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GEO-ECONOMIC POSITION OF BELARUS AS A TOURIST DESTINATION

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Abstract

The paper summarizes the theoretical foundations of geoeconomics in tourism industry. The current status of tourism industry in Belarus is analyzed. Belarus is behind in its development in comparison to the tourism economies of the European countries. Overview of the countries in the polarized world tourism market is performed. Belarus is located in the geoeconomic periphery of the tourism market. The paper justifies the strategy aimed at country's transition from the periphery to the semi-periphery of the world tourism market.

Key words

geoeconomics, destination, geoeconomics of tourism, tourism in Belarus.

1. Introduction

Geoeconomics gained great importance in the system of modern science, because of the development of global economic processes, participation in which determines the success of the national economies, interstate organizations and individual businesses, ranging from large multinational corporations to small and medium-sized enterprises. However, tourism (including international) was not part of the problem field of modern geoeconomics. Lack of research on geoeconomic topics in tourism restricts adequate assessment of the main factors influencing the development of tourism in Belarus. One of these factors is the geographical position between Russia and the European Union. The state tourism development programs emphasize that Belarus is located in the center of Europe, which allows us to develop intense tourist flows. However,

the actions taken by the state to develop tourism do not give the expected results, and the performance indicators of the tourism development programs are mostly not achieved. At the same time the national management system in Belarus is not taking the geoeconomic potential of tourism into account. Therefore, the **aim** of this article is to evaluate the geoeconomic position of Belarus as a tourist destination and to justify the potential base vector of the future tourism policy.

2. The content of geoeconomics in tourism

The place of geoeconomics in the system of modern science is defined in terms of its development as a separate sphere of scientific knowledge. The

historical aspect of the appearance and development of geoeconomics was analyzed by E. Halizak (2012). The goal of his research was not the periodization of the history of geoeconomics, but the evolution of its content. On the basis of his research, we distinguish the main stages of the formation of geoeconomics as a science:

1. Mercantilism and European colonialism (17th-19th centuries). Main concepts and effective economic instruments were introduced to impact the external and internal markets. The economic aspect started to compete with the political, religious and military goals on the governmental management level.
2. US economic imperialism, neo-colonialism and international economic integration (end 19th-end 20th centuries). A number of theoretical concepts was formulated: geoeconomics, international competitiveness, globalization, etc. Economic mechanisms have shown their practical superiority compared to the political, military and ideological instruments. We can also see it from the results of the two world wars and the "cold war".
3. Turbo capitalism (1990s.). Geoeconomics emerged as a separate science and immediately became an important basis for developing strategies for the national economies. Currently, geoeconomics is seen as a successor of geopolitics. The reason for that is the transition of global interests of the regional integration structures and major countries from the military and politics to the economic sphere.

The term "geoeconomics" was first mentioned in 1926 in the article "A science of geonomics" by Whitbeck published in the *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* (Whitbeck, 1926). However, the essence of the scientific sphere (geoeconomics, or geonomics) defined by Whitbeck in principle corresponds to the modern economic geography.

The modern concept of geoeconomics was formulated by the consultant of the US National Security Council and the US Department of State Edward Luttwak, who saw it as a new paradigm of the foreign policy, which came after the era of the "cold war" (Luttwak, 1990). He developed this concept in the framework of the system analysis of the concept "US – rest of the world." K. Jean and P. Savona (Жан, Савона, 1997) considered geoeconomics as a science that studies different aspects of international competition, where the protagonist is the state, and the main task of geoeconomics is to develop strategies that will allow the state to provide "home" companies and "home" economic system as a whole maximum competitive advantage in comparison to "foreign" companies and economies. The same point

of view share the representatives of the Russian school of geoeconomics Dergachev and Kochetov.

According to W.A. Dergachev (Дергачев, 2002), geoeconomics is a science of the national development strategy aimed at achieving global or regional advantage using primarily economic instruments. Geoeconomics is regarded as a modern geopolitics that defines the world economic integration of the country and the creation of competitive regional economic conditions influenced by globalization and regionalization.

Russian scientist E.G. Kochetov (Кочетов, 2010) formulated the definition of geoeconomics, emphasizing its global aspect, and determined that geoeconomics appears in three forms: conceptual views on interpretation of the global world, a system of global economic attributes and economic relations, and a concept of political science. According to geoeconomics as a concept success of a state is determined by inclusion of its national economy and economic entities in the international economic reproduction and its participation in the formation and distribution of the world's income on the basis of advanced geoeconomic technologies.

Tourism was left out of the problem field of the modern geoeconomics research, despite the fact that it is a form of international economic relations, regional development factor and the most dynamic socio-economic phenomenon of the 20th-21st centuries along with urbanization, industrialization and informatization. Further evidence gives statistics (UN-WTO..., 2015): international tourism ranks fourth in the world export after fuel, export of chemical products and food, and exceeds export of automobile and light industry.

