

MK – NI 047 TOURISM INTENSI REPUBLIC OF MAGEDONIA

Definition

The indicator shows:

1.1 International tourist intensity

The indicator shows the total number of foreign tourists by years at country level and by statistical regions and structure of visitors by country of origin.

1.2 Overnights of foreign tourists

The indicator shows the total number of overnights of foreign tourists by years at country level and by statistical regions. Also, it shows the structure of overnights and average stay of tourists by country of origin.

1.3 National tourists intensity

The indicator shows the total number of overnights of national tourists by years at country level and by statistical regions and average stay of tourists.

Units

• Number, intensity and structure.

Policy relevance

List of relevant policy documents

National Strategy for Tourism Development 2009 - 2013

- National Environmental Action Plan 2 in Section 4.2.6. Tourism, describes the main challenge for sustainable tourism development, implementation of economic potential with minimum possible impact on the environment.
- Spatial Plan of the Republic of Macedonia in its Chapter 5.4. «Tourism development and organization of tourist areas», defines the status, objectives and planning determinations for tourism development.
- National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Macedonia in the section on tourism, presents the directions for sustainable development of tourism, within short, medium, and long-term frames, up to 2030.
- Strategy for Biological Diversity Protection in the Republic of Macedonia with Action Plan under measure C.5 «Stimulation of traditional use of biological diversity and ecotourism», defines the action for identification of sites suitable for eco-tourism.

Legal grounds

The Law on Tourist Activity specifies the conditions and the manner of performing tourist activity (Chapter 15 Services in rural, ethno and eco-tourism), Law on

Catering Activity.

The Law on Environment, the Law on Nature Protection, the Law on Waste Management, the Law on Ambient Air Quality and the Law on Waters regulate partially the requirements for environmental protection in tourist activity.

Targets

- Integration of the principles of sustainable development and environmental considerations in tourist sector
- Identification of areas of priority importance for tourism development
- Encouragement of exchange of best practices between public and private tourist interests
- Protection of natural heritage and biological diversity in tourist destinations
- Adoption and implementation of legislation in the area of tourism to regulate the protection of the environmnet
- Promotion of organic farming, healthy food production and especially traditional production of certain products (e.g. cheese, wine), production of honey, herbs growing, etc.
- Promotion of certain types of tourism such as wine tourism, hunting tourism, birds observation tourism, etc.

Key policy issue

1. What is the impact of tourism on the environment?

Tourism is a development factor with regard to phenomena and interactions in the environment, both in economic and non-economic activities. Tourism is not a product of natural and anthropogenic impact of environmental elements, but it is a significant transformer of the environment. The impacts of tourism on the environment may be systematized in all domains of tourist industry. In the domain of emitting environment, tourism appears as environment transformer in a form of numerous billboards, illuminated advertisements, and shop windows. In the communication domain, transportation means for tourist purposes are employed, such as railways, cable railways, abandoned trains and cars, even trunks, advertisements on by-road billboards and transportation means. New properties are introduced in the attractive-reception environment. Mountains obtain skiing terrains and view platforms, hunting is related to drinking and feeding places and observatories, shores contain wellarranged beaches, parter and horticultural substances, interior and

exterior developments are present, rural areas are adapted to receive tourists, the space is planned for infrastructure and communal services, and commercial network undergoes evolution and turns into tourist merchandise profile through sales of souvenirs and articles for tourist activities.

2. Does the increased number of tourists make enhanced pressure on the environment?

Increased number of tourists should not by itself imply enhanced pressure on the environment. Such pressure occurs in conditions of weak organization. In such conditions, the increased number of tourists may cause confrontations and misunderstandings among stakeholders involved in tourist industry, insufficient observation of traffic regulations, lack of care for public hygiene, non-observation of the code of conduct in tourist resort, robberies and destruction of nature and artifacts and sociofacts, criminogene conduct in terms of dealings with drugs, alcohol, prostitution, violations and other types of crime.

Development of tourism and increased number of tourists are accompanied by building activities that are not in accordance with the regulations and in harmony

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with authentic features of natural values.

Key message

With regard to international tourist intensity, total number of foreign tourists has had a trend of increase from 2002 to 2011 by 162%, and Greece with 311.759 tourists has had significant share in the number of foreign tourists. In terms of statistical regions, the highest number of tourists visited Skopje and Southwestern regions.

The total number of overnights by foreign tourists from 2002 to 2011 has had a rising trend by 175%. The highest average number of overnights was realized by tourists from Luxemburg with 3.89 days of average stay. In terms of statistical regions, the highest number of overnights were accomplished in Skopje and Southwestern regions.

With regard to national tourist intensity, it can be noted that the number of tourists from 2002 to 2011 has noted insignificant trend of increase. The number of overnights has been varying from year to year, though with falling trend. The average stay of national tourists for the same period has noted falling trend from 5 to around 4 days of average stay.

Considering the fact that tourism is organized activity, monitoring of these indicators is necessary and so are the actions of all stakeholders for the purpose of environment protection and improvement through timely interventions and planned activities.

