Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ON
TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS (TSA)

Almaty, Kazakhstan
30 November - 3 December 2015

Final Report

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Contents

I.   Background and objectives of the workshop

1.   The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is the framework recommended by UNWTO for organizing tourism statistics into a set of standard tables intended to measure tourism's contribution to the economy and for providing other useful indicators of tourism industries activities. TSA is a "satellite" to the System of National Accounts (SNA) that countries use to monitor their economies and to calculate macroeconomic aggregates such as gross value added and gross domestic product.

2.   Following the successful collaboration between the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in conducting a Workshop on Tourism Statistics and Tourism Satellite Accounts held in Ankara, Turkey, on 2-4 December 2014, SESRIC explored the possibility of organizing a second regional workshop in collaboration with UNWTO, this time specifically focused on TSA. The Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan proposed to hold the Workshop in Almaty in December 2015. The proposal was accepted by both SESRIC and UNWTO and the Regional Workshop on Tourism Satellite Account was planned to be held in Almaty, Kazakhstan on 30 November - 3 December 2015.

3.   SESRIC provided logistical and financial support to the participating countries, while UNWTO was responsible for the functional part of the workshop. UNWTO assigned its consultant, Mr. Vladimir Markhonko, to make introductory presentations, organize the necessary discussions and assist in formulation of the workshop findings and conclusions. The main objectives of the workshop were defined as follows:

   i.   Explain the TSA structure and the relationships between its tables;

   ii.   Provide necessary clarification of the TSA underlying concepts;

   iii.   Provide a venue for the exchange of knowledge and country experiences in the preparation of TSA, in addressing challenges in collecting basic tourism data as well as in the interpretation of the TSA results for more informed decision making by the tourism industries;

   iv.   Assist countries in setting up their longer term work programme on the TSA development.

4.   The workshop was held on 30 November – 3 December 2015 and was attended by 16 participants from 8 countries, namely: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan

representing national tourism administrations, national statistical offices and central banks. The workshop was held in Russian with simultaneous translation between Russian and English languages.

5.   The workshop preparation included: (i) developing the workshop concept paper and provisional agenda, (ii) giving the participants their "homework" - the participants were requested to reply to the UNWTO questionnaire on the status of their work on the TSA development and to prepare presentations on the legal framework and institutional arrangements (Inter-Institutional Platform) underpinning the TSA development as well as on their plans regarding the TSA compilation, and (iii) preparation by the UNWTO consultant of a number of presentations on various agenda items and questions for group discussions.

II.   Agenda and the conduct of the Workshop

Session 1: Welcome and opening of the workshop

6.   The workshop was opened by Mr. Bakhytbek IMANALIYEV, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Mr. Imanaliyev welcomed the participants, expressed his appreciation of the SESRIC/UNWTO initiative to organize the workshop on the TSA compilation in view of the TSA importance for assessing the impact of tourism on national economies of the participating countries and wished the participants fruitful deliberations. Opening statements by SESRIC, made by Dr. Atilla Karaman, Senior Researcher at SESRIC and by UNTWO, made by Mr. Vladimir Markhonko, UNWTO consultant, briefly focused on the background and the objectives of the workshop. Administrative matters were considered and the provisional agenda was adopted subject to the subsequent amendments in view of the current state of tourism statistics and the TSA development in the participating countries. The final workshop agenda is annexed to the report.

Session 2: TSA in the participating countries: an overview of the current situation

7.   Session 2 was opened by the UNWTO consultant's presentation which provided an introduction into TSA including its structure, purposes, brief history of development and an overview of the TSA compilation world-wide. It was highlighted that TSA, when compiled, is an official, objective and credible measure of tourism's economic contribution. The TSA compilation (i) helps to raise profile of tourism and awareness of its economic importance by generating information not previously available, (ii) provides comparable measures between countries, over time, and with other economic sectors; can provide indicators for monitoring sustainable development, (iii) usually leads to

improvements in underlying or related statistics as the TSA compilation requires good quality data, (iv) requires close working relations between key stakeholders, thus promotes improved relationships between producers and users of tourism statistics and a better understanding of the role of tourism. Experiences of the EU and selected countries from other regions were briefly described.

8.   A summary of countries' responses to the UNWTO questionnaire was presented followed by general discussion. It transpired that only one country (Kazakhstan) publishes its TSA on the website of the Committee on Statistics. Several countries have experimental versions of the selected TSA tables, while others are focused on the compilation of basic tourism statistics. It was noted also that in most countries there is no inter-agency working group on tourism statistics and TSA, which is a serious shortcoming and has to be corrected in near future.

