

РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ СЕМИНАР ПО ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНОМУ СЧЕТУ ТУРИЗМА
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Юридическая основа и межведомственное сотрудничество в целях составления ВСТ

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Содержание

- 1. Legal framework**
- 2. Factors requiring strengthening institutional arrangements**
- 3. Typical roles of three key agencies: NTA, NSO, CB**
- 4. Characteristics of effective institutional arrangements**
- 5. Selected countries' experiences**

Legal framework for tourism statistics

Statistics Law – establishes legal obligations regarding data reporting as well as ensures confidentiality of the reported data. All participating countries have Statistics Law

Law on Tourism – contains legal definitions of terms used by National tourism administrations and tourism industry, may regulate administrative data reporting by travel agencies and tour operators.

It is important that the UNWTO concepts and definitions are reflected in the national legislation (especially if a country is the UNWTO member)

Chapter 8. section D: Institutional arrangements for a System of Tourism Statistics

Ensuring proper governance of the statistical process **is critical** for successful compilation and dissemination of official tourism statistics due to the interdisciplinary character of these statistics. Therefore, establishing a set of agreements on the division of the responsibilities between the involved institutions **is absolutely essential**.

Such agreements are generally referred to by the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) as institutional arrangements. In the context of the development of a System of Tourism Statistics such institutional arrangements have traditionally been referred to by UNWTO as **the Inter-institutional Platform (IIP)**, which it recommends in its technical assistance and capacity building initiatives.

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Factors leading to the increased importance of cooperation, especially between the NTA and NSO, are:

- i. Rising **cost** consciousness, the parties should **focus on their respective expertise**;**
- ii. **Termination** in many countries of some **traditional administrative sources of data** such as Entry/Departure cards, which are gradually being replaced by a system of **surveys** where NSOs usually have more experience; and**
- iii. The fact that a **TSA is compiled on the basis of the System of National Accounts**, which is in most countries responsibility of the NSO.**

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Need to overcome a “stove-piping” of statistical process when it is organized as **numerous independent and uncoordinated production lines**: each statistical output is managed from beginning to end within a separate division or a separate entity, **each with its own concepts and classifications**.

This **diminishes the efficiency** of statistical processes by making it difficult to develop and use consistent concepts and classifications, thus impairing the quality of official statistics in general.

“Stove-piping” is an issue that **unfortunately many countries face in tourism statistics** compilation as the involvement of many agencies with frequently conflicting priorities makes it difficult to agree on the implementation of common concepts, definitions, classifications and data collection and compilation procedures.

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The UN Commission recognized that it is **neither possible nor desirable to propagate a single type of institutional arrangements** as national statistical systems are different.

Different institutional arrangements may result in adequate tourism statistics, provided such arrangements promote the compilation of tourism statistics on the basis of internationally recognized methodology and data compilation guidelines set out in IRTS 2008.

At the same time, it should be noted that **not all types of institutional arrangements can be equally effective.**

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National Tourism Administrations are both **major user and important producer of tourism statistics** as well as the key governmental agency providing a political leadership and support for the development of tourism statistics and TSA development.

National Tourism Administrations **should make use of technical and statistical capabilities of other agencies**, like the National Statistical Office, to set up, coordinate and manage complex statistical operations (e.g. surveys and the compilation of a full set of TSA tables).

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National Statistical Offices play a major role within the Inter-Institutional Platform as they are **responsible for the coordination of the national statistical system**, which means that they will provide the required **credibility for tourism statistics**.

NSO's experience in carrying out statistical surveys is essential for the compilation of tourism statistics in an integrated way and in accordance with the internationally adopted statistical techniques.

Important is also that NSOs are in charge of the national accounts, meaning that **any efforts towards a Tourism Satellite Account need to be integrated**, or at least closely aligned, in their programme of work in the long run.

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Central banks have a specific interest in compiling items closely related to tourism activity, such as **international passenger transportation** and the **travel** item.

Their international commitments to provide data to international organizations, (particularly to the IMF) enable them **to place pressure on their partners to generate the needed data.**

CB may be able to provide both **technical and financial assistance** to the common effort. All these elements may be helpful in putting the IIP in motion and/or significantly improve its functioning and getting the required results.

Six characteristics of effective institutional arrangements

1. **The totality of the collective responsibilities** of the agencies involved in a given statistical domain **covers all the stages of the statistical process** – from the identification of user needs through the collection of raw data to data compilation, dissemination and evaluation of disseminated statistics
2. **An unambiguous definition of the rights and responsibilities** of all involved agencies in order to avoid misunderstandings, duplication of work or omission of some significant work elements

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3. The working arrangements between agencies are properly laid out in a **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or a similar document**. An important benefit of the MoU is the enactment of an early warning of changes to administrative procedures or statistical processes that could affect the quality of data used for the production of statistics, making interagency cooperation more predictable

4. The **informal agreements** between the responsible units of the involved agencies are maintained **to ensure necessary flexibility**

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5. A **single** body, e.g., the NTA, NSO or an Interagency working group, has **a clear mandate to monitor and coordinate** various aspects of statistics production process resulting in **official tourism statistics**.

The existence of such a body is also essential from the users' perspective as it provides a clear designation of a **single source of official data and a point of contact** for any inquires. This raises the users' confidence in data quality and promotes a wider and more effective data use

6. The **main user groups are included** in the institutional arrangements and actively participate in setting and monitoring the production and dissemination of statistics

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The efficiency of institutional arrangements is further enhanced **if the responsible body** has an appropriate mandate and executes it effectively. In this connection, it is **a good practice** if the responsible body:

- (i) Adopts a **strategic approach** to planning its work that involves multi-level planning activities
- (ii) Implements **efficient process management** beginning with the identification of data sources, data collection, processing and ending with dissemination of outputs in various user friendly formats.

TSA governance in the European Union

In most European countries that compile TSA
the National statistical institute is in charge

Where National statistical institute is in charge,
in half of the cases the **tourism statistics
department** is responsible, in the other half it is
the **national accounts department**

Canadian Tourism Satellite Account

- Currently working on TSA for reference year 2011
- National TSA funded through joint partnership between Canadian Tourism Commission (CTC) and Statistics Canada

The Philippines

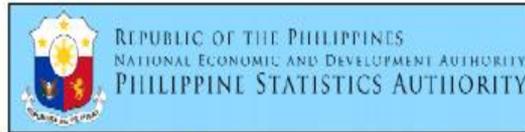
The Inter-agency Committee on Tourism Statistics (IACTS) is chaired by National Statistics Coordination Board and co-chaired by the Department of Tourism (DOT). Its members are: Asian Institute of Tourism, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Bureau of Immigration (BI), Civil Aeronautics Board, Department of Interior and Local Government, National Economic and Development Authority, National Statistics Office, and private associations.

The functioning of the system of tourism statistics in the Philippines is facilitated by signing various Memoranda of Agreements between DOT and other members (e.g. the MoA between **DOT and BI** on the Operation of A/D Card Processing Center, the MoA between **DOT and NSO** on Conduct of Household Survey on Domestic Visitors and also on the conduct of Establishment Survey ...)

Institutional Arrangement

Inter-Agency Committee on Tourism Statistics

- Chair : Philippine Statistics Authority
- Co-Chair : Department of Tourism
- Members : Department of Interior and Local Government
- Bank) Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank)
- Authority National Economic and Development Authority
- Bureau of Immigration
- Private Sector Association
- Civil Society Organization



**Большое спасибо за Ваше
внимание!**

**Thank you very much for your
attention!**