

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF MACEDONIAN LAKE TOURISM

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Abstract

The paper presents the main characteristics of Macedonian lake tourism. The main goal is to analyze the main elements of tourism in lake resorts: attractive factors (natural and anthropogenic motives), receptive factors (accommodation and catering facilities) and communicative factors (transport network, port, airport, shipping fleet, etc.) concentrated on the shores of Lake Ohrid, Prespa and Dojran. The second main goal is a brief presentation of the pre-tourist period, the emergence of tourism and tourist periods. The paper pays significant attention to tourist movements: number of tourists, overnight stays and average length of stay, and for a longer period of time. The textual part is enriched with several tables and graphical overviews.

Keywords: Macedonia, lake towns, Ohrid, Struga, Resen, Dojran, tourists, overnight stays

JEL Classification: Z32 Tourism and Development; Z39 Tourism: Other

INTRODUCTION

Tourism in general is complex and includes several types. The same applies to Macedonia, where lake tourism plays a leading role. Lake tourism is practiced on the three natural tectonic lakes: Ohrid, Prespa and Dojran Lakes. In the R.N. Macedonia, statistical data on tourism are kept for only five types of tourist destinations: Skopje, spas, mountains, lakes and other places. Of all of them, lake resorts have the leading place in Macedonian tourism. Within the allowed space, through this first integral work dedicated to tourism in lake resorts, we present selected facts about Macedonian lake tourism.

METHODOLOGY AND METHODS

The main objective of the research is to present the main characteristics of lake tourism, its beginning and development. The research applies quantitative and qualitative methods to determine the value and attractiveness of Macedonian lake tourism. Literature, statistical data, personal experience and the experience of authoritative figures in lake tourism are used.

RESULTS

1. General characteristics of lake areas

In this section, we highlight only the most important motivational factors without a broader description and analysis.

1.1. Attractive motivational factors

- Natural

The three valley lakes cover an area of 675 km², of which 432 km² or 64% belong to the R.N. Macedonia. The main natural tourist attractions of the lakes are the water, sandy beaches and the entire natural environment (springs, rivers, mountains, coastal indentation, caves, national parks (Galicica, Pelister and nature reserves of endemic plants, birds, fish and other wildlife - Ezerani, Golem Grad, Dojran, etc.). There are a total of 35 sandy beaches along the coastline of the three basin lakes (20 beaches on Lake Ohrid, 10 on Lake Prespa and 5 beaches on Lake Dojran). The lakeside resorts provide more opportunities for activities on and in the water: swimming, sunbathing, water skiing, playing ball, sailing, boating, diving, fishing, etc. (Stojmilov, 1993, Stojmilov, 2003; Kolcakovski, 2004, Panov & Stetic, 2008; Marinoski 2010, Dimitrov & Koteski, 2015, Koteski & Dimitrov, 2019)

- Anthropogenic

On the shores of the lake there are two cities (Ohrid and Struga) and another 24 rural settlements (8 on Lake Ohrid, 12 on Lake Prespa and 4 on Lake Dojran), then several archaeological sites (from prehistory - pile dwelling museum "Bay of Bones", from the ancient period - ancient theater in Ohrid and a Roman fortress. From the medieval period - a medieval fortress in Ohrid, the church of St. Sophia, the monastery of St. Naum, the church of St. George - Kurbinovo, several churches (coastal, cave), other churches and monasteries (Holy Mother of God of Zaum, St. Stephen, St. John the Theologian, St. Erasmus, Nativity of the Most Holy Mother of God - Kalishta, etc.). The lake towns also have other religious buildings, an old bazaar, fountains, monuments, memorials, etc. The main tourist destinations of Ohrid, Struga, Resen and Dojran organize several cultural events throughout the year ("Ohrid Cultural Summer", "Struga Poetry Evenings", "Dojran Handshakes", "D-Festival", "Prespa Apple Harvest", etc.). There are several cultural institutions in the lake towns (museums, galleries, cultural centers, theaters, sports halls, cultural and artistic societies, etc.).

1.2. Reception motivational factors

The number of accommodation facilities is large and increasing every year. The number of hotels is about 100, hostels 20, apartments over 100, then guesthouses, villas, houses, apartments and other forms of private accommodation, the number of which is several million and constantly changing before and during the summer season. Also, in the lake towns there are a large number of catering facilities (over 1000: restaurants, cafes, coffee shops, cafeterias, pizzerias, pastry shops, bakeries, burek makers, etc.). The largest number of accommodation and catering facilities (over 70%) are concentrated in Ohrid and the Ohrid coast, followed by Struga, then Dojran and the smallest in Resen-Prespa.

There are 22 tourist settlements in the function of lake tourism. Eleven are on the shores of Lake Ohrid: St. Naum Monastery, Ljubanishta, Trpejca, Pestani, Lagadin, Dolno Konjsko, Sveti Stefan, Ezerski Lozja, Kalishta, Elen Kamen, Radožda; then 7 on Lake Prespa - Krani, Slivnica, Pretor, Asamati, Sir Han, Oteševo, Stenje, and 4 on Lake Dojran - Star Dojran, Nov Dojran, Sretenovo and Mrdaja. There are 25 campsites and other camping areas on the shores of the three tectonic lakes. There are 21 different camping areas located on Lake Ohrid, 8 of which are campsites: St. Naum Campsite, Ljubanishta Campsite, Jadera Campsite, Gradishte Campsite, "S&N" Campsite, Eleshec Campsite, Camper Stop "Divono", Scout Center, Andon Dukov Campsite, Camper Stop "Gringo", Free Camping Area, Campsite "AS", Ezerski Lozja Campsite, Scout Campsite, Lira Campsite, Izgrejsonce Campsite, Rino Campsite, Livadiste Campsite, Kraj Ezeroto 2 Campsite, Radožda Campsite, Treska Campsite. There are two autocamps on Lake Prespa, "Krani" and "Oteshevo", and on Lake Dojran, there are two autocamps, "Pelagonija" - Mrdaja and "Acikot".

(<https://www.maps.google.com>; www.3maks.com)

1.3. Communicative motivational factors

There is a good transport network to all lakeside towns. The transport network consists of national and regional roads. However, there is no motorway to any lakeside town. There is a port for larger lake ships only in Ohrid (the Ohrid port was built in 1936, and has been renovated and expanded several times since then). Ова пристаниште, денес е премногу тесно за бродски сообраќај и пристаништето има капацитет од десетина брода и десетина едрилица, глисер и катамарани. The Ohrid cruise ship fleet on the lake has about ten ships, of which 8 are privately owned tourist ships. The most famous tourist ships are: "Alexandria", "Armada", "Armada Blue", "Kristina", "Galeb" and others.

The second port on Lake Ohrid is the port of St. Naum, which is a small port with a capacity for only two ships. During the summer season, the number of vessels in Lake Ohrid is about 300-400 (ships, sailboats, speedboats, catamarans, scooters, small boats, boats, etc.). There is intensive traffic on Lake Ohrid with the navigation direction: Ohrid-St. Naum-Ohrid, but also in other directions towards Struga, Pestani, Gradiste, etc.).

