

DRAFT ANNUAL TOURISM REPORTING TEMPLATE

Annual Report on Tourism in Slovakia 2010

1. INTRODUCTION

Council Decision 86/664/EEC of 22 December 1986¹ establishing a consultation and cooperation procedure in the field of tourism foresees that “each Member State shall send the Commission, once a year, a report on the most significant measures it has taken and, as far as possible, on measures it is considering taking in the provision of services for tourists which could have consequences for travellers from the other Member States”.

With the publication of the “Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism”, the Commission announced that “in order to strengthen the collaboration with and among Member States, their current annual reporting through the Tourism Advisory Committee (TAC) will be used to facilitate the exchange and the dissemination of information about how their policies and actions safeguard the sustainability of tourism”.

This Communication was welcomed by the Competitiveness Council conclusions (22nd-23rd November 2007) and by the Presidency Conclusions of the Brussels European Council of 14th December 2007.

The main aims for the reporting process are:

- to be able to monitor the level of implementation of the “Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism” by Member States;
- to facilitate the exchange of experiences among member States with regard to how they tackle issues which are important for the competitiveness and sustainability of European tourism.

MS reports referring to year n shall be sent to the European Commission by the end of February of year $n+1$.

If the reports are sent in English, the deadline is shifted to the end of April.

2. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

This section should provide an overview of the main organisational structure to illustrate how tourism is organised and managed, to identify linkages and to identify the engagement of other organisations/stakeholders.

The information required will only need to be prepared fully in year 1 as it will subsequently only be necessary to provide details of any changes.

2.1 Please identify the National Bodies responsible for tourism (Ministry and also any separate/related National Tourism Organisation), including key areas of responsibility, and their relationship to other national bodies. (maximum of 1.000 characters)

Responsibility for tourism in Slovakia rested with the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic until the end of June 2010.
The Parliament of the Slovak Republic adopted the amendment to the Act on Organization of the Government Activities and Organization of the Central State Administration on January 2010. According to the act, as of July 1, 2010, the tourism portfolio went from the Ministry of Economy to the new created Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

¹ Official Journal L 384, 31/12/1986 P. 0052 – 0053.

After the new government was formed following the June 2010 parliamentary elections in Slovakia, the new coalition decided a reshaping of ministries. Tourism issues were moved from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to the **Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development**. These new changes are effective as of November 1, 2010.

The **Tourism Section** of the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development consists of two departments – **Tourism Development Department** and **Foreign Tourism Relations Department**.

Tourism Section:

- Determines the state policy of tourism
- Develops strategies and concepts of tourism
- Drafts legislative regulations in tourism
- Analyses and evaluates the conditions of tourism
- Collects statistical data on tourism in Slovakia
- Provides small and medium sized enterprises in tourism with an appropriate support
- Realizes tasks connected with preparation of territorial plans and documents of tourism projects
- Represents interests of the Slovak Republic in international tourism organizations and associations
- Carries out international and cross-border cooperation in the field of tourism
- Is responsible for preparation, realization and fulfillment of international bilateral and multilateral agreements in tourism, development of bilateral contacts and relations between the countries
- Collaborates with other departments in preparation of documents related to drawing EU Structural Funds
- Cooperates with other ministries, tourist associations, tourist regional organizations, etc.

2.2 Please, describe what organisations/agencies are used to deliver services at the national and regional level and the services that they deliver. (maximum 800 characters)

The promotion of Slovakia as a tourist destination as well as the corresponding marketing activities is the core responsibility of the **Slovak Tourist Board** (STB). STB was set up by the Ministry of Economy in 1995 as a non-commercial, state-funded organization specialized on marketing and the state promotion of the tourism industry of Slovakia. The STB has currently seven official representations abroad – in the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Austria, Russian Federation, and Hungary. Referring to the changes in the Central State Administration in Slovakia, the STB is a subsidized organization of the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development as of November 1, 2010.

