

MONTENEGRO ECOLOGICAL STATE

MONTENEGRO ECOLOGICAL STATE DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS

- MONTENEGRO AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT -

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Montenegro towards sustainable agricultural production

It is necessary for the agrarian policy to provide that the rural households in Montenegro are included in the environmental and nature protection system. The whole Montenegro being delicate nature area, it is necessary for the agrarian policy to adjust to that fact. Therefore, it is necessary for the state to provide clear legislation practice and agrarian policy which would provide villagers with the compensation for losses, arising from the restrictions of the implemented measures of natural environment protection and conservation and traditional agricultural production preservation. The above-mentioned is to be regulated necessarily through the fiscal policy and adequate subsidies.

Montenegro, as a whole, possesses poor natural conditions for the development of the intensive agriculture. There is very little of the agricultural land that can be used for growing crops and where it is possible to organize intensive agricultural production without major investments in amelioration and other infrastructure works. However, such poor natural conditions, according to their productivity potential, if there were not for other restrictions, would give possibilities for far greater and higher quality agricultural production.

In Montenegro there are about 518,000 hectares of agricultural land (cultivated areas, pastures). Discontinuity of the soil layer in the karst makes impossible to form large plots of land and these grounds being arid irrigation is almost impossible. At the steep grounds where the erosion problem is present, a major investment is necessary for their improvement. Small percentage of the flat surfaces is covered with the skeleton substrates where large funds are needed for their use. Substantial part of the best alluvial lands requires hydro-amelioration, ranging from the evacuation of the sub-soil to the removal of the constantly flooded areas. According to some evaluations Montenegro could feed around 1.2 million of people with activating all agricultural land potentials. However for the last 50 years, the enormous de-agrarization has been executed and that led to neglecting agricultural land, its forestation and weeding. The decrease in the livestock has led to the situation of bringing less humus and organic matters into the land and subsequently to the decrease in the land quality.

For the last 8-10 year, development in Montenegro can be marked as stagnant. The duality of agriculture is very prominent - on the one hand there is a small and insufficiently capable public sector, and on the other hand the private sector dominates being a great deal undeveloped and traditionally unorganized, insufficiently applying agro-technological measures and with a low productivity, low average yields of all crops except for early vegetables, fruit and grapes, with the decrease in livestock and its breed and low average yields from milk and meet, uncertainties and non-organization of agricultural producers and, therefore, with great oscillations in production, etc.

Small percentage of agricultural population indicates that there is no interest and motivation of the labour force for dealing with agriculture. Unfavourable system status of agriculture and, therefore, difficult living and working conditions, on the one hand, then

system of education and employment and the privileged status of public sector in the recent past created the animosity towards village and led to the migration from agriculture.

As for the degradation and devastation of land, it should be pointed out to the problems of occupying fertile lands with non-planned building, and, also, with planned spreading of urban settlements, through construction of modern traffic arteries, as well as ancillary structures around them. Then by occupying and destruction of fertile land by the mine pits of coal and bauxite, quarries of stone, gravel, clay etc., covering land and polluting it with deposits of different industrial waste, chemical degradation of land because of immoderate use of agrochemical elements.

As for the communal activity, the problems of land degradation are inherited through civil engineering activity, that is, the construction of building complexes, housing, tourism, economic, commercial complexes without complete and finished infrastructure systems, solved not taking care sufficiently of the ecological environmental protection; particular problems are the deposits of communal waste, located without control, not properly derived or spontaneously created.

On the basis of the above-mentioned, it can be emphasize that particular objectives of improving agriculture in the Republic can be summed up as follows:

- the development of the agricultural production in accordance with the scheme of agrarian regionalization of the Republic;
- spatial and regional planning of agriculture development in the function of ecology demands in accordance with the local ecological - spatial capacities – thresholds;
- the change of the structure of agricultural crops through the introduction of new varieties, high biological potential in crop farming, fruit-growing and grape-growing, and new productive races and breeds in livestock raising. The priority goal is the production marketable through tourism and internal and external turnover - export, by which the healthy food programme, from ecologically the most preserved part of Europe, becomes more significant and makes the specificity of the Republic;
- the development and selection of traditional and resistant cultures to fithopathies and climate changes, collecting and plantation raising of medicinal and flavoured herbs and forest fruits;
- the need for developing conservation system (storing), packaging and processing of agricultural products in accordance with the quality standards in addition to introduction of ecological packing material;
- Replacement of agrochemical elements with biotechnological forms of land protection and fertilization;
- Development of the cattle breeding mini farms in accordance with the ecological – natural resources/thresholds;
- Development of the programmes on the principles of maintaining biological diversity, protection from ecological risk and satisfying qualities of the population's way of life.

