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INTERNATIONAL **CAPITAL**

CONFERENCE on MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Lisbon-Portugal

In person & virtual participation

13 - 14 July 2022

organized in collaboration with

Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal
and İKSAD, Turkey

PROCEEDING BOOK

Presentation Languages
English, Portuguese, Turkish

Editors:

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PROCEEDING BOOK

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ISBN: 978-625-8323-93-1

CONFERENCE ID

CONFERENCE TITLE

**INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CONFERENCE ON
MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

DATE AND PLACE

13 -14 July 2022 Lisbon, Portugal

IKSAD- www.iksad.org.tr ORGANIZATION

Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Portugal
The Institute of Economic Development and Social Research,
Turkey

EVALUATION PROCESS

All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process

PRESENTATION LANGUAGES

English, Portuguese, Turkish

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAPER: 134

Rejected: 34

Turkey: 60

Other Countries: 74

PARTICIPANTS' COUNTRIES

Türkiye, Nepal, Nigeria, Canada, Azerbaijan, Romania, Iran, Serbia, Czech Republic, China, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Philippines, Brazil, Algeria, Kyrgyz Republic, Indonesia, Israel, India, Iraq, Italy, North Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo, Vietnam, Slovenia, Pakistan, Benin, Portugal, Ukraine, Malaysia.

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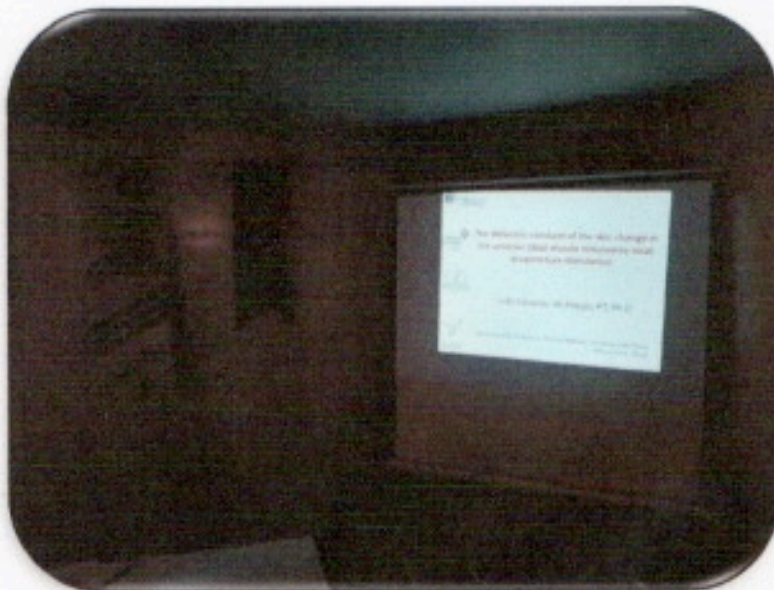
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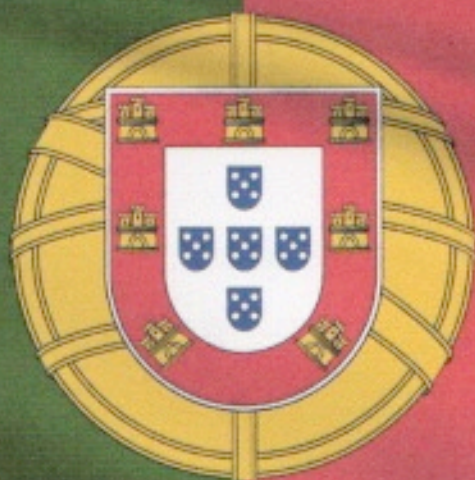
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DO SHOCKS AFFECT FOREIGN VISITOR ARRIVALS PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARILY? A RESEARCH ON RUSSIAN VISITORS TO TÜRKIYE	Mehmet ERDOĞMUŞ	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye
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INTERNATIONAL TOURISM AS A SOURCE OF INCOME GENERATION IN PORTUGAL

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ABSTRACT

A brief consultation of UNESCO's "World Heritage List" (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list>) shows us that Portugal currently has 17 (seventeen) sites classified as UNESCO World Heritage, allowing us to highlight the "Historic Centre of Oporto", since 1996, or the "Alto Douro Wine Region", since 2001, as two regions of the country that are interconnected by "Port Wine".