Slovak Tourist Board:

- Carries out the national marketing of the tourist industry
- Provides information on tourism in Slovakia
- Promotes Slovakia as a tourist destination
- Contributes to the positive image of Slovakia abroad
- Serves as the Mediation Organ for activities related to the implementation of the EU Structural Funds in the tourist industry.

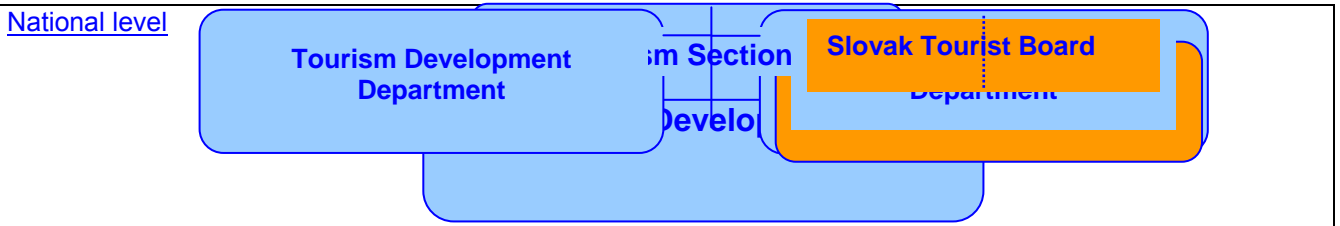
The STB created in 2010 a new department within its organizational structure which is responsible for preparation of strategic background papers important for complex activities of the STB as a national destination management organization.

2.3 Please, describe which other bodies and organisations are involved at the national level and the process for involving them. (maximum 800 characters)

The Slovak Cabinet set up in April 2009 a New Consulting Body – a Council for the Unified Presentation of the Slovak Republic Abroad whose task is to improve Slovakia's image internationally, and increase the amount of investments and attract more tourists to Slovak destinations. The Council is tasked to present a highly professional introduction of Slovakia, improve its attractiveness and increase its competitiveness. The Cabinet acknowledges that the image of the Slovak Republic has improved in recent years but its thus far presentation by ministries appears to be fragmented, lacking a joint brand and a unifying element. It wants to reach a new dimension of Slovakia's perception.

The **Slovak Convention Bureau (SCB)** was established in 2010 on the initiative of the Slovak Tourist Board. SCB is based on the private-public partnership and its main task is to promote actively Slovakia as a congress destination, to increase the number of congress events annually and thus promote tourism in the Slovak regions.

2.4 Please provide a diagram/organogram of the organisational structure for tourism identifying the relationship between national, regional and local bodies. Provide also a short description of the core responsibilities and competencies of each of the organisations. Include also information regarding the direct and indirect links between other departments, stakeholder organisations and unions. Information about mechanisms of decision making process participation from outsider organisations, e.g. forums, advisory committees is also requested. (maximum of 2.000 characters)



Regional level

As a result of public service reform in 2001, the competencies with respect to tourism were devolved from a local civil service (district and regional offices) to eight **self-governing bodies** (regional governments – Bratislava, Trnava, Nitra, Trenčín, Žilina, Banská Bystrica, Prešov, Košice) and municipalities. The aim was to strengthen local competencies within the regions and localities which tourists visit, with the municipalities and cities playing the key role in establishing the preconditions for tourism development.

The Tourism Section of the Ministry of Transport, construction and Regional Development organizes regular working meetings with the representatives of these self-governing bodies in charge of tourism. Their purpose is to co-ordinate the development of tourism in particular regions.

Local level

Local self-government - municipalities and towns - plays an important role in the development of tourism at local level and in co-ordination of entities in connection with this development.

Tourism associations as professional entities also contribute to the development of tourism at local and regional level mainly in the field of improvement of quality, expansion of the range of products and services, development of professions based on professional training, introduction of quality standards and their implementation, communication of best practices that increase positive benefits, etc.