Countries and regions are involved in competition in a variety of industrial systems (energy, high-tech, food, raw materials, labor and social sphere, financial and investment sector, military industry, etc.). One of them is a tourism system, which is formed by tourists' and visitors' flows, expenditures, seasonal labor, investments in the hospitality industry, and informational flows regarding destinations, tourist services, tourist goods, etc.

According to Bieger's model (Bieger, 2004) the structure of the tourism system consists of four subsystems: the tourist demand, intermediaries (travel agencies, reservation systems), transportation, and destinations. Destinations are places to meet recreational demands, and subsystems of intermediaries (retailers and transport) provide them with a direct link to consumers (demand centers). The tourism system is open and interconnected with external economic, social, political, environmental and technological systems.

From the point of view of geoeconomics, the main beneficiary of the tourism system is a destination. Destination is a specific target object for a particular geographic group of tourists. The research on destinations was developing in 1970–1990-ies. (Kaspar, 1982, 1991; Laws, 1995; Althof, 1996). A comprehensive definition of this concept was formulated at the beginning of the 21st century by T. Bieger (2002), who summarized the existing points of view on this issue. According to Bieger a destination is a geographical area (location, region, country), which is the purpose of travel for visitors (or segment of visitors), has the necessary infrastructure for accommodation, nourishment, entertainment, informative and recreational activities, and is a subject of competition in the tourism market and a strategic business object.

Based on these research premises the **geoeconomics of tourism** can be defined as a science of spatial and economic relations, which involve destinations that have a goal to successfully compete for consumers of tourist products and to maximize income from tourism.

Functioning of the tourism economic system leads to the formation of the tourism economic space. The world tourism market is characterized by a polarized structure, which includes individual regions or typological groups of countries that differ in their level of tourism development, tourism and recreational specialization, dynamics of development processes of the tourism industry and intensity of the tourist flows.

Development of a tourist destination depends on its inclusion in the global tourist, investment and innovation flows, i.e. geoeconomic position of the country. The polarization of the world tourism market is an objective process of forming the world's travel centers and zones with different levels of concentration of tourism demand, capital and innovations. In principle, the whole world is a global geoeconomic system that includes centers of tourism development, semi-periphery and periphery. The position of a country as a destination in the geo-tourism space largely determines the dynamics of its development. The further away is the destination from the world centers of tourism market, the slower is its development. Here we do not mean the physical distance between a theoretical world center of tourism and a destination, but its status in the hierarchical structure of the global tourism industry.

The polarized world system of tourism industry includes center, semi-periphery and two peripheral zones (Пирожник, 1996; Александрова, 2002). The model of Pirozhnik reflects the polarization of the global tourist market with 22 mesoregions of

UNWTO. The model of Alexandrova shows the polarization of the tourism market based on the typological groups of countries and approach of the world-systems analysis (Wallerstein, 1987).

The centers of tourism development are hubs, where the main tourism demand is formed and satisfied, service standards are formulated, and tourist infrastructure and flows of visitors are concentrated. Semi-periphery and periphery are progressively applying the hospitality standards, innovative technologies of creation and promotion of tourist products as well as consumer preferences. The application speed reduces from the semi-periphery to the deep periphery.

The research of I.I. Pirozhnik dating mid-1990s determined that Central and Eastern Europe, and therefore also Belarus, are in the peripheral zone of extensive development that is also located in a close proximity to the centers of international tourism development (Пирожник, 1996). The study showed that with an improved socio-economic situation, tourism market liberalization, improvement of investment climate, enhanced exchange with the countries of Central and Western Europe, the mesoregion of Central and Eastern Europe will become an intensive development zone, i.e. experience transition from the periphery to the semi-periphery.

Now the situation has changed. The countries of Central and Eastern European were developing implementing different socio-economic and business models. The mesoregion, which once was homogeneous due to similar conditions and mechanisms to reform national economies, lost its uniformity because of multi-directional integration processes (east and west). On the one hand, the countries of Central Europe entered the European Union, and on the other hand, the Eurasian Economic Union was formed in the east of the region.

3. Tourism in Belarus

Belarus is behind in developing its tourism industry in comparison to the neighboring countries. Relatively weak development of tourism business in Belarus is due to the permanent postponement of economic reforms and liberalization of the national business environment (Nikitsin, 2009).

The development of tourism in Belarus is characterized by both positive and negative processes. Among the positive processes are increase in the number of accommodation facilities and the number of tourist companies, business development in the area of rural tourism. However, in recent years, we can witness reduction of occupancy rate, balance

deficit of tourism, increased dependence on the Russian market. The following analysis of the tourism sector is based on the national statistics (Туризм и туристические..., 2016).

