

UDK
338.482:311.21(437.6 Кошице)"2001/2019"
005.31:338.485.2

**EVALUATION OF THE NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE
DISTRICTS OF THE KOŠICE REGION (NUTS 3) OF THE
SLOVAK REPUBLIC FOR THE PERIOD 2001 - 2019**

RNDr. Jana Mitriková, PhD.

Faculty of Management, University of Prešov, Prešov, Slovak Republic
jana.mitrikova@unipo.sk

Mgr. Dominika Vašeková

Faculty of Management, University of Prešov, Prešov, Slovak Republic

Abstract

The aim of this paper was to evaluate the number of visitors to the districts of the Košice Region (NUTS 3) of the Slovak Republic by analyzing data on accommodation statistics of the Statistical Office for the years 2001 - 2019. Based on the results of the research, we came to the following conclusions. In the first research problem, we examined a period of 19 years, comparing each year in pairs with each other. We arranged the results of 171 comparisons into a correlation matrix of values of Spearman's rank coefficient and p-values. The ranking of districts according to the number of visitors to accommodation establishments has not changed statistically in 19 years. In the second research problem, we found the existence of a statistically significant difference in the number of visitors for each year between selected districts. We used the Wilcoxon one-tailed test. The conclusion is that there is a statistically significant difference in the order of accommodation facilities between some districts of the Košice Region.

Key words: Slovak Republic, Košice Region, accommodation statistics

INTRODUCTION

Sectoral (business) statistics obtained by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic are aimed at obtaining relevant, consistent and comparable information on productive economic activities necessary for the decision-making process at all levels of management and meeting user needs at the corporate, national and international levels. The system of short-term and structural business surveys includes the area of business micro-data for the needs of evaluating short-term and long-term development of basic economic indicators and monitoring the structure of individual productive economic activities in industry, construction, trade and services, which are the basis for national accounts. From an international point of view, business statistics are required to support analyzes of the competitiveness and performance of enterprises, monitoring economic cycles, predicting future developments and form key information for monitoring the progress of the renewed Lisbon goals (Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2013). In the sectoral statistics compiled by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (2019a) for each branch separately, namely: agriculture, forestry,

industry, energy, construction, trade, hospitality, accommodation, transport, storage and postal services, information and communication, information services, selected market services, tourism, management of non-financial and financial corporations (Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2019a). In the field of tourism, the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic collects various data on the number of visitors, their origin, the number of overnight stays, etc. and in the statistical yearbooks it offers an overview of these data in clear tables. These statistical yearbooks contain data on the number of accommodation facilities in Slovakia, the number of their beds, the number of visitors and overnight stays, revenues from accommodation services and the percentage use of beds. Furthermore, there is an overview of the capacity and performance of accommodation facilities in specific cities in Slovakia, usually for the last 4 years, the number of overnight stays of foreign visitors from specific countries and also an overview of overnight stays for active and passive tourism in Slovakia (Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2019a).

TERMINOLOGY AND INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICAL REPORTING OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

At the beginning of this chapter, we want to briefly address the terminology used by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, in the context of the issues we will address. One of them is the definition of ***Tourism Accommodation Establishments***, which means establishments regularly or occasionally providing temporary accommodation outside the place of permanent residence. These include hotels, motels, boats, boarding houses, apartment houses, private accommodation, tourist hostels, cottage settlements, campsites and other collective accommodation establishments. ***Beds in Tourism*** are all beds intended for the night rest of guests, including extra beds. However, beds intended for accommodation of employees and the owner of the given accommodation facility are excluded from the number of beds. In places such as campsites, where the exact number of beds is not specified, there are places in the open area, which are the basic camping units for tents, caravans, motor homes, etc., where it is expected to place 4 people in one such camping unit. ***Overnight Stays of Visitors*** in a tourist accommodation facility express the number of overnight stays of visitors in a tourist accommodation facility for a certain period of time. By ***Visitors in a Tourism Accommodation Establishments*** we mean a person who uses the services of this accommodation facility for an overnight stay outside the place of permanent residence for vacation and relaxation, business trip, participation in sports or cultural events, spa stay, visits to family and relatives, etc., without regardless of her country of residence. The number of visitors also includes children (eg when traveling with parents, but also children at school in nature or in summer and winter camps), but the staff and the owner of the accommodation facility are not included here. Visitors to the accommodation facility also do not include persons employed in Slovakia using the

accommodation facility as a hostel. In order for a person to be considered a visitor of an accommodation facility, his / her stay here must not exceed 1 year (Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2019a).

