DOI: 10.15421/19200902



European Journal of Management Issues

academic journal

2020 Volume 28 (3)

Invited editor:

Kateryna Zhylenko

Dnipro, Ukraine

European Journal of

Management Issues

Journal comprises the results of research findings of the top specialists, academics, candidates for degree dealing with problems of contemporary development, theory and methodology of management, innovation development of the world economy countries in the age of globalization, international innovation activity development, science and technology exchange, management and marketing of academic research, corporate management.

The materials can be helpful for academic teachers, academics, students and post-graduate students. It can be also used by general readers, which are interested in management.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Chairman of Editorial Board:

Tetyana **Grynko,** D.Sc. (Economics), Prof., Ukraine.

Deputy Chairman of the Editorial Board:

Yevgen Bogodistov, Ph.D. (Economics), Germany; Nataliia Meshko, D.Sc. (Economics), Prof., Ukraine.

Executive Secretary, Member of the Editorial Board:

Irina Privarnikova, Cand. Sc. (Economics), Associate Prof., Ukraine.

Technical secretary, Member of the Editorial Board:

Olena Dzyad, Cand. Sc. (Economics), Associate Prof., Ukraine, Tatyana Shevchenko, Cand. Sc. (Social Communities), Ukraine.

Members of the Editorial Board:

Elena Aculai, D.Sc. (Economics), Associate Prof., Moldova; Arunas Augustinaitis, Dr. hab., Prof., Lithuania;

<u>Vitalina Babenko</u>, D.Sc. (Economics), Prof., Ukraine; Nina **Bohdan**, D.Sc. (Economics), Prof., Corresponding Member, Belarus; Igor **Britchenko**, D.Sc. (Economics), Prof., Poland;

Archil **Chochia**, Ph.D. (Economics), Estonia;

Cristiana Donati, Ph.D. (Economics), Italy;

Alexey Dzhusov, D.Sc. (Economics), Associate Prof., Ukraine;

Olesya Finahina, D.Sc. (Economics), Prof., Ukraine;

Mariantonietta Fiore, Ph.D. (Economics), Italy;

Jerzy Gajdka, Ph.D., Prof., Poland;

Filiz **Giray**, Ph.D. (Finance), Prof., Turkey; Anatoliy **Goncharuk**, D.Sc. (Economics), Prof., Ukraine;

Iryna **Gontareva**, D.Sc. (Economics), Prof., Ukraine;

Shiv Kumar Gupta, Ph.D. (Tourism), Prof., India; Tetiana Hviniashvili, Cand. Sc. (Economics), Ukraine;

Inna Koblianska, Cand. Sc. (Economics), Associate Prof., Ukraine;

Michael **Kruesi**, Ph.D., Singapur.
Oleksandr **Krupskyi**, Cand. Sc. (Psychology), Associate Prof., Ukraine;

Kari **Liuhto**, D.Sc. (Economics), Prof., Finland; Vitaly **Lutsiak**, D.Sc. (Economics), Associate Prof., Ukraine; Olga **Lygina**, Ph.D. (Finance), Kazakhstan;

Vyacheslav Makedon, D.Sc. (Economics), Associate Prof., Ukraine;

Sebastien Menard, Ph.D. (Economics), France;

Artur Mkrtichyan, D.Sc. (Philosophical), Prof., Armenia;

Emilio Moyano-Díaz, D.Sc. (Psychology), Prof., Academic, Chile;

Vitalii Nitsenko, D.Sc. (Economics), Associate Prof., Ukraine;

Roman Pavlov, Cand. Sc. (Economics), Associate Prof., Ukraine;

Dariusz Pawliszczy, Ph.D., Poland; Oleksii Plastun, D.Sc. (Economics), Prof., Ukraine; Ildeberto Rodello, Ph.D. (Applied Sciences), Brazil; Konstantinos Samiotis, Ph.D. (Economics), United Kingdom;

Sergii **Sardak**, D.Sc. (Economics), Associate Prof., Ukraine;

Theresa **Schmiedel**, Ph.D.(Business Economics), Prof., Switzerland;

Rimantas Stašys, Ph.D. (Economics), Prof., Lithuania;

Denis Ushakov, D.Sc. (Economics), Prof., Thailand; Serge Velesco, Ph.D. (Economics), Prof., Germany;

Oleksandr Velychko, D.Sc. (Economics), Prof., Ukraine;

Julita Wasilczuk, Dr.Sci. (Economics), Prof., Poland; Veit Wohlgemuth, Dr.Sci. (Economics), Prof., Germany;

Olena **Zarutska**, D.Sc. (Economics), Ukraine. Nikola **Yankov**, Ph.D., Prof., Bulgaria.

Publication information: European Journal of Management Issues

(ISSN 2519-8564 (print), ISSN 2523-451X (online)).
The Journal is included in the Ministry of Education of Ukraine's list of The Journal is included in the Ministry of Education of Ukraine's list of professional publications, which can publish theses for the national and international scientific degrees (according to the oder № 409 of 20.03,2020). The scientific journal was assigned category "Б". The Journal is indexed and included in international scientometric databases and repositories. Approved by the Scientific Council of Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Ukraine.

Subscription prices are available upon request from the Publisher or from the journal's website (www.mi-dnu.dp.ua). Subscriptions are accepted on a prepaid basis only and are entered on a calendar year basis. Issues are sent by standard mail (surface within Europe, air delivery outside Europe). Priority rates are available upon request. Claims for missing issues should be made within six months of the date of dispatch.

We thank ElisaRiva and Pixabay for the graphic material on the cover page

of this issue.

Уміщено результати досліджень провідних фахівців, науковців, здобувачів наукових ступенів і звань із питань сучасного формування та розвитку теоретико-методологічних положень менеджменту, інноваційного розвитку країн світової економіки в умовах глобалізації, розвитку міжнародної інноваційної діяльності та науково-технологічного обміну, менеджменту й маркетингу наукових досліджень, корпоративного керування. Для науково-педагогічних

аспірантів працівників. науковців. і студентів, широкого загалу читачів, яких цікавлять менеджменту.

РЕДАКЦІЙНА КОЛЕГІЯ

Голова редакційної колегії:

Гринько Тетяна, д-р екон. наук, проф., Україна.

Заступники голови редакційної колегії:

Богодістов Євген, доктор філософії (екон. науки), Німеччина; Мешко Наталія Петрівна, д-р екон. наук, проф., Україна.

Відповідальний секретар, член редакційної колегії:

Приварникова Ірина Юліївна, канд. екон. наук, доц., Україна.

Технічний секретар, член редакційної колегії:

Дзяд Олена Василівна, канд. екон. наук, доц., Україна, **Шевченко** Тетяна Сергіївна, канд. соц. ком. наук, Україна.

Члени редакційної колегії:

Акулай Олена Володимирівна, д-р екон. наук, доц., Молдова;

Аугустінайтіс Арунас, доктор хаб., проф. Литва; Бабенко Віталіна Олексіївна, д-р екон. наук, проф., Україна;

Богдан Ніна Іванівна, д-р екон. наук, проф., член-кор., Білорусь; Брітченко Ігор Геннадійович, д-р екон. наук, проф., Польща;

Чочіа Арчіл, д-р філософії(екон. науки), Естонія;

Донаті Крістіана, д-р філософії (екон. науки), Італія;

Джусов Олексій Анатолійович, д-р екон. наук, доц., Україна;

Фінагіна Олеся Валентинівна, д-р екон. наук, проф., Україна;

Фіоре Маріантоньета, д-р філософії (екон. науки), Італія.

Гайдка Єжи, д-р філософії (екон. науки), проф., Польща; Гірей Філіз, д-р філософії (фінанси), проф., Туреччина; Гончарук Анатолій Григорович, д-р екон. наук, проф., Україна; Гонтарева Ірина Вячеславівна, д-р екон. наук, проф., Україна; Гулта Шив Кумар, д-р філософії (туризм), проф., Індія;

Гвініашвілі Тетяна Зурабівна, канд. екон. наук, Україна;

Коблянська Інна Ігорівна, канд. екон. наук, доц., Україна;

Круесі Майкл Александер, д-р філософії, Сінгапур;

Крупський Олександр Петрович, канд. психол. наук, доц., Україна;

Ліухто Карі, д-р економіки, проф., Фінляндія;

Луцяк Віталій Васильович, д-р екон. наук, доц., Україна; Лигіна Ольга Іванівна, д-р філософії в галузі фінансів, Казахстан; Македон Вячеслав Владиславович, д-р екон. наук, доц., Україна; Менард Себастьян, д-р філософії (екон. науки), Франція;

Мкртічян Артур Єрвандовіч, д-р філософ. наук, проф., Вірменія;

Мояно-Діас Еміліо, д-р психол. наук, проф., академік, Чилі; Ніценко Віталій Сергійович, д-р екон. наук, доц., Україна;

Павлов Роман Анатолійович, канд. екон. наук, доц., Україна;

Павлище Даріуш, д-р філософії, Польща;

Пластун Олексій Леонідович, д-р екон. наук, проф., Україна;

Роделло Ільдеберто Апаресідо, д-р філософії (прикладні науки), Бразилія;

Саміотіс Константинос, д-р філософії (екон. науки), Великобританія; Сардак Сергій Едуардович, д-р екон. наук, доц., Україна;

Шмідель Тереза, д-р філософії (бізнес, екон. науки), проф., Швейцарія;

Сташис Рімантас, д-р філософії, проф. економіки, Литва;

Ушаков Денис, д-р екон. наук, проф., Таїланд;

Велеско Серж, д-р філософії (екон. науки), проф., Німеччина; Величко Олександр Петрович, д-р екон. наук, проф., Україна;

Васильчук Віліта, д-р економіки, проф., Польща; Вольґемут Файт, д-р філософії (екон. науки), проф., Німеччина;

Заруцька Олена Павлівна, д-р екон. наук, Україна; Янков Нікола, д-р філософії, проф., Болгарія.

Інформація про публікацію: European Journal of Management Issues

(ISSN 2519-8564 (print), ISSN 2523-451X (online)). Журнал включено до переліку фахових видань згідно з наказом МОН України № 409 від 20.03.2020 р. Науковому журналі присвоєно категорію "Б". Журнал індексується і входить до міжнародних наукометричних баз

даних. Надруковано за рішенням вченої ради Дніпровського національного університету імені Олеся Гончара згідно з планом видань на 2020 р. Ви можете дізнатися вартість передплати на журнал, звернувшись до відповідального секретаря редакційної колегії І.Ю. Приварникової за адресою <u>European.imi@gmail.com</u> та ознайомитись з інформацією на

сайті <u>www.mi-dnu.dp.ua</u>. Запрошуємо до співробітництва. Мы благодарим ElisaRiva и Pixabay за графический материал на титульном листе этого выпуска.



Foreword to the Special Issue

he modern world economy is a holistic system. It was formed with the evolution of the international division of labor, the process of internationalization of economic life of the countries of the world community, transnationalization of production. Tourism as a part of international economic system is developed under influence of these processes.

The tourism industry is often cited as the largest industry in the world, contributing 10% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP). UNWTO estimates that worldwide international tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) increased 6% to 1.4 billion in 2018, clearly above the 3.7% growth registered in the global economy. Tourism is also considered an export and is unique in that consumers come to the product.

Growth in international tourist arrivals and receipts continues to outpace the world economy and both emerging and advanced economies are benefiting from rising tourism income. For the last seventh year in a row, tourism exports grew faster than merchandise exports, reducing trade deficits in many countries. With such growth comes more responsibility in ensuring effective destination management that minimizes any adverse effect of tourism. Managing tourism in a sustainable manner for the benefit of all is more critical than ever. We need to grow more in value rather than just in volume.

Digitalization, innovation, greater accessibility and societal changes are expected to continue shaping tourism sector. Both destinations and companies will need to adapt to remain competitive, while at the same time embracing tourism as a means of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and building a better future for all. Global conditions of tourism functioning declares the new forms of brand affiliation. It includes branding decision, franchise agreements and management contracts. So there is a big problem of Ukrainian tourism development is franchising expansion into the Ukrainian tourist market.

Viktoriia Y. Redko , Yurii V. Semych has clarified conditions for the implementation of tourist activities. They clarified conditions for the implementation of tourist activities the basis of franchising in Europe and Ukraine. The authors highlighted the distinctive features of the model European business franchising: clearly defined vertically integrated management structure, strong national marketing management, corporate business support, long-term franchise agreements, effective motivation of the franchisee. In the modern conditions tourism has been transformed into the sector a true global force for economic growth and development.

We must say that the tourism industry has huge positive and negative economic, social and environmental impacts. Some impacts gain more attention than others and different groups and constituencies are impacted differently. Positive economic impact continues to expand to new markets and destination; driving the creation of more and better jobs and serving as catalyst for innovation and entrepreneurship. According to the UNWTO

in 2018 the total export volume from international tourism is amounted USD 1,448 billion. Negative economic impact using property values and seasonality may increase unaffordability for local residents and create a feast-or-famine economy.

O. Liutak, O. Baula introduced the research of estimation of impact of the tourism sector development on Ukrainian economic growth. The authors have made conclusions that effective development of tourism "requires implementing effective management methods based on available competitive advantages and government support of sectors with weak competitive positions". They propose to provide favorable conditions for the effective functioning of economic entities in the globalization of world economic relations.

Tourism development has positive and negative social impacts. Positive ones include an increase in amenities; investment in arts, culture, heritage and traditions, different kinds of securities etc. Negative social impacts of tourism can include change or loss of indigenous identity and values, culture clashes, ethical issues etc.

In the modern conditions one of the most important aspects which affect the functioning of the tourism business is a pandemic of Covid-19. Researchers and practitioners note the formation of a crisis situation in tourism development under the influence of a pandemic.

Bieloborodova M., Bessonova, S. proposed in their article "External environment transformation of Ukraine's tourist enterprises during the crisis" to expand factors list of the external environment of national tourism enterprises, which, in contrast to the existing ones, consider the crisis's negative consequences. Analyzing clusters of environmental factors allowed to identity with a significant positive or negative impact on the competitiveness of tourism enterprises.

Slyvenko, V., Slyvenko, O. in their article "Economic security of tourism in Germany: models for overcoming the crisis", analyzing this situation using a Germane expiries. They propose: increasing the number of days at sea, limiting passengers to about 1000; mandatory Covid-19/Coronavirus testing, and a significant increase in medical staff.

Tourism relies on, and greatly impacts, the natural environment in which it operates. Tourism has helped to save many delicate ecosystems and their fauna and flora. In the same time even through many arrears of the world are conserved in the form of parks and protected arrears, tourism development can still negative economic impact, for examples: the depletion of natural resources, pollution etc. we must say the environment impacts of tourism can reach beyond local areas and have an effect on the global ecosystem. However positive or negative, it should be noted tourism is one of the most powerful factors influencing the formation and development of the global economy.

Kateryna Zhylenko



European Journal of Management Issues

Volume 28(3), 2020, pp.72-80

DOI: 10.15421/192007

Received: 20 January 2020; 01 April 2020 Revised: 13 March 2020; 13 June 2020 Accepted: 01 September Published: 25 September 2020

UDC classification: 658.56:338

JEL Classification: F12, L83, H12, O11

External environment transformation of Ukraine's tourist enterprises during the crisis

M. Bieloborodova[†], S. Bessonova[‡]

Purpose – to identify trends in Ukraine's tourism enterprises' external environment to increase their competitiveness and stability in the relevant industry market.

Design/Method/Approach of the research. Theoretical generalization, method of abstraction, expert assessments, PEST-analysis, factor analysis, graphical method.

Findings. The research studies the changes in the external environment of tourist enterprises during the pandemic crisis. The critical factors of such enterprises' external environment are revealed based on considering their importance and the influence direction on the competitiveness of tourist business units. The paper covers the most significant negative and positive trends of changes in Ukraine's tourist enterprises' external environment. The authors provided recommendations for strategic planning of tourist business units' competitiveness.

Practical implications. The research results allow identifying areas for increasing the competitiveness of national tourism enterprises and effectively adapting to the external environment's transformations during the crisis in the globalized social and economic space.

Originality/Value. Based on the expert assessment, the authors proposed an expanded factors list of the external environment of national tourism enterprises, which, in contrast to the existing ones, consider the crisis's negative consequences. PEST-analysis clusters of

environmental factors allowed to identify with a significant positive or negative impact on the competitiveness of tourism enterprises.

Research limitations/Future research. The research results provide a basis for further study of the external macro- and micro-environment of tourism enterprises at the local, regional, and national levels. And for element-by-element SWOT-analysis of tourism enterprises during the pandemic crisis.

Paper type – theoretical.

Keywords: competitiveness; tourism business; macro-environment; crisis management.

†Mariia Bieloborodova, Ph.D., assistant, Department of tourism and economy of enterprises,

National technical university "Dnipro Polytechnic", Dnipro, Ukraine,

e-mail: mariiabeloborodova@gmail.com, https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8329-7679

#Svitlana Bessonova, Ph. D., professor, Department of the accounting and audit, Pryazovskyi State Technical University, Mariupol, Ukraine,

> e-mail: <u>bessonovasvitlana71@gmail.com</u>, <u>https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4938-3375</u>

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

Bieloborodova, M., & Bessonova, S. (2020). External environment transformation of Ukraine's tourist enterprises during the crisis. *European Journal of Management Issues*, 28(3), 72-80. doi:10.15421/192007.



Трансформація зовнішнього середовища туристичних підприємств України в умовах кризи

Марія Валеріївна Бєлобородова[‡], Світлана Іванівна Бессонова[‡]

†Національний технічний університет «Дніпровська політехніка», Дніпро, Україна, †ДВНЗ "Приазовський державний технічний університет", Маріуполь, Україна

- **Мета роботи** виявити тенденції у зміні зовнішнього середовища туристичних підприємств України для підвищення їхньої конкурентоспроможності та стійкості на відповідному галузевому ринку.
- **Дизайн/Метод/План дослідження.** Теоретичне узагальнення, метод абстракції, експертні оцінки, PEST-аналіз, факторний аналіз, графічний метод.
- Результати дослідження. Досліджено зміни в макросередовищі туристичних підприємств в умовах кризи, спричиненої пандемією. Виявлено ключові фактори зовнішнього оточення таких підприємств на основі врахування їхньої вагомості та напряму впливу на конкурентоспроможність туристичних бізнес-одиниць. Наведено найбільш істотні негативні та позитивні тенденції змін в зовнішньому оточенні туристичних підприємств України. Надано рекомендації стосовно стратегічного планування конкурентоспроможності туристичних бізнес-одиниць.
- Практичне значення дослідження. Результати дослідження дозволяють виявити напрямки підвищення конкурентоспроможності вітчизняних туристичних підприємств і ефективно адаптуватись до трансформацій у зовнішньому середовищі, спричинених кризовими явищами в глобалізованому соціально-економічному просторі.
- Оригінальність/Цінність/Наукова новизна дослідження. На основі експертного оцінювання запропоновано розширений перелік факторів зовнішнього середовища вітчизняних туристичних підприємств, який, на відміну від існуючих, враховує негативні наслідки кризи. Із застосуванням PEST-аналізу виявлені кластери факторів зовнішнього середовища, які чинять істотний позитивний або негативний вплив на конкурентоспроможність туристичних підприємств.
- Обмеження дослідження/Перспективи подальших досліджень. Результати дослідження, наведеного в даній статті, створюють підґрунтя для подальшого дослідження зовнішнього макро- та мікросередовища туристичних підприємств на локальному, регіональному та загальнодержавному рівні, а також для проведення поелементного SWOT-аналізу туристичних підприємств в умовах кризи, спричиненої пандемією.

Тип статті – теоретичний.

Ключові слова: конкурентоспроможність; туристичний бізнес; макросередовище; антикризове управління.

Трансформация внешней среды туристических предприятий Украины в условиях кризиса

Мария Валериевна Белобородова[†], Светлана Ивановна Бессонова[‡]

[‡]Национальный технический университет «Днепровская политехника», Днепр, Украина, [‡]ГВУЗ "Приазовский государственный технический университет", Мариуполь, Украина

- **Цель работы** выявить тенденции в изменении внешней среды туристических предприятий Украины для повышения их конкурентоспособности и устойчивости на соответствующем отраслевом рынке.
- **Дизайн/Метод/План исследования.** Теоретическое обобщение, метод абстракции, экспертное оценивание, PEST-анализ, факторный анализ, графический метод.
- Результаты исследования. Исследованы изменения в макросреде туристических предприятий в условиях кризиса, вызванного пандемией. Выявлены ключевые факторы внешнего окружения таких предприятий на основе учета их значимости и направления влияния на конкурентоспособность туристических бизнес-единиц. Приведены наиболее существенные негативные и позитивные тенденции изменений во внешнем окружении туристических предприятий Украины. Даны рекомендации относительно стратегического планирования конкурентоспособности туристических бизнес-единиц.
- Практическое значение исследования. Результаты исследования позволяют выявить направления повышения конкурентоспособности отечественных туристических предприятий и эффективно адаптироваться к трансформациям во внешней среде, вызванных кризисными явлениями в глобальном социально-экономическом пространстве.
- Оригинальность/Ценность/Научная новизна исследования. На основе экспертного оценивания предложен расширенный перечень факторов внешней среды отечественных туристических предприятий, который, в отличие от существующих, учитывает негативные последствия кризиса. С применением PEST-анализа выявлены кластеры факторов внешней среды, которые оказывают существенное положительное или отрицательное влияние на конкурентоспособность туристических предприятий.
- Ограничение исследования/Перспективы дальнейших исследований. Результаты исследования, приведенного в данной статье, создают основу для дальнейшего исследования внешней макро- и микросреды туристических предприятий на локальном, региональном и общегосударственном уровне, а также для проведения поэлементного SWOT-анализа туристических предприятий в условиях кризиса, вызванного пандемией.

Тип статьи – теоретический.

Ключевые слова: конкурентоспособность; туристический бизнес; макросреда; антикризисное управление.



1. Introduction

owadays, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance and impact of world tourism on the national GDP formation and employment. Tourism is a global economic activity implemented worldwide, and the world economy crucial sector that generates exports increases tax revenues and stimulates capital investment. According to the World Tourism Organization UNWTO (World Tourism Barometer, 2020), at the end of 2019, tourism exports accounted for 5% of total exports of goods and services, with 7% tourism world GDP. The direct and indirect contribution of tourism to the employment rate was about 8%.

In 2018, the UNWTO expected that the number of international tourists should reach 1.8 billion by 2030 or earlier. As of the end of 2019, the tourism sector grew faster than the international economy and international trade (*World Tourism Barometer*, 2020). However, the COVID-19 pandemic dispelled and reconsidered such optimistic expectations.

International, regional and local travel restrictions immediately affected national economies, including all tourism systems, namely international travel, domestic tourism, seasonal work, and other segments such as air transport, cruises, public transport, cafes and the hotel and restaurant sector, festivals, sporting events (Gössling et al., 2020).

There is currently a list of researchers studying the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic using previous data, including Wen et al. (2020), with proposals for possible multidisciplinary ways to study the pandemic effects. Ying et al. (2020) focus on the link between similar crises in the tourism sector and the consumption of non-renewable natural resources and emphasize the need to include when developing forecasting models Gössling et al. (2020) emphasize the similarity of COVID-19 crises with previous crises in the tourism industry. Some scientists, such as Hoque et al. (2020), examine the crisis effects on Chinese and global tourism and predict that negative trends will persist even in the medium term.

Considering the tourism sector crisis management, several scholars naturally highlight the factors influencing the tourism sector's development and stability (Detotto, 2020). The public policy impact in the industry and the political stability importance for the tourism industry sustainability are among the most discussed topics in the scientific literature. The political stability importance and its impact on the tourism attractiveness level mainly studied in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Causevic et al., 2013), in Lebanon (Issa et al., 2006), and in Ireland (O'Brien, 2012). The tourism business's external environment legal factors are mainly considered in close connection with the political ones. Thus, Komlichenko (2014) emphasizes that "a significant factor in the tourism industry development is the regulatory framework. In economic globalization, Ukraine's accession to the World Trade Organization, there is a need to unify national legislation in tourism per international cooperation requirements. " It should be noted that most of the provisions of the current Law of Ukraine "On Tourism" (Pro turyzm, 1995) have been in operation since 1995 and requires updating.

Shelemetieva (2019), Horal et al. (2015) considered the public administration quality problem in national tourism in detail, with the list of negative factors of the economy's tourism sector's external environment, in particular, corruption and the significant economy's shadow sector. Horal et al. (2015) note that national recreational complexes' external environment factors should include international ones, such as the competition possibility of national recreational areas with world counterparts. Among the external environment macro-factors of recreational areas with negative trends in the national tourism market, the authors include qualified personnel, the national tourism product advertising in the national and international market of tourism services, availability and completeness of the domestic tourism facilities database. Given the above, it is noteworthy that domestic tourism's support becomes especially crucial during a pandemic, which is also

confirmed by the materials (Natsionalniy Institut Stratehichnych Doslidzhen, 2020).

Horina (2016) studied the external environment changes in the global tourism market based on spatial polarization. Under spatial and polarization factors influencing the tourist services market formation, the author determines the entire set of environmental factors inherent in a particular pole of growth - territorial, informational, resource, institutional. Mazaraki et al. (2016) studied the external environment transformation of the tourism business regarding innovation attractiveness. The authors note that the post-crisis recovery dynamism of the world economy and, in particular, the tourism sector is slowing down, thus increasing innovation and new developments. Therefore, the authors include the external environment key factors, among others, the Internet's impact on the tourism business development, the unsatisfactory funding level for innovation, the technology transfer complicated process.

Kantsemir et al. (2016) proposed a situational approach to choosing the tourism market's external environment's key factors. The authors emphasize that the transformation of the service enterprise's external environment, including tourism enterprises, is influenced by one-time difficult-to-predict events typical of the social and economic globalized space. Therefore, to increase the changes' predictability in the services market, the authors propose to include a marketing group (buyers, suppliers, competitors, PR, etc.) in the list of critical environmental factors.

Shpak (2015) emphasized the importance of considering regional environmental safety as one of the external environmental, technological factors of tourism enterprises. We believe that during a pandemic, this factor is especially important.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic scale suggests that a return to the usual ways of doing business, including tourism, as in previous epidemics, is a precarious decision. There is a need to study the transformation of the global tourism system and maintaining the competitiveness of tourism business units during the crisis. That raises several research needs and related issues, such as whether restricting movement across borders increases the domestic tourism role in the long run, how behavioral responses and demand among tourists change in the short and long term, and whether tourism impacts low-income countries were disproportionately large.

The main pandemic conclusion should become the transformation and sustainability of tourism at all levels - from local to global. Since tourism is essential for the GDP and employment formation, we consider it appropriate to study changes in the external environment of national tourism business units and identify the most appropriate ways to maintain and increase their competitiveness against the global crisis.

2. Problem statement

espite the significant scientific achievements in the external environment research, the tourism business, its transformation problem during the crisis caused, in particular, by the pandemic remains poorly developed. At present, strategic planning of national tourism enterprises is impossible, excluding such changes.

The research purpose identifies changes in Ukraine's tourism enterprises' external macro-environment during the pandemic and reserves to increase their competitiveness and resilience in the relevant industry market.

3. Research methods

he used methods to conduct this study include both general and special ones, namely: theoretical generalization and the abstraction method - in the current state study of the national economy's tourism industry; expert assessment - in determining



the factors, and assessing their impact on the environment of Ukraine's tourist enterprises; factor analysis - in determining such factors significance; PEST-analysis - to assess the state and level of environmental factors influence of Ukraine's tourist enterprises, graphical method - to study environmental factors clusters of tourist business units.

4. Results

eading scientists in the tourism industry as an economic activity (Gössling, 2002; Scott et al., 2015), and health scientists (Bloom et al., 2019; Fauci et al., 2012), as well as international and government institutions (WorldBank, 2012), have emphasized, the pandemics significant threat to society and tourism in recent decades.

The leading causes of the growing pandemic threat in the 21st century are:

- population growth and its increasing mobility;
- trends of people's urbanization and concentration;
- food production industrialization;
- increase in consumption of higher-order products, including meat;
- global transport network development acts as vectors for spreading pathogens (Labonte et al., 2011).

Within countries, the virus has affected almost all parts of the hospitality chain. Over the past 20 years, global tourism has experienced a list of challenges, including the terrorist attack in the United States on September 11 (2001), the outbreak of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) (2003), the global economic crisis that unfolded in 2008-2009, and the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) (2015). However, none of them led to a long-term decline in global tourism development, and only SARS (-0.4%) and the global economic crisis (-4.0%) led to a fall in international tourism revenues (Worldbank, 2020). That would lead to the conclusion that tourism as a system is quite resistant to external shocks, but the negative impact and recovery of the social and economic sphere after the COVID-19 pandemic against this background will become unprecedented (Polyzos et al., 2020).

Nowadays, international, national, and regional institutions focus on developing an action plan to overcome the crisis. Thus, the NISD materials "On the development of tourism in Ukraine in conditions of increased epidemic risks" (Natsionalniy Institut Stratehichnych Doslidzhen ', 2020) confirm significant changes in the consumers' behavioral responses of tourist services, such as service are increasing individualization, principal contactless payment, and delivery methods, unique travel benefits, etc. The authors also note that the pandemic negative consequences potentially increase national tourism importance, noting the need for a consistent policy to promote national destinations. Among the measures to counter the pandemic negative consequences, proposed in the study of Natsionalniy Institut Stratehichnych Doslidzhen '(2020), during the external environment transformation of Ukraine's tourism enterprises, the following is worth noting: safe area image, anti-epidemic sustainability in spatial planning; the transparent mechanism for local budgets funds received from the tourist tax exclusively for the national tourism development, related infrastructure and improving the environment.

To further assess the behavioral, institutional, social, and economic changes in products' demand and supply of national tourism enterprises, and to identify resources to increase their competitiveness, we propose the PEST-analysis or its extended version PESTEL-analysis. This standard marketing tool includes studying the following factors: social and cultural, technological, economic, political, environmental, and legal aspects. For instance, according to Kotler et al. (2017), the environment key segments where the company operates are the PESTEL-analysis elements: environment, technological environment, economic situation, political and legal environment, demographic and cultural characteristics. Because the tourism industry generates exports

and operates in the international market, this type of analysis applies to individual tourism companies and the entire local, regional, or national industry business environment (*Gregoric*, 2014).

