

1st

International Scientific Conference

2-4 June, 2016

Vrnjačka Banja, Serbia

2

0

1

6

TOURISM IN FUNCTION OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Spa Tourism in Serbia and Experiences of Other Countries



**THEMATIC
PROCEEDINGS**

I



**UNIVERSITY OF KRAGUJEVAC
FACULTY OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT
AND TOURISM IN VRNJAČKA BANJA**



POTENTIALS AND LIMITATIONS OF SPA TOURISM IN SERBIA

Jelena Basaric¹; Sasa Milijic²;

Abstract

Spa tourism has a long-standing tradition and represents an important tourist attraction in Serbia. There is a large number of mineral, thermal and thermal mineral springs in Serbian spas. Although spa tourism primarily focuses on health/balneal and climate therapy and wellness, it also has a special role in promoting culture, nature, leisure and recreation, numerous events and the like. In prospect, spa tourism may play a key role in the economic development of Serbia and may also serve as an incentive for development of local communities. Over the past several decades, the development opportunities in the tourist sector are given priority; hence, the increasing number of local communities and regions are working towards development and improvement of their tourist destinations. Tradition, natural healing properties and health factors, rich cultural and historical heritage, domestic and international demand, and excellent geographical position are representative of spa tourism development potentials, whereas major limitations refer to the lack of a clear spa development strategy, poor infrastructure, legislative shortcomings etc. Another issue is the lack of planning documents on management, organisation, protection, and the use of spas and spa settlements.

Keywords: Spa tourism, potential, limitations, development, planning documents

1 Jelena Basaric, BSc in Spatial Planning, Research Associate, Institute for Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia, 73/2 Kralja Aleksandara Blvd., 011-3207-311, Belgrade jelenab@iaus.ac.rs, jelenabaske@gmail.com

2 Sasa Milijic, BSc in Spatial Planning, Scientific Advisor, Institute for Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia, 73/2 Kralja Aleksandara Blvd., 011-3207-300, sasam@iaus.ac.rs

Introduction

Since a long time ago, Serbian spas attracted tourists and nature-lovers, and over time, some spas became centres of multifunctional tourism. Serbia is a distinctly continental country and spas represent its important local, regional, national, and international tourist attraction in addition to cities like Belgrade and Novi Sad, the Danube, mountains, numerous events and a pointedly transit position.

Until now, only partial research of spas was carried out usually focusing on the health properties and the efficacy of their most valuable resource – thermal mineral water. A starting point for the integrated study of spa tourism development possibilities are the characteristic of the site, in addition to which the knowledge of natural conditions, potentials, and limitations that largely determine the functioning of tourist locations is also required.

Serbian spas have an abundance of cold and warm mineral water springs, while medicinal mineral gas and mud complement their riches. Spa potentials were utilized by ancient Romans as evidenced by spas and remains of Roman baths in Niska Banja, Vrnjacka Banja, Sokobanja, Kursumlijska Banja, and Josanicka Banja. A great many spas in Serbia are located in natural surroundings, encircled by pastures and forests, mostly protected from strong winds, and typically have mild climate.

The majority of spas were built on the slopes of hills and mountains near valleys and dales seeing how thermal mineral springs are situated along deep fault lines predisposing such morphological units. The aforementioned location of spas usually means that distinctly natural surroundings are complemented by an anthropogenic spatial and urban complex.

Serbian spas offer year-round sojourn and leisure. According to their territorial distribution, spas may be divided into five destinations: spas of northern, central, western, eastern and southern Serbia.

Historical overview of spa development in Serbia

Spas and spa tourism in Serbia have a long-standing tradition. First chemical tests and analyses of spa water were performed 1834 (Stanković, 2005). The overall development of the 19th-century Serbia,

including the development of transport and hospitality industry, was modelled after the neighbouring Austria-Hungary while at the same time retaining many traits formed under five-century long Turkish rule. Spas and roadside inns (mostly taverns and meyhane) were continued and improved, whereas in Belgrade (and other larger cities closer to the Austrian-Hungarian border), modern bistros and coffee-shops called kafanas were opened (becoming the centres of public life by organising first parties, theatre productions, political panels and similar events), then followed by first hotels (Dabić and Milijić, 1998).

