

**2nd
International
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**1-3 June, 2017
Vrnjačka Banja, Serbia**



**TOURISM
IN FUNCTION OF DEVELOPMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

**Tourism product as a factor of competitiveness of
the Serbian economy and experiences of other countries**



**THEMATIC
PROCEEDINGS
II**



**UNIVERSITY OF KRAGUJEVAC
FACULTY OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT
AND TOURISM IN VRNJAČKA BANJA**



The Second International Scientific Conference

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SERBIA**

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Thematic Proceedings

II

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IN VRNJAČKA BANJA**

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ANALYSIS TOURIST TRENDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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Abstract

The paper covers decades of analysis of tourist movements from Serbia in Macedonia. The objective is through statistics on the number of tourist nights to determine the dynamics of attendance, reason and places of residence.

The manuscript will identify the stages of the life cycle in the country as an important tourist destination for tourists from Serbia.

Presented through text and graphical results are recommendations to overcome the problems facing the current tourist visit of R. Serbia R. Macedonia.

Key Words: analysis, tourists, overnight stays, lifecycle, Serbia, Macedonia

JEL classification: Z3 Tourism Economics

Introduction

Tourist movements in relation Serbia - Macedonia have more years of tradition. The beginnings of tourist movements dating back a hundred years. However, our research getting a little deeper and therefore share in several phases. Phase of proto tourism (the end of XIX century until the 1914 - First World War), then travel phase, which includes three sub periods (the period of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia – 1919/1941, a period of SFR of Yugoslavia – 1945/1991 and a period of independent states from 1991 until today, Macedonia and Serbia - previously Serbia and Montenegro, and the beginning FR of Yugoslavia).

The survey covers realize proto tourist and tourist movement and only the relation Serbia - Macedonia. Analysis of tourism seen in this direction include the following facts: first proto tourist contacts dating from the late XIX century, then major tourist visits from Serbia to Macedonia dating back to the mid-twenties of the XX century.

Guests from Serbia mostly stayed in Skopje, Bitola, Ohrid, in hotels and restaurants whose owners were Serbs.

Other data in the function of tourism is that, from mid-twenties of the last century in Macedonia are building many hotels, restaurants, two children's resorts, renovated bathrooms are formed travel companies are built mountain lodges etc.

While the real tourist era, far more massive and new content is the period from the sixties of the twentieth century until today.

The survey route Macedonia - Serbia, or analysis of tourist movements, initiated to be working together researchers from both countries.

As occasion for joint research exhaustively will mention the following facts: first (as proto travel phase) important role played hundreds of Macedonian migrant workers - bakeries, bakers, inn, confectioners and others in Belgrade, Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Nis and other cities built their bakeries, pastry, then restaurants and hotels.

Then, the first organized tourist group from Macedonia to Serbia referred to in 1914, and larger groups of tourists from Macedonia to Serbia signing up in the thirties of last century. The most

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frequent visiting guests from Macedonia to Serbia were Belgrade, Kragujevac, Nis, and Vrnjacka Banja, Niska, Soko Banja and others.

Very intense tourist phase is the period from the mid-sixties of the twentieth century until today, of course, massive and new content.

Phase proto tourism

The beginnings of proto tourist movements from Serbia to Macedonia is difficult to determine, since both peoples throughout history have lived together, constitute a whole and were separated.

First Data lot of Serbs in Macedonia, in the major cities of Skopje, Bitola and Ohrid, across from the end of XIX century. At that time, Macedonia was part of the Ottoman Empire.

Thus, in Bitola (Monastir), there was a hotel "Beograd" (1893), in which mostly stayed guests from Serbia and was a gathering of the Serbian colony in Bitola (Matkovski, A. 2005). Also, guests from Serbia came to Skopje and of course because of the lake Ohrid and monastery St. Naum.



Figure 1. Hotel "Belgrade" in Bitola, 1893

Source: Naidov, D. (2014). Bitola through old postcards, p. 23

Phase tourism

Tourist phase starts from mid-twenties of the XX century. Tourist phase includes three sub periods: the period of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1919-1941), a period of SFR of Yugoslavia (1945-1991) and third travel time independent states R. Macedonia and R. Serbia - previously FR Jugoslija, or Serbia and Montenegro (1991 year to date).