In these conditions, the tourism competitiveness at the business structures level, especially in time, is closely related to improving the population living standards. Entrepreneurship development and fair competition in tourism contribute to the socially-oriented economy formation (*Shapoval et al., 2018*). The external environment transformation of tourism enterprises during the pandemic requires appropriate and theoretical research to forecast and create change response strategies. This research studies the external environment changes of national tourism business units by the PEST-analysis method.

Burt et al. (2006) defined PEST and its PESTEL-analysis version as an analytical multifactor model of business units' external environment, which allows this tool to achieve the research purpose.

Political factors usually include state stability, tax policy, foreign trade regulation, and policy development communities. According to Pandian et al. (2006), economic factors include the business cycle, the industry's contribution to GDP, interest rates, and inflation, and employment. Social and cultural factors are demographic indicators, income, social mobility, lifestyle changes, behavior, attitudes towards work and leisure, and education level. Technological factors include research costs, public administration, the industries' digitalization level, discoveries and development, and technology transfer rates.

Environmental factors include legislation on environmental protection, waste disposal, and energy consumption. Legal factors include anti-monopoly and anti-corruption state policy, employment legislation, and health and safety. However, the pandemic spread rate made crucial adjustments to the list of significant factors in a PEST analysis.

PEST analysis is a tool for adjusting the tourism enterprise strategy during the crisis is a powerful and widely used tool for understanding risks and opportunities. It identifies changes and the external macro-environment impact on the competitive position of business units. Strategists seek to understand external factors and assess how business models need to evolve to adapt to their environment. A preventive strategy mitigates the external factors influence, and new opportunities present new competitive positions achievable in the process. PEST analysis operates best when environmental factors are analyzed in terms of resources, capabilities, and business units (Sammut-Bonnici, 2015). It is worth emphasizing that the above factors, as a rule, do not depend or have a weak dependence on the object under study. The researching process of the external macro-environment of tourism enterprises includes a list of main stages: PEST factors identification, possible consequences analysis for the company, opportunities and threats categorization, factors prioritization, and corrective or preventive strategic action development.

Due to the research object peculiarities, it is advisable to analyze the political and legal elements of the external environment of national tourism enterprises together, within the political component, which is characterized by the following problems: continuing military conflict, restricting movement across borders related to the pandemic, lack of consistent regulatory regulation of this sphere.

Ukraine's tourism management tasks defined by the Law "On Tourism" (*Zakon Ukrayiny Pro turyzm*, 1995), mostly related to the central planning and tourism program implementation, while tourism marketing is generally ignored, i.e., considered as a regular industry task. Such an approach today contradicts the actual needs of tourism management. Ukraine's tourism statistics do not meet basic international standards. There are also serious problems with data collection, presentation standards, and methodology (*Usov*, 2020). In general, it can be concluded that the public administration



quality in tourism is relatively low, which significantly reduces the domestic tourism enterprises' competitiveness. Sammut-Bonnici et al. (2015) study confirmed the interdependence of the public administration quality and the tourism industry competitiveness level that analyzed entry tourism expenditures for 100 countries during 2002-2012 in a dynamic model.

Interestingly, Sammut-Bonnici et al. (2015) study underscore that the government's ability to formulate and effectively implement national policies has a significant and positive impact on tourism. In other words, government efficiency and regulatory quality have a significant impact on a country's income. These conclusions give grounds to make the following assumptions. First, the quality of public goods and services is an essential factor in attractiveness and some theoretical works in tourism literature (Gomez et al., 2008). Second, the government's ability to implement a regulatory framework that boosts the private sector has a significant impact, which also positively affects increasing tourist travel costs. It is also worth mentioning that these assumptions are consistent with the research results in tourism corruption (Das et al., 2010). Corruption is a significant problem for the ability of national tourism enterprises to compete in tourism. This type of crime can affect the national brand and hinder the creation of so-called "tourist magnets." Thus, corruption should be seen as a manifestation or symptom of the government's absolute inability to implement a reliable regulation system.

Kaufmann et al. (2002) define political and public administration as the government's ability to form and effectively implement state policy and strategy based on society's economic and social interactions. The public administration quality is vital as it contributes to a stable and predictable environment where the private sector, households, and investors experience stability and an incentive to expand.

Besides, moving to the economic component of the tourism enterprises' external environment, it is noteworthy that it is via tourism that some countries began to export goods and services and are now full participants in the world economy. However, today the tourism development process is significantly affected. National tourism sectors are volatile and particularly vulnerable to cyclical changes in source countries, global and regional economic conditions, and such adverse events as natural disasters, epidemics, political unrest, and terrorism (Usov, 2020). The tourism volatility reasons can be physical and geographical, such as seasonality, climate, and political and economical, which is undoubtedly particularly characteristic of countries with unstable political situations (*Ridderstaat et al.*, 2014).

In general, the destination image is one of the key factors in changing local tourist flows. Confidence in the local economy can be paramount. Destinations with a stable positive image can attract more investors or qualified human resources. Accordingly, the military conflict in East Ukraine has significantly worsened national tourism and investment attractiveness that only exacerbated the adverse pandemic effects, which are characteristic of all national tourism industries.

Small businesses and individual entrepreneurs primarily represent the national tourism business with a much smaller margin of resilience to crises than medium and large business units (*Ukrstat*, 2019; *Knoema*, 2020). The average number of full-time employees in 2019 for legal entities did not exceed 5-8 people, and for individual entrepreneurs - 2-3 people (table 1). The average growth rate of incomes from tourist services during 2017-2019 for legal entities was 10.88%, for Individual entrepreneurs - 7.61% (*Ukrstat*, 2019). The lower rate of income growth of Individual entrepreneurs also indicates the greater sensitivity of small business forms to the crisis's adverse effects caused by the pandemic.

Some economic indicators of Ukraine's tourist business environment*

Table 1

Indexes	2017	2018	2019	Average growth rate, %
Entities				
Number of tourist activity entities, units	1743	1 833	1 910	4,68
The average number of full-time employees, persons	8 190	8 934	9 067	5,29
Tourist services income (excluding VAT, excise duties, and other similar mandatory payments), thousand UAH	18 502 975	21 069 269	22 733 741	10,88
Individual entre	preneurs			
Number of tourist activity entrepreneurs, units	1 726	2 460	2 760	27,36
The average number of full-time employees, persons	2 101	2 943	3 038	21,65
Tourist services income (excluding VAT, excise duties, and other similar mandatory payments), thousand UAH	519 654	556 652	601 741	7,61

^{*}Source: Compiled by the authors based on *Ukrstat* (2019).

The latest static data already confirmed the pandemic significant negative impact on Ukraine's tourism business. Thus, in the first half of 2020, the tourism industry total contribution to Ukraine's GDP amounted to 5.3% (Knoema, 2020), while during 2015-2019, given the negative impact of the military conflict in the East of Ukraine, this figure ranged from 7, 5%-8%, which was entirely in line with world indicators (Ukrstat, 2019; World Tourism Barometer, 2020).

Regarding the external environment's social factors, we believe it appropriate to consider employment in tourism in more detail, as this indicator is quite closely related to the pandemic effects; it is also worth noting the negative trends. As of the first half of 2020, the overall tourism contribution to the employment rate was 4.8%, while in 2015-2019, it was 5.5% -5.8% (Knoema, 2020). Also, it is worth noting the so-called "trend or trend aspect" (Bush, 2019). Tourism and traveling became a popular trend for the younger generation, and social media plays a significant role. Previously, tourism was mostly seen as a form of recreation or business travel; now, it becomes a means of expressing social class and purchasing power via social media (Krupskiy et al., 2015). The specialized education

role in tourism also increased significantly, and the importance of the population foreign language speaking.

Technological factors affecting the tourism industry in quarantine became crucial. Nationwide courses on the digitalization of service and customer communications cause effective marketing strategies, particularly for tourism enterprises (*Sharma et al., 2020*). The rapid technology development allows deepening the individualization and personalization of the offered services. The answer to such changes in the technological environment by national tourism enterprises is the personalized interfaces creation of mobile applications and sites, communication in messengers, ability to collect a significant amount of information about the customer base via social media (*Mala, 2018*).

To reveal the tourism potential and opportunities to increase national tourism enterprises' competitiveness, we used PEST-analysis to reflect the influence degree of external factors of different orientations and significance. Because the external environment is characterized by a high level of uncertainty and variability, quite often in its analysis, scientists apply expert methods (*Gregoric*, 2014). Thus, this study analyzes several stages.





At the first stage, during the scientific literature critical analysis, the author identified Ukraine's tourist enterprises' external environment's main factors. In the second stage, an expert group was involved in the evaluation, which during the brainstorming identified a list of the most significant factors and directions of their influence (stimulants/destimulators). At the third stage, during the scoring by a closed method, the experts determined the influence degree and each factor's significance level. At the fourth stage, we assessed the experts' agreement level by the concordance coefficient; the obtained data were normalized and standardized, which allowed obtaining the average values of expert assessments. In the final stage of the study, wathe obtained data and their clustering by direction and influence degree.

The environmental factors list of Ukraine's during the brainstorming tourist enterprises considering the secure consequences was determined during a one-time joint work of a group of experts, the so-called brainstorming, organized by Zoom online platform. Given the object's complexity and integrity under study, selecting experts' problem is one of the most difficult in peer review (*Hnatiyenko*, 2008). In this study, experts were both representatives of the real sector and scientists. Qualification requirements for the real sector representatives were 10+ years of experience, higher education, and subordinates directly at work. Among scientists, preference was given to the educational programs "Tourism" guarantors with scientific and pedagogical 15+

years' experience and Doctor of Economics degree. To participate in the study, we selected five experts: two representatives of middle management (heads of departments) of large tour operators in the Ukrainian market, education - higher profile, work experience - over ten years; natural person-entrepreneur who works as a travel agent, education - higher profile, work experience is fifteen years; two representatives of the teaching staff of Dnipropetrovsk region universities, who act as educational programs "Tourism" guarantors in the respective universities, scientific and pedagogical experience - more than 15 years.

Each expert previously received the environmental factors list of Ukraine's tourist enterprises compiled by the author based on a critical analysis of the relevant scientific literature. During an online discussion to assess the items' completeness and appropriateness included in the list, the experts were asked to identify 5-7 of the most significant factors jointly. According to the brainstorming results, the environmental factors' final list was formed (*Table 2*).

Experts used scores to determine the degree assessment and impact the probability of environmental factors. The experts assessed all external environment factors of national tourism enterprises on a five-point scale, where five is a fully expressed sign, one is the weakly or insignificantly expressed sign and distributed by the impact nature and average weighted (*Table 2*).

External environment factors of tourist enterprises

Table 2

Factors			influen	ce degr	ree)	Avorago	Weighting/
			3	4	5	- Average rating	influence direction
1.Political							
1.1. International partnership development	4	3	2	2	3	2,8	0,03/+
1.2 Administrative control ease in tourism	5	4	4	5	5	4,6	0,04/+
1.3. Strategic planning activation of tourism activities at the national level	5	4	4	4	5	4,4	0,05/+
1.4. Military conflict in the East	5	4	5	5	4	4,6	0,05/-
1.5. Restriction of movement across borders	5	5	5	5	5	5,0	0,05/-
1.6. The country's presence in the "red zone" during COVID-19	4	5	4	4	5	4,4	0,04/-
1.7. Insufficient transparency of statistical studies of the COVID-19 incidence	3	2	3	2	2	2,4	0,02/-
2. Economic	•				•		
2.1. Dynamics of exchange rates	4	5	5	5	4	4,4	0,05/-
2.2. Population Income level	5	5	5	5	5	5,0	0,04/-
2.3. The country's foreign debt	5	4	5	5	5	4,8	0,05/-
2.4. Declining demand for services during a pandemic	4	5	5	4	5	4,6	0,05/-
2.5. Increasing interest in domestic tourism because of the restrictions on border crossing	5	4	4	4	4	4,8	0,05/+
2.6. Tax benefits for sole proprietors for the period of quarantine, suspension of penalties and fines	3	2	2	2	2	2,2	0,02/+
3. Social		1					
3.1. Population growth rate	2	2	3	3	3	2,6	0,02/-
3.2. Population education level	4	5	5	4	5	4,6	0,04/-
3.3. Foreign languages	3	2	2	4	3	2,8	0,03/-
3.4. Changes in the structure of the urban and rural population	4	4	4	3	2	3,4	0,03/+
3.5. Employment rate (pandemic decline)	3	4	4	4	3	3,6	0,04/-
3.6. Consumer expectations of the population	3	2	2	2	4	2,6	0,03/-
3.7. Changes in the behavioral reactions of tourist services consumers	4	3	2	2	2	2,6	0,03/-
4. Scientific and technical fact	ors						
4.1. National course on administrative services digitalization	4	4	4	4	5	4,2	0,04/+
4.2. The technologies application level in the industry	3	2	2	2	2	2,2	0,03/-
4.3. Customer service individualization			2	2	2	2,6	0,03/-
4.4. Electronic marketing tools application			4	4	4	4,4	0,05/+
4.5. Possibility to introduce remote/distance form of service provision	5	5	5	5	5	5,0	0,05/+
4.6. Introduction of logistics and service systems for customer self-service	5	4	4	5	5	4,6	0,05/+
TOTAL:						99,2	1

^{*}Source: Compiled by the author based on the results of an expert survey and by Horal et al. (2015), Horina (2016), Gössling et al. (2020); Gregoric (2014); Komlichenko (2014); Katsemir et al. (2016).

When evaluating the research objects, the experts often disagree on the problem to be solved. In this regard, there is a need for a quantitative assessment of the experts' consistency degree (*Prisenko*, 2005). We determined the agreement level between the

experts' views via the concordance coefficient (Equation 1). The expert evaluation results are considered statistically significant at W> 0.55.





$$W = \frac{12S}{d^{2}(m^{3} - m) - d\sum_{s=1}^{d} T_{s}},$$
 (1)

wherein S is the sum of the deviations' squares of all ranks estimates of each object from the average value; d is the number of experts; n is the number of objects, $T_{\rm S}$ is an indicator of related ranks in the s-th ranking. The estimated concordance coefficient was 0.611 and is therefore significant, and the experts' opinions are consistent.

The estimates given by the experts were standardized and averaged. Each was assigned a weighting factor. In addition to the generally accepted environmental factors, the experts were also offered a list of specific features related to the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and quarantine measures, such as logistics and self-service systems, adverse changes in consumer expectations of the population.

All selected indicators were distributed according to the impact nature of tourism enterprises' external environment, respectively, on stimulants and disincentives (*Pluta*, 1980; *Obelnytska*, 2016). As we can see from *Fig.* 1, in Ukraine's tourist enterprises' external environment, there is a clustering of factors that are grouped by direction and significance of the impact and form conditional groups of significant negative and positive impact. We also have the opportunity to identify a list of factors, which strengthening in the future has a positive impact on improving the competitiveness of Ukraine's tourism enterprises in the relevant market. Thus, in the upper left quadrant, eight factors have the most significant negative impact, while in the upper right quadrant - factors that positively affect the studied objects' external environment and thus contribute to the competitiveness of tourism business-units.

Adverse factors include political - a military conflict in the East of Ukraine, restrictions on movement across borders, the country's presence in the "red zone" during the COVID-19; economic - the exchange rates dynamics, income levels, the country's external debt, declining demand for services during the pandemic, social - the education level, employment (fall during the pandemic).

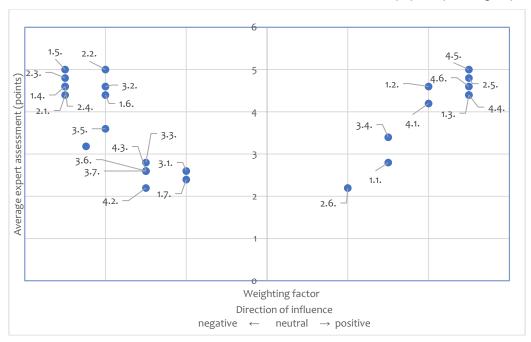


Fig. 1. Environmental factors distribution of tourist enterprises*

*Source: compiled by the authors.

Among the factors with the most significant positive impact we can note political - intensification in the strategic tourism planning at the national level and administrative control ease in tourism, economic - increasing interest in national tourism due to restrictions on border crossing, technological - national course on administrative services digitalization, digital marketing tools, the possibility of remote/distance form of rendering services.

5. Conclusions

ased on the PEST analysis results, we identified critical factors in Ukraine's tourism enterprises' external environment, including the pandemic negative consequences. The factors' choice also covers their impact direction and weighted average ponderability that allowed identifying the most significant negative and positive components of Ukraine's tourism enterprises' external environment.

In the economic activity strategic planning of tourism business units at the national and regional levels, one should focus on increasing the importance of the environmental factors in the lower right quadrant, namely: international partnerships

development, tax benefits for individual entrepreneurs in tourism, changes in population structure. Thus, in the research, we identified a reserve for increasing Ukraine's tourist enterprises' competitiveness in the industry market based on including additional factors of their external environment.

This paper research results provide a basis for further study of the external micro-environment of tourism enterprises at the local, regional, and national levels, both in retrospect and in the future during the crisis.

6. Funding



his study received no specific financial support.

7. The competing interests



he authors declare that they have no competing interests.



References

- Bloom, D., & Cadarette, D. (2019). Infectious disease threats in the 21st Century: Strengthening the globalresponse. Frontiers in Immunology, 10, 549. doi.org: 10.3389/fimmu.2019.00549.
- Burt, G., Wright, G., & Bradfield, R. (2006). The role of scenario planning in exploring the environment in view of the limitations of PEST and its derivatives. *International Studies of Management and* Organization, 36 (3), 50–76.
- Bush, T. (2019). PESTLE Analysis Of The Tourism Industry. Retrieved from https://pestleanalysis.com/pestle-analysis-of-tourism/.
- Causevic, S., & Lynch, P. (2013). Political (in) stability and its influence on tourism development. *Tourism Management*, 34, 145–157. doi: 10.1016/j.tourman.2012.04.006.
- Das, T., & DiRienzo, C. (2010). Tourism competitiveness and corruption: A cross country analysis. *Tourism Economics*, 16(1), 477–492. doi: 10.5367/00000010792278392.
- Detotto, C., Giannoni, S., & Goavec, C. (2020). Does good governance attract tourists? *Tourism Management*, 82 (2021). doi:10.1016/j.tourman.2020.104155.
- Issa, I., & Altinay, L. (2006). Impacts of political instability on tourism planning and development: the case of Lebanon. Tourism Economics, 12(3), 361–381. doi: 10.5367/000000006778493664.
- Fauci, A., & Morens, D. (2012). The perpetual challenge of infectious diseases. New England Journal of Medicine, 366(5), 454–461. doi.org: 10.1056/NEJMra1108296.
- Gomez, C., Lozano, J., & Rey-Maquieira, J. (2008). Environmental policy and long-term welfare in a tourism economy. *Spanish Economic Review*, 10(1), 41–62. doi: 10.1007/s10108-007-9028-0.
- Gössling, D., Scott, D., & Hall, M. (2020). Pandemics, tourism and global change: a rapid assessment of COVID-19, *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*. doi: 10.1080/09669582.2020.1758708.
- Gössling, S. (2002). Global environmental consequences of tourism. Global Environmental Change, 12(4), 283–302. doi: 10.1016/S0959-3780(02)00044-4.
- Gregoric, M. (2014). PESTEL analysis of tourism destinations in the perspective of business tourism (MICE). <u>Tourism and Hospitality Industry</u> conference paper, University of Rijeka, Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management, 561–565.
- Growth in international tourist arrivals continues to outpace the economy [Abstract]. (2020). UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, 18(1), doi:10.18111/wtobarometereng
- Hnatiyenko, H. (2008). Ekspertni tekhnolohiyi pryynyattya rishen' [Expert technologies of decision making], K: BVS, 444 (in Ukrainian).
- Hoque, A., Shikha, F. A., Hasanat, M. W., Arif, I., Hamid, A. B. A. (2020). The effect of coronavirus (COVID-19) in the tourism industry in China. Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies, 3 (1), 52–58.
- Horal', L., Madan, A., & Shyyko, V. (2015). Faktory rozvytku rekreatsiynykh terytoriy Zakhidnoho rehionu Ukrayiny [Factors of development of recreational territories of the Western region of Ukraine], Naukovyy visnyk Mukachivs'koho derzhavnoho universytetu. Seriya: Ekonomika, 1, 150-154. Retrieved from http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/nvmdue_2015_1_28 (in Ukrainian).
- Horina, H. (2016). Transformatsiya prostorovoyi polyaryzatsiyi svitovoho turystychnoho rynku [Transformation of spatial polarization of the world tourist market], Naukovyy visnyk Uzhhorods'koho natsional'noho universytetu. Seriya: Mizhnarodni ekonomichni vidnosyny ta svitove hospodarstvo, 7, p. 88–92 (in Ukrainian).

- Katsemir, Y., & Savina, G. (2016). Vplyv zovnishn'oho seredovyshcha pidpryyemstv sfery posluh na pidvyshchennya spozhyvchoyi pryvablyvosti turystychnoho produktu [Impact of the external environment of enterprises in the service sector to increase the consumer attractiveness of the tourist product], Visnyk Odes'koho natsional'noho universytetu, 9(51), 77-81 (in Ukrainian).
- Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Zoido-Lobatyn, P. (2002). Governance matters II Updatedindicators for 2000/01. World Bank policy research working paper № 2772.
- Knoema (2020). The burden of covid-19 on the tourism industry. Retrieved from https://knoema.com/clyulpb/the-burden-of-covid-19-on-the-tourism-industry?country=Ukraine.
- Komlichenko, O. (2014). Faktory rozvytku turystychnoyi haluzi [Factors of development of tourism field], Naukovyy visnyk Khersons'koho derzhavnoho universytetu. Seriya: ekonomichni nauky, 8, 75-79. (in Ukrainian).
- Kotler, P., Bowen, J. T., Makens, J., Baloglu, S. (2017). Marketing for Hospitality and Tourism. Boston, MA: Pearson Education.
- Krupskiy, V., Shevyakov, O, Iaroskevich, O., Ievdokimova, N. (2015).

 Psykholohiya turyzmu [Psychology of Tourism],
 Dnipropetrovsk. Retrieved from
 https://philarchive.org/archive/KRU-3 (in Ukrainian).
- Labonte, R., Mohindra, K., & Schrecker, T. (2011). The growing impact of globalization for health and public health practice. Annual Review of Public Health, 32(1), 263–283. doi: 10.1146/annurev-publhealth-031210-101225.
- Mala, I. (2018). Navishcho turystychnomu biznesu didzhytalizatsiya [Why digitalization is needed for tourism business] Retrieved from https://nv.ua/ukr/biz/experts/navishcho-turistichnomubiznesu-didzhitalizaciya-2509752.html (in Ukrainian).
- Mazaraki, A., Mel'nychenko, S., Mykhaylichenko, H., Tkachenko, T. (2016). Innovinh v turyzmi [Innovation in tourism], Kyyiv:KNTU.

 Retrieved from https://knute.edu.ua/file/MjExMzA=/f847coa5a3o2fe6occf9e3463100472d.pdf (in Ukrainian).
- Obelnytska, K. (2016). Otsiniuvannia sotsialno-ekonomichnoi efektyvnosti systemy korporatyvnoho upravlinnia naftohazovymy pidpryiemstvamy [Assessment of social and economic efficiency of the corporate governance system of oil and gas enterprises]. (PhD Thesis), Ivano-Frankivsk: Ivano-Frankivskyi natsionalnyi tekhnichnyi universytet nafty i hazu (in Ukrainian).
- O'Brien, A. (2012). Wasting a good crisis: Developmental failure and Irish tourism since2008. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 39(2), 1138–1155. doi: 10.1016/j.annals.2011.12.008.
- Pandian, J., Rajendran, J., Thomas, H., Furrer, O. (2006).

 Performance differences across strategic groups: an examination of financial market-based performance measures, Strategic Change, 15, 373–383.
- Plyuta, V. (1980). Sravnitel'nyy analiz v ekonomicheskikh issledovaniyakh: Metody taksonomii i faktornogo analiza [Comparative analysis in economic research: Methods of taxonomy and factor analysis]. Moscow : Statistica (in Russian).
- Polyzos, S., Samitas, A., & Spyridou, A. (2020): Tourism demand and the COVID-19 pandemic: an LSTM approach, *Tourism Recreation Research*. doi: 10.1080/02508281.2020.1777053.
- Prysenko, H. (2005). Prohnozuvannya sotsial'no-ekonomichnykh protsesiv [Forecasting of socio-economic processes], Kyiv: KNEU, 378 (in Ukrainian).



- Ridderstaat, J., Oduber, M., Croes, R., Nijkamp, P., & Martens, P. (2014). Impacts of seasonal patterns of climate on recurrent fluctuations in tourism demand. *Tourism Management*, 41, 245–256. doi: 10.1016/j.tourman.2013.09.005.
- Sammut-Bonnici, T., & Galea, D. (2015). PEST analysis. *In Wiley Encyclopedia of Management*. doi: 10.1002/9781118785317.weom120113.
- Scott, D., & Gössling, S. (2015). What could the next 40 years hold for global tourism? *Tourism Recreation Research*, 40(3), 269–285. doi: 10.1080/02508281.2015.1075739.
- Shapoval, V., Gerasimenko, T., & Bieloborodova, M. (2018). Formuvannya ta rozvytok konkurentsiyi v rynkoviy ekonomitsi (na prykladi turystychnoyi industriyi Ukrayiny) [Formation and development of competition in a market economy (on the example of the tourism industry of Ukraine)], Teoretychni i praktychni aspekty ekonomiky ta intelektual'noyi vlasnosti: Zbirnyk naukovykh prats', Mariupol': DVNZ «PDTU», 18, 43-51. (in Ukrainian).
- Sharma, A., Sharma, S., & Chaudhary, M. (2020). Are small travel agencies ready for digital marketing? Views of travel agency managers, Tourism Management, 79, 2020. doi: 10.1016/j.tourman.2020.104078.
- Shelemet'yeva, T. (2019). Vplyv transformatsiynykh protsesiv v ekonomitsi na rozvytok turyzmu v Ukrayini: suchasnyy stan [Influence of transformation processes in economy on development of tourism in Ukraine: a modern condition], Derzhava ta rehiony. Seriya: Ekonomika ta pidpryyemnytstvo. 1. 62–69 (in Ukrainian).
- Shpak, L. (2015). Analiz zovnishn'oho seredovyshcha ta struktury turystychno-rekreatsiynoho kompleksu Ukrayiny [nalysis of the external environment and structure of the tourist and recreational complex of Ukraine], *Investytsiyi: praktyka ta dosvid*, 24, 21-25. Retrieved from http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/ipd_2015_24_6 (in Ukrainian).

- Ukrstat (2020). Tourism in Ukraine 2019. Retrieved from http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/-operativ/operativ2019/tyr/tyr_dil/arch_tyr_dil.htm (in Ukrainian).
- Usov, A. (2020). EBRD and EU update tourism roadmap for Ukraine. Retrieved from https://www.ebrd.com/news/2020/ebrd-and-eu-update-tourismroadmap-for-ukraine-.html (in Ukrainian).
- Wen, J., Wang, W., Kozak, M., Liu, X., Hou,H. (2020). Many brains are better than one: The importance of interdisciplinary studies on COVID-19 in and beyond tourism. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 1–4. doi: 10.1080/02508281.2020.1761120.
- World Bank. (2012). People, pathogens and our planet. The economics of One health, 2, World Bank.
- International tourism, number of arrivals. (2020). World Bank.

 Retrieved from https://data.worldbank.
 org/indicator/ST.INT.ARVL.
- Ying, T., Wang, K., Liu, X., Wen, J., Goh, E. (2020). Rethinking game consumption in tourism: A case of the 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia outbreak in China. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 1–6. doi: 10.1080/02508281.2020.1743048.
- Zakon Ukrayiny Pro turyzm No 324/95-BP, (1995). [Law of Ukraine On Tourism]. Retrieved from https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/324/95-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text (in Ukrainian).
- Zhalilo, Y., Kovalivs'ka, C., Fylypenko, A., Khymynets', V., Holovka, A. (2020). Shchodo rozvytku turyzmu v Ukrayini v umovakh pidvyshchenykh epidemichnykh ryzykiv [Regarding the development of tourism in Ukraine in the conditions of increased epidemic risks]. Retrieved from https://niss.gov.ua/sites/default/files/2020-06/turyzm-v-ukraini.pdf (in Ukrainian).

(cc) BY

This is an open access journal and all published articles are licensed under a Creative Commons «Attribution» 4.0.



European Journal of Management Issues

Volume 28(3), 2020, pp.81-91

DOI: 10.15421/192008

Received: 25 January 2020; 18 April 2020 Revised: 22 May2020; 30 June 2020 Accepted: 30 Jule 2020 Published: 25 September 2020

UDC classification: 338.48

JEL Classification: M31, L83

Increasing the travel agency's leading positions by optimizing its website

T. Dronova[‡], Y. Trygub [#]

Purpose – to study website's work and content of the travel agency on the example of the "Laspi" travel agency, identify its technical properties and offer methods to increase the web-resource leading position in the Yandex and Google search engines by performing SEO-analysis.

Design/Method/Research approach. Internet resources SEO-analysis.

Findings. The travel product promotion directly depends on the travel market participants' advertising tools' effectiveness, mainly travel agents. It is determined that one of the new technologies that increase the advertising effectiveness, in particular via the travel agencies' web resources, is SEO-technology (Search Engine Optimization). The authors Identified technical shortcomings of its operation, mainly related to search queries statistics, the subject site visits, the semantic core operation, the site improvement, the site increasing citation, and the number of persistent references in the network. It is proved that updating site development, changing its environment, analyzing user behavior, namely the Og Properties micro markup, updating HTML tags, analytical programs placing, iframe objects selection, and other activities, increase the content uniqueness. As a result, search engines scanned the site, and the search results took first place for the positions essential for the web resource.

Originality/Value. The leading positions increasing mechanism application, website operation optimization allow search engines to bring it to the TOP of the most popular travel sites.

 $\textbf{Theoretical implications.} \ \textbf{To optimize the web resource operation, a mechanism for improving its leading position is proposed that includes three \ \textbf{Theoretical implications.} \$

steps: the general website characteristics of marketing, SEO-analysis, recommendations provision.

Practical implications. The research is practical in improving the site's technical operation and increasing its leading position in Yandex and Google search engines.