The interdependence and continuity of the development of spas and cities, transport and hospitality services, led to the appearance of first forms of organised tourism in Serbia by the end of the first decade of the 20th century (primarily of spa and city tourism). Vojvodina in particular (at the time a part of the Austria-Hungary) was leading the way, and its cities such as Novi Sad, Subotica and a few others, became role models for other Serbian towns regarding the standards and organisation. However, despite official proclamations that the beginning of tourism is related to the establishment of Serbia's most important spa (Vrnjci) in the second half of the 19th century, most authors believe that tourist activities properly commenced only in the 1920's, in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Dabić and Milijić, 1998).

First Law on spas, mineral and warm waters was declared in 1914 (Stanković, 2005). A tangible, more significant development of Serbian tourism ensued in the stable period after the World War I directly influenced by the development of tourism and the overall progress in Europe. Belgrade and other larger cities (especially those in Vojvodina) led the way regarding the standard of the offer and the highest number of tourists, whereas spas had the highest number of overnight stays and domestic visitors. The construction of hospitality facilities was more profitable in cities (since the tourist season lasted throughout the year and more affluent customers visited cities), than in spas (spas usually operated only during the summer season; less affluent visitors from smaller towns and villages accounted for the high number of visits which meant that spas, with a few exceptions, were much more modest than cities) (Dabić and Milijić, 1998).

In 1936, Belgrade hosted the International congress of hydrology, climatology, and medicinal geology. That same year, Serbia received

worldwide recognition concerning the level of knowledge on mineral waters and their usage for health purposes (Stanković, 2005).

In addition to political stability and attending economic, social, and cultural progress, the development of tourism after the World War II was particularly influenced by the technical and technological advances primarily in automobile and air transport.

The Republic of Serbia employed mostly its own knowledge and assets in developing tourism and recreational services, whereas tourism was essentially considered to be a side activity (within the developing tertiary sector, while the dominant primary and secondary industries took precedence). Domestic tourism was mainly based on the commercialised forms of mass social tourism and recreational services. Spas played a major role in it – frequently due to a combination of spontaneous local initiative and additional (mostly modest) state aid – followed by outing spots and climate resorts in low-altitude mountains, whereas the development of mountain tourist sites began only in the early 1980's (Dabić and Milijić, 1998). From 2000 until present, the development of tourism intensified adapting to the contemporary leisure and recreational trends of the urban population.

The connection between tourism and the geographical area and their relation

Approximately 300 mineral or thermal mineral water springs are registered in the territory of Serbia (Stanković, 2000), but there is a large number of unregistered, individual springs with higher or lower flow rate. Main geographical areas with prevalence of thermal mineral springs or spas are the **Zapadna Morava catchment** (Ovcar Banja, Gornja Trepca, Mataruska Banja, Vrnjacka Banja, Bogutovacka Banja, Josanicka Banja, Novopazarska Banja, Rajcinovacka Banja and others) and the **Juzna Morava catchment** (Niska Banja, Sokobanja, Kursumlijska Banja, Prolom Banja, Zvonacka Banja, Vranjska Banja, Sijarinska Banja, Lukovska Banja and others) (Jovičić D., 2008).

A deciding factor in the number and diversity of spas i.e. of thermal mineral springs in Serbia are specific tectonic characteristics, structure and geological composition of the relief. Balneal merits represent an important tourist potential and may contribute to the development of spa tourism (Stanković, 1987). Spas and thermal mineral springs are located

in different parts of Serbia and, according to J. Markovic (1980), belong to the following zones:

- The Sumadija zone which includes – Bukovicka Banja, Selters Banja, Palanacki kiseljak, and Koracica;
- The Zapadna Morava zone which includes – Vrnjacka Banja, Gornja Trepca, Ovcara Banja, Bogutovacka Banja, Vitanovacka Banja;
- The Kopaonik–Jastrebac zone which includes – Josanicka Banja, Lukovska Banja, Ribarska Banja, Lomnicki kiseljak, and Prolom Banja;
- The Novi Pazar–Priboj zone which includes – Novopazaraska Banja, Slatinski kiseljak, Visocka Banja, and Pribojska Banja;
- The Juzna Morava zone which includes – Niska Banja, Vranjska Banja, Sijarinska Banja, Tularska Banja, and Bujanovacka Banja;
- The East Serbia zone which includes – Zvonacka Banja, Josanica, Sokobanja, Brestovacka Banja, and Gamzigradska Banja;
- The West Serbia zone which includes – Koviljaca, Donja Badanja, and Obrenovacka Banja;
- The Vojvodina zone which includes – Slankamen, Junakovic, Kanjiza, Rusanda, and Torda, and
- In Kosovo and Metohija – Pecka Banja and Klokot Banja.