The number of enterprises in the tourism industry in the period from 2000 to 2015 has significantly increased: the number of travel agencies tripled and equaled 1364 businesses, the number of accommodation facilities (hotels, resorts, holiday homes, tourist centers, etc.) increased by 1.7.

The peak of foreign visits to Belarus was observed in 2013 and equaled 6.24 million visitors, of which nearly 4 million tourists were from Russian and 2 million visitors were EU citizens. In 2015 the statistics shows the negative trend: the country was visited by 4.36 million people, including 2.6 million tourists from Russia and 1.3 million visitors from the EU. We can see changes in the structure of in-bound tourism: if in 2005 the flow of visitors from EU countries and Russia was almost the same, in 2015 the number of visitors from Russia was twice as big.

The annual number of guests staying in accommodation facilities in 2010-2014 has slightly changed and at the end of the period equaled ca 2.6 million. In 2015, this number experienced a further decline and equaled 2.37 million visitors, of which 60% were Belarusians, 6% of visitors were from the EU, and 34% of tourists were from Russia and other countries.

The agrotourism has recently become the fastest growing segment of Belarusian tourism market. The reason for that was the liberalization of economic relations in this sector, i.e. the declarative principle of market entrance, simplified (symbolic) taxation and low-cost credits. As a result, the number of farmhouses increased from 34 in 2006 to 2263 in 2015. The agrotourism market maintains positive dynamics.

Only 56 out of 539 hotels and other accommodation facilities, which is only 10% of the total amount, are certified. Occupancy rate in 2015 decreased to

29% in comparison to 34% in 2014 and 40% in 2013. It is obvious that such an occupancy rate makes the hotel industry unattractive for investors, and therefore its further development is impossible without any incentives. The table below (table 1) gives information on the accommodation capacity, which indicates a low level of development of the tourism industry in Belarus in comparison to the other countries.

Tourism is not among geoeconomic priorities in Belarus and is not considered as a tool to improve the geoeconomic situation of the country (Дайнеко, 2011). Tourism, tourism industry and tourism complex are out of scope of research on the level of the national economy: the tourism sector is not considered a part of economic complexes of the national economic system and external potential (Шимов et al., 2012). Tourism is only fragmentary mentioned in the text of the National strategy for sustainable socio-economic development of the Republic of Belarus until 2020 and is not accompanied by any economic estimates or projections (Национальная стратегия, 2004). And this is done despite the fact that the index of tourist activity of the population can act as an important indicator of the quality of life in the country. The new National strategy for sustainable socio-economic development until 2030 has a section «Tourism» (Национальная стратегия, 2015) but the figures however are far from the parameters of sustainable development of this sector. That is the result of underestimating tourism as a socio-economic and geoeconomic factor of the country's development. On the national level tourism is not used as a compensation tool to reduce the effects of the currency crisis or the negative influence of the economic sanctions, which are geoeconomic instruments. For example, the devaluation of the national currency makes the national tourism product more affordable and can be considered as a method of stimulating tourism. However, during the devaluation of the Belarusian currency in 2011, 2012, 2014

Tab. 1. Accommodation capacity in number of beds per 1000 inhabitants

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Armenia	7.85	9.25	9.74	10.23	10.68
Belarus	2.70	2.81	3.06	3.03	3.20
Germany	21.79	21.49	21.87	21.95	22.09
Georgia	4.26	4.8	5.91	7.58	7.41
Latvia	12.02	13.10	13.05	13.33	12.68
Lithuania	7.69	7.92	8.58	9.07	9.21
Poland	5.82	6.39	6.72	7.09	7.37
Russia	3.39	3.69	3.98	4.32	4.74

Source: Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, 2015.

and 2015 no marketing actions were taken to promote Belarus as a destination on the foreign markets. Other examples include lack of administrative support in stimulating inbound shopping tourism as a compensation for Russian sanctions in relation to EU products, and a failure to promote sales of motor fuels produced in Belarus in the border areas as a compensation for an unfavorable export price of oil products. On the contrary, restrictions on the frequency of traveling abroad imposed on personal vehicles for the citizens of Belarus led to the country's economic losses from lower fuel sales in the border regions. Western sanctions in response to the Russian foreign policy led to losses in the Belarusian economy, which could have been compensated with the effect of "invisible export" of tourism.

4. Position of Belarus in the polarized tourism market

According to the previously mentioned models of tourism market polarization a country can be identified in a polarized structure of world tourism space as one of the 22 UNWTO mesoregions or as one of the typological groups of countries based on the world-systems analysis. However, given the network structure of the geoeconomic space and the internal polarization within mesoregions or typological groups of countries, it is problematic to determine geoeconomic position of individual countries based on these models. In this regard, we propose an alternative methodological approach, which allows determining zones in the "center – periphery" system, which are not solid regions, but network formations consisting of individual countries.

