

THE IMPLICATIONS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS OVER TOURISM IN ROMANIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

Liviu MĂRCUȚĂ, Maria STOIAN, Cristina TINDECHE, Alina MĂRCUȚĂ

University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Bucharest, 59 Marasti Boulevard, District 1, 011464, Bucharest, Romania, Phone: +40213182564, Fax:+40213182888, Emails: liviumarcuta@yahoo.com, maria.stoian@gmail.com, tindecche_cristina@yahoo.com, alinamarcuta@yahoo.com

Corresponding author: alinamarcuta@yahoo.com

Abstract

We live in a world where globalization is increasingly spoken about and its role in the development of humanity, where local economies and social groups have become the exponents of a dynamic system, being interconnected through communications, transport and commerce. All these elements have made humanity a very complex system, but vulnerable due to the economic, technological, socio-cultural, political and biological factors that contributed to the emergence of asymmetric threats to global security. One of these threats is terrorism. This paper proposes an analysis of the effects that terrorist attacks have had on the European Union tourism, given the large and increasing number of these attacks. Tourism offers the opportunity to visit, discover, know, observe how other civilizations live, is an important engine of the economy, but at the same time it is very sensitive to events that can affect personal safety. Thus, after taking over the statistical data on tourist traffic, data provided by Eurostat and the National Institute of Statistics in Bucharest, we analyzed and interpreted this information, which gave us some conclusions regarding the way in which the terrorist attacks affected the personal safety of tourists and how they influenced their choices.

Key words: tourism, globalization, terrorism, European Union

INTRODUCTION

Since the 1990s, the concept of globalization has become increasingly known and promoted by the great powers of the world, who have tried to create a new philosophy of cultural and existential organization. The definition of the date of globalization is the phenomenon of transforming the world into a unit that manifests itself globally, through specific means, in fact, a process or a set of territorial processes of structuring and global stratification of the generated social relations and transactions flows and intercontinental or interregional networks of activity, interaction and exercise of power.

The goal of globalization was to increase global trade, to improve the quality of collective and individual life, to bring together nations, cultures, to promote universal human rights and to support democratic reforms [1]. However, the effects of globalization have been positive, with particular opportunities for progress, but have been accompanied by

effects such as insecurity, trafficking in human beings, drugs, weapons, legal and illegal immigration, phenomena that have contributed to the development of terrorism.

There have been and still are enough states or groups that disagree with the principles of globalization, this resistance being generated by poverty and its effects, such as: poor education and health systems, high unemployment, trade barriers, non-compliance with the rule of law, dramatic climate change. James Canton says that half the world's population lives on less than two dollars a day, that more than one billion people suffer from malnutrition, that 90% of all diseases worldwide are contacted in developing countries, and terrorists control trade, banks and leadership in the world's poor.

Terrorism has considerably influenced world economic activity [2]. On the other hand, the adoption of measures to combat and fight terrorism has touched on international tourism, directly and negatively affecting

tourists' leisure, because personal safety and security are the main concerns of most tourists.

As terrorism and political violence secured their positions as contemporary issues in international affairs, their economic impact on demand in tourist destinations became increasingly apparent [7].

Tourism and terrorism reflect very different philosophies, but there are also some strange and sometimes disturbing commonalities. Both need modern technology to be effective today, both rely heavily on media management and both require the manipulation of perceptions and attitudes [5].

And at the level of Europe, these issues have been felt. Since 2004 and in Europe, terrorist attacks have intensified and have had negative effects on tourism. Thus, on March 11, 2004, an attack on three passenger trains in Madrid killed 191 people; on July 7, 2005, 52 London commuters were killed as a result of the bombing of three underground trains and a bus; on March 2, 2011, an airport bombing took place in Frankfurt; On November 2, 2011, the Charlie Hebdo Magazine offices in Paris were attacked; on July 22, 2011 a bomb was placed in Oslo and a shooting massacre took place in a youth camp on the Norwegian island of Utoya; in March 2012 there was an attack in a school in Toulouse; in January 2015 there was an armed attack at the Paris offices of the satirical magazine Charlie Hebdo and another attack on a Jewish store that resulted in the death of 17 people; February 14, 2015: Finn Noergaard was murdered and three cops were injured in Copenhagen; on November 13, 2015 an attack was committed in the concert hall in Bataclan, Paris, and in several areas of Paris, killing 130 people; on March 22, 2016, suicide attacks took place at Brussels Airport and the subway, 32 people being killed and hundreds injured; on July 14, 2016, a car bombing took place and 86 people were killed during the celebration of the Bastille Day in Nice; on December 19, 2016 a truck entered a Christmas fair in Berlin, killing 12 people; on March 22, 2017, an assault took place in Westminster Bridge, London; on April 3, 2017 in Russia, a strong explosion took place

