

TOURISM

Metadata

National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (NBS)

1. Contact Information

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2. Metadata Update

2.1. Last certification of metadata

21.02.2020

2.2. Last update of metadata

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3. Statistical Presentation

3.1. General description

Tourism statistics covers the main indicators which characterize the capacity and attendance of collective tourist accommodation establishments, as well as the touristic activity of the tourism agencies and tour-operators.

Starting in 2004, exhaustive statistical surveys are carried out on collective tourist accommodation structures aiming to present to beneficiaries the following statistical information:

- number of existing accommodation structures, rooms, and bed-places in existing rooms (annually) ;
- number of accommodated tourists and overnight stays in accommodation structures (quarterly, covering data for every month from the surveyed quarter).

These statistical surveys cover all types of collective tourist accommodation structures on the territory of the country, the methodological principles for the statistical survey on collective tourist accommodation structures, with some exceptions, according to the requirements set by Directive 95/57/EC (p. A and B).

The statistical data regarding the touristic activity of tourism agencies and tour-operators are developed based on exhaustive statistical surveys covering the economic agents that carry out tourist activity as well as other activity of organizing the tourist trips. Thus, statistical situation and evolution in tourism area cover the following quarterly indicators: number of tourists and excursionists participating in domestic tourism, inbound and outbound, number of tourist-days, number of personnel working in tourism agencies and tour-operators.

3.2. Concepts and definitions

3.2.1. Definitions

I. Concepts and definitions specific for tourist accommodation structures

The **tourist accommodation structure** represents any construction or well-established place meant, according to its design and operation, to accommodate tourists.

Collective tourist accommodation structure represents the structure which offers rooms and spaces for travelers, and the number of places offered by such a structure should be higher than a minimum specified for groups of persons bigger than a family; all the places of the accommodation structure should have a common commercial administration, even if it is a non-profit unit (for unprofitable aims).

The following are not considered to be tourist accommodation structures:

- accommodation units used exclusively by owners and lodgers for longer than one year, regardless of their classification;
- population auxiliary dwellings, used for tourist purpose exclusively by their owners;
- hostels, boarding schools during the school year;
- health care units (except for resorts and other similar spaces which practice touristic activities)
- sleeping wagons;
- barracks and dormitories for workers, hostels for elderly people, and orphanages.

The tourist accommodation structures do not include the “rooms for rent in family dwelling” unit, regardless of the number of existing bed-places in these units.

Existing (installed) tourist accommodation capacity represents the number of accommodation places of touristic usage registered within the last act of acceptance, homologation, classification of tourist accommodation structures, excluding the additional beds which may be installed in case of need. Number of places is determined for the operational tourist accommodation structures existing as of December 31.

Operational tourist accommodation capacity represents the number of accommodation places offered to tourists by the collective tourist accommodation structures, taking into account the number of days when the respective structures stay open during the considered period, meaning the days when it was possible to accommodate the tourists. It is expressed in places-days (number of places * number of days). The places from the temporarily closed rooms or structures due to lack of tourists, for repairing works, or for other reasons are excluded.

Number of **bed-places** is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds installed in the tourist accommodation structures.

Tourist arrival in the tourist accommodation structure represents the situation when a person is registered in the tourist accommodation structure registry so as to be hosted for one or more consequent nights. Every tourist accommodation structure counts one arrival per tourist, regardless of the number of nights he/she stays consequently in the establishment. The tourists staying in the structure since the month prior to the reported month are not included in the number of arrivals. In case of families hosted in the tourist accommodation structure, the number of arrivals includes every member of the family for whom at least one accommodation place was paid.

Tourists accommodated in the tourist accommodation units cover all the persons (residents and non-residents) who travel outside the localities in which they have their permanent residence, for a period of time less than 12 months, and stay at least one night in a tourist accommodation unit in the visited locality from the country; the main purpose of the trip not being related to performance of a remunerated activity in the visited place.

Overnight is the interval of 24 hours starting with the hotel hour, during which the person is registered in the tourist accommodation space and benefits from hosting, based on the tariff set for the occupied space, even though the duration of the real stay is smaller than the mentioned interval. The overnights afferent to the additionally installed beds (paid by clients) are also taken into consideration.

Tourist overnight is considered to be every night spent by the tourist or during which the tourist is registered (his/her physical presence is not necessary) in a tourist accommodation structure.