On Lake Prespa there is one smaller ship "Theodora", several boats, small boats, scooters and rarely speedboats. The first ships that sailed were military patrol boats of the naval barracks in the village of Asamati in 1928. Forty years ago, there were two ships sailing on the lake, one of which was a larger hydrobus "Novi Sad" which first sailed in 1968 and sailed from Pretor-Golem Grad-Oteševo-Pretor, and several patrol military boats adapted for tourist purposes and passenger transport also sailed. (Jovanovski, 2005)

Only one small ship sails on Dojran Lake - a small boat, several boats, and rarely scooters and catamarans.

In the tourist lake resorts there is only one airport, Ohrid Airport St. Apostle Paul (1970). In recent years, as a tourist offer there have been intensive paragliding flights and parachuting from the Galichica mountain to Ohrid and Prespa Lakes. In order to promote tourism in Ohrid, Struga, Resen, Dojran and other places there are travel agencies, information centers, information boards, etc.

The three natural lakes are border lakes with the Republic of Greece and the Republic of Albania. On Lake Ohrid there are two border crossings: "Kjafasan" and "Sveti Naum" towards the Republic of Albania. On Lake Prespa there is the border crossing "Stenje" towards the Republic of Albania, and the opening of the border crossing "Markova Noga" towards the Republic of Greece is also planned. On Lake Dojran there is one border crossing Dojran-Dojrani towards the Republic of Greece.

2. Before the tourist period (inns, caravanserais and primitive hotels)

The pre-tourist period is actually a period when inns and caravanserais appear, but with the possibility of accommodating people. Thus, based on travel descriptions and geographical-topographic maps, we learn that in Macedonia during the 19th century there were 520 inns and caravanserais, of which 333 were located in cities. (Dimitrov & Veljanov, 2017)

Looking at lakeside towns, the first inn was registered in Ohrid in 1491. The Turkish travel writer Evliya Çelebi wrote in 1661 that there were 7 inns in Ohrid, three of which had taverns and three free caravanserais. The most beautiful caravanserai was in the small market (Kuchuk market) in thick shade with 40 fireplaces. (Matkovski, 1991) Later, Branislav Nušić in 1892 registered 31 inns and meadows. (Dimitrov & Veljanov, 2017) We do not have data on inns in the villages on the eastern Ohrid coast (Konjsko, Peštani, Trpejca, Ljubanishta) and on the western Ohrid coast (Kalista and Radožda). However, there is data on people staying for religious and health reasons in the inns of the monastery of St. Naum.

Important information about the existence of a caravanserai in Struga is given by the Italian travel writer Ivan Cavaza in 1591, who stayed in this caravanserai and was treated to Ohrid trout. Evliya Çelebi noted in 1662 that there was only one inn in Struga. Other sources also mention that there was one in Struga. (Matkovski, 1991)

In Resen, the first inn was registered in 1868. Meanwhile, around Lake Prespa and in the northern part of Prespa, there were inns in the villages of Krušje (1 large inn), between Kriveni and Jankovec (1 inn of Sali Pasha), in Jankovec (1 inn), in Kozjak (1 inn), in Drmeni (1), near Shurlentsi (1 inn Sur inn or Sir Han), near Leskoec (1 inn Stenja) and under the village of Krani (1 inn - Karahan). (Dimitrov & Veljanov, 2017)

In Dojran there were 30 inns for the accommodation of travelers (merchants and tenants), as well as caravans. The most famous were the inns of the families: Tsilev, Tekeliev, Sharlandzhiev, Zahov, Mahalakev, Stojkov, Katranzhiev, Manastirchev, Andonov, Prochkov, Patriotov, Morarcaliev, Ratishliev, Hadji Aliyev's inn and others. There was also an inn at the former Arjan railway station. In Dojran there were a dozen cafes and taverns, the oldest cafe was the cafe "Fuk-Tak" opened in 1884. (Mileski, 1973, Kajdamov, 1999)

In total, there were 71 inns in the lake towns and their immediate surroundings, or 13.6% of the total number of 520 inns in Macedonia.

Data on the appearance of the first hotels in the lake towns dates back to the beginning of the 20th century. Thus, the first hotel in Ohrid was registered in 1901 under the name "Hotel

de Salonik" (Hotel "De Salonik", i.e. Hotel "Solun"). (Matkovski, 2006) The second hotel in Ohrid was built in 1911 and was called Hotel "Orient". (Group of authors, Ohrid...1985; Dimitrov & Veljanov, 2017)

There were three hotels in Dojran, a famous hotel was "Shopov Hotel", and we have no information about the names of the other two hotels. All of the listed hotels had a small capacity for guests. (Dimitrov & Veljanov, 2017)

The number of accommodation facilities in the period 1843 – 1912 in Macedonia was 23, of which 22 were hotels and 1 overnight stay. Of these, only 5 hotels (or 21.7%) were located in the so-called lake towns, namely 3 hotels in Dojran and 2 hotels in Ohrid. (Dimitrov & Veljanov, 2017) While in Struga and Resen the first hotels appeared several decades later.

We do not have data on the number of guests and the places they came from when the first hotels were in operation. From travelogues we learn that all of the hotels mentioned had a small capacity for accommodation. For this reason, we also include this period of small, primitive hotels in the pre-tourist period.

3. Tourist period

The tourist period of the lake resorts can be divided into four half-periods. The first tourist half-period is 1924-1944 (between the two world wars and the Second World War); the second tourist half-period is 1947-1991 (DPR Yugoslavia - SFR Yugoslavia, People's Republic of Macedonia - SR Macedonia); the third tourist half-period is 1991 - 2019 (Independent Republic of Macedonia until the Covid19 pandemic); and the fourth tourist half-period from 2020 onwards.

Generally, in all half-periods, tourist movements have dynamic changes in all elements: number of tourists, overnight stays, average stay and accommodation capacities, which is a result of economic, political, health and other reasons.

3.1. First tourist half-period 1924-1944

After the First World War, the first hotel in Ohrid was built in 1923/24, and it began operating in 1925/26. It was the hotel "Srebian King". The hotel had 14 rooms with a total of 24 beds. On the ground floor there was a restaurant with 200 chairs, a modern kitchen and a summer garden for 120 guests.

In 1927, the first tourist association "Jug" was formed in Skopje. During this period, the first forms of tourism appeared in the territory of the Republic of Macedonia. With the expansion of tourist activity, several tourist and mountaineering associations were formed, one of which was the association "Biljana" in Ohrid. (Stojmilov, 1992)

The weak and slow development of the economy and the standard of living has a great impact on the emergence and development of tourism. Despite the fact that there are a large number of tourist attractions, tourism still appears as a lagging branch.

