

Review Paper

# Economic Development of the State with the Help of the Tourism Industry in Crisis Situations

Stefaniia Bazhenova<sup>1</sup>, Olga Oliinyk<sup>1</sup>, Olesia Dolynska<sup>2</sup>, Oleksiy Skidanov<sup>3</sup> and Volodymyr Yatsenko<sup>3\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Tourism and Hotel and Restaurant Business, Ivan Ogienko Kamyans-Podilsky National University, Kamyans-Podilsky, Ukraine

<sup>2</sup>Department of Tourism, Theory and Methods of Physical Culture and Valeology, Khmelnytskyi Humanitarian-Pedagogical Academy, Khmelnytskyi, Ukraine

<sup>3</sup>Dept. of Tourism and Hotel and Restaurant Business, Bohdan Khmelnytsky National University of Cherkasy, Cherkasy, Ukraine

\*Corresponding author: javladimir1964@gmail.com (ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3845-0405)

Received: 22-11-2022

Revised: 24-01-2023

Accepted: 03-02-2023

## ABSTRACT

The intensification of globalization processes and the dynamic development of world economic relations actualize the problem of studying the tourism industry as a strategic and priority vector of economic recovery and development. It has experienced the destabilizing impact of crises. The outlined trends give importance to the issue of studying the peculiarities of the functioning of the tourism industry as a stimulant for the growth of economic development of the state in the context of modern challenges, dangers, and the increasing impact of crises. The article aims to study the theoretical and applied principles of functioning and development of the tourism industry as a driver of the economic development of the state and identify its problems in crises. The methodological basis of the study is based on the use of general scientific and unique methods of scientific knowledge and economic analysis, namely: system and statistical analysis, synthesis, scientific abstraction, comparison, analogy, grouping, cluster analysis, graphical, tabular, generalization, and systematization. The results of the conducted research give grounds to assert that the development of the tourism industry as a driver of economic development of the state in crises is influenced by negative factors of the external and internal environment. It has been established that the most significant crises that have significantly destabilized the tourism industry and the economic development of European countries are the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian-Ukrainian war. The main problems of the functioning and development of the tourism industry in the current crisis conditions have been identified, in particular: logistical problems; environmental and sanitary-epidemiological problems; problems of non-transparency of economic activity in the tourism sector; increased socio-political instability; lack of strategic development programs and state support for the tourism industry; low level of innovation development and information support. The necessity of forming a mechanism of anti-crisis marketing based on innovations has been proposed. It will help improve the tourism industry's development and economic growth.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The outlined trends give importance to the issue of studying the peculiarities of the functioning of the tourism industry as a stimulant for the growth of economic development of the state in the context of modern challenges, dangers, and the increasing impact of crises. The article aims to study the theoretical and applied principles of functioning and development of the tourism industry as a driver of the state's economic development and identify its problems in crises.

**Keywords:** Tourism, economic development, crisis, destabilizing factors, tourism potential, tourism services

**How to cite this article:** Bazhenova, S., Oliinyk, O., Dolynska, O., Skidanov, O. and Yatsenko, V. (2023). Economic Development of the State with the Help of the Tourism Industry in Crisis Situations. *Econ. Aff.*, 68(01s): 299-308.

**Source of Support:** None; **Conflict of Interest:** None



The emergence of new challenges and dangers of our time, which reach global dimensions, cause destabilization of the world economic order and require the search for effective methods and ways out of crises. One of the significant and priority directions of overcoming the economic crisis is the sustainable development of the tourism industry. It makes a significant contribution to the formation of the country's GDP and occupies an important place in the international system of economic relations. The tourism industry at the present stage intensifies its development and becomes one of the most promising areas of business activity in the world regardless of their development level. Hence, it is especially relevant for countries with low levels of socio-economic development. It contributes to economic growth and allows for the creation of competitive tourist products that can attract the attention of tourists and ensure the development of territories and protection of their socio-economic interests, and, accordingly, the economic development of the state. Given the above, it is worth noting that the problem of studying the tourism industry as a driver of economic development of the state in crises is becoming particularly acute and relevant, which requires in-depth study and additional scientific research in this area.