For structuring the international tourism market space we will use key performance indicators that determine the prospects of tourism development as a form of consumption. The basic factors affecting tourism development are, first of all, the welfare of the population, which determines the qualitative and quantitative parameters of the tourism demand, and, secondly, effective national economic system that provides favorable conditions for realization of the recreational needs by assigning the available resources for the development of public infrastructure, safety and investments in the tourism industry. These factors are reflected in the index of GDP per capita.

The level of tourism development depends on business opportunities in the hospitality industry, i.e. opportunities to develop services, diversify, expand, and ultimately increase the tourism attractiveness of the country as a destination. As a result, the level of

tourism development, including domestic and inbound, is reflected in the development of accommodation facilities. It takes time and intensive capital investments to build accommodation facilities; hence they are created, where tourist flows and business environment are sustainable. Ultimately accommodation becomes one of the major service providers to create an integrated tourism product. Therefore, the development of tourism infrastructure and the importance of the tourism industry for the national economy is well reflected in such indicator as available accommodation capacity (bed-places per 1000 inhabitants).

Thus, the inclusion of countries in the "center", "semi-periphery" or "periphery" group is based on the analysis of GDP per capita and available capacity of accommodation facilities. Data on population, GDP and GDP per capita were taken from UN Human Development Report (Human Development Report, 2014), and data on accommodation capacity from the bulletin of UNWTO (Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, 2015). The analysis of these indicators allowed us ranking the countries and identifying leaders and outsiders of the world tourism market. To differentiate resulted continual series we used the method of constructing cumulative series based on population for both types of ranked series, i.e. series showing the difference in the level of GDP per capita, and series indicating the accommodation capacity. This manipulation was done in order to apply the Pareto rule to determine the typology criteria. Based on the Pareto rule the leaders were determined among the countries, which in each of the continual series accumulated around 20% of the world population. It helped to determine the thresholds for GDP per capita (18 000 US dollars) and the number of bed-places per 1000 inhabitants (9.7 beds per 1000 inhabitants). Thresholds allowed dividing the countries with different combinations of analyzed indicators into 4 groups (fig. 1).

Countries allocated to the group "center" include major leaders of the world tourism market and smaller players with a well developed tourism industry (attachment 1). In the graph they are concentrated in the upper right quadrant, where GDP per capita is more than 18 thousand dollars and accommodation capacity is more than 9.7 bed-places per 1000 inhabitants. The group "semi-periphery" includes leading countries of the world, that are major players, successfully creating tourism infrastructure, and that have a great weight in shaping global tourism demand and developing domestic tourism (attachment 2). Countries in this group are very close to the "center" ("close semi-periphery") and may eventually be included in this group. Countries in the "distant

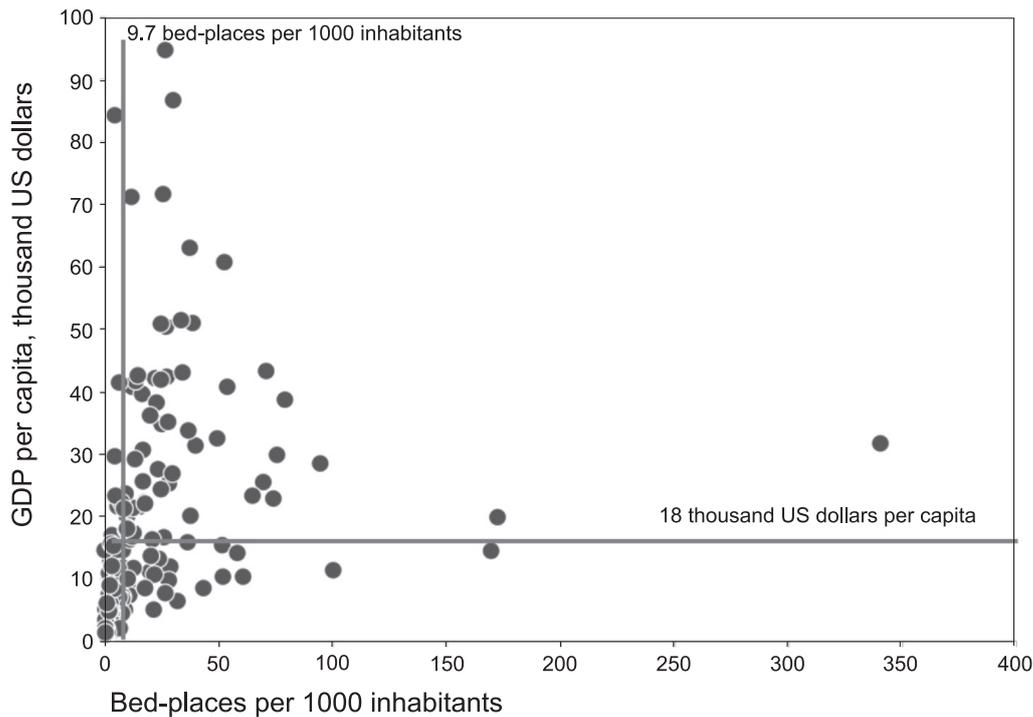


Fig. 1. Groups of countries according to accommodation capacity and GDP per capita