High school and university students from Skopje, Bitola, Resen, Prilep, Strumica, Shtip, Gevgelija and other cities would go on excursions to the shores of the lakes and visit Ohrid, Struga, Dojran. In the summer months, merchants, doctors, engineers, professors and others would spend time with their families in the villages (Asamati, Nakolec, Pestani, etc.) staying in private houses, but also in the monastery dormitories. On holidays and weekends, people would go on excursions en masse. But that did not mean the beginning of organized and commercial tourism. Boating on the lakes, especially on Lake Ohrid, visiting the monastery of St. Naum, Struga, St. Bogorodica in Kalishta, excursions to the Biljani springs, Studenčica, Gorica, etc. Tourists also come from the cities of Belgrade, Zagreb, Novi Sad, Ljubljana, and from abroad came Czechs, Slovaks, Germans, English and others. (Smilevski, 1998)

In the statistical data (1932-1940), 11 tourist places are mentioned in the territory of Macedonia, namely: Skopje, Ohrid, Bitola, Krushevo, Prilep, Veles, Kumanovo, Tetovo, Katlanovska Banja, Debarska Banja and Kosovraska Banja. The most visited and most attractive places were Ohrid, Skopje, Kumanovo, Bitola, Katlanovska Banja, Prilep and others.

In the period between the two world wars, there were a total of 160 hotels in Macedonia, namely: 56 in Skopje, 25 in Bitola, 12 in Shtip, 8 in Ohrid, etc. There were a total of 15 hotels in the lake towns (8 in Ohrid, 4 in Resen and 3 in Struga). (See: Table 1.)

Table 1: Hotels in the first half of the tourist period 1924 - 1944

Place	Accommodation and other facilities in lakeside towns	Total
Ohrid	"Serbian King" (1925/26 and in 1943, "San Stefano"), "Tourist" (1930), "Belvie" (1930), "Greater Serbia" (1934 and in 1943 "Bulgaria"), "Radić", "Radika", "Braka Filevi" and "Geogi Ginev". All hotels had 150 beds and 100 beds in households. The larger hotels had restaurants, and there were several cafes throughout the city.	8 hotels
Resen	"Tourist", "America" and "Bosna" all with a restaurant (small capacity, 50 beds in total) and several city cafes. In 1928, the first small hotel of Stojan Mishev was registered in Asamati.	4 hotels
Struga	"Southern Serbia", "Belgrade" and "Tourist" (small capacity, 50 beds in total). Several cafes with gardens - Daljan, well-maintained beaches with changing rooms.	3 hotels
Dojran	In Star Dojran, in 1934, 16 small villas were built, as well as several cafes with gardens and terraces.	/
Total hotels in the lake mesas:		15

Source: Group of authors, 1985; Savinov, 1943; Mileski, 1970; Mileski, 1971; Arizanov & Apostolski, 1971; Mileski, 1972; Karanfilovski, 1972; Mileski, 1973; Gramatnikovski, 1976; Kostadin Kajdamov, 1999, Jovanovski, 2005; ,

Tourism in Ohrid began in 1930 when around 2000 tourists came from various places in Yugoslavia, Slovakia, Czech Republic, etc. In the following years, the number of tourists increased with an annual visit of 3000 to 4000 tourists: Yugoslavs, Czechs, Germans, English, Austria, Czechia, USSR, Bulgaria and tourists from Cairo. (Smileski, 1998) From the indicators in Table 2, we can conclude that, despite the economic crisis, tourism in Ohrid continues to survive.

Table 2: First data on tourist movement in Ohrid for the period 1932-1940.

Year	Tourists	Overnight stays	Average number of overnight stays	Hotels	Rooms	Beds
1932	738	803	1,09	4	51	123
1933	1.882	5.596	2,97	4	51	123
1934-1935	2.585	4.650	1,79	4	/	/
1936	3.122	8.990	2,88	3	/	/
1937	3.540	13.477	3,80	/	/	/
1938-1939	4.558	6.581	1,44	/	/	/
1940	2.563	13.365	5,21	5	/	/
Total (1932-1940)	18.988	53.462	2,81	/	/	/

Source: Statistical Yearbook, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Book 8, 1938, Book 9, 1939, Book 10, 1940.

3.2. Second tourist half-period 1947-1991

Several phases were distinguished in this half-period: the research phase (1947-1960), characterized by a system of self-government for managing workers, stimulating domestic tourism with the absence of private ownership. In 1948, with the Law on Nationalization of Commercial Facilities, private hotels, inns and catering facilities were also nationalized. From 1948 to 1959, the first tourist facilities were built in the lakeside towns. Thus, tourist settlements sprang up on Lake Prespa: Carina (1953) and Oteshevo (1955),

closed type. On Lake Ohrid, a trade union resort "Orce Nikolov" (1949) and a children's resort "St. Stefan" were built, as well as a resort in Struga (1954), Dojran (1954) and Pretor (1959), all of which were open type. During the mentioned period, several hotels and other accommodation facilities were built. For example, in Ohrid, these are the hotels "Belvie", "Tourist", "Park", Grand Hotel "Palace" (1958) and others. (Group of authors, 1985; Savinov, 1943; Mileski, 1970; Mileski, 1971; Arizanov & Apostolski, 1971; Mileski, 1972; Karanfilovski, 1972; Mileski, 1973; Gramatnikovski, 1976; Kajdamov, 1999, Jovanovski, 2005) However, the total number of tourists and overnight stays was low and there were not enough other public facilities. Overall, the period from 1947 to 1953 was characterized by an administratively centralist system of planning and management of the economy, with a focus on domestic tourism. (Basheski, 1976)

Then the following phases follow: development phase (1969-1980), consolidation phase (1981-1985), stagnation phase (1986-1988) when tourism in 1986 and 1987 reaches its maximum with 1,183,160 tourists and 3,978,028 overnight stays, but still significantly reduced investments in hospitality and tourism, which will lead to the decline phase (1989-1990). (Panov, 1996)

3.3. Third tourism half-period 1992 - 2019

During this period, Macedonia gained independence. However, due to the slow transformation of the economy - ownership of capital and the like, tourism decreased until 2001, and then gradually increased, and since 2016 it has been recording an upward trend in all parameters - number of tourists, overnight stays, accommodation, catering capacities and the like. (See Tables 3-7)

3.4. Fourth tourism half-year 2020 - 2025

The fourth tourist half-period actually represents the real rise of tourism in the lake resorts. However, not in all, tourism dominates in the lake resorts of Lake Ohrid (Ohrid, Struga and other smaller tourist resorts), then on the Dojran Lake (Old and New Dojran) and the smallest increase is on Lake Prespa (Krani, Stenje, Pretor, Slivnica, Oteševo).

Table 3. Number of hotels and other accommodation facilities by lake locations

Tourist half-period	Number of hotels by lake resorts				
	Ohrid and the surrounding area	Struga and the surrounding area	Resen / Prespa	Old and New Dojran	Total
First half-term	8	3	4	/	15
Second half-term	20	9	6	8	43
Third half-term	54	17	7	8	86
Fourth half-term	65	21	3	7	97
Number of hotels and other accommodation facilities by tourist half-period					
Tourist half-period	Accommodation				
	Hotels	Apartments	Other Facilities		
First tourist half-period (1924-1944)	15	/	/		
Second tourist half-period 1947-1991	43	over 100 resorts			
Third tourist half-period 1992-2019	86	over 600	over 2000		
Fourth tourist half-period 2020-2025	97	over 1000	over 3000		

Source: Macedonia – tourist guide, 1956; Group of authors, 1985; Savinov, 1943; Mileski, 1970; Mileski, 1971; Arizanov & Apostolski, 1971; Mileski, 1972; Karanfilovski, 1972; Mileski, 1973; Gramatnikovski, 1976; Panov, 1998; Panov, 1999; Kostadin Kajdamov, 1999, Jovanovski, 2005; Marinoski & Koriunovski, 2008; Golden Book 2008/09; Golden Book 2012/13; Markoski & Grozdanoski & Chepreganov & Nikolovski, 2013; Economic Chamber of the Republic of Macedonia: Review of categorized hotels, 29.02.2016; <https://www.hotelimakedonija.com.mk>

<https://www.booking.com>

DISCUSSION

1. Tourist movements

The best measure of the importance of lake resorts in tourism in the Republic of Macedonia is the tourist movement by number of tourists, overnight stays, average number of days of stay and type of tourists - domestic and foreign. Tourist movements can be followed from the tables and graphs, for the period 1961 - 2025.

