TOURISM LAW AND LEGISLATION

ASSIGNMENT 2

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1. What is international tourism governance, and why is it important for the tourism industry?

The management and regulation of tourism between countries is carried out by international organisations, national governments and other stakeholders using policies, guidelines, agreements and institutional arrangements. For example, UN Tourism gives advice with a view to promoting responsible, sustainable and accessible tourism on a global scale (UN Tourism).

International tourism governance matters because tourism involves travel to other countries, different laws, and working together between nations. Without good governance, the industry can run into problems like unsafe travel, unfair business practices, harm to the environment, and taking advantage of local communities.

A significant advantage of tourism governance is that it promotes sustainable development; governments and international organisations can urge tourism enterprises to protect the natural environment, preserve cultural heritage and reduce pollution. As a result, destinations can keep their appeal while at the same time supporting local employment and economic growth.

It also plays a role in ensuring tourist safety and in protecting consumers by promoting suitable standards, encouraging responsible business practices and providing help in emergencies.

Moreover, good governance promotes cooperation among tourism authorities, businesses and local communities. The fact that they take part in this helps to make sure that tourism policies consider the needs of all the various stakeholders and lead to a fairer distribution of the benefits of tourism. It contributes to economic development, enhances visitor safety, helps to protect cultural and natural resources, and encourages long-term sustainability in the global tourism industry.

2. Why is cooperation between international organisations and national governments important for regulating international tourism?

It is essential that there should be cooperation between international organisations and national governments since international tourism includes travel across borders, involves common problems and has to deal with different national regulations. While national governments are responsible for drawing up and enforcing laws and policies within their own areas, international organisations offer expertise, guidelines and common principles.

A major advantage of working together is that it enhances the safety and security of travellers. Governments can make use of this guidance and these standards in order to improve travel safety and deal with emergencies.

Cooperation also contributes to sustainable tourism development. UN Tourism supports responsible tourism policies which aim to achieve a balance between economic growth and environmental protection as well as social responsibility (UN Tourism). National governments can put these principles into practice by means of environmental regulations, destination management plans and tourism development strategies.

A further advantage is in safeguarding tourists and in enhancing the quality of service. Through international cooperation, countries will be able to share information, deal with consumer protection problems and establish coordinated methods of assisting tourists in emergency situations. It can also provide support for training, for research and for the exchange of effective tourism management practices.

Moreover, working together enables nations to deal with problems which cannot be effectively managed by a single government on its own, such as international health crises,

environmental pressures and disturbances to global travel. It is necessary, though, that international recommendations be put into practice in a manner appropriate to each country's legal system and situation.

References:

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3. United Nations Environment Programme, & World Tourism Organization. (2005). Making tourism more sustainable: A guide for policy makers. https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/8741