9.   An introductory presentation on legal framework and institutional arrangements for the compilation of tourism statistics and TSA was made by the UNWTO consultant. Subsequently, countries made their presentations on the same topic. The discussion, which followed the country presentations, confirmed that legal framework, e.g., statistics law and law on tourism, is established in most countries. However, tourism law does not exist in some countries and in all countries the relationship between the provisions of tourism law and the concepts and definitions promulgated by UNWTO should be reviewed and the proposals to amend the law (if necessary) should be discussed and formulated.

Session 3: Tourism statistics from the demand perspective and the compilation of tables 1 – 4

10.   An overview of the conceptual framework, main methodological challenges and special issues relevant to the compilation of tables 1-4 was split into two parts: Part I focused on the issues of operationalization of the concepts of visitor (tourist and same-day visitor (excursionist)), tourism trip and usual environment in view of their critical importance for the compilation of data, which have to be compiled to populate tables 1-4; Part II was devoted to the elaboration of coverage and structure of tourism expenditure in the TSA tables.

11.   The UNWTO consultant's presentation was followed by a group discussion focusing on national practices in defining visitor (inbound/outbound/domestic) and usual environment. Applicability of good practices identified in the UNWTO publication "IRTS 2008: Compilation Guide" (2014) were discussed. The experience of the EU countries and Eurostat recommendations on the definitions within the EU context were also presented and reviewed.

12.   Group discussion was organized as follows: (i) participants were divided into two groups - Russian speaking group and English speaking group, (ii) each group was given about 30 minutes to exchange their views and experiences, afterwards the group representative provided a summary of the group views, followed by questions and answers. The group discussions revealed that while general recommendations contained in IRTS 2008 and TSA: RMF 2008 are being implemented, more detailed and practical rules at the country level should be developed to ensure that data collection is organized properly. In particular, countries indicated that such criteria as distance, frequency of travel and crossing administrative borders are already implicitly in use and that they will consider making them more concrete and explicit.

Session 4: Inbound and outbound tourism statistics and the compilation of tables 1 and 3

13.   The session was opened with the UNWTO consultant's presentation. Scope and structure of tables 1 and 3 were explained in detail, an overview of the main data sources and good practices in the tables' compilation were described; in particular, the applicability of the concept of usual environment in the case of trans-border movement of various groups of travelers, the importance of inclusion and exclusion of specific categories of travelers, use of "tourism trips" as the statistical unit (not visitors or tourists).

14.   Group discussion on the data sources used by the participating countries in the compilation of tables 1 and 3 was organized followed by summaries of the groups' views and general discussion. The attention of the participants was drawn to the following: If the criteria for defining "usual environment" are not clearly incorporated into the survey questionnaire and in filtering administrative sources (e.g., records of border-crossing by border security services), it is likely that the number of inbound/outbound tourism trips will be inflated (as trips by travelers who cross borders for work or as part of their travels within usual environment; such as, crossing border several times per week for shopping are not excluded). It was advised to consult IRTS2008 Compilers Guide as the source of good practices on how to organize the surveys.

Session 5: Domestic tourism statistics and the compilation of table 2

15.   Scope and structure of table 2, good practices in its compilation were described in the UNWTO consultant's presentation. General discussion on the participating countries' practices in the compilation of table 2 was organized. Various data sources were reviewed with a special focus on the tourism module in the regular household surveys conducted by countries as well as on the experience of organizing a specialized survey of households for the tourism

statistics and the TSA purposes. The accommodation statistics and surveys of the guests staying in hotels and similar means of accommodation were also discussed in this context.

16.   The issue of definition of usual environment and its incorporation into the questionnaires used in the household surveys was raised again as its absence might result in not capturing some domestic tourism trips and related tourism expenditure – for example, infrequent and covering long distances trips for medical purposes or for visiting friends/relatives.

Session 6: Internal tourism consumption and the compilation of table 4

17.   An introduction on the scope and structure of table 4, good practices in its compilation was presented by the UNWTO consultant. The relationships between concepts of tourism expenditure and tourism consumption were explained and the importance of internal tourism consumption as the key macroeconomic indicator of tourism from the demand perspective was highlighted. It was stressed that Table 4 combines internal tourism expenditure with the other components of tourism consumption, which were not covered in tables 1-3.