The classification given by UNESCO to several Portuguese regions as "UNESCO World Heritage" has boosted Portugal as an international tourism destination. This fact has multiple implications in the dynamics of income generation by Portugal, namely in terms of Gross Value Added - GVA, Gross Domestic Product - GDP, balance of international transactions with tourism trips to and from Portugal. Obviously, this analysis can be made under such a multiplicity of parameters, however all of them are demonstrative of the financial growth generated by international tourism that seeks Portugal as a destination for the most varied types of tourism.

We intend with this study to analyze the income generated in Portugal by international tourism, both at the domestic and international market levels, both from the perspective of the economic development generated by the increasing number of tourists coming to Portugal and motivating the increase of companies dedicated to tourism-related activities, as in the increasing employability generated to satisfy the demand that tourism generates in those companies.

As we will have the opportunity to present through the data, tourism has been a driving factor for economic activity in Portugal and, consequently, an increasing factor for the well-being of residents in the country.

Keywords: Tourism; Development; GVA; GDP; Balance of Payments.

INTRODUCTION

This research work has as its final motto an analysis of the income from the growing demand for Portugal by international tourists and that, consequently, generate by that displacement as international tourists the consequent economic development of all industries directly linked to this activity, think in the hotel business, *lato sensu*, and in the food business, *lato sensu*, and indirectly in a whole set of companies that relate to those industries in the supply of goods and services.

Evidently, the existence of companies linked to that tourism activity necessarily needs employees and, for such fact, we will also make an analysis of this productive factor, and then

finish with an analysis of the Gross Value Added - GVA, the Gross Domestic Product - GDP - that generates this tourism industry, the balance of international transactions generated by international tourism in Portugal.

Considering the main subject and the aims we proposed to achieve, the methodology applied in the research and this paper was supported by statistical data from highly international credible and updated institutions. Thus, we can identify it as a mixed methodology (qualitative and quantitative), using research, analysis, and interpretation of scientific data.

RESEARCH

Tourism - conceptualization

The study of any science implies by the first moment that its object should be well defined. This means that when we investigate scientifically "Tourism", first, we must indicate which is the main object of our study, so, we must express what we mean by "Tourism".

According to ET Pakman (2014, p. 2)¹, "*the conceptual misunderstanding in the area of Tourism is great, and it seems distant the moment when it will have basic concepts, consensual and widely accepted*", i.e., this author believes that the research science of Tourism has not yet managed to obtain a single concept that densifies what is the science of Tourism. Despite recognizing that the definition of the object of a science is preliminary, essential, and necessary for a science to exist as such, in fact, at the level of the science of Tourism study, it would not have been possible to densify in a single concept what the "science of Tourism" is.

It is effectively argued that because "Tourism" is intertwined in a *multi, pluri, and transdisciplinary* with many and different other sciences, namely with Geography, Economics, Private and Public Administration, Ecology, Sociology, Cultural Anthropology, Psychology, Politics, Law, Marketing and Statistics, this fact imposes great obstacles to finding a definition that briefly aggregates the concept of Tourism.

ET Pakman bases his assertion on the fact that there are few theoreticians who have undertaken the difficult task of methodologically and conceptually densifying the science of Tourism, citing those who, in his opinion, would be the most relevant, such as Luis Fernández Fúster, Manoel Figuerola Palomo and Muñoz de Escalona from Spain, Victor T. C. Middleton and Marc Sölter from Brazil, Margarita Barretto and Alexandre Panosso Netto from Brazil.

According to the same author (Pakman, 2014, p. 3), this has led to scholars of Tourism science choosing to adhere to the conceptualizations of International Organizations, with the World Tourism Organization (WTO) playing a predominant role, based on the argument that the WTO, in defining what it defines as "Tourism", represents an authority argument (*argumentum ad verecundiam*).