2.5 Please provide information about financial data, including spend on tourism as a percentage of overall government spend, the level of national funding support for tourism marketing, the amount of EU funding support made available for tourism and data concerning the support to SMEs and Destinations. (500 characters)

The financing of tourism in 2010 (EUR):

2010

State budget

EU Structural Funds

Ministerial tourism budget	22 958,00	
Slovak Tourist Board	2 065 915,00	
Promotion and tourist information support	932 358,00	5 304 613,00

Slovakia has the opportunity to use EU funds throughout duration of National Strategic Reference Framework in years 2008-2013. The Managing Authority, which is the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic, is responsible for the efficiency, propriety of management, provision and use of aid in accordance with EU regulations, institutional, legal and financial systems and regulations of the Slovak Republic. Ministry of Economy is using the existing network of implementation agencies. For the purpose of tourism the implementation agency is the Slovak Tourist Board.

During the programming period 2008-2013 Slovakia can use European funds in the total amount of 172,6 million EUR for the support of business activities in tourism, development of information tourism services, presentation of regions and Slovakia within the Operational Programme Competitiveness and Economical Growth.

Operational Programme Competitiveness and Economical Growth

Priority: Tourism

Measures:

- Support for business activities in tourism
- Development of information tourism services, presentation of regions and of Slovakia

Total amount: 172,6 million EUR for 2008-2013

3. POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Is there a current National Strategy for tourism? Yes No

If yes, please, provide information in bullet point format about the key aims, objectives and priorities of the strategy highlighting those that are designed to address sustainability issues in economic, environmental and social terms in particular those related in the six aims included in the Agenda. In preparing the tourism strategy, explain how consideration has been given to the 9 principles set out in the Agenda (para2.3 p5) and given in the appendix. (maximum 1.000 characters)

New Tourism Development Strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2013

The intention of the New Tourism Development Strategy of the Slovak Republic is to react appropriately to globalization trends by making use of the competition elements and for purpose of providing for sustainable development of tourism in the economic, social and environmental area.

Strategic goal:

The increase of the competitive strength of tourism by better using its potential with the aim of alleviating regional disparities and creating new jobs.

Specific objectives of tourism development:

1. Strengthening the position of tourism as an industry in the national economy
2. Increasing the attractiveness of Slovakia as a holiday destination
3. Bolstering the volume of overnight stays by tourists
4. Improving the structure of foreign visitors coming to Slovakia by raising the quality of the provided services
5. Supporting the creation of new jobs, especially in regions with a significant potential for tourism

Leading forms of tourism:

- Summer Tourism and Stays by Water
- Spa and Health Tourism
- Winter Tourism and Winter Sports
- Urban and Cultural Tourism
- Rural Areas Tourism and Agritourism

3.2 Who was the initiator and who is responsible for its implementation? (maximum 200 characters)

Initiator - The Strategy was drawn up by the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic on the basis of objectives set out in the Manifesto of the Government of the Slovak Republic 2006 – 2010.

Responsibility for implementation has the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic (it is in charge of tourism from November 1, 2010) and other ministries, institutions, self-governing regions depending on the character of a task.

3.3 How is the strategy monitored and how often? (maximum 500 characters)

The Government of the Slovak Republic obliged the Economy Minister (currently Minister of Transport, Construction and Regional Development) to submit a report on fulfillment of strategic goals resulting from the Strategy to the Government annually as per June 30.

3.4 What tourism specific legislation exists? (maximum 500 characters)

National tourism legislation is harmonized with EU legislation, and the main laws in force are:

- Act on package tours and conditions of doing business by travel offices and travel agencies ([No. 281/2001 Coll.](#) as amended by the Act No.186/2006 Coll.)
- Decree of the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic regulating the categorization of accommodation facilities and their grading classification ([No. 277/2008 Coll.](#))

Other important legislation:

- Act No. [561/2007 Coll.](#) on Investment Aid - this act allows for provision of regional investment and employment aid for investment or expansion projects of industrial production, technology centres, strategic service centres, and complex tourism centres. Complex tourism center constitutes a center where at least three different services are offered (example: accommodation, catering and aquapark)
- Act No. 460/1992 Coll. – the Constitution of the Slovak Republic, as amended
- Act No. 513/1991 Coll. – the Commercial Code, as amended
- Act No. 455/1991 Coll. on Licensed Trade (the Trades Act), as amended
- Act No. 369/1990 Coll. on Municipal Establishment, as amended
- Act No. 302/2001 Coll. on Self-government of Higher Territorial Units, as amended
- Legal regulation related to taxes and fees and the environmental protection

On March 3, 2010, the Slovak Parliament approved a new [law on support of tourism](#) effective from the 1st of January 2011. The Tourism Support Act describes the rights and obligations of tourism stakeholders, organization structure of tourism, creation of conceptual documents and financing of tourism development in Slovakia. The effect of the law has been shifted to the 1st of December 2011.