First tourist period (1919-1941)

The first tourist period begins in 1919 and lasts until 1945. It was a period when the space R. Macedonia is part of the Kingdom SHS - Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1919-1941), ending the Second World War (1941-1945).

The space R. Macedonia, 1925 and 1926 are built first collective accommodation facilities - two children's resorts, "Shtamparevac" or "Sanatorium" Pelister (4 barracks and 200 beds) and "Sula

Mina" near Krusevo (6 boarding houses and 200 beds). In these resorts besides children from Macedonia stayed many children from the area of Serbia.



Figure 2. Baby Resort
"Shtamparevac" Pelister
Source: Naidov, D. (2014). Bitola through
old postcards, p. 143



Figure 3. Baby Resort
"Shula Mina" Krusevo
Source: www.delcampe.net
(20 March 2017)

In the period from 1924 to 1938 in Skopje, Bitola, Ohrid, Prilep, Tetovo, Shtip, Krusevo, Kumanovo, Veles, Kocani and form tourism and mountaineering associations, and the mountains to build the first mountain lodges. In that period were recorded and organized the first ascents of the highest peaks and visiting climbers from other parts of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, especially the climbers from Serbia.

In 1927 it was established the first tourist company "South" in Skopje. In 1930 it was founded Advisory Board for tourism development, and then open a branch of the travel agency "Putnik" from Belgrade (founded in 1923). Later formed travel companies in several cities in Macedonia, so this becomes a Board Association of tourist companies and became a member of the Mountaineering Association of Yugoslavia. With the expansion of tourism activity were formed and more travel companies in Skopje, Tetovo, Ohrid, Bitola, Prilep, Stip and other cities. (Spirovski, S. 1974. Stamenkov, C. 1987; Stojmilov, A. & Toshevska, B. 1992).

Somewhat later it was printed and tourist guide which has shown major hotels and restaurants in Skopje, Ohrid and Bitola. The Osogovo Mountains in place Ponikva since in 1928 the military for their own built 6 buildings. They are here, in fact, began to come along since 1924, but at first stayed in tents.



Figure 4. Ponikva - military resort, 1928

Source: Stojmilov, A. (1976) Attractive - recreational features and tourist sites of the mountain Osogovo - spatial planning prouchuvnja year-old collection, Faculty of Geography, Volume 22, p. 48

From 1929 to the Kingdom is published the first statistics on tourism (number of tourists - domestic and foreign overnight stays, hotels, rooms, beds etc.), And separately for each administrative territorial unit - regional unit - banovina.

According to statistics from 1929 - 1940, at the territory of Macedonia (then Vardar Banovina, which besides Macedonia covers parts of southern Serbia with Kosovo and Metohija) is mentioned 11 resorts, including: Skopje, Ohrid, Bitola, Krusevo, Prilep, Veles, Kumanovo, Tetovo, Katlanovo, Debar Kosovrast Bath.

Of all listed the most attractive place was Ohrid lake. For holidays massive float and they were visited Biljana sources Studencica, Gorica monastery St. Naum and Struga and the monastery St. Mary in Kalista). Apart from the area of Macedonia, tourists come from Serbia, especially in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Nis and other cities.

From the statistics, we found out that for 10 years (1929-1939), the number of tourists traveling from 78193 to 55122, and overnight from 135.792 to 195.788 with the average number of days of stay at 1.7 to 3.5 days. Please note that no detailed review of the movement of domestic tourists regional unit in regional units, only movement of foreign tourists by country of arrival and stay in their regional units.

From the statistics, we learn about the number of hotels, rooms and beds. In the period 1919-1941, the maximum number of hotels in R. Macedonia was 160, of which 56 in Skopje, Bitola 25, Shtip 12, Ohrid 8, Kumanovo 7, Gevgelia 6, Prilep 6, Veles 5, Strumica 4, Tetovo 4 etc. (Statistical yearbook 1929-1940)

From the research we found out that the first hotel in Macedonia, whose owners were Serbs, found in Skopje, Bitola, Ohrid, Stip, Struga, Strumica, Tetovo and probably had in other places.