at the metro in Sankt Petersburg, Russia, killed 14 people and injured another 50 people; on April 7, 2017 in Sweden, a truck entered the crowd in the center of the Swedish capital, one of the busiest arteries being killed three people and another eight injured; in 20 April 2017 - France: terrorist attack on the Champs-Élysées in Paris; May 22, 2017 - United Kingdom, an assault took place at the end of a concert by American singer Ariana Grande at the Manchester Arena; June 3, 2017 - Britain: Eight people were killed and another 48 were injured in London in a terrorist attack in the London Bridge; August 17, 2017 - terrorist attack in Barcelona, Spain.

All these attacks have caused serious political challenges for the leaders of Europe, and the impact on the economy has been quite serious. For Europe, however, tourism is essential for post-crisis economic recovery, especially as it accounts for about 10% of Europe's GDP.

The present paper aims to analyze how terrorist events have affected tourist activity in European countries, given the role that tourism has in the economy of a country [11].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This paper aims to analyze the impact that terrorism has had on tourism in Europe. The research has followed the evolution of the number of tourists who visited the main European tourist destinations, starting from the classification of these countries according to the degree of risk.

The paper is based on the analysis of the statistical data provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Eurostat surveys for the period 2014-2016. The indicators analyzed were: number of hotels and similar accommodation establishments, number of establishments, number of hotels and similar accommodation establishments in relation to the number of rooms, total number of arrivals in accommodation structures and number of arrivals of foreign tourists in the structures accommodation.

The methods used were calculating the number of tourists, interpreting the results and analyzing the effects of the terrorist attacks on

tourism.

The analysis and interpretation of these indicators allow the actors involved in the tourism activity to elaborate tourism development strategies and to track the reaction of tourists to the danger posed by terrorism.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Each of us, when choosing a tourist destination, is concerned about personal safety. Different levels of risk perception, together with other internal factors, may determine the tourist's motivation to travel, their awareness of destination alternatives, the level of concern given to the security and terrorism threat, the extent of their information search, choice [3].

Studies show, however, that personal safety, although far outweighing fears of crime, disease or natural disasters, is relatively easily forgotten. A study by the World Travel & Tourism Council shows that tourism returns to its usual values 13 months after committing a terrorist attack, an epidemic that causes declines in tourism for 21 months or a period of political uncertainty that causes declines in tourism for 27 months.

A study in 2017 on terrorism hazards classifies European countries in terms of risk and shows that Britain is facing severe dangers, Russia with a high degree of danger, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Macedonia with a very possible risk, and countries such as Bosnia, Cyprus, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden with a possible risk.

All these attacks have caused serious political challenges for the leaders of Europe, and the impact on the economy has been quite serious. For Europe, however, tourism is essential for post-crisis economic recovery, especially as it accounts for about 10% of Europe's GDP.

The present paper aims to analyze how terrorist events have affected tourist activity in European countries, given the role that tourism has in the economy of a country [11]. Each of us, when choosing a tourist destination, is concerned about personal

safety. Different levels of risk perception, together with other internal factors, may determine the tourist's motivation to travel, their awareness of destination alternatives, the level of concern given to the security and terrorism threat, the extent of their information search, choice [3].

Studies show, however, that personal safety, although far outweighing fears of crime, disease or natural disasters, is relatively easily forgotten. A study by the World Travel & Tourism Council shows that tourism returns to its usual values 13 months after committing a terrorist attack, an epidemic that causes declines in tourism for 21 months or a period of political uncertainty that causes declines in tourism for 27 months.

A study in 2017 on terrorism hazards classifies European countries in terms of risk and shows that Britain is facing severe dangers, Russia with a high degree of danger, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Macedonia with a very possible risk, and countries such as Bosnia, Cyprus, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden with a possible risk.