So as to achieve corresponding effects it is appropriate to essentially change the relations in agriculture and village with the obligatory exclusion of chemicals and mono-crop

practice. From the ecological point of view, the places of protective hedges, forest areas, natural pastures, swamps and water surfaces are particularly interesting. Effective protection at agricultural estates includes:

- identification and protection of semi-natural shelters at estates;
- ecologically positive use of non-productive parts of estates;
- changing regime and use aimed at keeping and renewing traditional methods.

The basic methods of agricultural land and rural area protection reflect through:

- The elaboration of programmes for the integration of protection and sustainable development, modernizing economic and political conditions for the improvement of Montenegrin population food, improving agricultural production, land protection and production of healthy correct food;
- Multi-sector development plans, improving regions along with the rural ambient preservation, including the programme of architectonic construction directing in accordance with the traditional architecture;
- Enabling local authorities to implement more efficiently the agrarian policy with the constant assistance to rural population to produce more efficiently, to have a higher quality of life and to preserve nature better;
- The ensuring of more efficient rural population informing on all facts being relevant for them, not only in terms of production but also the raising of the culture level, improving health and development of ecological thinking and ecological ethics.
- Improving awareness on democracy development role and participation of the rural young and women and local, especially rural, communities in accomplishing higher level of life quality and sustainable development at the local level;
- Developed conditions for the improvement of crop raising and fruit-growing productivity based on sustainable growth; through the elaboration of programmes of increasing diversity of food production and consumption, along with the realization of agricultural production improvement in terms of new, resistant varieties and breeds, adequate agro-technological measures safe from the environmental point of view;
- Elaboration of detailed plans of rural territories improvement based on traditional values and conditions for the efficient improvement of agricultural land in terms of redistribution of land, irrigation and drainage, protection from erosion and alike.

Ecologically and Socially Oriented Agriculture Development Directions

Agriculture, including there the overall rural sector, together with the small-scale industry is, certainly one of the most important realization factors for the strategy of sustainable development and Ecological state. It can be said also that without the agriculture development it is impossible to realize the sustainable development concept. Agriculture has manifold importance for the social-economic development and the mentioned concept. By adequate agriculture development many benefits will be achieved, and its successful development enables:

- Further agricultural production growth and consequently the contribution to the overall economy growth should provide satisfying of population needs and ensuring stability;
- Optimal utilizing of agricultural land
- More firm integration of the agrarian economy into other economic courses;
- Agriculture should decrease the disparity between regions, social groups and individuals;
- Agricultural production must be based on ecological principles;
- Agriculture should provide adequate diet and contribute to the preserving and improvement of population health, protection of culture models and culture monuments and certain way of life;
- More equal distribution of income.

Starting from the available resources and having in mind the existing level of development, the employment conditions and the possibilities for the employment in the foreseeable future, also that the major part of the cultivated agricultural land and livestock is privately owned, as well as that the set objectives of the social-economic development, concept and strategy of agriculture development based on the private sector development and individual agriculture households is the strategy which contributes most to the realization of these objectives. This strategy should get the priority even if it has a lower growth rate.

Through the production orientation the priority should be attributed to those programmes that are of intensive performance, highly profitable, have long-term prospects and need minor investments. Considering that the natural conditions and the structure of estates and households in Montenegro is such that the more significant increase of agricultural production, especially cattle-breeding, cannot be accomplished only with the increase in productivity but, simultaneously, the increase in the number of households (labour force) which will deal with agriculture must be achieved.

Realization of such strategy is particularly complex in existing social and economic conditions of the state and society relation towards the agriculture. Accepting this strategy would mean that the agriculture is to get the priority in the development and to become the sector that will be donated from other sectors. Considering that the village and agriculture are viewed as a sector with unfavourable living and working conditions, in order to make the labour force interested in this type of activity, we must increase the attractiveness of agriculture in relation to other sectors. The first and most important condition is the existence of economic motive. If the land is used adequately and there is a motivated and trained labour force and if the intensively profitable crops are used for the production, it is possible to accomplish high-levelled yields, high income and high degree of employment at small estates. Successful realization of this strategy represents synchronized taking on of the whole package of rather radical measures, in many sectors.

