

THE STATE OF SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL TOURISM IN SARAJEVO CANTON IN THE PERIOD FROM 2011 TO 2021

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Abstract

The past decade within Bosnia and Herzegovina and thus in the Sarajevo Canton has shown that tourism has become a significant segment of the economy with a pronounced constant positive growth. He is one of the most important trump cards in economic development and positive recognition of the Sarajevo Canton and thus the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The paper analyzes the current state of sports and recreational tourism in Sarajevo Canton in the period from 2011 to 2021 and its possibilities through the sports and tourism offer. The research covered the administrative borders of Sarajevo Canton, which consists of 9 municipalities: Centar, Hadžići, Ilidža, Ilijaš, Novi Grad, Novo Sarajevo, Stari Grad, Trnovo and Vogošća. The paper analyzes the number of registered business entities (tourist units), the number of tourist arrivals (countries from which tourists come and by months of the year), the number of overnight stays, tourist arrivals individually or organized, the analysis of sports facilities and infrastructure for sports and tourism offer (mountaineering, sport climbing, athletic stadiums, swimming pools, bike and mountain bike trails, sports halls, golf courses, mountain walking trails, racetracks (equestrian sports), skating rinks, football stadiums and football fields, ski lifts, ski lifts, snowboard, point and toboggan runs, cross-country skiing, tennis courts). For the purposes of this research, a combination of: primary field research related to the state of sports facilities and sports infrastructure in the Sarajevo Canton as well as a secondary method of data collection through available official data, databases and reports of relevant public, private institutions, media, sports associations. By analyzing the situation and the results we have obtained, we can determine the direction for the development and expansion of services in terms of sports and recreational tourism in Sarajevo Canton. This does not require large investments, especially in the rural parts of Sarajevo Canton, which has all the benefits for further development of sports and recreational forms of offer in the direction of hiking, mountaineering, cycling, running, alpine, touring and Nordic skiing. Sarajevo Canton with its sports and competitive heritage as well as the existing specific sports infrastructure and facilities provide a great opportunity for tourism development and positive recognition of the Canton and the city of Sarajevo.

Keywords: Seasonality, sports facilities, sports infrastructure, sports and recreational services and sports programs.

INTRODUCTION

Sarajevo as a tourist destination has a favorable tourist-geographical position because it is located on an important European tourist corridor. At the same time, Sarajevo is the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina and therefore the most important geographical, geo-traffic, political, cultural and tourist center (1/3 of total tourism in Bosnia and Herzegovina). Sarajevo has an extremely valuable tourist potential (natural and anthropogenic) but according to statistical data in the last decade has a positive trend in tourism development (from moderate to high growth rates of tourists and overnight stays, accommodation, etc.) (Žunić, 2016). Sarajevo's tourist geographical region is an interesting tourist destination as a result of its geo-traffic position, exceptional and untouched natural beauty, cultural and historical values and favorable climatic conditions (Bidžan-Gekić et al., 2016).

The importance of tourism as a generator of development, both economic and social, is already widely known, but the figures as indicators of the share of tourism in the GDP of many countries continue to impress from year to year. Travel and tourism have grown into today's largest industry in which many countries see opportunities to solve the growing problem of unemployment, increase exports and stimulate investment. Twenty years ago, according to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), travel and tourism became the leading economic activity in world international trade, achieving almost 12% share in total world gross domestic product, accounting for 11.4% of total investment. (Bartoluci, 2007).

When we talk about tourism and its definition, we can say that it is a temporary movement to destinations outside the usual place of permanent residence and work, which includes activities during the stay in the destination and services that meet the needs of tourism (Čavlek et al., 2011). Andrijašević (2010) states in his book: "WTO or

WTO - The World Tourism Organization has defined that a tourist is a visitor who spends at least one night in a facility in the country he visited, a person traveling to a country not his permanent residence, outside it is his usual environment, for at least one night, but not more than a year, with the main intention of visiting other than to carry out any activity in the country to which he is traveling.

In his paper, Magaš (2016) states: "Sports and recreational tourism is a specific form of tourism in which sports motives and stays in certain tourist places and centers predominate when undertaking and making trips.

It is obvious that the concept of tourism and sports are connected, so we can say that they even overlap. Sport is an important activity within tourism, and tourism is a fundamental characteristic of sport (Hinch, 2001).

According to the National Association of Sports Commissions, sports tourism is a fast-growing sector that consumed 23.9 million sports tourists in 2012, spending \$ 7.78 billion, and which has been growing at a rate of 6.5% since 2010. Tourists who practice sports tourism can be divided into two basic groups: those who travel to participate in a competition and those who travel to use some content that is not available to them in their place of residence (Knežević, 2016).