Among the top restaurants in Skopje restaurant "Zrinski" built in 1912. It was the largest and most modern hall where guests coming cancel and which offered local and foreign cuisine with various drinks. The hall could accommodate about 400 guests. That same year was opened restaurant "Marger".

The second largest was the restaurant "Palas", which mentioned that he was the most visited in 1920. Other famous cafes in Skopje were: restaurant "Apollo", built in 1925, the tavern "Metropol" opened in 1935, the tavern "Paris," "Cekichevik basement", "Theatar Cafe Lux" cafe "Zagreb", "Mostar", "Ujedinjenje", "Greater Serbia", "Car Dusan", "Brcko", "Hajduk Veljko", "Bosnia", "Serbian Crown", "Kosmaj", "Bachka", "Bechar", "Kragujevac", "Crown", "Jelen", "Sarajevo", "Beograd", "Herzegovina" and others.

Famous restaurants and hotels restaurants were Hotel "Serbian King" owner - hotelier Vasa Avramovic, operated with 42 rooms with 60 beds, with hot and cold water, central heating and cafe "Metropol". Hotel "Serbian Queen," owner - Miloje Todorovic-Miche, the hotel had 30 beds



Figure 5. Hotel "Bristol" and hotel "Serbian King"



Figure 6. Hotel "Ujedinjenje" Hotel "Sarajevo" and Theater Cafe "Lux"

Source: http://www.build.mk/forum/forum_posts.asp?TID=830&OB=DESC&PN=2 (20 March 2017)

Hotel "Splendid", opened in 1932 and operated with 25 modern rooms decorated with warm and cold water, bathroom and central heating, with 60 beds. The hotel bar and reception was shared with the hotel "Bristol". Owner of both hotels was hotelier Vladan A. Bogdanovic, who also served as president of the Association of Hoteliers and advocate for the development of hotel business in Macedonia before World War II.

Hotel "Bristol", renovated in 1933. Owner Vasilije Avramovic. Operated with 35 modern rooms with hot and cold water, central heating, with 60 beds. Hotel pub had a room for meetings and banquets. (Kocevski, D. 2008)

In the period 1923-25 year. built modern hotel "Moscow", which was equipped with modern and elegant furniture, good homemade dishes, clean and natural drinks and fast attendants. Owners were Dorothea and Nikola Stojanovic C. Siddic.

Other hotels were Hotel "Bitolj" (with 25 beds, the owner John Rachich) "Yugoslavia", "Beli Orao", "Sarajevo - Marger," "Ujedinjenje," "Apollo Beograd", "Jadran", "Russia", " Grand ", " Car Dusan ", " Bechar ", " Kragujevac "hotel" Crown "and others.

The development of the hotel, but was confined to a well arranged hotel, which was investment in modern comfort and they were below anything with regards to the other cities, which contributed to the development of tourism in former Vardar Banovina.

In Bitola, in the period between the two world wars were registered following hotels whose owners were Serbs. It is a hotel "Bosnia" and "Grand Hotel Jeftich" and were often visited by guests from Serbia. (Dimitrov, N. 2015/17)





Figure 8. Grand Hotel "Jevtic" with poster

Source: Najdov, D. (2014): Bitola through old postcards, p. 156 and 161

Figure 7. Hotel "Bosna"

Source: Catalog (2000). Bitola Babam Bitola Museum Bitola

Owner of Grand Hotel "Jevtic" was Nikifor Jevtic. Hotel operated with 22 rooms, 33 beds and an excellent restaurant. The rooms were full of comfort, each room had running water (Najdov, D. 2014).

In Bitola, famous restaurants were: "Belgrade", "Sumadija", "Yugoslavia" (hotel and restaurant), "Serbian King" and others.

After World War first hotel in Ohrid, built in 1923/24 year, and it is the hotel "Serbian King". It was built in the attractive architecture appropriate to the downtown area, on the town square, the hotel strongly attracted the attention of visitors. Operated with 14 rooms and 24 beds. The ground floor housed a restaurant with 200 chairs and a modern kitchen and a summer terrace for 120 guests. Then follow the hotel "Radic" with 12 rooms and 20 beds.