It should be in mind that the WTO's conceptualization of "Tourism" has the only aim to be for statistical purposes at world level, i.e., to aggregate all relevant tourism data worldwide and to present this data statistically. However, this reality should not be mistaken between the purposes and consequent definitions of a statistical-operational nature, which is the specific case of the WTO, and the definitions of a theoretical-conceptual nature, which are of interest to the study of tourism as a science.

ET Pakman presents in this work the evolutionary description of the WTO, from its origins to the present day, under the title "*From the origins in 1925 and the stages in the formation of the*

¹ Pakman, E. T. (2014). Sobre as definições de turismo da OMT: uma contribuição à História do Pensamento Turístico. XI Seminário da Associação Nacional Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação em Turismo, 24, 1-20. Web site: <https://www.anptur.org.br/anais/anais/files/11/34.pdf>

WTO" (Pakman, 2014, pp. 5-6), to be possible to describe the evolution of the description of "Tourism" concept presented by the WTO, under the title "*Character and scope of the WTO definitions*". (Pakman, 2014, pp. 6-18).

According to this author, the League of Nations (*Société des Nations, Sociedad de Naciones, League of Nations*) in the year 1937/1938 established the concept of "International Tourist" as being "*Every person who travels for a period of 24 hours or more to a country other than that of his usual residence*" (Pakman, 2014, p. 8). It should be noted that at the time, it was only referred to the fact that someone was travelling to another country than the one where the person normally lived, highlighting that the time of stay outside his country should take place for a period longer than "24 hours", without referring to any reason that was at the origin of his trip. In this same study it's stated in the "United Nations Conference on Tourism and International Travel, Rome, 1963" that concept of "International Tourist" has changed and is now assumed to be the "*Activity carried out by a person who visits a country other than that of his or her habitual residence, for purposes other than the exercise of a remunerated occupation, and for a period of time of at least 24 hours.*" (Pakman, 2014, p. 9). This new concept emphasized above all the fact that the purpose of the international tourist was not to engage in gainful employment.

The evolution of this concept underwent a new revision when the "*International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics, Ottawa, 1991*" was held, organized by the WTO in the city of Ottawa, Canada, which came to conceptualize that "*Tourism comprises the activities carried out by people during their travels and stays in places other than their usual environment, for a consecutive period of time of less than a year, for leisure, business or other reasons*". (Pakman, 2014, p. 10).

It should be noted that the WTO, in its conceptualization of "Tourism", now understands this activity as being for "*leisure, business or other reasons*", carried out through "*activities performed by people during their trips and stays*" and which are practiced beyond their "usual environment". That is, outside their normal place of residence, and for a "*consecutive period of time of less than one year*". In other words, there is a paradigm shift in the conceptualization of tourism for the WTO.

Pakman continuing his analysis, indicates that the WTO in the "*Update of the Recommendations on Tourism Statistics, 1999*", carried out by the "UN Committee on Statistics", establishes a new concept of "Tourism" in which it states that "*Tourism includes activities performed by people during their trips to and stays in places other than their usual environment, for a consecutive period of time of less than a year, for leisure, business or other reasons not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated in the place visited*" (Pakman, 2014, p. 12-13)

It should be noted that this new concept only adds to the old one the fact that those who practice "Tourism" do not do so with a view to "*carrying out a paid activity in the place visited*", that is, the "Tourist" does not go in search of obtaining remuneration for the place where he/she is visiting. Finally, according to the same author, the WTO, fixed in 2008 the current designation of "Tourism" through the following conceptualization. "Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon, which involves the movement of people to places outside their usual place of residence, usually for pleasure" (Pakman, 2014, p. 18). In other words, the WTO analyses "Tourism" statistically from a "*social, cultural and economic*" point of view, through the "*movement of people*", who do it "*to places outside their usual place of residence*", with the aim of "*pleasure*".

Tourism - Tourism as a source of income generation

As expressed before, our research and this paper aims to analyze the "economic" phenomenon generated by "Tourism".