18.   A general discussion on the participating countries' practices in the compilation of table 4 followed which revealed that data on other components of tourism consumption are not compiled by the participating countries. In view of this, the consultant provided clarification on the contents and possible data sources for three broad categories of other components of tourism consumption: (a) services associated with vacation accommodation on own account, (b) tourism social transfers in kind (except refunds), and (c) other imputed consumption; such as, services benefiting visitors for which they do not pay (costs of vacation residences or camps provided by producers for the benefit of their employees, etc). The participants indicated that they will consider examining additional data sources to see to what extent these components can be incorporated in table 4 in their countries.

Session 7: Tourism statistics from the supply perspective and the compilation of tables 5 and 6

19.   An overview of the conceptual framework and classifications used in tables 5 – 6 was provided in the UNWTO consultant's presentation. A separate special presentation was made on possible classification of tourism characteristic products and activities in the participating countries using their national activity and products classifications (e.g., as many countries use NACE-2 as the basis of their activity classification, the issue of defining tourism characteristic activities in terms of NACE-2 was discussed at some length).

20.   Special issues such as measuring the output of travel agencies and other reservation services were presented. In particular, the importance of treating the gross margin that they generate as purchased separately by the users of the reservation services and the value of the rest of tourism services as purchased through them were explained. The recommendation of measuring the output of travel agencies on a "net" basis was elaborated in this context.

21.   The subsequent group discussion was focused on the country practices in defining tourism characteristic activities and measuring output of travel agencies and other reservation services. The discussion revealed that countries' current experiences in this respect differ, but efforts will be undertaken to achieve better compliance with the IRTS/TSA recommendations. In particular, definitions of the tourism characteristic activities in terms of national activity classifications should be reviewed and more attention should be given on the definition of country specific tourism characteristic activities. Valuation of the output of tourism agencies on a net basis will require additional efforts but the importance of such a valuation is well understood.

Session 8: Table 5 and its compilation

22.   Scope and structure of table 5 was elaborated in the UNWTO consultant's presentation. This included description of the links to the relevant concepts of System of National Accounts such as output, intermediate consumption, value added, basic and purchaser's prices etc. The specificities of table 5 were highlighted with a focus on tourism industries, which are presented in table 5 according to the IRTS/TSA classification. The role of the supply and use tables as the main source of information was underscored. The concept of gross value added of tourism industries (GVATI) was discussed and its shortcomings were emphasized.

23.   During the discussion on the participating countries' practices in the compilation of table 5 countries shared their experiences in defining tourism industries. It transpired that in most countries SUT tables are too aggregated to be suitable for a direct re-aggregation into tourism industries. The timeliness of the tables was also identified as a serious issue. In this context, it was stressed that if the sufficiently detailed supply and use tables are not available, countries should consider disaggregation of available SUT tables (or some relevant parts) based on additional information; such as, ad hoc pilot surveys and expert assessments. Obtained estimates can be used in the experimental versions of the table 5. Countries indicated that work on the SUT tables is underway but it is time-consuming and technically challenging,

therefore, any external assistance would be appreciated. In this context, the ADB project on assisting selected countries in Asia and Pacific to compile SUT tables was cited as helpful.

Session 9: Table 6 - an overview and approaches to its compilation

24.   Scope and structure of table 6 as well as its central position in the system of the TSA tables was elaborated in the introductory presentation. The issue of good practices in the compilation of tourism shares was discussed. It was underlined that the values of tourism share can be established in different ways based on the recommendations contained in TSA: RMF 2008. In particular, from such sources as: Direct information coming from producers and suppliers (information on their categories of customers and their corresponding market share); visitors themselves (sample surveys of expenditure by product and indication of providers); opinions of experts in the field of tourism behavior provided these opinions can be validated through best practices (judgmental procedure). Making estimates based on the distribution of the internal tourism consumption of various products in proportion to the output of these products by the industry groups shown in table 6 is an option as well.

25.   A round table discussion on table 6 was conducted. Kazakhstan provided a detailed description of its practice in compilation of table 6 and its main macroeconomic aggregate - tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA). It has become apparent that most countries are not ready yet to compile this table and that they need more detailed, "step-by-step" technical descriptions of the most typical country practices in this respect to assess how this table can be compiled under resource constraints they face. The issue of how to make acceptable estimates of tourism shares was discussed as well. Studying the experience of the EU countries documented by Eurostat was advised as one of the possible ways.