Greater visiting tourists Ohrid was observed in 1929 and especially in 1930 when the city come around 2000 tourists from various places in Yugoslavia, but also from Slovakia, Chehija and others.



Figure 9. Motorized tourists in Ohrid, 1929

Source: Stefanovski, M. (2001) Traffic in Macedonia, p.23



Figure 10. Motorized tourists before monastery of St. Naum

Source:http://www.build.mk/forum/forum_posts.asp?TID=1011 (23.03.2017)

Tourism in Ohrid initiated by the company "Putnik" from Belgrade and "Fruska Gora" from Novi Sad. In 1931 the number of tourists increased by 30-40%, and from 1938 to 1941, Ohrid was visited by 3,000 to 4,000 tourists: Yugoslavs - (Serbs, Croats, Slovenes and others.), Czechs, Germans, British, Austrians, and other tourists.

In 1930/34, the engineer Thomas Krstic - industrialist from Nis, built the hotel "Belvi"

First tourists who popularized tourism in Ohrid were Serbs and Czechs, including Branko Adzhmovic - diplomat Sinisa Stankovic - University Professor, Director of the Belgrade National Theater in 1934, Dragoljub Golochevic - industrialist from Belgrade and other Belgrade, Novi Sad, Skopje and other cities. (Ahiv Ohrid. Fund SAP, Ohrid, Doc. Br.897)

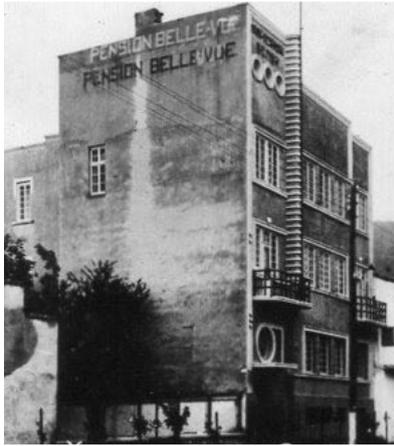


Figure 11. Hotel "Belvi"

Source: <https://okno.mk/node/58985> (23 March 2017)



Figure 12. Hotel "Serbian King"

In the thirties of the last century in Ohrid it was built hotels "Greater Serbia" and "Serbian King" and the Struga hotels "Southern Serbia", "Beograd", which closed unclean unhygienic khans. At that time despite Ohrid and Struga was visited monastery St. Naum.

In Shtip, 1920 was built hotel "King Alexander", which was named as "Serbian King" or just "Kralj" and then hotel "Savin Hotel" with 30 beds, and hotel and restaurant "Grand Hotel, later renamed "New Belgrade" as well as hotel and restaurant "Spring" (1928 owner Lazar Tasic) with 25 beds, the hotel "Nice view" hotel and cantina "Avala" and others.



Figure 13. "Savin hotel" in Stip

Source: Museum of the town of Shtip
<http://stipskokorzo.weebly.com> (23 March 2017)



Figure 14. Hotel "Serbian King" in Strumica

Source: Museum of the town of Strumica

In Strumica build hotel "Serbian King" with a restaurant in the ground floor and a hotel - brothel on both floors. With a capacity of 35 beds. In Tetovo working hotel and restaurant "Beograd" with 40 beds, as well as hotel and restaurant "Yugoslavia" with 35 beds. In Kumanovo worked in hotel "Moscow" Stevan Sremac, with a capacity of 30 beds. (Dimitrov, N. 2015/17)

Second tourist period (1945-1991)

The second travel period covers 45 years. It is a period when Serbia and Macedonia are part of between FNR Yugoslavia, or SFR Yugoslavia. The analysis of the movement of tourists and overnight stays will follow for the period from 1961 to 1991.

During this period we may distinguish several stages in the life cycle of tourism (Butler, R. W. 1980, 5-12), in relation Serbia - Macedonia. Thus, based on the number of tourists for this period to record all phases.