1.1 International tourist intensity

Figure 1. Total number of foreign tourists

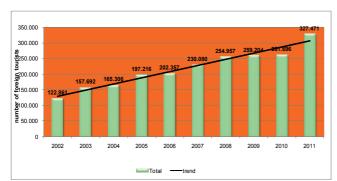


Figure 2. Total number of foreign tourists by country of origin in the reporting period

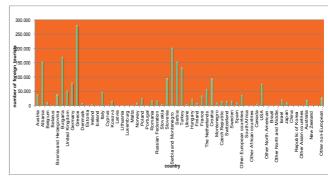


Figure 3. Countries with significant share in the number of foreign tourists

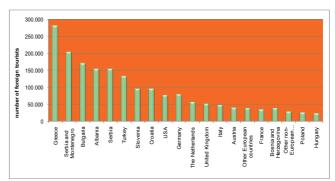
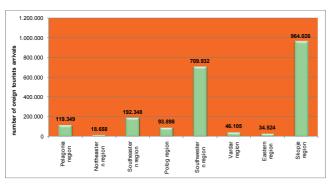


Figure 4. Foreign tourists arrivals by statistical regions



1.2 Overnights of foreign tourists

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Figure 5. Total number of overnights by foreign tourists

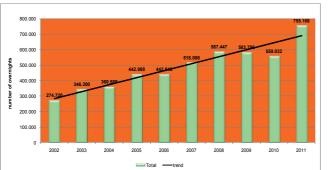


Figure 6. Total number of overnights and average stay by foreign tourists by country of origin

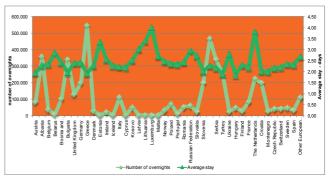


Figure 7. Countries with significant share in the average stay of foreign tourists

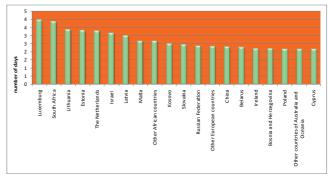
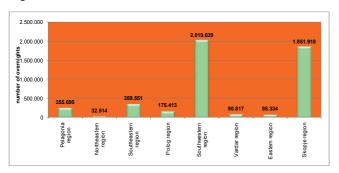


Figure 8. Overnights by foreign tourists by statistical regions



1.3 National tourist intensity

Figure 9. Total number of national tourists, number of overnights and average stay

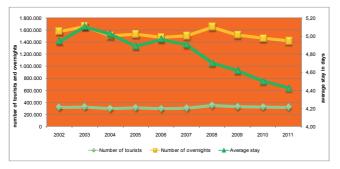
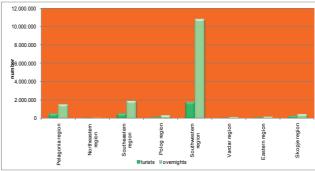


Figure 10. Number of national tourists and number of overnights by statistical regions



Assessment

1.1 International tourist intensity

Data presented in Figures show that the Republic of Macedonia has been visited by tourists from many countries in the world. Tourists from Europe, North America, Asia and Australia dominate. During the ten year reporting period, the structure of visits is dominated by tourists from the immediate neighbourhood. The leading position is occupied by tourists from Greece, Serbia and Montenegro, followed by Bulgaria and Albania, while the most numerous tourists from among other continents come from United States of America. Development of attractive and receptive base in the Republic of Macedonia should provide grater presence of tourists from Western European countries with longer tourism tradition, and thus higher tourism and culture level.

Regional distribution shows that leading regional centres are Skopje and Southwestern regions, indicating two differentiated regions with different characteristics. Namely, the Southwestern region is predominated by the attractiveness of the resources, while Skopje region offers possibilities for business activities. Other regions incorporate alternative opportunities based on different environments, and therefore it is important to monitor the scale of foreign tourist intensity for the purpose of redistribution of visits.

1.2 Overnights of foreign tourists

The overnights correspond with the intensity of foreign tourists in the Republic of Macedonia. The summary results lead to the conclusion that the highest number of overnights was realized by tourists from European countries, with Luxemburg as a country of highest share in the average stay of tourists which is 3.98 days. From among other continents, the longest average stay was recorded for tourists from South Africa. Observation of this trend can help us assess the rate at which the attractiveness of the environment has adapted to the demands of these visitors.

Regional distribution of overnights by foreign tourists indicates that tourists in the Southwestern region accomplished highest number of overnights, followed by Skopje region, which is an unfavourable circumstance in the context of foreign tourism intensity, because they relate to visitors in mainly urban environment. Observation of the relations in the regional distribution of overnights accomplished by foreign tourists will enable the assessment of measures undertaken to redistribute overnights to other regions with specific values.

The average stay of foreign tourists enables us to observe the level of domination of environmental characteristics. The Figure indicates that the length of stay of foreign tourists in the Republic of Macedonia is relatively short. Such length was around 1.95 days in the analyzed period, reflecting significant lagging behind relative to the average length of stay of national tourists.