## Literature Review

Successful integration of countries into the global financial, economic, and socio-political space requires ensuring the state's economic development. One of its drivers is the sustainable development of the tourism industry based on innovation and the introduction of innovative technologies. The current state of functioning of world economic relations is characterized by the excessive influence of globalization processes, which are closely interconnected with the emergence of crises that have a significant impact on the economy and society. In crisis conditions, the problems of ensuring sustainable economic development of the country are exacerbated, the processes of which are subject to significant destabilizing influence from internal and external factors. In this context, Jucan and Jucan (2013) believe that countries that seek to overcome the adverse effects of crises give significant importance to the formation of public policy for developing the tourism industry.

Meanwhile, Shah (2020) sees the driving forces of economic and social development of countries in the stable and innovative development of the tourism industry. Tourism can stimulate economic growth by generating income, employment, investment potential and improving tourism infrastructure. Zhou (2022) hold a similar opinion. The scientist considers the tourism industry as a driver of the national economy, which provides employment growth through the creation of new jobs and income indicators by the influx of tourists.

According to Behsudi (2020), in the pre-crisis period of the world community, the tourism industry at the global level was one of the most critical sectors of the world economy. Moreover, it brought more than 10% of the structure of the world's GDP, creating more than 320 million jobs. The position of scientists, who argue that the tourism industry is susceptible to the impact of military conflicts, socio-political instability, financial and economic crises, and natural disasters, is justified. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly take measures to monitor the tourism market and identify the latest trends in it.

Assessing the current state of tourism development in the global dimension, Palacios-Florencio *et al.* (2021) found that the development of the tourism industry in today's conditions is influenced by the challenges and dangers of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. It caused a crisis in tourism development and actualized the need to study the problems of reformatting certain tourism areas. Given the above, scientists propose to direct significant efforts to resolve problems and ensure sustainable tourism development in the context of significant quarantine restrictions. At the same time, Sampaio *et al.* (2022) focus on the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the development of international tourism. It was suspended during the peak periods of the coronavirus crisis. Moreover, scientists have established a slowdown in the development of the tourism industry during periods of financial and economic crises, when there are negative processes of economic development of states and the impact of destabilizing factors of the external and internal environment increases.

Proving the negative trends of the emergence and rapid spread of coronavirus infection, Chukina (2022) highlights significant problems of ensuring

the sustainable development of the tourism industry, among the most significant of which are (1) logistical problems, which are manifested in the unsatisfactory condition of the road infrastructure and the inability to reach tourist sites, in the expensive use of air transport and the underdevelopment of the system of using different modes of transport; (2) insufficient attention to environmental issues and ensuring sanitary and epidemiological conditions; (3) non-transparency of economic activity in the field of tourism; (4) socio-political instability in the country; (5) lack of strategically important state support for the development of the tourism industry; (6) low level of information support of the tourism industry, as a result of which there are no representative bodies in the country, whose competence includes the connection of tourism entities to global distribution networks.

However, Aldao *et al.* (2022) believe that the existing globalization challenges cannot stop the functioning and development of the tourism industry. The interest and demand for tourism services continue to grow despite the multidimensional impact of socio-economic, socio-political, cultural, technological, and environmental factors. Moreover, existing innovative technologies can provide effective counteractions to destabilizing factors.

Altman and Bastian (2022) found a significant impact on both the tourism industry and the economic development of the state of such a dangerous factor as Russia's war against Ukraine. The war significantly reduces international activity and destructively affects international flows: trade, financial, information, and migration. Meanwhile, migration flows have been transformed from tourism, which was already under the influence of the negative factors of the COVID-19 pandemic and quarantine restrictions caused by it, into the plane of forced displacement of Ukrainians from the active combat zone. Scientists argue that the Russian-Ukrainian war hinders the restoration of pre-pandemic rates of development of the tourism industry and significantly slows down the pace of recovery, which is especially noticeable among European countries. Moreover, as noted by Akdağ *et al.* (2022), the decline in the functioning and development of the tourism industry leads to a decrease in the quality of life of the population and slows down the indicators of sustainable

economic growth. Scientists have identified a close link between the risks of the tourism industry and economic development. As a result, it was concluded that improving the parameters of the tourism industry leads to the growth of the country's economy.