Indices of net use of touristic accommodation capacity in function expresses the relation between the accommodation capacity in function and its real use by tourists, within a determined period of time. It results from dividing the total number of fulfilled overnights to the touristic accommodation capacity in function during the respective period of time.

Average stay duration is calculated by dividing the number of fulfilled overnights to the number of

tourists' arrivals.

II. Concepts and definitions specific for the touristic activity of the tourism agencies and tour-operators

Travel agencies are individual or legal persons who sell or offer for sale the own or contracted tourist services from other suppliers as well as packages of tourist services set up by the tour operator.

Tour-operators are individual or legal persons who organize packages of tourist services and sell or offer them for sale directly or through a travel agency.

Tourism covers the activities performed by persons during their travelling and stays outside their usual place of residence for a consecutive period of time which does not exceed one year, for such purposes as leisure, business, visiting friends and relatives, medical treatment, religion, pilgrimage.

Organized tourism – tourism form characterized by a beforehand service agreement, including the services related to tourist's travel and stay, through contracts or any other types of arrangements.

Tourism forms:

- a) **domestic tourism**: movement of residents of the Republic of Moldova within the country for touristic purposes;
- b) **inbound tourism**: the reception by country of the foreign persons with a stay longer than 24 hours for a tourist purpose;
- c) **outbound tourism**: the movement of residents of a country outside its borders for tourism purpose with a stay longer than 24 hours.

The three basic forms of tourism mentioned above may be associated, obtaining thus the following categories of tourism:

- internal tourism - the movement of Moldovan residents within the country for tourism purposes;
- national tourism which regroups domestic and outbound tourism;
- international tourism - the set of relationships and phenomena resulting from the movement and stay of persons visiting, for tourism purposes, a country other than the country of residence; includes the inbound and outbound tourism.

Tourists/excursionists participating in organized tourism are the persons who benefit from the services which are offered and sold by the economic agents that organize the tourism activity.

Tourists represent the individual persons traveling to any place other than their place of residence for a period of at least 24 hours and for a purpose other than the pursuit of a paid activity in the place visited.

Excursionists (one-day visitors) represent the persons who do not spend at least one night in a collective or private tourist accommodation structure.

Touristic package (vacation package, trip package) is a pre-established combination of at least two touristic services, sold or offered for sale as a single product, for a price in which the cost of every component is not identified separately, these services exceeding 24 hours.

Touristic stay represents the time interval during which the tourist consumes the package of touristic services at the same touristic destination.

Average length of stay – division between the number of tourist-days and the number of tourists participating in touristic actions organized by the tourist agencies and tour-operators.

3.2.2. Unit of measurement

Data are expressed in absolute values, *in units*; except for the use indices, *in %*.

3.2.3. Formula of calculation

Tourist accommodation capacity in function:

$Cf = (LP \times DP) + (LS \times DS) + (LC \times DC)$

Cf - tourist accommodation capacity in function;

LP – average number of bed-places in the permanent rooms;
LS – average number of bed-places in the seasonal rooms;
LC – average number of seasonal places offered in camping houses and camps;
DP – number of days from a certain period of time, when the structure was open for bed-places in permanent rooms;
DS – number of days from a certain period of time during which the structure was open for bed-places in seasonal rooms;
DC – number of days in a certain period of time during which the structure was open for seasonal places offered in camping houses and camps.

Indices of net use of touristic accommodation capacity in function:

$$In = (N_{in} / Cf) \times 100$$

In – indices of net use of touristic accommodation capacity in function;

N_{in} – number of overnights registered during a certain period of time;

Cf – touristic accommodation capacity in function.

Indices of net use of rooms:

$$Vn = (Q / Hd) \times 100$$

Vn – indices of net use of rooms;

Q – sum of occupied rooms during a certain period;

Hd – number of rooms virtually available in the unit.

Average stay duration:

$$Dm = (N_{in} / Ns)$$

N_{in} – number of overnights registered during a certain period;

Ns – number of tourists' arrivals during a certain period.

3.3. Used classifications

Used classifications and nomenclatures:

Classifier of Activities in Moldova Economy (CAEM rev.2 - *Clasificatorul Activităților Economice a Moldovei in Romanian*), fully harmonized with NACE ver.2.

