

THE MACROECONOMIC IMPACT OF ROMANIAN TOURISM

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Abstract

Tourism is an important driver of global economic system, playing a leading role both in the economic life and social action contributing to the tourism potential of each individual country and economic growth, improving living conditions. Romania has a huge tourism potential represented by the natural environment and natural resources, human resources, customs and traditions, a potential which unfortunately is not used to the whole value. The paper aimed to analyze the evolution of Romanian tourism receipts in GDP, by share, positioning on the place 151 and by evolution of tourism receipts per capita in Romania compared to World average, positioning Romania on the place 103 out from 172 countries during the time 2003-2011, according to the information's provided by Data World Bank .

Key words: economy, GDP, Romania, tourism receipts

INTRODUCTION

Certificate somewhere at the beginning of the twelfth century as spontaneous form of expression, tourism, such activity to pay money to go from one place to another, and see various objectives represents, at present, an act of a civilized life.

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Over time, Dracula was the most important tourism product exported, together with the Romanian seaside and the monasteries in northern Moldavia.

Today, Romania is trying to make itself known by discovering the fascinating wisdom Romanian village, the past and present [1].

For Romania tourism means business sector - from all sectors - endowed with the most valuable development potential, which is the richest resource of the country in its portfolio being natural and cultural heritage of great diversity and a smooth distribution in the territory, allowing multiplication of forms of tourism that can be practiced [2].

This potential that has not received proper operation remains and can still be an attractive

source for both Romanian investor and for the stranger, and for the great group of tourists are constantly in search of new sights [3]. Romanian tourism operates within certain limits somewhat normal landing only a few segments of its established drivers of the Romanian tourism industry, these segments are: agritourism, tourism, spa and mountain, tourism and event circuit.

Significant tourism potential in terms of the natural, cultural and historical, is owned by the historical regions with significant differences, however, between regions capitalize on this potential differences determined by historical conditions of development (characteristic of each), but and implementation of infrastructure projects overall national who "failed" certain areas of attractiveness, reducing their availability and preventing their development.

It is known that an area difficult to access - from all points of view - even if it has a real potential, it will have a certain development and will be difficult or impossible to enter into a tourism circuit [4].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The comparative analysis aimed to describe as played by the characteristics differences registered in tourism, in the dynamic period

2003-2011. As methods there were used the statistical indicators specific to determine the significance of average: average achieved during the review $(\bar{x}) = \sum(x)/n$: where in X =productions of the years and n =number of years. The standard deviation (σ_x) , which gives us the degree of dispersion around the average, annual growth rate:

$$r_{2003-2011} = \sqrt[n]{\prod(p_1/p_0)} - 1$$

$r_{2003-2011}$ average annual growth rate,
 $\prod p_1/p_0$ = growth indicators linked.

The data used in this analyse have been provided by Data World Bank.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Depending on the level of development and economic structure of the country concerned: high values for small countries dependent tourism over 50% example Maldives, Macao and with modest values in countries where tourism is not developed properly, here we mention Romania, with direct contribution shared in GDP under 2% and total contribution in tourism shared in GDP around 5%, information's according to World Travel and Tourism Council [5].

As we mentioned above, we have the structure of countries according to their share in national GDP from tourism revenues on average over the period 2003-2011: the first group of countries with a share between 50 and 70% of GDP and the Maldives, Macao and Palau, occupying a percentage of 1.7% of the total (3 from 176 countries) between 20-40% in the number of 9 countries representing 5.1% of the total, 15-20% in the number of 10

countries by 5.7%, 10-15% with 5 countries and 2.8 % of total, 5-10% in the number of 28 countries, representing 15.9% of the total, this recall and Bulgaria and Hungary 3-5% a number of 36 countries accounted for 20.5% of the total, this fits Spain and Turkey, 2-3% in the number of 24 to 13.6%, this being found France and Italy, 1-2% with a total of 36 countries and a share of 20.5% here meet the United States, Germany, England, China and Romania, less than 1% of a total of 25 countries is about 14.2% of the 176 country.

The share of tourism receipts to GDP varies from country to country, depending on the level of development, so, in 2003, the Romanian tourism receipts were accounted for 0.88% of GDP, well below the value recorded worldwide 1.72%. The best years were registered in Romania in 2007, 2008 when tourism receipts accounted for 1.22% and 1.28% of GDP, the global rise in tourism receipts also recorded peak of 1.87% and 1.88% of GDP worldwide. The evolution of tourism receipts in GDP in Romania during 2003-2011 averaged 1.11% of GDP, below the average for the same period world where the share of tourism receipts accounted for 1.81% of global GDP, Romania ranked on position 151 out of a total of 172 countries surveyed, the rate of growth being one happy year of 56%, supporting the idea that Romanian tourism is on the right track. Another contribution of tourism that is generating jobs, build such a rate as low unemployment, the labor absorption (Table 1, Table 2).