4. MEASURES AND INITIATIVES

This section provides Member States with an opportunity to outline specific initiatives and policies that are or are going to be adopted to manage and develop tourism activity in ways which respond to the key challenges of the Agenda and which fall within the six main aims of the Agenda itself.

1 Economic prosperity

- a. To ensure the long term competitiveness, viability and prosperity of tourism enterprises and destinations.
- b. To provide quality employment opportunities, offering fair pay and conditions for all employees and avoiding all forms of discrimination.

2 Social equity and cohesion

- a. To enhance the quality of life of local communities through tourism, and engage them in its planning and management
- b. To provide a safe, satisfying and fulfilling experience for visitors, available to all without discrimination by gender, race, religion, disability or in other ways.

3 Environmental and cultural protection

- a. To minimise pollution and degradation of the global and local environment and the use of scarce resources by tourism activities.
- b. To maintain and strengthen cultural richness and biodiversity and contribute to their appreciation and conservation.

4.1 Please set out, briefly, the steps which have been or will be taken, if any, to address the 7 key challenges for the delivery of sustainable and competitive tourism, covered in the TSG report and referred to in the 'Agenda'.

4.1.1 Reducing the seasonality of demand. (maximum 200 characters)

New act on investment aid, which entered into force on January 1, 2008, allows for provision of regional investment and employment aid for investment or expansion projects of industrial production, technology centres, strategic service centres, and complex tourism centres. Complex tourism centre constitutes a centre where at least three different services are offered (example: accommodation, catering and aquapark). The EU Structural Funds offer another possibility to build up such tourism centres in Slovakia. These tourism facilities or complementary tourism services help cope with the seasonality of demand, e.g. by extending tourism season.

4.1.2 Addressing the impact of tourism transport. (maximum 200 characters)

The government of the Slovak Republic adopted in march 2010 The Transport Development Strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2020. The vision of the strategy is to ensure environmentally and energy efficient and safe transport which will protect the environment and will be energy efficient with minimum emissions of harmful effects up to 2020.

Priorities in the field of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions are the following:

- to implement an integrated approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂)
- to support projects aimed at creating conditions for increasing energy efficiency
- to favor vehicles with lower emissions by tax policy and transport infrastructure charging
- to include gradually aviation in the emissions trading system in accordance with the EP and Council directive 2009/29/EC
- to implement the decision of the EP and the Council 406/2009/EC on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community's greenhouse emissions reduction commitments up to 2020.

4.1.3 Improving the quality of tourism jobs. (maximum 200 characters)

One of the basic principles of the State Tourism Policy of the Slovak Republic adopted by the Slovak Government in 2007 is the following: "Tourism is a tool of developing employment and flexibility of labour markets".

The New Tourism Development Strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2013 defines under its specific goal "Support of creation of new jobs mainly in regions with important tourism potential" the following tasks in the field of tourism education:

- To increase the share of qualified labour in tourism enterprises, pay more attention to remuneration of such labour, to adjust the preparation of experts in tourism according to the trends of globalisation and internationalisation with emphasis on high professionalism, language knowledge, multicultural aspects, ethical liability towards the customer and owner of an enterprise, by keeping to the national cultural identity
- To intensify the participation of employers and entrepreneurs in tourism in expert commissions of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic participating in creation of study programmes for area of tourism
- To improve the quality and intensify consultancy and educational activity for beginning entrepreneurs, to support peer associations by organising and financing of renewal of regular competitions in professions of cook, waiter, pastry cook, barman
- Education and educational programmes for population focused on understanding of importance of tourism for employer working in services, for his/her family, for municipality, region and whole country, to make clear the importance of behaviour towards the tourist, which subsequently creates positive or negative picture of Slovakia.

