





1.	COURSE TITLE	Introduction to Tourism Economics		
2.	COURSE DURATION	1 Semester		
3.	ECTS CREDITS	6 Credits		
4.	DISTRIBUTION	Contact hours – 32 hours:		
	OF HOURS	• Lecture – 14 hours		
		• Seminar – 12 hours		
		<ul> <li>Presentations – 2 hours</li> </ul>		
		• Mid-term Exam – 1 hour		
		• Final exam – 2 hours		
		Independent work - 118 hours		
5.	INSTRUCTOR	Dimitri Japaridze, professor		
		Mobile: +995 577 509890		
		<b>Email:</b> japaridze@iliauni.edu.ge		
6.	PREREQUISITE	Economic Principles 1 (Microeconomics);		
	S	Economic Principles 2 (Macroeconomics);		
		Introduction to tourism		
7.	INSTRUCTION	• Lecture;		
	METHODS	• Seminar;		
		Verbal method;		
		Presentation/Demonstration method;		
		Group/ Collaborative Work;		
0		Practical method.		
8.	AIMS OF THE	The aim of the course is to develop students' understanding of the tourism economics		
	COURSE	in both micro and macroeconomic perspectives to enhance their skills in taking		
		decisions on tourism business, understanding human recourses in the field and		
		analyzing tourism business environment. It places primary emphasis on what affects		
		tourism demand and what is the structure of tourism supply. Empirical evidence of		
		tourism demand will be analyzed and represented in addition to subjects such as		
		sustainable tourism and how tourism may serve as a means to achieve desired		
		economic goals.		







9.	MAJOR	Tourism Economics			
	TOPICS	Revision of economic concepts			
		Micro foundations of tourism demand			
		• The theory of tourism supply and market structure			
		Empirical studies of tourism demand			
		• The role of tourism sector in developing economic opportunities			
		The Impacts of Tourism			
		The Impacts of Tourism and Tourism Multipliers			
		The Impacts of Tourism			
		Tourism and environmental issues			
		Environmental valuation and sustainability			
		Achieving environmental targets			
		International tourism			
10.	COURSE	Upon successful completion of this course, students will have following			
	OBJECTIVES:	<u>competences:</u>			
	LEARNING				
	OUTCOMES	Knowledge and understanding:			
	AND	Student has:			
	COMPETENCE	• General knowledge of tourism economics, its concepts and structure;			
	S	Applying lypowlodge.			
		<ul> <li>Applying knowledge:</li> <li>Apply Microeconomics and Macroeconomics within the travel and tourism</li> </ul>			
		• Appry increectionnes and macroeconomics within the traver and tourism context.			
		<ul> <li>Analyze and discuss the factors that affect people's choice between work and</li> </ul>			
		leisure, and explain how these factors are changing;			
		leisure, and explain now these factors are changing,			
		Making judgments:			
		Student can:			
		• Analyze how different organizations in the tourism industry interact and			
		how they market their products;			
		• Explain how tourist destinations develop using the product cycle theory;			
		• Describe the impacts that tourism has on the economic development and			
		environment of tourist destinations as well as on the global economy;			
		• Use theories of economics, travel and tourism to understand some of the			
		central issues to which economic analysis can contribute;			