Table 1. Number of establishments

Country	2014	2015	2016
Germany	50,925	50,572	50,152
France	28,895	30,045	30,047
UK	Missing data	Missing data	Missing data
Belgium	5,139	7,990	8,210
Austria	20,329	20,315	20,619
Spain	47,689	48,328	48,701
Portugal	3,429	3,485	4,171
Italy	158,412	167,697	178,449
Netherlands	9,214	9,101	8,950
Poland	20,329	20,315	20,619
Norway	2,707	2,555	:
Finland	1,408	1,392	1,368
Denmark	1,118	1,113	1,136
Czech Republic	9,013	9,163	9,168
Slovakia	2,687	2,908	2,755
Poland	9,885	10,024	10,509
Croatia	67,724	73,439	83,233
Hungary	4,176	4,356	4,436
Romania	6,191	6,949	7,028
Bulgaria	3,163	3,202	3,331
Cyprus	802	788	785

Source: Eurostat , 2017.

In 2014-2015, the number of establishments existing at European Union increased from 570,268 in 2014 by 1.3% in 2015 and by 6.6% in 2016 as compared to 2014. Countries in which the number of establishments

decreased during the analyzed period were Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia and Cyprus, this being due to the global economic situation. For the other countries, however, the number of establishments increased, with Belgium gaining 60% in 2016 compared to 2014, Croatia by 23%, Portugal by 21% and Slovenia by 12%. In Romania, the increase in the number of establishments was 12% in 2015 compared to 2014 and almost 14% in 2016 (Table 1).

In the year 2016, according to data published by Eurostat, the number of hotels and similar accommodation establishments was 202,519, distributed in hotels with less than 25 rooms, from 25 to 99 rooms, from 100 to 249 rooms and more than 250 rooms. In the first place, the number of hotels and similar accommodation establishments is 20% of the total number of hotels in the EU, followed by Italy and Germany by 16%, Spain 10%, France 9% and Austria by 6% (Table 2).

Table 2. Hotels and similar accommodation establishments by size class, 2016 (%)

Country	Total number of hotels and similar accommodation establishments	Less than 25 rooms	From 25 to 99 rooms	From 100 to 249 rooms	250 rooms or more
EU 28	202,519	59.5	32.5	7.90	
Germany	33,061	69.00	25.50	4.70	0.7
France	18,424				
UK	40,272				
Belgium	1,522				
Austria	12,366				
Macedonia	missing data				
Spain	19,524	61.70	25.80	9.00	3.5
Portugal	2,430				
Italy	33,163	54.8	40.9	4.30	
Netherlands	3,585				
Poland	3,965				
Sweden	2,011	19.90	44.80	21.90	13.40
Norway	1,082	27.10	46.70	20.80	5.50
Finland	772				
Denmark	537				
Czech Republic	6,022	77.20	19.80	2.60	0.50
Slovakia	1,475				
Poland	3,965	49.80	42.80	6.50	1.00
Slovenia	692				
Hungary	2,202	66.60	25.50	5.50	1.40
Romania	2,638	51.50	37.40	9.30	1.80
Bulgaria	2,158	20.80	46.20	17.10	15.00
Greece	9986	52.00	41.01	5.90	2.00
Cyprus	783	54.00	27.10	15.30	3.60
Serbia	676				

Source: Eurostat, 2017.

As we can see, there are countries with high tourist traffic, who also faced terrorist attacks. The opposite is Denmark, Serbia and Slovenia. Romania with 2638 hotels and similar accommodation establishments owns 1% of the existing accommodation spaces at E.U. (Table 2).

In Romania's tourism have registered a continuous development [8]. At the level of 2016, the number of hotels was 2,638 accommodation units, more than half of which were small hotels.

The allocation of hotels and similar accommodation establishments in relation to the number of rooms for the available data is shown in Figure 1.

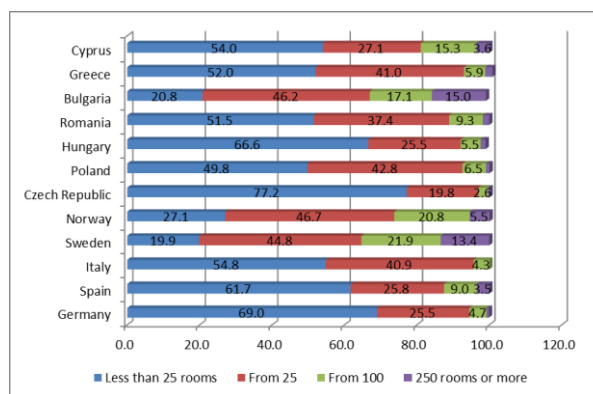


Fig. 1. Breakdown of hotels by size (%)

Source: Eurostat, 2017.

