicle parks, campsites and similar facilities. Such services may include provision of the site only or of the site and the tent or trailer situated thereon  
  
This subclass does not include:  
- long term rental services of residential mobile home sites – c.f. 7211 (ntp)  
- rental services of caravans and trailers for use off-site – c.f. 72111 (ntp).
- 63199.1 Sleeping-car and similar services in other transport media; hall residence of students**  
This subclass includes:  
- sleeping-car services and similar services in other transport media, e.g. aboard ferry boats  
- student dormitories and student fraternity accommodation
- 63210.0 Meal serving services with full restaurant services**  
This subclass includes:  
- food preparation and related beverage services furnished by restaurants, cafes and similar eating facilities providing full service consisting of waiter service to individual customers seated at tables (including counters or booths) with or without entertainment  
- food preparation and related services furnished in hotels or other lodging places or in transport facilities, e.g. in trains or aboard ships. Normally a full service consisting of waiter service to individual customers seated at tables (including counters or booths) is provided  
- dining car services  
  
this subclass does not include:  
- serving services of beverages without prepared foods – c.f. 63300.0

**63220 .0 Meal serving services in self-service facilities**

This subclass includes:

- meals services in self-service establishments. These facilities provide seating but not waiter service; included are food preparation and non-waiter food and beverage serving services furnished by eating facilities providing a range of pre-cooked and other food.
- canteen services. Provision services of meals and drinks, usually at reduced prices to groups of clearly defined persons who are mostly linked by ties of professional nature such as sport, factory or office canteens, school canteens and kitchens, services of university dining halls, messes and canteens, for members of the armed forces etc.

this subclass does not include:

- the provision of food by facilities without waiter services and not normally offering seating – c.f. 63290.0
- serving services of beverages without prepared foods. – c.f. 63300.0

**63290.0\* Other food serving services**

This subclass includes:

- other food preparation and related beverages services provided by refreshment stands, fish-and chips stands, fast-food outlets without seating, and take-away facilities. These facilities normally do not offer seating.
- services of ice cream parlours and cake serving places
- services of meals and snacks prepared on the premises dispensed through vending machines
- mobile food services, preparing and serving food and beverages for immediate consumption through motorized vehicles or non-motorized carts

this subclass does not include:

- services of meals and snacks not prepared on the premises dispensed through vending machines – c.f. 6242 ntp

**63300.0\* Beverage serving services for consumption on the premises**

This subclass includes:

- beverage-serving services, mostly alcoholic beverages, delivered by bars, beer halls, night-clubs, discotheques and similar facilities, with or without entertainment. Included are such services provided by bars operated in hotels or other lodging places or in transport facilities, e.g. aboard trains or ships.

this subclass does not include:

- services of meals and snacks not prepared on the premises dispensed through vending machines – c.f. 6242 ntp
- meals services for food and related beverages – c.f. 632

- 64111.1**                    **Scheduled rail services of passengers:**  
This subclass includes:  
- interurban passenger transportation provided by railway on a scheduled basis, regardless of the distance covered and the class used  
- transport of accompanying luggage, animals and other items that may be carried at no extra cost
- This subclass does not include:  
- sleeping car services – c.f. 63199.1  
- dining car services – c.f. 63210.0
- 64111.2**                    **Non-scheduled rail services of passengers**  
This subclass includes:  
- interurban passenger transportation provided by railway on a non-scheduled basis, regardless of the distance covered and the class used  
- transport of accompanying luggage, animals and other items that may be carried at no extra cost
- 64112.0\***                   **Urban and suburban railway transport services of passengers**  
This subclass includes:  
- Urban and suburban passenger transportation by railway.  
- Urban traffic is defined as traffic the origin and destination of which are within the borders of the same urban unit; and suburban commuter traffic as traffic within a greater metropolitan area including contiguous cities.  
- services provided by urban mass transit railways (underground or elevated railway)  
- transport of accompanying luggage, animals and other items that may be carried at no extra cost.
- 64211.0**                    **Urban and suburban scheduled road transport services of passengers**  
This subclass includes:  
- passenger transportation services over pre-determined routes on a predetermined schedule open to any user by motor-bus, tramway, trolley bus and similar, rendered within the confines of a single city or group of contiguous cities.  
- transport of accompanying luggage, animals and other items that may be carried at no extra cost.
- This class does not include:  
- urban and suburban passenger transportation by railway – c.f. 64112.0
- 64212.0**                    **Urban and suburban special purpose scheduled road transport services of passengers**

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation services over pre-determined routes on a predetermined schedule for a specific segment of users e.g. schools, colleges or enterprises
- scheduled transportation between an urban centre and airports or stations in this urban centre or in suburban locations by motor-bus and multi-passage airport limousine with driver
- transport of accompanying luggage, animals and other items that may be carried at no extra cost.

