

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS ON THE FORMING OF TOURISM OF THE FUTURE

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Abstract

Recently, the world has seen intense social and technological progress that has significantly changed the habits, desires, needs and lifestyle of people in general. The resulting changes will affect the development of tourism, which must adapt to the new circumstances. In this regard, the focus of research in this paper is on tourism of the future, and a hypothesis is set which assumes that technological and social development will determine the tourism of the future, new tourist destinations and trends in tourism demand and supply. To prove the hypothesis, the authors will use a combination of SWOT and the method of analysis, which will explore the social interactions of new circumstances and their impact on shaping future tourism.

Key Words: tourism of the future, social and technological progress, tourist offer, tourist demand

JEL classification: Z31, Z32, Z33, Z39

Introduction

Tourism development is a direct reflection of the progress of society. Therefore, in this paper, we focus on elements of human development and their connection with tourism. Nowadays, tourism has become a global phenomenon and certainly one of the most massive phenomena in world relations. The tourism market is changing: new generations of tourists are being created, new services are being offered to tourists as something new and unexperienced, the supply of tourism-related services is changing, all

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influenced by globalization, global warming, political and security trends. The authors focus on the future of tourism, to learn about new trends in the supply and demand of tourism-related services around the world, and to know the direction in which tourism will take in the future. By the hypothesis set in this paper, the authors assume that tourism in the future will rely heavily on social and technological developments. To prove the hypothesis, the authors will use a combination of SWOT methods and analysis, which will explore the strengths and weaknesses and opportunities and threats that will affect the tourism of the future.

Tourism has undergone major changes over the last decade as a result of global social and economic opportunities. Below are some of the changes that mark tourism today and will affect its future. First of all, there is a change in which the classic organization of travel through agencies is reduced to a minimum, and e-tourism is increasing, with a tendency to fully book tourist services via the Internet (Gržinić & Bevanda, 2014). Natural disasters, as well as various health problems in the form of pandemics, have changed the perception of rest and enjoyment (Ružić & Amidžić, 2021).

The popularization of new tourist locations, such as Eastern Europe, then the countries of Asia and South America, which people perceive as different, more exciting and natural, will continue in the future. On the other hand, some countries will continue to be unattractive due to various factors, such as disease and war, such as area of North Africa. Attention should certainly be paid to the most populous countries on the planet - China and India, which have over a billion inhabitants, and are only now creating the habit of international tourist travel (Sezgin & Yolal, 2012).

One of the most sought after forms of tourism is the so-called "Green tourism" or, self-sustainable, natural tourism (Ružić & Amidžić, 2021, Ružić & Amidžić, 2018). In the future, the demand for this form of tourism is expected to grow because today's tourists are aware of the negative effects caused by the polluted environment (Poropat, 2021). With this form of tourism we can connect the climate change that is happening on the planet, and therefore people (Perić et al., 2017). This is why many destinations should expect climate change to have an impact on tourists' consumer habits.

We are witnessing gradual changes in new ways of transporting and using renewable energy sources, such as fuel. Another important factor that affects tourism is that tourists no longer want to just lie lazily in the sun

and do nothing. Many want to explore the country they travel to in detail, examine every segment of everyday life and feel the authenticity of the destination. An obvious example is the huge interest in rural tourism, for which tourists are really willing to pay to stay on a farm, or in a rural part of the country, to take care of animals, plant fruits and vegetables.

Globalization has broken down the barriers between individual and classical needs, so whole families want to get to know as much as possible by going to the country of their tourist stay: from language to historical sights.

Social media is also gaining in importance. Mobile technologies and massive use of the Internet are certainly at the forefront, especially in the form of social networks, which open the eyes to the curious to all the possibilities of a particular destination. It is very important that the governments of individual countries and administrative centers of cities learn to use such media in order to send the desired message to the interested public. People today are accustomed to aggressive marketing, so better ways must be found to access the desired segment.

Modern tourism is a complex economic activity that includes many elements. Security and protection must become crucial foundations for communities that want to profit from tourism. Communities should therefore invest in the protection of territories. All members of the tourist board should participate in protection: from taxi drivers, hoteliers, caterers to the local population.