The impact of such factors as the COVID-19 pandemic and the full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine is highly significant in ensuring the effective functioning and development of the tourism industry, which requires the search for methods and measures to counteract the destabilizing impact of these factors. Directing her scientific research in this direction, Zakharova (2022) concluded that it is necessary to develop a mechanism for crisis marketing and its active implementation in the tourism sector. This will improve the development of the tourism industry and promote the European integration of developing countries.

The scientific positions and statements of Kubilay (2022), who studied the cyclicity of changes in the economic development trends of the state in the example of Turkey, are worthy of attention concerning the studied issues. The scientist found that the country's economy has been in crisis over the past decade. This is evidenced by the value of macroeconomic indicators, the economic downturn of 2011-2013, the deepening crisis of 2016-2018, and the full-scale depression of 2020. Scientists see the restoration of the country's economic development in ensuring the sustainable development of the tourism industry. The country's existing potential allows it to use natural and landscape resources to increase economic development effectively.

Meanwhile, Kumar *et al.* (2022), emphasize the need to attract innovations in the tourism industry and their active use in practice. Not only will it increase the indicators of tourism development in the country, but it will also ensure the growth of the main indicators of economic development. Scientists have also found that countries such as Italy, Spain, Great Britain, and France, which are considered one of the most prominent tourist centers in Europe, have suffered the most significant destructive impact during the coronavirus crisis. Therefore, a review of existing trends in the tourism market and its reorientation to domestic tourism has become necessary.

Equally important were the challenges of Ukraine's military confrontation with the armed aggression of Russia, which increased the population flow from Ukraine. Many tourist facilities have been re-equipped to accommodate and support refugees from the territories where active hostilities are taking place. Under such circumstances, the problems in the countries that have received many migrants have become more acute. The processes in the labor market have become unbalanced; there is a need for financial support for socially vulnerable groups of the population, which is usually carried out from the budget of the respective country. These trends do not lead to unambiguously positive trends in the development of national economies and have a significant destabilizing effect, which is especially noticeable in developing countries. As noted by Henseler *et al.* (2022), the tourism industry is closely linked to other sectors of the national economy. In particular, this applies to the hospitality, transport and trade, and catering sectors. Destructive changes in them create significant socio-economic consequences, including an increase in poverty and impoverishment of the population.

The impact on the tourism industry of crises is highly significant, regardless of whether these crises are global or local. In turn, this leads to a decrease in the economic potential of the country and a slowdown in economic development. In this context, Gao *et al.* (2022) suggest that measures to counteract crises should be directed toward the formation and implementation of the concept of financial inclusion. According to Sun *et al.* (2022), crises have an equally negative impact on both domestic and international tourism. Moreover, they see the devastating impact of the decline in the efficiency of the tourism industry in the reduction in the number of tourists traveling to explore the world, the low level of use of hotel services, and the decline in retail turnover.

The functioning of the tourism industry as a driver of the economic development of the state is subject to a significant destabilizing influence of crises arising in the economy, politics, and society. Identification of problems of tourism industry development as a driver of economic development of the state in crises is the focus of attention of both the scientific community and practitioners. As evidenced by the indicators of sustainable

development of the countries of the world, there are a significant number of problems at the present stage. The strategic guidelines not only for the development of the tourism industry but also for the entire international economy depend on the effectiveness of their resolving.

### Research aims

The article aims to study the theoretical and applied principles of functioning and development of the tourism industry as a driver of the economic development of the state and identify its problems in crises.

## METHODS AND MATERIALS

The study's methodological basis involves using general scientific and special methods of scientific knowledge and economic analysis. Determination of the essence and features of the functioning and development of the tourism industry as a driver of economic development of the state in crisis conditions is carried out using the method of system analysis, synthesis, and scientific abstraction. Empirical studies of the current state and trends of the tourism industry as a driver of economic development of the state in crises were carried out using the method of statistical analysis, comparison, and analogy. The method of grouping and cluster analysis (based on the k-means method) was applied to identify common and distinctive features of the functioning and development of the tourism industry as a driver of the economic development of the state among European countries. Graphical and tabular methods were employed to visualize the results of the study. The formation of conclusions and formulation of hypotheses was carried out through generalization and systematization.