Source: The graph is built based on the statistical data from: Yearbook of Tourism Statistics (2015) and Human Development Report (2014).

semi-periphery" group are mainly developing countries that are strong tourist destinations and that are successfully satisfying domestic tourism demand (attachment 3). The peripheral zone (lower left quadrant) includes countries with different levels of socio-economic development, scale of the economy and economic structure (attachment 4). Some countries, such as China and Brazil, are considered to be strong players in the global tourism market, but they also have a strong imbalance in the development of the tourism sector, which means that its development is not proportional and relatively small opposed to the giant economies of these countries. In principle, all countries in this group are characterized by one common feature – tourism development does not meet qualitative and quantitative parameters of the national economy. This group includes also Belarus. Polarized geoeconomic structure of the world tourism market with its uneven spatial and economic processes is presented in figure 2.

5. Perspective directions of tourism policy in Belarus

Position of Belarus in the polarized hierarchical structure of the global tourism market represents an objective reason for introducing changes in Belarusian tourism policy. It should be aimed at strengthening

international relations with the western neighbors. This statement is based on the following logic. The level of economic and political integration of Belarus and Russia is higher than integration processes with the European Union. Therefore, the most accessible regional center for innovation in the tourism sector for Belarus is Moscow. Economic and political integration has become one of the most important factors (along with language, economic proximity and common culture) that lead to the implementation of Russian approaches (e.g. organization of tourism business and legal framework) in the Belarusian practice. However those approaches and innovations are coming to Russia from the centers of the global economy. Thus, the peripheral position of Belarus towards the main Russian market determines the later implementation of innovations.

Though Belarus is closer to the EU geographically, from the geoeconomic point of view, it is more distant from the centers of tourism development than Russia, and even further away from Poland, Lithuania and Latvia. This implies that Belarus has difficulties in competing with these countries for tourists using *acquired benefits*, which are the main factor of competitiveness at the present stage of development of the world economy. In general geoeconomic position of Belarus today can be described as "peripheral" in spite of the declared geographical position in the center of Europe. Transit position of the country

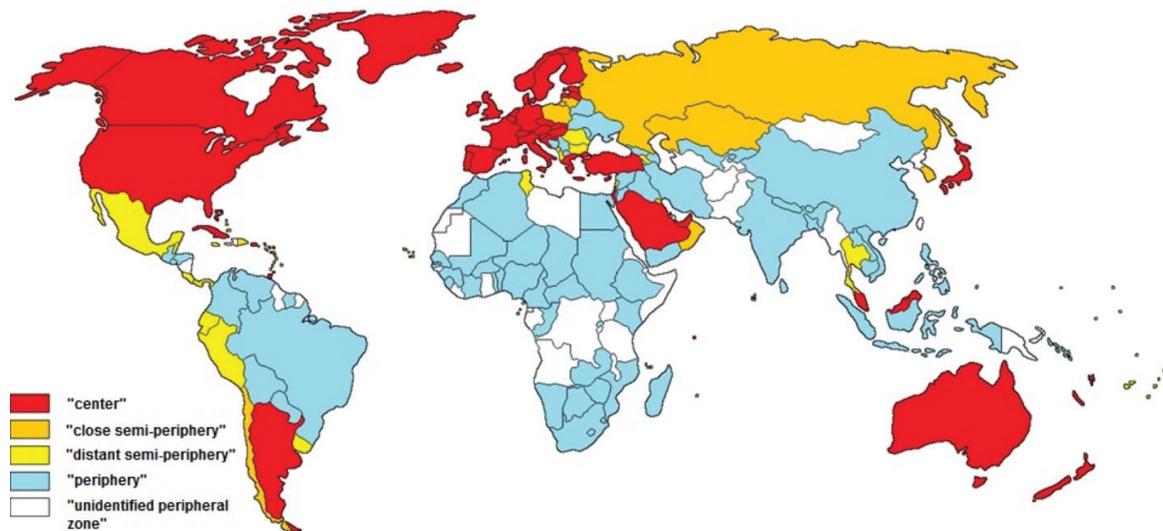


Fig. 2. Polarized structure of the world tourism market, 2013

Source: The graph is built based on the fig. 1.

on the border with the European Union is an important prerequisite for improving geo-economic situation of the country by making a transition from the "periphery" to the "close semi-periphery." This requires an open tourism policy and liberalization of the business sector in tourism that would speed up the flow of innovations and investments in tourism and hospitality bypassing the "intermediaries" from the "semi-periphery".

