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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON  
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Item 7 of the provisional agenda

DEFINITION OF "TOURIST" OR "TEMPORARY VISITOR"

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The attached document reproduces the report on the definition of "tourist" or "temporary visitor" submitted by the International Union of Official Travel Organisations (IUOTO), referred to in item 7 of the annotated provisional agenda (E/CONF.47/2).

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REPORT ON THE DEFINITION OF THE TERM "TOURIST" OR "TEMPORARY VISITOR"  
PREPARED BY THE IUOTO FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL  
TRAVEL AND TOURISM (ROME, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1963)

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## I. TERMS OF REFERENCE

Document E/3590 of the 33rd Session of the Economic and Social Council (Note of the Secretary-General concerning the Conference on International Travel and Tourism).

In conformity with the indications given by the group of experts appearing in appendix GEITT/1/Rev.2, annex 3 of the document quoted in reference, IUOTO has drawn up this report dealing with the definitions of the term "tourist" or "temporary visitor" at present in use by governments for statistical purposes, with a view to enabling the Conference to formulate its opinions and suggestions for drawing up an internationally acceptable definition of the term "tourist" or "temporary visitor".

As regards the definition of the term "tourist" or "temporary visitor" for administrative purposes, the present report describes the conclusions at which the IUOTO has arrived. From these conclusions it appears neither possible nor desirable, in the present state of things, to lay down a definition of the term "tourist" or "temporary visitor" which is valid for both administrative and statistical purposes.

This report also deals with the terms "excursionist" and "transit traveller".

## II. PURPOSES OF THE STUDY

To enable a definition of the term "tourist" or "temporary visitor" to be drawn up and accepted by as many countries as possible so as to facilitate the collection of travel statistical data on a uniform basis thus making international comparisons much easier.

To enable an acceptable definition of the term "excursionist" to be drawn up also.

## III. GUIDING CRITERIA OF THE STUDY

1. With a view to drawing up a definition of the term "tourist" or "temporary visitor" for statistical purposes, IUOTO accepted a priori, in making its study, that the term in question should be considered from the economic angle, i.e. in terms of the effects produced on a national economy by the stay of persons who neither reside usually or permanently in a particular country.
2. IUOTO also accepted a priori that, in order to be considered as a "tourist" or "temporary visitor", a visitor's length of stay in any given country should not exceed the limits, beyond which a non-resident must be subject to immigration regulations and employment laws.
3. Finally, IUOTO considered, for research into the criteria which should be used in drawing up a definition of the term "tourist" or "temporary visitor" for administrative purposes, that this term could, in most cases, be identifiable with that of non-immigrant.

#### IV. DEFINITIONS OF THE TERM "TOURIST" ALREADY IN EXISTENCE USED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

The IUOTO has carried out an international survey by means of a questionnaire in order to find out the comparative utilisation of definitions of the term "tourist" for statistical or administrative purposes. This survey was based on the following three definitions, whose texts appear in annex 1.

- (i) IUOTO definition
- (ii) definition of the United Nations Convention concerning Customs facilities for touring (New York 1954)\*
- (iii) definition of the United Nations Statistical Commission.

The questionnaires used also bore on the usage of the terms "excursionist" and "transit traveller".

#### V. ANALYSIS OF THE USAGE, BY DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, OF THE THREE DEFINITIONS OF THE TERM "TOURIST" TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION AND THE TERMS "EXCURSIONIST" AND "TRANSIT TRAVELLER" (See annex 2)

The valid replies from 64 countries were analysed and gave the following findings:

##### (A) "tourist" or "temporary visitor" (see annex 2)

Breakdown of the usage, by different countries, of the definitions taken into consideration:

(1) <u>IUOTO definition:</u>	36 countries	(56%)
14 countries without reservations	22%	
22 countries with reservations	34%	
(2) <u>United Nations Convention (1954) definition:</u>	18 countries	(28%)
12 countries without reservations	19%	
6 countries with reservations	9%	
(3) <u>United Nations Statistical Commission definition:</u>	5 countries	(8%)
2 countries without reservations	3%	
3 countries with reservations	5%	
(4) <u>Other definitions used:</u>	2 countries	(3%)
(countries using their own definitions)		
(5) <u>No specific definition:</u>	3 countries	(5%)
(countries who more or less follow the terms of the three definitions considered, but who also classify certain categories of immigrants as "tourists")		

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\* This definition does not differ very much from the ICAO definition.

(B) "excursionist" (see annex 6)

Breakdown of the usage, by different countries, of the definitions of the term "excursionist":

(1) <u>IUOTO definition:</u>	26 countries	(40%)
including 2 countries with reservations		
(2) <u>Other definitions:</u>	3 countries	( 5%)
(3) <u>No definition used:</u>	30 countries	(47%)
(4) <u>No reply:</u>	5 countries	( 8%)

(C) "transit traveller" (see annex 7)

Breakdown of the usage, by different countries, of the definition of the term "transit traveller":

(1) <u>IUOTO definition:</u>	28 countries	(44%)
Including 4 countries with reservations		
(2) <u>Other definitions:</u>	8 countries	(12%)
(3) <u>No definition used:</u>	21 countries	(33%)
(4) <u>No reply:</u>	7 countries	(11%)

Note: Details on the usage of the different definitions used may be found in annex 2.

VI. ANALYSIS OF THE CRITERIA MAKING UP THE DEFINITIONS USED BY DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

The analysis made to find out, for purposes of comparison, the common criteria of definitions of the terms "tourist" or "temporary visitor", "excursionist" and "transit traveller" accepted by different countries, bore on the following elements:

- (i) time limits
- (ii) purpose of stay.

This analysis brought out the following facts.

(A) "Tourist" or "temporary visitor" (see annex 5)

(a) Minimum time limit:

It appeared of use to consider from which minimum time limit a person entering a country other than that in which his usual place of residence is, is considered by the country visited as a "tourist" or "temporary visitor".