For the purposes of processing the article, the most important document is the Monthly Report on the Activities of the Accommodation Facility. The purpose of this report is to obtain information on the capacity (number of beds) and performances (number of visitors, number of overnight stays) of accommodation facilities in Slovakia. The results are used by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Eurostat and various other international organizations. The deadline for providing information to the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic is 25 days of the following month. Accommodation facilities in the Monthly Report on the activities of the accommodation facility state: number of visitors and number of overnight stays by country of residence of the visitor, operating days, capacity indicators relating to the number of rooms or cabins, beds and open spaces, number of rooms adapted for people with reduced mobility, revenues from accommodation, employees and wages, information on the organization of congress tourism events (capacity of the accommodation facility to organize events, number of events according to the number of participants and duration in days and number of participants in the events) (Monthly Activity Report, 2019). Accommodation establishments and travel agencies, which are registered in the Commercial Register or do business as self-employed persons, record their activities and thus create data for statistical reports (Gúčik, 2011). Tourism Accommodation Establishments registered in the register of accommodation facilities of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic are obliged to regularly submit to this office a monthly report on the activities of accommodation establishments, through which the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic monitors the development of visitors and overnight stays in individual areas of Slovakia. (Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2019b, Gallo et al., 2016).

RESEARCH GOAL AND METHODS

The aim of this paper was to evaluate the number of visitors to the eight districts of the Košice Region (NUTS 3) of the Slovak Republic by analyzing data on accommodation statistics of the Statistical Office for the years 2001 - 2019.

In our article, we have solved two research problems. The first was: Can we say that the most visited districts of the Košice region are the most visited every year? And second: Can we say that there is a statistically significant difference in the number of visitors in individual years between some districts?

To test statistical significance, we used the Spearman correlation coefficient, which is a nonparametric estimate of the correlation coefficient. For its use, we created rankings from the absolute values of the number of visitors to accommodation facilities. Subsequently, we chose two of the monitored years as variables, in which we compared the statistical significance of the rankings of the

districts of the Košice Region. With this method, we determined the values of the Spearman correlation coefficient for all pairs, and thus we determined whether there is statistical significance in the order of districts of the Košice region according to attendance. As the data were difficult to interpret, due to their scope, we decided to formulate the resulting values into a correlation matrix of values. Statistical significance in the order of districts is the value of the correlation coefficient (r_s), where the value is closer to 0, the lower the statistical significance (or weaker), and vice versa, if the value of the correlation coefficient approaches 1, the stronger the statistical significance. The P-value in this case indicates that if it is lower than α (0.05), then the order of district attendance did not change statistically significantly and vice versa. Furthermore, in the analytical part of this thesis, we used Wilcoxon's one-sample test, which is most often used as a paired test, to evaluate hypotheses. In this testing, we have already used the absolute values of attendance of accommodation facilities in the districts of the Košice region and again we compared pairs, but this time each district with each. We wrote the resulting p-values in a clear table (matrix). The P-value in this case expresses a statistically significant difference in the number of visitors in individual years between some districts. This formulation means that if even one of the p-values acquires a value $<\alpha$ 0.05, then the alternative hypothesis H1 applies, and thus that there is a statistically significant difference between some of the districts, which was confirmed in statistical testing.