In the following we will analyze the tourism activity in the main European countries during 2014-2016.

At European Union level, the number of tourists' arrivals has decreased by about 5% in the 3 years. Germany is the country with the largest number of tourists arriving in the European Union and was hit by both terrorist attacks but also faced with problems related to the immigration crisis. In 2016 there was a decrease in the number of tourists by 1% compared to 2014 and by 5% compared to 2015.

At 2016, France ranks second in terms of number of tourist arrivals after Germany, and Paris was the second most visited city in Europe after London. Tourism is also an important engine for growth in France. Figures show a 3% drop in tourist arrivals in 2016 compared to 2014 and 6% over 2015.

Average room rate, the measure that measures the robustness of the hotel sector, declined in Paris by 13% in the first two months of 2016, compared to the similar range in 2015. This was triggered by the attacks in Brussels when the hotel occupancy rate in Paris dropped to 67%. The American, Asian and Arab tourists spending large sums in France were particularly discouraged by the terrorist attacks that hit France on other destinations.

Table 3. Total number of arrivals of tourists in accommodation structures in the countries with high risk of terrorism
 Millions

Country	2014	2015	2016
EU 28	900.66	944.46	858.32
Germany	155.96	161.16	154.83
France	152.96	157.59	148.16
UK	102.55	106.80	82.64
Belgium	14.66	15.85	Missing date
Austria	33.65	35.35	37.09

Source: Eurostat, 2017.

In Belgium, the economy suffered nearly one billion Euros in losses in the first months of the 2016 bombing, and the most severely hit were hotels, restaurants and the tourism industry, as well as entertainment, after the cancellation of concerts, sporting events and other types. The occupancy rate of some hotels in Brussels fell to even 25% a few days after the terrorist attacks, as the usual occupancy rate was over 80%. However, the following things have come back to normal during the up building period, but the attacks in Brussels also affected the tourism of neighboring countries.

Britain has faced numerous terrorist attacks itself, but has also suffered after the attacks in Brussels when the occupancy of London hotels fell to 58% in 2016, 15% less than the same period of the year 2015. Another concern was the repercussions of the UK referendum vote for the UK.

Although Austria and Macedonia are countries that are on the list of countries at risk of terrorism, they have recorded increases in the number of tourists during the analyzed period.

As France, Germany, Belgium are considered

to be at high risk of terrorism, tourists have moved to more peaceful places such as Spain, Greece or Scandinavia [6], which has made the number of tourists in these countries to grow at a rising pace.

Table 4. Total number of arrivals of tourists in accommodation structures in the countries with a potential or low level of terrorism
 Millions

Country	2014	2015	2016
Spain	107.47	114.27	123.14
Portugal	17.99	18.12	18.77
Italy	106.55	113.35	102.08
Netherlands	36.12	37.24	34.03
Poland	25.08	27.49	30.11
Sweden	25.85	27.49	25.45
Norway	18.58	19.16	20.32
Finland	10.66	10.73	11.06
Denmark	6.71	7.18	7.48
Czech Republic	15.59	17.19	18.51
Slovakia	3.69	4.26	4.61
Poland	25.08	26.66	30.11
Slovenia	3.39	3.76	3.86
Hungary	10.13	10.91	11.64
Romania	8.44	9.08	10.92
Bulgaria	5.95	6.28	7.20
Greece	21.83	23.10	22.45
Cyprus	2.37	2.32	2.50
Serbia	1.91	2.36	2.75

Source: Eurostat, 2017.

In Spain, the number of tourists increased by 14% in 2016 compared to 2014 and by 8% compared to 2015. The Netherlands, which is in the category of countries at risk of possible terrorist attacks, registered a decrease in the number of tourists by almost 5% in 2016 compared to 2014 and by 6% compared to 2015. Denmark, the country that faced a sporadic terrorist attack in 2015, is considered to be one of the stable countries in terms of terrorist attacks. The increase in the number of tourists was 10% in 2016 compared to 2014 and 4% as compared to 2015. Sweden that faced a terrorist attack barely in 2017 saw a decline in tourists in 2016 by 2% compared to 2014 and by 7% compared to 2015.