Session 10: Table 7 and its compilation

26.   Session 10 was devoted to discussion of the scope, structure and approaches to compilation of table 7. An introductory presentation by the UNWTO consultant was focused on the explanation of main concepts used in the table. In this connection the participants were directed to Chapter 7 of IRTS 2008 for details on statistical treatment of employment in tourism industries. The ILO website was cited as the source for additional information on the basic concepts and classifications used in labor statistics. Close cooperation between the TSA compilers and the national labor statisticians was advised.

27.   In the subsequent discussion, the workshop participants described their country practices in labor statistics and availability of data on employment in tourism industries. Most countries' data are limited to number of jobs in formal sector of economy , and average number of employed (broken down by sex) and need to make additional efforts in order to compile such indicators as number of hours worked by status of employment and number of full-time equivalent jobs by status in employment. All countries confirmed that the improvements in data are possible and efforts will be done to compile table 7 as a matter of priority.

Session 11: Tables 8 and 9 – an overview

28.   Basic concepts underlying tables 8 and 9 were described in the presentation by the UNWTO consultant. It was underscored that these two tables are not considered as "must do" tables during the first stage of the TSA development. However, the TSA compilers should be aware of the main concepts used in these tables in order to prepare longer-term plans for the TSA development in their countries.

29.   It was explained that the rows in table 8 show a proposed list of gross fixed capital formation items related to tourism, and the columns show the net acquisition of all capital goods by the tourism industries and allow the derivation of the aggregate called "gross fixed capital formation of the tourism industries" and the net acquisitions of tourism-specific capital goods by all other industries. The final column of table 8 represents the total of each capital good acquired. The classification of Tourism-specific fixed assets was explained as presented in TSA: RMF 2008, Annex 5, section B.

30.   Table 9 deals with tourism collective consumption, by product and level of government. Its rows show a proposed list of non-market services that are to be considered as tourism collective non-market services in terms of the corresponding CPC subclasses (presented in TSA: RMF 2008, Annex 5, section C). The attention of the workshop participants was drawn to the fact that the provision of individual non-market services, such as those provided by national parks and museums, are excluded from table 9 because they are considered within social transfers in kind and included under other components of tourism consumption (table 4). Table 9 has, as a memorandum item, an additional column in order to collect information on services that benefit the tourism industries but are financed by the industries themselves, and thus do not qualify as tourism collective consumption. In many countries, it is the tourism industries

that finance part of tourism promotion, information bureaus, etc. This expenditure is important when measuring the efficiency of public policies.

31.   During the round table discussion on tables 8 and 9 the workshop participants indicated that in some countries data on gross fixed capital formation in tourism industries (table 8) and some information on tourism collective tourism consumption (table 9) are available. Therefore, compilations of several indicators relevant to these two tables are possible in the near future.

Session 12: Table 10 and its compilation

32.   Similar to other session, session 12 was opened by an introductory presentation. It was stressed that table 10 contains a number of quantitative indicators that are important for the interpretation of the monetary information in most preceding TSA tables. The indicators include number of trips by forms of tourism, classes of visitors and duration of the stay; physical indicators regarding types of accommodation; modes of transport used by non-resident visitors travelling to the economic territory of the country of reference; and number and size of the establishments belonging to tourism industries. In view of its cross-cutting nature, table 10 serves as a control table for the whole TSA system of tables.

33.   During the round table discussion, countries described their experiences in compilation of the non-monetary indicators to be shown in table 10. It was confirmed that, despite lingering methodological issues and data sources limitations, most of these indicators are compiled. This is an encouraging sign that the TSA compilation is getting traction in the countries represented at the workshop.

III.   Findings and conclusions

34.   After the review of the TSA standard tables was completed, the workshop held two more sessions: Session 13 devoted to review and formulation of main findings and conclusions of the workshop and Session 14 – closing of the workshop. During the session, 13 a round table discussion on the lessons learned during the workshop, the participating countries' plans to improve their tourism statistics and to make progress in the TSA compilation as well as some findings and conclusions were discussed. Under Session 14, closing statements by the participating countries as well as by the representatives of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, UNWTO and SESRIC were made focusing on the importance of the continued work on the TSA development, establishing

effective institutional arrangements, developing new data sources and keeping the bi-lateral and multi-lateral contacts between the countries of the region.

