

developed market economy is 85,0% in hotels. The camping sites were visited mainly by foreigners from CSFR and Germany FR, in accommodation agencies - from Yugoslavia, USSR, United Kingdom and Greece, in mountain chalets - from Yugoslavia, USSR, Greece, Poland and Romania.

In 1991 the average number of nights spent in hotels by foreigners is 6,2 nights, mainly from tourists from Germany FR -11,6 nights average, from United Kingdom, Norway and Sweden - 9,7 nights.

In camping sites each foreigner in 1991 has spent 4,4 nights as average. Foreigners from Sweden have spent 9,8 nights as average, from CSFR - 8,0, Poland -5,5, Norway -5,0.

During the reported year the average number of nights spent by one foreigner in accommodation agencies is 8,9. The average number of nights spent by tourists from the USSR is 13,8, from Italy - 13,2, from Poland - 8,9, from United Kingdom - 8,4.

In 1991 the average number of nights spent by one foreigner in mountain chalets is 2,0 - from Iraq - 4,3 nights, from Hungary -3,5, Sweden - 3,2, Yugoslavia - 3,1.

During the active tourist season (May-September) of 1991 foreign visits accounted about 3676 thousand accommodation nights or 65,1% less as compared to the same period of the previous year. A certain increase is observed in the number of accommodation nights spent by foreigners coming from: Turkey - more than 7 times, Greece -41,7%, Iraq -18,7% and United Kingdom - 14,0%. A considerable decrease is observed in the number of nights spent by foreigners coming from: CSFR - 98,6%, Hungary - 95,3%, Poland - 92,7%, Romania-92,1%, USSR - 89,9%, Yugoslavia - 86,5%

In 1991 the number of tourist nights, spent by Bulgarians in accommodation facilities is 6340 thousand or 64,4% less in comparison to that of 1990. A more considerable decrease is observed in the number of nights spent in accommodation agencies - 87,8% and in camping sites - 69,5%.

During the active tourist season (May-September) the number of Bulgarians have spent 3092 thousand nights in accommodation facilities or 71,9% less than the same period of the previous year. The decrease is considerable referring all kinds of accommodation facilities - accommodation agencies - 92,2%, camping sites - 69,4%, mountain chalets - 65,4% and hotels - 50,9%.

In 1991 the number of rest-houses was 884 with 65 thousand beds. There is a decrease in the number of rest-houses - 33,4% and of beds - 37,1% as compared to the previous year. There is also a decrease in the number of persons who have rested as compared to 1990 - its is 441 thousand or 56,4% decrease.

The number of rest-houses decrease as following: at the seaside - from 774 in 1990 to 460 in 1991; in the mountains - from 479 to 371; balneological - from 74 to 53. During the reported year from total number of available rest-houses 212 or 24,0% were annually used. The best accommodation facilities are offered in the regions of Bourgas, Varna, Plovdiv and Sofia or 87,5% of total and of bed capacity is in these regions. The number of persons having rested in balneological rest-houses as compared to that of 1990 is 66,2% less, at the seaside - 61,2% less and in mountains - 48,8%.

During the reported year the pupils have had at their disposal 277 camps with 40 thousand beds. As compared to the previous year the number has substantially decreased - for youth camps 9,8%, for beds - 10,6%. The number of pupils who have rested is 333 thousand or 26,2% less than in 1990.

In 1991 due to unfavorable for tourism development of Bulgarian economy negative tendencies in development of tourism continue.