Greater funds, both domestic and foreign, must be provided for the agriculture. At the level of the Republic it is necessary to accomplish agrarian fund from which the most important activities and projects from the agricultural domain would be financed, as well

as the project of small and medium enterprises in the rural region, the programme of self-employment - acquisition of livestock, machines, increase in of long standing plantations, acquisition of plastic and glass greenhouses, irrigation equipment, founding mini farms of all types. The part of the fund's resources along with the resources from other funds would be used for the financing of agricultural infrastructure (roads, electric power, PTT, Radio and TV signal receiving etc.). The crediting policy is to enable taking of credits through which the most important conditions for the agricultural production would be financed. The strict control would be executed that these funds are used purposefully. The condition for gaining such credits would be to own land and labour force which is ready to deal with agricultural production.

It is necessary to provide for more information in schools on the aspects of living and working in village and agriculture and at that level already popularize agricultural production activity. Apart from the classic disciplines, within the educational curriculum a prominent place should be given to the ecological aspects of the production.

It is also necessary to organize permanent and specialized education for the direct producers, directed to the production groups. For the introduction of new production technologies and techniques and modernizing private sector management and organization, it is necessary to introduce advisory service, appropriately organized and well equipped with staff and finances. Since Montenegro has no adequate experience in such matters, the experiences of others should be studied regarding the operations of such services – Greece, Spain, Portugal, that is, countries that have similar natural conditions and the type of estates.

Within agricultural science the priority should be attached to the development and applicable researches – land researches, land policy, land protection, the choice of adequate machines, the varieties and breeds of plants and animals, technology transfer, studying different models of entrepreneurship and economy. Within science, experimental stations should be developed serving for the testing of suitability of different sorts of seeds and gradual development of our own sorts and their organized transfer to private owners.

Export and import policy should be encouraging especially regarding those sectors and products where Montenegro has certain advantages and which do not require substantial investments in production.

For the accomplishment of Montenegro Ecological state goal, agriculture should have special importance, and within agriculture the organic production has a prominent place. However, except for the declared choice for such production, there is no greater interest, so that it is important to indicate the most important restrictions, that is, what is necessary to undertake and which preconditions to create for the purpose of organic production improvement.

Product made by the organic production in the closer sense of that term are expensive and, therefore, available only to a small number of consumers. Its production is

performed in strictly defined conditions and along with controlled processes and at the same time requires substantially more labour force so that its price is raised on this basis as well. By forcing organic production a number of objectives will be accomplished: it contributes to the better health of citizens, it raises the level of employment in agriculture, the human environment protection costs are decreased - the protection of land, water and air. Montenegro unlike other countries that have this kind of production, has a slight advantage. Naimely, due to industrial undevelopment and an extensive agricultural production and thus preserved natural resources, it has all prerequisites to develop this kind of production.

The production of such food in Montenegro would contribute to the identifiable image of the tourist destination through which these products would be marketed, and these products would find their place in export as well. The export and marketing of such goods is accountable and complex business. The buyers must be guaranteed with all standards inherent to such products – ingredients, packaging, trade mark, and transport as well.

Accomplishing agrarian and ecology policy integration assumes also taking into consideration ecological objectives which are already in the course of the initial stage of constituting; and to consider, on the occasion of establishing ecology policy, the actual and potential impacts that the ecology policy has or can have to agriculture, its income and prices.

MONTENEGRO AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Tourism in Montenegro, for a long period, has already been one of the central categories in the economic development plans, based on extraordinary natural capacities and in the interim constructed accommodation and other accompanying facilities. In the coastal region there are 95 % of the available accommodation capacities, whereas in the mountain, regardless of its extraordinary natural beauties, climate conditions and already constructed solid skiing capacities (ski paths, ski lifts etc.), there is only 3% of the total accommodation capacity.

The achieved results in terms of accommodation capacity reflects a high level of touristic functionality of area of Montenegro - 232 beds per 1000 inhabitants, which is higher than in the most developed European countries.