An analysis of the replies given by the 64 countries considered appears below.

(1) From 24 hours	42 countries	(66%)
(2) From 48 hours	2 countries	( 3%)
(3) From 72 hours	2 countries	( 3%)
(4) No minimum time limit	13 countries	(20%)
(5) No reply	5 countries	( 8%)

(b) Maximum time limit

It also appeared useful to know those countries who, in their definition of a "tourist", fixed a maximum length of stay; the analysis of replies received is given below:

(1) Up to one year	5 countries	( 8%)
(2) Up to six months	23 countries	(36%)
(3) No limit to length of stay	31 countries	(48%)
(4) No reply	5 countries	( 8%)

(c) Purpose of stay

As regards the purposes of stay, it was accepted a priori that the "tourist" or "temporary visitor" could only remain in this capacity on condition that he engaged in no remunerated activity in the country he was visiting. In the opposite case, i.e. where the "tourist" or "temporary visitor" exercised a remunerated activity in the country visited, he or she should be subject to immigration regulations and employment legislation (residence permit, medical examination, work permit, registration for special benefits, etc.). Similarly, he should have his income taxed.

In this instance, the analysis of the questionnaires only bears on 61 countries. More details on each country are given in annex 4.

(1) Pleasure, recreation, holidays	61 countries	(100%)
(2) Health reasons	61 countries	(100%)
(3) Family reasons	61 countries	(100%)
(4) Meetings or in a representative capacity (scientific, administrative, diplomatic, etc.)	61 countries	(100%)
(5) Sports	60 countries	( 98%)
(6) Cruises	60 countries	( 98%)
(7) Religious purposes	57 countries	( 94%)
(8) Business travel	54 countries	( 89%)
(9) Study and education	50 countries	( 82%)

From the above analysis it appears that the purposes of visit, which should not entail any remunerated activity, and which are accepted by the large majority of countries may be classed in the following order:

(1) Pleasure, recreation, holidays	(6) Cruises
(2) Health reasons	(7) Religious purposes
(3) Family reasons	(8) Business travel
(4) Meetings and missions	(9) Study and education
(5) Sports*	

\* Amateur sportsmen and team supporters are considered as valid purposes of travel under the heading "sport".

With regard to cruise travellers, as their visit to a specific country, although economically profitable, does not obligatorily touch on the main tourist enterprises (accommodation, eating and drinking establishments, transport, etc.) there are grounds for including this category of visitor under "excursionist", in the future.

(B) "Excursionist" (see annex 6)

In the case of "excursionists" the purpose of visit was not considered separately in view of the fact that the term "excursionist" specifies the capacity of the visitor. It appears that the length of stay should be considered as the determinant element for classifying this category of visitor.

The analysis of the 64 countries considered appears below.

(1) <u>IUOTO definition:</u>	26 countries	(40%)
including 2 countries with reservations		
(2) <u>Other definitions used:</u>	3 countries	( 5%)
(3) <u>No definition:</u>	30 countries	(47%)
(4) <u>No reply:</u>	5 countries	( 8%)

From the above analysis it may be stated that about 50% of the countries considered, using the IUOTO definition or another definition, stipulate that an "excursionist's" stay should not exceed 24 hours. On the basis of the collected information (see annexes 2 and 6) it is possible to isolate the following principles with a view to drawing up a definition of the term "excursionist".

- (a) A person travelling and not undertaking any lucrative occupation,
- (b) in a country other than that in which he has his usual place of residence,
- (c) for a period of less than 24 hours.

(C) "Transit traveller" (see annex 7)

The term "transit traveller" is the one which seems to be the subject of the most diverse interpretations, whether by administrations or statistical offices. The results of an analysis of the questionnaires from 64 countries is given below.

(1) <u>IUOTO definition:</u>	28 countries	(44%)
including 4 countries with reservations		
(2) <u>Other definitions:</u> *	8 countries	(13%)
(3) <u>Other definitions used:</u>	21 countries	(33%)
(4) <u>No reply:</u>	7 countries	(11%)

The criteria considered for determining the nature of a "transit traveller" vary widely. They depend on the declared purpose of travel, the method of transport used, the length of stay and even on the amount of foreign exchange spent.

In the present state of things the idea of "transit traveller" does not appear to be clearly established, as administrative preoccupations take priority over statistical considerations.

For administrative purposes, the term "transit traveller" is used for direct transit (without stopping), or transit with a stop for a short length of time.

It can be said that even though administrative regulations may be more or less satisfactory for present conditions, the definitions used for statistical purposes need to be clarified.

A certain misunderstanding arises from the fact that, sometimes, a mere stop is regarded as being the same as a transit across the country.

It should be stipulated that, as long as a traveller does not legally enter a country, he should not be subject to entry formalities. If an administration regards a mere stop as being comparable to a visit to the country, then the traveller should be considered either as a "tourist" or as an "excursionist", depending on his length of stay in the country.

In view of the foregoing, it would appear judicious to abolish the term "transit traveller" from statistics. If necessary, this term could be kept solely for administrative requirements.

In this connexion, the question comes under that appearing in item 8 on the annotated agenda of the Conference "Facilitation of governmental formalities regarding travel --(c) other controls and formalities --(vii) direct transit passengers".

#### VII. REMARKS AND CONCLUSIONS

In view of the elements to be taken into consideration for drawing up a statistical definition of the term "tourist" or "temporary visitor", analysis of the replies has enabled the following criteria to be isolated:

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\* Amongst the 8 countries using other definitions of "transit traveller", the length of authorised stay varied from 72 hours to 1 month. This stems from administrative provisions rather than statistical preoccupations.