The occupancy rate has increased from one year to another, from 42% in 2012 to almost 50% in 2016.

Among the countries that have experienced declines in tourist numbers in 2016 are Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden and Greece. Although Greece has attracted part of the tourists heading for Turkey (which also faced ethnic problems and political instability), it has gone through the euro crisis and has been a gateway to immigrants, which has made some of tourists to bypass her.

An alternative for Turkey was represented by Bulgaria, which although in 2016 had a 3% drop from 2015, this year's figure was 5% higher than in 2014.

Among the countries that registered increases in the number of tourists are Portugal, Poland, Finland, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Hungary, Cyprus, Serbia and Romania.

Romania benefits from a wide variety of natural and anthropogenic resources that make it a sought-after tourist destination [4], and the contribution of this sector to GDP formation has significant weightings [10]. During the analyzed period, the number of tourists increased by 16% in 2015 compared to 2014 and by 29% in 2016 compared to the same year. In the first 9 months of 2017, the number of Romanian tourists in Romania increased by 1 million to 9.5 million. Based on these data, it is estimated that in 2017 the number of tourists could reach 12.3 million, the increase compared to 2014 being almost 46%. In fact, the year 2017 was a record year in terms of the number of tourists coming to our country.

This may be due to the fact that Romania is a safe country in terms of terrorist attacks. The Global Terrorism Index included 162 countries ranked by the impact of terrorist attacks at the level of 2015, with Romania ranked 124 on a par with other 30 states that did not report any terrorist incident in the previous year. The same index shows that as of 2014, 32,658 people lost their lives after terrorist attacks, compared to 18,111 in 2013.

Data on the number of arrivals of foreign tourists in reception facilities in the European Union countries shows that the number of foreign tourists in 2016 in the European Union was nearly 331 million, down nearly 6 million compared to 2014 and almost 24 million by 2015.

Countries with significant declines in 2016 compared to the previous year were France with over 4 million, Germany with 2 million, Britain with nearly 6 million, the Netherlands with 1 million and Sweden with over 1 million.

The other European countries registered increases in the number of tourists, with Bulgaria's biggest tourist destinations being 21%, Bulgaria with 18%, Serbia with 16%, Cyprus with 13%, Norway with 12%, Spain, Portugal and Croatia with over 10%, Hungary by 8%, Denmark by 5% and Austria by 4%.

Table 5. Total number of arrivals of foreign tourists in accommodation structures
Millions

Country	2014	2015	2016
EU 28	336.56	354.58	330.83
Germany	32.89	34.85	32.90
France	46.09	46.85	42.69
UK	25.08	26.18	20.92
Belgium	7.89	8.35	missing date
Austria	22.25	23.54	24.68
Macedonia	0.42	0.48	0.51
Spain	52.34	55.37	61.11
Portugal	9.74	9.97	10.78
Italy	51.64	55.03	51.23
Netherlands	14.00	14.85	13.83
Poland	5.47	5.41	6.38
Sweden	0.88	1.11	1.29
Norway	4.81	5.19	5.84
Finland	2.73	2.62	2.77
Denmark	2.47	2.59	2.74
Czech Republic	8.10	8.71	9.33
Slovakia	1.46	1.71	1.87
Slovenia	2.31	2.58	2.72
Hungary	4.62	4.93	5.31
Romania	1.91	2.04	2.47
Bulgaria	2.79	2.86	3.39
Greece	14.40	15.50	15.03
Cyprus	1.94	1.87	2.12
Serbia	0.88	1.11	1.29

Source: Eurostat, INS, 2017.

The data published up to this date in Romania show that in the first nine months of 2017 77.2% of the tourists were Romanians and 32.8% were foreigners. Of the number of foreign tourists, 74.7% were European tourists and 86.2% of European tourists were tourists

coming from the United States. (1,680,000 tourists). The difference is represented by US tourists (144,500 tourists), South American (17,900 tourists), Asian (315,100 tourists), Israeli (220,400 tourists) and African (14,500 tourists). The average length of stay was 2.4 days for Romanian tourists and 1.9 days for foreign tourists.

CONCLUSIONS

The effect of terrorism on tourism is much more visible than in other industries. While human costs are devastating, the economic impact of these attacks may be greater than those observed at first glance.