Specifically, tourism in lake resorts has certain oscillations throughout the year that are directly dependent on the weather conditions in the respective lake resort, but also on economic and other reasons.

Looking at the number of tourist movements and overnight stays by type of place for individual years, it is noted that throughout the entire period 1961 - 2025, lake resorts are in first place, the City of Skopje is in second place, other places are in third place, mountain places are in fourth place, and spa places are in fifth place.

Table 4 shows that the lowest number of tourists in the lake resorts was in 1961, 74,054 tourists (22.6%), followed by oscillations in other years caused by economic, political, health and other reasons. We registered the largest number of tourists in 2025, 594,022 tourists (with a participation in the total of 44.4%), and the smallest number of tourists was in 2020, 270,830 (this was the period of the Covid19 pandemic, but with the largest participation in that year of 58.0%). The lowest number of overnight stays of 508,362 (50.5%) was in 1961, and the highest number was also in 2020, the year of the Covid19 pandemic, as much as 1,237,181 overnight stays (72.9%). So in the year of Covid19, we register absurd movements of the lowest number of tourists but the highest number of overnight stays and participations, all values are the result of the mandatory quarantine of tourists and other people who were accommodated in hotels.

Table 4. Total tourists and overnight stays by type of tourist destination, 1961-2025

Year	Tourists Overnight stays	Total	Skopje	Spa places	Mountain places	Lake places	Other places
2025	Tourists	1.336.597	437.132	36.292	63.583	594.022	205.568
	%	100	32,7	2,7	4,8	44,4	15,4
	Overnight stays	3.323.210	725.514	217.128	130.192	1.916.088	334.288
2024	%	100	21,8	6,5	3,9	57,7	10,1
	Tourists	1.260.425	404.128	32.366	64.903	570.932	188.096
	%	100	32,1	2,6	5,1	45,3	14,9
2023	Overnight stays	3.297.732	705.907	206.801	129.488	1.937.913	317.623
	%	100	21,4	6,3	3,9	58,8	9,6
	Tourists	1.168.730	375.849	30.319	68.693	525.261	168.608
2022	%	100	32,2	2,6	5,9	44,9	14,4
	Overnight stays	3.135.767	642.504	194.325	141.959	1.862.784	294.195
	%	100	20,5	6,2	4,5	59,4	9,4
2021	Tourists	969.277	298.733	32.792	61.025	450.296	126.431
	%	100	30,8	3,4	6,3	46,5	13,0
	Overnight stays	2.848.604	544.067	208.252	130.560	1.718.935	246.790
2020	%	100	19,1	7,3	4,6	60,3	8,7
	Tourists	702.463	166.831	20.104	56.650	360.273	98.605
	%	100	23,7	2,9	8,1	51,3	14,0
2019	Overnight stays	2.313.543	329.871	145.286	120.684	1.524.234	193.468
	%	100	14,2	6,3	5,2	65,9	8,4
	Tourists	467.514	72.487	12.876	52.531	270.830	58.790
2018	%	100	15,5	2,7	11,2	58,0	12,6
	Overnight stays	1.697.535	136.289	90.805	111.268	1.237.181	121.992

	%	100	8,0	5,3	6,6	72,9	7,2
	Tourists	1.184.963	359.008	27.647	70.907	543.855	183.546
2019	%	100	30,3	2,3	6,0	45,9	15,5
	Overnight stays	3.262.398	607.786	220.749	147.608	1.938.169	348.086
	%	100	18,6	6,8	4,5	59,4	10,7
	Tourists	856.843	228.602	28.276	56.491	382.983	160.491
2016	%	100	26,7	3,3	6,6	44,7	18,7
	Overnight stays	2.461.160	392.798	227.919	125.185	1.441.920	273.338
	%	100	15,9	9,3	5,1	58,6	11,1
	Tourists	647.568	141.386	27.441	71.309	279.695	127.737
2011	%	100	21,8	4,2	11,0	43,2	19,8
	Overnight stays	2.173.034	254.553	220.640	161.382	1.309.184	227.275
	%	100	11,7	10,2	7,4	60,2	10,5
	Tourists	499.473	108.635	19.680	40.089	264.305	66.764
2006	%	100	21,8	3,9	8,0	52,9	13,4
	Overnight stays	1.917.385	191.314	120.298	110.337	1.369.428	126.018
	%	100	10,0	6,3	5,7	71,4	6,6
	Tourists	333.308	74.869	19.265	38.830	142.578	57.766
2001	%	100	22,5	5,8	11,6	42,8	17,3
	Overnight stays	1.254.582	147.426	122.698	106.559	772.487	105.412
	%	100	11,7	9,8	8,5	61,6	8,4
	Tourists	476.205	103.379	23.826	50.597	225.265	73.138
1996	%	100	21,7	5,0	10,6	47,3	15,4
	Overnight stays	1.696.930	178.651	141.110	143.127	1.107.599	126.443
	%	100	10,5	8,3	8,4	65,3	7,5
	Tourists	710.278	221.264	26.287	55.767	290.189	116.771
1991	%	100	31,2	3,7	7,8	40,9	16,4
	Overnight stays	2.740.484	304.847	124.603	183.043	1.949.604	178.387
	%	100	11,1	4,6	6,7	71,1	6,5
	Tourists	1.183.160	411.797	37.272	84.300	456.449	193.342
1987	%	100	34,8	3,2	7,1	38,6	16,3
	Overnight stays	3.978.028	521.788	246.520	252.535	2.642.879	314.306
	%	100	13,1	6,2	6,4	66,4	7,9
	Tourists	1.180.806	413.396	41.913	94.615	430.427	200.455
1986	%	100	35,0	3,5	8,0	36,5	17,0
	Overnight stays	3.907.111	529.089	259.413	295.046	2.486.335	337.228
	%	100	13,5	6,6	7,6	63,7	8,6
	Tourists	973.518	365.774	34.653	55.766	329.283	188.042
1981	%	100	37,6	3,6	5,7	33,8	19,3
	Overnight stays	3.122.190	512.374	241.925	230.676	1.829.983	307.232
	%	100	16,4	7,8	7,4	58,6	9,8
	Tourists	685.314	210.697	28.807	34.799	224.780	186.291
1975	%	100	30,7	4,2	5,1	32,8	27,2
	Overnight stays	2.033.038	342.572	220.901	116.734	1.065.078	287.753
	%	100	16,9	10,9	5,7	52,4	14,1
	Tourists	507.385	184.205	22.196	22.436	150.119	128.429
1971	%	100	36,3	4,4	4,4	29,6	25,3
	Overnight stays	1.426.398	274.785	149.916	71.719	744.191	185.787
	%	100	19,3	10,5	5,0	52,2	13,0
	Tourists	378.572	119.445	14.686	18.566	102.875	123.000
1966	%	100	31,5	3,9	4,9	27,2	32,5
	Overnight stays	1.141.467	188.791	149.582	38.698	596.081	168.315
	%	100	16,5	13,1	3,4	52,2	14,8
	Tourists	327.024	143.083	12.313	9.357	74.054	88.217
1961	%	100	43,7	3,8	2,9	22,6	27,0
	Overnight stays	1.005.891	213.977	125.227	36.445	508.362	121.880
	%	100	21,3	12,5	3,6	50,5	12,1