RESULTS

The first research problem was: *Can we say that the most visited districts of the Košice region are the most visited every year?* To calculate the results of the analysis, we used the data of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic on the number of visitors to accommodation facilities in the districts of the Košice Region in the period 2001 and 2019, using the Spearman correlation coefficient. To use this coefficient, it is necessary to create an order of absolute values of attendance of accommodation facilities in individual districts. To use this coefficient, it is necessary to create an order of absolute values of attendance of accommodation facilities in individual districts.

Table 1 Ranking of districts of the Košice region according to attendance for the purposes of the Spearman correlation coefficient

District	Number of visitors per year			Ranking of the district in the year		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
Košice	212 341	175 627	175 187	1	1	1
District of Košice Okolie (Surrounding)	30 604	23 354	23 314	4	4	4

Gelnica	5 446	3 981	2 353	7	7	7
Michalovce	58 942	43 962	48 498	3	3	3
Rožňava	20 881	19 337	18 989	5	5	5
Sobrance	725	430	526	8	8	8
Spišská Nová Ves	81 793	77 809	61 409	2	2	2
Trebišov	17 757	16 938	15 163	6	6	6

Source: Own processing according to data from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2020

We made a pairwise comparison of the number of visitors to the districts of the Košice Region of each monitored year with each. For the comprehensiveness of the output data, we clearly arranged the calculated values of the Spearman correlation coefficient (rs) and the corresponding p-values into a correlation matrix.

From the data in the correlation matrix it appears that in none of the monitored years did there change in the order of attendance of the districts, as none of the p-values acquires a value higher than 0.05. However, this phenomenon is due to the fact that there are only 8 districts, and therefore even if there were changes in the order of districts, apparently these changes were not statistically significant enough to affect the resulting p-value. Therefore, when formulating the answers to the survey questions, we will follow the outputs of the determined values of the Spearman correlation coefficient (rs) from the correlation table, as follows:

- if rs acquires a value of 1.0000, the answer to the research question is that in year X and in year Y the order of districts did not change at all, as the relationship of these variables is trivial,
- if rs acquires a value of 0.9762, the answer to the survey question is that in year X and in year Y the order of districts did not change statistically significantly, and thus only two of the districts exchanged the order of the monitored districts and there was an increase or decrease of only one partition. if rs acquires the value 0.9524 or 0.9286, the answer to the survey question is that in year X and in year Y the order of districts did not change statistically significantly, and thus three or more districts exchanged the order of the monitored districts, as the relationship of these variables is very strong, but at the same time weaker than the previous one. The relationship between these variables is very strong,
- if rs acquires the value 0.9524 or 0.9286, the answer to the survey question is that in year X and in year Y the order of districts did not change statistically significantly, and thus four or more districts exchanged the order of the monitored districts, but there was an increase or a decrease in the given districts by only one place. The relationship between these variables is very strong, but at the same time weaker than the previous one,

Table 2 Correlation matrix of Spearman order coefficient values and p-values

Year	Coeffic.	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2001	rs= p-value=	x	0,9524 0,0117	0,9524 0,0117	0,9524 0,0117	0,9524 0,0117	0,9524 0,0117	0,9286 0,0098	0,9286 0,0098	0,9286 0,0098	0,9286 0,0098	0,9286 0,0098	0,9286 0,0098	0,9286 0,0098	0,9286 0,0098	0,9286 0,0098	0,9286 0,0098	0,9286 0,0098	0,9286 0,0098	0,9286 0,0098	
2002	rs= p-value=	x	x	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	
2003	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	
2004	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	
2005	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	
2006	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	
2007	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	
2008	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	
2009	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	
2010	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	
2011	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	
2012	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	
2013	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	
2014	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	0,9762 0,0098	
2015	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	
2016	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	
2017	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1,0000 0,0082	1,0000 0,0082	
2018	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1,0000 0,0082	
2019	rs= p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1,0000 0,0082

Source: Own processing according to data from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2020

- if rs becomes 0.8571 (marked in red), the answer to the survey question is that in year X and in year Y the order of districts did not change statistically significantly and the relationship between variables is still strong. However, only in this two-year comparison of the order of visits to the districts of the Košice Region, namely 2001 and 2009, did the positions of the districts on individual rungs change in almost all cases, except for the first and last ranks, where the districts of Košice (I - IV) still remained (1 place) and Sobrance (8th place) and at the same time in two cases even the districts even recorded an increase, respectively. fall by up to two places, namely the district of Trebišov compared to 2001 from 7th place (out of a total of 8) in 2009 got to 5th place and, conversely, the district of Košice - surroundings decreased compared to 2001 from 4th place in 2009 to 6 position, which changed the value of rs.