Research limitations/Future research. Further research aims at the site further analysis after making the proposed changes to its operation.

Paper type - empirical.

Keywords: SEO-analysis; social networks; travel product; travel service; internet marketing.

[†]Tetyana Dronova, PhD, Associate Professor, Tourism Business and Hospitality, Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Dnipro, Ukraine e-mail: <u>tatyana_sergiivna2020@ukr.net</u>,

-mail: tatyana_sergiivna2020@ukr.net, https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0440-5614

> [#]Yana Trygub, leading manager, Laspi Travel Agency LLC, Dnipro, Ukraine e-mail: laspi@optima.com.ua

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

Dronova, T., Trygub Y. (2020). Increasing the travel agency's leading positions by optimizing its website. European Journal of Management Issues, 28(3), 81-91. doi:10.15421/192008.



Підвищення лідируючих позицій туристичної агенції за рахунок оптимізації її веб-сайту

Тетяна Сергіївна Дронова[†], Яна Євгенівна Тригуб[‡]

†Дніпровський національний університет імені Олеся Гончара, Дніпро, Україна, #TOB TOB «Туристична агенція «Ласпі»», Дніпро, Україна

Мета роботи – дослідити роботу й наповненість інформацією веб-сайту туристичної агенції на прикладі туристичної агенції «Ласпі», виявити його технічні властивості та запропонувати методи підвищення лідируючих позицій web-ресурсу в пошуковій видачі Яндекс і Гугл шляхом здійснення SEO-аналізу.

Дизайн/Метод/План дослідження. Застосовано SEO-аналіз інтернет-ресурсів.

Результати дослідження. Просунення туристичних продуктів безпосередньо залежить від ефективності застосовуваних рекламних засобів гравцями туристичного ринку, зокрема, туристичними агентами. Визначено, що однією з нових технологій, що підвищує ефективність реклами, зокрема через веб-ресурси туристичних агенцій, є SEO-технологія (Search Engine Optimization). На прикладі учасника туристичного ринку в роботі досліджено веб-ресурси туристичної агенції «Ласпі» та проведено SEO-аналіз її сайту. Виявлено технічні недоліки його функціонування, зокрема, пов'язані із статистикою пошукових запитів, відвідуванням сайту в тематиці, з роботою семантичного ядра, з поліпшенням самого сайту, зі збільшенням цитування сайту і кількості його згадувань в мережі та інші. Доведено, що проведення робіт з розвитку сайту, зміни його оточення, аналізу поведінки користувачів, а саме використання мікророзмітки Og Properties, оновлення HTML тегів, розміщення аналітичних програм, виділення об'єктів iframe та інших заходів призведуть до збільшення унікальності контенту. В результаті сайт швидко скануватиметься пошуковими роботами і потраплятиме в пошукову видачу на перші місця за тими позиціями, які важливі саме для веб-

Теоретичне значення дослідження. З метою оптимізації роботи веб-ресурсу запропоновано механізм підвищення його лідируючих позицій, який складається із трьох кроків: загальна характеристика веб-сайту з позицій маркетингу, проведення SEO-аналізу, надання рекомендацій.

Практичне значення дослідження. Проведені дослідження представляють практичну цінність з покращення технічного функціонування сайту та підвищення його лідируючих позицій в пошукових системах Яндекс і Гугл.

Оригінальність/Цінність/Наукова новизна дослідження. Застосування механізму підвищення лідируючих позицій, оптимізуючи роботу веб-сайту, дасть можливість пошуковим роботам вивести ресурс в ТОП найпопулярніших серед сайтів турагенств.

Обмеження дослідження/Перспективи подальших досліджень. Майбутні дослідження спрямовані на подальший аналіз сайту після внесення запропонованих змін у його роботу.

Тип статті – емпіричний.

Ключові слов: SEO-аналіз; соціальні мережі; туристичний продукт; туристична послуга; інтернет-маркетинг.

Повышение лидирующих позиций туристического агентства за счет оптимизации его веб-сайта

Дронова Татьяна Сергеевна[†], Тригуб Яна Евгеньевна[‡]

Днепровский национальный университет имени Олеся Гончара, Днепр, Украина, ООО «Туристическое агентство «Ласпи»», Днепр, Украина

Цель работы – исследовать работу и наполненность информации веб-сайта туристического агентства на примере туристического агентства «Ласпи», выявить его технические характеристики и предложить методы повышения лидирующих позиций web-ресурса в поисковой выдаче Яндекс и Гугл путем осуществления SEO-анализа.

Дизайн/Метод/План исследования. Применен SEO-анализ интернет-ресурсов.

Результаты исследования. Продвижение туристических продуктов напрямую зависит от эффективности рекламных средств игроками применяемых туристического рынка, в частности, туристическими агентами. Определено, что одной из новых технологий, повышающей эффективность рекламы, в частности, с помощью веб-ресурсов туристических агентств, является SEO-технология (Search Engine Optimization). На примере участника туристического рынка в работе исследованы вебресурсы туристического агентства «Ласпи» и проведен SEOанализ его сайта. Выявлены технические недостатки его функционирования, в частности, связанные со статистикой поисковых запросов, посещением сайта в тематике, с работой семантического ядра, с улучшением самого сайта, с увеличением цитирования сайта и количества его упоминаний в сети и другие. Доказано, что проведение работ по развитию сайта, изменения его окружения, поведения пользователей, а именно использование микроразметки Og Properties, обновление HTML тегов, размещение аналитических программ, выделение объектов iframe и других мероприятий приведут к увеличению уникальности контента. В результате сайт будет быстро сканироваться поисковыми работами и попадать в поисковую выдачу на первые места по тем позициям, которые важны именно для веб-ресурса.

Теоретическое значение исследования. С целью оптимизации работы веб-ресурса предложен механизм повышения его лидирующих позиций, состоящий из трех шагов: рахзработка общей характеристики сайта с позиций маркетинга, проведение SEO-анализа, предоставление рекомендаций.

Практическое значение исследования. Проведенные исследования представляют практическую ценность по улучшению технического функционирования сайта и повышения его лидирующих позиций в поисковых системах Яндекс и Google.

Оригинальность/Ценность/Научная новизна исследования. Применение механизма повышения лидирующих позиций, оптимизируя работу сайта, позволит поисковым работам вывести ресурс в ТОП самых популярных среди сайтов турагенств.

Ограничение исследования/Перспективы дальнейших исследований. Будущие исследования направлены на дальнейший анализ сайта после внесения предложенных изменений в его работу.

Тип статьи – эмпирический.

Ключевые слов: SEO-анализ; социальные сети; туристический продукт; туристическая услуга; интернет-маркетинг.





1. Introduction

he tourist services market development requires the trips' organizers the quality service and accessible and sufficient information. Travel products generated by tour operators and sold by travel agents should be differentiated. A modern travel agency's main tasks are to provide complete information about the tourist service, organize a safe trip for their clients, keep in touch with tourists, and, if necessary, assist.

Nowadays, tourism gained wide popularity, and tourist products are in high demand. Since tourism companies operate in perfect competition, they can use only the non-price struggling methods in the tourism market. One such method is to create a quality website and provide its systematic SEO-optimization. A quality website increases the number of travel services' sales. The web resource should be easy to use, contain useful and updated information spoke Sana (2014), K.Potts (2007), J.Jerkovic (2009) about the SEO importance as the right tool to help a successful search.

2. Review of theoretical and empirical research

Tkachenko (2019) investigated the realization mechanism peculiarities of a tourist product and its assortment formation with setting the essential components of a tourist product, its structure, the primary and additional set of services, etc. K.Snihur (2019) studied the dynamics of Ukraine's international tourist flows, assessed their current state and identified improvement areas. I.Shamara and K.Azarova (2018) considered the current state, problems, and prospects of Ukraine's tourist services market.

The optimizing problem of the website's operation is devoted to foreign scientists who offer different solutions to this problem. S.Eric (2009) believes that for the search engines ranking the most important are the shortcuts headers component. The heading tag is in the <head> area of the HTML entry, and this is the main piece of metadata about the page that possesses the most value and affects positioning (2009).

J. Kristopher (2010) also noted the tag Meta descriptions importance, as they are applicable for a technique to convey their advertising message, and visitors, by clicking the advertising publication, increase the site position.

S.Rice (2009) held a different opinion, in contrast to the two previous scientists. He considered links creation to be an essential component for search engine optimization to increase website traffic

R.Saini (2011) paid attention to the clicks' popularity and considered them an essential factor in the website ranking for the search engine. The page popularity depends on regular clicks. The moment a visitor clicks on a SERP website, the search engine will suggest a specific value. The clicks with a single IP are checked only once.

According to *V.Kumar et al.* (2019), Google search algorithms determine whether a page is displayed in the first results or not due to signals: website keywords, region and content updates of web pages, and so on. The whole search process starts with pages scanning and indexing. To do this, Google and other web indexes have created their robots to scan the Internet. Sometimes they are also called spiders. Scanning Google robots are called "google bots." These creeping robots move among different pages, explore its content, and decide on the site's importance.

Kai Li (2014) researched that PSM and SEO are the two primary advertising services available to search engine advertisers. In his research, he builds two mathematical models, one in the microeconomic method and the other in the game-theoretical method for analyzing the competition between PSM and SEO. The search engine quality, divided into two dimensions: the algorithm

efficiency and reliability are introduced as essential factors in the model. Based on search engines, the algorithm efficiency is brought by Internet searchers who are Internet advertising users, a source of income for PSM and SEO. The algorithm reliability helps search engines to prevent companies from phishing through SEO and reduce obstacles to organic search, which creates an SEO firm. That enhances the online searchers' experience in organic search and positively affects the clicks of sponsored links.

Surbhi Chhabra (2016) analyzed that each web search tool is divided into different modules, including the scanner module on which the web index depends the most. The scanner is used to download and store web pages for web search.

Vishakha Chilpipre (2017) concluded that the search engine optimization study, web-scanning, and web-mining for a search engine help ensure an efficient system structure that processes web data according to user convenience.

With modern Internet technologies development, the enterprise's website creation in various activities, including the tourism industry, has become widely popular. However, not every organization uses SEO analysis to optimize a website and place it in search engines' top queries. Therefore, web resource increasing the popularity to increase the number of clients of travel agencies remains relevant.

3. Problem statement

he research purpose investigates the work and information content of the travel agency's website on the example of Laspi travel agency, identifies its technical properties, and suggests methods to increase the web-resource leading positions in Yandex and Google search engines by SEO-analysis.

4. Research methodology and data

e studied the Laspi travel agency web resources on the example of a tourist market participant and conducted the site's SEO-analyzes.

For SEO-analysis of travel agency websites, we used SeoProfilink and SiteDozor free Internet resources.

SEO (Search Engine Optimization) technology measures for internal and external site positions' optimization in search results for user queries to increase network traffic, the number of potential customers, and revenue from such traffic.

5. Research results

he site is a convenient and powerful marketing tool to solve many business problems. That is a reliable sales channel that works for its owner all around the clock. Nowadays, every company needs not only outdoor advertising, but also its Internet site. Having a website is an integral part of promoting a company on the market. Companies seek to apply new information technologies in their communication activities in high competition conditions, which are invariably associated with the Internet. One of such technologies is the company's official website, and, in particular, "landing pages" are becoming increasingly popular and relevant.

5.1. The offered theoretical research model

he widespread Internet allowed posting the necessary information on web pages and social networks. Obtaining information in this way in the modern world is highly popular among active users of travel products. Therefore, it is imperative to place information about the travel company and its services, using Internet marketing tools to take a leading position in the search results of Google and Yandex. Top positions in search engines have a positive impact on the growth of the site's



popularity, increase the customer base, play an additional sales channel for the company, build partnerships with the customer, and so forth. To increase the travel agent's leading position in the market of travel services, we proposed a mechanism for website optimization. It is proposed to take three steps to achieve a positive result (Fig. 1).

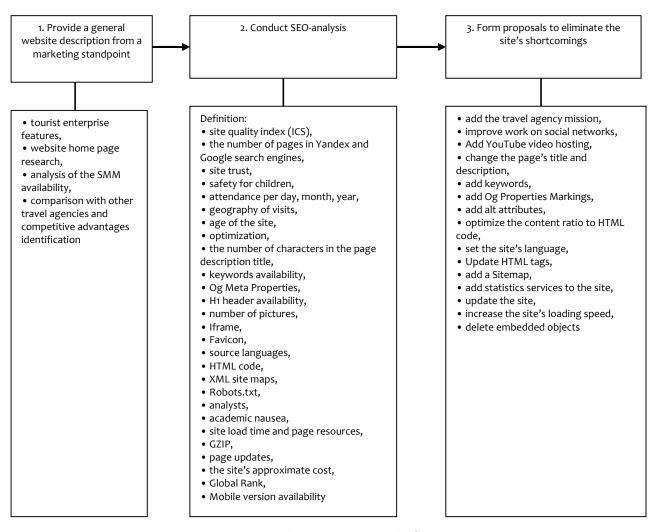


Fig. 1. Website optimization mechanism*

*Source: Developed by the authors.

The title is the title tag of a web page. The sentence between the title and / title tags shows search engines what the page title is. The title is an essential element for SEO. Search engines attach great importance to the text enclosed in the title. The title should be no more than 60 - 70 characters because it usually displays this line length in search results. A good title can consist of a primary keyword, additional keywords, and a brand name.

The title should match the description and critical query of the page. A high-quality and clear title should briefly reflect this page essence, i.e., it should be the most relevant text. It is better to place the frequency key's natural occurrence in the title, which promotes this page. The title tag should only be used once on the page and be located in the head code block, not the body. For each page, if possible, the title should be unique. It is recommended to use the same keywords or phrases in the title and h1 tags. Search engines often display the title along with the site address in search results. Depending on how informative and attractive its content is, the users follow the link. Therefore, it is recommended to make titles to sell the product: to indicate the competitive advantages of the product and/or service. The description is a Meta-tag for describing page content. Most often, it is a short text, which is very concisely presented information about the page. Although metadescriptions often do not directly affect rankings, they are still important, as they are often involved in the formation of the snippet that people see in search results. The description should be no more than 150-160 characters because the search engine usually displays this line length in the search results. Each page of the website must contain a unique description without duplication. That is why one should create a meta-description for each page of the site, using text that "sells" using key queries that would encourage the user to follow the link.

The keywords of the page are specified inside the corresponding Meta-tag. They are rarely used to search engine rankings, but they help promote the site on the necessary queries.

Og Properties micro-markup helps social robots quickly scan and publish information from the site.

By adding additional text (alt attributes) to the images, the search engines will better understand the images' content—alternate title for the image. The contents of the alt attribute describe the image. All those are necessary to notify the search engine and improve its performance on the site. The Alt attribute sets the alternate text for the image that has not yet been loaded by the browser. This text is also shown when the display of images in the Internet browser is disabled. By default, this text is replaced by an image as it loads.



The h1 tag allows the search engine to understand the online resource name. The h2 tag, depending on the site page's size and content, can be used a couple of times and shows the h1subtitle. This tag's value is slightly smaller than h1, but it is often used as the page description. The h2 tag is used as a second-level header; it allocates subheadings to site pages. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that sometimes promotion experts recommend using only one h2 tag.

The content ratio to HTML code. The web page text optimal ratio to HTML code is from 20% to 80%. If it is less than 20%, it requires writing more text on the web page, and in the case of more than 80%, the page can be considered spam.

Iframe technology allows displaying the contents of another page in a separate page window. The use of frames on sites is not recommended, as search engines lead the user to a particular page, determining its textual relevance, but in the frame, the webmaster can upload anything, so the search engine is faced with obstacles to determine the relevance of such a page. However, small elements of the site are not harmed, e.g., when it comes to uploading videos by iframe from Youtube video hosting. Often, an incorrect iframe size task prevents the page from displaying correctly on mobile devices.

Favicon is a small image (site icon) that appears next to the site search results, close to the site address in the browser address bar, and next to the site name in the "Favorites" or "Bookmark" instead of standard, typical to all images.

For search engines and displaying the site in different browsers, the page language must be specified.

HTML tags. The oldest HTML tags and attributes, which have been replaced by other more functional alternatives (such as HTML or CSS), have been declared obsolete in HTML by the W3C, a consortium that sets HTML standards. Browsers should support outdated tags and attributes, but these tags are likely to lose relevance, and therefore future support cannot be guaranteed.

The sitemap may contain additional information about new content for search engines, such as last update time, news, links. That helps the robot to index information faster. A Sitemap is an XML file that contains a list of site URLs. It is used to crawl and index the search engine. A sitemap can help search engines index a site more quickly and deeply. It is also desirable to remember

- 1. The Sitemap file size should not exceed 10 MB and contain no more than 50,000 URLs; otherwise, one needs to create several Sitemaps and use the site index file.
- Place the Sitemap file in the website root directory and add the Sitemap URL to the robots.txt file.
- 3. The sitemap.xml file can be compressed for faster download.

Robots.txt is a text file that contains site indexing options for search engine robots. The robots.txt file is located in the website root directory and contains instructions for search engine robots to scan and index the website. Robots.txt can contain search or other bot names, a list of directories allowed or denied for indexing and scanning, a timeout for crawling and indexing, and a Sitemap address. The Yandex search engine via the Host directive in this file might be specified as the site's primary mirror.

Robots.txt is vital for SEO. Website directories are scanned and indexed by the search engine according to robots.txt instructions. Therefore, it is essential to add the robots.txt file to the site's root directory with correct writing, including all public pages, and exclude pages that contain sensitive information. The robots.txt instruction to restrict access to confidential information is not a serious security threat to the website, so one should only use it for security purposes.

Web analytics allows the monitoring of all resource indicators. Yandex Metrics is required for the site's detailed analysis. Statistical data collection of the site operation is one of the crucial stages of resource promotion. Processing data on site visits

provide a tremendous amount of information necessary for business. Any visitor can be a potential customer, so the site owners try to collect as much information as possible about their users. The statistics of visits help them in this.

Download speed directly affects the site's custom factors. Reducing download time reduces failure rates. Reducing the download time by one second can increase the conversion by two percent (but the function is not linear). Moreover, increasing the download time to 7 seconds increases the failure rate by 30%. Anything that loads for 7 seconds or more causes the bounce rate to rise. That affects promotion; such a site is worse indexed.

GZIP is a program for compressing files and unpacking them. Its main feature can be considered to compress/decompress files "on the fly," which speeds up page loading. All popular browsers today support this technology and can unpack such pages. Gzip compression generally reduces the size of the response to about 70%.

Search engines positively perceive site updates, significantly if the information on the pages is frequently updated. The pages should be updated over time. It is also useful after updating the page to add it to the "Page Crawl" in the Yandex Webmaster service.

The Embed and object tags are used to display various media content (video, flash, audio) on web pages. They are used to insert audio, video, flash files on web pages. It is well known that web pages are created using the Html language. Embed an object plays a role in it. Content is framed by tags - insert images, tables hyperlinks using the img tag. Elements embed and object can also be classified as an image (img), frames (Iframe) – in general, these are string elements with content to be replaced.

Alexa Traffic Rank is a rating system that determines the site's relative popularity to other sites on the Internet. The lower the rank, the better. Alexa Rank is calculated considering the traffic quality or page visits: the more one visits the site, browse the pages, comment, spend time on it, the lower will be the value of the rating indicator.

5.2. Research results interpretation

aspi travel agency has been organizing its activities since LyJanuary 2002 and for 17 years and, nowadays, in terms of sales, holds a leading position in the city of Dnipro. Since April 2009, Laspi travel agency is an accredited participant of the program "Quality Mark of the Association of Tourism Leaders of Ukraine," which guarantees the consumer: obligations fulfillment under the contract for tourist services and compliance with the requirements of the Association and high-quality service.

The main directions of Laspi travel agency:

- Recreation Organization in various resorts worldwide. Cruises.
- Vouchers sale in any direction.
- Organization of excursions and medical tours in Europe.
- Worldwide booking of 2* to 5*hotels.
- Visas and insurance.
- Registration of air tickets in all directions:
 - a) economic route selection;
 - b) the selection of the most comfortable connecting for long flights.

Thanks to the travel agency's productive activities, many tourists have visited various resorts and traveled on tours in many countries.

Laspi travel agency is guided by the principles of reliability and maximum accuracy of information.

Laspi travel agency advantages:

- more than 16 years of experience in the tourism market.
- more than 45% of customers came to the recommendation of regular customers.





- prices correspond to the quality of the service provided. travel agency always offers a conscious quality vacation.
- employees of Laspi travel agency regularly go on information tours worldwide, visiting various resorts, cities, and hotels.
 Managers can tell in the first person about their impressions;
- comfortable office conveniently located in the city center.

Laspi travel agency is more than one season in the tourist market, and employees are interested in tourists coming again and again. The agency staff loves their work, their tourists and provides care and attention to each traveler. Managers of Laspi travel agency are attentive to all requests, questions, and wishes when planning a trip.

Travelers can always contact the Laspi travel agency by phone, email and find a reliable partner (*Laspi travel agency*, 2020).

The Laspi travel agency personnel works in a coordinated manner, provide timely advice, respects customers, and uses an individual approach to each tourist. The company offers bus tours, air tours, beach, ski, exotic holidays, early booking. For 17 years in the tourist services market, the Laspi travel agency has received awards for professionalism, a certificate of the leader of sales, a star of quality, and diplomas for a significant contribution to the tourism development in Ukraine. The company is known for its excellent service and has 9.5 points out of 10 maximum. Laspi travel agency has a loyalty program, discounts on tours, which, from a marketing standpoint, acts as an incentive for the company's customers and stimulates re-sales of tours.

Among the negative aspects of the Laspi travel agency should be noted the lack of a mission that would determine the enterprise's primary purpose and clearly state the reasons for its existence. Of the travel agencies surveyed, only TUI has defined its mission - "We create a holiday that makes people happier." Laspi does not offer a new product that would allow the company to attract more customers. This product is available in the TUI company - cruises and boat trips. As a communication method with travel services users, the travel agency uses Facebook and Instagram social networks (for comparison, the Poyikhaly z namy company disseminates information about tours on Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, Viber, and Telegram). Besides, the pages' informativeness on social networks is low. Contacts of the firm and separate tours' images are placed; which is unsufficent, as customers do not receive information directly from the social networks' page and should refer to the travel agency website.

One of the Laspi travel agency competitors is Poyikhaly z namy company, with 14 years of experience in the market of tourist services. It has 403 offices, 108 of them in Ukraine's company insufficient offers various recreational types: bus, ski, sea, exotic tours with early booking. Travel agency positions itself as "Nº1 in the tourism business market." The travel agency offers tours to almost any part of the world with a massive base of hotels with great offers for holidays with children and infants. The office network of Poyikhaly z namy company is the most developed in Ukraine. Work only with trusted partners to offer the best tours to clients.

The best offers and current prices stated on its site to choose a tour according to the customer's wishes, where one can buy a hot ticket at a very reasonable price.

The travel agency provides non-departure insurance at the client's request and tours in installments (*Travel Agency*, 2020).

TUI is one of the leading travel companies in Ukraine and a competitor in the tourism business market, including a tour operator and a network of travel agencies. The company is part of the largest international travel holding, TUI Group, with over 40 years of experience.

TUI Ukraine was founded in 2009 based on the Ukrainian "Voyage Kyiv" company and "Gallopom po Evropam" travel agencies network. In 2013, TUI Ukraine became Ukraine's one of the most vital tour operators - Turtess Travel, which secured TUI a leading

position in the Ukrainian market as the largest multidisciplinary tour operator.

TUI Ukraine serves over 100 thousand tourists a year and includes 250 travel agencies (own and authorized). The company offers beaches, sightseeing, and skiing holidays in mass tourist destinations, including Turkey, Egypt, Spain, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Italy, Croatia, Montenegro, Greece, and other countries.

Company's Mission "We create a holiday that makes people happier." Vision:

- №1 choice of clients for a quality family vacation.
- A company characterized by a flexible differentiated product.
- A stable and efficient company that uses advanced technologies.
- A company where everyone can realize themselves.

Values:

- customer orientation;
- teamwork;
- respect for people;
- efficiency and effectiveness;
- continuous improvement (TUI Travel Company, 2020).

The most experienced Laspi travel agency competitor in the tourist market with 26 years of experience is the Tez Tour operator. The Tez Tour international tour operator is one of the companies that organize tours for tourists from Ukraine, the former Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe. Tez Tour operator was founded in 1994; today, it includes such visits as Austria, Andorra, Belarus, Bulgaria, Hungary, Greece, Georgia, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Egypt, Spain, Italy, China, Cyprus, Cuba, Latvia, Lithuania, Mauritius, Maldives, Mexico, UAE, Portugal, Russia, Seychelles, Thailand, Turkey, France, Czech Republic, Sri Lanka, Estonia.

In all countries, the clients are served by trained and highly qualified employees. Their work is based on one principle - the reservation service confirms places in hotels, the operations department provides transfers and excursion services, and the guest relation department's staff helps customers feel at home.

Tez Tour cooperation with over 20 international and national companies working on sending and receiving tourists allows providing quality services to tourists from Ukraine, Russia, Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Estonia, Moldova, and Kazakhstan.

The profile is a high-quality service of tourists on the most popular directions of foreign tourism. Professionally working with large tourists and well-versed in the tourism market, it selects reliable airlines and top hotels. The company offers a wide range of opportunities for tourists; organize trips to seminars or conferences, children's holidays, VIP-tours.

The company cooperates only with proven and reliable partners. Air transportation is carried out by the largest airlines in the world with a modern fleet. Among them are UIA, I Fly, Thai Airways, Emirates, QATAR AIRWAYS, Air Baltic, Air Europa, and others.

Their partners are leading hotel chains in the hotel industry, including Marriott, Sheraton, Le Meridien, Sol Melia, Princess, Hilton, Iberostar, Four Seasons, and others.

Tez Tour pays special attention to quality control of services provided at all stages by carefully monitoring each application from the moment of receipt to the tourist returning home. Each company's area is continuously evolving (*Tour Operator*, 2020).

The official website of Laspi travel agency is multi-page and is a vital tool for shaping and maintaining the agency's image and its services, helping to increase brand awareness. The site provides a vast amount of information about the agency, the scope of its activities, services provided. As the best advertising platform, a well-created official website contributes to the image formation of consumers and partners of a reliable, dynamically developing travel agency. It also became the basis for organizing feedback with the company's customers.



The site's home page offers a choice of the tour (Fig. 2). It contains information about the countries that are most in-demand among tourists: Egypt, Emirates, Turkey, Greece, Cyprus, Thailand, Maldives, and the Dominican Republic with the possibility to subscribe to the newsletter for "hot tours" and additional travel agency contact details, which is very convenient for tourists. The color scheme is dominated by cold colors, most of the blue. According to research, blue is calm and balanced, thoughtprovoking, and forcing to concentrate—ideal for advertising drinks, water, travel services, appliances, and electronics. Red color for the "Subscribe to the newsletter about hot tours" and "School of Tourism" Buttons. This color is to encourage action and attract attention. Instead of three images at the top of the website's home page, it is desirable to use an image where yellow colors prevail. Yellow reminds people of communication. Yellow is associated with the sun, and the sun is associated with the summer holiday, and, consequently, the appropriate mood: joy, pleasure, glorification, the desire to communicate. Yellow color with sun glare is suitable for tourism advertising.

Tez Tour and TUI competitors also used blue for the design of the main pages (Fig. 3). The Poyikhaly z namy company, on the contrary, used warm colors in the design: orange, blue, yellow (Fig. 4). Orange, like red, also encourages action. The researched website invites one to choose a tour for travel. The yellow color penetrates human memory. The site is marked in yellow with a novelty - a trip to the Black Sea. Blue is associated with calm and harmony. Therefore, looking at the main page, where such colors are used, the travel company client has confidence in harmony, peace, and future trip reliability.

The site's home page has links to social networks: Instagram and Facebook (Fig.5) used by travel agencies to disseminate information about travel services create a positive image of the agency as a tool to communicate with potential customers. These social network pages contain many images and videos from different countries with clear descriptions of trips. This type of content helps to attract users when searching for information. The page has reviews of tourists, which are all positive. The contact details include the phone number, website address, and legal address of the agency.

Information dissemination about the travel product via Facebook allows the travel agency to appeal to a broad audience, use targeted advertising, active user entry into the group, and transition to external sites. Instagram also has its advantages: low competitiveness, high average check price, attractive design, the ability to design and filter images, comments, likes, most visitors become buyers of the product, targeting, target audience - young people under the age of 35, bright and high-quality photos and video content that attracts attention.

Given the Internet's high popularity, a significant resource for the travel services promotion is YouTube video hosting that serves as a search engine, social network, communication with users of travel services, promotion of the company, its brand, and product.

The agency can create its free channel and post many videos to demonstrate the services, tour information, hotel reviews, popular tours, and receive feedback from its customers that increase sales and brand awareness. Besides, the Laspi travel agency, using YouTube, will have the advantage of recognizing its brand among travel services.

Videos about the agency and its services will be watched by millions on both computers and mobile phones, which will increase trust in the travel agency, the ability to feedback, and interact with the client. Video content is a kind of anchor for the agency's name at binding sites where gather potential audiences. Using the necessary tools to promote video content on YouTube will allow the travel agency to have a competitive advantage over other travel companies and the YouTube channel to remain at the top of the search engine.