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the SFRY, the People's Republic of Macedonia and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1988. RSO: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Macedonia 1991, 1998, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023, 2024; Tourism 2003-2007, 2004-2008, 2005 – 2009; Tourism in the Republic of Macedonia, Statistical Review, Skopje, 2006-2010, 2007-2011, 2008-20012, 2009-2013, 2010-2014, 2011-2015. Calculated and compiled by NVD

The lowest number of tourists in the lake places was registered in 1961, namely 74,054, with a participation of 22.6% in the total number of tourists (327,024), and the maximum number of tourists in the lake places was in 2025, namely 594,022 tourists, with a participation of 44.4% in the total number of tourists (1,336,597). The share of overnight stays in lake resorts in the total number of overnight stays for the period 1961-2025 ranges from 50.5 to a maximum of 59.4% (and 72.9% during the Covid19 pandemic). In other years, the number of tourists and their participation have certain oscillations in the lake resorts, but also in other resorts and the total number in general. Such deviations are the result of economic and other reasons (political - the collapse of the SFRYugolsavia, military conflict in 2001, the Covid19-2020 pandemic, etc.). The movements in the remaining value elements are almost identical, the number of domestic and foreign tourists and the numerical movement for overnight stays, in total, but also for domestic and foreign overnight stays (See: Table 5-6)

Table 5. Number of domestic and foreign tourists by type of place

Year	Touristc	Total	Skopje	Spa places	Mountain places	Lake places	Other places
2025	Domestic	420.596	37.151	29.181	40.204	274.415	39.645
	%	100	8,8	7,0	9,6	65,2	9,4
	Foreign	916.001	399.981	7.111	23.379	319.607	165.923
	%	100	43,7	0,8	2,5	34,9	18,1
2024	Domestic	430.246	43.996	26.396	46.599	269.888	43.367
	%	100	10,2	6,1	10,9	62,7	10,1
	Foreign	830179	360132	5970	18304	301044	144729
	%	100	43,4	0,7	2,2	36,3	17,4
2023	Domestic	434.591	45.481	24.203	48.597	274.541	41.769
	%	100	10,5	5,5	11,2	63,2	9,6
	Foreign	734.139	330.368	6.116	20.096	250.720	126.839
	%	100	45,0	0,8	2,8	34,1	17,3
2022	Domestic	431.841	40.959	26.063	45.328	277.064	42.427
	%	100	9,5	6,0	10,5	64,2	9,8
	Foreign	537.436	257.774	6.729	15.697	173.232	84.004
	%	100	48,0	1,3	2,9	32,2	15,6
2021	Domestic	408.500	32.937	17.188	43.952	275.175	39.248
	%	100	8,0	4,2	10,8	67,4	9,6
	Foreign	293.963	133.894	2.916	12.698	85.098	59.357
	%	100	45,5	1,0	4,3	29,0	20,2
2020	Domestic	349.308	17.479	11.376	46.058	239.833	34.562
	%	100	5,0	3,2	13,2	68,7	9,9
	Foreign	118.206	55.008	1.500	6.473	30.997	24.228
	%	100	46,5	1,3	5,5	26,2	20,5
2019	Domestic	427370	37.738	22.776	46.198	263.878	56.780
	%	100	8,8	5,3	10,8	61,8	13,3
	Foreign	757.593	321.270	4.871	24.709	279.977	126.766
	%	100	42,4	0,6	3,3	37,0	16,7
2016	Domestic	346.359	21.806	24.525	41.630	205.683	52.715
	%	100	6,3	7,1	12,0	59,4	15,2
	Foreign	510.484	206.796	3.751	14.861	177.300	107.776
	%	100	40,5	0,8	2,9	34,7	21,1
2011	Domestic	320.097	15.979	23.401	58.100	175.612	47.005
	%	100	5,0	7,3	18,1	54,9	14,7
	Foreign	327.471	125.407	4.040	13.209	104.083	80.732

	%	100	38,3	1,2	4,0	31,8	24,7
2006	Domestic	297.116	23.176	16.195	32.394	188.811	36.540
	%	100	7,8	5,5	10,9	63,5	12,3
	Foreign	202.357	85.459	3.485	7.695	75.494	30.224
2001	%	100	42,3	1,7	3,8	37,3	14,9
	Domestic	234.362	18.802	18.223	35.411	125.382	36.544
	%	100	8,0	7,8	15,1	53,5	15,6
1996	Foreign	98.946	56.067	1.042	3.419	17.196	21.222
	%	100	56,7	1,0	3,5	17,4	21,4
	Domestic	340.068	29.858	21.699	47.099	190.433	50.979
1991	%	100	8,8	6,4	13,8	56,0	15,0
	Foreign	136.137	73.521	2.127	3.498	34.832	22.159
	%	100	54,0	1,5	2,6	25,6	16,3
1987	Domestic	415.955	55.702	18.281	46.652	247.268	48.052
	%	100	13,4	4,4	11,2	59,4	11,6
	Foreign	294.323	165.562	8.006	9.115	42.921	68.719
1986	%	100	56,3	2,7	3,1	14,6	23,3
	Domestic	944.805	297.121	32.682	76.606	394.285	144.111
	%	100	31,4	3,5	8,1	41,7	15,3
1981	Foreign	238.355	114.676	4.590	7.694	62.164	49.231
	%	100	48,1	1,9	3,2	26,1	20,7
	Domestic	951.571	298.531	37224	87.258	373.226	155.332
1976	%	100	31,4	3,9	9,2	39,2	16,3
	Foreign	229.235	114.865	4.689	7.357	57.201	45.123
	%	100	50,1	2,0	3,2	25,0	19,7
1971	Domestic	795.358	263.230	30.312	52.780	291.544	157.492
	%	100	33,1	3,8	6,6	36,7	19,8
	Foreign	178.160	102.544	4.341	2.986	37.739	30.550
1966	%	100	57,6	2,4	1,7	21,2	17,1
	Domestic	496.153	118.878	28.242	33.571	179.447	136.015
	%	100	23,9	5,7	6,8	36,2	27,4
1961	Foreign	189.161	91.819	565	1.228	45.333	50.276
	%	100	48,5	0,3	0,7	24,0	26,5
	Domestic	372.494	99.690	21.096	21.989	122.240	107.479
1961	%	100	26,8	5,7	5,9	32,8	28,8
	Foreign	134.891	56.359	1.100	447	27.879	20.950
	%	100	41,8	0,8	0,3	20,6	15,5
1966	Domestic	283.194	66.235	14.212	17.983	86.083	98.681
	%	100	23,4	5,0	6,4	30,4	34,8
	Foreign	95.378	53.210	474	583	16.792	24.319
1961	%	100	55,8	0,5	0,6	17,6	25,5
	Domestic	292.898	118.655	11.907	9.288	69.155	83.893
	%	100	40,5	4,1	3,2	23,6	28,6
1961	Foreign	34.126	24.428	406	69	4.899	4.324
	%	100	71,6	1,2	0,2	14,3	12,7