For a better idea of the changes in the order of the last pair of variables marked in red in Table 2 (years 2001 and 2009), we offer Table 3 below, which shows the absolute values of attendance as well as the ranking of districts in the mentioned years:

Table 3 Ranking of districts by number of visitors in 2001 and 2009

Okres	Number of visitors per year 2001	Number of visitors per year 2009	Ranking of the district in the year 2001	Ranking of the district in the year 2009
Košice	115 755	11 5550	1.	1.
District of Košice Okolie (Surrounding)	23 689	21 469	4.	6.
Gelnica	11 561	4 689	6.	7.
Michalovce	45 403	39 273	2.	3.
Rožňava	20 869	27 236	5.	4.
Sobrance	1 233	1 527	8.	8.
Spišská Nová Ves	38 739	58 538	3.	2.
Trebišov	7 314	22 833	7.	5.

Source: Own processing according to data from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2020

Based on the findings, we can state that the most visited districts of the Košice region are the most visited every year. From the resulting data we can say that in the whole 19 monitored years the most visited district of the Košice region was the district of Košice (I - IV) and the least visited was the district of Sobrance. The order of other districts varied, but not statistically significantly.

The second research problem: ***Can we say that there is a statistically significant difference in the number of visitors in individual years between some districts?***

Table 4 Matrix of measured p-values of Wilcoxon one-sample test

okres	Coeffic.	Košice	District of Košice Okolie	Gelnica	Spišská Nová V.	Rožňava	Michalovce	Trebišov	Sobrance
Košice	p-value=	x	0,00017	0,00014	0,00023	0,00017	0,00017	0,00017	0,00014
District of Košice Okolie	p-value=	x	x	0,00014	0,00014	0,36523	0,00014	0,00017	0,00014
Gelnica	p-value=	x	x	x	0,00014	0,00014	0,00014	0,00310	0,00014
Spišská Nová Ves	p-value=	x	x	x	x	0,00014	0,00027	0,00014	0,00014
Rožňava	p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	0,00014	0,00014	0,00014
Michalovce	p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	0,00014	0,00014
Trebišov	p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0,00014
Sobrance	p-value=	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Own processing according to data from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, 2020

For the calculation, we used data from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic on the number of visitors to accommodation facilities in the districts of the Košice Region in the period 2001 - 2019, using the Wilcoxon one-sample test. In this testing, we again use the p-value calculated using Gretl software, where the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$. For clarity of the data, we arranged the resulting p-values into a matrix - tables. Again, we used pairwise comparisons, but this time it was the number of all visitors for all monitored years and we compared individual districts.

Since in almost all district comparisons the p-value acquires a value lower than the level α (0.05) determined by us, we reject the hypothesis H0 (There is no statistically significant difference in the number of visitors between some districts). Thus, hypothesis H1 applies, which means that there is a statistically significant difference in the number of visitors between some districts. This means that if the p-value was lower than 0.05 in at least one comparison of districts, this confirms the alternative hypothesis H1, and thus that: *There is a statistically significant difference between some districts*. Looking at the matrix of p-values of the Wilcoxon one-sample test, we can see that there is a statistically significant difference in the number of visitors between almost all districts, except for comparing the districts of Košice-okolie and Rožňava, where the p-value reaches a value higher than our acceptable level α (0.05) and therefore in this pair of monitored districts there is no statistically significant difference in the number of visitors - the numbers of visitors to accommodation facilities in these two districts are very similar. In exploratory question no. 2, however, we asked whether there was a statistically significant difference between some districts,