1.3 National tourism intensity

The number of national tourists has stagnation characteristics. Namely, during the period 2002 to 2011, there was insignificant trend of increase, and in 2006 the number of tourists decreased. This means that no significant improvement in the offer was made. The overnights acquired by national tourists track similar characteristics. Highest number of overnights was recorded in 2006, followed by falling trend by 2011. The results of average length of stay reflect similar relations, with significant drop in the number of overnights from 2007 to 2011. The lowest number of overnights was recorded in 2011, while the average length of stay from 2002 to 2011 recorded drop from 5 to around 4 days.

Dominant region in the context of distribution of national tourists is the Southwestern region, which could be assessed as advantage, but also as unbalanced distribution. Observation of these indicators should facilitate the estimate of the extent to which the number of national tourists will increase in other regions as a result from the promotion of the elements of the environment in tourist supply at the national tourist market.

The number of overnights is also comparable to tourist visits as reflection of the attractiveness of the environment, and thus the highest number of overnights has been recorded in Southwestern region. Observation of overnights will enable to assess the extent to which regions will improve the attractive basis as a factor of acquiring higher number of overnights.

Methodology

Methodology for the indicator calculation

The trend in tourism development through dynamics and intensity of tourist industry.

The scale and the intensity, as well as the share of individual countries in the total number of foreign tourists arrivals and overnights, national tourists arrivals and overnights, regional distribution and average number of days of stay.

Data specification

Title of the indicator	Source	Reporting obligation
Tourism intensity in the Republic of Macedonia 1.1 International tourism intensity 1.2 Overnights of foreign tourists 1.3 National tourism intensity	– State Statistical Office	 Yearly to EUROSTAT World Tourist Organization (WTO) Annual tourist review of tourism and other services Five-year interview of foreign tourists in accommodation establishments

Data coverage: 1.1 International tourism intensity

Table 1: Foreign tourists arrivals by country of origin

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Total	122.861	157.692	165.306	197.216	202.357	230.080	254.957	259.204	261.696	327.471	2.178.840
Austria	1.919	2.564	2.503	2.736	3.490	5.186	5.315	6.437	6.143	5.681	41.974
Albania	9.086	12.088	13.452	16.868	16.188	17.573	19.314	19.757	17.110	13.614	155.050
Belgium	970	1.243	996	1.157	1.414	1.748	1.711	1.839	1.848	2.519	15.445
Belarus	154	157	197	188	127	114	253	178	101	1.151	2.620
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.885	2.687	3.648	4.021	4.240	4.887	4.443	4.672	5.619	4.959	41.061
Bulgaria	11.703	14.147	12.156	17.462	17.421	18.901	21.922	23.619	15.513	18.541	171.385
United Kingdom	3.916	4.517	4.049	5.099	5.318	5.789	7.690	5.309	5.647	6.139	53.473
Germany	6.084	6.317	6.522	6.995	7.659	8.840	9.655	9.795	9.573	9.822	81.262
Greece	14.677	27.042	29.901	33.080	30.835	28.618	21.060	22.253	26.843	45.509	279.818

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Denmark	786	1.048	1.379	1.165	1.018	1.168	1.748	1.338	1.273	1.251	12.174
Estonia									176	260	436
Ireland	525	482	522	659	991	1.011	792	610	745	1.500	7.837
Iceland	153	159	118	125	137	115	230	161	164	137	1.499
Italy	3.076	3.626	3.618	4.259	4.651	5.123	5.674	6.050	6.181	7.140	49.398
Cyprus									194	675	869
Kosovo									9.480	9.829	19.309
Latvia									239	308	547
Lithuania									251	280	531
Luxemburg									53	107	160
Malta									23	60	83
Norway	1.059	1.108	962	1.051	1.277	1.263	1.920	1.618	1.503	1.212	12.973
Poland	1.095	1.029	1.233	1.254	1.332	1.728	2.434	5.827	6.182	6.758	28.872
Portugal	308	432	331	365	511	611	552	601	655	727	5.093
Romania	1.255	1.330	1.144	1.733	1.662	2.137	2.240	2.677	3.351	3.882	21.411
Russian Federation	1.246	1.352	1.487	2.092	1.998	1.523	2.091	1.872	2.848	3.545	20.054
Slovakia	481	559	554	554	636	1.496	811	1.140	1.082	1.099	8.412
Slovenia	3.837	4.579	5.444	7.514	9.228	13.046	13.159	13.970	12.606	14.063	97.446
Serbia and Montenegro	23.239	27.325	30.771	39.147	38.208	44.661					203.351
Serbia							45.134	38.744	35.840	35.692	155.410
Turkey	5.180	5.755	6.496	7.379	7.804	8.907	15.561	16.962	20.047	39.251	133.342
Ukraine	908	706	724	617	641	1.079	1.072	772	981	1.042	8.542