Classifier of Ownership Forms in the Republic of Moldova (CFP - *Clasificatorul formelor de proprietate din Republica Moldova in Romanian*): approved via Standards, Metrology, and Technical Supervision Department Decision no. 276-st dated 04.02.1997;

Classifier of Administrative-Territorial Units of the Republic of Moldova (CUATM - *Clasificatorul unităților administrativ-teritoriale al Republicii Moldova in Romanian*), approved via the Moldova-Standard Department Decision no. 1398-ST dated 03.09.2003; in force since 03.09.2003.

The following specific classifiers/nomenclatures are used for carrying out tourism statistical surveys:

- types of structures and categories of comfort;
- nomenclature of countries;
- tourism form (organized tourism);
- tourists' visit purpose (organized tourism).

3.4. Scope

3.4.1. Sector coverage

Classification of activities at class level: 5510, 5520, 5530, 5590; la codul 5520; CAEM rev.2 code 5520 includes only tourist accommodation structures (non-tourist accommodation means are excluded: students' hostels, boarding schools, etc.)

3.4.2. Statistical population

The statistical surveys (listed in point 4.2.1.) cover:

- quarterly (f.nr.1 B-SC), annually (f.nr.1 A-SC) – collective tourist accommodation structures on the

territory of the country; - quarterly (f.nr.1 tur) – economic units (tourist agencies and tour-operators), that carry out tourist activity, as well as other activities for the organization of tourist trips.
3.4.3. Geographical coverage
The information is developed and disseminated without the data of the enterprises and organizations from the left part of the River Nistru and Bender municipality.
3.4.4. Time coverage
Time series are available in NBS publications and on the web page: - annual data regarding the capacity of collective tourist accommodation structures – starting with 2004; - quarterly and annual data regarding attendance of collective tourist accommodation structures – starting with 2004; - quarterly and annual data regarding tourism organized by tourism agencies and tour-operators – starting with 2000.
3.5. Level of disaggregation
The data resulting from statistical surveys on capacity and attendance of tourist accommodation structures are <u>disaggregated</u> by : Districts, municipalities, economic development regions (Chisinau mun. North, Center, South, and ATU Gagauzia); Ownership forms : public property, private property, mixed property (public and private) without foreign participation, foreign property, property of joint ventures; Types of tourist accommodation structures and comfort categories – established through the Decision of the Republic of Moldova Government dated May 27, 2003 no. 643 (<i>the network of tourist accommodation structures also cover structures which are not classified by types and starts and which are observed by NBS in the statistical surveys on capacity and attendance of tourist accommodation structures</i>); Countries of origin of tourists (for the number of arrivals and overnights in accommodation structures) ; Countries of origin/destination of tourists (organized tourism); Tourism form – organized tourism (domestic, inbound, and outbound); Tourists' visit purpose – organized tourism (recreational and leisure, business and professional, treatment, other purposes). <u>Used symbols</u> : - event did not exist; 0,0 small number of cases.
3.6. Periodicity of dissemination
Annually (f.nr.1 A-SC). Quarterly (f.nr.1 B-SC, f.nr.1 tur).
3.7. Timeliness
Annual/quarterly data: (f.no.1 A-SC) - the 55 th day after the reported period; (f.no.1 tur, f.no.1 B-SC) – the 45 th day after the reported period;
3.8. Revision
Annual data are final when disseminated for the first time; quarterly data – preliminary, which are revised

and disseminated annually.
3.9. Period of reference
Annual data (f.no.1 A-SC) - <i>reference period</i> refers to the existing situation as of December 31. Quarterly data (f.no.1 B-SC and f.nr.1 tur) - <i>reference period</i> for which statistical data are registered are quarterly and cumulatively from the start of the calendar year.

