**METHODOLOGICAL NOTES**

**Tourism industry**

**The gross value added of the tourism industry** is the sum of the gross value added created by all economic units operating in the tourism industry that are residents of the national economy, regardless of whether all their products are intended for visitors, and regardless on the degree of specialization of their production process.

**The share of the gross value added of the tourism industry** in the gross domestic product of the Russian Federation is calculated as the quotient of dividing the gross value added of the tourism industry by the gross domestic product at basic prices, multiplied by 100%.

**The export of tourism services under the item "Trips"** is understood as services rendered by residents of the national economy for non-residents.

**"Tourist services (trips)"** mainly includes the cost of goods and services that were purchased in a given country by non-resident visitors (reception and accommodation services, meals, leisure activities, etc.). This article takes into account both personal and business travel for periods of usually less than one year. (with the exception of students and patients of medical institutions in case the interests require the need for their stay in a foreign country for more than a year).

**Revenue (excluding VAT, excise taxes and similar mandatory payments)** - income from ordinary activities, receipts associated with the sale of products and goods, performance of work, provision of services. Revenue is accepted for accounting in the amount calculated in monetary terms, equal to the amount of receipts of funds and other property and (or) the amount of receivables. The amount of receipts and (or) accounts receivable is determined based on the price established by the contract between the organization and the buyer (customer) or user of the organization's assets.

**Balanced financial result (profit minus loss)** - the final financial result, revealed on the basis of accounting for all business transactions of organizations. It is the sum of profit (loss) from the sale of goods, products (works, services), fixed assets, other property of organizations and net income from other operations. Balanced financial data results are given in actual prices, structure and methodology corresponding years.

**The average monthly accrued wages of employees** oforganizations are calculated by dividing the accrued wages fund of employees by the average number of employees and by 12. The payroll includes the amounts of wages accrued to employees in cash and non-cash forms for hours worked and not worked, compensation payments related to the working schedule and working conditions, additional payments and allowances, bonuses, one-time incentive payments, as well as payment for food and accommodation, which is of a systematic nature. Benefits received by employees from state extra-budgetary funds, are not included in the payroll and average monthly wages.

**Fixed capital investments** - a set of costs aimed at for the construction, reconstruction (including expansion and modernization) of objects that lead to an increase in their initial cost, the purchase of machinery, equipment, vehicles, production and household inventory, the accounting of which is carried out in the manner prescribed for accounting for investments in non-current assets, investments in objects of intellectual property; cultivated biological resources.

Fixed capital investments are accounted for without value added tax. For 2014-2016 the data are given in accordance with the All-Russian Classifier of Economic Activities OKVED-2007.

Since 2017:

- information on the activities of hotels is given by the type of economic activity "Activities of hotels and other places for temporary residence" in accordance with the All-Russian Classifier of Economic Activities OKVED2;

- information on the activities of other places of temporary residence is given by type of economic activity "Activities for the provision of seats for short-term residence "," Activities for the provision of places for temporary residence in campsites, caravans and tourist caravans "," Activities for the provision of other places for temporary residence "in accordance with the All-Russian Classifier of Economic Activities OKVED2;

- information on the activities of travel agencies is given by the type of economic activity "Activities of travel agencies and other organizations providing services in the field of tourism" in accordance with the All-Russian Classifier of Economic Activities OKVED2.

**The full book value of fixed** **assets** is the initial value changed in the course of the revaluation of fixed assets and as a result of their completion, modernization, retrofitting, reconstruction and partial liquidation. The full book value for objects that have undergone revaluation of fixed assets is equal to their replacement cost as at the date of the last revaluation carried out, i.e. the cost of reproduction in prices that existed at that date. For objects that have not undergone revaluation, it is equal to the initial cost (the cost of acquisition in prices that existed at the date of acquisition), taking into account the change as a result of completion, modernization, retrofitting, reconstruction and partial liquidation.

The residual book value reflects the change in the state of fixed assets, their gradual loss of consumer properties and value during operation, under the influence of the forces of nature and as a result of technological progress, in the amount of accumulated depreciation. In this case, the amount of wear is determined in accordance with the rates and methods of amortization and depreciation used in accounting. The residual book value of fixed assets is equal to the difference between their full book value and the depreciation (depreciation) amounts accrued (determined) for the entire period from the beginning of operation of the relevant facilities, taking into account their changes as a result of revaluation.

**The degree of depreciation of fixed assets** is the ratio of the accumulated depreciation to a certain date of the existing fixed assets (the difference between their full accounting and residual book value) to the full book value of these fixed assets as of the same date, in percentage.

**Collective accommodation facilities**

**Collective accommodation facilities** include hotels and similar accommodation facilities (hotels, motels, hostels and other hotel-type organizations), specialized accommodation facilities (health resort organizations, recreation organizations).

**Collective accommodation facilities** are accommodation facilities (buildings, part of building, premises) used to provide accommodation facilities by legal entities or individual entrepreneurs.

**Hotels and similar accommodation facilities -** organizations providing temporary accommodation (hotels, motels, hostels and other hotel-type organizations).