			cation skills:				
		Student ca	Student can:				
		Present his/her personal ideas and resolutions in a coherent and					
		со	mprehensible manner.				
11.	EVALUATION	Evaluation of the student's knowledge occurs by the <b>100-point</b> evaluation scale:					
	AND GRADING		00 Excellent				
		(B) 81 - 9	00 Very good				
		(C) 71 - 8	0 Good				
		(D) 61 - 7	0 Satisfactory				
		(E) 51 - 6	50 Sufficient				
		(FX) 41 –	50 Unsatisfactory, a student is given an extra cha	ance to take the final			
		examinati					
		(F) $0 - 40$	) Failure, a student has to pass the course anew for	gaining credits.			
		Assessmer	nt:				
		Form	Components	Thresholds			
		Midterm	Midterm Exam: 20 points (Individual)	21 points			
			Written quizzes - 20 points (Individual)				
			Presentation – 30 points (Group Work)				
		Final	Final exam - 30 points	10 points			
		Total	100 points				
			nt Methods:				
			assessment methods used are: presentation, practical	l assignments.			
			idterm Exam 20 points;				
		it consists					
			y questions (5 points for each)				
		• 2 prac	• 2 practical exercises (5 points for each)				
				·, · / = · · ·			
			n of the essay question occurs through the following o				
			is complete and comprehensive. The student pro				
			of the issue under question from different ar				
			rates systematic and profound knowledge. Answers				
		clear mai	nner all tasks envisaged by the question. Student poss	sesses			







deep knowledge of the readings provided in the framework of the course.	
Student demonstrates comprehensive knowledge of the question	4
under discussion and provides a very good answer with only minor	points
omissions. There are no important mistakes. Student possesses a	
good command of the materials read throughout the course.	
Answer provided by the student is not complete, the terminology	3 points
is with omissions. Student possesses only the knowledge, share	
which is satisfactory for the follow-up studies and future	
professional occupation (the answer is given in a satisfactory	
manner). Commands materials provided by the lecturer, however,	
this knowledge is not satisfactory. The student has read only less	
than half of the readings necessary for exam preparation.	2 points
Answer is not complete. Terminology is provided with multiple mistakes. Corresponding reading content is provided only	2 points
partially, core literature is not encompassed at all, a few important	
mistakes are found.	
misures are round.	
Answer lacks major information, terminology is not used at all.	1 point
The answer is obviously full of mistakes. The student is able to	
provide only certain fragments of the answer.	
Answer does not correspond to the question asked. The student is	0 point
not able to deliver any information in the framework of the course.	
Inot able to deliver any information in the framework of the course.         Evaluation of the practical question occurs through the following crite         5 points)	teria (Maximu
The solution is correct, the answer is exact.	5 points
The method of solution is correct, the answer is inexact, but there	4 points
is no essential mistake.	_
The method of solution is correct, but there are essential mistakes,	3 points
the answer is inexact.	_
The method of solution is partially correct, the answer is inexact,	1-2 point
and there are essential mistakes.	







The method of solution is not c at all	orrect, or the solution is not given	0 point
2. Written quizzes - 20 p	oints	
	is given 2 quizzes, each of them is	evaluated by 10
	either 10 multiple choice question	•
issues or their combination.		-
2 practical issues – each 5 points:		
The solution is correct, the answ	ver is exact.	5 points
The method of solution is corre	ct, the answer is inexact, but there	4 points
is no essential mistake.	, , ,	1
The method of solution is corre-	ct, but there are essential mistakes,	3 points
the answer is inexact.		-
The method of solution is parti-	ally correct, the answer is inexact,	1-2 point
and there are essential mistakes		-
The method of solution is not c	0 point	
at all.		
10 multiple choice questions – 10	0 points (1 points for each):	
Right answer	Wrong answer	
1	0	
	•	
3. Presentation – 30 points		
-	15 minutes. Presentation topics selec	•
students should not coincide	and should be discussed with t	he lecturer. A
students should not coincide presentation can be shared by	and should be discussed with t two people; in that case its du	he lecturer. A vration doubles
students should not coincide presentation can be shared by Presentation should be done exact	and should be discussed with t two people; in that case its du ctly on time, according to the class a	he lecturer. A vration doubles
students should not coincide presentation can be shared by Presentation should be done exact Assessment criteria for presentat	and should be discussed with t two people; in that case its du ctly on time, according to the class i <b>ion is maximum 30 points:</b>	he lecturer. A vation doubles schedule.
students should not coincide presentation can be shared by Presentation should be done exact	and should be discussed with t two people; in that case its du ctly on time, according to the class i <b>ion is maximum 30 points:</b>	he lecturer. A vration doubles
students should not coincide presentation can be shared by Presentation should be done exac Assessment criteria for presentat	and should be discussed with t two people; in that case its du ctly on time, according to the class a ion is maximum 30 points: Earned Points M	he lecturer. A vation doubles schedule.
students should not coincide presentation can be shared by Presentation should be done exac Assessment criteria for presentat Criteria:	and should be discussed with the two people; in that case its due to the class is t	the lecturer. A vation doubles schedule. ax points