4. Data Collecting and Processing
4.1. Data source
4.1.1. Statistical surveys
See p. 4.2.
4.1.2. Administrative sources
Information regarding the classification of tourist accommodation structures; Information regarding tourism licenses' holders.
4.1.3. Estimations
Not applicable.
4.2. Characteristics of the statistical survey
4.2.1. Objective and background
<p>The objective of the statistical surveys on: Capacity of tourist accommodation structures (f. no. 1A-SC) and Accommodation of tourists in collective tourist accommodation structures (f. no. 1B-SC) are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collecting data regarding the number of open structures; the average number of offered rooms and places; number of arrivals and overnights of Moldovan and foreign tourists; - obtaining some qualitative statistics on attendance of tourist accommodation structures; - harnessing the results of the statistical survey through publications in the area. <p>Information on attendance of tourist accommodation structures are used for analyzing and forecasting the tourism activity by central public authorities, touristic companies, and other users.</p> <p>To harmonize Moldovan statistics on tourism with the tourism statistics recommended by EUROSTAT and EU legislation (Council Directive 95/57/EC), the following was carried out for the first time: exhaustive survey on capacity of collective tourist accommodation structures and pilot survey on attendance of such establishments, which were organized to collect data for the III quarter 2002, the system of indicators being in compliance with the requirements of the Directive 95/57/EC (p. A and B)</p> <p>Based on the above-mentioned statistical surveys, the de-facto survey on collective tourist accommodation structures was performed in the first quarter of 2003, and the capacity of collective tourist accommodation structures was updated by the end of the year.</p> <p>The Republic of Moldova Government Decision No. 643 dated May 27, 2003 approved the national classification of the collective tourist accommodation structures, as a result the statistical reporting forms were concluded and the information for dissemination was modified according to the new classification. Hence, starting with the first quarter 2004, the continuity of time series for this statistical activity is ensured.</p> <p>The statistical survey on touristic activity of tourism agencies and tour-operators (f. no. 1-tur) has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collection of quarterly/annual data on activity of tourism agencies and tour-operators: <i>number of tourists and excursionists, tourist-days, average duration of stay and volume of revenues</i> from services provided by economic agents that carry out tourist activity, as well as other activity of organizing the tourist trips; <i>number of arrivals of non-residents</i> in the Republic of Moldova, grouped by aim of the visit and country of origin; <i>number of departures of Moldovan citizens</i> abroad, grouped by aim of the visit and country of destination, etc.;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - obtaining some qualitative statistics regarding the activity of tourism agencies and tour-operators ; - harnessing the statistical survey results through publications in the respective area.
4.2.2. Statistical unit
Observation unit for surveys: f. no.1A-SC and f. no.1B-SC: economic units or individual persons which effectively manages the collective tourist accommodation with accommodation functions; f. no.1 tur: economic units who practice tourism activities (travel agencies and tour operators).
4.2.3. Circle of units covered in the survey
Number of units covered in statistical surveys: f. no. 1 A-SC - 272 units, f. no. 1 B-SC - 247 units; f. no. 1 tur - 400 units.
4.2.4. Survey periodicity
Annually - f. nr. 1 A-SC, Quarterly - f. nr. 1 B-SC, f. nr. 1 tur.
4.2.5. Data collection
<p><u>Type of survey:</u> exhaustive.</p> <p><u>Period of reference:</u> f. no.1 A-SC - registered statistical data refer to the situation existing as of December 31; f. no. 1 B-SC - calendar quarter / month for some indicators, cumulatively from the beginning of the year; f. no 1 tur - calendar quarter / cumulatively from the beginning of the year.</p> <p><u>Period of registration:</u> f. no.1A-SC - February 1st; f. no.1 B-SC - by the 25th day of the month following the reported period; f. no.1 tur - by the 25th day of the month following the reported period.</p> <p><u>Registration method:</u> Statistical reports (f. nr.1A-SC, f. nr.1B-SC and f. nr. 1 tur) fill in on-line or on paper base. The economic units managing tourist accommodation structures and tourism agencies and tour-operators fill in the statistical report forms according to the annexed methodological instructions and send them to the regional statistical centers.</p>
4.3. Processing and compilation of data
4.3.1. Validation of data
Data are verified and analyzed from their quality point of view, especially in relation to their internal coherence, temporal coherence, as well as coherence with other data, at the first stage – within the Regional Center for Statistics, and afterwards – at the central level by the NBS. The results of the statistical surveys are presented as totals, percentages, and average values. The control is based on visual methods, as well as automated methods using soft applications. The control methods allow verifying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – integrity of the data filled in the report; – compliance of the identification data; – observance of logical conditions for data correlation.
4.3.2. Compilation/extrapolation of data
Not applicable.