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the SFRY, the People's Republic of Macedonia and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, 1954, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1988. RSO: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Macedonia 1991, 1992, 1998, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Tourism 2003-2007, 2004-2008, 2005 – 2009; Tourism in the Republic of Macedonia, Statistical Review, Skopje, 2006-2010, 2007-2011, 2008-2012, 2009-2013, 2010-2014, 2011-2015. Calculated and compiled by NVD

The share of domestic tourists from lake resorts in the total number of domestic tourists for the period 1961-2025 ranges from 23.6% (1961) to a maximum of 68.7% (2020). The share of foreign tourists from lake resorts in the total number of foreign tourists for the period 1961-2025 ranges from 14.3% (1961) to 37.3% (2006).

Figures 1. Total tourists and tourists in lake places 1961-2025

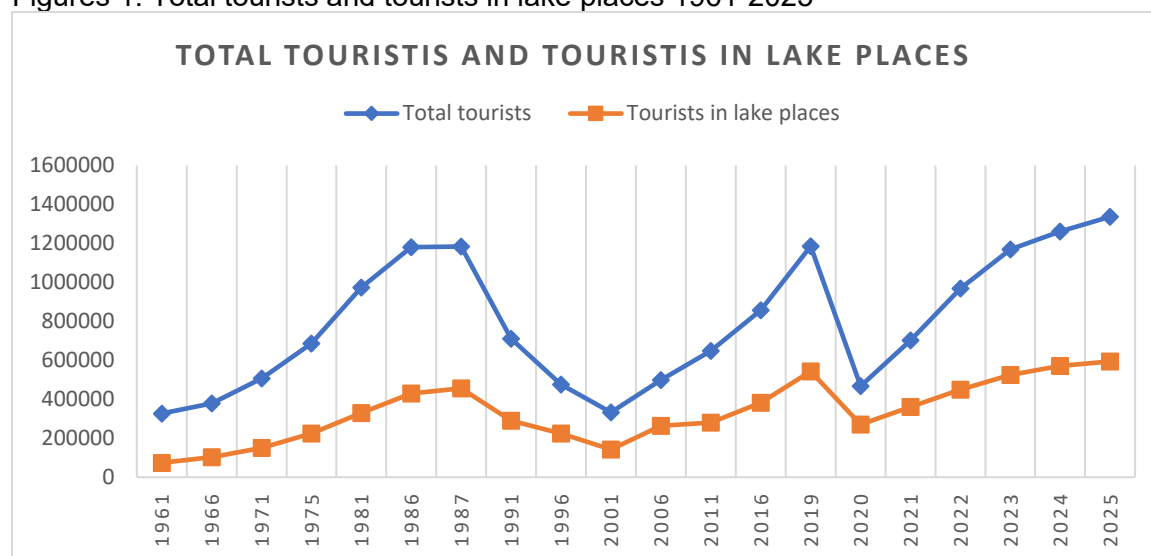


Table 6. Number of domestic and foreign overnight stays by type of place

Year	Overnight stays	Total	Skopje	Spa places	Mountain places	Lake places	Other places
2025	Domestic	1.692.032	59.075	190.147	82.749	1.293.395	66.666
	%	100	3,5	11,2	5,0	76,4	3,9
	Foreign	1.631.178	666.439	26.981	47.443	622.693	267.622
2024	%	100	40,9	1,6	2,9	38,2	16,4
	Domestic	1.765.093	72.652	182.227	92.746	1.346.897	70.571
	%	100	4,1	10,3	5,3	76,3	4,0
2023	Foreign	1.532.639	633.255	24.574	36.742	591.016	247.052
	%	100	41,3	1,6	2,4	38,6	16,1
	Domestic	1.728.469	77.677	165.826	97.310	1.316.153	71.503
2022	%	100	4,5	9,6	5,7	76,1	4,1
	Foreign	1.407.298	564.827	28.499	44.649	546.631	222.692
	%	100	40,1	2,0	3,2	38,9	15,8
2021	Domestic	1.703.841	69.500	174.269	100.067	1.284.064	75.941
	%	100	4,1	10,2	5,9	75,4	4,4
	Foreign	1.144.763	474.567	33.983	30.493	434.871	170.849
2020	%	100	41,4	3,0	2,7	38,0	14,9
	Domestic	1.643.083	59.134	123.128	96.361	1.298.280	66.180
	%	100	3,6	7,5	5,9	79,0	4,0
2019	Foreign	670.460	270.737	22.158	24.323	225.954	127.288
	%	100	40,4	3,3	3,6	33,7	19,0
	Domestic	1.444.605	32.063	74.399	100.268	1.178.402	59.473
2018	%	100	2,2	5,2	6,9	81,6	4,1
	Foreign	252.930	104.226	15.406	11.000	58.779	62.519
	%	100	41,2	6,1	4,4	23,3	25,0
2017	Domestic	1.684.627	58.629	182.562	103.579	1.244.961	94.896
	%	100	3,5	10,8	6,2	73,9	5,6
	Foreign	1.577.771	549.157	38.187	44.029	693.208	253.190
2016	%	100	34,8	2,4	2,8	44,0	16,0
	Domestic	1.407.143	34.445	201.781	95.527	995.458	79.932
	%	100	2,5	14,3	6,8	70,7	5,7
2015	Foreign	1.054.017	358.353	26.138	29.658	446.462	193.406
	%	100	34,0	2,5	2,8	42,4	18,3
	Domestic	1.417.868	24.434	193.274	129.937	994.400	75.823
2014	%	100	1,7	13,6	9,2	70,1	5,4

