

Bibliography:

1. Panasiuk A., *Jakość usług turystycznych*, Wyd. Naukowe Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego, Szczecin 2007.
2. Pawlikowska - Piechotka, *Zagospodarowanie turystyczne i rekreacyjne*, publ. Novae Res, Gdynia 2009.
3. <http://www.ighp.pl/aktualnoscihotelarskie/ekologia-w-hotelarstwie/art,34,eko-oaza-wsrod-miejskiego-zgielku.html>
4. <http://www.ighp.pl/aktualnoscihotelarskie/ekologia-w-hotelarstwie/art,34,eko-oaza-wsrod-miejskiego-zgielku.html>
5. <http://www.podorlem.com.pl/ekologia>
6. <http://www.podorlem.com.pl/galeria>

Monika Kurzeja, Waclaw Kotliński

Old Polish University, Polska, Kielce

ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS IN HOTEL INDUSTRY

Anotation

An increase in the number of hotels in Poland can be observed from year to year, however, in order to encourage guests to use our services, different kinds of innovations should be introduced. One of the innovative solutions for the hotel industry become eco-hotels, which in recent years have grown in popularity both in Poland and around the world.

The aim of this article is to present innovative solutions in the hotel industry on the example of ecological solutions applied in hotels.

Keywords: eco-hotel, hotel industry, innovation s, ecological solutions.

References:

1. Panasiuk, A. (2007). *Quality of tourist services*, ed. Scientific University of Szczecin, Szczecin (in Pol.).
2. Pawlikowska - Piechotka (2009). *Tourist and recreational development*, publ. Novae Res Gdynia (in Pol.).
3. Available at: <http://www.ighp.pl/aktualnoscihotelarskie/ekologia-w-hotelarstwie/art,34,eko-oaza-wsrod-miejskiego-zgielku.html> (in Pol.).
4. Available at: <http://www.ighp.pl/aktualnoscihotelarskie/ekologia-w-hotelarstwie/art,34,eko-oaza-wsrod-miejskiego-zgielku.html> (in Pol.).
5. Available at: <http://www.podorlem.com.pl/ekologia> (in Pol.).
6. Available at: <http://www.podorlem.com.pl/galeria> (in Pol.).



УДК 640.5

Моніка Курцея, Вацлав Котлинський,

Старо-польський університет,

м Кельце, Польща

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ЖИТЛОВОЇ БАЗИ ПОЛЬЩІ

Розміщення є одним з найважливіших елементів розвитку туризму, таким чином, готельні послуги є основою туристичних послуг, що дозволяють перебувати на відстані від місця проживання на термін більше одного дня [3, с.73].

Метою даної роботи є охарактеризувати житлову базу в Польщі.

Ключові слова: туризм, готельні послуги, туристичні послуги, житлова база, туристичний об'єкт розміщення.

Моника Курця, Вацлав Котлинский,

Старо-польский университет, г. Кельце, Польша

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ЖИЛИЩНОЙ БАЗЫ ПОЛЬШИ

Аннотация

Размещение является одним из самых важных элементов развития туризма, таким образом, гостиничные услуги являются основой туристических услуг, которые позволяют прибывать на расстоянии от места жительства на срок более одного дня [3, с.73].

Целью данной работы является охарактеризовать жилищную базу Польши.

Ключевые слова: туризм, гостиничные услуги, туристические услуги, жилая база, туристический объект размещения.

Introduction:

Tourism is a social phenomenon involving the spatial movement of people into tourist areas and destinations [2, p.47].

An accommodation base is created by a range of accommodation establishments, which provide different kinds of services connected with the stay of tourists. Within the accommodation establishments, in accordance with the Polish law, there are hotel facilities which are characterized by: the division into rooms, the number of rooms exceeding the statutory minimum and the provision of hotel services (making beds, cleaning, food services).

1. Accommodation base

In accordance with the terminology of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), a tourist accommodation facility is any facility in which tourists are accommodated regularly or occasionally. From the side of enterprises, the facility is defined as an individual object in which accommodation is the core or incidental activity.

Tourist Services Act of 29 August 1997 defines hotel services as: *short-term generally available renting houses, apartments, rooms, beds, as well as places to put up tents or set trailers and providing, within the facility, related services* [3, p. 73].