4.3.3. Adjustments
Not applicable.
4.3.4. Quality assurance
<p>The quality of statistical data is assured by observing the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics adopted by the UN General Assembly on 29 January 2014, as well as those set forth in the national Law on Official Statistics no. 93 of 26 May 2017.</p> <p>In its activity of producing statistical information, NBS pays huge importance to ensuring high quality of data. In this respect, a number of measures for quality assurance are carried out at every stage of the statistical process: organization of statistical surveys, collection, processing, and development of statistical information.</p> <p>Important efforts are undertaken to ensure the plenitude and quality of data presentation by the respondents included in the statistical surveys.</p> <p>Errors, inconsistencies, and suspicious data are brought to light so as to be verified and corrected.</p> <p>The primary data are verified and analyzed from internal coherence point of view (within the questionnaire), temporal coherence (with data from previous periods), with data of other similar units, as well as with data available from other statistical surveys and administrative data sources. The missing or inconsistent data are imputed, if needed.</p> <p>To ensure the quality of the primary data, meetings (seminars) are organized with interviewers – respondents for explaining the definitions, the correct way to fill in the questionnaires, especially when they are modified or implemented.</p>
4.4. Data accuracy
4.4.1. Non-response rate
Not applicable.
4.4.2. Sampling errors
Not applicable.

5. Comparability and Coherence
5.1. International comparability
The collection statistical data on the capacity and attendance of collective tourist accommodation structures with functions of accommodation, with some exceptions, is in line with the Regulations of the European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT) via the Directive 95/57/EC dated 23.11.1995 (p. A and B).
5.2. Comparability over time
Comparability of data in time series (see point 3.4.4.) is ensured, except for the data regarding the number of arrivals of non-residents in the Republic of Moldova during 2000-2007– the disseminated data refer to the number of arrivals of foreigners who benefited from services provided by travel agencies and tour operators (including non-residents who were accommodated in accommodation units belonging to them).
5.3. Coherence with other statistics
<p>Coherence with other statistics is ensured by the use of the same national classifiers.</p> <p>The definitions and notions used in the statistical surveys on tourism are common.</p> <p>Coherence of data available in quarterly and annual statistical surveys is ensured.</p> <p>Data regarding the number of tourists differ in the statistical surveys: f. no. 1-B-SC covers the number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation units and f. no. 1- tur. - the number of tourists participating in tourism organized by tourism agencies and tour-operators.</p>

6. Institutional Mandate (normative-legal basis)
The NBS activity is based on respecting the Republic of Moldova Constitution, the Law on Official

Statistics No. 93 dated 26.05.2017, other legislative and normative acts, NBS management decisions and orders.

The Law on Official Statistics regulates the organization and operation of the unique system of official statistics, establishing the general principles for collecting, processing, centralizing, diminishing, and stocking statistical information (art.1).

Art. 5 of the Law provides that the production of statistical information is based on respecting the following principles: impartiality, objectiveness, relevance, transparency, confidentiality, cost-efficiency etc.

Being the central statistical body, the National Bureau of Statistics is an administrative authority created under the Government for leading and coordinating the activity in the statistics area.

In accordance with Government Decision 935 of 24.09.2018 on the organization and operation of the NBS, the Bureau exercises the following tasks:

- 1) Coordinates the national statistical system on the development and production of official statistics;
- 2) Elaborates and implements strategies for the development of the national statistical system, annual and multiannual statistical programs;
- 3) Elaborates the normative and institutional framework necessary for the achievement of the strategic objectives in its field of activity, as well as the mechanisms for their implementation in practice;
- 4) Performs the management and control of the achievement in quality conditions of the programs and statistical plans adopted at central and regional level;
- 5) Harmonizes and aligns national statistical indicators, methodologies, methods and techniques with international regulations and standards;
- 6) Promotes the statistical culture in the society.

The legislative and normative acts ruling the activity of the NBS are available on its official page www.statistica.gov.md, under About NBS (<http://www.statistica.gov.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=323&>)

7. Confidentiality

7.1. Principles

According to art. 19 of the Law on Official Statistics No. 93 dated 26.05.2017, producers of official statistics shall take all regulatory, administrative, technical and organizational measures to protect confidential data and prevent their disclosure.

Chapter VII of the above-mentioned law stipulates that the data collected, processed and stored for the production of statistical information are confidential if they allow the direct or indirect identification of the respondents.) The following shall not be considered confidential:

- a) data that can be obtained from publicly accessible sources according to the legislation;
- b) individual data on address, telephone, name, type of activity, number of employees of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs;
- c) data referring to public enterprises, institutions and organizations funded from the budget, submitted at the request of the public administration authorities.

According to the Law on Official Statistics, art. 20, access to confidential information is granted to the persons who, according to their official functions, participate in the production of statistical information shall have access to individual data in so far as individual data are necessary for producing this information.

The same article stipulates that the access to individual data, which do not allow the direct identification of respondents, may be given for scientific survey projects, whose expected results do not refer to identifiable individual units, under the regulation approved by the central statistical authority.