- (1) Visitor's usual place of residence in a country other than that which he visits;
- (2) The exclusion of all remunerated or lucrative activity during the stay in the country visited;
- (3) Minimum length of stay below which a person entering a country should not be included in statistics of "tourists" or "temporary visitors", or should be counted separately;
- (4) Purposes of visit.

The above-mentioned criteria give rise to the following comments:

- A foreign visitor in a country, according to whether he stays there more than or less than 24 hours, may be considered either as an "excursionist" (including cruise visitors staying less than 24 hours) or as a "tourist" if his stay exceeds 24 hours, because for a stay of less than 24 hours he will only make partial use of the immediate and mediate tourist industries (e.g. accommodation would not be induced to offer its services), whereas for a stay of more than 24 hours, he would normally be obliged to use the services of the main sectors of the tourist industry.
- For statistical purposes it does not appear necessary to fix a maximum time limit, this being normally fixed by administrative regulations (immigration, labour, etc.). Similarly it does not appear necessary, for statistical purposes, to specify that a "tourist" or "temporary visitor" should be accepted by the receiving country without any discrimination or distinction (race, sex, language, religion). Moreover, it does not appear practical to indicate, in a statistical definition, which purpose of visit should be legitimate.
- Finally, an enumeration of purposes of travel does not seem indispensable as no enumeration is ever complete. It would be better, therefore, to stipulate the idea of a visit not having any remunerated or lucrative activity.
- Nevertheless, for analytical purposes, motives for travel should be taken into consideration for studies to be carried out based on statistical data. Nevertheless, such motives for travel should be as succinct as possible.

- As a general remark, it should be made clear that, in this report, the two terms "tourist" and "temporary visitor" have been used synonymously so as to facilitate the drawing up of a definition for administrative purposes. In effect, it appears that, in certain regulations the term "tourist" is unknown. As stated at the beginning of this report, the "temporary visitor" or non-immigrant is identifiable in practice with the term "tourist". Moreover, the word "tourist" does not indicate whether it is a domestic or foreign tourist i.e. a resident or non-resident. The words "temporary visitor" indicate more clearly that it is a person coming from outside the country.
- This is why, in the draft definition given in item VIII below, the term "tourist" has been omitted intentionally from the first part of the definition and the more general idea of "temporary visitor" has been used.
- This term, "temporary visitor", applies to all visitors. Whatever the motive for travel and length of stay in the country, on condition that the object of the visit is not to undertake any lucrative or remunerated activity.
- In view of the effects produced by non-resident visitors on a national economy, a distinction should be drawn between stays of less than 24 hours and stays of more than 24 hours. Stays of less than 24 hours (excursions and cruises) constitute, in themselves, a motive for travel. Thus in the following draft definition excursions and cruises have been considered from the point of view of motives for travel.

VIII. DRAFT DEFINITION OF THE TERM "TOURIST" OR "TEMPORARY VISITOR" FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

The term "temporary visitor" describes any person visiting a country other than that in which he has his usual place of residence, for any reason other than exercising an occupation remunerated from within the country visited.

The following distinctions may be made for analytical purposes:

- Tourists i.e. temporary visitors staying at least 24 hours in the country visited; their purposes of travel may be grouped thus:

- (a) Pleasure: recreation, holiday, health, education, religion and sport.
- (b) Business, family, missions and meetings.
- Excursionists i.e. temporary visitors staying less than 24 hours in the country visited (including cruise travellers).

The statistics should not include travellers who do not legally enter the country (air travellers who do not leave an airport's transit area or analogous cases).

IX. DEFINITION OF THE TERM "TOURIST" OR "TEMPORARY VISITOR" FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES

From the replies to the questionnaire it appears that, in the present state of the degrees of liberalisation in frontier formalities, the existing immigration regulations and labour laws, as well as certain political factors, it would be difficult to lay down an administrative definition of the term "tourist" or "temporary visitor" which would be acceptable at the international level. Nevertheless, the following elements could be taken into consideration. In fact the replies to the questionnaire received by IUOTO enable it to be said that many common points exist between the definitions at present being used by the administrations of different countries.

- (1) The visitor's usual place of residence.
- (2) Time limit after which the visitor can be considered as a "tourist" or "temporary visitor" (24 hours).
- (3) Maximum limit of authorised stay without being submitted or subject to immigration regulations or employment laws (this maximum limit of authorised stay is determined in various ways by the administrations of different countries).
- (4) The exclusion of all remunerated lucrative activities by the visitor.
- (5) The exclusion of persons living in a frontier zone and persons domiciled in one country and working in another.

Possibly:

- (a) Enumeration of purposes of visit (other than immigration).
  - (b) The exclusion of all discrimination as regards race, sex, language or religion.
-

Annex 1

The IUOTO (League of Nations) definition of a "tourist" is as follows :

The term "tourist" shall, in principle, be interpreted to mean any person travelling for a period of twenty-four hours or more in a country other than that in which he usually resides.

The following are to be regarded as tourists:

1. Persons travelling for pleasure, for domestic reasons, for health, etc.
2. Persons travelling to meetings, or in a representative capacity of any kind (scientific, administrative, diplomatic, religious, athletic, etc.)
3. Persons travelling for business purposes.
4. Persons arriving in the course of a sea cruise, even when they stay less than twenty-four hours. The latter should be reckoned as a separate group disregarding, if necessary, their usual place of residence.
5. Students and young persons in boarding establishments or schools.

The following are not to be regarded as tourists:

1. Persons arriving, with or without a contract, to take up an occupation or engage in any business activity in the country.
2. Other persons coming to establish a residence in the country.
3. Residents in a frontier zone and persons domiciled in one country and working in an adjoining country.
4. Travellers passing through a country without stopping, even if the journey takes more than twenty-four hours.