Contrary to the previous official statistic indicators (a share of tourism in all economic indicators ranged from 5% - 7%), an expert analysis of a tourism share in GDP indicates that this industry has a significantly higher formative power than it is shown. Naimely, if we add to the GDP, formed by a tourism industry in a narrower sense, a tourist consumption effects in other sectors (retail, transport, agriculture, handicrafts, tourist investments, etc.) as well as constant multiplicative effects, it indicates that a tourism industry share in GDP of Montenegro even now ranges to 21%. Evidently a tourism industry share in total economy of Montenegro is a very significant (third position in

forming GDP - following industry and trade), which completely justifies positioning this branch in a group of development priorities.

Tourism in its development uses primarily natural most attractive, recreationally most valuable and esthetically most beautiful regions, being the economic activity this fact has its economic logic but this inevitably represents the conflict of tourism development and environment concepts. In this sense, it is necessary to implement ecological protection in tourism that would mean preservation of fundamental natural values of certain natural environment as the minimum condition for sustainable development of tourism. This means also the selective planning of tourism development to the level of ecological capacity of a relevant environment, and the ecological capacity means permanent maintenance of fundamental natural values of that environment.

It is obvious that the tourism potentials of Montenegro are not used and economically evaluated at the best possible manner. Nor is the special impact of tourism to the other sectors' development identifiable to a greater extent. A good example for this is the lack of food, especially the one that from an ecology point of view can represent comparative advantage and competition supply element in the foreign emitting tourism markets. All the above-mentioned are only the elements of illustrations of, until now, unused chances of tourism economy in Montenegro and the lacks, which have to be solved as problems in subsequent period.

The fundamental value of the present and the future tourism development comprise of natural resources. This fact indicates the greater importance of their adequate protection, revitalization of the decreased values, rational, functionally directed and economically justified use. Only on this basis the necessary conditions for the sustainable development of tourism and its maximum harmonization with the future concept of ecological development can be ensured, as well as the involvement of the Republic into the modern processes which take place in the international tourist market.

The fact that Montenegro was declared Ecological state and chosen the tourism as one of the strategic development directions, emphasizes the great importance of establishing complex and efficient protection and environmental improvement both for the needs of tourist economy, and for its overall economic and social development.

The natural beauty and still relatively high level of nature preservation, ecological purity of some attractive sights represent the basis for the development of different forms of tourist supply which would be very exclusive and competing under circumstances, where in European terms degraded environment is a rule, and Montenegro an exception.

The existing situation regarding the environmental quality of Montenegro, as well as contemporary world tendencies in this area, indicate the necessity of establishing new policy (complete, directed and long-term programme) which will indicate the beginning of the civilized attitude of the society to the area and its resources.

The individual objectives in the tourism domain and related fields are as follows:

- consolidation (restitution) of tourist economy and the change of tourist supply, that is, separation from the existing tourist activities which are for a larger part substandard and inferior, first from an ecological point of view, but also in some other aspects; development of the tourist model that would be locally specific and sustainable, in all basic meanings of this term and which would satisfy the highest European demand standards;
- for a long term, tourism models of a higher quality will participate mostly in the tourist supply of Montenegro;
- mass employment of the population in the tourism, then the employment in the supplementary sectors;
- reallocation of presently exploited regions to until now non-activated regions, in line with the defined ecological capacity and stopping spreading of inferior substandard aspects of tourism;
- priority regions are: Old Towns at the sea coast; villages in the coastal region and mountain region; ecological-scientific and ecological-healthy, nautical, congress and hunting and fishing tourism;
- the change of seasonal emphasis and gradual increase of the tourist activities in winter and spring months, against summer months and early autumn;
- meeting needs for the construction of the facilities of “blue” and “green” tourism, i.e. at the coast and continental area.

To accomplish the above-mentioned objectives it is necessary to work on the sea and coast protection, then on culture values protection and the monument heritage.

The Adriatic Sea is a very specific ecosystem, and its southern-most part is the most dynamic and most maritime, so that it represents the valuable resource of Montenegro. Especially, the sudden changes occurred during the last twenty years at the narrow coastal area, i.e. increase in population number, construction of tourist complexes, industrialization, constructing traffic arteries and development of a great range of ancillary activities related to tourism. The great area of continent against a narrow coast additionally increases this area’s problems of people-pressures.

Along with the nautical traffic and construction or widening of ports, specific agriculture with the developed olive-raising and raising of citrus fruits, as well as by intensifying fishery, this narrow coastal area experiences significant changes. By strengthening all the above-mentioned activities the shallow coastal sea is mostly endangered because the total waste from the continent ends up there, so it becomes the most delicate and endangered region of the South Adriatic.