According to the temperature of water, thermal mineral springs in Serbian spas may be divided into four groups (Jovičić Ž., 2002):

- Cold mineral water springs – Bukovicka Banja, Palanacki kiseljak, Selters Banja, Vrnjacka Banja, Klokot Banja etc.,
- Hypothermal water springs – Sokobanja, Bukovicka Banja, Banja Koviljaca, Zvonacka Banja, Klokot Banja, and Obrenovacka Banja;
- Homeothermic water springs – Niska Banja, Ovcara Banja, Brestovacka Banja, Lukovska Banja, Pribojska Banja, Banja Koviljaca;
- Hyperthermal water springs – Gamzigradska Banja, Brestovacka Banja, Kursumlijska Banja, Novopazarska Banja, Sijarinska Banja, Josanicka Banja, and Vranjska Banja.

The assessment and valorisation of the geographical position of spas depends on their access to major routes and inhabited areas and more attractive tourist locations. In particular, spas located in river valleys of the Velika Morava and the Zapadna Morava should be pointed out for their access to major communication routes. Corridor 10, connecting Central and Western Europe to the Middle East, runs through these river

valleys. The Ibar valley is another important route, and the third one is the Zapadna Morava valley. Concerning the access of spas to cities and settlements, the city of Belgrade is in the highest demand among tourists, followed by urban settlements such as Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Cacak, Kraljevo, Jagodina and others. The tourist demand for Nis with Leskovac, Zajecar with Bor, Negotin with Knjazevac and other areas is not as high. Tourist potentials of spas also depend on the variety of the offered cultural and historical heritage sites, sports, recreational and wellness activities. Mediaeval monasteries and churches are located in the immediate vicinity of many spas. Spa tourism development is integrated with the development of mountains since spas are typically situated at the foot of mountains (Josanicka banja at the foot of Kopaonik, Vrnjacka Banja – Goc, Sokobanja – Ozren, Bukovicka Banja – Bukulja and others), and also near rivers (Ovcara Banja – the Zapadna Morava, Koviljaca – the Drina, Niska Banja – the Nisava etc.) (Jovičić D., 2008).

The condition of Serbian spas and their possibilities

The improvement and enhancement of the condition of the material basis and the tourist offer is very slow, and likewise, the number of visitors, arrivals and overnight stays, their commercial and economic effects and the business performance of spas and tourist sites are sluggish. The current situation was caused by a series of actions over the past decade involving privatisation, denationalisation, non-alignment of legislation, categorisation of facilities and completion of infrastructure necessary for uninterrupted development of spa tourism, etc.

Spa tourism in Serbia has notably greater development potentials than those currently allowed by the material basis, content and length of stay, presentation of health and tourist potentials of the environment, and similar. The current state indicates that spa tourism did not reach the desired level regarding the number of guests, quality and diversity of the offer. As a reminder, in the 1980's spas witnessed a record number of visits that was never achieved again.

The number of tourists and the number of overnight stays are the most important indicators of spa tourism development. Statistical data per years and periods offer an insight into the movements of tourists and help define the offer, as well as the wealth and diversity of content during the stay.

Table 1: *Tourists in well known Serbian spas*

Spa	1975	1985	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014
Vrnjacka	119.612	163.018	93.600	89.800	91.000	146.246	146.756
Sokobanja	44.831	65.125	40.500	53.200	61.000	48.837	42.438
Niska	38.593	34.123	31.700	47.600	26.000	21.049	4.916
Mataruska	33.795	30.642	14.200	13.600	12.000	8.567	2.792
Bukovicka	32.937	44.246	25.700	30.600	6.000	4.446	28.102
Koviljaca	18.817	40.733	20.300	20.600	20.000	20.512	15.147
Vranjska	15.073	11.714	5.100	7.500	7.000	6.262	4.413
Sijarinska	13.763	10.908	8.900	6.500	8.000	6.701	5.721
Gamzigradska	5.807	6.840	4.145	2.400	5.000	5.581	3.105
Bogutovačka	5.576	5.880	3.801	4.100	4.000	2.398	1.737
Prolom	9.087	9.870	12.392	9.595	/	/	11.731
Trepca	9.600	14.229	9.594	8.300	7.000	10.841	9.913

Source: *Statistical yearbook, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia*

Data show that in 2000 there were fewer tourists in spas than three decades before. The largest number of tourists was recorded in 1985, followed by a period of stagnation, and then followed by a significant drop in the number of tourists in our spas. The same situation was recorded with regards to realised overnight stays.