According to John K. Walton, Professor of Contemporary History, "*tourism, (is) the act and process of spending time away from home in pursuit of recreation, relaxation and pleasure, while making use of the commercial provision of services*".²

Once again, two essential aspects of tourism are highlighted here. First, the purpose of tourism is "recreation, relaxation, and pleasure", second, "*Tourism making use of the commercial provision of services*". This fact, which is well understood, generates economic/financial wealth in the places where the "tourist" goes, and which is the subject of our analysis.

According to the "*International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008*"³ – IRTS 2008, "*Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon related to the movement of people to places outside their usual place of residence, pleasure being the usual motivation*", (IRTS 2008, Chapter 1, item 1.1).

As we know, the "*tourism has an impact on the economy*", and "*owing to this range of impacts*", it's necessary having "*tourism statistics (...) for designing (...) and measuring tourism throughout the national economy*", and so the "*International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (International Recommendations 2008) focuses on the activities carried out by visitors and on measuring them with both monetary and non-monetary indicators. Its purpose is to provide a common reference framework for countries to use in the compilation of tourism statistics*" (IRTS 2008, Chapter 1, items 1.3., 1.4., 1.6., 1.7.).

Tourism - The economic impact on the economy through a review he most relevant literature review.

Regarding the relevant Literature review, the Tourism, and its economic impact, Niccolò Comerio and Fernanda Strozzi⁴, "*in this literature review, a quantitative bibliometric analysis has been performed, relying on both algorithms and software tools which allowed us to carry out a dynamic representation of the flow of knowledge evolution over time.*" (Comerio & Strozzi, 2018, p. 16) In fact, according to different research and publications, the Tourism can be in the economy with other benefits, as an increase of tax revenues, employment creation and provision of additional sources of income (Archer, 1995; Belisle and Hoy, 1980; Davis et al., 1988; Durbarry, 2002; Khan et al., 1990; Uysal and Gitelson, 1994; West, 1993). The big international events (as sportive as World Cup Football; Olympic Games; Music; etc.) are a singular contribution to boost the economies. Different authors have developed studies identifying events, the places and the economic impact, the benefits translated into the tax revenues, the employment, investments, and infrastructures for the need development -

² John K. Walton, Professor of Contemporary History, University of the Basque Country, Bilbao, Spain. Editor of the Journal of Tourism History and the author of *The British Seaside: Holidays and Resorts in the Twentieth Century*, among others, in *ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA* – vide <https://www.britannica.com/topic/tourism>

³ Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Statistics Division - in "*International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics, 2008*", ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/83/Rev.1, United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.08.XVII.28, ISBN 978-92-1-161521-0, United Nations, New York, 2010. – Website - https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_83rev1e.pdf

⁴ Comerio, N.; Strozzi, F. (2019) Tourism and its economic impact: a literature review using bibliometric tools. *Tourism Economics*. Vol. 25(1) 109–131. [sagepub.com/journals-permissions](https://www.sagepub.com/journals-permissions). DOI: 10.1177/1354816618793762. [journals.sagepub.com/home/teu](https://www.sagepub.com/home/teu)

Bohlmann and van Heerden, 2008; Kim et al., 2006; Lee and Taylor, 2005; Li and Jago, 2013. However, to understand the whole context, there are authors studying the residents' opinions and perceptions - Kim and Petrick, 2005. Regarding the negative effects, Copeland (1991) presented studies about Tourism and the phenomenon of the deindustrialization in different sectors. Although the contradictions and the diversity of the research, studies and publications, there are many and different areas needing to be studied. (Comerio & Strozzi, 2018, pp. 22-23).

FINDINGS

The WTO guidelines on the statistical analysis of the economy generated by tourism

In accordance with "International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008", "*Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon related to the movement of people to places outside their usual place of residence, pleasure being the usual motivation*", (IRTS 2008, Chapter 1, item 1.1).