The United Nations Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring (1954), defined a tourist as follows :

The term "tourist" shall mean any person without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, who enters the territory of a Contracting State other than that in which that person normally resides, and remains there for not less than twenty-four hours, and not more than six months, in the course of any twelve-month period, for legitimate non-immigrant purposes, such as touring, recreation, sports, health, family reasons, study, religious pilgrimages or business.

The International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) reiterates this definition in Annex 9 of its International Standards and Recommended Practices (Facilitation). Fourth Edition (November 1960).

The United Nations Statistical Commission (1953)<sup>1/</sup> defines visitors as :

Non-residents intending to remain for a period of one year or less without exercising an occupation remunerated from within the country (including their dependents).

It recommended sub-dividing this category according to the purpose of the visit as follows:

- (i) transit;
- (ii) holiday;
- (iii) education (teachers, students, others)
- (iv) business;
- (v) other visitors.

Definition of a "tourist" or "temporary visitor" used at the Paris meeting of Non-Governmental Organisations held in Paris on 30 November and 1 December 1961, and submitted to the attention of the United Nations Group of Experts in Tourism which met in Geneva in February 1962 :

The term "international tourist" refers to any person who goes to or enters temporarily a country other than that where he is normally resident for legitimate purposes and without any intention of settling down there or undertaking an employment or remunerated work in a regular manner.

The IUOTO definition of an excursionist is as follows :

The term "excursionist" shall, in principle, be interpreted to mean any person travelling for pleasure, for a period of less than twenty-four hours, in a country other than that in which he usually resides. and not undertaking any gainful occupation in that country.

The IUOTO definition of a "transit traveller" is as follows :

The term "transit traveller" shall, in principle, be interpreted to mean any person traversing a country, even for a period of more than twenty-four hours, without stopping, or a person traversing a country during a period of less than twenty-four hours, provided that any stops made are of short duration and for other than tourism purposes.

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<sup>1/</sup> "International Migration Statistics", Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 20, (ST/STAT/SER.M/20), United Nations Publication, Sales No. 1953, XVII. 10, Part II, paragraphs 17(4) and 19 c.

## Annex 2

Analysis of Questionnaires to show definitions of "tourist" (or temporary visitor),  
"excursionist" and "transit traveller" used by the reporting countries

Country (1)	Definition of Tourist used (2)	Definition of Excursionist used (3)	Definition of Transit Traveller used (4)	Remarks (5)
Argentina	UN Convention (1954) with reservations.	None used.	None used.	For tourist definition, sports, education, religious aims and busi- ness are not regarded as valid purposes of visit.
Australia	UN Statistical Commission (1953) with reservations.	None used.	The "short-term movement visitors" described in the remarks column in- clude a category for "in transit visitors". Allocation to this category results from the passengers' purpose of journey linked with a period of intended length of stay of less than 1 month as stated by the traveller at the time of disembarka- tion.	Category "short-term movement visitors" applies to non-residents who, on arrival, intend to reside in Australia for less than 1 year. This classification is irres- pective of whether the traveller intends to exercise an occupation remunerated from within Australia (including his dependents) and such information is not collected for statistical purposes.
Belgium	Belgian travel stati- stics are based on hotel nights. They relate to all persons temporarily lodging and obtaining services outside their habitual	None used.	None used.	Travel statistics exclude: a) Students in ordinary lodgings for purposes of study, b) Young persons boarding in educational establishments,

Annex 2 (continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Belgium (continued)	residence, especially in: hotels, boarding- houses, inns, medical establishments, holiday houses, villas and apartments as well as their permanent or temporary annexes, and camping sites.			c) Employees and workers who, because of their professional occupations, lodge in private houses or in accommodation put at their disposal by their employer. d) Persons in hospitals, clinics, maternity hospitals, homes and sanatoria.
Bulgaria	IUOTO	None, included with transit travellers.	Not given.	
Canada	UN Statistical Commission (1953) with reservations.	None used.	Not given.	All non-immigrant visitors are generally classified as "travellers" and divided statistically into "short-term" (24 hours stay or less) and "long-term" (over 24 hours) without division as to sex, age, race or religion. No attempt is made to isolate such groups as tourists. Visitors staying under 24 hours could be termed "excursionists" although many are commuters.
Cambodia	UN Statistical Commission (1953) with reservations.	IUOTO	IUOTO	Education is not regarded as a valid purpose of visit for tourism.
Ceylon	UN Convention (1954)	IUOTO	IUOTO with reservations.	Transit travellers include air passengers leaving in the same aeroplane.

## Annex 2 (continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
China (Taiwan)	UN Statistical Commission (1953)	IUOTO with reservations.	IUOTO	Excursionists regarded as persons travelling for pleasure for a period of less than 24 hours.
Colombia	Any persons remaining in Colombia for a period not less than 24 hours and not more than 6 months. UN Convention (1954) with reservations.	None used.	None used.	Education is not regarded as being a valid purpose of visit for tourism.
Congo (Leopoldville)	IUOTO with reservations.	IUOTO	Persons crossing the country for a period of not more than 3 days.	Includes as tourists domestic travellers for such purposes as business and pleasure.
Cyprus	IUOTO	IUOTO	None used.	Transit travellers usually stay for 3 days and are counted as tourists.
Czechoslovakia	IUOTO	Not given.	IUOTO	
Denmark	None used.	None used.	None used.	Immigrants and tourists are counted together in Danish travel statistics. Transit travellers counted with all other travellers except those via Copenhagen airport.
Ecuador	UN Convention (1954) with reservations.	IUOTO	IUOTO	Business is not regarded as a valid purpose for tourism.