The information base of the study consists of scientific works of well-known domestic and foreign scientists, as well as from the reporting data of leading international organizations for 2017-2021, namely The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report, 2017-2019, and Travel and Tourism Development Index, 2021 by the Travel and Tourism Development Index; Tourism in Europe Statistic, 2020-2021 by the number of tourists visiting European countries.

## RESULTS

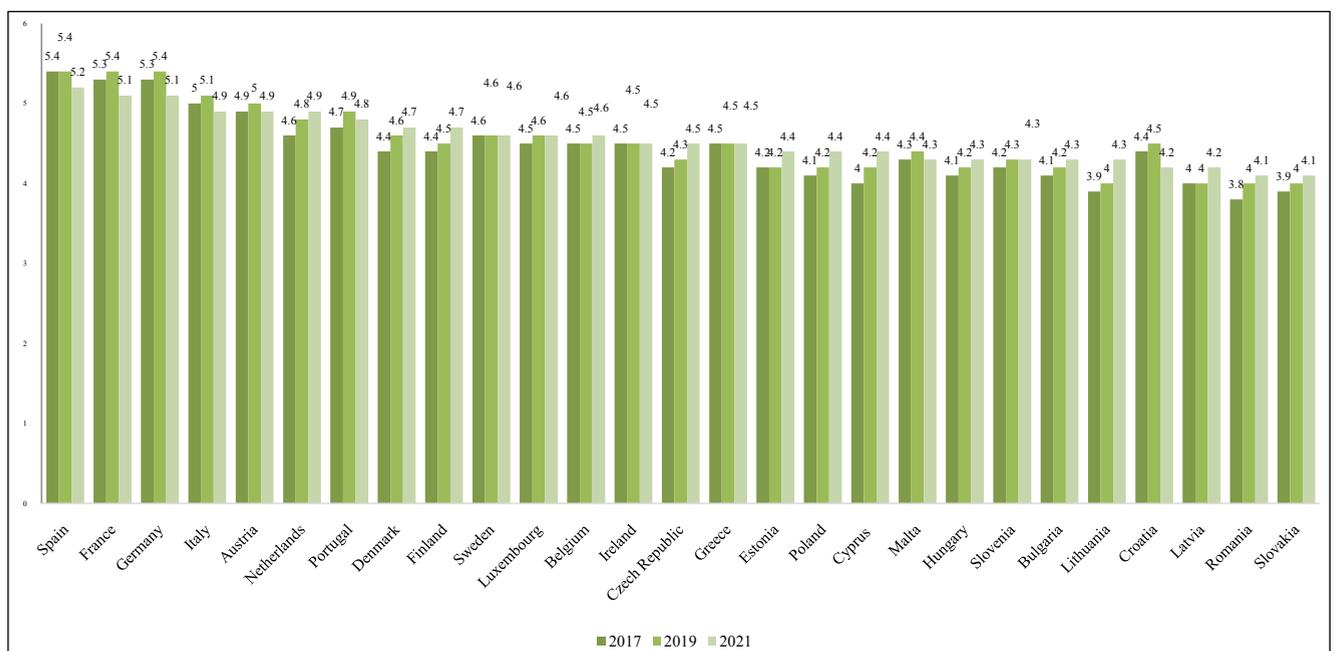
The unfolding of a full-scale war on the European continent as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine has significantly destabilized the processes of deepening the instability of the economic development of countries and caused significant restrictions on tourism activities due to increased risks and dangers of a military nature and the consequences caused by them. The outlined trends indicate an aggravation of the problem of ensuring sustainable development of the tourism industry. As established, it is a significant factor in the economic development of states and necessitates empirical assessments of the factors that contribute to the achievement of the desired results.

Existing scientific developments prove a significant role in ensuring the sustainable development of the economy of different levels of growing trends in the functioning of the tourism industry, the trends of which indicate the presence of significant problems. The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and hostilities in Europe has led to an unprecedented crisis in the tourism industry and a slowdown in the economic development of countries worldwide, which is confirmed by empirical estimates of such an indicator as the Travel and Tourism Development Index.