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Hungary	1.985	2.173	1.320	1.582	1.835	3.037	3.254	3.365	3.492	3.342	25.385
Finland	683	768	782	835	885	1.018	1.088	1.220	1.233	3.432	11.944
France	2.542	3.513	2.845	3.017	3.133	3.594	4.278	4.914	4.858	4.901	37.595
The Netherlands	2.016	2.470	2.652	4.218	3.809	3.705	5.606	4.988	6.612	22.219	58.295
Croatia	4.097	5.467	6.828	7.667	8.817	12.326	12.302	12.519	12.791	13.885	96.699
Montenegro							2.761	2.653	4.180	3.522	13.116
CzechRepublic	927	1.155	905	1.290	2.108	1.990	2.406	2.583	2.423	2.695	18.482
Switzerland	965	1.485	1.598	1.845	1.924	1.939	2.048	1.848	2.153	2.733	18.538
Sweden	1.082	1.503	1.596	1.854	1.937	1.845	2.311	2.355	2.530	2.702	19.715
Spain	842	1.386	895	1.213	1.154	1.464	1.710	2.091	1.711	1.726	14.192
Other European countries	1.767	2.689	2.911	2.286	2.961	4.114	7.045	9.486	4.274	2.947	40.480
South Africa									32	52	84
Other African countries									196	356	552
Canada	776	970	704	851	906	969	1.160	1.257	1.247	1.366	10.206
USA	6.997	7.403	7.658	7.588	8.275	7.978	8.472	7.826	7.655	8.082	77.934
Other North American countries									451	636	1.087
Brazil									142	252	394
Other North and Middle American countries									229	408	637
Israel	430	526	676	1.207	1.170	1.809	6.532	6.110	2.885	3.309	24.654
Japan	594	1.076	931	1.041	1.212	1.861	1.236	1.268	1.621	2.194	13.034
China									853	1.664	2.517
Republic of Korea									686	1.070	1.756

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Other Asian countries									2.015	2.755	4.770
Australia	844	1.187	1.116	1.563	2.014	2.755	3.165	2.784	3.967	3.974	23.369
New Zeeland	128	99	96	143	264	183	273	203	207	253	1.849
Other countries of Australia and Oceania									982	243	1.225
Other non-European countries	2.644	3.570	3.586	3.496	3.167	3.969	4.529	5.533			30.494

Table 2: Arrivals of foreign tourists by statistical regions

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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Total	122.861	157.692	165.306	197.216	202.357	202.357	202.357	202.357	261.696	327.471	2.178.840
Pelagonia region	6.464	9.225	11.238	12.550	12.472	13.025	13.286	11.838	14.166	15.085	119.349
Northeastern region	1.325	985	1.739	2.011	1.580	2.366	2.099	2.124	2.005	2.424	18.658
Southeastern region	5.006	7.792	9.559	16.518	12.696	21.399	21.139	22.582	25.453	50.204	192.348
Polog region	5.013	4.898	7.529	8.506	9.185	8.014	9.222	14.096	14.478	12.957	93.898
Southwestern region	34.234	51.551	53.497	66.226	72.258	80.003	83.007	87.353	79.934	101.869	709.932
Vardar region	3.624	3.323	3.208	3.332	3.894	3.795	4.599	5.385	6.406	8.539	46.105
Eastern region	1.714	1.995	2.330	2.302	3.079	3.792	4.509	4.545	4.591	5.667	34.524
Skopje region	65.481	77.923	76.206	85.771	87.193	97.686	117.096	111.281	114.663	130.726	964.026

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1.2 Overnights of foreign tourists

Table 3: Overnights and average stay of foreign tourists by country of origin

	Number of tourists	Number of overnights	Average stay
Total	2.178.840	4.870.871	2,24
Austria	41.974	81.854	1,95
Albania	155.050	352.691	2,27
Belgium	15.445	35.985	2,33
Belarus	2.620	7.466	2,85
Bosnia and Herzegovina	41.061	98.984	2,41
Bulgaria	171.385	335.707	1,96
United Kingdom	53.473	127.671	2,39
Germany	81.262	194.690	2,40
Greece	279.818	538.868	1,93
Denmark	12.174	27.658	2,27
Estonia	436	1.455	3,34
Ireland	7.837	19.941	2,54
Iceland	1.499	3.388	2,26
Italy	49.398	109.359	2,21

	Number of tourists	Number of overnights	Average stay
Cyprus	869	1.903	2,19
Kosovo	19.309	48.781	2,53
Latvia	547	1.645	3,01
Lithuania	531	1.794	3,38
Luxemburg	160	637	3,98
Malta	83	224	2,70
Norway	12.973	31.823	2,45
Poland	28.872	67.864	2,35
Portugal	5.093	11.849	2,33
Romania	21.411	51.759	2,42
Russian Federation	20.054	59.153	2,95
Slovakia	8.412	22.760	2,71
Slovenia	97.446	196.102	2,01
Serbia and Montenegro	203.351	461.257	2,27
Serbia	155.410	336.427	2,16
Turkey	133.342	251.417	1,89
Ukraine	8.542	23.908	2,80
Hungary	25.385	46.973	1,85
Finland	11.944	27.437	2,30
France	37.595	82.326	2,19