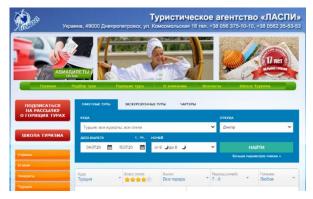


Fig. 2. Home page of the Laspi travel agency site

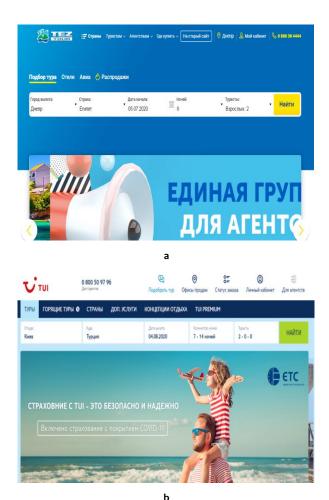


Fig.3. Home page of TEZ TOUR (a), TUI company (b)

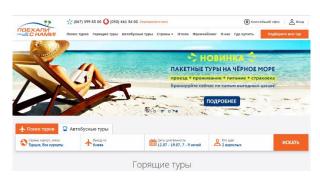
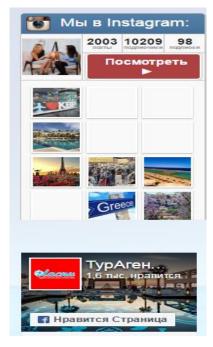
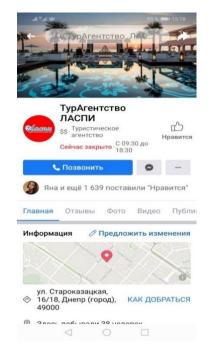


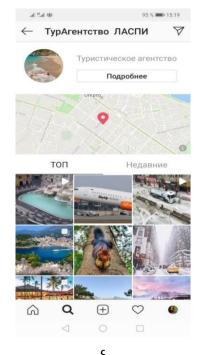
Fig.4. Home page of the Poyikhaly z namy company site











a on the home page

b the travel agency's Facebook page

the travel agency's Instagram page

Fig. 5. Links to social networks

To work for the company, it is necessary to promote it continually, carry out high-quality site optimization (both internal and external), to update the content regularly. Users should be able to easily find a corporate portal by keywords that are relevant to the site. To increase site traffic, its location on the top lines is required to systematically analyze the website: identify shortcomings, find search queries for the company's future customers to find it on the Internet, offer an effective promotion strategy, and many more. To optimize the Laspi travel agency's work, we conducted an SEO-analysis in comparison with competing sites (Table 1).

When comparing the sites' SEO-analysis results, we found that the highest quality index has the Poyikhaly z namy company site - 1170, and Laspi - 50. The largest number of pages in Google and Yandex search engines for Poyikhaly z namy company - 145483 pages, for Laspi only 656 pages. Clients' trust in the site of the researched company is 0%. Most trust the Poyikhaly z namy company site - 75%. Laspi's tour site is not very popular and has 16,800 visits per year, 2431200 fewer visits than the Tez Tour website. The Tez Tour site is visited by users from Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, and the Laspi site is used only by clients from Ukraine. All the studied sites have approximately the same existence time - from 11 to 15 years. The domain age has a good effect on the site's credibility in the eyes of search engines. The older the domain, the more search engines trust the site and the higher position. Search engines prefer sites that are time-tested and have a positive image. Young and new domains are more difficult to promote in highly competitive topics. Domain and site history is also essential. Older domains with a horrible history are also harder to promote. Search engines love old, themed domains with a good history (no filters, spam, black SEO, etc.). Website optimization is not high (40-47%).

The lengths of page titles on all four sites exceed the recommended character's length, and on the TUI site, it is zero. Ideally, the page title should be between 10 and 70 characters (including spaces). If different words are used in the title, it is desirable to shorten the text.

The description Meta-tag value is filled in on all sites except TUI. It is necessary to add a Meta-tag to describe the page content, as it is still essential and often involved in the snippet formation that people see in the search results.

Keywords are only available on the Laspi travel agency site, making sense to use keywords to promote a site in search results.

The Tez Tour website uses og Properties micro-markup. In order to quickly scan the site information, one needs to add a micro-markup.

All sites, except TUI, have photo content that allows users to choose the desired tour and hotel. One needs to add alt attributes to these photos so that search engines can better understand the images' content.

The h1 tag ratio to the h2 tag on all travel agency websites is correct. The first heading h1 on the page is not lower than h2. It is recommended to follow the logic of the headings' significance and place the main title in the h1 content above h2subheadings. On all web pages, the content ratio to HTML code is less than 15%. It is necessary to increase the uniqueness of the content. Laspi and Poyikhaly z namy pages use Iframe windows to display the content of another page in a separate page window. All analyzed sites have a Favicon icon. The resource language is not set on the Poyikhaly z namy and TUI sites. Sites need to set the resource language so that search engines display the site in search results. Outdated HTML code found on the Laspi site. Old HTML tags are tags that will never work correctly again. It is recommended to remove or replace them with newer CSS. There is no XML sitemap on the Laspi and Tez Tour sites, which can be problematic. Adding a map will help robots index information faster. Working file robots.tx found on all sites, which indexes the site for search engine robots. There are no analytical program and statistics' services on the Laspi and TUI websites. Web analytics allows collecting statistics to promote a web resource.



Table 1

SEO-analysis of travel companies websites*

Indexes	Laspi	Poyikhaly z namy	Tez Tour	TUI
Site quality index (SQI)	50	1170	370	1030
Number of pages in the Yandex search engine	179	73883	4406	9842
The number of pages in the Google search engine	477	71600	41700	17700
Trust in the site,%	0	75	68	67
Safety for children,%	0	91	93	83
Attendance per day	50	4 640	6 580	5 240
Attendance per month	1400	140 000	204 000	158 000
Attendance per year	16800	1 680 000	2 448 000	1 896 000
Geography of visits	Ukraine	Ukraine, Kazakhstan	Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus	Ukraine, Belarus
Site age, years	14	11	13	15
Optimization, %	40	40	47	43
Page title, number of characters	90	75	79	0
Page description, number of characters	93	230	117	0
Presence of keywords	+	NA	NA	NA
Og Meta Properties	NA	NA	+	NA
H1 heading availability	Tour search	«Poyikhaly z namy» travel agency network	online tour booking	NA
Availability of pictures, number	81	51	69	0
Content ratio /HTML, %	11	11	6	2
Iframe	+	+	NA	NA
Favicon	+	+	+	+
Source language	Russian	NA	Russian	Not set
HTML code	old	NA	NA	NA
Site's XML map	NA	+	NA	+
Robots.txt	http://laspi.com.ua/ro bots.txt	http://poehalisnami .ua/robots.txt	http://teztour.ua/robo ts.txt	http://tui.ua/robots. txt
Analitics	NA	Google Analytics	Google Analytics	NA
Academic nausea, %	17,78	2,22	5,66	0
Download time, sec	0,48	0,74	1,3	0,08
Page resource load time, sec	2,06	13,22	12,69	1,48
GZIP	+	+	+	+
Page updating	31.05.2020 p.	was not updated	was not updated	was not updated
Mobile version	NA	NA	NA	+
Approximate cost of the site, USD	60	13,7	3,2	10,5
Global rank, world place it among sites in the Alexa ranking.	NA	159254	671961	207376

^{*}Source: Systematized by the author for Laspi TA LLC (2020); TUI Travel Company (2020); Travel Agency (2020); Tour Operator (2020).

The least time to load a web page is on the TUI travel agency site -0.08 sec. The Laspi website page loads in 0.48 seconds. It is crucial to have a high loading speed of the site pages, which affects the resource ranking in search results. Low speed can deprive visitors and alert search engines, which undoubtedly harms the positions. To speed up the site loading, it is necessary to optimize the size of images, remove unnecessary plug-ins, update the CMS-platform on time, and reduce cookies' size.

It takes 2.06 seconds to download the page's resources in Laspi, the most comprehensive information on the Poyikhaly z namy site - 13.22 seconds. The page is formed using various formats files downloaded from the site or external services. Most often, it is HTML code; CSS style files, js files, image files. When the page is displayed, it takes time to load them. To speed up the entire page demands the specified load time reduction.All travel companies' websites use the GZIP program, which compresses and unpacks files.Of all the surveyed sites, only the Laspi site was updated on May 31, 2020, positively perceived by search engines.

Embedded objects were found on the surveyed travel companies' web pages, except for the TUI site, which makes it difficult to display the pages on mobile devices.

Each analyzed site has a rating of the site's popularity relative to other Internet sites, except for the Laspi site. One needs to add web analytics to the Laspi travel agency's website to track the web resource's popularity.

According to the proposed website optimization mechanism (e.g., Laspi travel agency) and the SEO-analysis results, the following actions may be proposed to improve the web resource (*Table 2*).

As a result of the Laspi travel agency website's SEO-analysis, the technical shortcomings were revealed. Among them: the loading resources speed, lack of analytics, non-configuration for a mobile phone, limited geography of visits, etc. However, the joyous work of the web resource should be noted: page updating, availability of favicon, H1 title, and keywords.



Optimization actions to improve the website of the travel agency Laspi*

Table 2

Was	Recommendations
NA	Add "Relax with pleasure."
NΛ	Add Sea Cruise
	Add a YouTube channel
NA NA	Increase the audience size, increase the audience trust level to
50	the site, increase the download speed, the blog posts uniqueness, improve site navigation
179	Run optimization
477	Run optimization
0	Create a loyalty program, provide free assistance, contextual advertising
0	Configure URL, remove redundant plug-ins and themes, delete configuration files, configure https protocol
50	
1400	Run optimization
16800	
Ukraine	Expand
14	Leave unchanged
40	Leave unchanged
90	Reduce the number of characters from 10 to 70
93	Leave unchanged
+	Leave unchanged
	Configure the Open Graph protocol
	Leave unchanged
	Add text to pictures
	Optimize the ratio of text and HTML code
	Remove
	Leave unchanged
	Leave unchanged
	Recover HTML code
	Add a sitemap in XML format
http://laspi.com.ua/robots.txt	Leave unchanged
NA	Add site analytics
17,78	Change some keywords to synonyms and phrases, increase the total number of words
0,48	Leave unchanged
	Reduce the number of nested tables, JavaScript files
	Leave unchanged
•	Leave unchanged
	Optimize the site for a mobile phone
60	Leave unchanged
	NA NA NA NA NA 50 179 477 0 0 0 50 1400 16800 Ukraine 14 40 90 93 + NA Tour search 81 11 + Russian old NA http://laspi.com.ua/robots.txt NA 17,78 0,48 2,06 17 31.05.2020 p. NA

^{*} Source: Authors' development.

6. Conclusions

o strengthen the competitive position of the Laspi travel company in the market of travel services, it is necessary, first, to define the enterprise mission, e.g., "Leisure with pleasure." Secondly, to offer a new product to increase the company's customers, such as a sea cruise. Thirdly, to place more information on social networks on the travel agency pages and expand the networks themselves. Use YouTube to post a video review of tours, hotels, tourist countries, etc., as the video does not tell, yet it shows. A site with a video increases the time spent by users.

Furthermore, for Google bots, this is a sign that the site is good and contains useful content. So it needs to be ranked. Moreover, after Google bought YouTube, the impact that video has on site rankings have increased exponentially. For instance, a site with a video is 53% more likely to be on a search engine's first page. With video, one can cope a significant portion of mobile users. According to

research, 70% of YouTube users access the server from smartphones and tablets.

Besides, according to the site's SEO-analysis results of the Laspi company, it is necessary to improve the site's technical properties:

- reduce the number of characters in the page title;
- use Og Properties micro-markup;
- add text under pictures;
- increase the content uniqueness;
- delete Iframe windows;
- update HTML tags;
- make adaptations for mobile devices;
- configure the XML map;
- place analytical programs;
- distribute the key queries density throughout the article;
- delete iframe objects;
- post information in English to increase the search geography;
- reduce the loading time of the page as a whole.



6. Funding



his study received no specific financial support.

7. The competing interests



ne authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References

- Chhabra, Surbhi., Mittal, R., & Sarkar, D. (2016). Inducing factors for search engine optimization techniques: A comparative analysis. 2016 1st India International Conference on Information Processing (IICIP). doi:10.1109/iicip.2016.7975341.
- Eric, S. S. (2009). The Art of SEO (illustrated ed.). O'Reilly Media, Inc.
- Jerkovic, J. (2009). SEO Warrior (illustrated ed.). O'Reilly Media, Inc.
- Kadam, A. (2019). Search Engine Optimization Techniques and Tools. International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology, 312–316. doi:10.32628/cseit195656.
- Kai, Li (2014). Running and Chasing The Competition between Paid Search Marketing and Search Engine Optimization, IEEE, 3110-3119.
- Kumar, G., Kumar, V., Jaiswal, R., Kumar, P. (2019). On Page & Off Page SEO Optimization of a Job Portal Website on Google Search Engine, 7 (04), 199–204. doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.27579.36647
- Potts, K. (2007). Web Design and Marketing Solutions for Business Websites. Apress.

- Rice, S. L. (2009). Mastering Web 2.0: Transform Your Business Using Key Website and Social Media Tools (illustrated ed.). Kogan Page Publishers.
- Saini, R. K. (2011). A Study on SEO Monitoring System Based on Corporate Website Development. International Journal of Computer Science. *Engineering and Information Technology* (IJCSEIT), 1 (2), 49.
- Sana (2014). Search Engine Optimization a Technique. International Journal for Scientific Research & Development, 2 (01), 775-778.
- Seo Profilink (2020). Retrieved from https://profilink1.ru.
- Shamara, I., & Azarova, K. (2019). Suchasnyi stan, problemy ta perspektyvy rozvytku rynku turystychnykh posluh Ukrainy. Visnyk Kharkivskoho natsionalnoho universytetu imeni V. N. Karazina. Seriia: Mizhnarodni vidnosyny. Ekonomika. Krainoznavstvo. Turyzm, (8), 196-203 (in Ukraine).
- SiteDozor (2020). Retrieved from https://sitedozor.ru.
- Snihur, K.V. (2019). Dynamika mizhnarodnykh turystychnykh potokiv Ukrainy: stan, tendentsii ta napriamky optymizatsii. *Torhivlia i rynok Ukrainy*, 1(45), 126-136 (in Ukraine).
- Tkachenko, T. (2019). Osoblyvosti mekhanizmu realizatsii turystychnoho produktu ta formuvannia yoho asortymentu na prykladi diialnosti turahentsii TUI. Visnyk Kyivskoho natsionalnoho universytetu kultury i mystetstv. Seriia: Turyzm, 2(1), 88-99 (in Ukraine).
- TOV TA «Laspi» (2020). Retrieved from http://www.laspi.com.ua (in Ukraine).
- Turystychna kompaniia «TUI» (2020). Retrieved from https://www.tui.ua (in Ukraine).
- Turystychne ahentstvo (2020). Retrieved from https://www.poehalisnami.ua (in Ukraine).
- Turystychnyi operator (2020). Retrieved from https://www.teztour.ua (in Ukraine).

(CC) BY

This is an open access journal and all published articles are licensed under a Creative Commons «Attribution» 4.0.



European Journal of Management Issues

Volume 28(3), 2020, pp.92-100

DOI: 10.15421/192009

Received: 02 March 2020; 01 August 2020 Revised: 01 April 2020; 18 August 2020 Accepted: 30 August 2020 Published: 25 September 2020

UDC classification: 339.5: 338.48

JEL Classification: F20, F60, Z32

The development applied aspects of Ukraine's tourist industry in the globalization conditions

O. Liutak[‡],
O. Baula[‡]

Purpose – to assess the tourism industry development and its impact on Ukraine's economy, to identify a set of problems hindering the significant development of the tourism industry, and to justify ways to increase competitiveness in the world market.

Design/Method/Approach of the research. System approach, synthesis, analysis and comparison to assess the tourism development dynamics in Ukraine, correlation and regression analysis to determine the impact level of increasing the number of hotels and tourist-recreational enterprises on GDP growth in Ukraine, logical generalization to identify a set of problems holding back the significant development of local tourism and ways justification of increasing its competitiveness on the world market.

Findings. This article presents the results of assessing the tourism dynamics, particularly the tourist flows, the number of resorts, the number of tourists served by tour operators and travel agents. The authors substantiated the ways of increasing the local tourism sector's competitiveness.

Practical implications. The work results can make the basis for the development of fundamental and scientific-applied provisions contributing to the significant system formation of increasing the competitiveness of Ukraine's tourism industry by state and local authorities, establishing cooperation among market participants and forming optimal logistics flows, developing business models to optimize the flows of health and recreational facilities.

Originality/Value. The research value is that its applied scientific provisions can be implemented in the strategy of economic development of local tourism in analytical and mathematical justifications of the relationship between economic growth and tourism development, which ultimately increases Ukraine regions' competitiveness for sustainable development of the country's economy.

Research limitations/Future research. Future research should focus on identifying mechanisms to improve the procedure for increasing tourism enterprises' competitiveness and improving provided service quality.

Paper type -empirical.

Keywords: tourism industry; tourism; tourist flow; tourist service; competitiveness; infrastructural provision of sanatorium-and-health-resort tourism.

Paper type – theoretical.

Keywords: project management; project team; remote project team; collocated project team; virtual project team; remote project team

[†]Olena Liutak, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Professor at the Department of International Economic Relations, Lutsk National Technical University, Lutsk, Ukraine,

E-mail: olenalutak@gmail.com, http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4293-0586

#Olena Baula,
Ph.D. (Economics), Associate Professor,
Associate Professor at the Department of International Economic Relations,
Lutsk National Technical University,
Lutsk, Ukraine,
E-mail: o.baula@Intu.edu.ua,
http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2609-0211

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

Liutak, O., Baula, O. (2020). The development applied aspects of Ukraine's tourist industry in the globalization conditions. European *Journal* of Management Issues, 28(3), 92-100. doi:10.15421/192009.



Прикладні аспекти розвитку туристичної галузі України в умовах глобалізації

Олена Миколаївна Лютак[‡], Олена Вікторівна Баула[‡]

[‡]Луцький національний технічний університет, Луцьк, Україна

Мета роботи – оцінити розвиток туристичної галузі та її вплив на економіку України, виокремити комплекс проблем, які перешкоджають ефективному розвитку туристичної індустрії та обґрунтувати напрямки підвищення конкурентоспроможності на світовому ринку.

Дизайн/Метод/План дослідження. Системний підхід, синтез, аналіз та порівняння для оцінки динаміки розвитку туризму в Україні,кореляційно-регресійний аналіз для визначення рівня впливу збільшення кількості підприємств готельного та туристично-рекреаційного типу на нарощення ВВП України, логічне узагальнення для виокремлення комплексу проблем, які унеможливлюють ефективний розвиток вітчизняного туризму та обґрунтування напрямів підвищення його конкурентоспроможності на світовому ринку.

Результати дослідження. У цій статті представлені результати оцінки динаміки розвитку туристичної сфери, зокрема обсягу туристичних потоків, кількості санаторно-курортних закладів, кількості туристів, що обслуговуватися туроператорами та турагентами. Автори обґрунтували напрями підвищення конкурентоспроможності вітчизняної туристичної сфери.

Оригінальність/Цінність/Наукова новизна дослідження. Цінність дослідження полягає в тому, що його прикладні наукові положення можуть бути використані при реалізації стратегії економічного розвитку вітчизняного туризму в контексті аналітичного обґрунтування та математичного обґрунтування взаємозв'язку між економічним зростанням та розвитком туризму, що у підсумку сприятиме нарощенню конкурентоспроможності регіонів України для забезпечення сталого розвитку економіки країни.

Практичне значення дослідження. Результати цієї роботи можуть стати основою для розробки фундаментальних та науково-прикладних положень, які сприятимуть формуванню ефективної системи нарощення конкурентоспроможності туристичної галузі України органами державної та місцевої влади й територіальних громад, налагодження взаємодії між учасниками ринку та формування оптимальних логістичних потоків, розробки бізнес-моделі оптимізації потоків в санаторно-рекреаційних установах.

Обмеження дослідження/Перспективи подальших досліджень. Подальші дослідження доцільно направити на визначення механізмів удосконалення процедури нарощення конкурентоспроможності підприємств туристичної галузі та підвищення рівня якості надаваних послуг у даній сфері.

Тип статті – емпіричний.

Ключові слова: туристична галузь; туризм; туристичний потік; туристична послуга; конкурентоспроможність; інфраструктурне забезпечення санаторно-курортного туризму

Прикладные аспекты развития туристической отрасли Украины в условиях глобализации

Елена Николаевна Лютак[‡], Елена Викторовна Баула[‡]

[†] Луцкий национальний техничний университет, Луцк, Украина

Цель работы – оценить развитие туристической отрасли и ее влияния на экономику Украины, выделить комплекс проблем, которые делают невозможным ее эффективное развитие и обосновать направления повышения конкурентоспособности на мировом рынке.

Дизайн/Метод/План исследования. Системный подход, синтез, анализ и сравнение для оценки динамики развития туризма в Украине, корреляционно-регрессионный анализ для определения степени влияния увеличения количества предприятий гостиничного и туристско-рекреационного типа на наращивание ВВП Украины, логическое обобщение для определения комплекса проблем, которые делают невозможным эффективное развитие отечественного туризма и обоснование направлений повышения его конкурентоспособности на мировом рынке.

Результаты исследования. В этой статье представлены результаты оценки динамики развития туристической сферы, в частности объема туристических потоков, количества санаторно-курортных учреждений, количества туристов, обслуживаться туроператорами и турагентами. Авторы обосновали направления повышения конкурентоспособности отечественной туристической сферы.

Оригинальность/Ценность/Научная новизна исследования. Ценность исследования заключается в том, что его прикладные научные положения могут бать использованы при реализации стратеги экономического развития отечественного туризма в контексте аналитического обоснования и математического обоснования взаимосвязи между экономическим ростом и развитием туризма, в итоге будет способствовать наращиванию конкурентоспособности регионов Украины для обеспечения устойчивого развития экономики страны.

Практическое значение. Результаты этой работы могут стать основой для разработки фундаментальных и научноприкладных положений, способствующих формированию эффективной системы наращивания конкурентоспособности туристической отрясли Украины органами государственной и местной власти и территориальных общин, налаживание взаимодействия между участниками рынка и формирования оптимальных логистических потоков, разработки бизнес-модели оптимизации потоков в санаторно-рекреационных учреждениях.

Ограничение исследования/Перспективы дальнейших исследований. Дальнейшие исследования целесообразно направить на определение механизмов совершенствования процедуры наращивания конкурентоспособности предприятий туристической отрасли и повышение уровня качества предоставляемых услуг в данной сфере.

Тип статьи – эмпирический.

Ключевые слова: туристическая отрасль; туризм туристический поток; туристическая услуга; конкурентоспособность; инфраструктурное обеспечение санаторно-курортного туризма.



1. Introduction

he tourism industry development is an essential tool for increasing our country's competitiveness in the world market. The provided services' quality, availability, speed, logistic problems solution is considered one of the necessary conditions for this sphere development, which determines the pace of economic growth in general, the efficiency of recreational resources, foreign trade success, and its national prestige. However, the vast majority of manufacturers still apply management models traditional for post-Soviet enterprises. Therefore, today there is an urgent scientific and applied task to create scientific, methodological, and applied support for tourism development, which provides a constant impact on the conditions of production and services, the formation of reverse logistics management at the enterprise level that improves communication between consumers and service providers.

Many national and international scientists contributed to developing theoretical and applied principles for ensuring the tourism industry's improvement. The most significant authors' works of Liubitseva, Mykhaliuk, Mykhailenko and Kochetkova (2017), Zayachkovs'ka (2015), Pobochenko (2008), which laid the tourism foundations and the formation of modern market tourist services in globalization transformations M. Kry'voberecz' (2017), A. Krayevs'ka, O. Moroz and B. Grabovecz'ky' j (2013), S. Mel'ny'chenko (2014) focused on improving the quality of tourist services and recreational resources of sanatoriums. Works of Mazaraki, Mel'ny'chenko (2015), and Cherchy'k, Yerko, Kolenda and Mishhenko (2014) analyzed Ukraine's tourism and recreation regions. Those authors revealed the management principles of the tourist and recreational complex; highlighted theoretical aspects of forming a recreational potential management system; considered the factors that significantly influence the tourist product and service creation. A significant contribution to the improvement of the applied provision for the tourism development in different countries and its structural elements were made by such international scientists as Bob Mckercher (1996), who substantiated the features of recreational tourism; Tim Bentley (2001), who analyzed the risks in the tourism industry, including injuries; D.Meyer (2009), who built a system of relationship between tourist flows and destinations; X.Font (2002), who substantiated the requests for environmental certification of tourism market regulation, P.Pearce (2005), who identified the features of the consumer sentiment formation, T.Mihalic (2000), who identified the modern global tourism trends as an element of competitiveness, and W.Zukow, R.Muszkieta, E.Prystupa, V.Karaskova and M.Napierała (2010) that investigated the

relationship of the modern type of tourism and impact on the global tourism industry formation.

Despite the research efforts intensification, we should note that the issues of applied aspects of the Ukraine's tourism industry development in globalization require a comprehensive scientific analysis.

2. Problem statement

he research purpose is to assess the tourism sector development from its impact on Ukraine's economic growth and provide favorable conditions for the effective functioning of economic entities in the globalization of world economic relations.

3. Methods and data sources of research

he authors used a systematic approach that includes the dynamic and functional relationship between the state of the general (Ukraine's tourism industry) and the development and balance of its constituent elements (sanatoriums, tourist infrastructure), where a set of methods ensure its implementation, namely:

- synthesis, analysis, and comparison to assess Ukraine's tourism dynamics;
- correlation-regression analysis to determine the impact level of increasing the number of enterprises of the hotel and touristrecreational type on Ukraine's GDP growth;
- logical generalization for a set of problems that hold back significant development of local tourism and justify ways to increase its competitiveness in the world market.

The authors used several international and Ukrainian official resources for statistical data panels, including the World Data Atlas and the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

4. Research results

n current conditions, Ukraine's tourism industry has significant potential in the country's financial results formation and the competitive tourism product implementation. The industry's main element is tourist flows that determine the aggregate demand in the middle of the country for tourist resources and income of tour operators and tour agents from Ukrainians who went abroad (Fig. 1).

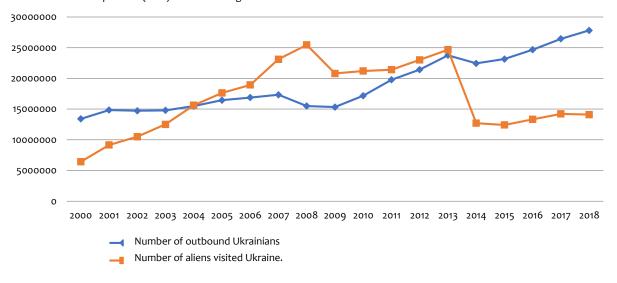


Fig. 1. Inbound and outbound tourist flows of Ukraine in 2000-2018*

^{*}Source: built by the authors on the basis of DSSU (2020).



Fig. 1 depicts that the number of Ukrainians traveling abroad is continuously growing and in 2018 reached 27 million people, only in 2009 and 2014, there was a slight reduction in tourist flow. As for foreigners who visited Ukraine, in relevant years, their decline was quite significant; in particular, in 2013, there were 24 million, and in 2014 there were only 12 million people. It is worth noting that the reasons for such fluctuations were the 2008 economic crisis, both the annexation of Crimea and the Russian Federation's military aggression in the east of Ukraine, which significantly affected the security component of the tourism industry and its competitiveness. The industry and enterprises' international competitiveness, in particular, are formed on the basis of competitive advantages and including potential opportunities for their implementation in both national and international markets. Factors in forming a competitive environment correlate with the competitiveness of economic entities and the relevant industry specifics. As a result, tourism enterprises determine their competitive advantages based on natural resource factors, infrastructure, and institutional regulation.

Natural resource factors are formed on the basis of available competitive advantages, which are determined by the natural and climatic features of a specific area on the acquired opportunities for their use. Tourist resource, which aims to recover and recreate, rehabilitation, and prevent, allows tourism enterprises to create competitive tourism services. Rehabilitation treatment itself is the medical aspect of rehabilitation, which is to provide emotional and psychophysical "reliability", "stability," and "balance" of a human being (Pegushy'na, 2012). The main sanatorium treatment methods are balneotherapy (mineral baths, mineral water intake), mud therapy, climatotherapy, therapeutic exercise, and therapeutic nutrition. The climatotherapy includes aerotherapy (sir treatment), heliotherapy (sun treatment), thalassotherapy (sea climate treatment, and sea swimming) (Savicz'ka, Novostavs'ka, Savicz'ka, 2015).

Theoretical principles of defining the competitiveness essence and features of its role in the entrepreneurial activity development in tourism focus on the understanding that this phenomenon in the practical sense is a set of financial results, social actions, which availability provides grounds for sufficient satisfaction of market needs, receiving competitive income from the sale of the service. The "competitiveness" concept is closely related to the "competition" concept, and in practical terms, this relationship corresponds to the essence of the market as a struggling system of opposites. Competition is an incentive for the formation and development of enterprise competitiveness in the market and the entrepreneur's wish to profit. The "competitiveness of sanatorium tourism enterprises" concept is much more complex and interpreted quite ambiguously. In general, the competitiveness of tourism enterprises can be defined as its comparative advantage over other enterprises in this industry nationally and internationally. In the case of active enterprises' economic objects represented on the market, competitiveness is a performance category, but at a higher level. Entrepreneurial activity runs in market conditions in an environment that provides competition for markets, goods, and resources for their efficient production. Businesses-enterprises, including those in tourism, interact in a market economic system for profit. The enterprises' economic relations are based on the competition principles, i.e., the struggle for resources and markets, and the ensuring factor in the effectiveness of such struggle is competitiveness. A key element in the tourism industry development and its impact on Ukraine's economic growth is the infrastructure, which is based on sanatorium tourism enterprises.

The tourism industry competition peculiarity is that the product offered to customers is a set of various services that must meet the demanding customers' expectations. It follows that the competitiveness concept of sanatorium and resort enterprises acquires a different meaning. In modern literature, competitiveness in such an industry is defined as the level of

service value offered by recreational facilities to consumers (Petrova, Shherby`na, 2008).

The sanatorium and resort tourism is based on the interconnected phenomenon and process – sanatorium and resort service and sanatorium and resort treatment. Consideration of the sanatorium and resort service as a product produced and provided to the consumer by the sanatorium and resort facility suggests that such a service is "a special product with a huge number of medical, consumer and industrial services" (Lyutak, Romanchuk, 2013). Many foreign scholars (Brady, Michael, Robertson, Christopher, 2001) form the concept of international competitiveness based on the object, subject, purpose, methodological research scheme, and research methods and results. Based on those, it is noteworthy that the tourism industry, including the sanatorium and resort sector, applies system-structural and praxeological approaches in building for the result the international economic activity system and the enterprise interaction and the international market.

Continuing the infrastructure analysis of sanatorium tourism, we should emphasize the mandatory availability of material and technical base. In recent years, Ukraine's tourism business keeps on running on the material base made in the Soviet era, ruthlessly exploiting infrastructure without its restoration.