This subclass does not include:

- taxi services, c.f. 64221.0
- chauffeur-driven hire car services, c.f. 64222.0
- not-scheduled airport shuttle services, c.f. 64221.0

**64213.0 Interurban scheduled road transport services of passengers**

This subclass includes:

- interurban passenger transportation services over pre-determined routes on a predetermined schedule open to any user by motor-bus, tramway, trolley bus and similar
- transport of accompanying luggage, animals and other items that may be carried at no extra cost

**64214.0\* Interurban special purpose scheduled road transport services of passengers**

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation services over pre-determined routes on a pre-determined schedule for a specific segment of users by motor-bus, tramway, trolley bus and similar:
- transportation from one urban centre to another
- transportation between an urban centre and airports or stations in another urban centre by motor
- bus and multi-passenger airport limousine, with driver

**64219.1 Scheduled ski- hills services**

This subclass includes:

- cable-operated passenger transportation, e.g. services by ski-hills and similar services rendered on a scheduled basis

**64219.2 Teleferics- funiculars services**

This subclass includes:

- cable-operated passenger transportation, e.g. services by funiculars, teleferics, and similar services rendered on a scheduled basis

**64221.0\* Taxi services**

This subclass includes:

- motorised taxi services, including urban, suburban and interurban. These



services are generally rendered on a distance-traveled basis, for a limited duration of time and to a specific destination. Connected reservation services are also included

- non-scheduled airport shuttle services

This class does not include:

- man or animal drawn taxi services – c.f. 64224.0

- ambulance services – c.f. 93192 ntp

**64222.0 Rental services of passenger cars with operator**

This subclass includes:

- chauffeur-driven hire car services, wherever delivered, except taxi services. These services are generally supplied on a time basis to a limited number of passengers and frequently involve transportation to more than one destination.

**64223.0 Rental services of buses and coaches with operator**

This subclass includes:

- chauffeur-driven hired bus and motor coach services, generally rendered on a time and distance basis. They frequently involve transportation to more than one destination

- sightseeing-bus services, including city tours. Incidental services not charged for separately (guides, provision of food, etc.) are included here

**64224.0\* Road transport services of passengers by man- or animal-drawn vehicles**

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation man- or animal-drawn vehicles or conveyances such as rickshaws and by pack animals, provided that the services of an operator are provided with the vehicle or animals

**65111.0 Coastal and transoceanic water transport services of passengers by ferries**

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation by ferries, including hydrofoils and hovercraft, on a scheduled or non-scheduled basis

- transport of accompanying luggage, animals and other items that may be carried at no extra cost

**65119.1 Other coastal and transoceanic scheduled water transport services of passengers**

This subclass includes:

- coastal and transoceanic water transportation of passengers, on a scheduled basis, regardless of the class of service

- transportation of passengers from port to port

**65119.2 Other coastal and transoceanic non scheduled water transport services of passengers**

This subclass includes:

- coastal and transoceanic water transportation of passengers, on a non-scheduled basis, regardless of the class of service
- transportation of passengers from port to port

**65119.3 Cruise ship services**

This subclass includes:

- sea cruises, in which transportation, accommodation, provision of food and incidental services are not separately charged for

**65119.4 Passenger services on freight vessels**

This subclass includes:

- coastal and transoceanic water transportation of passengers, on a scheduled or non-scheduled basis, regardless of the class of service on a vessel designed primarily for freight services in which transportation, accommodation, provision of food and incidental services are not separately charged for

**65130.1 Rental services of passenger vessel for coastal and transoceanic water transport with operator**

This subclass includes:

- rental and leasing services of personal passenger pleasure self-propelled vessels with crew, for coastal and transoceanic water transport