The basin of Boka Kotorska Bay is also particularly endangered, because of the shape of its basin and because the dynamics of fresh water inflow in the bay is very changeable regarding its direction and its speed. The wastewater from 73 discharge places is being discharged into the bay.

As the most important precondition for the formulation of the basic ecological objectives concerning the sea and coastal region protection, in the South Adriatic, the following should be undertaken:

- continuous scientific researches of physic, chemical and biological characteristics of the sea so as to monitor the present conditions of the coastal waters and open sea; organizing monitoring of organic and non-organic sea polluters;
- passing legislation for the purpose of complete sea protection (from polluting and excessive exploitation);
- protection of complete sea ecosystem
- protection of the bio-diversity of the sea organisms endangered through antropogenic erritrofication and possible excessive hunting; protection of the sea live-resources, reproduction and feeding of sea organisms and the established optimal level of their exploitation; ensure the cooperation with neighbours, users of Adriatic for the purpose of the joint control of the water and live-world quality.
- Develop strategy of integral coastal resources management based on the choice of sustainable development, including also exclusive tourist areas and urban environments: develop integral policy and decision-making procedure on the use of the part of the coastal resources including all interested sectors that are to stimulate compatibility and the equilibrium of the manner of using; identify existing and projected aspects of using coastal regions through appropriate information system on coastal resources; planned development with previously worked out detailed analyses of actual and potential impacts on the environment; provide for the interested individuals, groups and organizations to access relevant information, along with the possibility of participating in the planning and decision-making on the use of the coastal resources; develop methodology of monitoring water and coastal land quality changes;
- Develop prevention measures so as to avoid degradation of sea ecosystems and decrease the risk from long-term negative consequences; insure economic means under the law regulation for stimulating economy to use clean technologies and other instruments consistent with the principle “polluter pays”;
- Provide conditions for the balanced use and preservation of the sea bio-resources: increase sea bio-resource potential both for the purpose of meeting human food needs and for accomplishing tourism development and other economic and social objectives of the development;
- Define “ecological capacities” against the use of direct coast and littoral cordon for bathing and other aspects of human pressures; provide efficient cleaning of littorals and coast from dispersed waste polluting; eliminate unpurified waste waters discharge in the littoral region, and for the septic tanks not to be less than 300 m far from the coast; eliminate all forms of depositing dangerous and harmful matters at the area thereof and also parking and movements of automobiles in the area of direct coast and littorals.

As the most important precondition for the basic ecology objectives formulation in the protection of culture values heritage monuments, as well as biogenic potentials and bio-diversities:

- Extremely important monuments should be protected from any such new construction and determine the zone of stringent and partial protection, and to give for each object the degree and the zones of interventions and the description of possible purposes of use. The tourism development plans, therefore, must include protection aspects and revitalization of this heritage as its integral and compulsory parts, so that the reconstruction of these objects must be controlled by the appropriate qualified services;
- The protection programme must be carried out in two strategic steps as follows: provide the protection and cessation of further decay of objects under the influence of atmospheric agents; elaborate urban-technical normative-legal and financial conditions for initiating systematic and efficient protection and revitalization of these objects. The protection and care of the monuments should be constant because it is very important for the presentation of Montenegro from tourist aspect.

As for the biogenic potential and bio-diversity of Montenegrin territories, it is characterized, in European terms, with extensive species, ecosystem and sight diversity. Also, the sea aquatoria of Montenegro is characterized with flora and fauna richness the special value of which represent, not only Boka Kotorska Bay and relatively jagged and interesting coast-line, but also the great surface of benthos from sub-littorals to the continental shelf and spacious pelagic zone. The sea aquatoria of Montenegro is insufficiently researched but there are also certain indicators that lead to the conclusion that our sea has a great deal of sea organism diversity and insufficiently used biological resources. Undoubtedly, the Montenegrin species and ecosystem diversity is one of the largest compared with European territories of similar sizes. In short the basic characteristics of Montenegrin bio-diversity could be defined through the following facts:

- Great richness of wild flora and fauna species (species diversity)
- A number of endemic, endemic-relic and relic species of flora and fauna
- A number of different types and variants of ecosystems (ecosystem diversity)
- High concentration of species and ecosystems at the small area

From the aspect of increase in the total ecological value of the environment and strengthening development functions of its elements, especially tourist, the following are set as the primary tasks: bio-diversity protection for the purpose of preserving diversity of resources and the potential for forming various structures of tourist supply; protection of biocenosis and biotops for the purpose of increasing ecology quality and its scientific values, tourist attractiveness and functionality of the space.