Researching several sanatorium and resort and health facilities, we observe a sharp decrease in the number of sanatoriums and boarding houses with treatment, sanatoriums, rest homes and boarding houses, bases and other recreation facilities, children's health and recreation facilities, and their beds. The changes in the sanatoriums number in 2013-2017, which are featured by the beginning of the Russian Federation's aggression and the annexation of the Crimea, became extraordinarily rapid. In our opinion, the main reasons are the management system transformation of such facilities, i.e., the privatization and change of purpose of the property of ex-trade unions and former state (Fig. 2).

The study shows that currently, sanatoriums are in a stagnation state as part of the tourist infrastructure. The vast majority of started projects were preserved due to lack of investment funds and credit resources inaccessibility, a significant number of institutions ceased running.

The need to support the balanced development of sanatoriums in Ukraine as a tourism development component is evident. Funds for investment projects in modernization and restoration of medical and recreational enterprises' image can be both international and national investment partners and state and local budgets. The privileged categories of vacationers at the expense of the state budget make a separate area.

The vacationers' dynamics analysis in sanatoriums in 2011-2018 depicts a significant overall reduction of 27.0% in 2014 and a gradual increase before 2018 (Fig. 3).

It is characteristic that the decrease rate in the number of vacationers who rested and treated in Ukraine is diverse for different institutions. Boarding houses with treatment where the fall was insignificant look the most stable. In 2012 holiday resorts, there was an increase in demand by 11.5%, and in boarding houses with treatment for 2010 to 2016, the decrease for those who rested and treated was 18.3% compared to other institutions is insignificant. A substantial problem is the lack of a transparent system for the sale of tourist services to foreign tourists; in particular, the number of foreigners who received services from tour operators and tour agents over the past ten years has decreased by 4.9 times (*Table 1*).

Simultaneously, the number of foreigners in collective accommodation by region in 2018 (*Table 2*) significantly exceeds the number of tourists of tour operators, i.e., we can say that the predominant amateur tourism in this category of tourists in Ukraine.



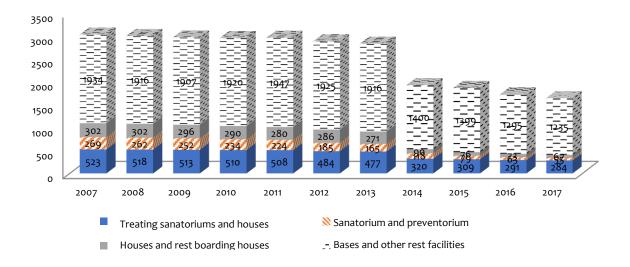


Fig. 2. Dynamics of the sanatoriums number in 2007-2017, units*

^{*} Source: built by the authors on the basis of DSSU (2020).

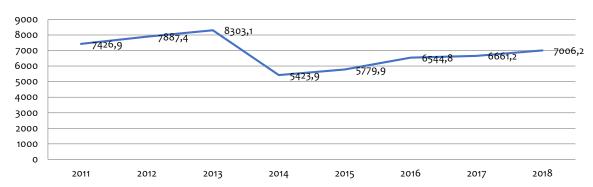


Fig. 3. Number of people in collective accommodation in 2011-2018, thousands *

Number of tourists served by tour operators and travel agents, by tourism type*

Table 1

Year	Number of tourists served by tour	Including					
real	operators and travel agents, total	inbound (foreign) tourists	outbound tourists	local tourists			
2007	2863820	372455	336049	2155316			
2008	3041655	372752	1282023	1386880			
2009	2290097	282287	913640	1094170			
2010	2280757	335835	1295623	649299			
2011	2199977	234271	1250068	715638			
2012	3000696	270064	1956662	773970			
2013	3454316	232311	2519390	702615			
2014	2425089	17070	2085273	322746			
2015	2019576	15159	1647390	357027			
2016	2549606	35071	2060974	453561			
2017	2806426	39605	2289854	476967			
2018	4557447	75945	4024703	456799			

^{*} Source: built by the authors on the basis of DSSU (2020).

^{*} Source: built by the authors on the basis of DSSU (2020).



Table 2
The number of foreigners in collective accommodation by region in 2018

Destan	T - 4 - 1	Including in				
Region	Total	готелях та аналогічних засобах розміщування	інших засобах розміщування			
Ukraine	798881	782880	16001			
Vinnytsia region	2500	2481	19			
Volyn region	2350	2317	33			
Dnipropetrovsk region	11410	11291	119			
Donetsk region	1343	1339	4			
Zhytomyr region	1760	1760	_			
Zakarpattia region	10021	8170	1851			
Zaporozhye region	3979	3867	112			
Ivano-Frankivsk region	17511	17328	183			
Kiev region	49414	49408	6			
Kirovograd region	782	782	-			
Luhansk region	758	758	-			
Lviv region	129531	128726	805			
Mykolaiv region	7674	3786	3888			
Odessa region	47826	41641	6185			
Poltava	6441	6441	_			
Rivne region	3885	3885	-			
Sumy region	2487	2487	_			
Ternopil region	6144	6058	86			
Kharkiv region	36037	34613	1424			
Kherson region	1867	1675	192			
Khmelnytsky region	12973	12973	_			
Cherkasy region	3127	3123	4			
Chernivtsi region	5463	5463	_			
Chernihiv region	4007	3877	130			
Kyiv city	42959	428631	960			

^{*} Source: built by the authors on the basis of DSSU (2020).

Commenting on Table 2, it is worth mentioning that the bulk of foreigners in hotels and similar facilities (97%) and only 3% in other facilities. The leaders in the attracted tourist flow are such regions as Dnipropetrovsk, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa, Kharkiv, and Khmelnytsky. They possess the main number of sanatoriums and resorts and natural facilities for health and recreation.

Ukraine's tourist enterprises have a low financial resources level. However, the tourism enterprises' operation does not require significant investment, unlike the maintenance of tourism infrastructure. In Ukraine, there observed a rapid increase in private investment in the construction, reconstruction, and modernization of hotels, but due to the global economic crisis, this process has slowed down significantly.

The labor resources level of Ukraine's tourist enterprises is relatively sufficient. The employees' average number of Ukraine's tourist enterprises in 2005 was 10.6 thousand people (*Zayachkovs'ka*, 2015). According to the statistics, it increased: in 2013 it peaked and amounted to 13,531 people; due to the military aggression of the Russian Federation, the tour flow was reduced, leading to a reduction in the number of employees in this field (2015 - 9588 people); Currently, there is a gradual recovery and, accordingly, an increase in the number of employees in this area (10,291 in 2017).

L.Pobochenko pointed out that the share of employees directly in tourism in 2008 was 0.05% of the employees' average annual number in Ukraine's economy (*Pobochenko*, 2008), and in 2018 the

total tourism employment was 4.9%, and direct 1,3% (World Data Atlas, 2020).

Determining the tourism impact on macroeconomic indicators of any country development can be considered from the standpoint of GDP growth and the resultant direct factor - the number of hotels and tourist-recreational type enterprises. Independent variable or factor (X) and "GDP, million UAH" - dependent variable or indicator (U), U calculated - is the calculated amount of GDP in a million UAH using equation (1), which describes the resulting factor relationship with the independent variable.

Table 3 presents a detailed analysis and description of the economic and mathematical modeling in 2000–2018.

Let us define the equation type that describes the statistical data Microsoft Excel.

Consider exponential, linear, logarithmic, polynomial of the 2nd degree, power, and linear filtering of the trend line.

The criterion for choosing the function type, i.e., the dependence form, is the determination (R^2) coefficient value. The closer this indicator value to 1, the better the given function describes the statistical data.

The analysis showed that Fig. 4– Polynomial trend line of the 2nd degree represents the most optimal dependence form since the approximation reliability value acquires the most outstanding value from the considered dependencies variants (R² = 0, 94834).



Table 3

Empirical data for constructing a correlation model *

Year	Number of the hotel and tourist- recreational enterprises	GDP, million UAH	U calculated	Elasticity coefficient
2000	1308,0	176100,00	346668,88	1,08
2001	1258,0	211200,00	345265,21	-0,84
2002	1254,0	234100,00	346266,60	-0,98
2003	1218,0	277400,00	362703,59	-2,16
2004	1192,0	357500,00	382886,10	-2,83
2005	1232,0	457300,00	354723,40	-1,73
2006	1269,0	565000,00	343362,13	-0,43
2007	1420,0	751100,00	443362,10	4,61
2008	1595,0	990800,00	853401,34	6,07
2009	1684,0	947000,00	1183079,08	5,93
2010	1731,0	1120600,00	1390135,20	5,79
2011	1668,6	1349200,00	1120262,60	5,96
2012	1717,0	1459100,00	1326117,81	5,83
2013	1765,4	1522700,00	1556120,05	5,68
2014	1813,8	1586900,00	1810269,33	5,51
2015	1862,2	1988500,00	2088565,64	5,35
2016	1910,6	2383200,00	2391008,97	5,19
2017	1959,0	2983882,00	2717599,34	5,04
2018	2007,4	3558706,0	3068336,73	4,90
In Total	29864,9	22920288,0	22430134,1	58,0

^{*}Source: built and calculated by the authors on the basis of DSSU (2020).

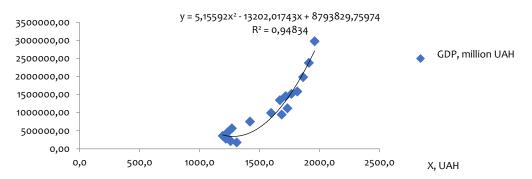


Fig. 4. Polynomial trend line of the 2nd degree

Thus, the GDP dependence model on the number of enterprises of the hotel and tourist-recreational type, based on the collected statistical data, takes the form of a polynomial trend line of the 2nd degree:

$$y = 5,15592x2 - 13202,01743x + 8793829,75974$$
 (1)

Substituting the independent variable value in equation (1), we compute the indicator calculated value. According to table 3, the sums of statistical and calculated values of the indicator are almost the same (22920288.0 and 22430134.1 million UAH), and their dynamics coincide that confirms the reliability and correctness of the selected equation, which describes the dependence. In particular, we analyzed the compliance of the constructed model and checked its adequacy to statistical data, using Fisher's criterion. To do this, we computed the calculated value of the criterion by the equation:

$$F_{\text{calc}} = \frac{R^2}{1 - R^2} * \frac{n - m - 1}{m}.$$
 (2).

$$F_{\text{calc}} = \frac{(0.94834)}{1 - (0.94834)} * \frac{18 - 1 - 1}{1} = 275,36$$

The Fisher criterion's tabular value is calculated with a given probability p (p=0,95) and the number of equality degrees $k_1=m$ and $k_2=n-m-1$. For the collected statistics, the observations number n=17, therefore the number of freedom degrees $k_1=1$ and $k_2=15$. Tabular value of Fisher's criterion: Ftab.= 4,54.

Because inequality holds Fcalcul.>Ftab. (275,36>4,54), With probability p=0,95, we claim that the constructed model is adequate for statistical data and is suitable for further analysis and forecasting.

Let us estimate the closeness and direction of the relationship between X and Y, using the correlation coefficient, the formula of which has the form:

$$Ccorel[X,Y] = \frac{\sum_{u=1}^{n} (Xi - \overline{X}) * (Yi - \overline{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (Xi - \overline{X})^{2}} * \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Yi - \overline{Y})^{2}}$$
(3).

The Microsoft Excel program calculates the correlation coefficient. To do this, we used the CORREL category function.

We obtained the coefficient and correlations as follows r [x;y]=0.9135.



From the obtained value, we conclude: as r[x; y] > 0, then the connection between X and Y is direct, i.e., with the increase of hotel and tourist-recreational facilities, Ukraine's GDP also increases; as 0.7 < |r[x;y]| < 1, then the connection between X and Y is strong.

Evaluate the factor X variation effect on the index B variation, using the coefficient determination R^2 =0,94834, i.e., the indicator variation on 94,83 % is due to factor variation.

The elasticity coefficient lets us investigate how the indicator U (GDP, million UAH) changes when the factor X (number of hotels and tourist-recreational type enterprises) changes by 1 %.

The general equation for determining the elasticity coefficient has the form:

$$Gelast.coef. = \frac{Uvf.^{1} * X}{Uvf.}$$
 (4)

As y = 5,15592x2 - 13202,01743x + 8793829,75974, then derivative

y/= 10,31184*x -13202,017 and we obtain the elasticity coefficient equation:

Celast. =
$$\frac{(10,3118 * x - 13202,017) * x}{Uvf.}$$
 (5)

For both factor values, we calculate the corresponding value of the elasticity coefficient by Microsoft Excel.

We also calculate the elasticity coefficient for the average value of the factor and indicator using Microsoft Excel:

C elast.aver. = 3,87.

Thus, an increase in the number of hotels and tourist-recreational enterprises by 1% leads to 3.87% GDP.

Thus, the study shows the impact importance of enterprises of the hotel and tourist-recreational type on the national economy and availability of unique features of this area that need modernization, especially in the context of globalization of world economic processes.

5. Conclusions

espite the growth of services and the number of employees serving the tourism industry, we can point to a rather negative trend due to inefficient management systems, a low level of significant demand, and a lack of comprehensive development programs.

The tourism industry needs to develop and improve recreational infrastructure, provide quality tourism products, create and develop products in the regional aspect, including preserving the environment and natural potential, improving the quality and competitiveness of regional tourism products and offers in the global tourism market. In general, the tourism impact on macroeconomic indicators is relatively high and involves the infrastructure development intensification in terms of its potential in the tourist flow.

Thus, Ukraine's tourism industry has every opportunity to become competitive in the global market of tourism services. However, it requires implementing effective management methods based on available competitive advantages and government support of sectors with weak competitive positions.

6. Funding



his study received no specific financial support.

7. The competing interests



he authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References

- Bentley, T. (2001). Recreational tourism injuries among visitors to New Zealand: an exploratory analysis using hospital discharge data. Tourism Management, 22 (4), 373-381. doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(00)00063-7.
- Brady, M.K., & Robertson, C.J. (2001). Searching for a consensus on the antecedent role of service quality and satisfaction: an exploratory cross-national study. *Journal of Business Research*, 51 (1), 53-60. doi.org/10.1016/S0148-2963(99)00041-7.
- Cherchy`k, L., Yerko, I., Kolenda, N., Mishhenko, O. (2014). Suchasny`j stan rozvy`tku tury`sty`chnorekreacijnogokompleksu Voly`ns`koyi oblasti [The current state of development of the tourist and recreational complex of Volyn region], Lucz`k: Shidnoyevropejs`ky`j nacional`ny`j universy`tet imeni Lesi Ukrayinky`, 152 (in Ukrainian).
- Derzhavna sluzhba staty`sty`ka Ukrayiny (2020). Ekonomichna staty`sty`ka. Ekonomichna diyal`nist`. Tury`zm [State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Economic statistics. Economic activity. Tourism.]. Retrieved from http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/ (in Ukrainian).
- Fedorenko, A. (2014). Razvytye turyzma v Ukrayne (analyz turystycheskoy konkurentosposobnosty) [Tourism development in Ukraine (analysis of tourism competitiveness)]. Konsaltynhovaya kompanyya «SOCIUM». Retrieved from http://socium.com.ua/2014/01/tourism-development-in-ukraine/ (in Ukrainian).
- Font, X. (2002). Environmental certification in tourism and hospitality: progress, process and prospects. Tourism Management, 23 (3), 197-205. doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(01)00084-X.
- Grabovens'ka, S. (2017). Konkurentospromozhnist' tery'torial'ny'x ry'nkiv tury'sty'chny'x poslug v Ukrayini [Competitiveness of the territorial markets tourist services in Ukraine]. (Doctoral dissertation). Dy'sertaciya na zdobuttya naukovogo stupenya kandy'data ekonomichny'x nauk, L'viv, 242. Retrieved from http://www.lnu.edu.ua/wp
 - $content/uploads/2017/02/dis_grabovenska.pdf (in Ukrainian).$
- Hayduk, A.B. (1999). Formuvannya turystychnoyi rynkovoyi infrastruktury yak faktor pidvyshchennya efektyvnosti funktsionuvannya rynku turystychnykh posluh [Formation of tourist market infrastructure as a factor in improving the efficiency of the tourist services market]. Rehional'na ekonomika, 2, 172-177 (in Ukrainian).
- Hopeniene, R., & Bagdoniene, L. (2016). Lithuanian wellness cluster: pros and cons. Lithuania. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/266068474_Lithuanian_wellness_cluster_pros_and_cons.



- Insty`tucijne zabezpechennya rozvy`tku sfery` tury`zmu v ukrayins`ko-pol`s`komu transkordonnomu regioni [Institutional support for tourism development in the Ukrainian-Polish cross-border region]. Retrieved from http://old.niss.gov.ua/MONITOR/Juli2010/03.htm (in Ukrainian).
- Krayevs'ka, A., Moroz, O., & Grabovecz'ky'j, B. (2013) Rekreacijni resursy' sanatorno-kurortny'x pidpry'yemstv: sutnist' ta perspekty'vy' vy'kory'stannya [Recreational resources of sanatorium and resort enterprises: essence and prospects of use], Vinny'cya: VNTU, 184 (in Ukrainian).
- Kry'voberecz', M. (2017). Instrumenty' pidvy'shhennya yakosti tury'sty'chny'x poslug [Tools for improving the quality of tourist services]. Efekty'vna ekonomika, 1, 150-162 (in Ukrainian).
- Liubitseva, O., Mykhaliuk, M., Mykhailenko, T., Kochetkova, I. (2017). Tourism as a Factor in the Sustainable Development of Small Towns. Sustainable Tourism for Development. *Turystyka a rozwój zrównoważony*, 2(18), 51-64.
- Lukianenko, D., Poruchnik , A., Stoliarchuk, Ya., Liutak, O. (2019). Globalization of the tourism industry: scales, levels and institutional formats. *Problems and Perspectives in Management*, 17(2), 563-574. doi.org/10.21511/ppm.17(2).2019.44
- Lyutak, O.M., & Romanchuk, D.L. (2013). Tury`sty`chny`j produkt yak osnovny`j element zabezpechennya konkurentospromozhnosti tury`sty`chno-rekreacijnogo klastera [The tourist product as a basic element of ensuring the competitiveness of the tourist and recreational cluster]. Ekonomichni nauky`. Seriya «Oblik i finansy`». Zbirny`k naukovy`x pracz`. Lucz`ky`j NTU. Lucz`k, 10 (37), 141-150 (in Ukrainian).
- Mazaraki, A., & Mel'ny'chenko, S. (2015). Tury'zm v Ukrayini: vy'kly'ky' kry'zy' [Tourism in Ukraine: Challenges of the Crisis]. Visny'k KNTEU, 2, 5-15 (in Ukrainian).
- McKercher, B. (1996). Differences between Tourism and Recreation in Parks. Annals of Tourism Research, 23(3), 563–575. doi:10.1016/0160-7383(96)00002-3
- Mel'ny'chenko, S. (2014). Metody'ka doslidzhennya yakosti obslugovuvannya na tury'sty'chny'x pidpry'yemstvax [Methods of research of quality of service at tourist enterprises]. Visny'k KNTEU, 1, 24-33 (in Ukrainian).
- Meyer, D. (2009). Balamory revisited: An evaluation of the screen tourism destination-tourist nexus. *Tourism Management*, 30 (2), 194-207. Retrieved from https://ore.exeter.ac.uk/repository/bitstream/handle/10036/43 32/Balamory%20Revisited.pdf?sequence=6&isAllowed=y.
- Mihalic, T. (2000). Environmental management of a tourist destination: A factor of tourism competitiveness. *Tourism Management*, 21, 65-78. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Tanja_Mihalic2/publicat ion/223468583_Environmental_Management_of_a_Tourist_D estination A Factor of Tourism Competitiveness/links/5b02

- eob8of7e9be94bdaa536/Environmental-Management-of-a-Tourist-Destination-A-Factor-of-Tourism-Competitiveness.pdf.
- Pearce, P. (2005). Tourist behaviour: Themes and conceptual schemes: Clevedon, Buffalo, Toronto. Retrieved from https://researchonline.jcu.edu.au/7280/1/7280_Pearce_2005 front pages.pdf.
- Pegushy`na, G. (2012). Napryamy` pidvy`shhennya konkurentospromozhnosti sanatorno-kurortny`x pidpry`yemstv u regioni [Directions to increase the competitiveness of sanatorium and resort companies in the region]. *Ekonomika*, № 4 (118). Retrieved from http://dspace.nbuv.gov.ua/bitstream/handle/123456789/62526 /14-Pegushina.pdf?sequence=1 (in Ukrainian).
- Petrova, V., & Shherby`na, L. (2008). Doslidzhennya konkurentospromozhnosti pidpry`yemstv sanatorno-kurortnogo ty`pu v Xarkivs`komu regioni. Komunal`ne gospodarstvo mist [Research of competitiveness of the enterprises of the sanatorium-resort type in the Kharkov region. Utilities of cities], 83, 368-374. Retrieved from http://tourlib.net/statti_ukr/petrova.htm (in Ukrainian).
- Pobochenko, L. M. (2008). Rehulyuvannya mizhnarodnykh rynkiv turystychnykh posluh: dosvid ta mekhanizmy [Regulation of international markets for tourism services: experience and mechanisms]. Retrieved from http://www.rusnauka.com/17_PNR_2008/Economics/34236.doc.htm (in Ukrainian).
- Savicz'ka, O. P., Novostavs'ka, O. I., & Savicz'ka, N. V. (2015).

 Formuvannya konkurentnogo potencialu tury'sty'chny'x pidpry'yemstv v umovax stalogo rozvy'tku [Formation of competitive potential of tourism enterprises in the conditions of sustainable development]. Naukovy'j visny'k NLTU Ukrayiny'.

 Retrieved from http://nbuv.gov.ua/ UJRN/ nvnltu _2015_25.9_27 (in Ukrainian).
- Savosh, L.V., Liutak, O. M., Baula, O. V. ta in. (2015). Turystychnorekreatsiyna sfera transkordonnykh rehioniv [Tourism and recreational sphere of cross-border regions]. Monohrafiya. Luts'k: RVV Luts'koho NTU, 214 (in Ukrainian).
- World Data Atlas (2020). Retrieved from http://knoema.ru/atlas/topics/%D0%A2%D1%83%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%BC.
- Zayachkovs'ka, H. A. (2015). Rynok mizhnarodnykh turystychnykh posluh: konstruyuvannya katehoriyi ta klasyfikatsiya [International tourist services market: category design and classification]. *Innovatsiyna ekonomika*, 1, 153–157. Retrieved from http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/inek 2015 1 29 (in Ukrainian).
- Zukow, W., Muszkieta, R., Prystupa, E., Karaskova, V., Napierała, M. (2010). Education, tourism and health for people. Monograph. Lviv-Poznan-Warsaw. Retrieved from https://books.google.com.ua/books?hl=uk&lr=&id=gflaHmtW c3gC&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=label:+sanatorium+and+recreation al+tourism&ots=SanuQz4idP&sig=aCWpMZ_NGOUMjAeXrA6 hVDrRprw&redir esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false.





European Journal of Management Issues

Volume 28(3), 2020, pp.101-109

DOI: 10.15421/192010

Received: 13 April 2020

Revised: 27 April 2020; 01 August 2020 Accepted: 12 September 2020

Published: 25September 2020

UDC classification: 65.338.4

JEL Classification: F23, M21, M31, Z3.

Особливості франчайзингової експансії на український туристичний ринок

В. Є. Редько[‡], Ю. В. Семич[#]

Мета роботи - визначити відмінності впровадження моделі франчайзингу туристичними операторами на європейському та українському ринках.

Дизайн/Метод/План дослідження. Теоретичний підхід, що ґрунтується на узагальненні, системному й порівняльному аналізі. Застосовані контент-аналіз, статистичний, графічний і табличний методи.

Результати дослідження. Охарактеризовано моделі ділового франчайзингу найбільших багатопрофільних туристичних операторів масового туризму в Україні. Визначено загальні умови здійснення туристичної діяльності на принципах ділового франчайзингу для туристичних агенцій. З'ясовано відмінності моделей ділового франчайзингу на європейському й українському ринках. Франчайзинг визначено механізмом мультиплікації бізнесу й кооперації можливостей, спрямованих на активне просування туристичного продукту на цільовий на ринок.

Практичне значення дослідження. Можливе застосування результатів дослідення туристичними агенціями під час прийняття рішень про приєднання до франчайзингової мережі й туроператорами при вирішенні питань диверсифікації прогнозованих ризиків бізнесу.

Оригінальність/Цінність/Наукова новизна дослідження. Уточнено умови провадження туристичної діяльності на засадах франчайзингу в країнах Європи й, зокрема, в Україні, виділення відмінних рис моделі європейського ділового франчайзингу, які полягають у чітко визначеній вертикально інтегрованій структурі управління, сильному національному маркетинговому менеджменті, корпоративній

підтримці ведення бізнесу, довгостроковості франчайзингових угод, результативній системі франчайзі.

Перспективи подальших досліджень / обмеження дослідження. Внаслідок економічної кризи в туристичному бізнесі перспективним напрямом подальших досліджень з цієї проблематики є пошук шляхів стабілізації діяльності мережевого бізнесу в туризмі. Викликає інтерес зміна фінансового стану туристичних агентств після отримання або припинення статусу франчайзі.

Тип статті – теоретичний.

Ключові слова: туристична мережа; діловий франчайзинг; роялті; туроператор.

[‡]Вікторія Євгенівна Редько, К.е.н, доцент, доцент, кафедра туристичного бізнесу та гостинності, Дніпровський національний університет імені Олеся Гончара, Дніпро, Україна, e-mail: <u>redko.v@ef.dnulive.dp.ua, https://orcid.org/0000-0003:3569-907X</u>

#Юрій Володимирович Семич, диеректор, ТОВ «АСТРА ТРЕВЕЛ», Дніпро, Україна e-mail: semych.y@ef.dnulive.dp.ua, https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1537-4158

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

Redko, V., Semych, Y. (2020). Features of franchising expansion into the Ukrainian tourist market. European Journal of Management Issues, 28(3), 101-109. doi:10.15421/192010.





Features of franchising expansion into the Ukrainian tourist market

Viktoriia Y. Redko[†], Yurii V. Semych[‡]

[†]Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Dnipro, Ukraine, [#]Astra Travel LLC, Dnipro, Ukraine

Purpose – to differency in the franchise model implementation by tour operators in the European and Ukrainian markets.

Design/Method/Approach. A theoretical approach is based on generalization, system and comparative analysis, content analysis, statistical, and graphical and tabular methods.

Findings. The research characterized business franchising models of the largest multidisciplinary tour operators of mass tourism in Ukraine. The general conditions of performing tourist activity on the principles of business franchising for travel agencies are determined. The authors clarified the differences between business franchising models in the European and Ukrainian markets. The mechanism of business multiplication and cooperation of opportunities aimed at promoting a tourist product on the target market defines the franchising.

Originality/Value. The scientific novelty is to clarify the tourism activities conditions on a franchise basis in Europe and, in particular, in Ukraine, highlighting the franchise model features of the European business that are in a clearly defined vertically integrated management structure, strong national marketing management, corporate business support, long-term franchise agreements, and effective franchise system.

Practical implications. The research practical results significance lies in travel agencies' possible application in deciding to join the franchise network and tour operators in addressing projected business risks diversification.

Research limitattions / Future research. Due to the economic crisis in the tourism business, further research promising area is to find ways to stabilize the network business in tourism. The change in the financial condition of travel agencies after franchisee status obtain or termination is of interest.

Paper type - theoretical

Keywords: travel network; business franchising; royalties; tour operator.

Особенности франчайзинговой экспансии на украинский туристический рынок

Виктория Евгеньевна Редько[‡], Юрий Владимирович Семич[‡]

†Днепровский национальный университет имени Олеся Гончара, Днепр, Украина, #ООО «АСТРА ТРЕВЕЛ», Днепр, Украина

Цель работы - определить различия внедрение механизма франчайзинга туристическими операторами на европейском и украинском рынках.

Дизайн / метод / подход исследования. Теоретический подход, основанный на обобщении, системном и сравнительном анализе. Применены контент-анализ, статистический, графический и табличный методы.

Результаты исследования. Охарактеризованы модели делового франчайзинга крупнейших многопрофильных туроператоров массового туризма в Украине. Определены общие условия осуществления туристической деятельности на принципах делового франчайзинга для туристических агентств. Выяснены различия моделей делового франчайзинга на европейском и украинском рынках. Доказано, что франчайзинг является механизмом мультипликации успешного бизнеса и кооперации возможностей, направленных на активное продвижение туристического продукта на целевой на рынок.

Оригинальность/Ценность/Научная новизна исследования. Новизной проведенного исследования является уточнение условий осуществления туристической деятельности на основе франчайзинга в странах Европы и в Украине, выделение отличительных особенностей модели делового которые европейского франчайзинга, заключаются в четко определенной вертикально интегрированной структуре управления, сильном национальном маркетинговом менеджменте, корпоративной поддержке ведения франчайзинговых долгосрочности договоров, эффективной мотивации франчайзи.

Практическое значение исследования. Практическое значение полученных результатов исследования заключается в возможном их применении туристическими агентствами принятии решения о присоединении франчайзинговой сети и туроператорами при решении диверсификации прогнозируемых рисков исследований бизнеса. быть Результаты могут использованы при преподавании дисциплин образовательных программ по специальности 242 Туризм.

Ограничения исследования/Перспективы дальнейших исследований. В результате экономического кризиса в туристическом бизнеса перспективным направлением дальнейших исследований по этой проблематике является поиск путей стабилизации деятельности сетевого бизнеса в туризме. Вызывает интерес изменение финансового состояния туристических агентств после получения или прекращения статуса франчайзи. Исследования ограничиваются данным туристических операторов, представленных на их официальных сайтах.

Тип статьи – теоретический.

Ключевые слова: туристическая сеть, деловой франчайзинг, роялти, туроператор.





1. Вступ

вроінтеграційні й глобалізаційні економічні процеси в світі сприяли входженню міжнародних туристичних компаній в Україну шляхом створення мережевих структур. Одним із способів такої інтеграції є франчайзинг. Термін «франчайзинг» походить від французького слова «franchise» – привілей, пільга. За визначенням «Словника франчайзингу та бізнесу» під терміном «франчайзинг» розуміють «форму співпраці між юридично та фінансово незалежними сторонами (компаніями та/або фізичними особами), в рамках якої одна сторона (франчайзер), що володіє успішним бізнесом, відомою торговою маркою, ноу-хау, комерційними таємницями, репутацією та іншими нематеріальними активами, дозволяє іншій стороні (франчайзі) користуватися цією системою на погоджених умовах» (Franchising.Ua, 2020).

