



BTEC Tech Award 2022

Travel and Tourism

Year 10

Mock Exam









Knowledge Organiser











Component 3: INFLUENCES ON GLOBAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM

TERM	DEFINITION
ECONOMIC FACTOR	<p>This is a factor which affects MONEY. This could be for an individual, an organisation or a country.</p> <p>These are dynamic and change all the time i.e. fluctuations in exchange rates can affect the costs of outbound holidays.</p>
Recession	A slowdown in economic activity , measured by looking at economic output over two successive quarters (six months).
Disposable Income	<p>The amount of money a person has left after the deduction of taxes and basic living costs.</p> <p>It is income spent on the things that a person wants rather than needs, such as a holiday.</p>
Boom	<p>When the economy of a country experiences medium- or long-term periods of growth.</p> <p>This would mean more people are willing to and able to spend their disposable income on luxuries such as holidays.</p>
Levels of Employment	Measure how many people of working age are in employment at any one time.
Fuel Costs	<p>These change all the time, usually depending on the wholesale price of oil. Fuel costs are a significant expense for organisations that operate within the transport sector.</p> <p>Rising fuel costs can affect the profitability of organisations, such as airlines and coach operators. Sometimes organisations pass on the increase in fuel prices to customers by increasing the prices of their products.</p>
Currency Exchange	<p>This is the value of the currency of one country against another; rates of currency are constantly changing. This will affect how much a tourist's money is worth when they exchange it to another country.</p> <p>The exchange rate is important because it can affect the amount of money that tourists have available to spend on products and services.</p>
Influence on visitor choice of global destinations	In times of economic hardship, during periods of inflation or recession, people may be forced to choose alternative, more affordable destinations to visit.

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POLITICAL FACTOR	<p>This is a factor which is where the GOVERNMENT have intervened.</p> <p>Different countries have different legislation and regulations that can affect how a tourist gains entry to that country. It can also impact how desirable a country is to visit.</p>
Legislation	Laws made by a government.
Regulations	Rules set and monitored by an administrative body, such as the UK Trading Standards Institute.
Visitor Security	<p>Example: National identity proof laws i.e. all foreign visitors carrying a passport or national identity card.</p> <p> Can help police and security forces monitor people using airports and railway stations.</p> <p> Security checks can increase waiting times at airports and railway stations.</p>
Equality	<p>Example: Australian Human Rights Commission 1986- ensures equal rights for all people in Australia, including visitors.</p> <p> It is illegal to discriminate against people based on a range of factors including race, colour, sex, religion, and sexual orientation.</p> <p> The laws are not always applied consistently across different Australian states and territories.</p>
Customer Financial Protection	<p>Example: Package Travel Regulations- protect consumer rights when booking a package holiday.</p> <p> Customers are able to claim a refund or compensation if the holiday doesn't match the description given when booked.</p> <p> Customers who have booked the components of their holiday separately and not as a package are unlikely to have legal or financial protection.</p>
Developing Services and Facilities	<p>Example: Tourism Act 2011 (Kenya)- an act of parliament to provide for the development of sustainable tourism and tourism-related activities in Kenya.</p> <p> Such an act can encourage the development of tourism in a country like Kenya. One of the main benefits is generating income and creating employment for Kenyan people through tourism.</p> <p> Many tour operators, such as Kuoni Travel, offer all-inclusive holidays to Kenya. However, visitors on all-inclusive holidays are often less inclined to spend money in the local area.</p>

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Controlling Development	<p>Example: Barcelona's licensing laws- in 2017, local government banned new hotels and visitor apartments from opening in Barcelona city centre.</p> <p> This law may help to preserve the character of Barcelona's historic city centre by preventing over-development of the area.</p> <p> Fewer hotels and apartments may lead to a shortage of accommodation for visitors to Barcelona.</p>
Health and Safety Laws	<p>Example: UK Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974- ensures that both employees and guests in travel and tourism facilities are kept safe.</p> <p> This act helps to ensure that visitors are kept safe when visiting UK travel and tourism facilities.</p> <p> How well organisations follow health and safety procedures can vary.</p>
Employment Laws	<p>Example: USA Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)- the EEOC ensures employees, including those working in the travel and tourism sector, are protected by federal laws.</p> <p> The EEOC ensures that employees are protected against discrimination, harassment and unfair treatment by managers, co-workers and others in the workplace.</p> <p> Not all organisations are subject to EEOC laws; smaller businesses with fewer than 15 employees are not liable for discrimination complaints.</p>
Planning Laws	<p>Example: UNESCO- locations that are designated World Heritage Sites by UNESCO are discouraged from planning tourism development that detracts from the character of the site.</p> <p> Strict planning regulations can help to preserve the character of historic locations and attractions. This approach can help to preserve World Heritage Sites for the future.</p> <p> Many World Heritage Sites are located in poor countries that would benefit from tourism development. Developing World Heritage Sites carefully could help to encourage tourism in such locations.</p>