Art. 23 (5) of the Law stipulates that the the statistical information cannot be disseminated to users if it refers to 1-3 statistical units.

7.2. Practical assurance of the confidentiality rules

To ensure the protection of confidential statistical data in compliance with the Law on Official Statistics No. 93 dated 26.05.2017, the National Bureau of Statistics undertakes all the regulatory, administrative, technical, and organizational measures to protect the confidential statistical information and prevent its disclosure.

In compliance with the above-mentioned law, the employees of producers of official statistics, including temporary employees who, according to their official functions, have direct access to individual data shall be obliged to observe the confidentiality of these data during and after termination of employment.

Before being disseminated, the statistical data are verified if they meet the protection requirements set for confidential data. If the statistical data contain confidential information (see p. 7.1), they are not disseminated, but aggregated at the minimum available level which ensures the protection of data confidentiality.

8. Access to Information and Dissemination Format

8.1. Access to information

8.1.1. Calendar of statistical publications

Annually the Advance release calendar is developed by NBS.

8.1.2. Access to the calendar of statistical publications

The press release calendar is posted on the NBS official page www.statistica.gov.md.

8.1.3. Access to statistical data

According to the Law on Official Statistics No. 93 dated 26.05.2017, art. 23:

- a) Producers of official statistics shall be obliged to disseminate the statistical information within the deadlines specified in the programme of statistical works and in the press-release calendar.
- b) The dissemination of statistical information laid down in the programme of statistical works to all categories of users shall be made free of charge and under equal access conditions in terms of volume, quality and time of dissemination

The program of statistical work may be accessed on the web page www.statistica.gov.md, under About NBS / legislative and normative acts (<http://www.statistica.gov.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=323&>)

The NBS web page www.statistica.gov.md represents the most important information source for ensuring users' access to different statistical information and transparency about the NBS activity.

All the operative information, informative notes, time series, as well as the statistical publications developed by NBS are placed on its official web page.

8.2. Dissemination format

8.2.1. Operative information / Analytical notes

The operative information and analytical notes are published on the official page of NBS: <http://www.statistica.gov.md> under Press Releases, according to the Press Release Calendar.

8.2.2. Publications

Data are disseminated through the NBS database and publications: Statistical Yearbook and Statistical pocket-book, Quarterly statistical bulletin etc.

Access to publications:

- in electronic format, on NBS official page www.statistica.gov.md, under Products and services / Publications <http://www.statistica.gov.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=350&nod=1&> or may be procured at the NBS office (more details at the address www.statistica.gov.md, under Products and services / Publications <http://www.statistica.gov.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=350&id=2219>)

8.2.3. Database/time series

- Statistical databank <http://statbank.statistica.md>, under *Economic statistics / Tourism*

- NBS official page: <http://www.statistica.gov.md> under:

- *Press Releases*
- *Statistics by themes / Economic statistics / Tourism*
- *Products and Services / Publications*

8.2.4. Questionnaires/data sent upon request from international organizations

Annually - Questionnaires for World Tourism Organization publication (WTO):

- Compendium on Tourism Statistics;
- Yearbook on Tourism Statistics;
- Trends on tourism market.

8.2.5. Request of additional data

NBS makes available for users additional statistical information beyond the data presented in the statistical publications, informative notes, operative information, as well as the data placed on the official web page in the limits of available information, in line with the Law on Official Statistics. Request can be sent personally, by post, by e-mail moldstat@statistica.gov.md or via online web form – www.statistica.gov.md heading Products and services / Statistical data request

http://www.statistica.gov.md/solicitare_informatii_statistice.php?l=en

9. Useful References (links)

9.1. Accessibility of documentation on methodology

The methodology is available on the official page www.statistica.gov.md, under Metadata (<http://www.statistica.gov.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=351&nod=1&>).

9.2. Accessibility of documentation on Evaluation Reports

The NBS assessment reports are available on the official page www.statistica.gov.md, under About NBS / Assessments and Opinions on NBS / Assessment Reports (<http://www.statistica.gov.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=399&id=2739>).

9.3. Accessibility of information on user surveys

User surveys are available on the official page www.statistica.gov.md, under About NBS / Assessments and Opinions on NBS / User surveys (<http://www.statistica.gov.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=399&id=2740>).

9.4. Other useful references

EUROSTAT database	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database
WTO statistical database	http://stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx?Language=E