As we know, the "*tourism has an impact on the economy*", and "*owing to this range of impacts*", it's necessary having "*tourism statistics (...) for designing (...) and measuring tourism throughout the national economy*", and so the *International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008* (International Recommendations 2008) focuses on the activities carried out by visitors and on measuring them with both monetary and non-monetary indicators. Its purpose is to provide a common reference framework for countries to use in the compilation of tourism statistics" (IRTS 2008, Chapter 1, items 1.3., 1.4.; 1.6.,1.7.).

International Tourism - global overview

According to the statistical data taken from the "TOURISM DASHBOARD" - World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) - the first analysis that we are going to do on International Tourism is related to the global vision of the Tourism phenomenon.

Our analysis is based mainly in the statistical data of the year 2019, since all global data show us that it was the best year for "Tourism" and as the pandemic generated by the "Covid-19" in the year 2020 caused globally, as we all know, a reception such that even in the year 2021 was not enough to recover the values then existing.

The first aspect we analyze is the flow of tourists worldwide.

To better understand the importance of "International Tourism" we will present the "Table 1" below.

World International Tourism						
Year	International Tourist Arrivals in World-Million	International Tourism Receipts per arrival - USD	International Tourism Receipts - USD billion	International Tourism Exports - USD billion	Share of International Tourism of total exports - (%)	Share of International Tourism of total Service exports - (%)
2010	957,2	1.020	976,6	1.148,3	6%	29%
2015	1.209,5	1.000	1.209,6	1.436,1	7%	29%
2019	1.465,5	1.012	1.482,7	1.749,7	7%	29%

2020	405.2	1.348	546,2	649.3	3%	13%
2021	426,9	1.411	602,1	713,2	3%	12%

Table 1 – General Data from “International Tourism”: source: “TOURISM DASHBOARD” - World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), last update – 02-06-2022⁵

Following we'll present Table 2 about the International Tourism from UNWTO.



Table 2 – General Data about International Tourism. Source: “TOURISM DASHBOARD” - World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), last update – 02-06-2022⁶

This data allows us to highlight some facts. The number of international tourists has been in constant increase, reaching 1465,5 million in 2019, which represented the "World Revenues" of 1,482.7 USD billion.

If we look at "Table 2" above, we see that between the years 2010 and 2019, the "International Tourists Arrivals" has been constantly increasing in percentages ranging between 3% and 7%, except for the years 2020 and 2021, motivated by the global pandemic caused by "Covid 19", when there was a drastic decrease of 72% and 71%, respectively.

International Tourism - Distribution by continents and the main countries

After having obtained data on the "International Tourism" at a world level, we will now present data on the preference of "International Tourists" by continents and by the main 10 countries with more tourists received.

Tourists International Destinations – by sub-region of destination

To understand which Continents, receive more "International Tourists", Table 3 below is based on UNWTO data.

⁵ UNWTO GLOBAL TOURISM DASHBOARD - <https://www.unwto.org/tourism-data/country-profile-inbound-tourism>

⁶ Idem.

Note that the continent most visited by "International Tourists" is Europe, with approximately double the number of tourists received, compared to the second most visited continent, Asia, and the Pacific. See, for example, that in 2019 half of the "International Tourists" visited Europe.

International tourists - Arrivals - Million					
CONTINENT/Year	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021
Europe	490,8	612,1	745,0	238,5	286,8
Asia and the Pacific	208,0	284,4	360,1	59,1	20,7
Americas	151,8	194,1	219,3	69,8	82,4
Middle East	56,1	65,1	73,0	19,8	18,5
Africa	50,5	53,9	68,1	18,0	18,4

Table 3 – General Data from "International Tourism". Source: "TOURISM DASHBOARD" - World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), last update – 02-06-2022⁷

When our analysis looks at the 10 (ten) countries most visited by "International Tourists", see "Table 4" below, we find that France is the country that globally receives the most tourists, with 90.0 million in 2019.