Sports and recreational tourism is aimed at satisfying the human need for movement, play, active recreation and entertainment, which, by creating the habit of active and purposeful spending free time, ultimately affects the preservation of health and prolong life expectancy (Knežević, 2016).

Sports recreation outside the place of residence means a meaningful stay of tourists in the destination outside the place of permanent residence, which includes tourist conditions. . "(Andrijašević, 2010)

From all the above about tourism and sports and recreational activities of tourists, we can say that Sarajevo Canton is rich in geographical, cultural, historical, sports traditions, human resources with sports and recreational infrastructure, which is an obvious reason for visits in the past.

With its strategic orientation towards sports and recreational tourism, it represents a unique tool, ideal activity and tactics for the development of the tourist destination of Sarajevo Canton, as a recognizable and attractive sports and tourist destination.

In this paper, we have collected and processed some of the indicators of the state of sports and recreational tourism in Sarajevo Canton. In this way, the synergy of using all data and information on the situation, would lead to an increase in the possibilities of sports and tourism offer that would be recognizable and attractive to tourists.

Unlike tourist destinations that have firmly defined administrative boundaries, tourist destinations do not have administrative boundaries. They become an optimally combined and market-adapted space that, by developing important and dominant capabilities in the destination, creates preconditions that will enable it to achieve good tourism results in the long run compared to the competition (Magaš et al. 2018).

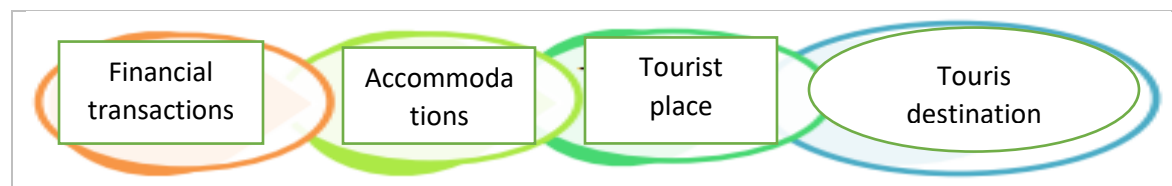


Figure 1. Tourism development matrix (Magaš et al.)

SARAJEVO CANTON, CHARACTERISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

If we look at the position of Sarajevo Canton (Picture No. 1) and the city itself, Sarajevo is located

in the central part of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and covers a total area of 1,276.9 km². The regional unit of Sarajevo Canton has pronounced river valleys in a relatively small area. Almost the entire area of Sarajevo Canton is located in the Bosna River Basin. In the traffic-

geographical sense, this position has a special significance; it is intersected by vital communication links, above all the north-south direction. In this direction, which goes through the valleys of the rivers Bosnia and Neretva, the Canton is connected with the Central European and

Mediterranean regions. The distance between the northernmost and southernmost point of the Canton is 62 km, and between the western and eastern point the length is 52.5 km. The total length of the Sarajevo Canton border is 303.5 km



Figure 2. Sarajevo Canton, Position of Sarajevo Canton in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sarajevo Canton is bordered by nearby mountains located in the Sarajevo Canton and its municipalities: Treskavica - 2088 m above sea level, Bjelasnica-2067 m above sea level, Igman-1647, Trebević-1629, Ozren-1534. On three mountains in the immediate vicinity of Sarajevo, Bjelašnica, Igman and Trebević, as well as the city itself, competitions took place during the 14th Winter Olympic Games and EYOF 2019. Mega sports event.

In the surrounding mountains there is an enviable sport and recreational infrastructure, a cable car leading from the center of Sarajevo to the exit station on Mount Trebević and a number of ski lifts, groomed ski trails and cross-country trails and accommodation and tourist facilities with satisfactory road traffic.

Today, most of the original natural environment has been largely preserved on the territory of Sarajevo Canton and it has been declared a protected area. Bentbaša, Trebević, Skakavac which are located in the immediate outskirts of the city. The Skakavac natural monument is named after one of the highest waterfalls in Bosnia and Herzegovina (98 meters), "Vrelo Bosne" in city

zone and "Bijambare", 40 km from the center of Sarajevo.

The area of Sarajevo Canton is characterized by two types of climate, up to 600 m above sea level the continental climate is present, while above that altitude the continental-mountain type and the alpine type of climate stand out. Within the climate valorization, certain parts of the Canton are very suitable for sports and sports and recreational activities.

The administrative area of the city of Sarajevo, which by delimitation between the entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Peace Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina signed in Paris on December 14, 1995 belonged to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and was organized as a canton in accordance with the Constitution of the Federation Sarajevo Canton.

Canton territory covers the areas of the municipalities of Centar Sarajevo, Hadžići, Ilidža, Ilijaš, Novi Grad Sarajevo, Novo Sarajevo, Stari Grad Sarajevo, Trnovo and Vogošća, as established by the Peace Agreement.