За даними Міжнародної асоціації франчайзингу 70% всіх турів, 50% авіаквитків, 80% круїзів, 30% готелів і 25% оренд автомобілів в світі здійснюється через туристичні агенції, що входять до франчайзингових мереж. Франчайзі генерують більше 1,5 трлн долл США продажів на рік, які щорічно зростають на 2,5%. Відомо, що 80% підприємств туристичного бізнесу, які працюють на основі франшизи, є успішними (Franchise + you = success, 2020). Така статистика дозволяє констатувати дієвість франчайзингу як одного з механізмів започаткування і провадження діяльності в малому бізнесі, особливо в такому привабливому секторі економіки як туризм. Окрім цього, міжнародна експансія на український ринок компаній та розвиток національного франчайзингу обумовили значний приріст франчайзі за 19 років. Починаючи з 2001 р. загальна кількість франчайзерів в Україні зросла в 10,5 разів. Тільки за 2018-2019 pp. їх приріст становив 18% (Franchise Group, 2020). У зв'язку з цим, дослідження привабливості франчайзингу для українського ринку набуває особливої актуальності.

проблематики застосування механізмів туристичного франчайзингу приділена увага в багатьох наукових працях. Зокрема, в працях (Krupna, Wenger, Bastrakov, 2016; Yevtushenko, Haponenko, Shamara, 2020) висвітлений український досвід впровадження франчайзингу в туризмі. С. Мельниченко й Т. Ткачук розглядали франчайзинг як механізм для активного розвитку туризму в Україні (Melnychenko, Tkachuk, 2015), Т. Гринько й О. Крупський – як інструмент формування організаційної культури туристичного підприємства (Grynko, Krupsky, 2014). М. Чорій акцентував увагу франчайзингу можливостях задля зовнішньоекономічного партнерства (Choriy, 2016), а Т. Ткачук визначила напрями й тенденції розвитку туристичного франчайзингу міжнародних компаній. Основними з них є надання переваги при виборі франчайзі резидентам країни походження франчайзингової компанії, що обумовлено можливостями кращого контролю за діяльністю мережі, широке використання новітніх інформаційних технологій, підготовка та залучення висококваліфікованого персоналу, швидке реагування на зміни попиту, формування довгострокових партнерських відносин з метою зниження ризиків (Tkachuk, 2015). Ці ж аспекти наведені в роботах (Tkachuk, 2015; Solovyanchyk, 2015; Sun & Lee, 2019; Yabancı & Erbaş, 2017; International franchise association, 2019; Calderon-Monge, Pastor-Sanz, Huerta-Zavala, 2017) як докази конкурентоздатності франчайзингу в умовах мінливого зовнішнього середовища.

Слід відзначити, що в світовій практиці виділяють різні моделі франчайзингу (Lavonen, 2010; Martin, 2019; Massetti, 2020; Sen, Kabir, 1993; Seid & Thomas, 2006;) та їх класифікаційні ознаки. Проте деякі науковці (Sen, Kabir, 1993; Seid & Thomas, 2006; Lavonen, 2010) дійшли висновку щодо доцільності групування різних моделей у дві основні: виробничо-торговельний франчайзинг й діловий франчайзинг. Найпопулярнішою моделлю франчайзингу в туризмі залишається діловий, який ще називають бізнес-франчайзингом (Baresa, Ivanovic, Bogdan, 2017;

Karyagin, Tymoshenko, Demura, Munin, 2009; Samodai, Nosova, 2012; Sayabaev, Zhansagimova, 2016; Shevchuk, 2017 Zakharchenko, Korsikova, Merkulov, 2012). Ця модель спрямована на надання права здійснювати діяльність від імені франчайзера під його торговельною маркою у власному офісі. У широкому сенсі це надає можливість франчайзі користуватися вже сформованою структурою бізнесу і платити тільки за право бути частиною мережі (Baresa, Ivanovic, Bogdan, 2017; Zakharchenko, Korsikova, Merkulov, 2012).

Привабливість ділового франчайзингу для малого туристичного бізнесу доведена в доробках багатьох науковців і в основному стосується визначення його переваг та недоліків для франчайзера і франчайзі. Зокрема, І. Крупенна, Є. Венгер, Д. Бастраков визначили 10 переваг партнерських стосунків туристичної агенції з франчайзинговою мережею та 3 недоліки (Krupna, Wenger, Bastrakov, 2016), а В. Самодай і А. Носовою - 7 переваг та 4 недоліки для франчайзі й 3 переваги та 3 недоліки для франчайзера (Samodai, Nosova, 2012).

Незважаючи на всі переваги, А. Солов'янчик визначено ризики франчайзингових відносин в туристичній індустрії (Solovyanchyk. 2015), які проявляються в недобросовісному виконанні своїх зобов'язань франчайзі, невідповідності очікуваних від співпраці цілей і результатів франчайзера і франчайзі, обмеження самостійності франчайзі, коливанні курсів валют, що зумовлює зниження попиту. На нашу думку, А. Солов'янчик не враховано головний ризик – це банкрутство франчайзера, як, наприклад, сталося з «Tomas Cook Group», що мав франчайзі у 16 країнах світу (Sims S., 2019, September 23). В. Самодай і А. Носовою запропоновано заходи з підвищення франчайзингової активності в туризмі на регіональному рівні (Samodai, Nosova, формування дієвої нормативно-правової бази, доступність кредитування для започаткування й розвитку бізнесу на основі франчайзингу, створення фундаменту для просування на ринок і підтримки франчайзингу. Варто зауважити, що ці пропозиції носять досить узагальнений характер і не враховують специфіку роботи в туристичній галузі.

Отже, всіма науковцями франчайзингові відносини між туристичними підприємствами розглядаються з позиції ринкових переваг, сили бренду та ефективності бізнесу, що дозволяє визначити їх як діловий формат. Проте питання поведінки на різних ринках, методів роботи закордонного франчайзингу на українському ринку залишається ще недостатньо вивченими.

2. Постановка проблеми

ета статті полягає у визначенні відмінностей впровадження механізму франчайзингу туристичними операторами на європейському та українському ринках.

3. Методи та інформаційні джерела дослідження

етодологія дослідження ґрунтується на теоретичному підході до розуміння сутності франчайзингових відносин. В його основу покладені закономірності «ділової гри» і особливості провадження туристичної діяльності на засадах франчайзингу. У процесі дослідження застосовано методи узагальнення й системного аналізу при вивченні праць українських і закордонних науковців, порівняльного аналізу для співставлення моделей ділового франчайзингу й механізмів його впровадження не європейському й українському ринках туризму. Для проведення характеристики провідних туристичних операторів українського ринку застосовано контент-аналіз, статистичний, графічний і табличний методи. Дослідження ґрунтується на даних туристичних операторів, що представлені на їх офіційних сайтах.



4. Результати дослідження

учасний український туристичний ринок характеризується високою ємністю і низькими вхідними бар'єрами в галузь, що обумовило зростання цікавості міжнародних компаній до виходу на нього в 2000-х роках. Туристична сфера послуг у всьому світі зазнає значних змін, пов'язаних з розвитком інформаційних технологій, глобальною конкуренцією й зростаючим впливом зовнішніх чинників. Споживачі все частіше організовують свій відпочинок самостійно через туристичні портали і платформи, які акумулюють пропозиції виробників туристичних послуг з усього світу на вигідних умовах. Широке використання систем лояльності, стимулювання збуту перевізниками і готельними мережами також спонукають споживачів туристичних послуг уникати посередників в ланцюжку організації свого відпочинку. Варто зауважити, що ці процеси не вплинули на скорочення кількості туристичних операторів і агенцій, а обумовили набуття ними додаткових конкурентних переваг організованого туризму.

Якщо в 2001 р. в Україні налічувалося 2652 суб'єкти туристичної діяльності, то в 2017 р. їх кількість становила вже 3469 суб'єктів, а чисельність обслугованих туристів в 2017 р. зросла на 29% порівняно з 2001 р. (Державна служба статистики України, 2019). Лідерами туристичної галузі за кількістю обслугованих туристів в 2019 р. стали туристичні оператори «Join UP!» і «Anex Tour» (Puc. 1) завдяки консолідації бізнесу, власних авіакомпаній й широкому асортименту напрямів. Окрім «Join UP!» і «Anex Tour» в п'ятірку лідерів туристичної галузі в Україні увійшли «TUI Ukraine», «TPG» i «Coral Travel» (Ovsyanik, 2020, January 21). Названі підприємства є багатопрофільними туристичними операторами масового ринку, з яких тільки два («Join UP!» і «ТРС») мають українське коріння. За критерієм надійності туроператора, що працює на масовому ринку, в 2019 р. лідерами стали «Tez Tour», «Pegas Touristik» й «Coral Travel» (Mandria.ua, 2019, November, 18).

Слід відзначити, що ці сім туристичних операторів (Табл. 1) застосовують в своїй діяльності модель ділового франчайзингу.

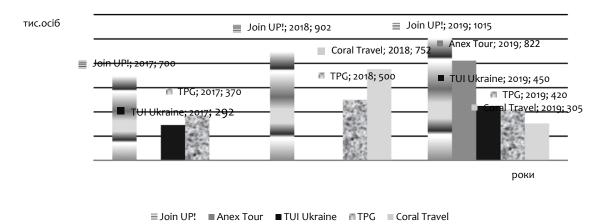


Рис. 1. Динаміка кількості обслугованих туристів туристичними операторами в Україні за 2017–2019 рр.*

Таблиця 1 Характеристика моделей ділового франчайзингу деяких туристичних операторів для українського ринку

Показник	Join Up!	Anex Tour	Tez Tour	TPG	Pegas Touristik	TUI Ukraine	Coral Travel
Рік виходу на український ринок	1997	2005	2010	1994	2004	2014	2014
Кількість офісів у Україні	115	190	36	110	_*	260	215
Паушальний внесок, тис.грн	23	23,5	30-40	14	відсутній	16,3	28
Роялті	2-3 тис.грн / міс	1050 грн/ міс	1% від обсягу продажів	відсутні	10,2-13,5 тис. грн/ міс.	50-200 євро на міс.	1-2 тис. грн / міс.
План продажів в кількості турів / рік : стартовий базовий бонусний	200 201-400 401 i >	Від 250	Індивідуальний	200 201- 400 401 i >	150 51-300 301 i >	40-80 81-160 161 i >	150-170 170-250 300 i ›
Комісійна винагорода, %	10-13	13-14	Індивідуальні бонусні плани	9-12	10-14	12-14	13

^{*}Джерело: складено на основі даних (TPG, 2020; TUI, 2020; Coraltravel, 2020; Franchising.Ua; Anextour, 2020; Pegas Touristik, 2020) **Примітка: дані відсутні.

Виходячи на закордонні ринки, туристичні оператори вирішують складне питання відкриття власних або франчайзингових агенцій, оскільки з точки зору економіки, це різні види діяльності. З одного боку, зростання кількості власних агенцій свідчить про рентабельний бізнес, а з іншого – викликає сумніви щодо правильності організації франчайзингової мережі, якій приділяється мало уваги за таких обставин. На

думку К. Wainwright (Wainwright, 2007, July), підприємства можуть використовувати власні торговельні точки для збільшення їх значущості на ринку. Європейські туристичні концерни не мають єдиної думки з цього приводу і наслідують принцип максимально ефективного розвитку, сутність якого полягає у вигоді бізнесу. Якщо в даний момент вигідніше відкривати власний офіс, то відкривають його. Якщо вигідніше



^{*}Джерело: побудовано авторами, базуючись на данних (Turprofi, 2019, January 19; Ovsyanik, 2020, January 21).

^{*}Примітка: в 2017 р. «Coral Travel», в 2017–2018 рр. «Anex Tour» і в 2018 р. «TUI Ukraine» не надали інформацію.



розвивати франчайзингову мережу, то йдуть цим шляхом. Наприклад, концерну «TUI AG» (Touristik Union International) у Франції належать мережі туристичних агенцій «Nouvelles Frontieres» і «Havas». «Nouvelles Frontieres» має практично однакову кількість власних і франчайзингових офісів, а «Havas» складається тільки з франчайзі. При цьому усі офіси отримують однакову підтримку та підлягають перевіркам контролю якості послуг, що надаються (TUI, 2020).

Як свідчить українська статистика з франчайзингу, відсоток власних об'єктів в 2019 р. зменшився з 26% до 21% відносно 2018 р., а франчайзингових – навпаки – виріс із 74% до 79% відповідно (Franchise Group, 2020). Така ж тенденція спостерігається і на туристичному ринку, хоча деякі туристичні оператори вже досягли встановленого ними максимуму франчайзі на регіональних ринках і новачків в мережу не приймають. Так на 01.01.2020 р. у національних франчайзингових мереж «Join UP!» і «ТРG» налічувалося 115 і 110 франчайзі відповідно, а у міжнародних «Anex Tour», «TUI», «Coral Travel» значно більше (табл. 1).

В розвинених європейських країнах франчайзинговий бізнес має чітко виражену вертикально інтегровану структуру управління, з детально розробленою моделлю франчайзингу, що спрямована на цільовий ринок, і включає визначений асортимент послуг, рекламу, концепцію офісу, зовнішнього вигляду персоналу. Українські туроператори-партнери не інтегровані повністю до структури управління міжнародного туроператора, що має свої переваги. Так, після банкрутства «Thomas Cook Group», його представник в Україні - туроператор «Trident» - продовжує виконувати свої функції на ринку, співпрацюючи з іншими туроператорами. Після оголошення «TUI Group» про призупинення своєї діяльності внаслідок пандемії COVID-19, його представник туроператор «TUI Ukraine» задекларував в ЗМI свою повну незалежність від головного офісу та працював без змін (TUI, 2020). В той час як проблеми «TUI France», «TUI Deutschland», «TUI Holidays» вплинули на їх франчайзі.

Для розвитку турагентської мережі наявність оператора і, як наслідок, власного турпродукту виступає одним із засадничих моментів на європейському ринку. У таких вертикально інтегрованих холдингах, як, наприклад, «ТUI АG» оператор має ексклюзивний турпродукт або умови, які транслюються тільки у власну роздрібну мережу. Таким чином, чітко сформована та просунута на ринок пропозиція туристичного продукту конкретного оператора, що пропонується до реалізації уповноваженою туристичною агенцією, визначає конкурентні переваги франчайзера, а для франчайзі виступає реальним доходом при задоволенні попиту прибічників певного бренду. Це означає, що здобутки франчайзі будуть в будь-якому випадку виступати перевагами всього бренду і самого франчайзера.

К. Sayabaev та інші в статті «Finance, franchise and their impact on tourism» зазначають, що франшиза - це засіб залучення іноземного досвіду та фінансового капіталу. Як бізнес-форма, франшиза має важливе значення для підвищення якості обслуговування в туристичній галузі, набуття ноу-хау, все ближчого до міжнародних стандартів (Sayabaev, Zhansagimova, 2016). Однак, Міжнародна асоціація франчайзингу й науковці хоча і наводять показники успішності франчайзингу в туризмі, все ж акцентують увагу на ризиках будь-якого бізнесу, навіть франчайзингового. Тому ні франчайзер, ні франчайзі не гарантують економічного успіху (<u>Business Queensland</u>, 2016; International franchise association, 2020), що обумовлюється певними підприємницькими ризиками і стадією життєвого циклу франчайзера. Підтвердженням цього є дослідження Т.І. Ткаченко, яка зробила спробу встановити характерні риси франчайзингу залежно від стадії життєвого циклу. На її думку правильне розуміння показників діяльності суб'єкта туристичного підприємництва дозволить удосконалити існуючі моделі формування франчайзингових відносин з урахуванням розвитку ринку (Tkachenko, Kostin, 2010). Саме задовільними

показниками оцінки розвитку українського туристичного ринку пояснюється поява на ньому міжнародних туристичних корпорацій з власною туристичною пропозицією цікавою для українського ринку. Дійсно, при купівлі франшизи підприємець отримує повністю протестований бізнес-проект, який вже довів свою ефективність за кордоном. Бренд, під яким виступає партнерська юридична особа, вже відомий на ринку і має свою лояльну цільову аудиторію. Його не доведеться рекламувати і додатково позиціонувати, заслуговувати довіру клієнтів, а співробітники головної компанії вже пройшли всі труднощі етапу старту бізнесу. Так що у нової туристичної агенції буде надійна корпоративна підтримка і безліч реальних туристичних напрямів, з яких можна перейняти досвід.

Слід відзначити, що асортимент послуг європейських мережевих агенцій, завжди дуже широкий – на відміну від України. Українські незалежні агенції часто об'єднуються для отримання підвищеної комісії у туроператорів, в той час як і франчайзі, і франчайзер розуміють, що доданків успіху багато, і не варто нехтувати жодним з них. Тому так багато уваги приділяється навчанню співробітників, підбору персоналу і його атестації, фірмовій символіці в офісі, ІТ-технологіям і впровадженням різних CRM-систем. На розвинених туристичних ринках, наприклад в Німеччині, 98 % агенцій є мережевими. Тому основний потік нових франчайзі складають підприємці, що відкривають новий бізнес і розраховують отримати гарантований прибуток через три-чотири роки. Українські агенції, входячи в мережу, розраховують отримувати прибуток з другого-третього місяця функціонування. Це свідчить про недалекоглядність українських бізнесменів, які розраховують на моментальний прибуток, уникаючи стратегічного планування бізнесу. Європейський підприємець робить свій вибір на користь надійності та фундаментальності бізнесу, користуючись перевагами франчайзингу, серед яких широта та глибина асортименту.

Як відомо, для франчайзі асортимент формується франчайзером, а тому виникає часто внутрішня конкуренція між туристичними агенціями, що входять до однієї мережі. Європейські франчайзингові агенції, на відміну від українських, розуміють, що туроператор, витрачаючи кошти на позиціонування бренду, розширення бізнесу, забезпечує попит для всієї мережі, а не тільки для окремого франчайзі. Окрім цього, у закордонних франчайзі цільовий ринок значно ширший ніж в українських, що знижує вірогідність недоотримання доходу. Тому проблеми внутрішньої конкуренції за винятковість асортименту у закордонних франчайзингових мереж не виникає, оскільки їх завдання полягає в забезпеченні прибутку та іміджу всієї мережі, а не тільки своєї агенції. Так, «ТUI АG» тільки в Німеччині має більше 1500 агенцій, тоді як в Україні лише одна – дві мережі переступили рубіж в 200 офісів.

Однією з головних вимог приєднання до міжнародної франчайзингової мережі за кордоном є максимально зручне для клієнта місце розташування офісу, що має привертати увагу, служити рекламою і візитною карткою агенції й усій мережі. Тому дислокація потенційних франчайзі має бути тільки на першому поверсі з прямим входом з вулиці або в місце скупчення потенційних клієнтів. Національні франчайзингові агенції не завжди виконують цю умову, хоча спостерігається тенденція до зайняття «червоних» ліній вулиць офісами туристичних фірм. Так, наприклад, «Anex Tur» і «Pegas Touristik» вимагають забезпечити можливості розміщення зовнішньої реклами офісу франчайзі (Anextour, 2020; Pegas Touristik, 2020). Для мережі агенцій «Coral Travel» існує вимога щодо територіальної віддаленості одного офісу франчайзі від іншого не менше 500 м (Coraltravel, 2020), а в організаційних вимогах «TUI» вказано тільки стандарти щодо площі й оформлення

Залежно від країни і мережі вимоги до офісу можуть бути м'якші або жорсткіші. Як правило, вони торкаються оформлення вітрини і використання фірмових елементів в інтер'єрі, таких як «іміджева» стіна, годинник, дошки пропозицій та інше. В



міжнародній практиці зустрічаються і категоричні варіанти, як наприклад, в іспанській мережі «Viajes Crisol» франчайзі зобов'язані придбати спеціальні стенди для розміщення каталогів, і постійно поповнювати їх новими (Viajes Crisol, 2020), що контролюється головним офісом туроператора. Туроператор «Anex Tour» вимагає від франчайзі оформлення офісу і розміщення рекламної продукції відповідно до встановлених компанією стандартів (Anextour, 2020), що відповідає її унікальному стилю і виступає інструментом брендингу. Всі з перелічених франчайзерів вимагають доказів, що підтверджують приналежність майбутніх франчайзі до жодної з інших мережевих структур. Слід зазначити, що в Україні вплив франчайзера обмежується загальними положення європейського договору франшизи. Контроль українських франчайзі з боку франчайзерів практично відсутній. Найбільшу увагу приділяють контролю виконання плану продажів та володінню інформацією про асортимент турпродукту франчайзера.

Однією з вигод туроператора є надходження від проданих франшиз, що можуть виражатися як у формі паушальних внесків, так і у формі роялті. Деякі франчайзери використовують і паушальний внесок, як плату за входження в бізнес, і роялті, як дохід від франшизи. Якщо паушальні внески визначаються завжди абсолютною величиною (табл. 1), то роялті може бути визначений як в абсолютній сумі, так і у відсотках до місячного або річного обороту франчайзі. відсотковий роялті, франчайзер розраховувати на більший дохід в довгостроковому періоді. Слід відзначити, що в українській дійсності контролювати кількість оформлених клієнтів дуже складно, заниження реальних показників продажів залишається досі звичайною практикою при складанні звітів. Фіксований роялті знімає проблему контролю кількості оформлень, але обмежує дохід франчайзера. Оскільки в європейських моделях немає проблеми з контролем оформлень, практично 100% франчайзерів надають перевагу роялті у вигляді відсотка від обороту, середнє значення якого складає 0,5 – 1,5 %.

Вертикально інтегровані туристичні корпорації, такі як «TUI Travel PLC», «OTI» та ін., спрямовують свою діяльність не тільки на розширення ринків, а й на формування туристичного продукту тільки власними силами. Наприклад, туристичний холдинг «TUI Travel PLC» забезпечує туристам бронювання, переліт, розміщення, обслуговування своєю приймаючою компанією на кожному курорті і в кожному готелі, що призводить до зростання обсягів збуту через купівлю та поглинання туроператорів й туристичних агенцій, мережі готелів, авіакомпаній, круїзних компаній тощо за кордоном. Холдинг «TUI Travel PLC» об'єднує понад 240 брендів. Щорічно група обслуговує більше 30 млн туристів в 180 країнах, пропонуючи своїм клієнтам різноманітні варіанти відпочинку шляхом консолідації бізнесу на основі ринкових механізмів. Тільки в Європі TUI має більше 3000 туристичних агентств, а загальна кількість співробітників компанії перевищує 50 тисяч осіб. «TUI Travel PLC» володіє найбільшим чартерним флотом в Європі – 138 літаків, а під брендом «TUI Fly» виконують рейси шість авіакомпаній. У холдинг входять відомі мережі готелів «RIU», «Club Magic Life», «Suntopia», «Iberotel, Robinson Club», «Sol Y Mar Club», «Coral Sea», «Jaz Resort» і багато інших (TUI, 2020). Тому туроператор-франчайзер розраховує на повну реалізацію, запропонованого франчайзі турпродукту, що визначається певними вимогами до розміру обсягів реалізації пакета послуг. Залежно від франчайзингової мережі розмір продажів турпродукту коливається від 50% до 90% від загального об'єму турів. Слід відзначити, що серед досліджених туроператорів, саме «TUI Ukraine» пропонує найнижчі плани продажів для нових франчайзі і має найбільшу мережу агенцій. Такий підхід спрямовує увагу франчайзі не на кількісні показники продажів, а на якісний сервіс.

Кожен франчайзер відповідно до законодавства приймаючих країн укладає угоди франчайзингу з потенційними франчайзі. Такі угоди мають свої особливості і, як показав аналіз, є

жорсткішими та деталізованішими в розвинених країнах, на відміну від тих, що розвиваються, до яких відноситься Україна. Для європейських франчайзингових угод є нормою викладення таких пунктів як неможливість при виході з мережі займатися туристичною діяльністю на цій території протягом трьох років, перехід права оренди франчайзеру при розірванні договору за ініціативою франчайзі до закінчення терміну договору або при недобросовісному виконанні своїх зобов'язань, при продажу бізнесу перша пропозиція про купівлю має надходити франчайзеру. В українських фрначайзингових угодах такі пункти відсутні. Це пояснюється інтересом фрначайзера отримувати доход у вигляді роялті. Зауважимо, що мінімальний термін дії договору франчайзингу – 3 роки, а звичайна практика – 5 років. Оскільки прибуток франчайзі починає отримувати через 3–4 роки, то в його інтересах не розірвати договір раніше цього часу.

Однією з важливих умов франчайзингової угоди є умова про пріоритетне бронювання турів франчайзера в разі присутності в його асортименті географічного напрямку турпродукту. Така умова дозволяє туристичній агенції працювати за угодою аутсорсингу з іншими туристичними операторами, не порушуючи інтереси франчайзера. Варто зазначити, що поперше, більшість туроператорів-франчайзерів є операторами масового ринку, а тому майже стовідсотково можуть задовольнити існуючий на ринку попит своїм асортиментом. Тому розширювати асортимент за рахунок співпраці з іншими туроператорами франчайзі немає особливої необхідності. Подруге, туроператори розробляють додаткову систему мотивації з метою матеріального заохочення франчайзі до реалізації турів франчайзера та надання якісного сервісу. Потретє, франчайзер надає власне програмне забезпечення, що дозволяє не тільки переглядати інформацію про тури, а й запитувати онлайн відомості про наявність місць на рейсах і в готелях, складати складні індивідуальні тури, здійснювати їх онлайн бронювання. Одночасно з цим турагентство-франчайзі має персонального менеджера або службу «гарячої» підтримки франчайзера з усіх питань. Структура програмного забезпечення (ПЗ) туроператорів дуже схожа не тільки функціоналом, але й інтерфейсом. Але в силу наявності авторських прав кожного туроператора на своє ПЗ, можна вважати його унікальною технологією. Ще одним ноу-хау туроператорів є можливість моментального підтвердження турів від готелів. Для цього туроператор синхронізує свою пошукову систему з системами бронювання готелів, і під час появи заявки її обробка відбувається в автоматичному режимі, без участі персоналу. Даний функціонал важливий при реалізації так званих «гарячих» турів, коли до вильоту залишається 1-3 дні, і вкрай важлива швидка обробка заявки.

Відомо, що якість туристичного сервісу слід розглядати як ефективність туристичного обслуговування туристів до, під час і після подорожі. Якість туристичного сервісу в процесі надання обслуговування в дестинації забезпечується підприємствами туристичної інфраструктури, які, в більшості випадків, є власністю франчайзера. Завданням франчайзі виступає надання якісного обслуговування в офісі агенції, що вимагає постійного контролю роботи менеджерів, відповідність заявленим стандартам мережі, задоволеність клієнтів та інше з боку франчайзера. Окрім традиційних методів контролю якості у вигляді тестових дзвінків або організації електронної скриньки «для скарг і пропозицій» використовується і «містері-шопінг» – таємний покупець, завданням якого є перевірка знань менеджерами туристичних напрямів, їх умінь продавати і спілкуватися з клієнтом. Корпоративна підтримка бізнесу визначається і на рівні формування стратегії підприємства, якій франчайзі має слідувати в своїй діяльності. Саме цей чинник виступає стримуючим для досвідчених агентів у прийнятті рішення про входження до франчайзингової мережі, оскільки обмежує право туристичної агенції застосовувати не обумовлені політикою головного туроператора методи ведення бізнесу.



Сучасний діловий франчайзинг може розглядатися як механізм диверсифікації ринку турпослуг, спрямований на збереження малого туристичного бізнесу та його стимулювання. Саме малий бізнес найбільше страждає при найменших проблемах в економіці, і тим паче в кризових ситуаціях на міжнародному ринку. Так, в Європі пандемія COVID-19 для туристичних агентств стала справжнім випробуванням. Цей час був особливо проблемним для франчайзі, на яких автоматично вплинули проблеми їх франчайзерів. В Україні проблеми франчайзерів не торкнулися франчайзі – агенції продавали турпродукт інших операторів. Так, «TUI Ukraine» задекларували в ЗМІ свою повну незалежність від головного офісу «TUI Travel PLC» та працювали без змін на аутсорсингу. Провідний представник міжнародного туроператора «Thomas Cook Group» в Україні – туроператор «Trident» продовжує виконувати свої функції на ринку, не зважаючи на банкрутство компанії франчайзера. Ці факти свідчать про різну інтегрованість франчайзі в організаційній структурі управління міжнародного франчайзера відповідно до цільового ринку.

За прогнозними даними Всесвітньої туристичної організації кількість туристичних прибуттів в світі знизиться на 20–30% із-за подій спричиненими COVID-19, що скоротить очікувані доход на 300-450 млрд дол США (UNWTO, 2020, March, 27). Такий прогноз поверне галузь до показників семирічної давнини, що вимагає холістичного підходу до відновлення показників туризму (Redko, 2015). І в такий ситуації корпоративна підтримка франчайзерів стане одним із способів стабілізації роботи франчайзі на ринку при відновленні попиту.

Основними рисами європейської моделі ділового франчайзингу в туризмі є:

- вертикально інтегрована структура управління (агент оператор оператор на прийомі), в якій оператор створює турпродукт, що користується масовим попитом;
- сильний національний маркетинговий менеджмент, спрямований на стимулювання попиту й охоплення цільового ринку брендом;
- мінімальна територіальна ексклюзивність франчайзі, спрямована на підсилення позицій бренду;
- довгострокові франчайзингові угоди, що включають жорсткі умови співпраці;
- чітко розроблена система мотивації для успішних франчайзі в межах мережі.

Основними рисами української моделі ділового франчайзингу в туризмі ϵ :

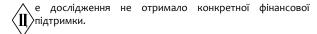
- гнучка структура управління, що дозволяє адаптуватися до змін на туристичному ринку, максимально швидко реагувати на них;
- мінімальна інноваційність туристичного продукту для задоволення масового попиту;
- можливості співпраці франчайзі з іншими туристичними операторами на умовах аутсорсингу;
- короткострокові франчайзингові угоди, що передбачають лояльніші умови співпраці, порівняно з європейськими;
- орієнтація на виконання планів продажів, а не на якісний сервіс, задля отримання підвищеної комісії.