	Number of tourists	Number of overnights	Average stay
The Netherlands	58.295	220.966	3,79
Croatia	96.699	195.832	2,03
Montenegro	13.116	26.323	2,01
CzechRepublic	18.482	39.999	2,16
Switzerland	18.538	40.634	2,19
Sweden	19.715	46.107	2,34
Spain	14.192	32.783	2,31
Other European countries	40.480	108.293	2,68
South Africa	84	325	3,87
Other African countries	552	1483	2,69
Canada	10.206	23.945	2,35
USA	77.934	209.546	2,69
Other North American countries	1.087	2.311	2,13
Brazil	394	812	2,06
Other North and Middle American countries	637	1.393	2,19
Israel	24.654	81.307	3,30
Japan	13.034	23.773	1,82

	Number of tourists	Number of overnights	Average stay
China	2.517	5.869	2,33
Republic of Korea	1.756	2.127	1,21
Other Asian countries	4.770	9.685	2,03
Australia	23.369	51.928	2,22
New Zeeland	1.849	3.255	1,76
Other countries of Australia and Oceania	1.225	2.705	2,21
Other non- European countries	30.494	77.714	2,55

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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
TOTAL	274.720	346.200	360.589	442.988	442.845	518.088	587.447	583.796	559.032	755.166	4.870.871
Pelagonia region	11.435	14.708	22.974	31.589	26.676	27.029	26.746	25.260	32.190	37.088	255.695
Northeastern region	2.134	1.661	3.045	3.446	2.939	3.829	3.243	3.466	3.922	4.829	32.514
Southeastern region	8.593	12.143	15.957	27.998	26.107	44.525	43.811	43.810	42.133	94.474	359.551
Polog region	8.335	8.358	14.320	16.824	18.525	15.550	19.085	24.991	26.299	23.126	175.413
Southwestern region	96.323	135.213	141.684	184.048	192.216	223.849	249.315	248.963	219.300	328.718	2.019.629
Vardar region	8.855	7.599	6.514	6.865	7.417	6.561	7.839	10.487	13.207	15.473	90.817
Eastern region	4.343	5.053	6.998	5.579	7.657	9.204	10.312	11.767	11.183	13.238	85.334
Skopje region	134.702	161.465	149.097	166.639	161.308	187.541	227.096	215.052	210.798	238.220	1.851.918

1.3 National tourism intensity

Table 5: Arrivals and overnights of national tourists

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Number tourists	of	318.851	325.459	299.709	312.490	297.116	306.132	350.363	328.566	324.545	320.097	3.183.328
Number overnigh	-	1.575.664	1.660.667	1.504.845	1.527.053	1.474.550	1.501.624	1.648.073	1.517.810	1.461.185	1.417.868	15.289.339
Average	stay	4,94	5,10	5,02	4,89	4,96	4,91	4,70	4,62	4,50	4,43	4,80

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
TOTAL	318.851	325.459	299.709	312.490	297.116	306.132	350.363	328.566	324.545	320.097	3.183.328
Pelagonia region	56.118	54.464	45.472	46.003	39.498	38.690	49.039	38.902	55.546	61.384	485.116
Northeastern region	3.709	3.555	1.634	1.661	853	1.291	1.296	1.436	1.093	1.379	17.907
Southeastern region	26.613	27.521	34.535	45.333	45.881	44.644	62.892	68.416	59.403	58.351	473.589
Polog region	7.414	11.357	15.150	12.049	12.705	9.174	9.931	17.500	17.350	16.196	128.826
Southwestern region	183.790	189.829	169.453	170.208	160.960	175.254	193.662	170.127	154.731	147.877	1.715.891
Vardar region	10.139	9.429	5.145	4.246	4.327	4.624	3.200	4.063	4.166	3.525	52.864
Eastern region	12.803	6.553	7.516	7.061	8.942	7.021	9.230	8.135	8.463	7.948	83.672
Skopje region	18.265	22.751	20.804	25.929	23.950	25.434	21.113	19.987	23.793	23.437	225.463

Table 7: Overnights of national tourists by statistical regions

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
TOTAL	1.575.664	1.660.667	1.504.845	1.527.053	1.474.550	1.501.624	1.648.073	1.517.810	1.461.185	1.417.868	15.289.339
Pelagonia region	187.393	187.716	153.956	147.225	128.785	125.697	145.182	114.439	138.164	171.830	1.500.387
Northeastern region	4.305	4.704	2.639	2.620	1.064	1.848	1.887	2.781	1.706	1.978	25.532
Southeastern region	100.202	156.957	217.781	180.860	191.970	167.094	216.540	233.220	220.654	217.903	1.903.181
Polog region	14.549	31.178	39.130	33.652	35.299	22.436	26.260	36.155	35.156	31.661	305.476
Southwestern region	1.164.009	1.203.809	1.028.797	1.104.087	1.052.271	1.127.957	1.202.890	1.077.229	949.524	880.469	10.791.042
Vardar region	31.802	23.338	11.310	8.985	9.518	8.969	6.022	6.741	6.930	5.666	119.281
Eastern region	42.753	17.040	19.356	14.283	21.277	12.490	18.137	15.742	14.504	15.614	191.196
Skopje region	30.651	35.925	31.876	35.341	34.366	35.133	31.155	31.503	94.547	92.747	453.244

General metadata

Code	Title of the indicator	Compliance other	with CSI EEA or indicators	Classification by DPSIR	Туре	Linkage with area	Frequency of publication
MK NI 047	Tourism intensity in the Republic of Macedonia	TOUR 12 TOUR 33	Tourism intesity Overnights spent in tourism accomodations	D,P	А	 Biological diversity Nature Policies Waste Water Air Transport Soil 	Yearly Every five years

MK - NI 048

TOURISM INTENSITY AND FACILITIES DYNAMICS

Definition

Accomodation establishments are supra-structural facilities facilitating visits and stay of tourists in a given environment. Their observation enables the assessment of regional development. The indicator shows the number of accommodation facilities, rooms and beds.