2006	Foreign	755,166	230.119	27.366	31.445	314.784	151.452
	%	100	30,5	3,6	4,2	41,7	20,0
	Domestic	1.474,550	32.913	104.253	89.200	1.179.950	68.234
	%	100	2,2	7,1	6,1	80,0	4,6
2001	Foreign	442,845	159.401	16.045	21.137	189.478	57.784
	%	100	36,0	3,6	4,7	42,7	13,0
	Domestic	1.041,831	29.958	119.230	98.481	730.074	64.088
	%	100	2,9	11,4	9,5	70,1	6,1
1996	Foreign	212,751	117.468	3.468	8.078	42.413	41.324
	%	100	55,2	1,6	3,8	20,0	19,4
	Domestic	1.419,665	40.873	135.588	136.197	1.015.626	91.381
	%	100	2,9	9,6	9,6	71,5	6,4
1991	Foreign	277,265	137.778	5.522	6.930	91.973	35.062
	%	100	49,7	2,0	2,5	33,2	12,6
	Domestic	2.164,146	64.520	106.572	144.961	1.758.836	89.257
	%	100	3,0	4,9	6,7	81,3	4,1
1987	Foreign	576,338	240.327	18.031	38.082	190.768	89.130
	%	100	41,7	3,1	6,6	33,1	15,5
	Domestic	3.466.113	383.974	239.843	237.337	2.346.677	258.282
	%	100	11,1	6,9	6,8	67,7	7,5
1986	Foreign	511.915	137.814	6.677	15.198	296.202	56.024
	%	100	26,9	1,3	3,0	57,9	10,9
	Domestic	3.426.720	384.051	251.635	282.800	2.222.797	285.437
	%	100	11,2	7,3	8,3	64,9	8,3
1981	Foreign	480,391	145.038	7.778	12.246	263.538	51.791
	%	100	30,2	1,6	2,5	54,9	10,8
	Domestic	2.765,447	354.313	232.817	224.822	1.690.421	263.074
	%	100	12,8	8,4	8,1	61,1	9,6
1975	Foreign	356,743	158.061	9.108	5.854	139.562	44.158
	%	100	44,3	2,6	1,6	39,1	12,4
	Domestic	1.660,126	204.007	218.833	113.350	915.923	208.013
	%	100	12,3	13,2	6,8	55,2	12,5
1971	Foreign	372,912	138.565	2.068	3.384	149.156	79.740
	%	100	37,2	0,5	0,9	40,0	21,4
	Domestic	1,188,127	160.442	148.478	70.658	653.598	154.951
	%	100	13,5	12,5	5,9	55,0	13,1
1966	Foreign	238,271	114.343	1.438	1.061	90.593	30.836
	%	100	48,0	0,6	0,4	38,0	13,0
	Domestic	981,820	111.822	148.988	37.483	546.589	136.938
	%	100	11,4	15,2	3,8	55,7	13,9
1961	Foreign	159,647	76,969	594	1,215	49,492	31,377
	%	100	48,2	0,4	0,8	31,0	19,6
	Domestic	953,298	182,351	124,812	36,265	494,425	115,445
	%	100	19,1	13,1	3,8	51,9	12,1
	Foreign	52,593	31,626	415	180	13.937	6435
	%	100	60,1	0,8	0,3	26,6	12,2

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the SFRY, the People's Republic of Macedonia and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, 1954, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1988. RSO: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Macedonia 1991, 1992, 1998, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024; Tourism 2003-2007, 2004-2008, 2005 – 2009; Tourism in the Republic of Macedonia, Statistical Review, Skopje, 2006-2010, 2007-2011, 2008-20012, 2009-2013, 2010-2014, 2011-2015. Calculated and compiled by NVD

The share of domestic overnight stays in lake resorts in the total number of overnight stays, for the period 1961 - 2025, ranges from 51.9% (1961) to a maximum of 81.6% (2020). The share of foreign overnight stays in lake resorts in the total number of overnight stays, for the period 1961 - 2025, ranges from 20.0% (2001) to a maximum of 57.9% (1987).

Table 7. Average stay of tourists in days by type of place

Year	Average stay in days by type of place						
	Tourists	Total	Skopj	Spa	Mountain	Lake	Other
2025	Total	2,49	1,66	5,98	2,05	3,22	1,62
	Domestic	4,02	1,59	6,51	2,06	4,71	1,68
	Foreign	1,78	1,67	3,79	2,03	1,95	1,61
2024	Total	2,61	1,75	6,39	2,00	3,39	1,69
	Domestic	4,10	1,65	6,90	2,00	4,99	1,63
	Foreign	3,98	1,71	6,85	2,00	4,79	1,71
2023	Total	2,68	1,71	6,41	2,07	3,55	1,74
	Domestic	3,97	1,71	6,85	2,00	4,79	1,71
	Foreign	1,91	1,71	4,66	2,22	2,18	1,75
2022	Total	2,94	1,82	6,35	2,14	3,82	1,95
	Domestic	3,94	1,69	6,68	2,20	4,63	1,79
	Foreign	2,13	1,84	5,05	1,94	2,51	2,03
2021	Total	3,29	1,97	7,22	2,13	4,23	1,96
	Domestic	4,02	1,79	7,16	2,19	4,71	1,68
	Foreign	2,28	2,02	7,59	1,91	2,65	2,14
2020	Total	3,63	1,88	7,05	2,11	4,56	2,07
	Domestic	4,13	1,83	6,53	2,17	4,91	1,72
	Foreign	2,13	1,89	10,27	1,69	1,89	2,58
2019	Total	2,75	1,69	7,98	2,08	3,56	1,89
	Domestic	3,94	1,55	8,01	2,24	4,71	1,67
	Foreign	2,08	1,70	7,83	1,78	2,47	1,99
2016	Total	2,87	1,71	8,06	2,21	3,76	1,70
	Domestic	4,06	1,57	8,22	2,29	4,83	1,51
	Foreign	2,06	1,73	6,96	1,99	2,51	1,79
2015	Total	2,93	1,71	7,38	2,18	3,95	1,72
	Domestic	4,10	1,66	7,54	2,19	5,06	1,53
	Foreign	2,13	1,72	6,26	2,16	2,70	1,82
2011	Total	3,35	1,80	8,04	2,26	4,68	1,77
	Domestic	4,42	1,52	8,25	2,23	5,66	1,61
	Foreign	2,30	1,83	6,77	2,38	3,02	1,87
2006	Total	3,83	1,76	6,11	2,75	5,18	1,88
	Domestic	4,96	1,42	6,43	2,75	6,24	1,86
	Foreign	2,18	1,86	4,60	2,74	2,50	1,91
2001	Total	3,76	1,96	6,36	2,74	5,41	1,82
	Domestic	4,44	1,59	6,54	2,78	5,82	1,75
	Foreign	2,15	2,09	3,32	2,36	2,52	1,94
1996	Total	3,56	1,72	5,92	2,82	4,91	1,72
	Domestic	4,17	1,36	6,24	2,89	5,33	1,79
	Foreign	2,03	1,87	2,59	1,98	2,64	1,58
1991	Total	3,85	1,37	4,74	3,28	6,71	1,52
	Domestic	5,20	1,15	5,82	3,10	7,11	1,85
	Foreign	1,95	1,45	2,25	4,17	4,44	1,29
1987	Total	3,36	1,26	6,61	2,99	5,79	1,62
	Domestic	3,66	1,29	7,33	3,09	5,95	1,79
	Foreign	2,14	1,20	1,45	1,97	4,76	1,13
1986	Total	3,30	1,27	6,18	3,11	5,77	1,68
	Domestic	3,60	1,28	6,76	3,24	5,95	1,83
	Foreign	2,09	1,26	1,65	1,66	4,60	1,14
1981	Total	3,20	1,40	6,98	4,13	5,55	1,63
	Domestic	3,47	1,34	7,68	4,25	5,79	1,67
	Foreign	2,00	1,54	2,09	1,96	3,69	1,44
1975	Total	2,96	1,62	7,66	3,35	4,73	1,54
	Domestic	3,34	1,71	7,74	3,37	5,10	1,52