The success of the tourism and hospitality sector is based on constant progress. The human factor is becoming increasingly important because tourism companies recognize the need to separate themselves from what is physical, ie. they want to show how a country is not only made up of beaches and the sea (Reisinger, 2009). Employees must be qualified and aware of modern needs. Certain education must be imposed on all those involved in tourism. The government of a particular country will be crucial in order to impose a desire for progress throughout the territory (Hurd et al. 2021).

Other reasons why tourism in the future could take on a whole new face (Gyr, 2010) are:

1. There is greater competition between various companies, from air to bus, etc.,

2. The emergence of cheaper lines, which will be more accessible to more people,
3. Countries with more advanced economies have more populations with better paying options that they can spend on more luxurious things,
4. Modern living is more stressful than before, people work harder, so they need more rest,
5. Travel, as well as other elements related to travel, are becoming cheaper, which affects the costs of companies involved in tourism.

No matter how many questions about the future that today's civilization faces, how many obstacles to future development that can already be seen, the assessment of the world's tourist future remains unquestionable: tourism remains a significant content of people's lives today and tomorrow.

Research methodology

The research in this paper is based on primary and secondary sources, and approaches and methods based on the views of domestic and foreign researchers. Data for the purposes of this research will be drawn from books, scientific and professional articles, Internet sources of relevant international and domestic authors in the field of tourism in general and especially in the context of globalization and climate change. The research will be conducted in two phases; theoretical and empirical. The first is aimed at researching the theoretical basis within which relevant knowledge about today's tourism will be systematized. Empirical research using the SWOT method will identify the main elements such as strengths and opportunities and weaknesses and threats, which will determine the tourism of the future.

Research goals and hypotheses

In this paper, the authors explore the main facts that will determine the future of tourism, which is followed by special goals aimed at understanding new trends in world tourism supply and demand.

In line with these goals, the authors set the hypothesis that tourism in the future will rely heavily on social and technological development, will expand to new tourist destinations, will be accompanied by new trends in tourism supply and demand.

Research results

The research in this paper is made in three steps. In the first step, the current situation was recorded and the current changes that are happening in tourism were analyzed. Based on the obtained data of the mentioned analysis, a SWOT matrix was made with strengths and weaknesses, as well as opportunities and threats, which will determine the tourism of the future.

The impact of globalization and climate change on the tourism of the future

Globalization has opened new opportunities for tourism development. She linked tourism with the development of electronic technology, communications and transport. It has influenced global suppliers and computer information, reservation systems, which have become more flexible and cheaper. Air travel prices have been reduced, and easier access to destinations has been offered. The rapid spread of information technology has improved the efficiency of tourism, its operations, as well as the quality of services offered to tourists. The use of the Internet in destination marketing, direct sales and reservations has increased. The development of sophisticated sites has allowed the direct dissemination of travel information to potential customers. The Internet has made travel products globally available at lower prices (Nedeljković et al., 2013). Globalization has taken many forms in tourism. An example of globalization in the aviation sector includes the liberalization of air transport. The formation of international alliances, privatization, restructuring of government-owned companies, consolidation of airports at the national level, associations between airlines or between (The World Bank, 2022) are allowed. company and equipment manufacturer. Airlines cooperate in marketing and promotion, standardization of equipment and services, in the development of joint brands, sharing various programs related to flights, etc. Major airports have gone a step further in computerization.

Globalization has contributed to the development of the accommodation sector, which is visible in a wide range of its quality, from cooperation between hotels, to the creation of a consortium of independent hotels. Some of the largest international hotel chains are Intercontinental Hotels (United Kingdom), Accor (France), Le Cendant, Marriot and Starwood Hotels (USA). These groups have been involved in various ways in tourist flows around the world.

Globalization is present in the retail sector through the creation of partnerships between business entities, their integrations and the creation of franchises. Travel agents and agencies form partnerships with a number of hotels, airlines and shipping companies.

Globalization has influenced the creation of a different profile of "new" tourism, as well as different aspirations for newer products and services. In the 18th and 19th centuries, scientific and technological advances have led to mass production and the development of mass markets. Those markets had similar attitudes and tastes. People demanded a lower price for the products produced. This, in turn, led to the effect of mass production of similar products and the offer of similar arrangements and services. The new tourist is completely different. It is, unlike earlier times, absolutely globally oriented. Thanks to globalization, tourists are constantly exposed to new ideas and opportunities. Now tourists are fully aware of how realistic the demands for cheaper services, faster flights and greater flexibility are. Big, negative events, such as 9/11, have led to more patient vacation planning as well as site selection. The new tourist wants to be more informed about the location he is coming to, and resting does not mean, as in the past, a minimum of activities. It takes a whole experience that one trip can provide. The effect of globalization has affected the individual so that he requires new products, diversity and flexibility, as well as personalization. Even ecology, which has not been taken seriously in the past, has become one of the more important issues.