Units

Contraction of the

• Number of facilities, number of rooms and number of beds.

Policy relevance

List of relevant policy documents

National Strategy for Tourism Development 2009 - 2013

• National Environmental Action Plan - 2 - in Section 4.2.6. Tourism, describes the main challenge for sustainable tourism development, implementation of economic potential with minimum possible impact on the environment.

• Spatial Plan of the Republic of Macedonia – in its Chapter 5.4. «Tourism development and organization of tourist areas», defines the objectives and planning determinations for tourism development.

• National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Macedonia – in the section on tourism, presents the directions for sustainable development of tourism, within

short, medium, and long-term frames, up to 2030.

• Strategy for Biological Diversity Protection in the Republic of Macedonia with Action Plan – under measure C.5 «Stimulation of traditional use of biological diversity and ecotourism», defines the action for identification of sites suitable for eco-tourism.

Legal grounds

The Law on Tourist Activity specifies the conditions and the manner of performing tourist activity (Chapter 15 Services in rural, ethno and eco-tourism); Law on Catering Activity.

The Law on Environment, the Law on Nature Protection, the Law on Waste Management, the Law on Ambient Air Quality and the Law on Waters regulate partially the requirements for environmental protection in tourist activity.

Targets

- Integration of the principles of sustainable development and environmental considerations in tourist sector
- Identification of areas of priority importance for tourism development
- Encouragement of exchange of best practices between

public and private tourist interests

- Protection of natural heritage and biological diversity in tourist destinations
- Adoption and implementation of legislation in the area of tourism to regulate the protection of the environmnet
- Promotion of organic farming, healthy food production and especially traditional production of certain products (e.g. cheese, wine), production of honey, herbs growing, etc.
- Promotion of certain types of tourism such as wine tourism, hunting tourism, birds observation tourism, etc.

Key policy issue What is the impact of accomodation establishments on the environment?

The number of accomodation units may have both positive and negative impacts. Positive impacts are related to proper utilization of the space for facilities location, and negative impacts are made when the space is occupied iby accomodation establishments in inadequate manner.

Key message

The total number of accommodation establishments – facilities in the period 2002 to 2011 has had a trend of increase by 46.7%. Relative to the number of establishments, the number of rooms and beds has noted falling trend by 1.6% for rooms and 5.7% for beds, which is due to improved standard of accommodation facilities.

Figure 1. Total number of accommodation establishments in the period 2002 to 2011

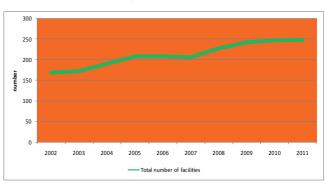


Figure 2. Total number of accommodation establishments – rooms and beds - in the period 2002 to 2011

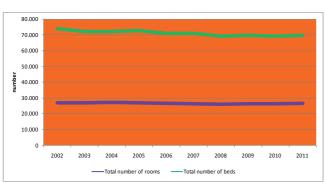


Figure 3. Accommodation establishments - structure

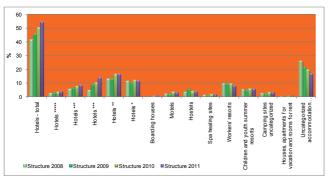


Figure 4. Accommodation establishments – rooms structure

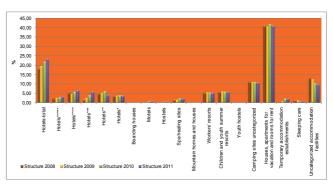
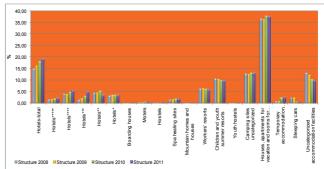


Figure 5. Accommodation establishments – beds structure



Assessment

In 2008, statistical monitoring of accommodation establishments by stars was introduced for the first time. Categorization of establishments by stars cannot be automatically linked with the categorization by which establishments were monitored earlier and this caused interruption in annual data series.

Tables 1 and 2 indicate that the intensity of accomodation establishments as facilities in the period 2002 to 2011 track an increase of 46.7%, reflecting an increase that has to be observed. In this context, it is of particular importance to underline that increases have been noted with facilities of hotel nature, while decreases have been observed in the area of workers' resorts. This can be assessed as positive trend because it is a result of the transformation of non-commercial into commercial sector which will have to be more observant of environmental protection standards.

Tables 2 and 3 indicate falling trend in the number of rooms and beds resulting from decreased number of rooms in campingsites. In environmental terms, this is a positive aspect. The highest number of rooms and beds belongs to the category of houses and apartments for vacation and rooms for rent, followed by hotel establishments.