Sarajevo Canton has legislative, executive and judicial powers. Legislative power in the Canton is exercised by the Cantonal Assembly. Executive

power in the Sarajevo Canton is exercised by the Government of the Sarajevo Canton. The Canton has competencies determined by the Constitution of the Federation of BiH and the Constitution of the Sarajevo Canton.

Sarajevo Canton, according to the Institute of Informatics and Statistics of Sarajevo Canton, reports that the total number of inhabitants in the canton, listed in the Statistical Bulletin, Institute of Informatics and Statistics from 2021 on 30.06.2020 is a total of 421,555 inhabitants, of which 274,879 inhabitants in the area of the City of Sarajevo. Sarajevo Canton 2017 had 418,542 inhabitants and the population density was 327.7 persons per km².

METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve the research goals of this paper, a standardized procedure was performed, based on the principles of the scientific method, which collects relevant exact data and then analyzes them. A combination of: primary field research (field research) in the Sarajevo Canton and secondary (desk research) method of collecting data and information related to the same research area was applied. Due to the lack of a single register of sports facilities and sports infrastructure, the fieldwork method was applied. Secondary (desk research) methods for this research were collected through the available Statistical Reports of Sarajevo Canton as macro environments and they were then considered through categorization, classification, comparison and analysis. Official data published on the Internet, databases and reports of relevant public, private institutions, media, and sports associations were also used. The research covered the administrative borders of Sarajevo

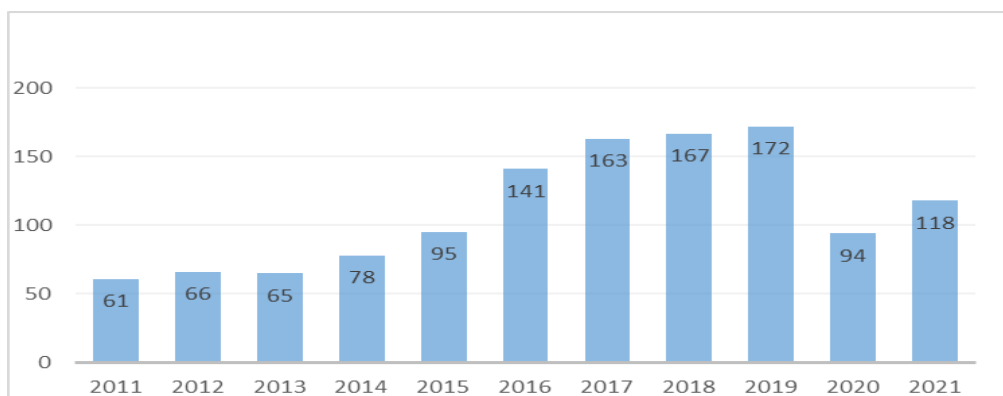
Canton, which consists of 9 municipalities listed in alphabetical order: Centar, Hadžići, Ilidža, Ilijaš, Novi Grad, Novo Sarajevo, Stari Grad, Trnovo and Vogošća.

The research covered the area with collected data related to:

1. Registered business entities of Sarajevo Canton (Tourist Units) from 2011 to 2021.
2. Accommodation capacities of Sarajevo Canton by municipalities from 2011 to 2021.
3. Countries from which tourists came to Sarajevo Canton from 2011 to 2021.
4. Overview of tourist arrivals and overview of realized overnight stays in Sarajevo Canton by months from 2017 to 2021.
5. Manner of arrival of tourists in Sarajevo Canton in the period from 2017 to 2021.
6. Sports and recreational facilities in Sarajevo Canton by municipalities.
7. Overview of sports and recreational facilities that exist as part of the tourist offer in Sarajevo Canton.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