**65140.0\* Towing and pushing services on coastal and transoceanic waters**

**65211.0 Inland water transport services of passengers by ferries**

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation on rivers, on canals and on other inland waters by ferries, including hydrofoils and hovercraft, whether on a scheduled or non-scheduled basis
- transportation services of accompanying vehicles, luggage and other items that may be carried at no extra cost

**65219.1 Scheduled inland water transport services of passengers**

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation on rivers, canals and other inland waterways by scheduled vessels of any kind

**65219.2 Sightseeing excursion services**

This subclass includes:

- excursion and sightseeing boat services on rivers, canals and other inland waterways

**65219.3 Cruise services**

This subclass includes:

- cruises on rivers, canals and other inland waterways in which

transportation, accommodation, provision of food and incidental services are not separately charged for

- 65230.0**                    **Rental services of inland water passenger vessels with operator**  
This subclass includes:  
- rental and leasing services of all types of self-propelled, inland water vessels with crew, such as passenger vessels (except pleasure boats), tankers, bulk dry cargo vessels, cargo and freight vessels, tugboats and fishing vessels
- This subclass does not include:  
- leasing or rental services of passenger vessels without crew c.f. 73115.1  
- leasing or rental services of inland water pleasure boats c.f. 73240.5
- 65240.0\***                    **Towing and pushing services on inland waters**
- 66110.0**                    **Scheduled air transport services of passengers**  
This subclass includes:  
- passenger air transportation on regular routes and on regular schedules. These services are supplied in aircraft (including helicopters) of any type  
- transportation of passenger baggage and other items that may be carried at no extra cost
- 66120.1**                    **Non-scheduled air transport services of passengers**  
This subclass includes:  
- passenger air transportation on a non-scheduled basis, supplied in aircraft (including helicopters) of any type  
- transportation of passenger baggage and other items that may be carried at no extra cost
- 66120.2**                    **Sightseeing services, aircraft or helicopter**  
This subclass includes:  
- sightseeing services and air taxi services by aircraft or helicopters
- 66400.0**                    **Rental services of aircraft with operator**  
This subclass includes:  
- rental and leasing services of freight- or passenger-carrying aircraft (including helicopters) of any type and for any purpose, with crew. These services are generally supplied on a time basis and several different destinations are frequently involved
- This subclass does not include:  
- leasing or rental services of passenger aircraft without crew c.f. 73116.1
- 67300.0**                    **Navigational aid services**  
This subclass includes:

- radio navigational aid locating services, such as global positioning system (gps)
- services provided by lighthouses, lightships and light vessels, buoys, channel markers and similar aids to navigation

**67400.0\* Supporting services for railway transport**

This subclass includes:

- railway passenger terminal services (sale of tickets, reservations, luggage office, left-luggage office)
- other supporting services for railway transport, not elsewhere classified

This subclass does not include:

- railway freight cargo handling services, c.f. 67110, (ntp) if for containerised freight, and in c.f. 67190 (ntp) if for non-containerised freight or passenger baggage

**67510.0\* Bus station services**

This subclass includes:

- passenger terminal services in connection with urban, suburban and interurban bus passenger transport (sale of tickets, reservations, luggage office, left-luggage office)

**67520.1 Highway operation services**

This subclass includes:

- operation services of highways, roads, streets and causeways

**67520.2 Bridge and tunnel operation services**

**67530.1\* Parking of passenger terminal transport**

This subclass does not include:

- rental services of lock-up garages or garage premises for vehicles by the month or year – c.f. 72112 ntp

**67590.0 Other supporting services for road transport**

**67610.0\* Port and waterway operation services (excl. cargo handling)**

This subclass includes:

- port operation services such as wharves, docks, piers, quays and other services connected with marine terminal facilities, including passenger terminal services in connection with marine transportation
- operating and maintenance services of boat, barge and ship canals, of canalized rivers and of other artificial inland waterways
- services of locks, boat lifts, weirs, sluices
- towing services on canals other than by tugboat, e.g. by tractors or locomotives on the tow path

**67630.0\* Vessel salvage and refloating services**

This subclass includes:

- vessel salvage services, whether provided on ocean and coastal waters or on inland waters. Such services consist of recovering distressed and sunken vessels and their cargoes, including the raising of sunken vessels, the righting of capsized vessels and the refloating of stranded vessels