Methodology

Methodology for the indicator calculation

Development trend of accomodation units. Share of individual types of accomodation establishments in the total number.

Data specification

Title of the indicator	Source	Reporting obligation
Tourism density and facilities dynamics	– State Statistical Office	 Statistical Year book WTO EUROSTAT

Data coverage:

Se la

Table 1: Total number of accommodation establishments in the period 2002 to 2011

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total number of facilities	169	172	191	208	209	206	228	242	247	248
Total number of rooms	26.877	27.017	27.222	26.925	26.503	26.246	25.952	26.390	26.189	26.448
Total number of beds	73.985	72.059	72.276	72.637	71.021	70.898	69.097	69.561	69.102	69.737

Table 2: Accommodation establishments in catering industry – facilities structure

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Structure 2008	Structure 2009	Structure 2010	Structure 2011
TOTAL	228	242	247	248	100	100	100	100
Hotels - total	95	110	124	135	41,67	45,45	50,20	54,44
Hotels ****	8	9	9	10	3,51	3,72	3,64	4,03
Hotels **"	15	17	19	21	6,58	7,02	7,69	8,47
Hotels ***	13	24	25	34	5,70	9,92	10,12	13,71
Hotels **	31	33	41	41	13,60	13,64	16,60	16,53
Hotels *	28	27	30	29	12,28	11,16	12,15	11,69
Boarding houses	2	2	2	3	0,88	0,83	0,81	1,21
Motels	7	7	9	8	3,07	2,89	3,64	3,23
Hostels	10	16	10	10	4,39	6,61	4,05	4,03
Spa healing sites	5	5	5	5	2,19	2,07	2,02	2,02

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Structure 2008	Structure 2009	Structure 2010	Structure 2011
Workers' resorts	24	25	24	20	10,53	10,33	9,72	8,06
Children and youth summer resorts	14	14	15	15	6,14	5,79	6,07	6,05
Camping sites uncategorized	8	8	8	8	3,51	3,31	3,24	3,23
Houses, apartments for vacation and rooms for rent	3	2	2	2	1,32	0,83	0,81	0,81
Uncategorized accommodation establishments	60	53	48	42	26,32	21,90	19,43	16,94

Table 3: Accommodation establishments in catering industry- rooms structure

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Structure 2008	Structure 2009	Structure 2010	Structure 2011
TOTAL	25.952	26.390	26.189	26.448	100	100	100	100
Hotels-total	4.747	5.142	5.651	6.110	18,29	19,48	21,58	23,10
Hotels****	628	688	709	833	2,42	2,61	2,71	3,15
Hotels****	1.408	1.293	1.453	1.719	5,43	4,90	5,55	6,50
Hotels***	452	728	963	1.522	1,74	2,76	3,68	5,75
Hotels**	1.307	1.402	1.541	1.088	5,04	5,31	5,88	4,11
Hotels*	952	1.031	985	948	3,67	3,91	3,76	3,58
Boarding houses	31	31	31	31	0,12	0,12	0,12	0,12
Motels	104	129	159	152	0,40	0,49	0,61	0,57



	2008	2009	2010	2011	Structure 2008	Structure 2009	Structure 2010	Structure 2011
Hostels	88	78	90	79	0,34	0,30	0,34	0,30
Spa healing sites	412	418	538	533	1,59	1,58	2,05	2,02
Mountain homes and houses	10	10	10	10	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04
Workers' resorts	1.432	1.508	1.352	1.334	5,52	5,71	5,16	5,04
Children and youth summer resorts	1.548	1.592	1.431	1.431	5,96	6,03	5,46	5,41
Youth hostels	24	24	24	24	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09
Camping sites uncategorized	2.916	2.903	2.784	2.782	11,24	11,00	10,63	10,52
Houses, apartments for vacation and rooms for rent	10.569	10.624	10.827	10.817	40,73	40,26	41,34	40,90
Temporary accommodation establishments	250	267	506	541	0,96	1,01	1,93	2,05
Sleeping cars	372	372	123	123	1,43	1,41	0,47	0,47
Uncategorized accommodation facilities	3.449	3.292	2.663	2.481	13,29	12,47	10,17	9,38

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Structure 2008	Structure 2009	Structure 2010	Structure 2011
TOTAL	69.097	69.561	69.102	69.737	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Hotels-total	10.364	11.307	12.374	13.317	15,00	16,25	17,91	19,10
Hotels****	1.129	1.288	1.251	1.488	1,63	1,85	1,81	2,13
Hotels****	2.893	2.748	3.150	3.715	4,19	3,95	4,56	5,33
Hotels***	965	1.507	2.072	3.474	1,40	2,17	3,00	4,98
Hotels**	3.094	3.264	3.565	2.393	4,48	4,69	5,16	3,43
Hotels*	2.283	2.500	2.336	2.247	3,30	3,59	3,38	3,22
Boarding houses	75	75	71	71	0,11	0,11	0,10	0,10
Motels	289	359	406	371	0,42	0,52	0,59	0,53
Hostels	181	163	195	184	0,26	0,23	0,28	0,26
Spa healing sites	1.089	1.091	1.217	1.217	1,58	1,57	1,76	1,75
Mountain homes and houses	60	60	60	60	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09
Workers' resorts	4.378	4.501	4.056	3.996	6,34	6,47	5,87	5,73
Children and youth summer resorts	7.315	7.272	6.668	6.668	10,59	10,45	9,65	9,56
Youth hostels	48	48	48	48	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07
Camping sites uncategorized	8.800	8.726	8.971	8.971	12,74	12,54	12,98	12,86
Houses, apartments for vacation and rooms for rent	25.119	25.134	26.132	26.132	36,35	36,13	37,82	37,47