Climate change is a phenomenon that greatly affects tourism, both in mountainous areas and coastal destinations (Perić et al., 2017). At the same time, tourism contributes to the greenhouse effect and harmful gas emissions, especially through passenger transport. Climate is an essential source of tourism development, related to beaches, nature and segments of winter tourism. Changes in climate and weather certainly affect tourists' decisions about which destination to choose. Among the more extreme environmental groups, such as Greenpeace, the prevailing view is that tourism has become detrimental to the natural balance of the planet. It should be taken into account that not all tourists are considerate of the place they have visited and therefore pollute the once untouched environment.

Sustainable tourism and ecotourism are two possible routes that should guide tourism in the future. The WTO emphasizes several principles of sustainable tourism: local prosperity, quality employment, social equality, domestic control over space, biodiversity, resource efficiency and

maintaining a clean environment (Ružić & Amidžić, 2021). Ecotourism has a constantly growing rate of 20 to 34 percent per year, and has become a priority under the United Nations Environment Program - "United Nations Environment Program"

For an example of how much climate change is affecting the environment and tourism, we will look at the Antarctic region. UNEP's report entitled "Tourism in the Polar Regions: The Challenge of Sustainability" highlights the impact of tourism on the polar regions (Arctic and Antarctic). In Antarctica, the number of ships carrying tourists has increased by 344 percent in the last 13 years, while the number of land-oriented tourists has risen by 917 percent in the last nine years. There are a total of five tourist markets in the polar regions (The International Ecotourism Society, 2022):

1. mass market
2. sport fishing and game hunting
3. ecotourism market
4. adventure tourism
5. cultural and heritage heritage of the territory.

Increased tourism has affected the polar environment. The polar regions hold most of the world's ice and snow and serve as a cardinal habitat for migratory species of terrestrial and aquatic animals, as well as birds, whose survival depends on food availability and nesting areas. These are areas that can only be found in these regions.

Global warming is changing the environment and making it much more accessible to tourists. For example, the ice surface of the polar seas is shrinking for longer periods of time, which prolongs the tourist season and makes it easier for tourists to access. By lowering boundaries on wildlife habitats and changing migration routes, they have affected sport fishing and nature conservation (The International Ecotourism Society, 2022).

Other impacts of tourists on the environment include: destruction of vegetation in accessible areas, helicopter noise pollution that scares local birds; waste and pollution caused by cruisers and land visitors, and in Antarctica the disturbance of peace for whales is particularly visible. Tourism thus creates double effects for the Arctic people: positive and negative (Perić et al., 2017). The positive effects are much-needed income and jobs in the tourism industry, tax revenues from tourism taxes, as well as opportunities to showcase and popularize local languages, traditional ceremonies and the arts. Negative outcomes include prices for the

maintenance of tourist infrastructure, the potential loss of life of people associated with rescue operations and violations of local customs.

Tourism will certainly be a victim of great climate change in the future, as it is in the present, but also a central place of events. One should not look exclusively negatively at the whole event. Many places, as certain sea destinations, will be able to extend their season thanks to warmer temperatures and longer summers.

Strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats in which tourism of the future will take shape

The results of the research on strengths and weaknesses, threat opportunities, are shown in Table 1. These results are based on the analysis of past changes and the possible impact of climate change and globalization on tourism of tomorrow.