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Passport	<p>An official document issued by a government, certifying the holder's identity and citizenship.</p> <p>To travel from the UK, a tourist needs to have a valid passport in order to leave the country and gain entry to outbound destinations.</p>
Visa	<p>An endorsement on a passport indicating that the holder is allowed to enter, leave, or stay for a specified period of time in a country.</p> <p>Some countries also require a valid visa or special application to travel there.</p>
Trade, airport and other taxes	<p>Trade taxes are tariffs imposed on goods leaving and entering the country (this includes flights).</p> <p>Some countries impose departure taxes when people leave the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK has Air Passenger Duty (APD) added to the flight cost. • Australia, China and Egypt charge a departure tax when a person uses one of their airports to leave the country.
Political Instability, Civil Unrest and War	<p>Political instability can have a significant impact on global travel and tourism. Tourists and tourism providers may cancel holidays to affected destinations, resulting in loss of tourism income and potentially business collapse in the region.</p>
Hong Kong	<p>In 2019, civil unrest broke out in Hong Kong as many residents in the ex-British colony demanded greater freedoms from mainland China. On 12 August 2019, demonstrators protested in Hong Kong International Airport causing disruption and the cancellation of 224 flights. Visitor numbers fell almost 40% from the previous year.</p> <p>As of summer 2022, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) was still advising that due to ongoing political sensitivity there could be an increase in protests which could occur without warning.</p>
Tunisia	<p>Tunisia suffered a loss in tourism when a terrorist attack occurred in the destination of Sousse in 2015. 38 people were killed, including 30 British tourists.</p>
Repatriate/Repatriation	<p>The return of a person to their country of origin.</p> <p>After the Sousse attack, the British government and the RAF acted to repatriate injured and dead tourists.</p>

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War	The threat of the outbreak of war can have an impact similar to civil unrest on tourism. Mainly, visitor safety cannot be guaranteed and therefore FCO advises against all travel to affected areas.
Ukraine	As of March 2022, the FCO were advising against all travel to Ukraine, due to the Russian invasion from 24 February 2022.
FCO/ FCDO	<p>Foreign Commonwealth Office (previous name) Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (new name)</p> <p>Responsible for safeguarding the UK's national security by countering terrorism and weapons proliferation, and working to reduce conflict.</p> <p>To check travel advice from FCDO for chosen destinations, follow the link below: https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice</p>
NATURAL DISASTER	<p>Natural disasters and severe weather events are dramatic, unpredictable and can have a huge impact on the travel and tourism industry.</p> <p>Many of the world's most popular tourist destinations are located in areas that are affected by natural disasters. A lot of the infrastructure that is important to the tourism industry is damaged or destroyed during these events.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake • Volcanic eruption • Tsunami • Landslide • Avalanche
Infrastructure	The structures and facilities, such as roads, buildings and power supplies, that enable a tourist destination to function properly.
Weather Hazards	<p>Many severe weather events, such as hurricanes, are seasonal and can therefore be planned for, to an extent.</p> <p>In the South Eastern USA and Caribbean, hurricane season occurs between June and November. Visitors can prepare for cancellations, delays and other impacts by taking out Natural Catastrophe Cover.</p>

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EXAMPLES OF SEVERE WEATHER EVENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flooding• Drought• Wildfires• Hurricanes/ Cyclones• Tornadoes• Snowstorms and blizzards
<i>Hurricanes in the Caribbean</i>	In 2017, a series of hurricanes in the Caribbean and a severe earthquake in Mexico contributed to losses of US\$135 billion for the region.
<div>NATURAL FACTORS</div> <div></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Having to rebuild infrastructure• Spend money on early warning systems and building design (buildings that can bend and flex to withstand the impact of an earthquake)• Flight cancellations• Repatriation• Airports shut (this delays repatriation)
MEDIA FACTORS	The media has a powerful role in the promotion of global travel and tourism. The images portrayed can have a big impact on the popularity of destinations and the visitors that go there.
Printed Media	Newspaper articles, reports and adverts, magazines, travel books and guides.
Internet Media	Social media platforms and websites.
Broadcast Media	Radio, film and TV.

Definition:

Word Links:

Used in Context:

**Examples and Non
examples:**




Economic Factors

Definition:

Word Links:


Used in Context:

**Examples and Non
examples:**



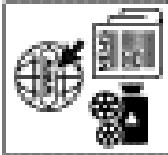
**Political
Factors**

<p>Definition:</p>	<p>Word Links:</p>
<p>Used in Context:</p>	<p>Examples and Non examples:</p>



Hazards

Definition:	Word Links:
Used in Context:	Examples and Non examples:



**Media
Factors**