**67690.1 Vessel fueling services**

This subclass includes:

- fueling of waterborne vessels regardless of fuel type

**67690.2 Upkeep services to private recreation passenger service**

This subclass includes:

- limited maintenance and upkeep services to private recreation passenger vessels (excluding major repairs)

**67710.0\* Airport operation services (excl. cargo handling)**

This subclass includes:

- passenger air terminal services and ground services on air fields, including runway operating services

This subclass does not include:

- air terminal cargo-handling services for freight, c.f. 67110 ntp

**67790.0\* Other supporting services for air or space transport**

This subclass includes:

- aircraft fire-fighting and fire-prevention services
- aircraft maintenance and upkeep services (excluding repairs)
- hangar services
- aircraft towing

This subclass does not include:

- cleaning services for aircraft – c.f. 853 ntp
- disinfecting or exterminating services – c.f. 85310 ntp
- air-sea rescue services - c.f. 91290 ntp
- general flying school services – c.f. 929 ntp
- runway cleaning and snow removal services – c.f. 94310 ntp

**67811.0 Travel agency services**

This subclass includes:

- sales of travel tickets, lodging and package tours on a fee or contract basis

**67812.0 Tour operator services**

This subclass includes:

- services of organising and arranging package tours (all-inclusive tours). Such a package usually includes passenger and baggage transportation, accommodation, sightseeing arrangements and similar services provided

during a package tour

**67813.0\***

**Tourist information services**

This subclass includes:

- travel information, advice and planning services. These services are usually provided by tourist offices or similar institutions
- accommodation reservation services
- airline, train, bus and other reservation services relating to travel

**67820.0**

**Tourist guide services**

This subclass includes:

- tourist guide services by tourist guide agencies and own-account tourist guides

This subclass does not include:

- services of interpreters, - c.f. 83910.0
- services by own-account hunting guides, - c.f. 96620.2

**71100.1**

**Travel card services**

This subclass includes:

- credit granting services via use of a credit card

**71100.2**

**Travel loan services**

This subclass includes:

- credit granting services for the purposes of extended payment of travel expenses

**71100.3**

**Vehicle loan services**

This subclass includes:

- credit granting services for purposes of extended payment for vehicle acquisition

**71311.1**

**Travel life insurance services**

This subclass includes:

- underwriting services of insurance policies which provided for the payment of claims to beneficiaries contingent upon the death of the insured individual while in travel status

**71320.1**

**Travel accident insurance services**

This subclass includes:

- underwriting services of insurance policies which provide protection for hospital and medical expenses, and usually, other health care expenses such as prescribed drugs medical appliances, ambulance, private duty nursing, etc. attributable to accidents occurring while in travel status

**71320.2**

**Travel health insurance services**

This subclass includes:

- underwriting services of insurance policies which provide protection for

medical expenses not covered by government programs and usually, other health care expenses such as prescribed drugs medical appliances, ambulance, private duty nursing when traveling outside a certain geographic area outside a certain geographic area

- 71331.1\***      **Motor private vehicle insurance services**  
This subclass includes:  
- underwriting services of insurance-policies which cover risks relating to the use of motor vehicles, including those used to transport paying passengers. Risks covered include liability and loss of or damage to the vehicle
- 71334.1**      **Passenger' aircraft of own use insurance services**  
This subclass includes:  
- underwriting services of insurance policies which cover risks of damage to or loss of aircraft owned by individuals. Risks covered may include fire, theft, explosion, storm, hail, frost, natural forces, nuclear energy and land subsidence
- 71334.2**      **Passenger's vessel of own use insurance services**  
This subclass includes:  
- underwriting services of insurance policies which cover risks of damage to or loss of vessels owned by individuals. Risks covered may include fire, theft, explosion, storm, hail, frost, natural forces, nuclear energy and land subsidence
- 71339.1\***      **Travel insurance services**  
This subclass includes:  
- cancellation insurance, or coverage of other losses due to changes in travel arrangements. Travel insurance may cover medical expenses as part of a package including cancellation insurance  
  