5. Висновки

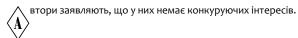
- . Визначено загальні умови здійснення туристичної діяльності на принципах ділового франчайзингу. Це дозволяє констатувати, що франчайзинг є динамічним й прогресивним способом ведення бізнесу й кооперації можливостей, які допомагають туроператорам активно просувати свій турпродукт на ринок.
- Порівняно з європейським український франчайзинг являє собою недосконалу модель партнерства бізнес-формату, в основі якої лежить сформована концепція розвитку міжнародного бізнесу, адаптована під можливості, потреби і перспективи національного ринку туризму.

- 3. Новизною проведеного дослідження є уточнення умов туристичної провадження діяльності на засадах франчайзингу в розвинених країнах Європи і в Україні. Виділені характерні рис моделі європейського ділового франчайзингу й українського ділового франчайзингу. Особливості європейської моделі полягають у чітко визначеній вертикально інтегрованій структурі управління, сильному національному маркетинговому менеджменті, довгостроковості франчайзингових угод, додатковій вмотивованості франчайзі. Особливостями української моделі ділового франчайзингу визначено гнучкість управління, мінімальну структури інноваційність турпродукту, лояльні умови договору франчайзингу, слабкий контроль франчайзі з боку франчайзера, орієнтація на нарощування обсягів продажів, а не на якість сервісу.
- 4. Практичне значення отриманих результатів дослідження полягає у можливому їх застосуванні туристичними агенціями при прийнятті рішення про приєднання до франчайзингової мережі й туроператорами при вирішенні питань диверсифікації прогнозованих ризиків бізнесу.
- 5. В наслідок економічної кризи в туристичному бізнесу перспективним напрямом подальших досліджень з цієї проблематики є пошук шляхів стабілізації діяльності мережевого бізнесу в туризмі.

6. Фінансування



7. Конкуруючі інтереси



References

- Anextour (2020). Anextour.com.ua: Franchising. ANEX Tour. Retrieved from http://anextour.com.ua/page/276/franchising-anex-ua [Accessed 15 April 2020].
- Baresa, S., Ivanovic, Z., & Bogdan, S. (2017). Franchise business as a generator of development in Central Europe. *UTMS Journal of Economics*, 8(3), 281–293. Retrieved from http://www.utmsjoe.mk/files/Vol.%208%20No.%203/UTMSJOE-2017-0803-07-Baresa-Ivanovic-Bogdan.pdf.
- Becky, M. (2019, March). The three types of franchise system Point Franchise. Retrieved from https://www.pointfranchise.co.uk/articles/the-three-types-of-franchise-system-4781/ [Accessed 13 April 2020].
- Business Queensland (2016). Advantages and disadvantages of buying a franchise. Retrieved from https://www.business.qld.gov.au/starting-business/buying-franchise/advantages-disadvantages.
- Calderon-Monge, E., Pastor-Sanz, I., & Huerta-Zavala, P. (2017). Economic Sustainability in Franchising: A Model to Predict Franchisor Success or Failure. Sustainability, 9(8), 1419. doi:10.3390/su9081419.
- Choriy, M.V. (2016). The effectiveness of franchising as a form of organization of restaurant business. Bulletin of the National university "Lviv Polytechnic". Series: Management and Entrepreneurship in Ukraine: Stages of Formation and Problems of Development: Collection of Scientific Papers, 851, 118–127. Retrieved from http://ena.lp.edu.ua:8080/bitstream/ntb/37661/1/16_118-127.pdf (in Ukrainian).
- Coraltravel (2020). Franchising.coraltravel.ua: Coral Travel Networks office opens [Video file]. Retrieved from





- http://franchising.coraltravel.ua/#video [Accessed 15 April 2020].
- Franchise + you = success. Retrieved from http://www.travellinesexpress.com/franchise-facts.htm. [Accessed 15 April 2020].
- Pro franchayzynh Pro kompaniyu [About franchising About the company] Franchise GroupFranchisegroup.com.ua. Retrieved from https://franchisegroup.com.ua/about-company/franchising/. [Accessed 15 April 2020].
- Franchising.Ua Franchising.ua: Tourism. Coral Travel. Retrieved from https://franchising.ua/franshiza/227/coral-travel/. [Accessed 15 April 2020].
- Grynko, T., & Krupsky, O.P. (2014). Franchayzynh yak instrument formuvannya orhanizatsiynoyi kul'tury turystychnykh pidpryyemstv [Franchising As a Tool for the Formation of Organizational Culture in Tourism]. Aktual Problems in Economics, 1 (163), 145-154 (in Ukrainian).
- IFA (2019). Expanding a business by franchising. International franchise association. Retrieved from https://www.franchise.org/sites/default/files/2019-05/Expanding-a-Business-by-Franchising-full-article_o.pdf.
- IFA (2020). Retrieved from https://www.msaworldwide.com/blog/the-international-franchise-association-ifa/.
- Karyagin, Yu.O., Timoshenko, Z.I., Demura, T.O., Munin, G.B. (2009) Marketing turproduktu. Pidruchnik. [Tourism product marketing].Rozdil 8. Franchajzing u turistichnomu biznesi. K. Kondor (in Ukrainian).
- Krupna, I.A., Wenger, E.I. & Bastrakov, D.A. (2016). Analiz propozicij turistichnih franshiz na vitchiznyanomu rinku [Analysis of offers of tourist franchises in the domestic market]. Economic Forum, 1, 10-20. Retrieved from http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/ecfor_2016_14 (in Ukrainian).
- Mandria.ua (2019, Nov. 18). Rating of the most reliable tour operators for tourists and agents. Summer 2019. Retrieved from https://www.mandria.ua/all/81873. [Accessed 20 April 2020].
- Massetti, R. (2020). 5 Types of franchises. Retrieved from https://www.thefranchisebuilders.com/2013/09/20/types-franchises-2/ [Accessed 15 April 2020].
- Melnychenko, S., & Tkachuk, T. (2015). Franchajzingovi merezhi turistichnih pidpriyemstv [Franchising networks tourist enterprises]. *Bulletin of KNTEU*, 4, 30-42. Retrieved from http://visnik.knteu.kiev.ua/files/2015/04/4.pdf. [Accessed 15 April 2020] (in Ukrainian).
- Ovsyanik, V. (2019, Oct. 10). Anex Tour is ahead of Turkish volumes Turprofi.com.ua. Retrieved from http://www.turprofi.com.ua/rejtingi/2963-kto-skolko-turistov-prinyal-v-turtsii.
- Ovsyanik, V. (2020, Jan. 21). Top 30 largest tour operators in Ukraine Turprofi.com.ua. Retrieved from http://turprofi.com.ua/rejtingi/3088-top-30-samykh-krupnykh-turoperatorov-ukrainy.
- Pegas Touristik. (2020). Pegast.com.ua: Franchising. Retrieved from https://pegast.com.ua/ru/agency/franchising. [Accessed 15 April 2020].
- Redko, V. (2014). Osoblivosti holistichnogo upravlinnya v turizmi [Features holistic management in tourism]. Bulletin of the National University of Water and Nature Management. Economy, 1, 331-338 (in Ukrainian).
- Riikka Lavonen (2010). Franchising as a potential growth strategy for a small enterprise. (Bachelor's Thesis). Business Management.

- Retrieved from https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/38021543.pdf.
- Samodai, V.P., & Nosova, A.A. (2012). Franchajzingovi vidnosini v turistichnij industriyi yak perspektivnij napryamok rozvitku biznesu [Franchising relations in the tourism industry as a promising direction of business development]. Visn. Sum. state. un-tu. Avg. Economy, 2, 116-122 (in Ukrainian).
- Sayabaev, K.M., & Zhansagimova, A.E. (2016). Finance, franchise and their impact on tourism. Journal of internet banking and commerce. 21, 3. Retrieved from http://www.icommercecentral.com/open-access/finance-franchise-and-their-impact-on-tourism.php?aid=83752.
- Seid, M., & Thomas, D. (2006). Franchising For Dummies. Chapter 1: The Power of the Brand: Franchising and You. Retrieved from https://catalogimages.wiley.com/images/db/pdf/97804700458 17.excerpt.pdf.
- Sen, K. C. (1993). The use of initial fees and royalties in business-format franchising. *Managerial and Decision Economics*, 14 (2), 175-190. doi:10.1002/mde.4090140209.
- Shevchuk, E.O. (2017). Franchajzingovi vidnosini v turistichnomu biznesi: oblikovo-kontrolnij aspekt [Franchising partnership in the tourism business: accounting-control aspect]. *Economy* & society, 10, 832-837. Retrieved from http://economyandsociety.in.ua/journal/10_ukr/141.pdf (in Ukrainian).
- Sims, S. (2019, Sept. 23). How Could Travel Giant Thomas Cook Fail?

 The New York Cites. Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/2019/09/23/travel/why-thomas-cook-travel-collapsed.html.
- Solovyanchyk, A.V. (2015). Rozvytok franchaizynhovykh vidnosyn u turystychnii industrii [Development of franchise relations in the tourism industry]. *Business Inform*, 9, 217-223. Retrieved from http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/binf_2015_9_34 [Accessed 15 April 2020].
- Sun, K.-A., & Lee, S. (2019). Competitive advantages of franchising firms and the moderating role of organizational characteristics: Evidence from the restaurant industry. International Journal of Hospitality Management, 77, 281–289. doi: 10.1016/j.ijhm.2018.07.007.
- Tkachenko, T., & Kostin, S. (2010). Franchising as an innovative form of business in the tourist industry of Ukraine. Scientific notes of Vernadsky Taurida National University. Economics and Management Series, 23 (62), 3, 291-301.
- Tkachuk, T.M. (2015). Modern model of development of franchising tourist networks. *Bulletin of KNTEU*, 4 (102), 30-42.
- TPG (2020). TPG.ua: Franchising Retrieved from https://www.tpg.ua/ru/franchising.
- TUI (2020). tui.ua: Franchising TUI travel agency. Retrieved from http://agent.tui.ua/Information-page/franchising/.
- TUI (2020, March 16). TUI Ukraine odna z kompanii TUI Group. Retrieved from https://www.tui.ua/news/tui-ukraine-odna-z-kompanii-tui-group. [Accessed 27 April 2020].
- Turprofi (2019, Jan. 19). Top 20 outbound tourism tour operators.

 Turprofi.com.ua. Retrieved from http://www.turprofi.com.ua/rejtingi/2639-top-20-turoperatorov-vyezdnogo-turizma.
- UNWTO (2020, March 27). UNWTO: International tourism arrivals could fall by 20-30% in 2020. Retrieved from https://webunwto.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2020-03/200327%20-%20COVID-19%20Impact%20Assessment%20EN.pdf.





- Viajes Crisol (2020). Franquicias de Viajes: Franquiciasviajes.franquiciando.com. Retrieved from http://franquiciasviajes.franquiciando.com/. [Accessed 15 April 2020].
- Wainwright, K.J. (2007, July). Dual Organizational Structures in Franchising. Retrieved from https://www.sfu.ca/~wainwrig/documents/post-docfranchise.pdf.
- Yabancı, O., & Erbaş, A. (2017). An Overview of Franchising in The Hospitality Industry of Turkey. *Journal of Business Research Turk*, 9(1), 166–179. doi: 10.20491/isarder.2017.240.
- Yevtushenko, O., Haponenko, H., & Shamara, I. (2020) Analiz franchaizynhovoi diialnosti na turystychnomu rynku Ukrainy [Analysis of franchising activities in the tourist market of

- Ukraine]. Agrosvit, 4, 52-57. Retrieved from http://www.agrosvit.info/pdf/4_2020/9.pdf. doi: 10.32702/2306#6792.2020.4.52.
- Zakharchenko, VI., Korsikova, N.M., & Merkulov, M.M. (2012). Innovative management: theory and practice in the conditions of economic transformation. Kiev: TsUL.
- Derzhavna sluzhba statistiki Ukrayini (2019). Turistichna diyalnist v Ukrayini. Retrieved from http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/.
- Franchaizynh Franchising.Ua Franchaizynh, Franshyza. Franchising.ua. Retrieved from https://franchising.ua/slovnik/franchayzing/1/. [Accessed 15 April 2020].

(CC) BY

This is an open access journal and all published articles are licensed under a Creative Commons «Attribution» 4.0.





European Journal of Management Issues

Volume 28(3), 2020, pp.110-120

DOI: 10.15421/192011

Received: 18 February 2020 Revised: 18 April 2020; 26June 2020 Accepted: 31 August2020 Published: 25September 2020

UDC classification: 338.48

JEL Classification: H12, L83, Z32

Economic security of tourism in Germany: models for overcoming the crisis

V. Slyvenko[‡], O. Slyvenko[‡]

Purpose – to analyze the models of overcoming the crisis of the tourism business in Germany.

Design/Method/Approach of the research. The research method is an expert opinion analysis on possible scenarios for the Covid-19/Coronavirus pandemic crisis development, the consequences for German tourism, and possible models of overcoming the crisis.

Findings. The paper analyzes the models of overcoming the crisis in Germany's tourism business during the gradual attenuation of the Covid-19/Coronavirus pandemic and the beginning of the national borders lento opening. That allowed us to formulate an assumption of possible scenarios while crisis overcoming in the tourism business in Germany.

Theoretical and practical implications. The analysis of possible scenarios while overcoming the crisis in the tourism business in Germany phenomena in Germany's tourism industry can be very interesting both for practitioners and for theorists studying the problems of tourism development worldwide.

Originality/Value. The article investigates the regional differences of the tourism crisis developed during the Covid-19/ Coronavirus pandemic.

Based on a logical analysis of the models for overcoming the tourism business crisis in Germany, the paper analyzed factors that can affect changes in consumer habits and include vital economic aspects of the tourism business restoration. This paper expands researchers' capabilities in the crisis phenomena analysis in the tourism business and assists in the most accurate and reasonable forecasting for the long-term sustainable development and competitive advantages of tourism enterprises.

Paper type - theoretical.

Keywords: tourism business; model; crisis; Covid-19/Coronavirus pandemic.

[†]Vyacheslav Slyvenko, Candidate of Historical Sciences, assistant professor, Tourism Business and Hospitality, Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Dnipro, Ukraine,

e-mail: <u>cheslavs21@gmail.com</u>, <u>https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6149-9015</u>

#Oleksii Slyvenko, graduate student, researcher, Hochschule Mittweida, University of Applied Sciences, Mittweida, Germany, e-mail: <u>alexslivenko@gmail.com</u>

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

Slyvenko, V., Slyvenko, O. (2020). Economic security of tourism in Germany: models for overcoming the crisis. European Journal of Management Issues, 28(3), 110-120. doi:10.15421/192011.





Економічна безпека туризму в Німеччині: моделі виходу з кризи

Вячеслав Сливенко[‡], Олексій Сливенко[‡]

†Дніпровський національний університет імені Олеся Гончара, Дніпро, Україна, †Нуніверситет прикладних наук, Міттвайда, Німеччина

Мета роботи – проаналізувати моделі виходу з кризи підприємств туристичної галузі Німеччини.

Дизайн/Метод/План дослідження. Аналіз експертних висновків про можливі сценарії розвитку кризи пандемії Covid-19/Coronavirus, їх наслідки для туризму Німеччини та можливі моделі виходу з кризи.

Результати дослідження. Проаналізовано моделі виходу з кризи підприємств туристичного бізнесу Німеччини під час поступового затухання пандемії Covid-19/Coronavirus та початку процесу повільного відкриття кордонів країн. Це дозволило сформулювати припущення про можливі сценарії розвитку ситуації під час подолання кризових явищ в туристичному бізнесі Німеччини.

Теоретичне і практичне значення дослідження. Аналіз можливих сценаріїв розвитку ситуації під час подолання кризових явищ в туристичному бізнесі Німеччини може бути дуже цікавим як для практиків, так і для теоретиків, які вивчають проблеми розвитку туризму у світі.

Оригінальність/Цінність/Наукова новизна дослідження. У статті досліджено регіональні відмінності розвитку кризи туристичної сфери під час пандемії Covid-19/Coronavirus. На основі логічного аналізу моделей виходу з кризи туристичного підприємств бізнесу проаналізовано чинники, які можуть вплинути на зміни звичок споживачів та врахувати важливі економічні аспекти відновлення туристичного бізнесу. Дана робота допоможе розширити можливості дослідників з аналізу кризових явищ в туристичному бізнесі та допоможе здійснювати максимально точний і обґрунтований прогноз на довгостроковий стійкий розвиток і конкурентні переваги туристичних підприємств.

Тип статті – теоретичний.

Ключові слова: туристичний бізнес; модель; криза; пандемія Covid-19/ Coronavirus.

Экономическая безопасность туризма в Германии: модели выхода из кризиса

Вячеслав Сливенко[‡], Алексей Сливенко[‡]

[‡]Днепровский национальный университет имени Олеся Гончара, Днепр, Украина, [‡]Университет прикладных наук, Миттвайда, Германия

Цель исследования – проанализировать модели выхода из кризиса предприятий туристической сферы Германии.

Дизайн/Метод/План исследования. Анализ экспертных заключений о возможных сценариях развития кризиса пандемии Covid-19/Coronavirus, их последствия для туризма Германии и возможные модели выхода из кризиса.

Результаты. Проанализированы модели выхода из кризиса предприятий туристического бизнеса Германии во время постепенного затухания пандемии Covid-19 / Coronavirus и начала процесса медленного открытия границ стран. Это позволило сформулировать предположение о возможных сценариях развития ситуации во время преодоления кризисных явлений в туристическом бизнесе Германии.

Теоретическое и практическое значение исследования. Анализ возможных сценариев развития ситуации во время преодоления кризисных явлений в туристическом бизнесе Германии может быть очень интересным как для практиков, так и для теоретиков, изучающих проблемы развития туризма в мире.

Оригинальность/Ценность/Научная новизна исследования. В статье исследованы региональные различия развития кризиса туристической сферы во время пандемии Covid-19 / Coronavirus. На основе логического анализа моделей выхода из кризиса предприятий туристического бизнеса Германии проанализированы факторы, которые могут повлиять на изменения привычек потребителей и учесть важные экономические аспекты восстановления туристического бизнеса. Данная работа поможет расширить возможности исследователей из анализа кризисных явлений в туристическом бизнесе и поможет осуществлять максимально точный и обоснованный прогноз на долгосрочный устойчивое развитие и конкурентные преимущества туристических предприятий.

Тип статьи - теоретическая.

Ключевые слова: туристический бизнес; модель; кризис; пандемия Covid-19 / Coronavirus.



1. Introduction

owadays, tourism is a multibillion-dollar business dominated by the countries' interests that form the main tourist flows. Despite the crisis, tourism is developing quite rapidly. That brings hope for new income opportunities and more jobs almost worldwide. "Tourism is the most elegant form of development aid," said German economist L. Nettkoven in the 1970s. "Tourism makes a significant contribution to the fight against global poverty." – under this slogan, the World Tourism Organization became a specialized organization of the United Nations in 2003 (Tourismus ist ein Milliarden geschäft, 2020). There are almost thirty years of harsh criticism between these slogans, in-depth analysis, and challenging questions about the contribution of tourism to human development. Recently, the tourism industry has paid great attention to adequate environmental protection and respect for local people's rights in tourist locations (Mazaraki, 2019; Zikii, 2019).

Of course, tourism creates tremendous income opportunities and opens new prospects for local community development. However, in most cases, only a few locals receive income from tourism, while the majority of the destination population experiences problems from resource depletion, culture commercialization, disregard for their rights, and increased exploitation. In this case, tourism increases poverty and not reduces it. However, an increasing number of studies and concrete examples show more benefits than harm to local communities from tourism development (Meshko, Red'ko, Krups'kii, 2016; Slyvenko, Ermakova, 2018).

It is worth noting that currently in Ukraine, the whole set of tourism measures at all government levels leaves many unresolved issues. Unfortunately, we can say that Ukraine lags far behind Germany in terms of its economic potential. However, this cannot prevent the creation of advanced mechanisms for regulating the tourism business and the appropriate preconditions for overcoming the crisis during the Covid-19/Coronavirus pandemic. Therefore, we reckon that the study of Germany's positive experience in its tourism sector development may help to overcome the crisis in tourism in Ukraine.

2. Problem statement

he research aims to analyze the models of overcoming the crisis in Germany's tourism business.

3. Methods and information sources of research

he research methodological basis is an integrative analysis of models for overcoming the German tourism businesses' crisis in the gradual attenuation of the Covid-19/ Coronavirus pandemic and the beginning of the national borders lento opening. Such an analysis can be very interesting both for practitioners and for theorists studying the problems of tourism development worldwide. In particular, many experts neglect regional differences in the tourism development. Therefore, the paper expands the researchers' capabilities of the crisis phenomena analysis in the tourism business and assists in the most accurate and reasonable forecasting for long-term sustainable development and competitive advantages of tourism enterprises.

The research method is a theoretical analysis of models for overcoming the German tourism business's crisis. The analysis is based on expert judgments of a wide range of specialists and researchers in the tourism business. The "expert" bases own opinion on a set of causal factors, assessing the probability of their manifestation and impact on the situation development. The expert method advantage compared to others is the possibility of exchanging and comparing ideas owing to a clearly expressed simple structure.

The theoretical research basis is to analyze the most significant modern international and national research of international tourist business development during a crisis. Based on a logical analysis of models for overcoming the German tourism business crisis, there were analyzed the factors influencing changes in consumer habits and including vital economic aspects of the restoration of the tourism business. Paper analyzes the regional differences impact in the development of the tourism business crisis during the Covid-19/Coronavirus pandemic. The research implements tourism researchers' work, representatives of professional associations, top management of tourism enterprises, heads of government agencies, and experts of the European Union.

4. Results

ourism has been one of the world economy sectors that suffered the most from the coronavirus pandemic recently. The head of the World Tourism Organization (WTO), Z.Pololikashvili, believes that in 2020, the coronavirus pandemic global tourism decreases by about 70% compared to 2019. The WTO studies showed that all 217 major international tourist destinations have become inaccessible due to the transport communications cessation (UNWTO, 2020). Nevertheless, after the pandemic declined, internationally-oriented countries began to open their borders and prepare for new conditions. During the gradual quarantine overcoming, the main operation rule is tourists and staff security: wearing masks, temperature screening, and in some cases - the certificate of the Covid-19/ Coronavirus non-infection.

The study of various aspects of tourism economic security is an essential issue in world tourism development. Among the researchers studying these problems, it is necessary to note N.Korj, O. Zanosko (Korj, Zanosko, 2011), A.Golod (Golod, 2016), M.Denisenko (Denisenko, 2013), V.Tkach, and O.Kornienko (Tkach, & Kornienko, 2011). Nevertheless, the literature neither fully discloses some theoretical aspects of tourism economic security nor has a transparent system of definitions of basic concepts and phenomena. Most local scientists in their papers do not provide a clear definition of tourism economic security.

In particular, local researchers N.Korj and O.Zanosko (Korj, & Zanosko, 2011) believe that tourism economic security is primarily the formation of strategies for sustainable development of all tourism levels on such principles as defining clear boundaries for tourism development and minimizing risks.

A.Golod believes that tourism economic security is primarily tourism business security, and it is most often considered in economic research at the business level or specific tourism enterprises (*Golod*, 2016).

M.Denisenko (*Denisenko*, 2013) also considers building a reliable structure of organizational and economic mechanisms for tourism economic security based on the tourism enterprises' analysis.

V.Tkach and O.Kornienko (*Tkach*, *Kornienko*, *2011*) consider forming a system of economic security of the tourism business in the context of analyzing the tourism risks features in the international economy. Based on the economic security components analysis, they determine the methods and criteria for assessing the economic security of Ukraine's tourism sector.

The research outlined areas, in our opinion, demand special attention from scientists today during the tourism sector crisis in terms of the Covid-19/ Coronavirus pandemic, which led to the choice of topic, purpose, and objectives of the research.

Studying the German experience on possible models of overcoming the tourism business crisis provoked by the Coronavirus pandemic is essential for Ukraine because tourism provides excellent opportunities for income for both the state and the regions. In particular, back in 2012, Germany became the second most popular tourist country in Europe (second after Spain), when the number of overnight stays in German hotels reached 407.3 million. The share of tourism in Germany's GDP was 4.5%, equal to 119 billion Euro (*Posokhov*, 2015). Furthermore, over





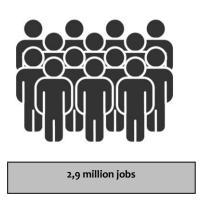
the past three years, Germany has had the highest income from tourism among EU countries - 287 billion Euro.

In 2019, 13.6 million tourists visited Ukraine, making almost \$1.4 billion in the tourism industry. Turks spend the most among foreign tourists in Ukraine, about 115 euros per day of their stay. The Americans (95 Euro) are in second place - and the Germans (94 Euro) in third. However, tourists from Germany come to us much more than others. For comparison, Ukrainian tourists in their homeland spend only 30 Euro a day on travel (Tourismus in Europaboomt, 2020).

4.1. Analysis of tourism development in Germany before the crisis

ecently, before the start of the Covid-19/Coronavirus pandemic, tourism in Europe has developed quite dynamically. The increase in the number of business travelers and vacationers was an essential factor in Germany's economic growth (Fig. 1).

For the last three years, Germany has had the highest income from tourism among EU countries (Fig. 2).



3,9% gross value added

In Germany, 2.92 million people are employed directly in tourism. That is 6.8% of the workforce.

Tourist demand provides a direct gross value added of 105.3 billion Euro. Thus, tourism accounts for 3.9% of the total gross value added of the German economy. That is a higher contribution than mechanical engineering or retail.

Fig. 1. Tourism in Germany as an employer and an economic factor*

^{*} Source: built on (Reiseboom in Deutschland hält an, 2020; DSB, 2020).

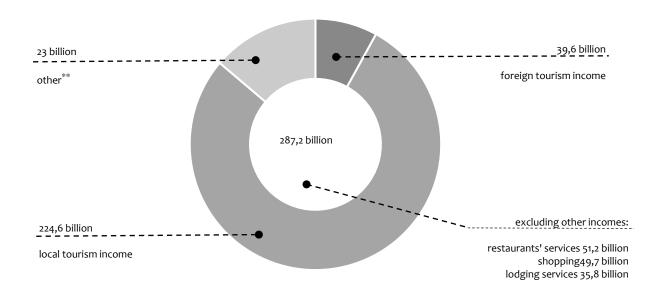


Fig.2. Income from tourism in Germany in 2018 (Euro)*

^{*} Source: built on (Die Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus, 2020; Frenzel, 2020).

^{**} Other expenditures include government subsidies for cultural and sporting events, expenditures on durable goods for tourism purposes (e.g., mobile homes).



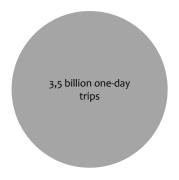
However, if we compare the income from travelers of individual EU member states per capita, the EU countries such as the Netherlands and Austria are ahead. Therefore, the EU member states are the most attractive tourist destination tourism; many tourists visit no other world region.

We should note that before the start of the Covid-19/Coronavirus pandemic in 28 EU countries, tourism generated about 1,276 billion Euro per annual income. Among other EU countries, Germany has the highest revenues from tourism - 287 billion Euro, slightly less

than the UK, and France - 188 billion Euro each (Dustatis. Statistisches Bundesamt, 2020).

It is worth mentioning that one-day trips have become increasingly popular in Germany (and throughout Europe) lately. One of the largest tour operators in Germany – Gute Reisen in early June 2020, offered the following number of one-day trips: Belgium - 5; in Luxembourg - 3; in the Netherlands - 6 and Germany – 7 (*Frenzel*, 2020).

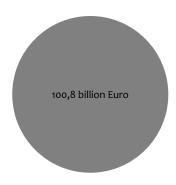
Fig. 3 shows Germany's huge income amount from one-day local trips in 2018.



... held by the Germans in Germany in 2018. These are excursions and business trips without overnight stays.



... on average, tourists spend at the destination on food, shopping, etc.



... income from one-day local tourists in 2018.

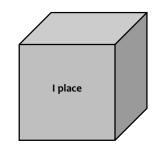
Fig. 3. Germany's income from day trips in 2018*

It is also worth noting that Germany holds the world's leading position in the development of information technology and MICE tourism (second place after the United States in the number of congresses per year and first place in the number of fairs) (Ugodnikova, Serbachenko, 2019; Zabaldina, 2019). That is not

surprising because an essential condition for attracting participants in congress and exhibition events is the degree of the country's economic development and especially new technologies development level, transport infrastructure, communications, and hotel facilities (Fig. 4).



International congresses:
Of the 642 international congresses in 2018, Germany ranks second



International fairs and exhibitions:

in 2019, 163 international and national trade fairs took place in Germany, with 180,000 exhibitors and 9.9 million visitors. Germany's exhibition center is number 1 in the world for the most number of international trade fairs.

Fig.4. MICE tourism in Germany*

We should emphasize that the most crucial area of tourism business development in Germany was local travel. The country's revenues from local tourism are over five times higher than foreign ones. In September 2019, the National Tourism Council even approved a new program, "German Summer Cities," specifically

after the United States (in terms of the number of participants in the

congress, Germany ranks third after the United States and Spain).

aimed at attracting local tourists to the country's small towns (Die Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus, 2020). Fig. 5 demonstrates the fact that German travelers are the most important group of guests in Germany.



^{*} Source: built on (DSB, 2020).

^{*} Source: built on (Muzichka, 2019; Frenzel, 2020).



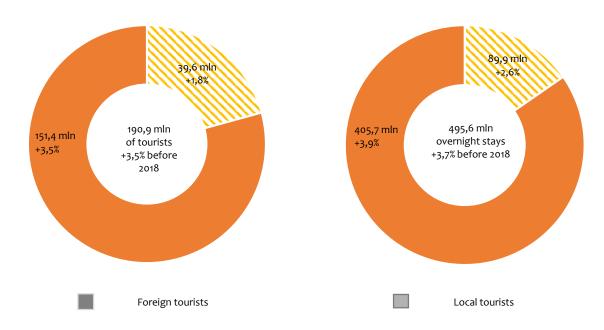


Fig. 5. The balance between foreign and local tourism in 2019 (facilities with ten or more beds)*

It is also essential that from May 25, 2020, Germany started to resume local tourism - in several federal states, hotels are open to local travelers.

If we compare the income from international tourism in Germany to other European countries, we note that annual sales in Italy and Spain also reach over 100 billion Euro. Latvia and Malta are the least profitable in the EU, where tourism income amounts to around ϵ 1 billion a year for hoteliers, restaurateurs, and other tourism businesses.