International tourists - Arrivals - Million																
2019	90,0	83,5	79,4	65,7	64,5	51,2	45,0	39,9	39,4	35,2	32,9	31,9	31,3	26,1	25,3	24,6
COUNTRY/Year	France	Spain	United States	China	Italy	Türkiye	Mexico	Thailand	United Kingdom	Germany	Denmark	Japan	Greece	Malaysia	Utd Arab	Portugal
World Ranking	1.º	2.º	3.º	4.º	5.º	6.º	7.º	8.º	9.º	10.º	11.º	12.º	13.º	14.º	15.º	16.º

Table 4 – General Data from "International Tourism" Source: "TOURISM DASHBOARD" - World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), last update – 02-06-2022⁸

International Tourism: Analysis of Portugal

General Data

The first aspect we are going to research is the number of "International Tourists" who have visited Portugal, and for that we will resort once again to the UNWTO statistical data.

If we analyze those statistics, Portugal is ranked 16th in the world with the most international tourists - see "Table 4" above.

When we develop a global analysis of "Table 5" below, we become certain of the importance of "International Tourism", both for the monetary revenues it generates in Portugal, and for the importance in its balance of exports.

⁷ Ibidem.

⁸ Ibidem.



Table 5 – General Data about “Portugal International Tourism” Source: “TOURISM DASHBOARD” - World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), last update – 02-06-2022⁹

As we have already evidenced, at a global level 2019 was the best year for “International Tourism”, a fact that was of enormous importance also for Portugal, which is reflected in “Table 6” below, that we elaborated based on the data we spoiled from the “TOURISM DASHBOARD” – UNWTO.

Portugal International Tourism	
International Tourist Arrivals - Million	2019 24,6
International Tourist – Receipts per arrival - USD	831
International Tourism Receipts – USD billion	20,5
International Tourism export revenues – are composed with “travel” (receipts in destination) and “passenger transport” receipts – USD billion	24,6
Tourism of total exports - Share	23,1%
Tourism of service exports - Share	62,37%

Table 6 – This table was written by the authors based on the data from “TOURISM DASHBOARD” - World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), last update – 02-06-2022¹⁰

Hotel and restaurant industry and employment

Obviously, to receive tourists in any country, and in the specific case of Portugal, it is necessary to have establishments that offer places to sleep and to eat. Table 7 below, extract from the statistical database of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development - OECD, presents how hotel, food, and beverage companies, as well as transport companies, among others, have been growing in Portugal.

⁹ *Ibidem.*

¹⁰ *Ibidem.*

Country - Portugal								
Variable - Enterprises								
Unit - Enterprises								
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Total tourism	99 055	100 928	109 271	116 470	125 773	137 289	146 871	
Tourism industries	96 880	98 640	106 594	112 947	121 288	132 096	141 342	
Accommodation services for visitors	7 630	9 660	16 394	21 861	28 831	37 408	41 860	
Food and beverage serving industry	74 664	74 462	75 432	75 701	75 995	76 783	76 171	
Passenger transport	11 295	11 076	10 989	11 159	11 794	13 802	17 866	
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	3 291	3 442	3 779	4 226	4 668	5 103	5 445	
Other industries	2 175	2 288	2 677	3 523	4 485	5 193	5 529	

Table 7 - Enterprises in tourism – General data about “companies” connected with “Tourism”. Source - OECD.Stat¹¹

Between 2013 and 2019, companies dedicated to "Tourism" increased by 48.27%, from 99,055 to 146871. It is easy to understand that for these companies to function, labour is essential, that is, employees to work there.

According to OECD data, "Employment in tourism" has also grown, as shown in "Table 8", increasing, for example, from 58,600 in 2008 to 115,803 in 2019 in "Accommodation services for visitors", or from 242,252 in 2008 to 283,438 in 2019 in "Food and beverage serving industry", which represents an increase of 97.61% in the first case and 16.95% in the second.