Phase of research (1953-1960) After the period of the centralized administrative system of planning and management, and the introduction of workers' self-starting process stimulation of tourism.

That phase introduces recourse in catering facilities for the discount, donations for lodging and food, which results in increased tourist traffic. This time we have no statistics data on republics, but we consider that the number of tourists from Serbia was insignificant.

The phase of involvement (1961-1969), building new accommodation facilities are offering discounts for domestic tourists and steadily increasing number of tourists. It starts working Tourist Federation of Yugoslavia level federation and the like. The number of tourists and overnight stays from Serbia begins to increase.

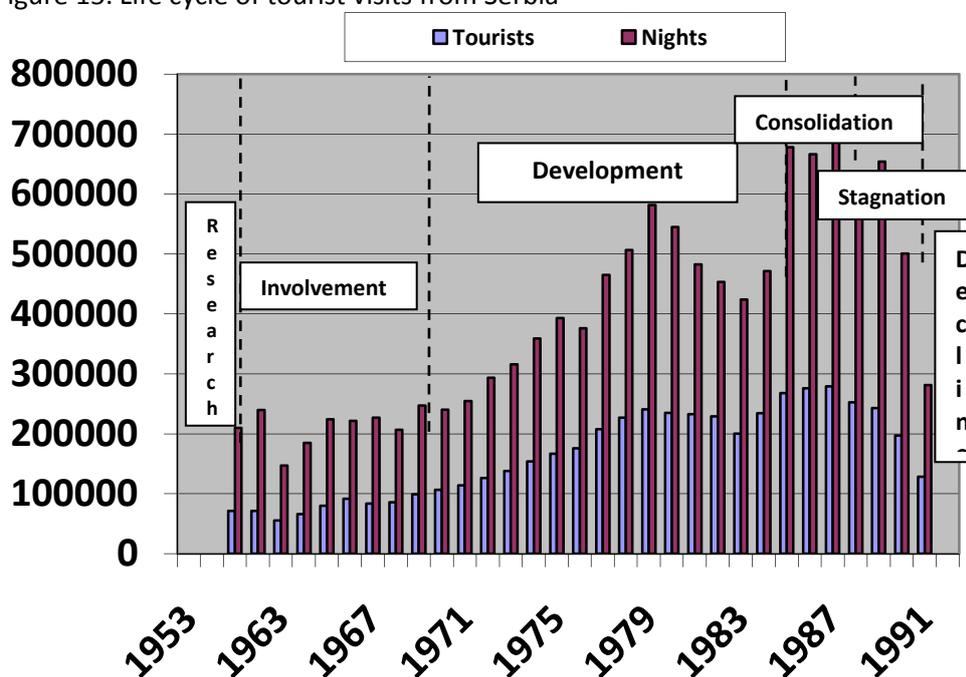
The development phase (1970-1984), tourism has been identified as a priority sector, introducing tax incentives to stimulate the development, build bigger accommodation capacities, build tourist villages, resorts, overall domestic tourism show continuous growth and visit of tourists from Serbia in growth.

Consolidation phase (1985-1987), characterized by activities and measures to encourage the development of tourism, promote and enrich the tourist offer. At this stage registered maximum values of tourism turnover realized from Serbia.

The phase of stagnation (1988-1989), show unfavorable trends in tourism as a result of economic and political crisis, shrink investment in hospitality and tourism, thereby reducing the number of tourist trade in general, and even the Republic of Serbia.

The phase of decline (1990-1991) in this period continued economic and political crisis, that ends with armed conflicts and disintegration of SFR Yugoslavia. This phase is characterized by the start of a continuous process of reducing the total number of tourists and overnight stays, especially the tourist trade of the Republic of Serbia.