	Foreign	1,97	1,50	3,66	2,75	3,29	1,58
	Total	2,81	1,49	6,75	3,19	4,95	1,44
	Domestic	3,18	1,60	7,03	3,21	5,34	1,44
	Foreign	1,76	2,02	1,30	2,37	3,24	1,47
	Total	3,01	1,58	10,18	2,08	5,79	1,36
	Domestic	3,46	1,68	10,48	2,08	6,34	1,38
	Foreign	1,67	1,44	1,25	2,08	2,94	1,29
	Total	3,07	1,49	10,17	3,89	6,86	1,38
	Domestic	3,25	1,53	10,48	3,90	7,14	1,37
	Foreign	1,54	1,29	1,02	2,60	2,84	1,48

Calculated and compiled by NVD

From Table 8, it can be seen that in the lake resorts the average stay in days by type of place has large oscillations. From 6.8 days in 1961, for the total, (7.1 for domestic and 2.8 for foreign tourists) to 3.2 days in 2025, for the total, 4.7 for domestic and 1.9 for foreign tourists as the lowest values. From this table it can be seen how the dynamic changes in the environment and the world affect the period of stay of tourists.

Figures 2. Total overnight stays and overnight stays in lake places 1961-2025

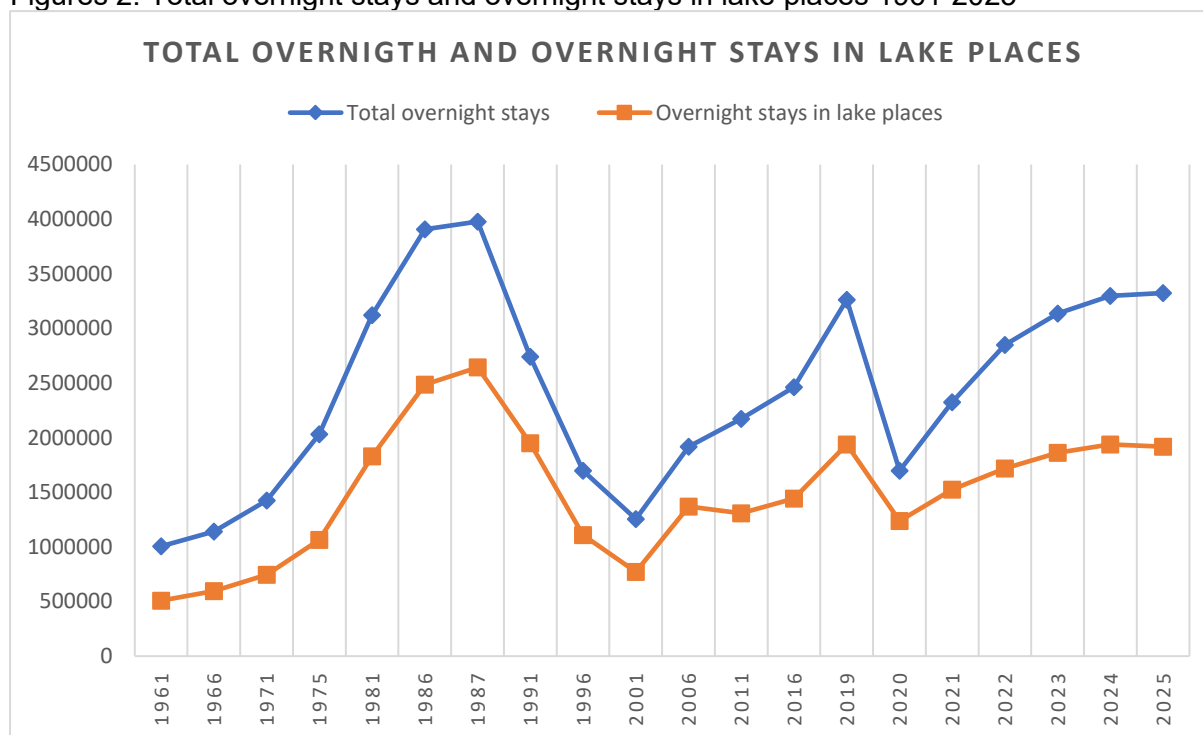


Table 8. Tourist movements in lake resorts in total and by municipality for 2025 and 2019

Year	Tourists	Total	Ohrid	Struga	Dojran	Resen
	Overnight stays	Lake resorts				
	Tourists	594.022	396.204	126.666	62.678	8.474
	%	100	66,7	21,3	10,6	1,4
	Domestic	274.415	160.662	50.697	57.078	5.978
	%	100	58,5	18,5	20,8	2,2
	Foreign	319.607	235.542	75.969	5.600	2.496
	%	100	73,7	23,8	1,7	0,8
	Overnight stays	1.916.088	1.235.132	408.075	252.209	20.672
	%	100	64,4	21,3	13,2	1,1

2019	Domestic	1.293.395	749.816	285.339	243.471	14.769
	%	100	58,0	22,1	18,8	1,1
	Foreign	622.693	485.316	122.736	8.738	5.903
	%	100	77,9	19,7	1,4	1,0
	Tourists	543.855	322.573	106.406	91.178	23.698
	%	100	59,3	19,6	16,8	4,3
	Domestic	263.878	130.643	52.372	66.885	13.978
	%	100	49,5	19,9	25,3	5,3
	Foreign	279.977	191.930	54.034	24.293	9.720
	%	100	68,5	19,3	8,7	3,5
	Overnight stays	1.938.169	1.101.563	421.894	353.219	61.493
	%	100	56,8	21,8	18,2	3,2
	Domestic	1.244.961	621.390	260.983	318.952	43.636
	%	100	49,9	21,0	25,6	3,5
	Foreign	693.208	480.173	160.911	34.267	17.857
	%	100	69,3	23,2	4,9	2,6

Source: State Statistical Office

Table 8 shows the dynamics of tourist movements, with Ohrid dominating in all segments, followed by Struga, with certain oscillations in overnight stays, while Dojran has a decline in all tourist processes. Far behind all is tourism in the municipality of Resen. The decline in tourism in Resen - Prespa is due to a significant decrease in the water level of Lake Prespa, which has caused the cessation of almost all tourist and recreational activities.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Several general conclusions can be drawn from the research about tourism in lake places.

- First: Lake places continue to be leading tourist destinations in the country, both for domestic and foreign tourists;
- Second: Mass tourism in lake places has not yet reached its maximum.
- Third: Dimensional growth by 2035 could be over 1 million tourists and 3 million overnight stays and with an average of 3 days of stay.
- Fourth: For the development of tourism in lake places, eco-principles must be applied, otherwise tourism may collapse, and that means pollution of the water and wildlife in the lakes. If that happens, then the lake places will lose their primacy as an attractive tourist destination.
- Fifth: Tourism in the R.N. Macedonia must be developed seriously based on a pragmatic strategy in all segments and at all levels. Otherwise, Macedonia will be treated as a territory without attributes on the tourist map.

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