The conducted research of the Travel and Tourism Development Index allows us to assess the state of functioning and development of the tourism industry by such parameters as regulatory and legal support of its activities, the existing state of infrastructure, and the business environment where tourism services are provided, the availability of natural resources. These cultural values attract tourists, as well as the level of training of human resources serving the tourism sector. Together, these indicators form the basis for measuring the sustainable development of the tourism industry and defining its strategic guidelines.

It is considered expedient to conduct a study among the EU countries and countries that have a significant impact on the socio-economic and socio-political development of the European continent. Moreover, the main problems and prospects of the tourism industry and trends in the impact of changes on economic development should be identified.

The data systematized in Fig. 1 give grounds to state that among the countries of the European Union during 2017-2021 there is no stable trend toward a unified approach to ensuring the development of the tourism industry. On the contrary, there is ambiguity in the positioning of countries. Highly developed countries (Spain, France, Germany,



Calculated based on: *The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report, 2017–2019; Travel and Tourism Development Index, 2021.*

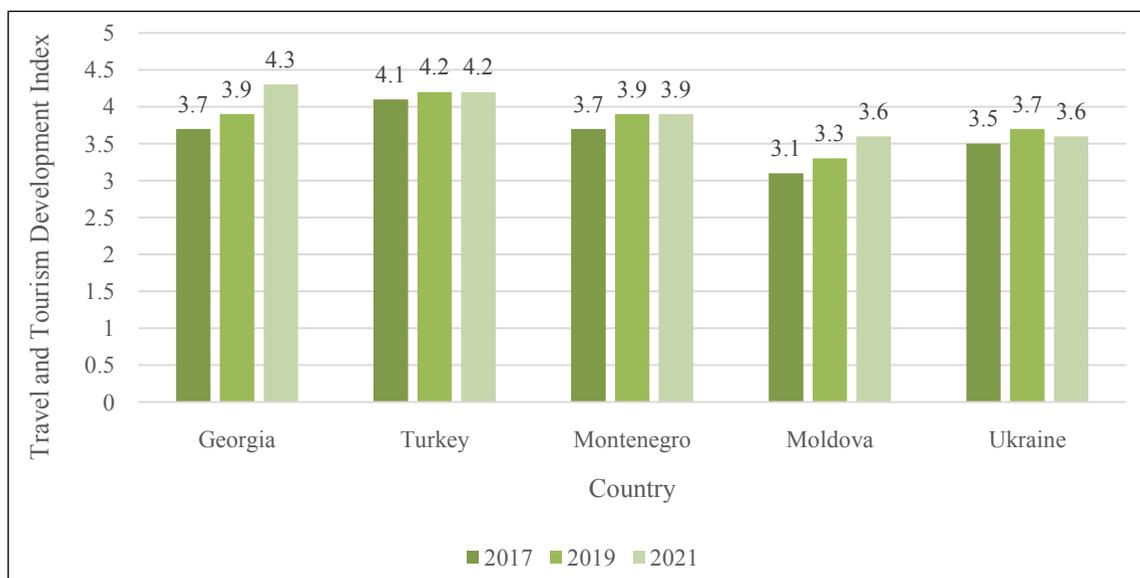
**Fig. 1:** Dynamics of the Travel and Tourism Development Index in the EU Countries in 2017-2021

and Italy) provide higher indicators of tourism development, and countries with a lower level of development (Slovakia, Romania, Lithuania) - are somewhat lower. At the same time, analyzing the post-crisis period of tourism development, we can see that some countries, in particular: the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Latvia, in 2021 managed to achieve an increase in the value of the Travel and Tourism Development Index. This indicates a properly developed domestic policy for developing the tourism industry and effective measures to counter quarantine restrictions and challenges of our time. Meanwhile, in the current conditions of functioning of the world community, transitional countries have a significant influence on the definition of global challenges and dangers, which generate and initiate the emergence of significant and dangerous destabilizing factors of economic and social development. It is worth noting the perilous crisis in Ukraine as a result of unprovoked armed aggression against it by the Russian Federation. Assessing the main trends in the development of international tourism in 2022, considerable attention is paid to the impact of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. Therefore, it is reasonable to study the state of tourism development in Ukraine and other European countries relevant to the current situation, as well as those bordering Ukraine, namely Georgia,

Turkey, Montenegro, and Moldova. In Fig. 2 the dynamics of the Travel and Tourism Development Index in selected European countries in 2017-2021 are shown.