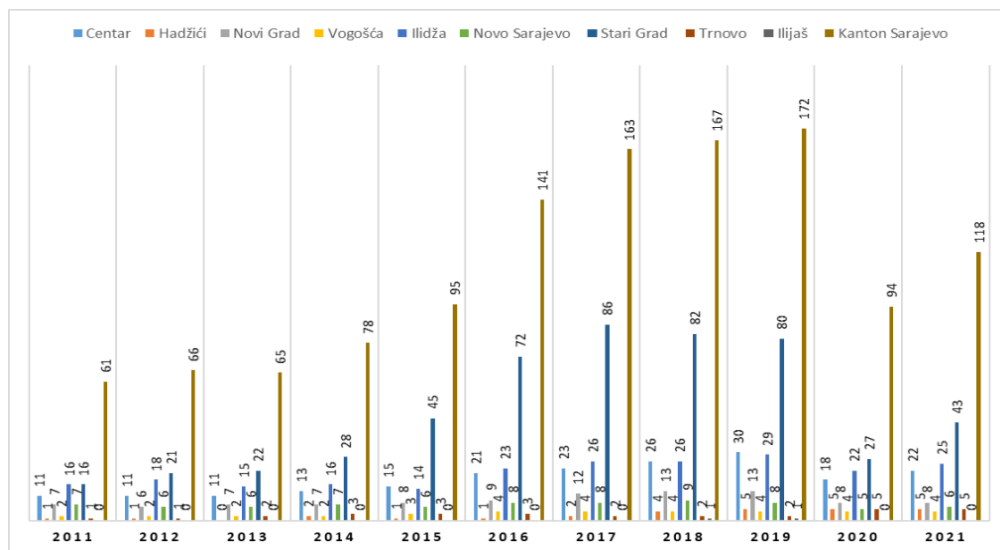
In the period from 2011 to 2021, and refers to the registered business entities of the Sarajevo Canton, it can be seen that the number of registered business units was on a milder upward trajectory from 2011 to 2015 in the range of 61 to 95 registered business units. In the period from 2015 to 2019, the number of registered business units reached its maximum of 172 in the observed period of 11 years. Due to the strong global impact of the COVID - 19 pandemic in the period 2020 to 2021, the number of registered business units decreased to 94, and during 2021 it again showed a growth trend to 118 (Histogram 1).



Histogram 1. Number of registered business units (Tourist units)

In relation to the number of registered business tourist facilities by municipalities, it brings us better insight and clarity in terms of a more

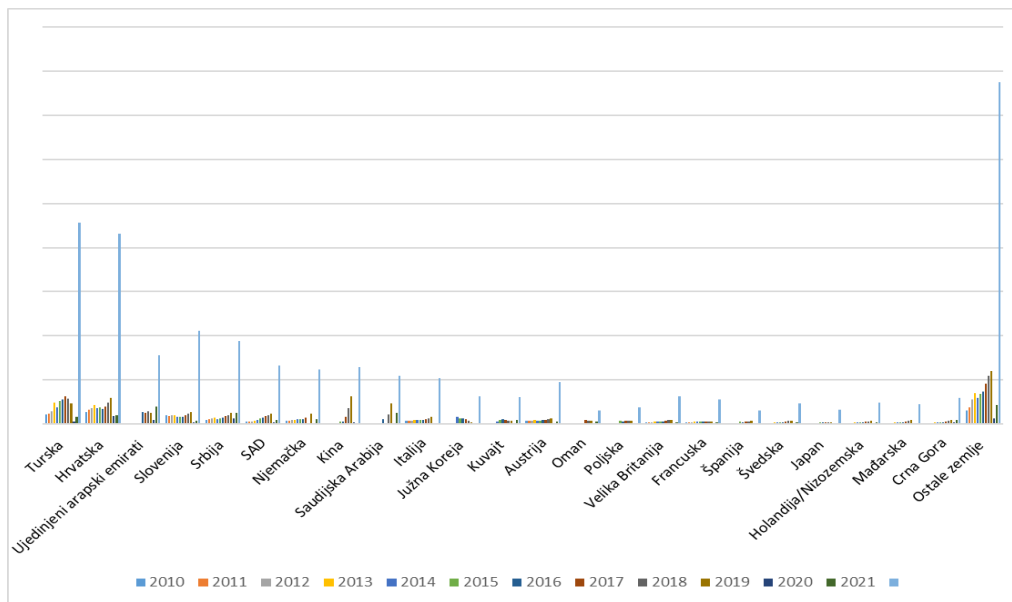
comprehensive picture of trends in the numbers of registered tourist facilities in Sarajevo Canton. (Histogram 2.).



Histogram 2. Number of registered business units by Municipalities

Analysis through available data (Histogram 3), the number of tourist arrivals by country in the period from 2010 to 2021 shows that the largest number of tourists come from Turkey, then the surrounding countries Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia and the

Middle East, led by the United Arab Emirates . Also, tourists from the People's Republic of China achieved in the observed period for the total number of tourist arrivals more visits to the Sarajevo Canton than tourists from Germany.