6. Summary

Synthesis of theoretical foundations of geoeconomics. research on destination topics and concepts of the world tourism market polarization made it possible to determine the geoeconomics of tourism as a science of spatial and economic relations. the subject of which are destinations with the ultimate goal of successful competition and maximization of income from tourism. Geoeconomic approach allows looking at the tourism market as a spatial hierarchical system. in which each country has a definite place either central. peripheral or semi-peripheral. Changing geoeconomic position of the country by moving from the periphery to the semi-periphery or from the semi-periphery to the center can be one of the goals of the state tourism policy. Assessment of the country's position in the polarized tourism space will help to determine the right strategies to achieve this goal.

Evaluation of position of a destination in the world polarized space can be based on the typology of countries according to their position in the system "center - periphery". By structuring the world tourism

market based on two key indicators – GDP per capita and available accommodation capacity – it is possible to identify "center", "close semi-periphery", "distant semi-periphery" and "periphery" groups. Belarus is in the "periphery" zone despite its central location in Europe. Based on above-mentioned factors. the perspective strategy for Belarus is tourism integration with the EU. Otherwise Belarus as a tourist destination will be on the "sidelines" of the world tourist traffic.

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Attachment 1. Countries included in the group "center" of the geoeconomic tourism space

Country	GDP. million dollars ¹	Population. million people ²	Accommodation capacity. beds ²	Bed-places per 1000 inhabitants ²	GDP per capita. thousand dollars ¹	Rank according to the number of bed-places per 1000 inhabitants	Rank according to GDP per capita
Australia	985077	23.3	632257	27.1	42.3	36	16
Austria	366682	8.5	601483	70.8	43.1	10	13
Andorra	3163	0.1	34062	340.6	31.6	1	31
Antigua and Barbuda	1671	0.09	15525	172.5	19.7	2	57
Argentina	890259	41.4	634874	15.3	21.5	62	52
Bahamas	9082	0.4	29672	74.2	22.7	9	47
Bahrain	52855	1.3	15501	11.9	40.7	70	21
Belgium	438428	11.1	181231	16.3	39.5	61	23
Brunei Darussalam	28432	0.4	4648	11.6	71.1	71	6
Hungary	221460	10	173156	17.3	22.1	58	48
Germany	3470588	82.7	1827060	22.1	42.0	49	17
Hong Kong	362095	7.2	194118	27.0	50.3	37	12
Greece	281840	11.1	773214	69.7	25.4	11	41
Denmark	232534	5.6	76458	13.7	41.5	64	19
Israel	235620	7.7	128707	16.7	30.6	60	33
Ireland	197427	4.6	157284	34.2	42.9	27	14
Iceland	11566	0.3	23738	79.1	38.6	7	24
Spain	1463186	46.9	1874896	40.0	31.2	21	32
Italy	2053748	61	2233823	36.6	33.7	25	29
Canada	1428698	35.2	1888855	53.7	40.6	15	22
Cyprus	32668	1.1	83274	75.7	29.7	8	34
Cuba	225000	11.3	111904	9.9	19.9	76	56
Latvia	44581	2.1	26004	12.4	21.2	68	53
Liechtenstein	3500	0.037	978	26.4	94.6	39	2
Luxembourg	43294	0.5	15012	30.0	86.6	30	3
Malaysia	650341	29.7	523818	17.6	21.9	57	50
Malta	11359	0.4	37814	94.5	28.4	6	37
Monaco	5748	0.036	4642	128.9	159.7	4	1
Netherlands	713210	16.8	244145	14.5	42.5	63	15
New Zealand	145620	4.5	221978	49.3	32.4	19	30
Norway	314290	5	187243	37.4	62.9	24	7
Portugal	266018	10.6	297962	28.1	25.1	34	42
San Marino	1940	0.032	1680	52.5	60.6	16	8
Saudi Arabia	1462781	28.8	708556	24.6	50.8	44	11
Seychelles	2315	0.1	6490	64.9	23.2	12	46
Singapore	385965	5.4	137545	25.5	71.5	41	5
Slovakia	140454	5.5	92261	16.8	25.5	59	40
Slovenia	57527	2.1	49351	23.5	27.4	47	38
United Kingdom	2189191	63.1	1571120	24.9	34.7	42	28
USA	16279966	320.1	12316358	38.5	50.9	22	10
Trinidad and Tobago	37812	1.3	17105	13.2	29.1	65	36
Turkey	1360708	74.9	729747	9.7	18.2	78	58
Finland	205762	5.4	123655	22.9	38.1	48	25

France	2319558	64.3	1277774	19.9	36.1	54	26
Croatia	85768	4.3	161957	37.7	19.9	23	55
Czech Republic	286043	10.7	317916	29.7	26.7	31	39
Switzerland	415473	8.1	271298	33.5	51.3	28	9
Sweden	401664	9.6	235752	24.6	41.8	45	18
Estonia	31454	1.3	31989	24.6	24.2	43	43
Japan	4449263	127.1	3516309	27.7	35.0	35	27

¹ 2012. ² 2013

Source: The table is built based on the statistical data from: Yearbook of Tourism Statistics (2015) and Human Development Report (2014).