According to the results obtained, the highest values of the Travel and Tourism Development Index in the countries of this group correspond to the lowest values of the EU countries. The hypothesis is put forward that countries with a low development level do not have adequate potential or cannot use it effectively to ensure high rates of development of the tourism industry. Under such conditions, the need for additional investment in the tourism industry is actualized to develop strategic vectors for its recovery and stimulate the state's economic development. The current state of the tourism industry cannot generate opportunities for sustainable economic growth. Therefore, against the backdrop of modern challenges and dangers, it is essential to ensure sustainable dynamics of demand for tourism services, the safety of movement and stay of tourists, as well as to create a sustainable and inclusive development of the tourism industry based on innovative development, effective counteraction to risks and realization of potential opportunities.

In-depth research in the direction of identifying common and distinctive features of ensuring the development of the tourism industry to increase the economic growth of the country and the main



Calculated based on: *The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report, 2017–2019; Travel and Tourism Development Index, 2021.*

**Fig. 2:** Dynamics of the Travel and Tourism Development Index in selected European countries in 2017-2021

groups among the countries selected for the study should be held using the technology of cluster analysis (k-means method of Statistica, 7.0). The relevant results of the clustering are systematized in Table 1.

The results of the grouping of the EU and other European countries according to the Travel and Tourism Development Index in 2017-2021 allowed to identify of three groups of countries that are characterized by standard features of the tourism industry as a driver of economic development of the state in crises: highly developed countries;

countries with an average level of development and developing countries.

The first group includes Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, and Portugal. Despite the significant negative impact of the coronavirus crisis, these countries have managed to ensure the highest level of tourism development on the European continent. In these countries, even during the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, growing trends in tourist arrivals have been recorded. According to data systematized by Condor Ferries (Tourism in Europe Statistic, 2020-

**Table 1:** Grouping of the EU and other European countries by the Travel and Tourism Development Index in 2017-2021

Travel and Tourism Development Index					
2017		2019		2021	
Country	Cluster number	Country	Cluster number	Country	Cluster number
Spain	1	Spain	1	Spain	1
France		France		France	
Germany		Germany		Germany	
Italy		Italy		Italy	
Austria		Austria		Austria	
The Netherlands		The Netherlands		The Netherlands	
Portugal	2	Portugal	2	Portugal	2
Denmark		Denmark		Denmark	
Finland		Finland		Finland	
Sweden		Sweden		Sweden	
Luxembourg		Luxembourg		Luxembourg	
Belgium		Belgium		Belgium	
Ireland		Ireland		Ireland	
The Czech Republic		The Czech Republic		The Czech Republic	
Greece		Greece		Greece	
Estonia		Estonia		Estonia	
Poland		Poland		Poland	
Malta		Cyprus		Cyprus	
Hungary		Malta		Malta	
Slovenia		Hungary		Hungary	
Bulgaria	Slovenia	Slovenia			
Croatia	Bulgaria	Bulgaria			
Turkey	Croatia	Lithuania			
Cyprus	Turkey	Croatia	3		
Lithuania	Lithuania	Latvia			
Latvia	Latvia	Romania			
Romania	Romania	Slovakia			
Slovakia	Slovakia	Georgia			
Georgia	Georgia	Turkey			
Montenegro	Montenegro	Montenegro			
Moldova	Moldova	Moldova			
Ukraine	Ukraine	Ukraine			

Calculated based on: *The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report, 2017–2019; Travel and Tourism Development Index, 2021*

2021), during the crisis period of the exacerbation of coronavirus diseases in countries such as Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Portugal, there were millions of tourists, namely: in Spain - 81.8 million people, in France - 86.9 million people, in Germany - 37.5 million people, in Italy - 58.3 million people, in Austria - 29.5 million people and in Portugal - 21.2 million people. Highly developed countries use their tourism potential more efficiently, and the policy of tourism industry development is significantly more effective.