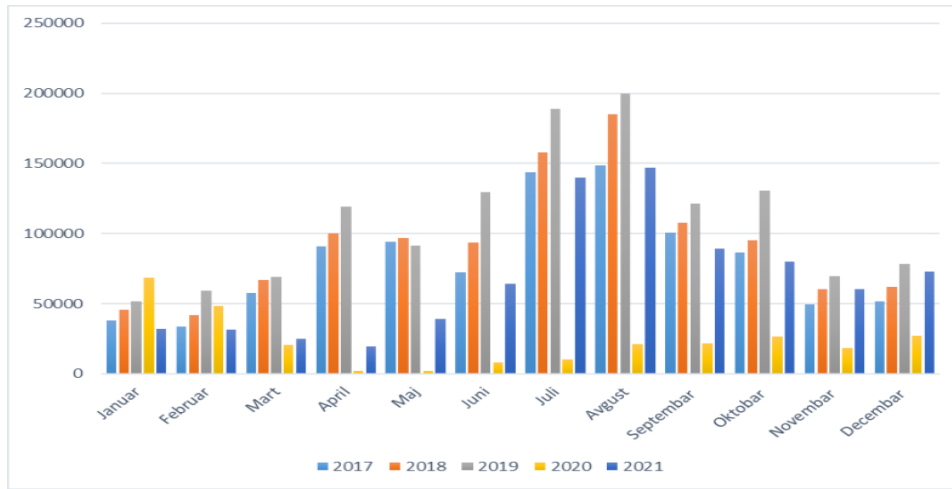
Histogram 3. Number of tourist arrivals by countries in the period 2010-2021

By analyzing the collected data (Histograms 4 and 5) through the arrival and overnight stay of tourists in Sarajevo Canton by months in the period from 2017 to 2021, it is easy to see that the number of

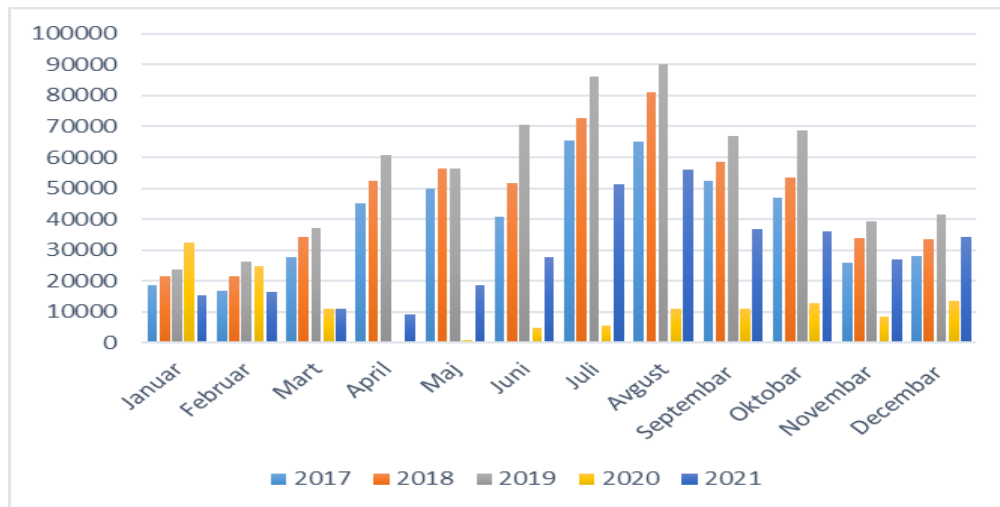
tourist arrivals in Sarajevo Canton shows a distinct seasonality. Namely, the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October are the months of the year when the higher tourist

frequency of tourist arrivals and overnight stays is more present. For 5 months in the year from November to March, the number of visits and the number of tourist nights decreased. Comparing the

numbers of tourist arrivals and the number of overnight stays, it is clear that the average stay of tourists in the Sarajevo Canton is below or equal to the amount of 2 days.



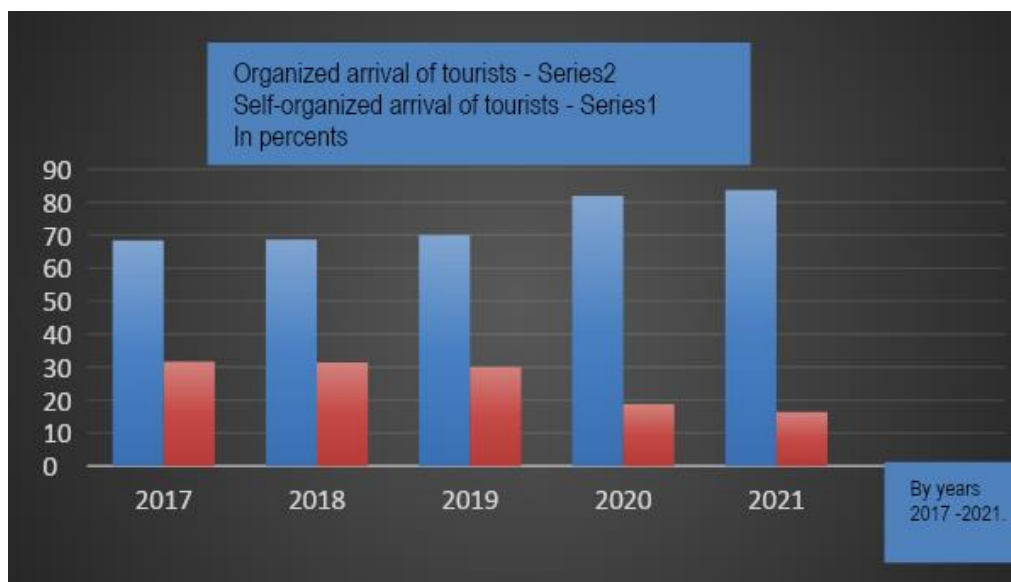
Histogram 4. Number of tourist arrivals by months in the period from 2017-2021