Answering questions		5 poir	its		
Content of the Presentation- 10 points:					
Presentation is organized logically, the issue	ear	8-10			
and comprehensible, terminology is correct		points			
Presentation is organized logically without		5-7			
knowledge of the issue presented is satisfac			points		
mistakes are noticeable; use of terminology	•	1	pomus		
Presentation is partly understandable		ther !	3-5		
explanation; student does not fully understa	-		points		
terminology is incorrect;	ind the presented it	joue,	pointo		
Organization of presentation is illogical and	vague: presentatio	on (	0-2 point		
is irrelevant to the topic or the student does	0 1		5 <u>- point</u>		
Speech is clear and specific, the student is c			8-10		
demonstrates excellent skills to maintain co Speech is generally clear and specific; stude	ontact with the aud		points 5-7		
demonstrates excellent skills to maintain co Speech is generally clear and specific; stude contact with the audience;	ontact with the aud ont is able to establi		points 5-7 points		
demonstrates excellent skills to maintain co Speech is generally clear and specific; stude contact with the audience; Students pause too often during the speech,	ntact with the aud nt is able to establi , repeats the same	ish	points 5-7 points 3-5		
demonstrates excellent skills to maintain co Speech is generally clear and specific; stude contact with the audience; Students pause too often during the speech, sentences, occasionally she/ he tries to estab	ntact with the aud nt is able to establi , repeats the same	ish	points 5-7 points		
demonstrates excellent skills to maintain co Speech is generally clear and specific; stude contact with the audience; Students pause too often during the speech,	ontact with the aud nt is able to establi , repeats the same plish contact with t	ish the	points 5-7 points 3-5		
demonstrates excellent skills to maintain co Speech is generally clear and specific; stude contact with the audience; Students pause too often during the speech, sentences, occasionally she/ he tries to estab audience;	ontact with the aud ont is able to establi , repeats the same olish contact with t incomprehensible;	ish the	points 5-7 points 3-5 points		
demonstrates excellent skills to maintain coSpeech is generally clear and specific; studecontact with the audience;Students pause too often during the speechsentences, occasionally she/ he tries to estalaudience;Student lacks confidence and the speech is	ontact with the aud ont is able to establi , repeats the same olish contact with t incomprehensible;	ish the	points 5-7 points 3-5 points 0-2		
demonstrates excellent skills to maintain coSpeech is generally clear and specific; studecontact with the audience;Students pause too often during the speechsentences, occasionally she/ he tries to estalaudience;Student lacks confidence and the speech isshe/he cannot establish contact with the au	ontact with the aud nt is able to establi , repeats the same olish contact with t incomprehensible; dience.	ish the	points 5-7 points 3-5 points 0-2 point s		
demonstrates excellent skills to maintain co Speech is generally clear and specific; stude contact with the audience; Students pause too often during the speech, sentences, occasionally she/ he tries to estal audience; Student lacks confidence and the speech is she/he cannot establish contact with the au Judgment and conclusions - 5 points	ontact with the aud nt is able to establi , repeats the same olish contact with t incomprehensible; dience.	ish the <b>5 poi</b>	points 5-7 points 3-5 points 0-2 point s		
demonstrates excellent skills to maintain coSpeech is generally clear and specific; studecontact with the audience;Students pause too often during the speech,sentences, occasionally she/ he tries to estalaudience;Student lacks confidence and the speech isshe/he cannot establish contact with the auJudgment and conclusions - 5 pointsConclusions are logical, well-argued and or	ontact with the aud nt is able to establi , repeats the same olish contact with t incomprehensible; dience.	the 5 poi 3-4 p	points 5-7 points 3-5 points 0-2 point s		