Current level of tourist valorisation of Serbian spas is unsatisfactory. Analyses of the realised tourist turnover, and the number of overnight stays and income, indicate that spa tourist centres failed to achieve the 1980's level for several consecutive years. The situation may be remedied to an extent by complementing spa tourism with other types of tourism available in the immediate vicinity.

The distribution of Serbian tourist attractions is not equal in all parts of the country. This refers to both spa tourism and other types of tourism that are, in the majority of cases, available throughout the year enabling realisation of significant economic effects.

Physical-geographical position of a large number of Serbian spas allows the organization of spa-mountain tourism, and it also complements and is integrated with other types of tourism such as city tourism, cultural tourism, sports and recreational tourism, event-related tourism, water tourism, etc. In several instances, conditions are met for synchronised planning and development of spa and mountain tourism. Josanicka Banja, Lukovska Banja, Kursumlijska Banja, and Prolom Banja are located at the foot of mountains Kopaonik and Radan, Vrnjacka Banja is located at

the foot of Goc, Vranjska Banja in the Besna Kobila hill range, etc. Spas, in addition to towns, mountains, mediaeval churches and monasteries, national parks, and an excellent transit position of Serbia, represent an important tourist attraction.

Spa related legislation in Serbia

The development of spas and climate resorts in Serbia until now was fairly spontaneous rather than regulated legally and technically. The current Law on spas from 1992 does not provide legal mechanism that can adequately support the development of Serbian spas and their wider integration in and cooperation with the surroundings. The law neglects the development of spas and climate resorts from the very important tourist aspect. An attempt made by the Association of spas and climate resorts in 2001/2002 to amend and supplement the existing law, did not succeed (for more details see Dabić, 2010).

The greatest shortcoming of the existing Law on spas refers to issues regulated by the spa planning documents. The Law does not address the issue of the simultaneous development and organisation of spa settlements and their tourist functions. Vrnjacka Banja may be used to illustrate the above mentioned. Vrnjacka Banja is the largest Serbian spa-tourist centre while serving at the same time as the urban, economic and administrative centre of the eponymous municipality, i.e. the balneal-medical treatment function and the tourist function are intertwined with numerous urban functions at the same location. Due to this, the limitations of Vrnjacka Banja are not typical of the majority of Serbian spas; however, addressing such issues would significantly impact the improvement of spa related legislation (Dabić, 2006).

A conclusion may drawn from the analysis of the current Law on spas that the said Law determines and defines specific relations between the state, local self-government, and spa clients. It should be noted that the Law is generalised and does not precisely define the competences, obligations, supervision, and sanctions of interested and competent ministries, local self-governments and spa clients. Also, the Law does not envisage the enactment of rulebooks and other bylaws that would provide a more precise definition of specific competencies and obligations.

Law on spas merely establishes the spa status but it does not envisage the ranking of spas and climate resorts. The Law on tourism envisages the

ranking of tourist sites per categories, including spas and climate resorts. The Tourism Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia does not establish the ranking of tourist destinations and it does not determine development priorities.

Tourist ranking of spas in plans and strategies

Tourist ranking of spas related to their importance, attractions, and developmental and organisational potentials is typical of developing countries where the state provides the initial support to the development of tourist destinations. The ranking of Serbian spas is underdeveloped and no integrated approach is available due to lack of theoretical, methodological and legal foundations (Dabić, 2009).

The treatment of spa tourism in planning and development strategies of Serbia is neither adequate nor synchronised. Much greater attention was paid to other types of tourism. Although Serbia's natural conditions are outstanding, a development plan and strategy are required to develop Serbian spas not merely as health resorts but also as wellness centres drawing modern, young and healthy individuals, and families, whose lifestyle requires several shorter vacations during the year. Spa tourism development in our country should be carried out with precaution – developing and improving those areas and contents that can achieve contemporary standards and quality both in terms of treatment, leisure, lodging, and attending services, and the natural and architectural ambience, while protecting and keeping the areas and contents for which currently there is no sustainable solution (Živanović, 2006).