Attachment 2. Countries included in the “close semi-periphery” group

Country	GDP. million dollars ¹	Popula- tion. million people ²	Accommoda- tion capacity. beds ²	Bed-places per 1000 inhabitants ²	GDP per capita. thousand dollars ¹	Rank according to the number of bed-places per 1000 inhabitants	Rank accord- ing to GDP per capita
Kazakhstan	352698	16.4	92053	5.6	21.5	99	51
Korea	1454104	49.3	222395	4.5	29.5	105	35
Kuwait	286239	3.4	15365	4.5	84.2	104	4
Lithuania	70662	3	27793	9.3	23.6	80	44
Oman	148634	3.6	22521	6.3	41.3	95	20
Poland	845863	38.2	281774	7.4	22.1	88	49
Russia	3310675	142.8	676810	4.7	23.2	102	45
Chile	371342	17.6	151668	8.6	21.1	82	54

¹ 2012. ² 2013

Source: The table is built based on the statistical data from: Yearbook of Tourism Statistics (2015) and Human Development Report (2014).

Attachment 3. Countries included in the “distant semi-periphery” group

Country	GDP. million dollars ¹	Population. million people ²	Accommoda- tion capacity. beds ²	Bed-places per 1000 inhabitants ²	GDP per capita. thousand dollars ¹	Rank according to the number of bed-places per 1000 inhabitants	Rank accord- ing to GDP per capita
Albania	29578	3.2	32004	10.0	9.2	75	96
Armenia	21873	3	31780	10.6	7.3	73	108
Barbados	4590	0.3	15475	51.6	15.3	18	70
Belize	2531	0.3	13015	43.4	8.4	20	101
Bulgaria	113314	7.2	262196	36.4	15.7	26	68
Grenada	1179	0.1	2879	28.8	11.8	32	81
Dominica	963	0.1	2818	28.2	9.6	33	95
Dominican	114566	10.4	205626	19.8	11.0	55	88
Cape Verde	3156	0.5	15995	32.0	6.3	29	113
Costa Rica	64146	4.9	116583	23.8	13.1	46	78
Lebanon	79243	4.8	123694	25.8	16.5	40	64
Maurice	19433	1.2	25105	20.9	16.2	52	65
Maldives	3381	0.3	30073	100.2	11.3	5	87
Mexico	1974411	122.3	1344592	11.0	16.1	72	66
Palau	302.4	0.021	3565	169.8	14.4	3	74
Panama	64955	3.9	47144	12.1	16.7	69	63

Peru	352731	30.4	386842	12.7	11.6	66	84
Romania	373978	21.7	276119	12.7	17.2	67	61
Samoa	987	0.2	4318	21.6	4.9	51	120
Saint Vincent and Grenadine	1027	0.1	5190	51.9	10.3	17	92
Saint Lucy	2048	0.2	12118	60.6	10.2	13	93
Thailand	910262	67	1350220	20.2	13.6	53	77
Tunisia	116732	11	240249	21.8	10.6	50	91
Uruguay	61084	3.4	33200	9.8	18.0	77	59
Fiji	6797	0.9	23845	26.5	7.6	38	104
Montenegro	8424	0.6	34935	58.2	14.0	14	76
Ecuador	155430	15.7	157591	10.0	9.9	74	94
Jamaica	23579	2.8	49705	17.8	8.4	56	102

¹ 2012. ² 2013

Source: The table is built based on the statistical data from: Yearbook of Tourism Statistics (2015) and Human Development Report (2014).