Tourism of Montenegrin National Parks

The protected nature of Montenegro, undoubtedly is the most significant part of the recreational and tourism potential of the Republic. This potential is only in its little part used in terms of tourism, although 7% of the total territory is under protection. Since it is planned to increase the scope of protected potentials it is not justified to neglect their use.

The tourism values of natural goods arise from their inherent characteristics such as: attractiveness, recreation, curiosity and esthetic decorativeness.

National Parks of Montenegro: Durmitor, Biograd Mountain, Scadar Lake and Lovcen, as well as an area of Montenegrin mountains Prokletije to be proclaimed as a national park, represent prospect and comprehensive tourist potential for the development of different forms of tourism especially recreational, picnic, water sport-recreational (Scadar Lake, Biograd Lake, and Black Lake) and winter sport-recreational as well as skiing on Durmitor and Bjelasica. Objectively because of great tourism potentials, these national parks have the role of complex tourism motives, so that they can be independent organizers of tourist supply and develop into significant tourist centres. The conclusion can be drawn that up to now only National Park Durmitor has reached that level, whereas it did not endangered the vital values of the protected nature.

National Parks even in the conception of protected nature and also in the tourismology theory are, undoubtedly, treated as the most valuable ecological and tourism potentials. It arises from the unique rule – if the natural environment is closer to the original and if it has more complex morphogenetic and ecosystem structure the motive of tourist visits is more important and more attractive.

The prospects of the Montenegrin National Parks Tourism development can be evaluated through individual ecological and tourist values: so that the NP Durmitor with the Tara River Canyon is the region of various, complex and rare objects, types and occurrences of phenomenal features and the highest level of ecological and tourist values, because of which it was declared for the natural wealth of the world heritage; NP Scadar Lake is also the region of extremely complex and rich water and land ecosystems, one of the European fauna bio-diversities, rich hydrologic resource of large ecological, recreational-tourist and economic potential of European significance. NP Scadar Lake is filed in the Ramsar Convention which regulates the conditions for the preservation of swamps as the shelters of rare swamp birds and migratory birds; Biograd Mountain NP is natural – ecological and tourism value of European importance because of the phenomenal characteristics and values of jungle ecosystems of Biograd Mountain, Biograd Lake and the Bjelasica sight; NP Lovcen is extraordinary mountain wholeness, sublimate of highly attractive natural values, important cultural and legendary features and the area of international importance.

If the financial conditions for the further development of national parks were provided they could become the best organized pillars of the continental tourism in the Republic.

Apart from National Parks also certain spatially broader natural goods of the nature-monument type, with special natural characteristics of reservations can also play an important role in tourism. Usually they have smaller areas than National Parks and the basic protection phenomena are one of the kind or small numbered such as: The Tara River Canyon or the jungle reservation Black Poda. In their respective territorial frames, modest tourism structures can be constructed serving for the daily visits and programmes, as the significant integral part of the tourist supply.

Development options of tourism

It is necessary to detach from existing inferior tourism models towards the higher quality models. We should tend to develop the sustainable tourism, in its basic meaning and in accordance with the historical-geography particularity of Montenegro. It is necessary to improve tourist supply and infrastructure, public and communal services and tourist marketing, educational system for tourism. It is necessary to perform substantial reallocation of the tourist supply by a faster tourism development in the mountain areas. The attention should be paid to the development of health – recreational, congress, “ecological”, rural and nautical tourism.

The tourism development needs to be planned integrally, along with the planning of economic development and services and migration of population. Crediting – monetary, land, fiscal, spatial-planing and urban, ecological, customs and foreign-trade policies should be modified taking into consideration the criteria for the tourism development. It is necessary to apply international standards in providing services in tourism (new classification and categorization of accomodation facilities and other facilities of tourist supply) and other acitivities connected with realization of arrangements and tourist trade with overseas.

Priority is to embark on development and materialization of infrastructure and other programmes such as traffic tele-communicational infrastructure; airport reconstruction and water works infrastructure; communal infrastructure as well as tourist development of rural areas; specific aspects of tourism for the special tourist areas, then tourist education program; carrying out ownership, management, marketing and organization restructuring, etc.