Table 1: *SWOT analysis of strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats that will determine the tourism of the future*

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greater competitiveness between companies, from air to bus, etc., which results in the emergence of cheaper lines accessible to more people, 2. Countries with more advanced economies have more populations with better paying opportunities that they can spend on tourism, 3. Popularization of new tourist locations, such as space, arctic, antarctic, and Eastern Europe, Asia and South America, which are perceived as different, more exciting and natural, 4. Involvement in tourism of the most populous countries on the planet - China and India with over a billion inhabitants, 5. Climate change enables the expansion of tourism to the polar regions - the Arctic and Antarctic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unattractive countries due to diseases and wars, e.g. the area of North Africa, 2. Lack of quality workforce in tourism, 3. Climate change affects the shortening of the tourist season in maritime and mountainous areas, 4. Seasonality of tourism causes problems in the labor market, 5. Insufficient application of knowledge, innovations and new technologies in tourism, 6. Obsolete business with weak digitalization of business processes, 7. Excessive and slow administration, 8. Insufficient measures for green employment, education, promotion, production and marketing of indigenous and organically produced products,
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modern living is more stressful than before, people work harder, so they need more rest, 2. Encouraging innovation in tourism, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural disasters floods, tsunamis, tornadoes, 2. Global health problems in the form of pandemics, 3. Global economic crises,

<p>3. Extension of the tourist season and new niches (space tourism, green tourism, self-sustainable tourism....),</p> <p>4. World events, fairs, meetings, etc.,</p> <p>5. International cooperation,</p> <p>6. Encouraging eco-production,</p> <p>7. Encouraging the development of new technologies in tourism,</p> <p>8. Encouraging the development of green technologies,</p> <p>9. Improvement of transport infrastructure,</p>	<p>4. Mass tourism of lower quality,</p> <p>5. Excessive use of natural and cultural assets by tourism,</p> <p>6. Economic relations in the world,</p> <p>7. Insufficient workforce in tourism,</p> <p>8. Great competitiveness in tourism,</p> <p>9. Declining purchasing power,</p> <p>10. Insufficiently educated workforce in tourism</p>
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Source: *Made by the authors*

Expected trends in tomorrow's tourism will be realized in the context of new life habits, people's needs, use of time, work and production technologies. In this sense, discretionary income will be spent not on possession, but on the purchase of experience and benefits. Forms of combining work and flexible working hours will be insisted upon. Possible megatrends regarding the use of increased leisure time through individualization of services, obtaining first-hand services will be relevant for the tourism market. Computerization will contribute to the transfer of money which will become much cheaper (electronic money). It is also envisaged to reduce the current, relatively significant, customs and passport formalities, tax and tax policies. It will be harmonized on a global scale, the application of technological innovations in the field of transport will be very important in the tourism of tomorrow.

Possible trends in tourism of the future

The results of the research on the perspective of tourism are visible in the fundamental long-term trends. Factors and important trends within which changes in tourism can be expected are the following:

Table 2: *Important trends and changes in tourism of the future*

TRENDS	CHANGES
Global trends in tourism trends:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The USA, Canada, Japan and Australia, but also the whole of Europe will have the most significant role in the future in tourism trends; - Southeast Asia will drastically increase its participation in tourism trends; - the Mediterranean area (since it is already saturated) will continue to decline in its participation in tourism;

<p>Product:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a package of services will no longer be required; the product will be "tailored" to the individual needs of consumers, and its price will, therefore, vary significantly; - tour operators will continue to use large-scale economy when leasing capacity, but will make more and more specific products for more specific segments; - Small travel organizers, who will serve "niche markets" (ie unserved parts of the market), will also have a significant perspective.
<p>The role of government, i.e. state bodies:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aid will be converted from direct aid to indirect aid to tourism; - as tourism develops, this assistance will decrease; - seasonal adjustment of demand will be helped (by introducing various events); - special forms of "voluntary cooperation" will be encouraged; - special assistance will be developed in the field of additional training and improvement of knowledge; - in an indirect way (through determining the length of the working week, paid annual leave, schedule of annual leave), the development of tourism will be promoted; - the greatest possible attention will be paid to the protection and promotion of attractive factors;
<p>Other trends:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of trips to visit friends and relatives will increase significantly, - going to wild areas; - use of unusual means of transport (kayak, canoe, raft, balloons, etc.); - increased desire to "learn on the spot"; - increased desire to live in a healthy way both spiritually and physically (further strong increase in fitness and wellness centers is expected), etc. - Total tourism spending (for travel to and within Europe) will grow faster than any other expenditure; - Travel to "distant destinations" will grow faster than within European travel; - Travel to city centers will have a faster growth rate than classic summer travel; - South-north, east-west and west-east movements will increase relatively faster than traditional north-south travel; - Travel between European countries (within the European Union) will have a higher growth rate than domestic travel in most countries of the Union; - Visits to mountain centers in summer, trips motivated by cultural reasons and cruises by boat will have a higher growth rate than the usual annual vacation (in summer and winter); - Air transport will develop faster than other modes of transport (faster growth of railway traffic, adjustment of the railway with speed, quality and price is to be expected); - Packages ("flat rates") for individual clientele will become relatively popular;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Last-minute purchases will increase faster than early booking to the extent that computer reservation systems become common ways of booking travel; - Travel of the elderly, as well as those of young age, will increase faster compared to other years; - The demand for holidays dominated by culture and various similar activities will grow faster than other forms of travel; - Groups, including family, will become smaller and much more flexible; - Rational price / quality will play an increasing role in the choice of destinations and accommodation, and the quality of the environment will become a key factor in attractiveness. - ascetic hedonism (healthy food and relaxing activities) - space travel. - return to nature (green trend) healthy living and balanced diet.
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Source: *Developed by the authors*