On 23 April 2009 the Slovak parliament adopted Act No. 184/2009 Coll. on Vocational Education and Training, which came in force since 1 September 2009. It adapts:

- a) conditions for providing of vocational education and training of pupils in line with labour market needs,
- b) partnerships and position and tasks of public administration bodies, self-government regions, employers and employees at providing of vocational education and training,
- c) funding and material provision for pupils, d) fund for development of vocational education and training.

There is developed a project of popularisation of vocational education and training which was launched in April 2010. Its aim is to attract more applicants into the system of secondary specialised schools. Promotion of vocational education and training is set in the way to give pupils a chance to choose study programmes required at labour market and to decrease a number of young people unemployment and develop partnerships between education and training providers and business and industries

4.1.4 Maintaining and enhancing community prosperity and the quality of life, in the face of change. (maximum 200 characters)

We expect that the new Tourism Support Act should have an indirect positive impact on the community prosperity and the quality of life of local people.

4.1.5 Minimising resource use and the production of waste. (maximum 200 characters)

According to the Act No. 24/2006 Coll., individual plans of investors to build facilities that are directly or indirectly related to tourism are assessed from the environmental impact point of view by system EIA

(Environmental Impact Assessment) in harmony with EU legislation by the Tourism Section of the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development.

4.1.6 Conserving and giving value to natural and cultural heritage. (maximum 200 characters)

The Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic is in charge of the preparation and implementation of the grant programme "Let Us Renovate Our House". The purpose of the programme is to support protection, reconstruction and development of cultural monuments in Slovakia. The programme systematically solves the financing of rescue, protection, renewal and use of national cultural monuments, while it draws upon the principle of finance from several sources.

In the Manifesto of the Slovak Government for 2010 – 2014 it is stated that the Government will regulate activities in tourism, in line with its social value and the capacity of the country and public interest, in order to reconcile the sustainable development of tourism with the protection of the environment.

Specific forms of tourism, especially in mountain areas, where there is a major clash between conservation and land use, related to the ongoing process of zoning. The process started with analysis of the constraints on tourism development by identifying possible differences between the interests of tourism development and nature conservation. The current process results are background documents to identify conflicts of interest of tourism development and interest of the Natura 2000 system protection. The zoning of protected areas should ensure transparency and simplification of the implementation of development plans in protected areas.

4.1.7 Making holidays available to all. (maximum 200 characters)

The Government of the Slovak Republic in its Policy Manifesto for the period 2010 – 2014 declares to create legislation to involve people with disabilities in tourism by amending the Decree of the Ministry of Environment No. 532/2002 Coll., which stipulates the details of general technical requirements for the construction of, and general technical requirements for buildings used by, people with reduced mobility and orientation in accommodation and food services.

Slovakia also participated in the first phase (Calypso study) of the Commission preparatory action on social tourism in Europe launched under the name Calypso.

4.2 As key challenges may change over time, please identify any other areas that are becoming a new challenge. (maximum 600 characters)

For the Tourism Section, a key challenge in the upcoming period will be elaboration of an amendment to the Tourism Support Act No. 91/2010 Coll. The purpose of this amendment is to make support for tourism more effective in Slovakia as well as to design an optimal co-financing model. The aim of the amendment is the creation of a complex tourism product.

As for the Slovak Tourist Board, there are two main priorities (projects) ahead in the near future:

- World Ice-Hockey Championship 2011 in Slovakia
- Košice – European Capital of Culture 2013.

4.3 Please identify and describe a specific initiative, which is related to the 7 key challenges, that is innovative/successful and which would be of interest to or of help to other Member States. (maximum 2.000 characters)

5. MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Three mechanisms for implementing the Agenda were identified in the “Agenda”: sustainable destinations, sustainable businesses and responsible tourists.