## Annex 2 (continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Finland	No definition used. All arrivals included in travel statistics.	None used.	None used.	
France	IUOTO	IUOTO	IUOTO	
Germany (F.R.)	IUOTO with reservations.	None used.	None used.	No time limits stipulated. No distinction made between tourists, excursionists and transit travellers.
Greece	IUOTO	None used.	IUOTO	
Haiti	UN Convention (1954) with reservations.	IUOTO	IUOTO	Education and religious pilgrimages are not regarded as valid purposes of visit for tourism.
Hungary	IUOTO	Not given.	Not given.	
Hong Kong	IUOTO with reservations.	None used.	IUOTO	Reservations are: education, and religious pilgrimages which are not regarded as valid purposes for tourism. 48 hours minimum stay.
India	UN Convention (1954)	None used.	None used.	Persons on diplomatic duty and very high dignitaries are not regarded as tourists.
Indonesia	IUOTO with reservations.	Excursionists are granted entry permits if the ship they are travelling in anchors in a harbour, even if the time limit of 24 hours is exceeded.	IUOTO	Business and education are not regarded as valid purposes of visit for tourism.

## Annex 2 (continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Iraq	IUOTO	IUOTO	IUOTO	
Ireland	IUOTO with reservations.	IUOTO	IUOTO	No time limits stipulated for tourists and business and education not regarded as valid purposes of visit for tourism.
Israel	IUOTO with reservations.	None used.	Included with tourists.  None used	Some long-term students are classified as "temporary residents", who have the privileges of a tourist, and may work in Israel. They are not, therefore, included in the travel statistics.
Italy	IUOTO with reservations.	Cruise passengers landing in an Italian port and visiting the town for less than 24 hours.	IUOTO definition applied only to air travellers.	IUOTO definition only used for counting passengers by sea and air and arrivals in hotels, and supplementary hotels. Visitors by land differentiated only by nationality and no distinction made between tourists, excursionists and transit travellers.
Japan	IUOTO with reservations.	Aliens visiting the vicinity of the port or airport while their conveyance is waiting there - up to 72 hours. If a passenger lands at more than 2 ports, each arrival is counted.	Aliens permitted to travel in immediate transit across Japan in order to reach another country. Maximum time limit 15 days. Overland tourists (aliens, excluding crew members who leave a ship at a port of call	Time limits vary according to the purpose of visit. <u>Tourist</u> (alien visiting Japan for sight-seeing) - up to 60 days. <u>Business</u> (short stay) - up to 180 days. <u>Business</u> (undertaking foreign trade, enterprises and investments) - up to 3 years. <u>Official Business Traveller</u> - (diplomatic or consular staff and aliens entering Japan on

## Annex 2 (continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Japan (continued)			for sight-seeing and boards the same ship again at another Japanese port) - up to 15 days.	<p>official government business, or a recognized international organization) - no time limit given.</p> <p><u>Study or Education</u> (at certain institutes) - up to 1 year.</p> <p>Guiding, research or teaching at specified education institutions - 3 years.</p> <p>Musical - fine arts, literary, scientific and other artistic or academic activities - 1 year.</p> <p>Theatrical, entertainment, musical, sports or other such activities - 60 days.</p> <p>Religious, missionaries - 3 years.</p> <p>Representatives of press, broadcasting, motion picture and other journalistic organizations - 3 years.</p> <p>Industrial specialists invited by Japanese organizations - 3 years.</p> <p>Aliens engaged solely in skilled employment - 1 year.</p> <p>The following are also allowed to stay for 3 years: aliens visiting relatives, aliens entering Japan to get married, health purposes, child taken abroad by Japanese parents, possessing a visa of the nation of his birth, amateur sportsmen, doctors, lawyers, patent attorneys, carrying out these businesses, aliens attending</p>

## Annex 2 (continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Japan (continued)				non-governmental international conferences, student apprentices (from certain areas), aliens specially allowed to enter Japan by the Ministry of Justice.
Jordan	IUOTO definition with reservations	None used	None Used.	Education is not regarded as being a valid purpose for tourism.
Korea	IUOTO with reservations.	IUOTO	IUOTO	Time limits not given. Education not regarded as being a valid purpose for tourism.
Laos	IUOTO	IUOTO	IUOTO	
Lebanon	IUOTO	IUOTO applied only to Syrian Arab Republic.	IUOTO	
Luxemburg	UN Convention (1954)	IUOTO	IUOTO	
Mauritius	UN Convention (1954)	None used.	IUOTO	
Malta	UN Statistical Commission (1953)	Called transit passengers. Definition not given.	None used.	
Mexico	UN Convention (1954) with reservations.	None used.	IUOTO	Minimum time limit - 48 hours. Business is not regarded as a valid purpose of tourism. Immigrants to other countries, staying for up to 5 days, and students staying for less than 6 months are considered as tourists.

Annex 2 (continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Netherlands	UN Convention (1954)	Not given	Not given	
New Zealand	IUOTO with reservations.	None used.	IUOTO	Tourist definition includes theatrical groups and persons on working holidays.
Pakistan	IUOTO with reservations.	IUOTO	None used.	Maximum time limit - 6 months.
Philippines	IUOTO with reservations	IUOTO	IUOTO with reservations.	Maximum time limit - 59 days. Transit travellers, maximum time limit - 72 hours.
Poland	IUOTO	None used.	Persons crossing Poland without stopping, up to a maximum period of 72 hours.	
Portugal	UN Convention (1954)	Classified as tourists. None used.	Classified as tourists. None used.	
Portuguese Overseas Territories.	UN Convention (1954)	Classified as tourists. None used.	Classified as tourists. None used.	
Puerto Rico	IUOTO with reservations.	None used.	None used.	Maximum time limit - 1 year. No minimum time limit. Education and religious pilgrimages not regarded as valid purposed for tourism.
Rhodesia & Nyasaland.	UN Convention (1954)	IUOTO	IUOTO	