Small countries generate fewer sales in tourism than in Germany or Spain. Nevertheless, not only does the size of the country play a role, but the number of inhabitants also reflects the economic power of tourism in individual countries (Meshko, Gvozdeva, 2018; Yaremenko, Zadoya, Kappes, 2019; Zikii, 2019). Fig. 6 depicts the tourism incomes comparison with the European countries' population.



Fig.6. Tourism Income in the EU in 2018, Euro per capita*

It is worth mentioning that German tourism experts are carefully studying the Netherlands' experience regulating the country's tourism development. In particular, in 2017, about 19 million tourists visited the Netherlands (the 20 million mark was probably exceeded in 2019), which is for 17 million inhabitants. The tulip fields at Keukenhof in South Holland alone attract half a million visitors each year. Amsterdam is now considered entirely

overcrowded. As locals can no longer tolerate the effects of this over-tourism, the Dutch Bureau of Tourism and Congresses (NBTC) has introduced in 2018 a document called Perspective 2030, which recommends distributing guest flows more evenly across country and seasons. For example, vacationers are encouraged to visit Dutch seaside resorts even in winter and go to Rotterdam or Utrecht instead of Amsterdam (*Radchenko*, 2018).

^{*} Source: built on (Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, 2020).

^{*} Source: built on (Duplyak, Juchenko, Zabaldina, 2019).

^{**}Note: accordingly, with a turnover of almost 5,100 Euro per capita, the Netherlands is a country where travelers are an incredibly important economic factor.



4.2. The crisis phenomena growth in German tourism during the pandemic

t is worth noting that, according to experts, with the onset of the Covid-19/ Coronavirus pandemic, the tourism industry in Germany faces a wave of unemployment. According to estimates by the Federal Association of the German Tourism Industry (BTW) in June 2020, sales in the tourism industry fell by almost eleven billion Euros. About one million people may lose their jobs (Die Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus, 2020).

Such a massive decline in the global tourism industry has not been observed before. For instance, the top management of the largest

German tour operator TUI Group in early February 2020, reported that January was the best month in terms of the number of tours sold in the company's history. The company's management is now predicting a series of negative consequences of the Covid-19/Coronavirus pandemic: a complete cessation of tour sales and a sharp reduction in jobs. According to preliminary estimates, a reduction of approximately 12% of the group's employees is possible (Deckstein, Hecking & Spandick, 2020).

The tourism business in Germany is collapsing due to the Covid-19/Coronavirus pandemic. It is impossible to estimate losses because the deadline for applying for bankruptcy has not come yet.

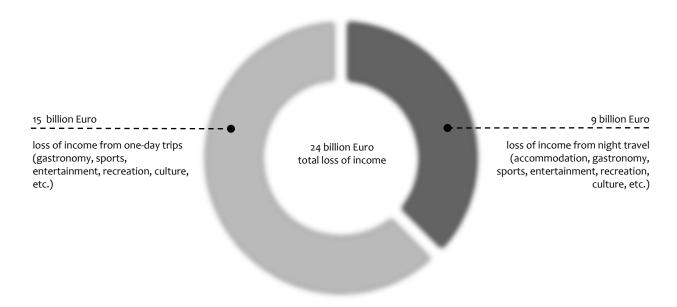


Fig. 7. Projected losses in tourist destinations in March/April 2020*

*Source: built on (Smeral, 2020).

In particular, the Federal Association of the German Tourism Industry (BTW) representatives conducted statistical surveys of tourism businesses (approximately 11,000 travel agencies and about 2,300 tour operators). Statistics show that two-thirds of companies believe they face bankruptcy in the short and medium-term. According to BTW experts, up to a million employees in the industry (including the hospitality business) may lose their jobs. About 70% already receive short-term unemployment benefits (Die Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus, 2020).

The economic situation in the industry has deteriorated catastrophically. BTW experts note that Germany's tourism business has not only lost eleven billion Euro from declining sales by mid-June 2020, but it still needs to consider that the affected tourists will demand three to four billion Euro of compensation.

Germany's tourism industry has about three million jobs and accounts for more than four percent of production. In terms of budget revenues, the tourism business can be compared with automotive and mechanical engineering.

Germany's significant industry tourism associations call for an immediate tourism summit chaired by Chancellor A. Merkel - and a considerable increase in state aid. According to BTW experts - in June 2020, all the reserves of companies are spent and save the tourism business, and without the immediate organization of a rescue fund with fast, direct grants, it is impossible (*Smeral*, 2020).

4.3. Models analysis of tourist business crisis overcoming in Germany

4.3.1. Factors to consider when modeling

ccording to economic experts, a realistic forecast of tourism business development after the crisis requires considering such factors as changes in consumer habits in choosing tourist destinations, modes of transport, restaurant visits, concerts, business trips, and so on (Boiko, Beridze, Ohrimenko, 2019; Gavrilko, Gushtan, 2019). It is also necessary to consider such critical economic aspects as income loss, tax reforms cessation, savings on transfer payments, increased security requirements, and losses in holiday budgets (Bilozubenko, Korneev, Gorb, 2018; Malcher & Tatje, 2020).

Experts also note regional differences in the development of the crisis Covid-19/ Coronavirus. In such periods, the regions certainly face difficulties in restoring industrial, business, and congress tourism, in organizing mass events. (*Meshko*, 2015).

Overcoming the crisis demands creativity and new solutions implementation. For example, if a museum tour can be made virtual, it is difficult to imagine traditional tourism without "tangible" impressions. Only gradually, step by step, one can return to the tourism industry's active development (*Malyuta*, 2019).



4.3.2. The crisis overcoming model from the Federal Association of the German Tourism Industry (BTW)

BTW executives have proposed introducing a special voucher to compensate customers for losses and reimburse funds spent on resolving disputes (*Die Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus*, 2020). They consider the EU Commission's negative position on this issue as entirely unjustified. In the initial period of the Covid-19/Coronavirus pandemic, the federal government planned to allow airlines and tour operators to compensate their customers, not with money, yet with a voucher. However, the EU Commission has banned such a settlement model, citing EU law.

4.3.3. The crisis overcoming model from the Prime Minister of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

It is worth emphasizing that the Prime Minister of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern M. Schwesig proposed another model for saving the tourism business. It plans to provide companies in this area with a subsidy of 1,000 Euro per employee (Reiseboom in Deutschland hält an, 2020). Зокрема, на її вимогу в земельному уряді розробляється пакет економічних стимулів для індустрії туризму. In particular, at her request, the land government is developing an economic incentives package for the tourism business

4.3.4. The crisis overcoming model from the TUI tour operator

Top managers of the world-famous TUI tour operator believe that at the end of May 2020, it is necessary to resume cruises in the Mediterranean. They consider the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs' decision to ban travel until June 14, 2020, as incorrect. According to them, each country or region independently should make such a decision.

TUI specialists have developed a method of unique "health check" for all places of rest. They will offer their customers a vacation only where it is guaranteed safe (Tourismus ist ein Milliarden geschäft, 2020)

The first inspection was Mallorca, where the hotels held a test run, and experts were allowed to receive guests. TUI plans to conduct such "health checks" in holiday destinations in Greece, Cyprus, Croatia, Bulgaria, Austria, and Denmark, which, in their opinion, are better prepared for summer tourism. TUI experts also believe that it is correct to wear a face mask on the plane and undergo the procedure of measuring the temperature during the passengers' check-in for the flight at the airport. Besides, new programs are being developed for TUI cruise liners.

It is planned that from July, after coordination with local authorities, new cruise routes will be implemented in the North and Baltic Seas, which were tested in 2018. (Antonenko, Mel'nik, 2019; Antonenko, Opanasyuk, 2019). It is planned that such tours will meet the demands of true lovers of water recreation. The number of days at sea will be increased, and the number of passengers will be limited to about 1000. Cruise liners must be equipped with Covid-19/Coronavirus testing equipment, and medical personnel must be increased (Frenzel, 2020).

At present, rapid restoration of business seems impossible. However, the tourism industry has high hopes for the recently adopted state aid program of 1.8 billion Euro. However, experts believe that this assistance is insufficient. TUI is currently losing about 300 million Euro a month. Analysts at Morgan Stanley US investment bank believe the group needs at least another billion Euro to survive (*Smeral*, 2020).

4.3.5. The crisis overcoming model from the EU Commission

It is worth noting that the pandemic affected almost the entire world tourism industry. Tour operators, travel agencies, hosts, airlines, and cruise liner operators are worried about their future. Worldwide lockdowns, closed borders, travel warnings, travel bans, overnight stays, and other operational bans dealt the most vigorous blow to the tourism sector, which has been growing steadily for decades. In particular, according to the World Tourism Organization, all 217 countries (and state-like regions) of the world have imposed restrictions on the travel of foreigners; almost three-quarters of them completely stopped international tourism at the end of April (UNWTO, 2020). It is worth mentioning that in May 2020, in Europe, there happened the first positive trends. Thus, on May 14, 2020, the EU Commission adopted the so-called "tourism package," which contained:

- guidelines for action by EU governments during the Covid-19/Coronavirus pandemic;
- recommendations to the Member States on the gradual lifting of restrictions on travel within Europe;
- recommendations for simplifying the rules for restoring travel companies operating following safety rules;
- recommendations for the gradual opening of the EU's internal borders (Tourismus in Europa, 2020).

In this package of proposals, European Commission experts suggest considering the region's epidemiological data, right places in clinics of the region for locals and tourists, and the reliable monitoring, testing, and tracking of contacts (Contact tracing). Besides, local authorities must develop contingency plans and a unique mobile application to track the possible disease outbreak locations. In turn, each hotel must ensure health protocol implementation to protect guests' and employees' health.

The European Commission's phased approach to abolishing internal border controls proposes a phased plan to weaken controls on the EU's internal borders: phase 1 - partial easing of controls, phase 2 - complete lifting of restrictions. At the same time, the entry ban of third-country nationals should be temporarily maintained.

It is worth emphasizing that according to EU experts, the tourism restoration model is only constructive if all parties in the process follow principles step-by-step actions agreed between EU countries, measures to increase the infections spread; restoration of freedom of movement under conditions that positive tendencies of improvement of an epidemiological situation are observed in the countries of departure and tourist travel.

4.3.6. The crisis overcoming model from Go-To-Travel – voucher program for travelers

Experts are carefully studying the Government of Japan's initiative that developed a program of special motivational vouchers for travelers to help rebuild tourism businesses. As part of the Go-To-Travel initiative, travelers going to Japan can start receiving subsidies of up to 20,000 yen (\$ 185) a day. The Japanese government plans to allocate 1.35 trillion yen (\$ 12.5 billion) (Malcher & Tatje, 2020) for the program. Subsidies will be vouchers for use in nearby stores and restaurants. To receive subsidies, one must book a hotel directly or with the help of Japanese travel agencies. It is worth mentioning that this program is considered by the Japanese government to stimulate local tourism after the Covid-19 pandemic.



4.3.7. The crisis overcoming model from Spain. The "tourist corridors" concept

German tourism experts also consider an exciting model for overcoming the crisis of Spain's regional governments (Balearic and Canary Islands), which along with tour operators, developed the "tourist corridors" concept with special hygiene measures and large-scale tests for Covid-19/Coronavirus. The world's largest airlines Ryanair and Eurowings, decided to significantly increase the number of flights to Spain (Dal Carlo, 2020).

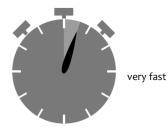
4.4. Practical steps

he German government plans to allow its citizens to spend their summer holidays after quarantine is over in more than 30 European countries while partially restricting contacts within the country. On May 25, the country began to resume local tourism - in several federal states; hotels began to receive local travelers. Hotels and campsites in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Berlin, Brandenburg, and Lower Saxony started to welcome tourists from other federal states of Germany if they made a

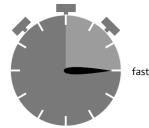
reservation in advance. Simultaneously, hotels have the right to accommodate guests at only 60% of capacity. On June 15, the German Federal Government partially lifted the travel ban for tourists from 31 European countries (in addition to 26 EU countries, the list also includes the United Kingdom and four Schengen countries: Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein) (Deckstein, Hecking & Spandick, 2020).

4.5. Prospects forecasting the tourist flows restoration to neighboring countries

rom mid-May 2020, the German government abolished border controls with Luxembourg and significantly weakened controls on France, Austria, Switzerland, and Denmark. According to the federal government's decision, the 14-day quarantine for all who enter Germany applies only to tourists who came from third countries. According to the German Tourist Association N.Fiebig president, there are the first signs of a gradual resumption of tourism. Fig. 8 presents the restoration speed forecast of the tourism business in Germany.

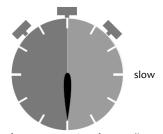


One-day tourism: immediate regeneration and a strong catch-up effect (initially over short distances).



Short trips: fast regeneration with probable effects of catching up.

Business trip: possible rapid regeneration with probable consequences and digital communication experience with possible consequences in future business trips.



MICE: fast regeneration for small events, postponement of large events, digital formats with possible impact on small fees.

Longer vacation trips: recovery depending on the crisis duration and the unemployment period, loss of income for customers.

Fig. 8. Forecasting the regeneration rate of individual segments of the tourism business in Germany*

*Source: built on (Die Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus, 2020).

It is worth noting that the nearest prospects for the tourism business restoration experts include Germany's cooperation with neighboring countries. In particular, experts from the Schauinsland-Reisen tour operator believe that the border opening will immediately positively impact the tour business. Schauinsland management expects this to increase the number of travel bookings. Analytical findings of another tour operator - FTI Touristik also confirm the immediate positive effect of opening borders, which leads to the situation normalization in the tour business, as Germany's neighbors are the most important travel market. (Frenzel, 2020).

Austria could become a popular holiday destination for many Germans in 2020, as this alpine country is easily accessible by car. The government of this country also counts on German tourists because many hotel businesses are in danger of bankruptcy without them. Therefore, they consider the Germans as the most important group of foreign guests. In the summer of 2018, they accounted for about 29.5 million nights in hotels, boarding houses, or apartments (Bilozubenko, Korneev, Gorb, 2018).

Traveling to France is likely to be less available during the summer of 2020. The form of recreation to be in demand after the borders' opening is still challenging to predict. The French government introduced one of the strictest quarantine regimes in Europe, and even citizens are not allowed to travel more than a hundred kilometers from their place of residence. All departments along the border with Germany and Paris are in the so-called "red zone,"

where restrictions are even more vital than in the rest of the country (Tourismus ist ein Milliarden geschäft, 2020).

Filling tourist flows to Denmark is also at risk. Its government has no plans to allow tourists into the country shortly as they expect a significant easing of the Covid-19 / Coronavirus pandemic.

4.6. Restoration prospects of traditional for the Germans Mediterranean destinations

urrent experts predict that the Covid-19/Coronavirus pandemic crisis is similar to the financial crisis of 2008/2009. Tourism expert E.Smeral believes that it is necessary to consider a Covid-19/Coronavirus effect, such as delayed decision-making in business, which leads not only to falling demand but also to changing consumer expectations. The tourism business cessation reduced production in many related sectors of the economy. The Covid-19/Coronavirus crisis mainly affected hotels, restaurants, airlines, travel agencies, and tour operators (*Smeral*, 2020). Recreation, entertainment, culture, and retail businesses (excluding food and beverages) suffered the most. Those businesses the entire market in almost one night due to restrictions on freedom of movement and forced closure.

Modeling the pandemic situation shows that depending on the degree of escalation and the extent of the infection, Europe's GDP's decline rate can average more than 10%. Unfortunately, statistics for the current tourist year are not yet available for analysis in full, but we can assume that the number of international





arrivals in 2020 may decrease by about a third. Current research by EU Commission experts conducted in late March 2020 showed a sharp decline in tourism revenues at the beginning of the pandemic crisis than during the recession in 2009. Therefore, we can assume that 2020 will be considered as lost to tourism.

5. Conclusions

hus, a realistic development model of the German tourism business after the crisis requires considering a large number of factors that may affect changes in consumer habits and include vital economic aspects of the tourism business. An important factor is the regional differences in the development of the Covid-19/Coronavirus crisis. Modeling the gradual restoration of the tourism business in Germany suggests that one-day tourism can resume fast enough, then short-term local travel in the country will be significantly revived. A less dynamic situation awaits the resumption of MICE tourism and traditional international tours. More predictable is the slow restoration of tourism exchange with neighboring countries after gradual borders opening.

Tourism development experts in Germany offer several models for overcoming the crisis. In particular, experts from the Federal Association of the German Tourism Industry proposed to introduce a special voucher to reimburse customers and compensate for the money spent on resolving disputes. The government of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern plans to provide tourism companies with a subsidy of 1,000 euros per employee. Large companies - tour operators (TUI) developed a unique "health check" method for all resorts and will offer their customers a vacation only where it is guaranteed safe. They also offer new routes in the North and Baltic Seas under new rules: increasing the number of days at sea, limiting passengers to about 1000; mandatory Covid-19/Coronavirus testing, and a significant increase in medical staff. Also considered in the future: the Japanese Go-To-Travel tour operator's initiative to provide foreign travelers with a motivating subsidy as a voucher for use in nearby shops and restaurants and the Spanish "tourist corridors" concept with special hygiene measures and large-scale tests on Covid-19/Coronavirus.

Overcoming the crisis requires creativity and new solutions implementation. Only gradually, step by step, the German tourism business will return to active development.

The research results can be implemented in the tourism sector to further research risks in the tourism market. Further research is to develop a comprehensive mechanism for measuring the impact of the risk on the tourism business economic security. This mechanism aims to develop and design such an economic security system for the tourism sector that reduces the crisis impact on tourism enterprises' stability.

6. Funding



his study received no specific financial support.

7. The competing interests



he authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References

- Antonenko, I. Y., & Mel'nik, I. L. (2019). Perspektivni napryami rozvitku rinku kruïznogo turizmu. [Promising directions for the development of the cruise tourism market]. *Efektivna ekonomika*, 2. doi:10.32702/2307-2105-2019.2.8 (in Ukrainian).
- Antonenko, I. Y., & Opanasyuk N. A. (2019). Trendi rozvitku rinku kruïznogo turizmu [Trends in the cruise tourism market].

- Turizm XXI stolittya: global'ni vikliki ta civilizaciini cinnosti, 58-60. doi:10.31617/k.knute.2019-04-12.21 (in Ukrainian).
- Boiko, M. G., Beridze, R., & Ohrimenko, A. G. (2019). Forsait rozvitku gotel'nogo biznesu [Foresight of hotel business development]. Turizm XXI stolittya: global'ni vikliki ta civilizaciini cinnosti, 12-13. doi: http://doi.org/10.31617/k.knute.2019-04-12.14 (in Ukrainian).
- Bilozubenko, V. S., Korneev, M. V., & Gorb, K. M. (2018). Rozvitok turistichnoï infrastrukturi kraïni v umovah globalizaciï turizmu [Development of the tourist infrastructure of the country in the conditions of tourism globalization]. *Efektivna ekonomika*. doi:10.32702/2307-2105-2018.10.7 (in Ukrainian).
- Dal Carlo, E. (2020). COVID-19 (Coronavirus) vs. Tourismus Das Fairbnb.coop Rezept für die kommende Welt. Retrieved from https://www.fairunterwegs.org/news-medien/news/detail/covid-19-coronavirus-vs-tourismus-das-fairbnbcoop-rezept-fuer-die-kommende-welt/
- Deckstein, D., Hecking, C. & Spandick, N. (2020). So viel Tourismus geht im Corona-Sommer. Spiegel. Retrieved from https://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/unternehmen/hoffnung-fuer-reiseveranstalter-das-geht-im-corona-sommer-a-19e52ece-5d9c-4d71-9327-fb4fc218edaf
- Denisenko, M. P. (2013). Organizaciino ekonomichnii mehanizm zabezpechennya ekonomichnoï bezpeki pidpriemstv turistichnoï industriï [Organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring the economic security of enterprises in the tourism industry]. Efektivna ekonomika, 11. Retrieved from http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=2486 (in Ukrainian).
- Die Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus (2020). Retrieved from https://www.germany.travel/de/parallel-navigation/ueber-uns/die-dzt/die-dzt.html.
- Duplyak, T. P., Juchenko, V. G., & Zabaldina, Y. B. (2018). Metodologichni pidhodi do strategichnogo planuvannya rozvitku turistichnoï destinaciï [Methodological approaches to strategic planning of tourist destination development]. *Efektivna ekonomika*, 12. doi:10.32702/2307-2105-2018.12.78 (in Ukrainian).
- Dustatis. Statistishes Bundesamt (2020). Retrieved from https://www.destatis.de/DE/Home/ inhalt.html
- Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (2020). Retrieved from http://bmwi.de/EN/Topics/Tourism/tourism-policy.html
- Frenzel, M. (2020). Tourismusbranche fürchtet Massenarbeitslosigkeit. Spiegel. Retrieved from https://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/unternehmen/coronakrise-tourismusbranche-fuerchtet-massenarbeitslosigkeit-a-3dd79738-35ee-4de8-bc41-7b6822cofd71.
- Gavrilko, P. P., & Gushtan, T. V. (2019). Shlyahi pidvischennya konkurentospromojnosti pidpriemstv gotel'nogo biznesu v umovah rizikiv i neviznachenosti [Ways to increase the competitiveness of the hotel business in conditions of risk and uncertainty]. Turizm XXI stolittya: global'ni vikliki ta civilizaciini cinnosti, 18-20. doi:10.31617/k.knute.2019-04-12.01 (in Ukrainian).
- Golod, A. P. (2016). Bezpeka turizmu yak ob'ekt suchasnih ekonomichnih doslidjen' [Tourism security as an object of modern economic research]. *Współpraca europejska. European cooperation.* 3 (10). (in Ukrainian).
- Korj, N.V., & Zanosko, O.V. (2011). Formuvannya sistemi ekonomichnoï bezpeki industriï turizmu yak skladovoï stiikogo rozvitku turizmu v Ukraïni Ekonomika [Formation of the system of economic security of the tourism industry as a component of sustainable tourism development in Ukrainian Economy]. Upravlinnya. Innovaciï, 2 (6). Retrieved from https://tourlib.net/statti_ukr/korzh.htm. (in Ukrainian).



- Malcher, I. & Tatje, C. (2020). Wie kaum eine andere Branche wird die Tourismus-Industrie Retrieved from https://www.zeit.de/2020/12/tourismus-industrie-coronavirus-reiseveranstalter-epidemie.
- Malyuta, K. G. (2019). Osoblivosti investuvannya v turistichnu galuz' [Features of investing in the tourism industry]. *Turizm XXI stolittya: global'ni vikliki ta civilizaciini cinnosti,* 32-33. doi:10.31617/k.knute.2019-04-12.08 (in Ukrainian).
- Mazaraki, A.A. (2019). Determinanti rozvitku turizmu [Determinants of tourism development]. Turizm XXI stolittya: global'ni vikliki ta civilizaciini cinnosti, 76-78. doi.org/10.31617/k.knute.2019-04-12.29 (in Ukrainian).
- Meshko, N. P. (2015). Rozvitok promislovogo turizmu yak napryam u mijnarodnomu turistichnomu imidji Dnipropetrovs'kogo regionu [Development of industrial tourism as a direction in the international tourist image of the Dnepropetrovsk region]. Visnik Dnipropetrovs'kogo universitetu. Seriya: Svitove gospodarstvo i mijnarodni ekonomichni vidnosini 23 (7), 40-47. Retrieved from http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Sv_g_2015_23_7_7 (in Ukrainian).
- Mieszko, N. P., & Gvozdeva, A. E. (2018). Features of providing the efficiency of public administration in tourism business. *Efektyvna Ekonomika*, (11). doi:10.32702/2307-2105-2018.11.5.
- Meshko, N. P., Red'ko, V. E., & Krups'kii, O.P. (2016). Regional'nii turizm: strategiya, resursi, perspektivi rozvitku: Monografiya. [Regional tourism: strategy, resources, prospects for development], 40-44 (in Ukrainian).
- Muzichka, E. O. (2019). Tendencii rozvitku svitovogo rinku miceturizmu [Trends in the development of the world market of micro-tourism]. *Efektivna ekonomika*, 2. doi:10.32702/2307-2105-2019.2.58 (in Ukrainian).
- Posohov, I. S. (2015). Istoriya rozvitku turizmu v Nimechchini: dosvid dlya Ukraïni [History of tourism development in Germany: experience for Ukraïne]. *Gileya: nauchnyi vestnik,* 56-60. Retrieved from https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=24171458 (in Ukraïnian).
- Radchenko, E. (2018). Teoretichni osnovi formuvannya ta rozvitku turistichnogo potencialu regionu [Theoretical bases of formation and development of tourist potential of the region]. Efektivna ekonomika, 12. doi:10.32702/2307-2105-2018.12.212 (in Ukrainian).
- Reiseboom in Deutschland hält an (2020). Retrieved from https://www.tagesschau.de/wirtschaft/urlaub-in-deutschland-101.html.
- Slyvenko, V.A., & Ermakova A. (2018). Klasichni ta suchasni biznes strategiyi turistichnih pidpriyemstv [Classic and modern

- business strategies of tourist enterprises]. *Efektivna ekonomika*, 11. doi: 10.32702/2307-2105-2018.11.100 (in Ukrainian).
- Smeral, E. (2020). Corona und die Auswirkungen auf den Tourismus: Ein langer Weg zurück. Tourismus presse. Retrieved from https://www.tourismuspresse.at/ presseaussendung/ TPT_20200411_TPT0001/corona-und-die-auswirkungen-aufden-tourismus-ein-langer-weg-zurueck.
- Tkach, V.O., & Kornienko, O.M. (2011). Ekonomichna bezpeka turistichnoï sferi Ukraïni v umovah globalizaciï: monografiya [Economic security of the tourist sphere of Ukraine in the conditions of globalization]. Zaporijjya. 120 p. [online] Available at: https://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=481619330231340 5569&hl=en&oi=scholar (in Ukrainian).
- Tourismus in Europa boomt (2020). Der Informationsdienst des Instituts der deutschen Wirtschaft. Retrieved from https://www.iwd.de/artikel/tourismus-in-europa-454841/.
- Tourismus ist ein Milliardengeschäft, das klar von den Interessen der Länder (2020). Entwicklun. Retrieved from https://www.fairunterwegs.org/hintergrund/entwicklung/
- Ugodnikova, O.I., & Serbachenko, T.S. (2019). Rol' informaciinih tehnologii u rozvitku menedjmentu ta marketingu mijnarodnogo turizmu [The role of information technology in the development of management and marketing of international tourism]. Komunal'ne gospodarstvo mist, 2 (148), 67-71 (in Ukrainian).
- UNWTO. Tourism Highlights 2019 (2020). Retrieved from UNWTO https://www.unwto.org.
- Yaremenko, S. S., Zadoya, M. V., & Kappes, Y. P. (2019). Viznachennya osoblivostei povedinki spojivachiv turistichnogo pidpriemstva za rezul'tatami strategichnogo analizu [Determining the peculiarities of the behavior of soldering irons of a tourist enterprise based on the results of strategic analysis]. *Efektivna ekonomika*, 7. doi: 10.32702/2307-2105-2019.7.39 (in Ukrainian).
- Zabaldina, Y. U. (2019). Modeli e-komercii v turizmi [Models of e-commerce in tourism]. Turizm XXI stolittya: global'ni vikliki ta civilizaciini cinnosti, 24-26. doi:http://doi.org/10.31617/k.knute.2019-04-12.06 (in Ukrainian).
- Zikii, N. L. (2019). Strimuyuchi chinnik i funkcionuvannya turistichnih pidpriemstv [Restraining factor and the functioning of tourist enterprises]. *Turizm XXI stolittya: global'ni vikliki ta civilizaciini cinnosti, 72-*74. doi:10.31617/k.knute.2019-04-12.27 (in Ukrainian).



This is an open access journal and all published articles are licensed under a Creative Commons «Attribution» 4.0.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Bieloborodova M., Bessonova, S. External environment transformation of Ukraine's tourist enterprises during the crisis	72
Dronova T., Trygub Y. Increasing the travel agency's leading positions by optimizing its website	81
Liutak O., Baula O. The development applied aspects of Ukraine's tourist industry in the globalization conditions	92
Redko V., Semych Y. Features of franchising expansion into the Ukrainian tourist market	101
Slyvenko, V., Slyvenko, O. Economic security of tourism in Germany: models for overcoming the crisis	110



3MICT

Бєлобородова М. В., Бессонова С. І. Трансформація зовнішнього середовища туристичних підприємств України в умовах кризи	72
Дронова Т. С., Тригуб Я. Є . Підвищення лідируючих позицій туристичної агенції за рахунок оптимізації її веб-сайту	81
Лютак О. М., Баула О. В. Прикладні аспекти розвитку туристичної галузі України в умовах глобалізації	92
Редько В. Є., Семич Ю. В. Особливості франчайзингової експансії на український туристичний ринок	101
Сливенко В., Сливенко О. Економічна безпека туризму в Німеччині: моделі виходу з кризи	110



СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Белобородова М. В., Бессонова С. И. Трансформация внешней среды туристических предприятий Украины в условиях кризиса	72
Дронова Т. С., Тригуб Я. € . Повышение лидирующих позиций туристического агентства за счет оптимизации его веб-сайта	81
Лютак Е. Н., Баула Е. В. Прикладные аспекты развития туристической отрасли Украины в условиях глобализации	92
Редько В. Є., Семич Ю. В. Особенности франчайзинговой экспансии на украинский туристический рынок	101
Сливенко В., Сливенко А. Экономическая безопасность туризма в Германии: модели выхода из кризиса	110

Academic publication

European Journal of Management Issues

Volume 28 (3), 2020

The academic journal was founded in 1993. The series was founded in 2012. English, Ukrainian and Russian

The editorial board does not always share the opinion of the authors. The authors are responsible for the accuracy of the data provided.

Some reports are printed in the author's wording

Certificate of registration of print media KB series 23114-12954ΠP number of 02.01.2018.

Technical editor N. V. Sergienko Corrector N. V. Sergienko Original layout by I. Y. Privarnikova

Signed for print September 25, 2020. Format 60×84 1/8. Printing paper. Print flat. Mind. printing. The arch 8.6. Mind. Flashing 8.6. Obl. The arch 8.9. Circulation 100. Pr. No. 237.