Country - Portugal													
Variable - Employment													
Unit - Employment													
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Tourism industries	347 330	342 575	329 757	336 390	317 595	322 887	330 947	352 700	-	-	-	-	
Accommodation services for visitors	58 600	56 445	55 358	56 941	54 808	54 466	56 703	69 706	80 260	92 963	107 590	115 803	
Food and beverage serving industry	242 352	239 631	237 713	233 187	218 149	211 228	214 635	223 772	237 548	253 523	267 477	283 438	
Passenger transport	46 378	46 501	36 686	46 252	44 638	43 783	43 565	43 658	46 465	50 367	54 617	-	
Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	-	-	-	-	-	13 410	14 044	15 364	16 618	18 213	19 815	21 173	

Table 8 - Employment in tourism – General data about “companies” connected with “Tourism”. Source - OECD.Stat¹²

It is clear to anyone that all these employees have their remuneration for the work they do. Given this reality, we will now make a brief analysis of the values of wages in this industry and for that we insert below the "Table 9" with the compilation of "Average MONTHLY earnings of employees: By sector of economic activity - Hotels and Restaurants and Similar Activities", taken from "PORDATA - Statistics About Portugal and Europe", where we can see.

¹¹ OCDE.Stat - https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeId=10&DatasetCode=tourism_rec_exp

¹² Idem.

Year - EURO	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hotels and restaurants and similar activities	372,50	462,50	563,00	657,80	673,90	690,50	713,50	739,40	764,10	780,10
Total - average	493,00	612,00	764,70	899,00	913,90	924,90	943,00	970,4	1 005,10	1 042,00

Table 9 - Average MONTHLY earnings of employees: By sector of economic activity – Hotels and Restaurants and Similar Activities – Source- PORDATA¹³

This "Table 9" highlights two fundamental aspects. First, there has been a steady increase in the wages paid to employees of "Hotels and restaurants and similar activities". Secondly, that these employees earn less than the average of other employees. Less 23.97% in 2019, or 25.13% in 2020, the year in which "Covid-19" emerged.

The importance of International Tourism in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

If we look at the heading "Tourist Balance (TB)" inserted in the publication "Tourism Statistics - 2019" of the "Instituto Nacional de Estatística - Statistics Portugal", we see that "International Tourism" has a great importance both in GDP and TB.

As we can see in (Tourism Statistics - 2019 - pp. 15 to 18) "International Tourism" has a relevant importance, since, as we can see in "Table 10" below, it has been a source of revenue that, for example, in the year 2019 represented 8.5% of GDP.

If we make the same analysis in the "Tourist Balance" (TB), that is, that we ascertain the difference between what "International Tourism" contributes to Portugal's balance of payments (Exports) and the monetary values that "Portuguese Tourists" spend when they holiday abroad (Imports), we find that Portugal has a positive balance which has been ascertained in a positive diff for Portugal by 6.1 in the year 2019.

Travel and Tourism account as a % of GDP			
Years	Exports (1)	Imports (2)	Balance (3) (1) – (2) = (3)
2000	4.5	1.9	2.6
2005	3.9	1.5	2.4
2010	4.2	1.6	2.6
2015	6.5	1.9	4.6
2016	6.9	1.9	5.0
2017	7.9	2.1	5.9
2018	8.3	2.2	6.1
2019	8.5	2.4	6.1
2020	3.9	1.4	2.5

Table 10 - Travel and tourism account as a % of GDP- Source - PORDATA¹⁴

As we can see from "Table 10", Portugal has for many years now had a growing balance with "International Tourism" both in GDP and TB, reaching its peak in the year 2019.

¹³ PORDATA- <https://www.pordata.pt/en/DB/Portugal/Search+Environment/Table>

¹⁴ PORDATA- <https://www.pordata.pt/en/DB/Portugal/Search+Environment/Table>

CONCLUSION

From all the above, we can draw the following general conclusions.

As we have observed, Portugal had in 2019 its best economic year with "International Tourism", which placed it in 16th place worldwide in terms of the amount of "International Tourists" it receives, and this reality has favorable repercussions at various levels.

It has caused a very significant increase in hotel and restaurant establishments and, consequently, an increase in employment and salaries, although it is regrettable that these salaries are lower than the national average.

It has caused an increase in the inflow of foreign currency with International Tourism, which positively influences both the Tourist Balance and the Gross Domestic Product.

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