Annex 2 (continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
San Marino	IUOTO with reservations.	None used.	None used.	No minimum time limit. Maximum time limit 1 year. Business not regarded as a valid purpose for tourism.
Senegal	IUOTO	Not given.	Not given.	
Singapore	IUOTO with reservations.	None used.	Persons changing ships or acroplanes and continuing to destinations outside Singapore.	Sea cruises excluded. No time limit specified. The term "visitor" is used instead of "tourist". Special passes issued to persons so that they may land in Singapore either for determining whether they may be allowed to stay, or allowing them to appeal against any decision taken by the Controller of Immigration, or for other reasons.
South Africa	IUOTO with reservations.	Included with holiday visitors. None used	Visitor who stays less than 7 days, or spends less than 100 rand during his stay.	Length of stay is of no importance, except with regard to transit visitors. Travel statistics also include persons visiting South Africa in connexion with business or education, even if they stay for more than 1 year, or receive remuneration in South Africa, provided that a permanent stay has not been arranged.
Spain	IUOTO	IUOTO	IUOTO	

Annex 2 (continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sweden	No definition used. Statistics differentiate only between nationalities, and not between tourists, excursionists and transit travellers.	None used.	None used.	
Switzerland	Own definition. Statistics collected in hotels only. Persons staying in hotels permanently, or semi-permanently for professional reasons are not included. The remainder are considered as tourists for statistical purposes.	None used.	None used.	
Syrian Arab Republic.	UN Convention (1954)	IUOTO	IUOTO	
Thailand	IUOTO	IUOTO	IUOTO	
Tunisia	UN Convention (1954)	IUOTO	IUOTO	
Turkey	IUOTO with reservations	None used.	None used.	Cruise passengers not counted as a separate group. Excursionists are included with tourists.
U.S.S.R.	IUOTO with reservations.	None used.	None used.	Transit travellers included amongst tourists.
United Arab Republic.	UN Convention (1954)	IUOTO	IUOTO	

Annex 2 (continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
United Kingdom	IUOTO with reservations.	None used.	IUOTO except that there is no requirement that the stops in transit shall be of short duration.	The following are not regarded as tourists. Persons in government service, overseas Commonwealth citizens. Overseas Commonwealth citizens in transit are regarded as tourists.
U.S.A.	IUOTO with reservations.	Not given	Not given.	Time limits vary for tourists "Undocumented travel" from Canada - travellers may stay up to six months. No time limits stated on travellers formally admitted into the USA as "non-immigrant" aliens.
Uruguay	IUOTO with reservations.	None used.	None used.	No minimum time limit stipulated for tourists. Transit travellers and excursionists included amongst figures for tourists.
Venezuela	UN Convention (1954) with reservations.	Described as cruise passengers, defined as aliens travelling in a group, on a list drawn up by the transport company concerned, with a prepared itinerary may remain in the country for 12 hours.	Aliens entering the country and obliged to remain wherever their ship makes a stop, may remain in Venezuela for the time it takes to load and unload the vessel concerned.	Education is not regarded as being a valid purpose of visit for tourism.
Vietnam	UN Convention (1954)	IUOTO	Tourists remaining in the country for up to 72 hours.	
Yugoslavia	IUOTO	IUOTO	Not given.	



Annex 3

Annexe 3

Summary table showing the distribution of the definitions of "tourist" or "temporary visitor"  
amongst the reporting countries

Tableau ~~synthétique~~ résumé exposant la distribution des définitions de "touriste" ou "visiteur temporaire"  
parmi les pays qui ont répondu au questionnaire

IUOTO definition Définition de l'UIOOT	IUOTO definition with reservations Définition de l'UIOOT avec réserves	UN (1954) Convention Convention des NU (1954) Definition Définition	UN (1954) Convention with reservations Convention des NU (1954) avec réserves	UN statistical Commission Commission statistique des NU (1953) Definition Définition	UN Statistical Commission with reservations Commission statistique des NU (1953) avec réserves	Own Definition Pays utilisant leur propre définition	None used Aucune définition utilisée
Bulgaria/Bulgarie Cyprus/Cypro Czechoslovakia/ Tchécoslovaquie France Greece/Grèce Hungary/Hongrie Iraq/Irak Laos Lebanon/Liban Poland/Pologne Senegal/Sénégal Spain/Espagne Thailand/Thaïlande Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	Congo Germany (F.R.)/ Allemagne (Rép.féd.) Hong Kong Indonesia/Indonésie Ireland/Irlande Israel/Israël Italy/Italie Japan/Japon Jordan/Jordanie Korea/Coree New Zealand/ Nouvelle-Zélande Pakistan Philippines Puerto Rico/ Porto Rico San Marino/Saint-Marin Singapore/Singapour South Africa/ Afrique du Sud Turkey/Turquie USSR/URSS United Kingdom/ Royaume-Uni USA Uruguay	Ceylon/Ceylan India/Inde Luxembourg Mauritius/Maurice Netherlands/Pays-Bas Portugal Portuguese Overseas Territories/Portugal d'outre-mer Rhodesia & Nyasaland/Rhodesie & Nyassaland Syrian Arab Republic/République arabe syrienne Tunisia/Tunisie UAR/RAU Viêt-Nam	Argentina/Argentine Colombia/Colombie Ecuador/Equateur Haiti/Haïti Mexico/Mexique Venezuela	China (Taiwan) Chino (Taiwan) Malta/Malte	Australia/Australie Canada Cambodia/Cambodge	Belgium/Belgique Switzerland/Suisse	Denmark/Danemark Finland/Finlande Sweden/Suède

Annex 4

Annexe 4

PURPOSES OF VISIT

(used in travel statistics and accepted as being valid, non-lucrative motives for tourism)

MOTIFS DE VOYAGES

(employés dans les statistiques du tourisme considérés comme valables et non lucratifs)