**Hotels -** accommodation facilities, which are property complexes that include a building or part of a building, premises and other property, in which accommodation services and, as a rule, catering services are provided, with a reception service, as well as equipment for the provision of additional services.

**Motels** are a type of hotels located within the right-of-way of a motor road or roadside strips of motor roads, with a parking lot, the entrance to the rooms of which can be carried out from the street (from the place where the car is parked).

**Hostels**– type of hotels, which include rooms of various categories, including multi-bed rooms (but no more than 12 beds in one room), with the possibility of providing residents with both the entire room and individual places, rooms for shared use by guests (living rooms, halls, rooms for meals and the like), the total total area of ​​which is at least 25 percent of the total total area of ​​rooms, sanitary facilities, located, as a rule, outside the room and providing limited food service and or kitchen equipment, as well as, if possible, additional services.

**Specialized accommodation facilities -** objects of the tourism industry, which are collective accommodation facilities that provide accommodation services and additional services in accordance with the purpose, specialization, profile of work and (or) line of activity, namely: tourism, health, sports, fitness and health, educational and other.

**Sanatorium resorts** – enterprises located usually in a resort area and providing a complex of sanatorium and recreational and recreational services using mainly natural factors (climate, mineral water, mud) and physiotherapy, diet and regimen.

**Rest houses** –specialized accommodation facilities located in the recreational area, providing accommodation, catering, leisure and entertainment services.

**Tourist shelters** are specialized accommodation facilities of year-round or seasonal operation, designed to accommodate organized groups of tourists following the routes in tents or stationary buildings with equipment for sleeping places.

**Campsites** are limited areas with sanitary facilities, which include chalets, bungalows, tents, stationary vans, as well as equipped sites for placing tents and motorhomes. Camping facilities may provide residents with restaurants, shops, sports and leisure facilities, but the above services are optional.

**Recreation centers, tourist camps, recreation centers (recreation centers), tourist villages (recreation villages)** - companies offering mainly accommodation in chalets, bungalows or in stationary vans, as well as opportunities and related equipment for sports and entertainment, restaurants and shops.

**Room in Collective accommodation facilities** one or more living rooms / premises with furniture, equipment and supplies necessaryfor temporary residence.

**The utilization rate of the number of rooms (available places)** is equal to the number of overnight stays divided by the product of the number of places and the number of days in a year.

**Travel agencies**

**Tourism -** temporary departures (travel) of citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens and stateless persons from a permanent place of residence for medical and health-improving, recreational, educational, physical and sports, professional, business, religious and other purposes without engaging in activities related to income generation from sources in the country (place) of temporary stay.

**Domestic tourism -** tourism within the territory of the Russian Federation of persons permanently residing in the Russian Federation.

**Outbound tourism -** tourism of persons permanently residing in the Russian Federation to another country.

**Inbound tourism -** tourism within the territory of the Russian Federation of persons, not residing permanently in the Russian Federation.

**Tourist activities -** tour operator and travel agency activities, as well as other travel arrangements.

**Tour operator activities -** activities for the formation, promotion and the sale of a tourist product, carried out by a legal entity (tour operator).

**Travel agency activities** – activities to promote and sell a tourist product carried out by a legal entity or an individual entrepreneur (travel agent).

**Tourist product** – a range of transportation and accommodation services provided

for the total price (regardless of the inclusion in the total price of the cost of excursion services and (or) other services) under an agreement on the sale of a tourist product.

**Promotion of a tourist product** – a set of measures aimed at the implementation of a tourist product (advertising, participation in specialized exhibitions, fairs, the organization of tourist information centers, the publication of catalogs, booklets, etc.).

**Realization of a tourism product -** activities of a tour operator or travel agent on the conclusion of an agreement on the sale of a tourist product with a tourist or other customer of a tourist product, as well as the activities of a tour operator and (or) third parties for the provision of services to the tourist in accordance with this agreement.

**Tourist trips**

**Trip -** the temporary departure (journey) of any natural person from the moment of departure to any main destination outside his usual environment until the moment of return.

**The usual environment** is a geographic area (country, region) within which an individual conducts his daily activities.

**Tourist -** a person visiting a country (place) of temporary stay in medical and health-improving, recreational, cognitive, physical culture and sports, professional-business, religious and other purposes without engaging in activities related to earning income from sources in the country (place) of temporary stay, for a period of from 24 hours to 6 months in a row or carrying out at least one overnight stay in the country (place) of temporary stay.

**Inbound tourist trip** –tourist trip of a foreign tourist from the moment of entry to the Russian Federation (to the subject or region of the Russian Federation) until the moment of departure.

**Outbound tourist trip** - a tourist trip of a Russian tourist from the moment of leaving the Russian Federation until the moment of return.

**Paid services**

**The scope of paid services to the population** is the monetary equivalent of the volume of services rendered by residents of the Russian economy (legal entities and individuals engaged in entrepreneurial activity without the formation of a legal entity (individual entrepreneurs)) citizens of the Russian Federation, as well as citizens of other states (non-residents) who consume certain services on the territory of the Russian Federation.