Figure 15. Life cycle of tourist visits from Serbia



Source:

Statistical Yearbook of the SRM (1962-1991)

Table 1. Development of tourist trade in the Republic Macedonia and tourists from the Republic of Serbia in the period 1961 - 1991 year (for 55 years)

Year	Total tourists	Foreign tourists	Since that Serbia	Total nights	Foreign tourists	Since that Serbia
Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY)						
1961	327024	144688	71499	1005891	359442	210022
1962	340585	152111	71411	1183384	400881	239470
1963	253792	121964	55380	762743	275171	146879
1964	295938	159466	66301	929600	376258	184943
1965	330392	196954	79843	967677	447717	224224
1966	378572	220853	91483	1141467	490861	221579
1967	380758	234104	83410	1040420	516364	227042
1968	389583	224556	85580	1089205	464476	206797
1969	432952	242214	98808	1342048	541747	247314
1970	465450	270762	106770	1281891	565826	239991
1971	507385	308558	114009	1426398	612850	254846
1972	549652	331800	126287	1579065	686976	293336
1973	612141	384785	138046	1663438	773327	315849
1974	600112	361986	153985	1828910	800586	359196
1975	685314	431008	166541	2033038	927567	393240
1976	715629	452534	175624	2006973	892492	376240
1977	820746	511723	207633	2307136	1016952	465012
1978	869571	536781	226916	2519690	1105737	506652
1979	885010	532282	240572	2912045	1210657	581663
1980	970387	578327	234940	3081372	1202005	544934
1981	973518	566425	232498	3122190	1114355	482325
1982	1006104	566469	228999	3305140	1066652	453041
1983	985224	519356	200249	3334031	998237	424111
1984	1059246	584207	234310	3300412	1077966	471534
1985	1141599	658644	267873	3707354	1448719	678197
1986	1180806	671903	275754	3907111	1461270	666149
1987	1183160	689016	278858	3978028	1551920	694666
1988	1111187	645097	252213	3734832	1416692	634231
1989	1032072	590230	242872	3522747	1348095	654221
1990	974537	562411	197087	3099508	1170516	500913
1991	710278	294323	128316	2740484	576338	281411
Total	22168724	12745537	5134067	69854228	26898652	12180028
Federal Republic of Yugoslava (FRY)						
1992	585699	219062	85305	2139631	382376	137631
1993	647728	208191	66570	2706373	362663	99810
1994	613154	185414	65638	2476998	335530	105871
1995	503837	147007	48423	1804310	275749	82731
1996	476205	136137	33509	1696930	277265	63296
1997	451871	121337	30079	1587146	265524	61033
1998	575080	156670	31112	2426461	359538	70199
1999	549630	180788	29346	2313142	474394	58269
2000	632523	224016	35522	2434639	493867	79087
2001	333308	98946	16429	1254582	212751	31946
2002	441712	122861	23239	1850384	274720	50496
Total	5810747	1800429	465172	22690596	3714377	840369
Serbia and Montenegro (S-M)						

2003	483151	157692	27325	2006867	346200	58799
2004	465015	165306	30771	1865434	360589	63415
2005	509706	197216	39147	1970041	442988	87125
2006	499473	202357	38208	1917395	442845	84513
2007	536212	230080	44661	2019712	518088	116909
Total	2493557	952651	180112	9779449	2110710	410761
Republic Serbia (RS)						
2008	605320	254957	45134	2235520	587447	99985
2009	587770	259204	38744	2101606	583796	88882
2010	586241	261696	35840	2020217	559032	74959
2011	647568	327471	35692	2173034	755166	72601
2012	663633	351359	36530	2151692	811746	71153
2013	701794	399680	38127	2157175	881375	74076
2014	735650	425314	41013	2195883	922513	76630
2015	816067	485530	43613	2394205	1036383	85042
Total	5344043	2765211	314693	17429332	6137458	643328
A total of						
1961-2015	35817071	18263828	6094044	119753605	38861197	14074486

Note: SFR Yugoslavia (1945-1991), data from 1961 to 1991; Yugoslavia, data from 1992 to 2002; Serbia and Montenegro, data from 2003 to 2007; R.Serbia, data from 2008 without Kosovo. Source: Statistical Yearbook of the SRM (1962-1991) and Macedonia (1992-2016). Calculated by the author.