One of the newer phenomena of the 21st century speaks of how much there has been a shift in human consciousness, and thus in activities. known as horror-tourism. People thus got the desire to visit places where a lot of blood, suffering and pain was shed. One of the most famous "shrines" is certainly Auschwitz. There are no similar places only in Europe, but they exist all over the world. In 2012, the Horror Tourism Research Institute, located at the University of Central Lananshire in the UK, was set up as a place to conduct horror tourism research. The institute is run by dr. Philip Stone (International Journal of Dark Tourism Studies, 2022) who claims that this branch of tourism is one of the most interesting phenomena of the new age because it also offers the opportunity to see the places where death and agony took place, and on the other hand, there are obviously enough interested parties to expand this form of tourism.

Many other places that have become part of the general culture and knowledge can be mentioned. These places certainly include Pompeii, Italy Destroyed city by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 BCE has been a tourist attraction for the past 250 years, visited by nearly 2.5 million people each year (Pompeii, 2022).

Titanic Museum, Belfast Located where the famous ship was built. This place tells the story of the tragedy and displays artifacts such as the last menu of the ship's restaurant and a letter from a passenger.

Pere Lachaise Cemetery, Paris. Travelers from all over the world come to this place to pay homage not only to the beautiful cemetery, but also to the

last resting places of celebrities such as: Jim Morrison, Oscar Wilde, Edith Piaf, Frederic Chopin, Marcel Proust (Cimetière du Père-Lachaise-Voyage émouvant à travers le temps, 2022).

Somma, France are staged bloody scenes from the First World War between the Germans and the Allies in which more than a million people were killed (or wounded), attracting hordes of tourists to the Somme area (Somme, 2022).

Battlefields are generally very popular: Gettysburg, Ypres, Hasting, Bosworth, etc. This type of tourism demonstrates the need for people to come to places where they will be able to face their own mortality and transience.

The next form of tourism of the future, which is often mentioned, is space tourism. Space tourism is a trip to space for recreational purposes, ie. enjoyment. In recent years, several companies have started to engage in space tourism, ie. by transporting wealthy entrepreneurs into space. It should be noted that the prices of services are astronomical, ranging from 20 to 40 million dollars. Virgin Galactic and XCOR Aerospace were among the first private companies to engage in this activity. The first space tourist is considered to be Dennis Tito, an American, who in 2001 was given the opportunity to enjoy space for a full eight days. The time stay from April 28 to May 6 paid a total of \$20 million. Experts believe that there are several reasons why space tourism should succeed:

1. Ambitions towards travel have not tarnished traditional burdens. When governments in the 20th century. they wanted to send a man to the moon, they spent billions of dollars of taxpayers' money, ie. people. Private space flights are not burdened with people's money or the approval of politicians. If the company has the money, it can build an aircraft.
2. In case something goes wrong, private companies have no restrictions as long as they have money;
3. Such practices will inspire new generations of engineers, leading to the development of new technologies;
4. Over time, the price of space travel will certainly go down.
5. Today, if you want to launch a satellite, you have to pay \$ 12 million - for all the material and insurance. Space rockets, ie. spacecraft are used mostly once, and are very expensive to launch. Virgin has thus set a price of \$ 250,000 just to take off Finances Online (2022).