The second group includes Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Luxembourg, Belgium, Ireland, the Czech Republic, Greece, Estonia, Poland, Cyprus, Malta, Hungary, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Lithuania, and Croatia. These countries have significant tourist potential, sea access, and attractive natural and landscape resources. However, they cannot fully use tourism resources and direct efforts to achieve the highest possible development of the tourism industry. Therefore, there is a need to develop additional measures of state regulation of the tourism services market and attract innovations.

The third group includes countries with a relatively low level of development (Latvia, Romania, Slovakia, Georgia, Turkey, Montenegro, Moldova, and Ukraine). Their tourism industry is exposed to significant destabilizing effects of crises. Moreover, the economic levers of their counteraction cannot effectively carry out the process of neutralizing existing risks and threats. As a result, the countries of this group, some of which are considered transit countries, face the problems of forming strategies for developing the tourism industry, improving the efficiency of tourism potential, and limiting funding for tourism programs. In countries with high instability, risks of military conflicts, and socio-economic and socio-political uncertainty, minimal investments are directed. What is more, there is little desire for investors to invest in the tourism infrastructure of such countries.

## DISCUSSION

Thus, based on the conducted research, it was found that the functioning and development of the tourism industry as a driver of economic development of the state in crises significantly depends on the external and internal environment factors. They have an

impact on the tourism industry and the processes of growth of economic development indicators.

The results of the conducted research have revealed that in today's conditions, the most significant crises that significantly destabilize the development of the tourism industry as a driver of economic development of the state are the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian-Ukrainian war. Moreover, it has been found that among European countries, there are three groups of countries that are characterized by common and distinctive features of the development of the tourism industry and, accordingly, the stimulation of economic development of the state. The first group includes highly developed EU countries that can withstand the challenges and dangers of our time effectively. The second group consists of countries with high and medium development levels, which have some problems in ensuring sustainable development of the tourism industry and cannot use the existing tourism potential fully and effectively. The third group includes countries with low development levels, some of which have not completed the procedures of transformation and cannot use the tourism potential effectively due to the lack of strategic programs for the development of the tourism industry, limited financial support for tourism development measures and the excessive negative impact of such factors as the coronavirus crisis and the war in Ukraine.

Considering the outlined trends, there is a need to find ways to improve the development of the tourism industry as a driver of economic development of the state in times of crisis, which can be achieved through:

1. intensification of the process of attracting innovations in the tourism industry;
2. development of a set of programs to promote tourism brands at the international level;
3. formation of state programs for developing the tourism industry, considering the challenges and dangers of our time.

The proposed measures will allow for the quick assessment of the functioning of the tourism industry and form a reliable basis for effective management decision-making.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, the conducted studies of the theoretical and applied principles of functioning and development of the tourism industry as a driver of economic development of the state have identified significant problems in ensuring its sustainable development in the context of crises, the most significant of which are the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian-Ukrainian war. The slowdown in the development of the tourism industry is observed in European countries during periods of financial, economic, and socio-political crises. It has been established that it causes negative processes in their economic development, increasing the impact of destabilizing factors of the external and internal environment. It has been proven that among the most significant problems of tourism industry development are: (1) logistical problems; (2) observance and provision of ecological and sanitary-epidemiological conditions of activity of tourism industry entities; (3) non-transparency of economic activity in the field of tourism; (4) socio-political instability in the country; (5) lack of strategic programs of state support for the development of the tourism industry; (6) low level of information support; (7) low rates of innovation. Among the European countries selected for the study, three groups have been identified that are characterized by common features of the tourism industry development and similar measures to counteract the impact of crises on the processes taking place in the tourism industry, namely highly developed countries (Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, and Portugal); countries with a high level of development and the presence of problems of effective use of tourism potential (Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Luxembourg, Belgium, Ireland, Czech Republic, Greece, Estonia, Poland, Cyprus, Malta, Hungary, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Lithuania, and Croatia); countries with a low level of development (Latvia, Romania, Slovakia, Georgia, Turkey, Montenegro, Moldova, and Ukraine). The latter countries are exposed to a significant destabilizing impact of crises and cannot resist them effectively. The necessity of developing a mechanism of anti-crisis marketing, considering innovations and its introduction into the activities of travel agencies, which will increase the development of the tourism industry and promote economic growth, has been substantiated.