Country Pays	Sports (*)	Family/Parille Holidays/Vacances	Health/Santé	Meetings and missions Réunions et missions	Religious Religion	Sea Cruises Croisières maritimes	Education Etudes	Business Affaires
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Argentina/Argentine	..	X	X	X		X		X
Australia/Australie	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Belgium/Belgique	..	X	X	X	X			X
Bulgaria/Bulgarie	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Canada	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Cambodia/Cambodge	..	X	X	X	X			X
Ceylon/Ceylan	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
China/Chine	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Colombia/Colombie	..	X	X	X	X			X
Congo	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Cyprus/Cyprus	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Czechoslovakia/Tchécoslovaquie	..	X	X	X	X			X
Ecuador/Equateur	..	X	X	X	X		X	
France	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Germany (F.R.)/Allemagne (Rép. féd.)	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Greece/Grèce	..	X	X	X	X			X
Haiti/Haïti	..	X	X	X			X	X
Hungary/Hongrie	..	X	X	X	X			X
Hong Kong	..	X	X	X			X	X
India/Inde	..	X	X	X(a)	X		X	X
Indonesia/Indonésie	..	X	X	X	X			X
Iraq/Irak	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Ireland/Irlande	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Israel/Israël	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Italy/Italie	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Japan/Japon	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Jordan/Jordanie	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Korea/Corée	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Laos	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Lebanon/Liban	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Luxembourg	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Malta/Malte	..	X	X	X	X		X	X
Mexico/Mexique	..	X	X	X	X		X	X

Annex 4 (continued)

Annexe 4 (suite)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mauritius/Maurice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands/Pays-Bas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pakistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland/Pologne	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portuguese Overseas Territories/ Portugal d'Outre-mer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico/Porto Rico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhodesia & Nyasaland/Rhodésie & Nyassaland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
San Marino/Saint-Marin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal/Sénégal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Singapore/Singapour	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Africa/Afrique du Sud	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spain/Espagne	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland/Suisse	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Syrian Arab Republic/République arabe syrienne	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand/Thaïlande	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tunisia/Tunisie	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey/Turquie	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
USSR/URSS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
UAR/RAU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni	X	X	X	X(b)	X	X	X	X
USA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Viet-Nam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Totals/Totaux	60	61	61	61	57	60	50	50

(\*) Concerns only amateur sportsmen and team supporters.

(a) Excluding diplomats.

(b) Excluding persons on governmental service.

(\*) Ne concerne que les sportifs non professionnels.

(a) A l'exclusion de diplomates.

(b) A l'exclusion des personnes voyageant en mission gouvernementale.

Annex 5

Annexe 5

Maximum and Minimum Time Limits used in the definitions of "tourist" or "temporary visitor" by the reporting countries in their travel statistics

Limites de séjour minimales et maximales appliquées dans les définitions de "touriste" ou "visiteur temporaire" utilisées dans les statistiques de tourisme par les pays qui ont répondu au questionnaire

No limit Pas de limite	Minimum/Minimale Up to 24 hours Jusqu'à 24 heures	No reply Pas de réponse	No limit Pas de limite	Maximum/Maximale Up to six months Jusqu'à 6 mois	Up to 1 year Jusqu'à un an	No reply Pas de réponse
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Australia/Australie	Argentina/Argentine	Belgium/Belgique	Bulgaria/Bulgarie	Argentina/Argentine	Australia/Australie	Belgium/Belgique
Germany (F.R.)/	Bulgaria/Bulgarie	Denmark/Danemark	Canada	Cambodia/Cambodge	Japan/Japon	Denmark/Danemark
Allemagne (Rép.féd.)	Canada	Finland/Finlande	Congo	Ceylon/Ceylan	Malta/Malte	Finland/Finlande
Ireland/Irlande	Cambodia/Cambodge	Korea/Corée	Czechoslovakia/	China/Chine	Puerto Rico/Porto Rico	Korea/Corée
Malta/Malte	Ceylon/Ceylan	Sweden/Suède	Tchecoslovaquie	Colombia/Colombie	San Marino/Saint-Marin	Sweden/Suède
Puerto Rico/Porto Rico	China/Chine		France	Cyprus/Cypro		
San Marino/Saint-Marin	Colombia/Colombie		Germany (F.R.)/	Ecuador/Equateur		
Singapore/Singapour	Congo		Allemagne (Rép.féd.)	Haiti/Haïti		
South Africa/	Cyprus/Cypro		Greece/Grèce	India/Inde		
Afrique du Sud	Czechoslovakia/		Hungary/Hongrie	Luxembourg		
Switzerland/Suisse	Tchecoslovaquie		Hong Kong	Mauritius/Maurice		
Turkey/Turquie	Ecuador/Equateur		Indonesia/Indonésie	Netherlands/Pays-Bas		
USSR/URSS	France		Iraq/Irak	Mexico/Mexique		
USA	Greece/Grèce		Ireland/Irlande	Pakistan		
Uruguay	Haiti/Haïti		Israel/Israël	Philippines (c)		
	Hungary/Hongrie		Jordan/Jordanie	Portugal		
	Hong Kong(a)		Italy/Italie	Portuguese Overseas		
	India/Inde		Laos	Territories/Portugal		
	Indonesia/Indonésie		Lebanon/Liban	d'Outre-mer		
	Iraq/Irak		New Zealand/	Rhodesia & Nyasaland/		
	Israel/Israël		Nouvelle-Zélande	Rhodésie & Nyassaland		
	Italy/Italie		Poland/Pologne	Syrian Arab Republic/		
	Japan/Japon(b)		Senegal/Sénégal	République arabe		
	Jordan/Jordanie		Singapore/Singapour	syrienne		
	Laos		South Africa/	Tunisia/Tunisie		
	Lebanon/Liban		Afrique du Sud	UAR/RAU		
	Luxembourg		Spain/Espagne	Venezuela		
	Mauritius/Maurice		Switzerland/Suisse	Vietnam		

Annex 5 (continued)