This subclass does not includes:  
- insurance which covers only medical expenses incurred during travel is classified in c.f. 71320 (ntp)
- 71552.0**      **Foreign exchange services**  
This subclass includes:  
- foreign currency exchange services provided by bureaux de change etc.
- 72211.1**      **Support services to time shares activities**
- 73111.0**      **Leasing or rental services concerning cars and light vans without operator**  
This class does not include:  
- leasing, renting or hiring services concerning private car with driver – c.f. 64222.0
- 73114.1**      **Leasing or rental services concerning campers/motor homes**

This subclass includes:

- leasing, renting or hiring services concerning motorcycles, caravans and campers without drivers

**73115.1\* Leasing or rental services concerning passenger vessels without operator**

This subclass includes:

- leasing, renting or hiring services concerning boats, ships and hovercraft without operators, primarily designed for the conveyance of passenger

This subclass does not include:

- leasing, renting or hiring services of small pleasure craft – c.f. 73240.5

**73116.1 Leasing or rental services concerning passenger aircraft without operator**

This subclass includes:

- leasing, renting or hiring services concerning aircraft ( e.g. helicopters, aeroplanes) without operators for passenger travel purposes

**73240.1 Non-motorized land transport equipment leasing or rental services**

This subclass includes:

- leasing, renting or hiring services concerning pleasure and leisure equipment such as: bicycles, and similar land transport equipment

**73240.2 Winter sports equipment leasing or rental services**

This subclass includes:

- leasing, renting or hiring services concerning pleasure and leisure equipment such as: snow skis, snowboards, ice-skates, and similar sports equipment

**73240.3 Non-motorized air transport equipment leasing or rental services**

This subclass includes:

- leasing, renting or hiring services concerning pleasure and leisure equipment such as: gliders, hang gliders, balloons and similar air transport equipment

**73240.4 Water sports and beach equipment leasing or rental services**

This subclass includes:

- leasing, renting or hiring services concerning pleasure and leisure equipment such as: pleasure craft, and other water sports equipment

**73240.5 Camping equipment leasing or rental services**

This subclass includes:

- leasing, renting or hiring services concerning pleasure and leisure equipment such as: camping equipment and associated equipment



- 73240.6 Saddle horse leasing or rental services**  
This subclass includes:  
- leasing, renting or hiring services concerning pleasure and leisure equipment such as: saddle horses and associated equipment
- 73290.1 Photography camera rental services**
- 83811.1 Passport/visa photo services**  
This subclass includes:  
- services consisting of photographing persons for purposes of passport or visa identification
- 83820.0\* Photography processing services**  
This subclass includes:  
- services consisting primarily of the development of negatives and the printing of pictures for others according to customer specifications:  
- enlargement of negatives or slides  
- black and white processing  
- colour printing  
- slide and negative duplicates, reprints  
- services consisting of the development of motion picture films of both amateur photographers and commercial clients  
- preparation services for photographic slides  
- copying services for films  
- copying services for audio-visual media
- 83910.0 Translation and interpretation services**  
This subclass includes:  
- translation services generally related to the rewriting of texts from one language to another  
- interpretation services are generally concerned with stating orally in one language what has been stated orally in another language
- 84510.0\* Library services**  
This subclass includes:  
- collection, cataloguing, conservation and retrieval services of books and the like  
- lending services of books and records
- 84520.0 Archive services**  
This subclass includes:  
- operation (collection, cataloguing, conservation and retrieval) services of public archives  
- operation services of historical archives
- 85970.0 Trade fair and exhibition organization services**  
This subclass includes:

- organisation of economic events (trade shows or exhibitions, at regular or irregular intervals)
- organisation of scientific or cultural meetings and congresses
- supply and setting-up of exhibition equipment associated with the organization of exhibitions

**87141.0\***

**Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles**

This subclass includes:

- maintenance and repair services for motor cars. Such services may involve engine overhaul, motor tune-up, carburetor repair and adjustment, steering gear repair and adjustment, suspension repair, brake repair and adjustment, transmission repair and adjustment , and other maintenance and repair services
- puncture repair services
- body repair and similar services for motor cars.