A general ranking criterion for spas and resorts and other tourist zones/destinations primarily focuses on the current level of development and on future market profitability of tourist destination products. The properties of spas such as their quality and quantity, as well as their level of development, are based on specific and individual conditions. Statistical data are observed regarding tourist capacities, tourist turnover, affirmation of natural conditions and resources, accessibility, the availability of accommodation and sports-recreational capacities, utilities, the landscaping of spa area etc. (Dabić, 2009).

First attempt at tourist ranking of spas was made in the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 1996 by designating spa tourist centres and resorts into I, II, and III rank. The ranking prioritised those spas which,

based on their development opportunities, would have the greatest effect on Serbian health and wellness tourism.

Spas were seen as centres for health and recreation and tourist centres either included in the offers of tourist zones, regions and transit routes or with their own tourist offer. Spas were ranked into following sub-types:

I – Vrnjacka Banja – *International importance*

Niska Banja, Sokobanja, Vranjska Banja, Mataruska Banja, Kovljaca, and Bukovicka spa – *National importance*

II – Gamzigradska Banja, Bujanovaka Banja, Prolom Banja, Ribarska Banja, Kursumlijska Banja, Josanicka Banja, Novopazarska Banja, Bogutovacka Banja, Pecka Banja, Pribojska Banja, Gornja Trepca, Selters Banja, Junakovic, and Kanjiza – *National importance*

III – Zvonacka Banja, Brestovacka Banja, Lukovska Banja, Sijarinska Banja, Klokot Banja, Visocka Banja, Ovcar Banja, Vrujci, Badanja, Radaljska Banja, Vrdnicka Banja, Rusanda, Banja Slankamen, Planacki Kiseljak, Palic Banja, Orlovaca Banja – *National importance*

Based on the prevalence of certain tourist potentials in Serbia, the Spatial Plan from 2010 established the dominant types of tourism. Mountains, water bodies, transit tourist routes, large cities, spas, natural and cultural units, villages and others were designated as separate units.

The Republic of Serbia's tourist spaces comprise parts of tourist clusters with tourist destinations, touring routes, tourist sites and resting areas. According to the available conditions and resources, they are divided into primary tourist spaces – comprising tourist destination areas, circular and linear international and national roads and waterways, and concentrated/ dotted agglomerations of urban tourist centres and sites, spa tourist centres and sites of international and national importance – and into other, secondary tourist spaces and sites of mainly regional importance.

According to the current Spatial Plan, the most significant tourist spas of national importance and prospective international importance are the following: Vrnjacka Banja, Niska Banja, Sokobanja, Mataruska Banja, Bukovicka Banja, Kovljaca, and Vranjska Banja. Among the spas of national importance, Prolom Banja, Gornja Trepca, Ribarska Banja, Kanjiza, and Junakovic have prospective development importance, as well as the new wellness/recreational tourism sites Palic and Novo Milesevo. Other tourist spas of national importance are Josanicka, Bogutovacka, Novopazarska, Lukovska, Kursumlijska, Zvonacka, Pecka,

integrated offer of tourist areas, supporting the development of tourist areas so that the tourist season may be extended, including natural, cultural and historical and other man-made attractions etc. (Prostorni plan Republike Srbije, 2010).

Conclusion

Sustainable development of spa tourism presupposes an integrated approach to: planning, completion of utility infrastructure, construction of accommodation and attending facilities, expansion of the offer and content provided during the stay, development of year-round tourist offer, participation in domestic and international tourist markets, etc. An abundant variety of natural and anthropogenic tourist attractions is available in the territory of Serbia. Their distribution varies and not all are equally appealing to all tourists. If Serbian spas are to be competitive in the market, their organisation has to be planned and should take into account the experiences of other countries and modern spa development tendencies. The advantages of staying in a spa should be presented in a systematic and planned manner to both domestic and foreign tourists thus improving their understanding of spas and increasing their interest in leisure, recreation, rehabilitation and other activities offered in Serbian spas. Spas are valued based on tourism-related factors, which may be qualitative and quantitative, such as: accommodation facilities, cultural and entertainment facilities, historical sights, appearance of the surroundings, variety of wellness and health-related activities and other factors that are segments of tourist zones and/or destinations. A great many Serbian spas do not have an adequate number of hotels, restaurants, medical facilities, and public utility facilities. Almost all spas lack funds for maintenance of the existing facilities; hence, many are in a relatively poor condition and unable to take in or provide appropriate accommodation to visitors.