Histogram 5. Number realized overnight stays of tourist in the period from 2017-2021

The collected and analyzed data through this research (Histograms 6.) clearly show the predominance of independently organized visits of tourists to the Sarajevo Canton. Only during 2017,

there were a slightly higher number of tourists visiting Sarajevo Canton in the form of organized tourist arrivals. Tourists' visits to Sarajevo Canton are expressed as a percentage.



Histogram 6 .Manner of tourist arrivals in Sarajevo Canton

For the purposes of this research, a list of sports facilities was made, sports infrastructure located on the territory of Sarajevo Canton by municipalities that make up the same canton. The tabulated data are presented in a table, with the remark that the

display of the total number and length in kilometers of hiking trails and mountain biking trails are data included according to the criterion that they do not leave the territory of Sarajevo Canton.

Table number 1. Mountaineering, sport climbing

| Ordinal number | Municipalities | Outdoor and indoor climbing areas | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Stari grad | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | Centar | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | Novo Sarajevo | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Novi Grad | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | Ilidža | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Hadžići | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Ilijaš | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Vogošća | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Trnovo | 1 | 1 |
| Total Sarajevo Canton | | 9 | 9 |

On the territory of the Sarajevo Canton, the total number of contents through mountaineering and sport climbing can be practiced at 9 locations.

Table number 2. Athletic stadiums, athletic polygons, tracks

| Ordinal number | Municipalities | Athletic stadiums, athletic polygons, tracks | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|-------|
| 1 | Stari grad | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Centar | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | Novo Sarajevo | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Novi Grad | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Ilidža | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Hadžići | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Ilijaš | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Vogošća | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Trnovo | 0 | 0 |
| Total Sarajevo Canton | | 4 | 4 |

There are 4 athletic stadiums and facilities of this type in the treated municipalities of Sarajevo Canton.

Table number 3. Swimming pools

| Ordinal number | Municipalities | Pools out of use | Total pools in use | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1 | Stari grad | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 2 | Centar | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | Novo Sarajevo | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | Novi grad | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Ilidža | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| 6 | Hadžići | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Ilijaš | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 8 | Vogošća | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 9 | Trnovo | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Sarajevo Canton | | 5 | 16 | 21 |

Swimming pools of various types and contents in the treated municipality of Sarajevo is 21.

Table number 4. Cycling trails for mountain biking

| Municipalities | Mountain | Number of tracks | Average track length | Total track length. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Trnovo i Hadžići | Bjelašnica | 5 | 41,96 | 209,8 |
| Trnovo, Hadžići i Ilidža | Igman | 4 | 28,35 | 113,3 |
| Stari Grad, Centar, Vogošća i Ilijaš | Ozren Sarajevo | 4 | 45,75 | 183,8 |
| Stari Grad, Novo Sarajevo | Trebević | 1 | 22 | 22 |
| Total Sarajevo Canton | 4 | 14 | 37,7 km | 528,9km |

There are 14 bicycles tracks for mountain biking in 4 municipalities treated through work and they are located on four mountains. The average length of paths is 37.7 km and the total length of paths is 528.9 km.

Table number 5. Sports halls, Sarajevo Canton

| Ordinal number | Municipalities | Sports halls | Total Sports halls in use |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Stari grad | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Centar | 6 | 6 |
| 3 | Novo Sarajevo | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Novi Grad | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | Ilidža | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | Hadžići | 2 | 2 |
| 7 | Ilijaš | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Vogošća | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Trnovo | 0 | 0 |
| Total Sarajevo Canton | | 16 | 16 |

The total number of sports halls is 16; With the remark that Hotel Hills Sarajevo located in the municipality of Ilidža has one hall where sports competitions and matches are held.

Table number 6. Golf courses

| Ordinal number | Municipalities | Golf courses | Number of holes |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Stari grad | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Centar | 1 | 6 |
| 3 | Novo Sarajevo | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Novi Grad | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Ilidža | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Hadžići | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Ilijaš | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Vogošća | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|---|---|
| 9 | Trnovo | 0 | 0 |
| Total Sarajevo Canton | | 1 | 6 |

In the treated municipalities of Sarajevo Canton there is one golf course with 6 holes.