This subclass does not include:

- rebuilt and retreaded tyres – c.f. 36120 (ntp)

**87142.0**

**Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles and snowmobiles**

This subclass includes:

- motorcycle maintenance and repair and motorcycle body repair services
- specialised breakdown services for motorcycles

**87143.0**

**Maintenance and repair services of trailers, semi-trailers and other motor vehicles n.e.c.**

This subclass includes:

- maintenance and repair services of trailers, semi-trailers and other motor vehicles n.e.c

**87149.1**

**Maintenance and repair services of leisure vessels of own use**

This subclass includes:

- maintenance and repair services of pleasure and sporting boats

**87149.2**

**Maintenance and repair services of leisure aircraft of own use**

This subclass includes:

- maintenance and repair services of aircraft and aircraft engines

**87290.1**

**Maintenance and repair services of other goods n.e.c.**

This subclass includes:

- repair services of bicycles
- repair services for articles for sports and camping, repair services for cameras and photographic equipment

**91131.1**

**Fishing license services**

This subclass includes:

- public administrative services related to the licensing of fishing

- 91131.2**                    **Hunting license services**  
This subclass includes:  
- public administrative services related to the licensing of hunting
- 91210.1**                    **Passport issuing services**  
This subclass includes:  
- public administrative and operational services for ministries of foreign affairs and diplomatic and consular missions stationed abroad related to the issuance of passports
- 91210.2**                    **Visa issuing services**  
This subclass includes:  
- public administrative and operational services for ministries of foreign affairs and diplomatic and consular missions stationed abroad related to the issuance of visas (entry or exit)
- 92900.1**                    **Language instruction services**  
This subclass includes:  
- education services for adults who are not in the regular school system related to the learning of languages. Such services may be provided in day or evening classes by schools or by special institutions
- 92900.2**                    **Operating license training services**  
This subclass includes:  
- education services for adults who are not in the regular school system related to special car and motorcycle driving licenses, flying certificates and ship licenses. Such services may be provided in day or evening classes by schools or by special institutions
- 96151.0**                    **Motion picture projection services**  
This subclass includes:  
- motion picture projection services in movie theatres, in open air or in cine-clubs, in private screening rooms or other projection facilities
- 96230.0\***                    **Performing arts facility operation services**  
This subclass includes:  
- operation services of concert halls, theatres, opera houses, music halls, including ticket services  
- operation services for multipurpose centres and of similar facilities with a cultural predominance
- 96310.0**                    **Services of performing artists**  
This subclass includes:  
- services of actors, readers, singers, musicians, dancers, stunt people
- 96411.0\***                    **Museum services except for historical sites and buildings**  
This subclass includes:

- display services of collections of all kinds (art, science and technology, history)
- management and conservation services for the collections

**96412.0 Preservation services of historical sites and buildings**

This subclass includes:

- visiting services for historical sites, monuments and buildings
- preservation services for historical sites, monuments and buildings

**96421.0\* Botanical and zoological garden services**

This subclass includes:

- visiting services of botanical and zoological gardens
- conservation and maintenance services of botanical and zoological gardens

**96422.0 Nature reserve services including wildlife preservation services**

This subclass includes:

- supervision services of national parks and nature reserves
- conservation and maintenance services of national parks and nature reserves

**96510.0 Sports and recreational sports event promotion and organization services**

This subclass includes:

- promoter services for sports e.g. for boxing
- organization and management services of sports events provided by sports clubs offering the opportunity for sports, i.e. football clubs, bowling clubs, etc.

**96520.1 Golf course services**

This subclass include:

- services of providing access to golf courses

**96520.2 Sky**

This subclass does not include:

- scheduled sky-hills services – c.f. 64219.1

**96520.3 Race circuit**

**96520.4 Services of riding academies**

This subclass includes:

- services of providing access to riding academies

**96520.5 Recreation park and beach services**

This subclass includes:

- services of providing access to recreation park and beach services

- 96590.1 Risk sport and adventure**  
This subclass includes:  
- skydiving services  
- parachuting services  
- hang-gliding services  
- other risk sport
- 96620.1 Sports school services**  
This subclass includes:  
- services provided by sport and game schools
- 96620.2 Guide services (mountain, hunting, and fishing)**  
This subclass includes:  
- services of mountain, hunting and fishing guides
- 96910.1 Theme park services**
- 96910.2 Amusement park services**
- 96910.3 Fair and carnival services**  
This subclass includes:  
- attractions and fun fair services
- 96920.1 Casino services**  
This subclass includes:  
- casino and gambling house services
- 96920.2 Slot machine services**  
This subclass includes:  
- gambling slot-machine services
- 97230.1 Fitness center services**  
This subclass includes:  
- physical, well-being services such as delivered by fitness centres, gymnasiums and the like
- 97230.2 Sauna/steam bath services**  
This subclass includes:  
- physical, well-being services such as delivered by Turkish baths, sauna and steam baths, solarium, and the like
- 97230.3 Massage services**  
This subclass includes:  
- massage (excluding therapeutic massage) and the like
- 97230.4 Spa services**  
This subclass includes:

- spas, reducing and slimming salons, and the like

**97910.0**

**Escort services**

This subclass includes:

- prostitutes' services

**99000.0**

**Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and bodies**

This subclass includes:

- services provided by embassies and representations from other countries

- services provided by international organizations such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies or regional bodies, etc., the Organization of American States, The European Union, The OECD, the World Tourism Organization, the Organization of African Unity, and other international bodies or extra-territorial units

**62121.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade services, of fruit and vegetables

**62122.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade services, of dairy products, eggs and edible oils and fats

**62123.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade services, of meat, poultry and game

**62124.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade services, of fish and other seafood

**62125.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade services, of sugar confectionery and bakery products

**62126.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade services, of beverages

**62128.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade services, of tobacco products

**62132.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade services, of tents and camping goods

**62133.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade services, of articles of clothing, articles of fur and clothing accessories

**62134.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade services, of footwear

**62142.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade, services, of radio and television equipment, musical instruments and records, music scores and tapes

**62151.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade services, of books, newspapers, magazines and stationery

**62152.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade services, of photographic, optical and precision equipment

**62154.1**

Non-specialized store retail trade services, of watches, clocks and

jewellery

- 62155.1** Non-specialized store retail trade services, of sports goods (incl. bicycles)
- 62156.1** Non-specialized store retail trade services, of leather goods and travel accessories
- 62159.1** Non-specialized store retail trade services, of souvenirs
- 62175.1** Non-specialized store retail trade services, of perfumery articles, cosmetic articles and toilet soaps
- 62181.1** Non-specialized store retail trade services, of motor vehicles, motorcycles, snowmobiles and related parts and accessories
- 62182.1** Non-specialized store retail trade services, of other transport equipment, except bicycles
- 62184.1** Non-specialized store retail trade services, of computers and packaged software
- 62191.1** Non-specialized store retail trade services, of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products
- 62221.1** Specialized store retail trade services, of fruit and vegetables
- 62222.1** Specialized store retail trade services, of dairy products, eggs and edible oils and fats
- 62223.1** Specialized store retail trade services, of meat, poultry and game
- 62224.1** Specialized store retail trade services, of fish and other seafood
- 62225.1** Specialized store retail trade services, of sugar confectionery and bakery products
- 62226.1** Specialized store retail trade services, of beverages
- 62228.1** Specialized store retail trade services, of tobacco products
- 62232.1** Specialized store retail trade services, of tents and camping goods
- 62233.1** Specialized store retail trade services, of articles of clothing, articles of fur and clothing accessories
- 62234.1** Specialized store retail trade services, of footwear

*Part III. List of Tourism Specific Products (TSP)*

<b>62242.1</b>	Specialized store retail trade services, of radio and television equipment, musical instruments and records, music scores and tapes
<b>62251.1</b>	Specialized store retail trade services, of books, newspapers, magazines and stationery
<b>62252.1</b>	Specialized store retail trade services, of photographic, optical and precision equipment
<b>62254.1</b>	Specialized store retail trade services, of watches, clocks and jewellery
<b>62255.1</b>	Specialized store retail trade services, of sports goods (incl. Bicycles)
<b>62256.1</b>	Specialized store retail trade services, of leather goods and travel accessories
<b>62259.1</b>	Specialized store retail trade services, of souvenirs
<b>62275.1</b>	Specialized store retail trade services, of perfumery articles, cosmetic articles and toilet soaps
<b>62281.1</b>	Specialized store retail trade services, of motor vehicles, motorcycles, snowmobiles and related parts and accessories
<b>62282.1</b>	Specialized store retail trade services, of other transport equipment, except bicycles
<b>62284.1</b>	Specialized store retail trade services, of computers and packaged software
<b>62291.1</b>	Specialized store retail trade services, of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products