**The scope of tourist services -** represents the monetary equivalent of the services of tour operators for the formation, promotion and sale of a tourist product (a range of services for transportation, accommodation, meals for tourists, excursion services, guide-translator services and other services provided depending on the purpose of the trip); travel agents for the promotion and sale of a tourist product to the population; excursion agencies, independent guides and guides for organizing trips of citizens for educational purposes without spending the night in a collective accommodation facility; objects of the tourism industry for serving tourists, paid as part of a package tour.

**The scope of services of hotels and similar accommodation facilities** includes the actual amount of payment of the population for accommodation and additional services (including the amount for booking a place and the cost of meals, if included in the cost of living in a room, using a safe, cleaning clothes, etc.).

**The scope of services provided by health resort organizations** is the monetary equivalent of services rendered to the population by health resort organizations. (sanatoriums, dispensaries, health resort clinics, balneological clinics, mud baths, etc.).

**Transport**

**Passengers carried -** the number of passengers carried over a certain period of time. It is taken into account by means of transport and types of communication. Observation unit in the statistics of passenger transportation is the passenger trip. Passenger carriage data are given taking into account passengers entitled to free and reduced fare.

**Passenger turnover -** the volume of work of transport for the transport of passengers. The unit of measure is passenger-kilometer, i.e. moving a passenger over a distance of 1 km. It is determined by summing the products of the number of passengers for each position of transportation by the distance of transportation; calculated separately by mode of transport, message and other characteristics.

**Railway transport**

**Carriage of passengers by rail** - the volume of work performed on the carriage of passengers. Determined by the number of travel documents sold and issued free of charge (to persons entitled to free travel) in this reporting period, taking into account the passenger trips for this period made with group tickets, season tickets and other documents.

**Bus transport**

**Carriage of passengers and passenger turnover of bus transport** by mode of communication include the volume of passenger traffic performed on the routes of regular bus service in accordance with the departure timetable, as well as volumes made on orders and on tourist and excursion routes.

**The number of passengers transported by tourist and excursion buses** in all types of communication is assumed to be equal to the number of passengers indicated in the bus route sheet. The object of accounting for the number of passengers on tourist and excursion routes is each trip of one passenger between the initial and final points of the route, recorded in the ticket (voucher).

**Sea transport**

**Passenger transportation by sea** is accounted for by the number of passengers actually dispatched in the reporting period on own and chartered ships (including those leased to foreign charterers on a time charter basis). The object of accounting for the number of passengers is each trip of one passenger between the initial and final points of the route, recorded in the travel document.

**Inland waterway transport**

**Carriage of passengers by water transport** is accounted for by the number of passengers actually dispatched in the reporting period under a passenger carriage agreement by own and (or) leased (chartered) vessels (including those delivered for rent to foreign companies (charterers) on a time charter basis). The object of accounting for the number of passengers is each trip of one passenger between the initial and the final points of the route, fixed in the travel ticket (voucher).

Passengers are counted by the number of tickets (vouchers) sold in the reporting period in which each trip actually began. Passenger carriages issued by a group ticket are accounted for by the number of passengersin the list attached to the ticket.

**Air Transport**

**The number of passengers carried by air** is determined as the sum of all passengers carried in the reporting period by airplanes and helicopters of transport aviation on all flights and types of aircraft performed, and the aviation used at work on servicing sectors of the economy.

**The number of passengers carried per flight and during the flight stage** includes adults and children over the age of two years. Children under two years of age are not included in the traffic.

**Passenger turnover of air transport** is the sum of products from the multiplication of the number of passengers carried at each stage of the flight by the length of the stage. It is counted in passenger kilometers. Passenger traffic in air transport is determined only by transport aviation, i.e. without taking into account transportation by aviation used in servicing sectors of the economy.

**Expenses of the population on tourism and recreation**

**Money expenditures of the population on tourism and recreation -** expenditures on tourism and excursion trips for the purpose of vacation, leisure and recreation, recreational, educational, cultural, pilgrimage, including the cost of purchasing a comprehensive tour package, accommodation, food, transport and other services.

To encode consumer spending of households, the Classifier of Individual Consumption of Households by Purpose is used, according to which tourism and recreation services include: stay in recreation centers in Russia, river and sea cruises in the territorial waters of Russia, travel on the territory of Russia, excursion services on the territory of Russia, foreign tours.

**Prices**

**The index of consumer prices and tariffs on goods and services (CPI)** measures the ratio of the cost of a fixed list of goods and services in prices of the current period to its value in prices of the base period and characterizes the change in time of the general level of prices and tariffs for goods and services purchased by the population for non-productive consumption.

**Commissioning of capacities**

**Commissioning of capacities is an indicator of the capacity (capacity)** created as a result of investments in fixed assets. Commissioned facilities (capacities) are shown in the sizes specified in permits for commissioning facilities (capacities), issued in accordance with the established procedure in accordance with the current legislation of the Russian Federation about urban planning activities.

**Specially protected natural areas federal significance**

**State nature reserves and national parks** belong to specially protected natural areas of federal significance.

**The objects of environmental education** include museums and visitor centers operating on the territory of the protected areas. The objects of tourist activity are ecological paths and routes (horse, water, hiking, etc.), available on the territory of protected areas, including trails (part of the trail) located in the protected zone.