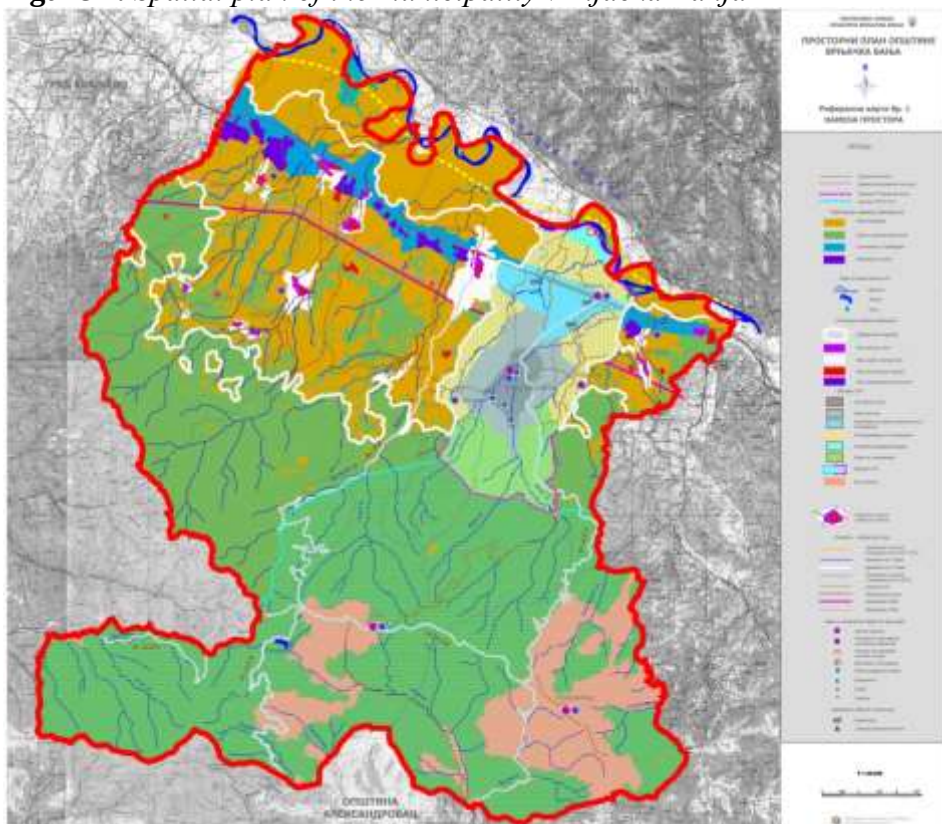
In a historical perspective, spa sojourns have a long tradition and, potentially, a wide tourist market. It is therefore necessary to create economic and social conditions enabling a stable long term development. Serbian spas could become centres of polyvalent tourism for people of different ages and professions, catering for their health, recreation, cultural, sports and outing activities, and other needs. Serbian spa related legislation should complement other laws regulating environmental protection, mining and energy, planning and urbanism, health care, tourism etc. New laws and regulations were adopted in these fields since

the 1990's; therefore, a new Law on spas, aligned with the above mentioned laws, needs be declared regulating the sustainable development and improvement of spas in a more precise and comprehensive manner.

Contemporary legislation aligned with European norms, as well as tested methods and procedures for preparation of spatial and urban plans must avoid and minimize negative consequences that are the legacy of previous periods. Society had faced numerous economic and political issues causing, inadvertently or not, adverse circumstances and processes; therefore, a mode of sustainable development should be attempted at that would gradually eliminate the inherited limitations of spa tourism.

Contribution

Figure 2: *Spatial plan of the municipality Vrnjačka Banja*



Source: *Direkcija za planiranje i izgradnju opštine Vrnjačka Banja*

Figure 3: *The most famous spas in Serbia - Vrnjacka Banja*



Source: https://www.google.rs/search?q=banje+u+srbiji&biw=1920&bih=969&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiUvc2DwaTMAhXEnBoKHZPzCRQQ_AUIBigB&dpr=1

Figure 4: *The most famous spas in Serbia - Prolom Banja*



Source: https://www.google.rs/search?q=banje+u+srbiji&biw=1920&bih=969&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiUvc2DwaTMAhXEnBoKHZPzCRQQ_AUIBigB&dpr=1#tbm=isch&q=prolom+banja&imgcr=tbfh-8sIouYIM%3A