'Tourist Services Act states that the provision of services in facilities called: a hotel, motel, guest house, campsite, excursion house, bivouac site, youth hostel, hostel requires compliance with relevant requirements under the Act and its implementation regulations, in particular, those published by the Ministry of Economy, August 19, 2004.' [3, p.73]. The basic rule of law is the Paris Convention about the responsibility of the service provider in the hotel industry for the things brought by guests. This convention has been ratified by Poland and its regulations are contained in the Civil Code.

The following categories for hotel facilities have been established there:

- hotels, motels, guest houses - 5 categories marked with stars,
- campsites - 4 categories marked with stars,
- excursion houses, youth hostels - 3 categories marked with Roman numerals.

The Act on tourist services (Art. 36) establishes the following types of hotel facilities [1, pp. 27-28]:

Hotels are called objects divided into rooms, providing certain services including room service, are objects with at least 10 rooms, including the majority of single and double rooms, providing a wide range of services related to the stay of guests.

Motels are located by roads, giving the possibility of using tourist services to motorized tourists, and possessing car parks.

A guest house is a facility which has at least 7 rooms, providing its clients with full board.

Campsites are guarded objects, enabling accommodation in tents, trailers, and cars with trailers, making meals, parking cars and provision of services related to the stay of guests.

Excursion houses have at least 30 beds, suitable for guests' self-service and providing minimum services connected with the stay of guests.

Youth hostels are facilities for individual and collective youth tourism, providing minimal services related to customer service.

Hostels are objects located outside built-up areas, by hiking trails, providing minimum range of services.

Bivouac sites are unguarded facilities for accommodation in tents.

Table 1

Number of accommodation establishments in Poland in the years 2000-2011.

Type	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011
Total	8 626	7 948	6 972	6 694	6 857	7 206	7 039
Hotels	924	1 071	1 202	1 295	1 488	1 796	1 883
Guest houses	409	287	241	242	250	293	289
Motels	116	120	116	109	106	123	123
Hostels	82	66	59	56	59	60	65
Youth hostels	457	415	75	66	60	52	46
Campsites	117	149	138	128	125	121	135
Excursion houses	179	123	84	70	60	52	54
Bivouac sites	399	267	259	247	232	193	188

Source: Z. Kruczek, *Obsługa ruchu turystycznego*, publ. by PROKSENIA, Cracow 2012, p. 78

Since 2000, the number of accommodation facilities has decreased from the number of 8 626 to the number of 7 038 in 2011. A big drop is observed among

youth hostels, hostels, excursion houses and bivouac sites. Also the number of guest houses and motels is steadily decreasing. A growing tendency is observed among accommodation facilities of the hotel type. In 2000, in Poland there were 924 hotels, whereas in 2011 already 1 883. The increase in the number of hotels is related to the increased demand for hotel facilities; they are more preferred by tourists because of the standard, higher comfort, although rates for one night tend to be much higher than in other types of accommodation facilities.

Summary

Apart from the facilities of a lower standard, the number of hotels is steadily increasing. It is the result of, on one hand, investments in hotels, on the other hand, improvement of statistical reporting and making categorization real. The standard of living among tourists is increasing and demands for the standard of services are increasingly higher.

Bibliography:

1. Głowacki M. *Podstawy ruchu turystycznego w Polsce*, the supplemented II edition. Wydawnictwo WSHiT in Częstochowa, Częstochowa, 2007.
2. Kornak A.S. *Ekonomika turystyki*. PWN, Warsaw, 1979.
3. Kruczek Z. *Obsługa ruchu turystycznego*, publ. PROKSENIA, Cracow, 2012.

Monika Kurzeja, Waclaw Kotliński,

Old Polish University, Polska, Kielce

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACCOMMODATION BASE IN POLAND

Anotation

An accommodation base is one of the most important elements of tourism development, thus, hotel services are the basis of tourism services, enabling staying away from the place of residence for a period longer than one day [3, p.73].

The aim of this paper is to characterize the accommodation base in Poland.

Keywords: tourism, hotel services, accommodation fund, tourist accommodation object.

References:

1. Glowacki, M. (2007). *Fundamentals of tourist traffic in Poland, the supplemented second edition*, publisher WSHiT in Częstochowa, Częstochowa (in Pol.).
2. Kornak, A.S. (1979). *Economics of tourism*, PWN, Warsaw (in Pol.).
3. Kruczek, Z. (2012). *Service of tourism*, publ. PROKSENIA, Cracow (in Pol.).