5.1 Sustainable destinations: What support is given to strengthen destination management at the regional/ destination level (supportive policy environment, knowledge networks, training programmes, establishment of measures/indicators for benchmarking, etc.)? (maximum 600 characters)

The New Tourism Development Strategy in Slovakia until 2013 contains a task to create conditions for regular system support of so-called regardful forms of tourism which have no adverse effects on nature and land – establishing of trekking cycle tracks (local, regional and international) and basic cycling infrastructure, support development of rural areas tourism, eco-tourism, mountain sports, agro-tourism, support of watermanship and sailing sports at waters, support of horseback riding, golf tourism, to increase the comfort of camping sites and grounds, renew marked network of tourist paths, creation of resting places and sheds, etc.

Also the State Tourism Policy of the Slovak Republic supports such forms of tourism that are considerate to the environment (rural tourism, agro-tourism, staying out in the open, riverside holidays, cycling on reinforced and marked routes, horse riding, golf, environmental tourism, etc.).

The new Tourism Support Act should contribute to the development of Slovak regions and tourist destinations. This is the first systemic solution of tourism which creates a legislative frame for the lunch and effective operation of local and regional tourism organizations.

5.2 Sustainable businesses: What support is given to strengthen the sustainability and competitiveness of businesses (supportive policy environment, orientation of business support services to sustainability, training, financial incentives, etc.)? (maximum 600 characters)

During the programming period 2008 - 2013 Slovakia can use European funds for the support of business activities in tourism within the Operational Programme Competitiveness and Economical Growth – Priority Axis - Tourism. The Tourism priority axis, with the objective of “Growth of Tourism Industry Competitiveness and Performance”, is focused on the use of the existing potential for the development of sustainable tourism with the aim to ensure innovation, sustainability, and to support employment in the regions. The purpose of the measure “Support of business activities in tourism” is the tourism competitiveness growth in the field of services provided. The criterion of the tourism sustainability is included in the criteria for evaluation of projects submitted within the EU Structural Funds Programmes.

The Government pledges in its Manifesto for 2010 – 2014 to support enterprises in tourism in order to enhance the quality of services provided by reducing the administrative burden and simplifying enterprises mainly in accommodation services by also introducing systems of quality, modernisation and innovation; in cooperation with the Slovak Guarantee and Development Bank, it will review the possibility of offering high-risk loans for small- and medium-sized enterprises in tourism.

5.3 Responsible tourists: What support is given to promote responsible choices by tourists (e.g. sustainability in education, national marketing and media campaigns, promotion of certification schemes)? (maximum 600 characters)

The Slovak Tourist Board has launched on the occasion of the World Ice-Hockey Championship 2011 to be held in Slovakia a campaign named "Play Fair". The aim of the campaign is to positively motivate tourism services providers, carriers and residents of Slovakia as well to behave friendly and responsibly to visitors.

6. DATA AND INDICATORS

Eurostat will provide, as an annex, the key statistical data required to support the reporting process covering around 20 indicators². These are mainly related to the aim of 'economic prosperity'.

Please, identify indicators that are being used or developed which could add to the range of information being provided by Eurostat, particularly in relation to social and environmental issues (other indicators from the TSG report, visitors/ residents satisfaction, etc.). (maximum 500 characters)

7. COMPLEMENTARY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If necessary use the following box to provide additional complementary information that has not already been covered.

MANIFESTO OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC FOR THE PERIOD OF 2010 – 2014

August 2010

CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY AND CO-OPERATION

Tourism

Geographic location, natural environment and cultural heritage sites create a basis for tourism to become an important industry for Slovakia's development. The Government will support the sustainability of tourism, mainly by amending Act No. 91/2010 Coll. On the Support of Tourism, using funds from the European Communities and by implementing Act No. 561/2007 Coll. on Investment Aid.

The Government will ensure the implementation of works related to the completion of a tourism satellite account, including selected statistical surveys, in order to continuously enhance the quality of input information on the actual share of tourism of the GDP.