From Table 1 we register these details. Taken overall, with a few exceptions, over the entire period sizable movement of tourists from Serbia to Macedonia increased. Thus, in 1961, Macedonia registered 71.499 tourists from Serbia who realized 210.022 overnight stays. Maximum values of the visit of tourists from Serbia was in 1987 with 278.858 tourists and 694.666 overnight stays. The increase was about 207.359 tourists (almost 3 times or 290%) with an increase of 484.644 overnight stays (2.3 times or 231%).

Immediately after a process of gradual reduction of the tourist visit to shortly before the dissolution of Yugoslavia, in 1991 the number of tourists dropped to 128.316 (or a decrease of 150.542 tourists, or 54%, and realized 281.411 overnight stays, or cut for 413.255 overnight stays, ie 59.5%). See Table 1.

Traveled organized through travel agencies that dominated "Putnik", "Feroturist" Centroturist "other agencies, and travel in private mission. In private accommodation or workers resorts.

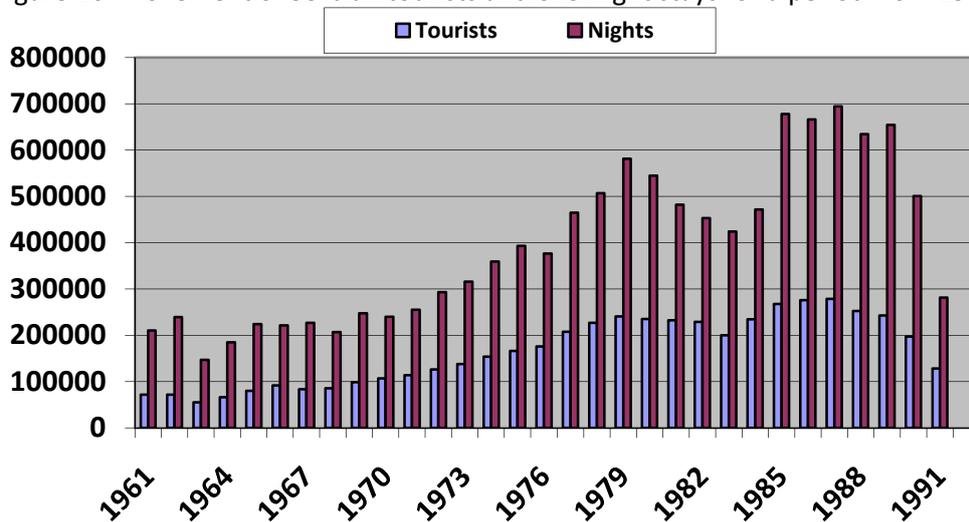
Several labor organizations from Serbia, especially in Belgrade, Kragujevac and Nis (Hotel - Resort "El Nis" with 70 beds and a restaurant in Dojran) had their resorts on the shores of Ohrid Lake (1957 camp settlement with 150 beds factory Car "Crvena Zastava" from Kragujevac) and less of Prespa Lake (in Customs a resort since 1958 was transferred to the Central Board of Trade unions of railway workers of Yugoslavia) and Dojran Lake (children resort "Tito's pioneers" in which summer holiday and children from Serbia). In Pretor there were Ferijal company at state and federal level, which came and ferijal from Serbia.

The most common destinations for tourists from Serbia were: Ohrid, Struga, St. Naum, Customs, Oteševo, Pretor, Dojran, Skopje, Mavrovo, Popova Shapka, Krusevo, Pelister, Katlanovo, Debar Baths, Bitola and others.

They were pursued and children's resort on Pelister, Krusevo, Bunec - Mavrovo, "Tito's pioneers" in Dojran, mountain huts in Macedonia, ferial resort vacation and Scout Association (in Ohrid, Pretor, etc.) And so on. Great was the number of young people from Belgrade, Kragujevac, Subotica, Nis, Novi Sad and other cities in Serbia that summer holiday in Macedonia.

Throughout the period specified tourists from Serbia were the most numerous and the total number of foreign tourists participated with values of 35 to 50%, and the overnight from 41 to 60%. Serbs were the most numerous tourists, with stable numbers without major fluctuations, and then follow tourists from other areas of Croatia, Greece, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Montenegro, Great Britain, Italy and so on, but with variables.