35. A summary of main findings and conclusions is presented below.

36. The workshop participants:

i. Expressed their appreciation of the initiative of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) to conduct Regional training workshop on the TSA compilation; the SESRIC's role in providing logistical, financial and technical assistance which enabled countries to attend the workshop was specifically highlighted. The support provided by the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan was highly appreciated as well;

ii. Found the workshop useful, the participants obtained new information, clarifications and training on the key concepts and good practices relevant to the TSA compilation. This will help countries in practical work on the TSA development;

iii. Agreed that the legal framework and institutional engagement for the compilation of tourism statistics and TSA need to be strengthened in order to (a) better reflect the UNWTO definitions of basis tourism concepts in the laws on tourism and (b) implement the UNWTO recommendations on how to establish more effective Inter-Institutional Platform for tourism statistics and the TSA;

iv. Confirmed that all participating countries have plans to compile TSA (at least its experimental version); some countries might be able to do it during 2016 while others see it as a longer term perspective;

v. Would appreciate publication of a more detailed description of good practices in the TSA compilation by developing countries; in this context, the participants encouraged international agencies to publish a handbook on the TSA compilation under the circumstances of developing countries and make such a handbook available in English and Russian as well as in other languages;

vi. Proposed that more workshops of this kind are organized in future (with an expanded membership of countries) to review the progress made and broaden the scope of shared experiences;

vii. Would welcome establishing of an international database on inbound/outbound tourism trips/expenditure with a free and convenient access to data as this will help data sharing and learning from each other; web-publishing of the TSA tables compiled by countries would be of great help as well;

viii. Encourage development partners and donors to provide additional technical and financial assistance to improve various statistical work underlying the TSA compilation, in particular the compilation of the detailed Supply and Use tables (for example, similar to the ADB's assistance in developing SUT in selected countries of Asia and Pacific) as this will provide a stronger basis for the compilation of the TSA tables 5 and 6;

ix. Encouraged SESRIC to facilitate communication between countries of the region by keeping lines of communication open in order to continue to share experiences;

x. Would appreciate if major international organizations include in their statistical capacity assessments and statistical capacity building missions to countries (e.g., the IMF ROSC missions) an assessment of the state of tourism statistics and the TSA compilation.

Annex: Agenda of the Workshop

30 November 2015		
9:00 – 9:30	Registration	
SESSION 1: WELCOME AND OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP		
9:30 – 9:45	1.1 Opening statement by the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan 1.2 Opening statement by UNWTO/ SESRIC 1.3 Administrative matters 1.4 Adoption of Agenda	
SESSION 2. TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT IN THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES: **AN OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT SITUATION**		
9:45 – 11:00	2.1 The Tourism Satellite Account: an introduction 2.2 A summary of countries' responses to the UNWTO questionnaire 2.3 Legal framework and institutional arrangements for the TSA compilation	UNWTO presentation
	2.4 Countries' presentations and general discussion on the legal framework and institutional arrangements for the TSA compilation in the participating countries	Countries and UNWTO
11:00 – 11:15	*Coffee break*	
SESSION 3. TOURISM STATISTICS FROM THE DEMAND PERSPECTIVE AND THE COMPILATION OF TABLES 1 – 4		
11:15 – 13:00	3.1 An overview of the conceptual framework, main methodological challenges, special issues and data sources relevant to the compilation of tables 1-4; part I – visitor and usual environment	UNWTO presentation
	3.2 Group discussion on the national practices in defining basic concepts underlying tables 1 – 4: visitor, tourist, excursionist and usual environment • Presentation of the results of the groups' discussions • General discussion and conclusions	Countries and UNWTO
13:00 – 14:30	*Lunch*	
14:30 – 16:30	3.3 An overview of the conceptual framework, main methodological challenges, special issues and data sources relevant to the compilation of tables 1-4; part II – coverage and structure of tourism expenditure in the TSA tables	UNWTO presentation
	3.4 General discussion on the national practices in defining basic concepts underlying tables 1 – 4: expenditure on tourism characteristic products and data sources for use in tables 1-4.	Countries and UNWTO
16:30 – 16:45	*Coffee break*	
SESSION 4. INBOUND AND OUTBOUND TOURISM STATISTICS AND THE COMPILATION OF TABLES 1 AND 3		
16:45 – 18:00	4.1 Scope and structure of tables 1 and 3, good practices in its compilation	UNWTO presentation
	4.2 Group discussion on data sources used by the participating countries in the compilation of tables 1 and 3 • Groups' representatives presentation of the results of the groups' discussions • General discussion and conclusions	Countries and UNWTO