Annex 5 (suite)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Netherlands/Pays-Bas New Zealand/ Nouvelle-Zélande Mexico/Mexique (a) Pakistan Philippines (b) Poland/Pologne Portugal Portuguese Overseas Territories/Portugal d'Outre-mer Rhodesia & Nyasaland/ Rhodésie & Nyassaland Senegal/Sénégal Spain/Espagne Syrian Arab Republic/ République arabe syrienne Thailand/Thaïlande Tunisia/Tunisie UAR/RAU United Kingdom/ Royaume-Uni Venezuela Viet-Nam Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie		Thailand/Thaïlande Turkey/Turquie USSR/URSS United Kingdom/ Royaume-Uni USA Uruguay Yugoslavia/Yougoslavie			
Totals Totaux	13 46	5	31	23	5	5

a) Minimum time limit of up to 48 hours.  
b) Minimum time limit of up to 72 hours.  
c) Maximum time limit of up to 59 days.

a) Durée de séjour minimale jusqu'à 48 heures.  
b) Durée de séjour minimale jusqu'à 72 heures.  
c) Durée de séjour maximale jusqu'à 59 jours.

Annex 6  
Annexe 6

Usage of the term "excursionist" in the travel statistics of the reporting countries

Application du terme "excursioniste" dans les statistiques du tourisme des pays qui ont répondu au questionnaire

None used. Aucune défini- tion utilisée	IUOTO definition. Définition de l'IUOCT.	IUOTO Definition with reservations. Définition de l'IUOCT avec réserves.	Own definition. Pays utilisant leur propre définition.	No reply. Pas de réponse
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Argentina/ Argentine	Cambodia/ Cambodge	China(Taiwan) / Chine (Taiwan)	Indonesia/ Indonésie	Czechoslovakia Tchécoslovaquie
Australia/ Australie	Ceylon/ Ceylan	Italy/ Italie	Japan/ Japon	Hungary/ Hongrie
Belgium/ Belgique	Congo		Venezuela	Netherlands/ Pays-Bas
Bulgaria/ Bulgarie	Cyprus/ Chypre			Senegal/Sénégal
Canada	Ecuador/ Equateur			U.S.A.
Colombia/ Colombie	France			
Denmark/ Danemark	Haiti/Haïti			
Finland/ Finlande	Iraq/ Irak			
Germany F.R./ Allemagne (Rép.féd.)	Ireland/ Irlande			
Greece/ Grèce	Korea/ Corée			
Hong Kong	Laos			
India/ Inde	Lebanon/ Liban			
Israel/Israël	Luxembourg			
Jordan/ Jordanie	Mexico Mexique			
Mauritius/ Maurice	Pakistan			
New Zealand/ Nouvelle-Zélande	Philippines			
Malta/Malte	Rhodesia and Nyasaland/ Rhodésie et Nyassaland			
Poland/Pologne	Spain/ Espagne			
Portugal/ Portuguese Over- sea Territories/ Portugal d'Outre- mer	Syrian Arab Republic/ Rép. arabe syrienne			
	Thailand/ Thaïlande			
	Tunisia/ Tunisie			

Annex 6 (continued)  
Annexe 6 (suite)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Puerto Rico/ Porto Rico San Marino/ Saint Marin. Singapore/Singapour South Africa/ Afrique du Sud Sweden/Suède Switzerland/ Suisse Turkey/ Turquie USSR/URSS United Kingdom/ Royaume-Uni Uruguay	U.A.R./R.A.U. Viet-Nam Yugoslavia/ Yougoslavie			
Totals/ Totaux	30	24	2	3
				5

Annex 7annexe 7

Usage of the term "Transit traveller" in the travel statistics  
of the reporting countries

Application du terme "Voyageur en Transit" dans les statistiques  
du tourisme des pays qui ont répondu au questionnaire

None used. Aucune Définition utilisée.	IUOTO Definition. Définition de l'IUOOT.	IUOTO definition. with reservations. Définition de l'IUOOT avec réserves.	Own definition. Pays utilisant leur propre définition.	No reply. Pas de réponse.
Argentina/ Argentine	Cambodia/ Cambodge	Ceylon/Ceylan	Australia/ Australie	Bulgaria/ Bulgarie
Belgium/ Belgique	China/Chine	Italy/Italie	Congo	Canada
Colombia/ Colombie	Czechoslovakia/ Tchécoslovaquie	Philippines	Japan/Japon	Hungary/ Hongrie
Cyprus / Chypre	Ecuador/ Equateur	United Kingdom/ Royaume-Uni	Poland/ Pologne	Netherlands/ Pays-Bas
Denmark/ Danemark	France		Singapore/ Singapour	Senegal/Sénégal
Finland/Finlande	Greece/Grèce		South Africa/ Afrique du Sud	U.S.A.
Germany (F.R.)/ Allemagne (R.F.)	Haiti/Haïti		Venezuela	Yugoslavia/ Yougoslavie
India/Inde	Hong Kong		Viet-	
Israel/Israël	Indonesia/ Indonésie			
Jordan/Jordanie	Iraq/Irak			
Malta/Malte	Ireland/ Irlande			
Pakistan	Korea/Corée			
Portugal/ Portuguese Oversea Territories/ Portugal d'Outre-mer	Laos			
Puerto Rico/ Porto Rico	Lebanon/Liban			
San Marino/ Saint Marin	Luxembourg			
Sweden/Suède	Mauritius/ Maurice			
Switzerland/ Suisse	New Zealand/ Nouvelle-Zélande			
Turkey/Turquie	Mexico/ Mexique			
USSR/URSS	Rhodesia and Nyasaland / Rhodésie et Nyassaland			
Uruguay	Spain/Espagne			
	Syrian Arab Republic/ Rép. arabe syrienne			
	Thailand/Thaïlande			
	Tunisia/Tunisie			
	W.A.R./R.A.U.			
Totals 21 Totaux	24	4	8	7