The Government will enhance the quality and efficiency of promoting and presenting Slovakia abroad as a holiday destination through the Slovak Agency for Tourism, continued funding of activities by adopting and implementing a marketing strategy, revitalising the system for the administration of the national tourism portal slovakia.travel, better coordination through the Council of the Government for a unified presentation of Slovakia abroad, and by implementing a national project for the promotion and presentation of Slovakia supported with EU structural funds (Operational Programme Competitiveness and Economic Growth). The Government will support better coordination between ministries connected with tourism. It will support the project of the European Capital of Culture 2013 (Košice) as a strategically important project with ripple effects for the development of tourism.

The Government will create legislation to involve people with disabilities in tourism by amending the Decree of the Ministry of Environment No. 532/2002 Coll., which stipulates the details of general technical requirements for the construction of, and general technical

² These indicators have been selected from the 50 TSG indicators on the basis of the possibility to calculate them at the European level.

requirements for buildings used by, people with reduced mobility and orientation in accommodation and food services.

The Government will support enterprises in tourism in order to enhance the quality of services provided by reducing the administrative burden and simplifying enterprises mainly in accommodation services by also introducing systems of quality, modernisation and innovation; in cooperation with the Slovak Guarantee and Development Bank, it will review the possibility of offering high-risk loans for small- and medium-sized enterprises in tourism.

The Government will regulate activities in tourism, in line with its social value and the capacity of the country and public interest, in order to reconcile the sustainable development of tourism with the protection of the environment.

The Government will get involved in the initiatives of the European Union in the area of tourism and support the development of local and regional associations in tourism in order to improve its competitiveness as a significant industry of the national economy.

ANNEX

STATISTICS ON TOURISM IN SLOVAKIA IN 2010/2009			
INDICATOR	2009	2010	INDICES 10/09
International Tourism Receipts (mil. SKK)	1 674,5	1 684,4	100,6
International Tourism Expenditures (mil. SKK)	1 504,1	1 470,7	97,8
Balance of International Tourism (mil. SKK)	170,4	214,0	125,6
Share of International Tourism Receipts on GDP (%)	2,6	2,5	96,2
Share of Int. Receipts on Export of Services (%)	37,0	38,3	103,5
Share of Int. Receipts on Export of Goods (%)	4,2	3,4	81,0
Share of Int. Receipts on Export (Goods&Services)(%)	3,7	3,2	86,5
Total Number of Tourists /Accommodated Visitors/	3 381 354	3 392 361	100,3
of which: Foreign	1 298 075	1 326 639	102,2
Domestic	2 083 279	2 065 722	99,2
Total Number of Nights	10 391 069	10 367 330	99,8
of which: Foreign	3 769 136	3 806 609	101,0
Domestic	6 621 933	6 560 721	99,1
Average Length of Stay (Nights)	4,1	3,1	74,5
of which: Foreign	4,2	2,9	68,3
Domestic	3,9	3,2	81,4
Total Number of Accommodation Establishments	3 292	3 126	95,0
of which: Hotels, Motels, Boatels	619	611	98,7
Boarding Houses	705	711	100,9
Tourist Residences	335	317	94,6
Cottage Colonies	63	56	88,9
Other Collective Establ. (Camping and Others)	957	891	93,1
Private Accommodation	609	535	87,8
Total Numbers of Rooms	58 647	57 406	97,9
of which: Hotels, Motels, Boatels	27 110	27 124	100,1
Boarding Houses	8 768	8 720	99,5
Tourist Residences	6 439	6 324	98,2
Cottage Colonies	1 376	1 351	98,2
Other Collective Establ. (Camping and Others)	12 617	11 766	93,3
Private Accommodation	2 281	2 058	90,2
Total Number of Bed places	150 607	147 492	97,9
of which: Hotels, Motels, Boatels	61 491	62 419	101,5
Boarding Houses	22 759	22 785	100,1

Tourist Residences	19 305	18 882	97,8
Cottage Colonies	5 250	5 121	97,5
Other Collective Establ. (Camping and Others)	34 247	32 230	94,1
Private Accommodation	6 524	5 866	89,9