Figure 16. Movement of Serbian tourists and overnight stays for a period from 1961 to 1991 year



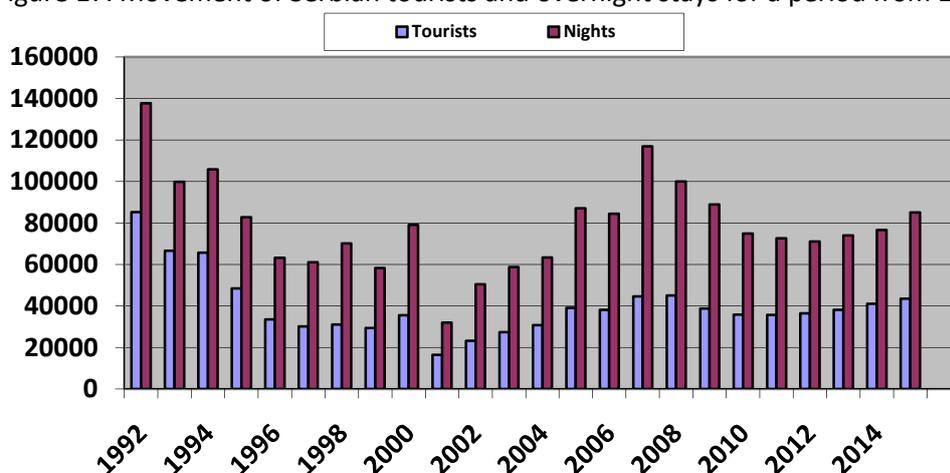
Source:

Statistical Yearbook of the SRM (1962-1991)

Third tourist period (1992 to date)

The third tourist period begins after the breakup of SFR Yugoslavia. Namely, it is the period of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (statistics from 1991 to 2002) then the joint state of Serbia and Montenegro (Statistics 2003-2007) and the period of the Republic of Serbia (statistics from 2008 onwards).

Figure 17. Movement of Serbian tourists and overnight stays for a period from 1992 to 2015 year



Source: Statistical Yearbook of the R. Macedonia (1992-2016).

Throughout the third period register variables tourist visits as a result of the political and economic situation in both countries and the immediate surroundings. The highest values of tourists and overnight stays made by the Republic of Serbia to the Republic of Macedonia In 1992 y., 85305 tourists and 137.631 overnight stays, to then begin the process of continuous decline, with minimal values in 2001 y. of 16429 tourists (down by 80, 7%) and overnight 31946 (decrease of 76.8%).

The process of gradually increasing the values registered in 2002 onwards. Thus, in 2002 y. it recorded 23239 tourists and 50496 nights stays in 2015 y. 43613 tourists with 85047 nights stays, an increase of 87% in the number of tourists by 30% in overnights. However, it is significantly lower values compared with tourists from Turkey, Greece and the Netherlands.

For confirmation of this show the following facts, namely, the dominance of tourists from Serbia in the total number of foreign tourists last until 2010 (with 35840 tourists), and from 2011 onwards primacy has taken tourists in Greece (45,509), Turkey (39251).

As for the number of foreign tourists in Macedonia for 2015 is as follows: tourists from Turkey are the most numerous (90857), followed by tourists from Serbia (43613), Greece (38829), the Netherlands (32217), Bulgaria (29314), etc.

The same is with the values of nights, dominated by nights realized by tourists from Turkey (135.255), the Netherlands (169.413), while third place overnight stays made by tourists from Serbia (85042), then Greece (64176), Bulgaria (52748), etc.

The reasons for changing the leading role of Serbian tourists should be sought in the tourist offer, promotion, increased interest of tourists from these States to the Republic of Macedonia and others.

Conclusion

Tourism as an economic activity can contribute in linking the two countries and peoples. Travel facts presented evidence of the mutual cooperation between the Republic Serbia and R. Macedonia, which has a long tradition. To extend and increase tourism cooperation requires well-designed tourist offer and promotion of the two countries. In addition to talking this work, but the idea of exploring the tourist movements in the Republic of Macedonia to the Republic of Serbia. Research that can reveal many unknown things that will initiate cooperation posodrzajna firmer grounds.

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