Attachment 4. Countries included in the “periphery” group

Country	GDP. million dollars ¹	Population. million people ²	Accommodation capacity. beds ²	Bed-places per 1000 inhabitants ²	GDP per capita. thousand dollars ¹	Rank according to the number of bed-places per 1000 inhabitants	Rank according to GDP per capita
Azerbaijan	149347	9.4	33951	3.6	15.9	112	67
Algeria	500937	39.2	93454	2.4	12.8	125	79
Angola	157939	21.5	43574	2.0	7.3	130	107
Bangladesh	370202	156.6	7565	0.0	2.4	158	137
Belarus	158559	9.4	29908	3.2	16.9	115	62
Benin	17376	10.3	30022	2.9	1.7	119	144
Bolivia	60455	10.7	44391	4.1	5.7	106	116
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34899	3.8	25270	6.7	9.2	91	97
Botswana	28886	2	15804	7.9	14.4	83	73
Brazil	2865920	200.4	925598	4.6	14.3	103	75
Burkina Faso	25823	16.9	14565	0.9	1.5	140	148
Butane	5992	0.8	5572	7.0	7.5	89	105
Venezuela	536317	30.4	286312	9.4	17.6	79	60
Vietnam	450430	91.7	812000	8.9	4.9	81	121
Gambia	2817	1.8	6743	3.7	1.6	109	147
Guatemala	108345	15.5	119778	7.7	7.0	84	110
Guinea	14227	11.7	5808	0.5	1.2	150	155
Georgia	28771	4.3	32165	7.5	6.7	87	112
Egypt	877239	82.1	399478	4.9	10.7	101	90
Zambia	43355	14.5	73579	5.1	3.0	100	130
Zimbabwe	18852	14.1	12081	0.9	1.3	142	152
India	6323105	1252.1	150706	0.1	5.1	156	119
Indonesia	2213114	249.9	664843	2.7	8.9	121	100
Jordan	82782	7.3	49157	6.7	11.3	90	86
Iraq	491013	33.8	2273	0.1	14.5	157	72
Iran	1196681	77.4	219505	2.8	15.5	120	69
Yemen	97502	24.4	75793	3.1	4.0	116	128

Cambodia	42114	15.1	87079	5.8	2.8	97	133
Cameroon	56887	22.3	42170	1.9	2.6	133	135
Kenya	93640	44.4	47019	1.1	2.1	139	140
China	14924298	1385.6	2705013	2.0	10.8	132	89
Colombia	564482	48.3	316663	6.6	11.7	92	83
Comoros	1045	0.7	556	0.8	1.5	147	149
Congo	24776	4.4	25020	5.7	5.6	98	117
Ivory Coast	55764	20.3	46510	2.3	2.7	127	134
Kyrgyzstan	15659	5.5	4615	0.8	2.8	143	131
Lao PDR	29838	6.8	52301	7.7	4.4	85	125
Lesotho	4973	2.1	4846	2.3	2.4	126	136
Madagascar	31556	22.9	35398	1.5	1.4	136	151
Macedonia	24587	2.1	15744	7.5	11.7	86	82
Mali	24587	15.3	12666	0.8	1.6	144	145
Morocco	226974	33	207566	6.3	6.9	94	111
Mozambique	51269	52.8	45403	0.9	1.0	141	156
Moldova	14511	3.5	5811	1.7	4.1	135	127
Namibia	21013	2.3	8570	3.7	9.1	110	98
Nepal	59242	27.8	22871	0.8	2.1	145	139
Niger	15735	17.8	3414	0.2	0.9	154	158
Nigeria	944384	173.6	367972	2.1	5.4	129	118
Nicaragua	25949	6.1	19850	3.3	4.3	113	126
Palestine	19900	4.3	13902	3.2	4.6	114	124
Paraguay	49062	6.8	25281	3.7	7.2	111	109
Rwanda	16272	11.8	14658	1.2	1.4	137	150
Salvador	46904	6.3	11051	1.8	7.4	134	106
Sao Tome and Principe	567	0.2	609	3.0	2.8	118	132
Swaziland	7094	1.2	2910	2.4	5.9	124	115
Senegal	30653	14.1	34196	2.4	2.2	123	138
Serbia	110077	9.5	55729	5.9	11.6	96	85
Syria	107000	21.9	56527	2.6	4.9	122	122
Solomon Islands	1178	0.6	3890	6.5	2.0	93	142
Sudan	128060	38	12893	0.3	3.4	151	129
Surinam	7587	0.5	1913	3.8	15.2	108	71
Sierra Leone	9675	6.1	4720	0.8	1.6	149	146
Timor-Leste	1997	1.1	871	0.8	1.8	148	143
Togo	8745	6.8	8000	1.2	1.3	138	153
Uzbekistan	135975	28.9	57396	2.0	4.7	131	123
Ukraine	376606	45.2	178506	3.9	8.3	107	103
Philippines	590892	98.4	80090	0.8	6.0	146	114
CAR	4434	4.6	1403	0.3	1.0	152	157
Chad	25638	12.8	2380	0.2	2.0	155	141
Sri Lanka	188761	21.3	46734	2.2	8.9	128	99
Ethiopia	114614	94.1	25294	0.3	1.2	153	154
South Africa	633019	52.8	163750	3.1	12.0	117	80

¹ 2012. ² 2013

Source: The table is built based on the statistical data from: Yearbook of Tourism Statistics (2015) and Human Development Report (2014).