Table number 7. Walking, sports walking, hiking

| Municipalities | Mountain | Number of tracks | Total track length | Average track length. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Trnovo i Hadžići | Bjelašnica | 20 | 235,83 km. | 11,79 km |
| Trnovo, Hadžići i Ilidža | Igman | 8 | 101, 84 km | 12,73 km |
| Stari Grad, Centar, Vogošća i Ilijaš | Ozren – Sarajevo | 22 | 263,79 km. | 11,99 km |
| Stari Grad | Trebević | 17 | 146,46 km | 8,61 km |
| Total Sarajevo Canton | | 67 | 747,92 km | 11,162 km |

Regarding the infrastructure for walking, and hiking, there are 67 trails (the total length of the trails is 747.92 km). The average length of the trail is 11,162 km.

Table number 8. Equestrian clubs, Hippodromes

| Ordinal number | Municipalities | Equestrian clubs | Hippodromes |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Stari grad | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | Centar | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Novo Sarajevo | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Novi Grad | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Ilidža | 2 | 1 |
| 6 | Hadžići | 2 | 0 |
| 7 | Ilijaš | 1 | 0 |
| 8 | Vogošća | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Trnovo | 0 | 0 |
| Total Sarajevo Canton | | 8 | 1 |

The space for equestrian sports is realized through a total of 8 equestrian clubs, there is only one hippodrome.

Table number 9. Ice skating rinks Sarajevo Canton

| Ordinal number | Municipalities | Halls indoor ice skating rinks | Outdoor ice skating rinks | Total of indoor and outdoor ice skating rinks |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | Stari grad | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Centar | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 3 | Novo Sarajevo | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Novi grad | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Ilidža | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Hadžići | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Ilijaš | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Vogošća | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Trnovo | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total Sarajevo Canton | | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Total Sarajevo Canton | | | | |

There are a total of 11 functional Ice skating rinks in the 9 municipalities treated by this research.

Table number 10. Football stadiums and football fields in Sarajevo Canton

| Ordinal number | Municipalities | Football fields | Stadiums | Stadium out of use | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------|-------|
| 1 | Stari grad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Centar | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 3 | Novo Sarajevo | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 4 | Novi Grad | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | Ilidža | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 6 | Hadžići | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | Ilijaš | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Vogošća | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 9 | Trnovo | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total Sarajevo Canton | | 11 | 8 | 1 | 20 |

There are a total of 20 football stadiums and football fields in Sarajevo Canton.

Table number 11. Cable cars, ski lifts, ski, snowboard, bobsleigh and sledding trails for cross-country skiing Sarajevo Canton.

| Ordinal number | Mountains Municipalities | Ski lifts | Ski lifts and cable cars | Baby ski lifts | Built trails for alpine skiing and snowboarding. In kilometers | Ski and Snowboard trails with lighting and artificial snow. | Cross-country and Nordic ski trails In kilometers | Ski jumps | Parks for snowboards | Bobsleigh and sledding trails |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|--|---|---|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Stari grad Trebević | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | Bjelašnica Trnovo | 6 | 3 | 2 | 15. km. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | Igman Veliko polje Trnovo /Hadžići | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 50 km | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Hadžići Malo polje | 0 | 1 | 3 | 20. km. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Sarajevo Canton | 7 | 5 | 5 | 17. km. | 2 | 50 km | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Remarks | | | | | | | 2. out of use | | 1. partly in use |

Regarding sports infrastructure, sports facilities and transport systems in the surrounding mountains belonging to the Sarajevo Canton, it consists of: 17 ski lifts (ski lifts, cable cars and baby ski lifts). 50 km of Nordic skiing trails, 17 km of alpine skiing and snowboarding trails (2 alpine skiing and snowboarding trails with lighting and artificial snow production system), 1. Snowboard Park, 1. Bobsleigh and sledding trails that are partially in use and 2 .ski jumps for ski jumps that are currently out of use.