Table 1. The evolution of tourism receipts in GDP, during 2003-2011

No. crt.	Country	Specification	UM	2003	...2007...	2010	2011	Average 2003-2011	Place in the World
1	World	Share in GDP	%	1.72	1.87	1.77	1.79	1.81	Out of 172 countries surveyed
2		Annual growth rate of share in GDP	%		1.02	1.00	1.01	0.50	
3	Romania	Share in GDP	%	0.88	1.22	0.99	1.10	1.11	151
4		Annual growth rate of share in GDP	%		0.90	0.97	1.11	2.82	56

Source: Processed after: ***International tourism, current US \$, 2013,
<http://search.worldbank.org/data?qterm=tourism&language=EN>.

Table 2. Structure of countries according to their share in national GDP from tourism receipts averaged over the period 2003-2011

No. crt.	Main countries	Share in % from GDP	Countries	
			No.	%
1	Maldives, Macao SAR, Palau	50 la 70	3	1.7
2	Seychelles, Barbados, Bahamas, Cape Verde	20 la 40	9	5.1
3	Samoa, Jamaica, Croatia, Cyprus	15 la 20	10	5.7
4	Jordan, Albania, Republica Dominicana, Cambodjia, Granada	10 la 15	5	2.8
5	Bulgaria, Estonia, Muntenegru, Tunisia, Austria, Grecia, Slovenia, Portugalia, Ungaria, Singapore etc	5 la 10	28	15.9
6	Spania, Georgia, Moldova, Armenia, Irlanda, Uruguai, Turcia, Ucraina, Elveția, Australia, Letonia, etc	3 la 5	36	20.5
7	Belgia, Danemarca, Polonia, Franța, Slovacia, Italia, Macedonia, Israel, Olanda, etc	2 la 3	24	13.6
8	Statele Unite, Germania, Anglia, Finlanda, Peru, Emiratele Arabe, Serbia, Mexic, Canada, Norvegia, China, Rusia, România etc	1 la 2	36	20.5
9	Brazi, India, Japonia, Venezuela, Algeria, Pakistan, Kuveit, Guineia, Mauritania, etc	under 1	25	14.2
10	Total		176	100.0
11	World average by sharing in GDP of tourism receipts	1.81	X	X

Source: Processed after: ***International tourism, current US \$, 2013, <http://search.worldbank.org/data?qterm=tourism&language=EN>.

Analyzing revenue from tourism per capita, we see that in the case of Romania, in 2003, it was 4 times lower than cashing registered worldwide. Until 2008, the collections per capita in Romania, has been positive at the end of 2008, compared to 2003, registering an increase of almost 100 USD \$, whereas worldwide growth was only 70 \$, but the collection reached the end of 2008 to 171 \$. Then came the global economic crisis has caused a major decline in revenue, so that at

the end of 2009, revenue from tourism per capita in Romania was only 79 \$, whereas global of 151 \$ and the end of 2011, Romania recorded value of 97 \$ / per capita, average receipts per capita tourism registered during 2003-2011, being 73 \$, with an annual growth rate of 18%, the average global being 146 \$ and the annual growth rate of 7.35 %, Romania finishing in 103rd place among 172 countries composed of (Table 3).

Table 3. The evolution of tourism receipts per capita in Romania, during 2003-2011

No. crt.	Country	Specification	UM	2003	...2007...	2010	2011	Average 2003-2011	Place in the World
1	World	Receipts per capita	USD /cap	102	157	163	180	146	Out of 172 countries surveyed
2		Revenue growth rate	%		1.14	1.07	1.11	7.35	
3	Romania	Receipts per capita	USD /cap	24	96	76	97	73	103
4		Revenue growth rate	%		1.24	0.97	1.28	19.11	18

Source: Processed after: ***International tourism, current US \$, 2013, <http://search.worldbank.org/data?qterm=tourism&language=EN>.

CONCLUSIONS

Tourism worldwide is found in an area continued expanding job creator for countries

that enjoy attention and a good development, and an important factor of economic growth, an increase in GDP implications those countries.

For Romania, considered as a country with great tourism potential reception conclusions drawn from the analysis of the evolution of tourism in the world have a special significance, serving the tourism industry development orientation based on a policy adequate, relevant and continuous investment diversification and specialization of services offered to tourist's potential.

To enjoy international competitiveness, Romanian tourism should increase both quantitatively and qualitatively, the number of care facilities, catering units but also the places of leisure. By achieving these goals, we have a recovery to a higher grade of tourism resources, leading to increasing number of tourists, length of time of residence and employment, and thus to increase profits and Romania's competitiveness in the international market tourism.

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