which means that if it exists between at least one of the pairs, hypothesis H1 applies as mentioned above.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a survey of data on attendance of accommodation facilities of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic and attendance data of selected events in the Košice region obtained from documents of the regional tourism organization Košice Region Tourism and their subsequent processing using mathematical and statistical methods. We developed two survey questions, the first of which examined the period of 19 years, comparing each year in pairs with each other (the specific order of individual districts according to their attendance). When testing hypotheses, we used Spearman's correlation (order) coefficient. For the sake of clarity, we arranged the results of all 171 comparisons in Table 2, the so-called correlation matrix of values of Spearman's order coefficient and p-values, where we distinguished them by color for even better identification. From the results of the first survey problem we can state that the order of districts of the Košice region according to the number of visitors to accommodation facilities did not change statistically significantly in any of the monitored years, and thus that the most visited districts of the Košice region are the most visited every year (and vice versa). In the second survey problem, we asked about the existence of a statistically significant difference in the number of visitors in individual years between some districts. We used Wilcoxon's one-sample test to test the hypotheses. Since, except for one case, a statistically significant difference between the examined pairs of districts was confirmed, the conclusion of this research problem is that there is a statistically significant difference in the order (visits to accommodation facilities) between some of the districts of the Košice Region.

REFERENCES

- Gallo, P., Šenková, A. and Šambronská K. (2016). Modern trends in hotel management. In *Management 2016: international business and management, domestic particularities and emerging markets in the light of research*. (pp. 446-452). Prešov: Bookman.
- Gúčik, M. (2011). *Cestovný ruch: politika a ekonómia*. Banská Bystrica: Dali-BB.
- Monthly report on the activities of the accommodation facility (2019). Registered by Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic No. Vk 70/19 of 29 June 2018
- Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. (2013). *Odvetvová štatistika*. [https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/sectoral!/ut/p/z1/04_Sj9CPykssy0xPLMnMz0vMAfJjo8ziA809LZycDB0NLPyCXA08QxwD3IO8TAwNTEz1wwkpiAJKG-AAjgZA_VFgJc7ujh4m5j4GBhY-7qYGno4eoUGWgcbGBo7GUAV4zCjIjTDIdFRUBADse0bP/dz/d5/L2dJQSEvUUt3QS80TmxFL1o2X1E3SThCQjFBMDhLQ0MwSU41VEQ1Vvk4zUEU0/ \(10.9.2020\)](https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/sectoral!/ut/p/z1/04_Sj9CPykssy0xPLMnMz0vMAfJjo8ziA809LZycDB0NLPyCXA08QxwD3IO8TAwNTEz1wwkpiAJKG-AAjgZA_VFgJc7ujh4m5j4GBhY-7qYGno4eoUGWgcbGBo7GUAV4zCjIjTDIdFRUBADse0bP/dz/d5/L2dJQSEvUUt3QS80TmxFL1o2X1E3SThCQjFBMDhLQ0MwSU41VEQ1Vvk4zUEU0/ (10.9.2020))

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. (2019a). *Štatistická ročenka Slovenskej republiky 2018*.

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. (2019c). *Zber údajov*.

https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/surveys!/ut/p/z1/jZHLbsJADEW_hS-YO4-8lg6gidMQMIPCYzYoKxSppV1U_f5CRFFL1YB3lu_xla9FEFsRjt1nf-g--rdj93LqdyHer6smzXNJSPecgWwjXcNNMdiMwhcwhdB7efgFTXW10bCRCL8HKNWMDgvV61f1ApXfsTgzOOflz4qaXCJBWQVjYCU9H6zGkN0gN_XX_yjuHsWsm00Mrbb_8Rg4f4kQN_821NoGWSZbNyLm2ubu__Kwj38g-DZCyBexmGmyctnqZgzYXLyUuwEe-v7bm26HnyBc8oEV4!/dz/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/ (25.5.2020)