Published data show that a terrorist attack does not cause people to quit travel, but causes them to change tourist destinations, which leads to a decrease in the number of tourists, especially in the first year after an attack.

In Europe, the threat of terrorism adds to the serious problems surrounding the flow of immigrants and the impact of Britain's decision to leave the EU, phenomena that have serious economic consequences. In the cities where attacks took place, the most seriously affected were hotels, restaurants and tourism. Also, revenues from the entertainment industry have fallen dramatically, many cultural and sports events being cancelled, airlines have reduced their income in this period, so the whole economy is affected by these undesirable events.

Effects can be not only economic, but also social and political. This has increased scepticism towards foreign cultures, immigrants and refugees, and the closing of borders for merchants, immigrant workers, etc. have contributed to reducing economic transactions by limiting productive resources.

Specialists consider that every tourist destination should incorporate crisis management planning into its overall tourism planning, marketing, and management strategies. The purpose of such guidelines is to facilitate tourism recovery from negative occurrences by protecting or rebuilding a local area's image of safety and attractiveness, reassuring potential visitors of the safety of

the area, reestablishing the destination's functionality and attractiveness, and aiding local travel and tourism industry members during their economic recovery [9].

The data shows that the number of tourists did not decrease with important figures, but what changed was the destination. Thus tourists headed for safer areas, but did not give up holidays. Probably also the culture component has a role in choosing the tourist destination. INSSE data showed that Romanians were less discouraged by terrorist attacks than tourists in America or Asia. An eventual future study could also include such a component in performing analyzes.

On the other hand, for Romania, terrorism could contribute to the development of domestic tourism. Given that record numbers have been reached in the last year in terms of the number of foreign tourists, tourism agencies could also seek solutions to promote domestic tourism.

REFERENCES

- [1] Andreescu Anghel, 2015, Globalization, Between Security and Vulnerability, Timpolis, <https://timpolis.ro/globalizare-intre-securitate-si-vulnerabilitate/>, Accessed on 2.02.2018
- [2] Arana Jorge E., Carmelo J. Leon, 2008, The impact of terrorism on tourism demand, *Annals of Tourism Research*, Volume 35, Issue 2, April 2008, Pages 299-315
- [3] Baker, D. Mc, 2014, The Effects of Terrorism on the Travel and Tourism Industry, *International Journal of Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage*, Volume 2, Issue 1, Tourism and Terrorism.
- [4] Iagaru Romulus, Iagaru Pompilica, Ciortea Gligor, Chindris Cosmin, 2016, The sustainable management of endogenous resources in rural areas of Sibiu depression, *Scientific papers - Vol. 59 (2) / 2016*, Agronomy Series.
- [5] Korstanje E. Maximiliano, Clayton Anthony, 2009, Tourism and terrorism: conflicts and commonalities, *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes*.
- [6] Necula Florin, 2016, How Terror Fears Fears in Tourists in Europe, <http://www.ziare.com/international/terrorism/cum-a-bag-terrorism-spaima-in-turistii-in-europa-1432014>, Accessed on 2.02.2018
- [7] Pizam Abraham, Smith Ginger, 2000, Tourism and Terrorism: A Historical Analysis of Major Terrorism Acts and Their Impact on Tourism Destinations, *Tourism Economics*, 2000, 6 (2), 123-138.
- [8] Popescu Agatha, 2016, The position of tourist and agrotourist guesthouses in Romania's accommodation

structures, Scientific Papers Series-Management, Economic Engineering in Agriculture and Rural Development, Vol. 16 (1): 417-424.

[9]Sonmez S. Sevil, Apostopoulos Yorgos, Tarlow P., 1999, Tourism in Crisis: Managing the Effects of Terrorism. Journal of Travel Research, 38(1):13-18.

[10]Toma Elena, 2014, Regional scale efficiency evaluation by input-oriented Data Envelopment Analysis of tourism sector, International Journal of Academic Research in Environment and Geography Vol. 1, No.1, June 2014, pp. 15 – 20.

[11]Vlad Ionela Mituko, Dinu Toma Adrian, Stoian Elena, 2016, Exploring the Links between the Average Income and the Arrivals' Number in Tourist Accommodation Establishments in Romania, Agriculture and Agricultural Science Procedia, Volume 10, 2016, Pages 591-597

[12] Eurostat - Statistical data, 2014, 2015, 2016.

[13] INSSE - Breviar turistic, 2016.