1 December 2015		
SESSION 5. DOMESTIC TOURISM STATISTICS AND THE COMPILATION OF TABLE 2		
9:00 – 9.45	5.1 Scope and structure of table 2, good practices in its compilation	UNWTO presentation
	5.2 General discussion on the participating countries' practices in the compilation of table 2	Countries and UNWTO
SESSION 6. INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION AND THE COMPILATION OF TABLE 4		
9:45 – 11:00	6.1 Scope and structure of table 4, tourism expenditure and tourism consumption, internal tourism consumption as the key macroeconomic indicator of tourism importance from the demand perspective; good practices in the compilation of table 4.	UNWTO presentation
	6.2 General discussion on the country practices in the compilation of table 4	Countries and UNWTO
11:00 – 11:15	*Coffee break*	
SESSION 7. TOURISM STATISTICS FROM THE SUPPLY PERSPECTIVE AND THE COMPILATION OF TABLES 5 AND 6		
11:15 – 13:00	7.1 An overview of the conceptual framework and classifications used in tables 5 - 6	UNWTO presentation
	7.2 Classification of tourism characteristic products and activities in the participating countries	Countries
	7.3 General discussion 7.4 Special issues (travel agencies, tour operators and other providers of reservation services)	Countries and UNWTO
	7.5 Group discussion on the practices of the participating countries in defining tourism characteristic activities and measuring output of travel agencies and other reservation services	UNWTO presentation
	• Presentation of the results of the groups' discussions • General discussion and conclusions	Countries and UNWTO
13:00 – 14:30	*Lunch*	
SESSION 8. TABLE 5 AND ITS COMPILATION		
14:30 - 16:30	8.1 Scope and structure of table 5, links to the System of National Accounts, supply and use tables, data sources and good compilation practices	UNWTO presentation
	8.2 General discussion on the participating countries' practices in the compilation of table 5	Countries and UNWTO
16:30 – 16:45	*Coffee beak*	
SESSION 9. TABLE 6: AN OVERVIEW AND APPROACHES TO ITS COMPILATION		
16:45 – 18:00	9.1 Scope and structure of table 6; its central position in the system of the TSA tables and links to the System of National Accounts	UNWTO presentation
	9.2 General discussion on the scope and structure of table 6	Countries and UNWTO

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9:00 – 11:00	9.3 Data sources and good practices in the compilation of table 6	UNWTO presentation
	9.4 General discussion on feasibility of compiling table 6 in the participating countries	Countries and UNWTO
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee break	
	SESSION 10: TABLE 7 AND ITS COMPILATION	
11:15 – 13:00	10.1 Basic concepts underlying table 7; scope and structure of the table; data sources and good compilation practices	UNWTO presentation
	10.2 General discussion on the participating countries' practices in the compilation of table 7	Countries and UNWTO
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch	
	SESSION 11: TABLES 8 AND 9 – AN OVERVIEW	
14:30 – 16:30	11.1 Basic concepts underlying table 8; scope and structure of the table; data sources and good compilation practices	UNWTO presentation
	11.2 General discussion on availability of data sources for the compilation of table 8 in the participating countries	Countries and UNWTO
	11.3 Basic concepts underlying table 9; scope and structure of the table; data sources and good compilation practices	UNWTO presentation
	11.4 General discussion on availability of data sources for the compilation of table 9 in the participating countries	Countries and UNWTO
16:30 – 16:45	Coffee break	
	SESSION 12: TABLE 10 AND ITS COMPILATION	
16:45 – 18:00	12.1 Basic concepts underlying table 10; scope and structure of the table; data sources and good compilation practices	UNWTO presentation
	12.2 General discussion on availability of data sources for the compilation of table 10 in the participating countries	Countries and UNWTO

	3 DECEMBER 2015	
	SESSION 13: MAIN FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKSHOP	
9:00 – 11:00	13. 1 Round table discussion on the lessons learned during the workshop and on the participating countries' plans to improve their tourism statistics and to make progress in the TSA compilation	Countries and UNWTO
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee break	
11:15 – 13:00	13.2 Main findings and conclusion of the workshop	UNWTO
	13.3 Evaluation of the workshop	Countries
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch	
	SESSION 14: CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP	
14:30 – 16:00	14.1 Closing statements by the participating countries	
	14.2 Closing statement by the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of Kazakhstan	
	14.3 UNWTO/ SESRIC closing statements	