Figure 5: *The most famous spas in Serbia - Banja Koviljaca*



Source: https://www.google.rs/search?q=banja+koviljaca&biw=1920&bih=969&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&sqi=2&ved=0ahUKEwji8rbSwwqTMAhVGICAKHQz5CcAQ_AUIBigB&dpr=1

Figure 6: *The most famous spas in Serbia - Sokobanja*



Source: https://www.google.rs/search?q=sokobanja&biw=1920&bih=969&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&sqi=2&ved=0ahUKEwj5_vbxw6TMAhUISJoKHQfIAIYQsAQIJQ#imgrc=1Rvfn_lpBgP07M%3A

References

1. Dabić, D. & Milijić, S. (1998): *A contribution to the history of tourist development in Serbia*, SPATIUM, Institute of Architecture and Institut za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije, Beograd, No 4., 27-34.
2. Dabić, D. (2006): *Prilog novoj zakonskoj regulativi banjskih i klimatskih mesta Srbije sa posebnim osvrtom na banjski i gradski turizam*, Planiranje, uređenje i zaštita banjskih i klimatskih mesta Srbije, Asocijacija prostornih planera Srbije, Geografski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu, Beograd, 85-98.
3. Dabić, D. (2009): *Turističko rangiranje banja u Srbiji*, Neki aspekti održivog prostornog razvoja Srbije, Institut za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije, Beograd, Posebna izdanja 58, 55-75.
4. Dabić, D. (2010): *Unapređenje zakonske regulative i institucionalne organizacije održivog razvoja banja u Srbiji*, Održivi razvoj banjskih i turističkih naselja u Srbiji, Institut za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije, Beograd, 35-58.
5. Direkcija za planiranje i izgradnju opštine Vrnjačka Banja
6. Jovičić, D. (2008): *Stanje i perspektive razvoja banjskog turizma u Srbiji*, Glasnik srpskog geografskog društva, Srpsko geografsko društvo, Beograd, sveska LXXXVIII, br. 4, 3-18.
7. Jovičić, Ž. (2002): *Turizam Srbije*, Turistička štampa, Beograd, 1-167.

8. Marković, J. (1980): *Banje Jugoslavije*, Turistička štampa, Beograd, 1-235.
9. Stanković, S. (1987): *Banje Srbije i njihova zaštita*, Teorija i praksa turizma, Prirodno matematički fakultet, Beograd, broj 1-2, 11-16.
10. Stanković, S. (2000): *Turistička geografija*, Geografski fakultet, Beograd, 1-240.
11. Stanković, S. (2005): *Turističko-geografski aspekt banja Srbije*, Banjski turizam Srbije, Centar za kulturu „Vuk Karadžić“, Loznica, 5-26.
12. Prostorni plan Republike Srbije (1996) „Službeni glasnik RS“, broj 13/96
13. Prostorni plan Republike Srbije (2010) „Službeni glasnik RS“, broj 86/10
14. Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
15. Živanović, T. (2006): *Banjski turizam - Realne mogućnosti za (prostorni) razvoj*, Planiranje, uređenje i zaštita, Banjska i klimatska mesta Srbije, Asocijacija prostornih planera Srbije i Geografski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu, Beograd, 203-211.
16. https://www.google.rs/search?q=banje+u+srbiji&biw=1920&bih=969&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiUvc2DwaTMAhXEnBoKHZPzCRQQ_AUIBigB&dpr=1
17. https://www.google.rs/search?q=banje+u+srbiji&biw=1920&bih=969&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiUvc2DwaTMAhXEnBoKHZPzCRQQ_AUIBigB&dpr=1#tbm=isch&q=prolom+banja&imgsrc=tbfh-8sIouYIM%3A
18. https://www.google.rs/search?q=banja+koviljaca&biw=1920&bih=969&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&sqi=2&ved=0ahUKEwj8rbSwqTMAhVGICAKHQz5CCAQ_AUIBigB&dpr=1
19. https://www.google.rs/search?q=sokobanja&biw=1920&bih=969&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&sqi=2&ved=0ahUKEwj5_vbxw6TMAhUISJoKHQfIAIYQsAQIJQ#imgsrc=1Rvfn_lpBgP07M%3A