## REFERENCES

- Akdağ, S., Kiliç, I., Gürlek, M. and Alola, A.A. 2022. Does economic Policy uncertainty drive outbound tourism expenditures in 20 selected destinations? *Quality and Quantity*. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-022-01538-y>
- Aldao, C., Blasco, D. and Espallargas, M. 2022. Lessons from COVID-19 for the future: destination crisis management, tourist behavior, and tourism industry trends. *J. Tour. Futures*, pp. 1–15. Available at: DOI 10.1108/JTF-02-2022-0059
- Altman, S.A. and Bastian, C.R. 2022. The State of Globalization in 2022. *Harv Bus Rev*. Available at: <https://hbr.org/2022/04/the-state-of-globalization-in-2022>.
- Behsudi, A. 2020. Tourism-dependent economies are among those harmed the most by the pandemic. *Finance and Development*, pp. 36–39. Available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/fandd/issues/2020/12/impact-of-the-pandemic-on-tourism-behsudi>
- Chukina, I. 2022. Problems and potential of the development of the tourist Industry in the convention of the COVID-19 pandemic. *Efficient Econ*, 2. Available at: DOI: 10.32702/2307-2105-2022.2.87
- Gao, Q., Liu, Yu., Ayub, B. and Hussain, M. 2022. Does Health Crises Effect Tourism: Role of Financial Inclusion for Green Financial Development. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 10: 1–11.
- Henseler, M., Maisonnave, H. and Maskaeva, A. 2022. Economic Impacts of COVID-19 on the Tourism sector in Tanzania. *Ann Tour Res Empiric Insights*, 3: 1. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annale.2022.100042>
- Jucan, C.N. and Jucan, M.S. 2013. Travel and Tourism as a Driver of Economic Recovery. *Procedia Econ Financ.*, 6: 81–88.
- Kubilay, M.M. 2022. The Turkish Economy under the Presidential System. *Peace. Prosperity. Partnership*. Available at: <https://www.mei.edu/publications/turkish-economy-under-presidential-system>
- Kumar, A., Misra, S.C. and Chan, F. 2022. Leveraging AI for advanced analytics to forecast altered Tourism Industry parameters: A COVID-19 motivated Study. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 210.
- Palacios-Florencio, B., Santos-Roldán, L., Berbel-Pineda, J.M. and Castillo-Canalejo, A.M. 2021. Sustainable Tourism as a Driving force of the Tourism Industry in a Post-COVID-19 Scenario. *Soc. Indic. Res.*, 158: 991–1011.
- Sampaio, C., Farinha, L. and Fernandes, A. 2022. Tourism Industry at times of crisis: a bibliometric approach and research agenda. *J Hosp Tour Insights*. Available at: DOI: 10.1108/JHTI-08-2021-0223
- Shah, Ya. 2020. Tourism as a Driver of Economic Growth and development. *Linkedin*. Available at: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/tourism-driver-economic-growth-development-yash-shah>

- Sun, S., Zhong, L., Law, R., Zhang, X., Yang, L. and Li, M. 2022. A Proposed DISE Approach for Tourist Destination Crisis Management. *Sustain.*, **14**(17): 1–16.
- The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2017: Paving the way for a more sustainable and Inclusive Future. World Economic Forum. Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-travel-tourism-competitiveness-report-2017>
- The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2019: Travel and Tourism at a Tipping Point. World Economic Forum. Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-travel-tourism-competitiveness-report-2019>
- Tourism in Europe Statistic, 2020–2021. Condor Ferries. Available at: <https://www.condorferries.co.uk/tourism-in-europe-statistics>
- Travel and Tourism Development Index, 2021: Rebuilding for a Sustainable and Resilient Future. World Economic Forum. Available at: [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_Travel\\_Tourism\\_Development\\_2021.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Travel_Tourism_Development_2021.pdf)
- Zakharova, T. 2022. Anti-crisis marketing at the Enterprises of the Tourist Business in the conditions of European integration. *Three Seas Econ. J.*, **3**(2): 69–73.
- Zhou, Z. 2022. Critical shifts in the global tourism industry: perspectives from Africa. *Geo. J.*, **87**: 1245–1264.