There are five phases to the commercialization of space tourism. The first phase involves weightless flights, the second suborbital, the third orbital flights, the fourth accommodation on a space station and the fifth space hotels, either in orbit or on the moon. Several visionaries also talk about the sixth phase, space sports and culture.

Furthermore, the tourism of the future will mark the advancement of technology, the Internet, as well as the desire of man to do things as quickly and conveniently as possible. In this context, various interesting things are expected from the hotels of the future. The hotels that are being built today, we want to show as the last cry of progress and vision. Hotels today with various themes whose atmosphere and design are reminiscent of other times. Hotels whose appearance is associated with the future, for which no one can say for sure what it will be, come to the fore. Since only the imagination is the limit, it will be interesting to see what designs the hotels for the tourism of the future will take (Poropat, 2021). We will show you new and exciting designs that are waiting for us in the near future:

1. Hotels below sea level. Jules 'Undersea Lodge, or translated Jules' Underwater Lodge, first built as a laboratory in the 1970s. Today it is the first underwater hotel, intended primarily for divers and accommodates a maximum of 6 guests.
2. Burj Al Arab Hotel Considered the first and only seven-star hotel, it is designed to be associated with a 321-meter-high sail. The hotel, which dominates the coast of Dubai, offers unprecedented views choreographed by fire and water colors. This hotel offers a Rolls Royce driver, discreet check-in, private reception on all floors and a team of servers available to guests at all times.
3. Hotel in Songjianga Lagoon in China. It is planned for 400 rooms and to be in a unique way blended with nature. The special offer of this hotel differs significantly from the all-day enjoyment of the beautiful view. Namely, this hotel offers hiking, bungee jumping and other similar sports. Of course, in addition to the extreme offer, there is also a restaurant, cafe bar and sports infrastructure.
4. A hotel that will be similar to Voyaer itself, and will contain a huge carousel, 185 meters away, within the hotel. Location in Abu Dhabi.
5. Aperion Hotel Even in the design phase, this should be the second seven-star hotel in Dubai. The specialty of this hotel will be its decor that will evoke the jungle. It will be equipped with high technology, and will be very luxurious and comfortable. Of course the hotel itself will feature its own restaurant, beach, cinemas, shops, art gallery, spa and conference rooms.

6. Star Lunar Hotel, Hotel Crescent Moon. Given that space tourism has not reached the level at which a hotel can be built on the moon, why not provide a similar experience on earth.
7. Ultramodern hotels are planned to build in the Azerbaijani capital Baku. One designed according to the so-called star of death from the Starwars franchise, while the other is the model of the moon itself. These hotels are still in the realm of the imagination of some designers, and only investing in more serious business is constantly delayed, but if and when they are built with certainty will be a hit destination.
8. Aeroscraft - The Flying Luxury Hotel of Tomorrow This is actually a giant 400-ton balloon designed to carry passengers in a luxurious and spacious way. At the top, huge electric, hydrogen propellers with six turbo engines have been designed. The hotel will accommodate 250 passengers while flying at over 2,500 meters altitude. Of course the hotel itself will be equipped with high technology, it will have a casino, restaurant, etc.
9. What the ideas of these future tourism hotels look like can be viewed at the following address (Inventory Spot, 2022).

Conclusion

Civilization is changing, both in behavior and in the technology that enables such behavior. We travel faster and more often, we work more intensively and under stress, but, on the other hand, we want to make the most of all the opportunities that our age offers us.

What is certain is the fact that significant changes will take place in tourism, both in terms of demand and supply. The new tourist will not be satisfied only with the sun and the sea. He is looking for a new experience and wants to have a new experience and learn something new, that is, he will look for experience tourism.

Moreover, new destinations will appear in the tourism of the future and markets such as ecotourism, space tourism, special interest tourism will find their opportunity, and globalization will have a special word in all this, which will have consequences such as: extremely strong competition among tourist destinations, the proximity of the destination is losing importance, new ways of doing business are being introduced, the quality of service is growing. Climate change is finding its role, it will affect tourist flows and the creation of destination development policy.

Traveling to any corner of the Earth tourists of the future will not face restrictions. People will travel more in the future. Thus, there will be the creation of various, new interests that will affect the offer of the local community and its further development.

No matter how many questions about the future that today's civilization faces, how many obstacles to future development that can already be seen, the assessment of the world's tourist future remains unquestionable: tourism remains a significant content of people's lives today and tomorrow.

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