Table 12. Trail running Trail running Sky running

| Mountains | Number of trails available to recreational athletes and tourists | Total length of trails, by mountains In kilometers | Average length of trails available. In kilometers |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Bjelašnica | 6 | 221,69 km. | 36,94 km. |
| Igman | 1+1 memorial march 7,8 km. | 13.15 km. +1 7,8 km | 13,15 km. |
| Ozren – Sarajevo | 4 | 135,01 km. | 33,75 km. |
| Ormanj | 1 | 6,5 km. | 6,5 km. |
| Trebević | 1 | 13 km. | 13 km. |
| Total Sarajevo Canton | 13 staza +1 memorial march | 389,35 km+7,8 km | 29,95 km. |

Table number 13. Tennis courts

| Ordinal number | Municipalities | Outdoor tennis courts | Indoor- hall tennis courts | Total functional tennis courts | Tennis courts out of use |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Stari grad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Centar | 9 | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| 3 | Novo Sarajevo | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | Novi grad | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 5 | Iliđža | 10 | 0 | 10 | 2 |
| 6 | Hadžići | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 7 | Ilijaš | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Vogošća | 6 | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| 9 | Trnovo | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total Sarajevo Canton | | 34 | 10 | 44 | 7 |

There are a total of 44 tennis courts; 34 open tennis courts and 10 tennis courts in the halls.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research provide an insight into the numerous states of tourist capacities and their positioning in the territories of the municipalities that make up the administrative and geographical Canton of Sarajevo. The conducted research and analysis also provide a more concrete, exact framework related to sports facilities, sports and recreational infrastructure. The research covered and analyzed the space of commercially organized sports and sports and recreational activities, recreational training programs.

By researching and analyzing the tourism space of the Sarajevo Canton in the stated time, it was determined that we have the largest number of tourist arrivals from Turkey, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, the People's Republic of China, and the United Arab Emirates. United States, Germany, Italy, etc.

The number of tourist visits to Sarajevo Canton and the number of overnight stays shows that the

number of days spent in Sarajevo Canton by tourists is 1.9 to 2.3 days. In 2021, the number of tourist arrivals in Sarajevo Canton was 339 451 and the number of overnight stays was 801086, thus achieving a record length of tourist stay in Sarajevo Canton.

The total number of tourist arrivals in Sarajevo Canton in terms of tourism in record 2019 was 667373 and the number of realized overnight stays was 1308382, so that the length of tourist stay in Sarajevo Canton was a record tourism year of 1.9 days.

The analysis through the research brought a clear picture of the pronounced seasonality of tourism in Sarajevo Canton, regardless of the potential in the area of sports and recreational tourism offers related to the winter season, 5 months a year from November, December, January, February including March tourist nights.

The way tourists come to Sarajevo Canton reveals that tourists visiting Sarajevo Canton are mostly independent arrivals of tourists in their

organization. Organized tourist arrivals in Sarajevo Canton range over the observed period of 5 years from 15.28% 2021 to 31.65% 2017. So analyzing the figures we can determine that in 2017 the organized number of tourist visits to Sarajevo Canton was more pronounced at 31.65% while in 2021 it dropped to 15.28%.

Through the establishment of the register of sports facilities, sports and recreational infrastructure for the purposes of this research we can say that Sarajevo Canton in combination with its geographical position and climate as a wide base of sports and recreational facilities has great potential for tourism, sports tourism, sports and recreational tourism. Through the built sports and recreational infrastructure and facilities, starting from the areas for alpine climbing, through swimming pools, golf courses to a large number of hiking and biking trails. Through data collection, classification and analysis, 13 types of sports and recreational facilities and infrastructure were identified, and the number of facilities, the number of trails, the length of the trails and the current state of usability was tabulated.

By collecting data and later analysis, the scope of 20 sports, sports and recreational activities available to tourists of Sarajevo Canton was determined.

Through research and obtained results, Sarajevo Canton can significantly influence the reduction of established trends in tourism through the past period through forms of sports tourism and forms of sports and recreational tourism, namely seasonality, short length of stay of tourists in Sarajevo Canton tourist destination.

Sports preparations of teams or personal preparations include their stay in a sports tourist

destination for more than 2 days, which is the established average length of stay of tourists in the Sarajevo Canton in the past period. Further individual preparations of athletes and sports teams are related to the sports season and mostly fall in periods when the Sarajevo Canton records a smaller number of tourists.

Visits to sports competitions, sports and recreational events include a larger number of tourist arrivals in the tourist destination in an organized form. The paper presents the infrastructure of established trail running trails related to training and specific competitions through Table 13. All these competitions bring together hundreds of participants and as such can further increase future visits of tourists to Sarajevo Canton in the form of organized visits. Such organized visits of tourists again bring the possibility to reduce the established characteristics of visits and stays of tourists in the Sarajevo Canton. Sports and recreational tourism related to winter sports implies a significantly longer stay of tourists in a tourist destination than the established length of stay of tourists presented through work in the Sarajevo Canton.

The research of the established register of available sports, sports and recreational programs gives the possibility to the Tourist Board of Sarajevo Canton that through this segment it can make the tourist destination of Sarajevo Canton an attractive and far more visited tourist destination. Using the attractiveness of sports, sports and sports and recreational competitions and events, sports and recreational activities related to winter sports through forms and products of sports tourism created for all interested tourists.

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