Table 4: Accommodation establishments in catering industry – beds structure

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Structure 2008	Structure 2009	Structure 2010	Structure 2011
Temporary accommodation establishments	604	632	1.537	1.692	0,87	0,91	2,22	2,43
Sleeping cars	1.680	1.680	384	384	2,43	2,42	0,56	0,55
Uncategorized accommodation facilities	9.095	8.513	6.983	6.626	13,16	12,24	10,11	9,50

General metadata

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Code	Title of the indicator	Compliance with CSI EEA or other indicators		Classification by DPSIR	Туре	Linkage with area	Frequency of publication
MK NI 048	Tourism density and facilities dynamics	TOUR 14	Tourism density	S, P	А	 Biodiversity Nature Policies Waste Water Air Transport 	Annually



MK — NI 049

ECONOMIC VALUE OF TOURISM INDUSTRY

Definition

Share in BDP is the share of the gross value added, in percentage, in the area of tourism in the total Gross Domestic Product on national level.

Units

• %.

Policy relevance

List of relevant policy documents

- National Strategy for Tourism Development
 2009 2013
- National Environmental Action Plan 2 in Section 4.2.6. Tourism, describes the main challenge for sustainable tourism development, implementation of economic potential with minimum possible impact on the environment.

• Spatial Plan of the Republic of Macedonia – in its Chapter 5.4. «Tourism development and organization of tourist areas», defines the objectives and planning determinations for tourism development. • National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Macedonia – in the section on tourism, presents the directions for sustainable development of tourism, within short, medium, and long-term frames, up to 2030.

• Strategy for Biological Diversity Protection in the Republic of Macedonia with Action Planunder measure C.5 «Stimulation of traditional use of biological diversity and eco-tourism», defines the action for identification of sites suitable for eco-tourism.

Legal ground

The Law on Tourist Activity specifies the conditions and the manner of performing tourist activity; Law on Catering Activity.

The Law on Environment, the Law on Nature Protection, the Law on Waste Management, the Law on Ambient Air Quality and the aw on Waters regulate partially the requirements for environmental protection in tourist activity.

Targets

Integration of the principles of sustainable

development and environmental considerations in tourist sector

• Identification of areas of priority importance for tourism development

• Encouragement of exchange of best practices between public and private tourist interests

• Protection of natural heritage and biological diversity in tourist destinations

• Adoption and implementation of legislation in the area of tourism to regulate the protection of the environmnet

• Promotion of organic farming, healthy food production and especially traditional production of certain products (e.g. cheese, wine), production of honey, herbs growing, etc.

• Promotion of certain types of tourism such as wine tourism, hunting tourism, birds observation tourism, etc.

Key policy issue

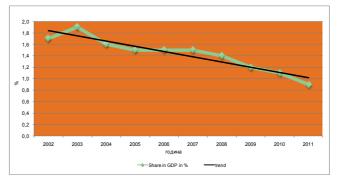
What is the impact of tourism relying on the

characteristics of the environment on the economic development of the Republic of Macedonia?

Key message

Share of tourism in the economic development of the Republic of Macedonia is very low. Its share was the highest in 2003 reaching 1.9%, and it was the lowest in 2011 amounting 0.9%. Share of tourism in the overall gross domestic product notes constant trend of decrease.

Figure 1.Share of tourism in GDP in %



Assessment

The Figure shows that the share of tourism in GDP is relatively low with falling trend. I.e. with no improvement. Its share was the highest in 2003 reaching 1.9%, and it was the lowest in 2011 amounting 0.9%. Observation should enable insight in the extent in which effects from tourist development on the environment improve.

Revenues acquired on the basis of tourist fee and taxes will enable environment planning and protection and also offer the opportunity to legal and natural persons to improve their living and working conditions.

Data coverage:

Table 1: Share of "Catering and tourism" i.e. "Hotels and restaurants" sector in gross domestic product (production method)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Share in GDP in %	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9

Methodology

■ Methodology for the indicator calculation

Share of value added from tourism in GDP.

Data specification

Title of the						
indicator	Source	Reporting obligation				
Economic value of tourism industry	– State Statistical Office	Yearly publication on GDPStatistical Year book				

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General metadata

Code	Title of the indicator		e with CSI EEA r indicators	Classification by DPSIR	Туре	Linkage with area	Frequency of publication
MK NI 049	Economic value of tourism industry	TOUR 35	Economic value of tourism industry	D	В	 Biodiversity Nature Policies Waste Water Air Transport 	Annually