Answers all the questions comprehensi	vely and in confident	5
manner		points
Answers almost all the questions		3-4
		points
Answers are not comprehensive enough	1-2	
	point	
Cannot answer questions		0 point
4. Final Exam – 30 points.		
Final Exam will beheld in the written for	rm and is assessed with 30 p	<i>oints;</i> it consis
of:		
• 2 essay questions (5 points each)		
• 2 practical exercises (5 points ea	-	
• 10 multiple choice questions (1	points for each).	
Assessment criteria for multiple choice	questions:	
Right answer		
1		
Evaluation of the essay questions occurs5 points)Answer is complete and comprehensanalysis of the issue under questiodemonstrates systematic and profoundclear manner all tasks envisaged by thedeep knowledge of the readings provide	ive. The student provides n from different angles, knowledge. Answers in a question. Student possesses	ria (Maximum 5 points
courseStudent demonstrates comprehensive Iunder discussion and provides a very goomissions. There are no important misgood command of the materials read thAnswer provided by the student is not	4 points	
is with omissions. Student possesses of which is satisfactory for the follow professional occupation (the answer	nly the knowledge, share <i>w</i> -up studies and future	3 points







		<ul><li>manner). Commands materials provided by the lecturer, however,</li><li>this knowledge is not satisfactory. The student has read only less</li><li>than half of the readings necessary for exam preparation.</li></ul>			
		Answer is not complete. Terminology is provided with multiple mistakes. Corresponding reading content is provided only partial, core literature is not encompassed at all, a few important mistakes are found;			
		Answer lacks major information, terminology is not used at all. The answer is obviously full of mistakes. The student is able to provide only certain fragments of the answer.	1 point		
		Answer does not correspond to the question asked. The student is not able to deliver any information in the framework of the course.	0 point		
		Evaluation of the practical question occurs through the following criteria (Maxim 5 points)			
		The solution is correct, the answer is exact	5 points		
		The method of solution is correct, the answer is inexact, but there is no essential mistake	4 points		
		The method of solution is correct, but there are essentially mistakes, the answer is inexact.	3 point		
		The method of solution is partially correct, the answer is inexact,         and there are essentially mistakes.         1-2         poir			
		The method of solution is not correct, or the solution is not given at all	0 point		
12.	TEXTS AND ADDITIONAL	• The Economics of Tourism, Sinclair, Thea M. and Mike Stab London and New York. 2002.	oler, Routledge.		
	RESOURCES	• Economics of Recreation, Leisure and Tourism, John Tribe, Routledge; edition, 2011, Fourth edition			
		• The role of tourism sector on expanding economic opp Fellows of Harward College. Overseas Development Institut			
		Business Leaders Forum			
		http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/m-			
		rcbg/CSRI/publications/report_23_EO%20Tourism%20Final	.pdf		





Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



13.	COURSE SCHEDULE Week	Capita http:// The P Pham, 2014. I Travel https:// /media orld20 The Co https:// reports Intern http:// Glossa http:// Touris and Hi http:// develo studies The Tr http://www 015.pdf UNWY (UNW	1. 2008 ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstreau erceived Impacts of Tourism: Long Hong. International Jour http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/pape & Tourism economic impact W /www.wttc.org/- u/files/reports/economic%20impa 15.pdf omparative Economic Impact of /www.wttc.org/-/media/files/rep s/the_comparative_economic_in ational Recommendations for To unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/ ry of Tourism Terms, UNWTO:, cf.cdn.unwto.org/sites/all/files/C m and Hospitality studies. Intro umanities Education Section - E www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/en opment/kla/pshe/nss-curriculum s/26_Aug_Tourism_English.pdf ravel and Tourism Competitiver w3.weforum.org/docs/TT15/WH	n/37846/2/52-08a.pdf The Case of Ha Long Bay, Vietnam. rnal of Tourism Sciences, Volume 14, ers.cfm?abstract_id=2599949 TTC. 2015 act%20research/regional%202015/w Travel and Tourism WTTC:, 2012 oorts/benchmark- npact_of_traveltourism.pdf ourism Statistics, UNWTO: 2008 SeriesM/seriesm_83rev1e.pdf 2014 Glossary-of-terms.pdf duction to Tourism by Personal, Social Education Bureau, 2009. n/curriculum- /tourism-and-hospitality- ness Report, WEF: 2015. EF_Global_Travel&Tourism_Report_2 Nations World Tourism Organization			
		Activity	- /				
	Week	. –	Topic/activity	Literature:			
13.							
13	COURSE	nup://ww	w.e-u11wt0.01g/d01/pd1/10.1811	1/7/07204410077			
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				TTC. 2015			
			Pham, Long Hong. International Journal of Tourism Sciences, Volume 14, 2014. http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2599949				
		http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/37846/2/52-08a.pdf					
			Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei. KTHC – Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital. 2008				
			Literature Gasparino, U., Bellini, E., Del Corpo, B. and Malizia, W.				
		Literat	ring the Impact of Tourism U cure Gasparino, U., Bellini, H	E., Del Corpo, B. and Malizia, V			







	Lecture 1	An Introduction to Tourism	Travel & Tourism economic impact
	hour	Economics	WTTC. 2015
1	hour	<ol> <li>Definition of terms</li> <li>Characteristics of tourism</li> <li>Advantages and disadvantages of tourism</li> <li>The nature of the tourism product</li> <li>The widespread impact of travel &amp; tourism</li> <li>Key facts about Georgian tourism</li> </ol>	WTTC. 2015 https://www.wttc.org/- /media/files/reports/economic%20 impact%20research/regional%202 015/world2015.pdf The Comparative Economic Impact of Travel and Tourism WTTC:, 2012 https://www.wttc.org/- /media/files/reports/benchmark- reports/the_comparative_economi c_impact_of_traveltourism.pdf International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics, UNWTO: 2008 http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publicat ion/SeriesM/seriesm_83rev1e.pdf Glossary of Tourism Terms, UNWTO:, 2014 http://cf.cdn.unwto.org/sites/all/files /Glossary-of-terms.pdf
	Seminar 1 hour	Introduction to the course objective, its subject matter and grading system.	
2	Lecture 1 hour	<ul> <li>Revision of economic concepts</li> <li>1. Demand and Supply</li> <li>2. Marshallian and Hicksian Demand</li> <li>3. Income and substitution effects</li> <li>1. Price elasticity of demand</li> </ul>	Economics of Recreation, Leisure and Tourism, John Tribe, Routledge; 2011, Fourth edition <i>Chapters 4, 5</i>







	Seminar 1 hour	<ol> <li>Different types of goods</li> <li>Factors affecting elasticity of demand</li> <li>Income elasticity of demand</li> <li>Price elasticity of supply</li> <li>Welfare measures</li> <li>Practical exercises about the topic</li> </ol>	
3	Lecture 1 hour	<ul> <li>Micro foundations of tourism demand</li> <li>1. Optimal choices in tourism demand</li> <li>2. Consumption, paid work and unpaid time</li> <li>3. Demand of tourism relative to other goods and services</li> <li>4. Destinations of tourism as complements</li> <li>5. Destinations of tourism as substitutes</li> <li>6. Effect of increase in income in tourism consumption</li> <li>7. Intertemporal choice in tourism</li> <li>8. Intertemporal choice in tourism</li> </ul>	The Economics of Tourism, Sinclair, Thea M. and Mike Stabler, Routledge. London and New York. 2002. <i>Chapter 2</i>







	Seminar 1	consumption with borrowing and lending Practical exercises about the	
	hour	topic	
4	Lecture 1 hour Seminar 1 hour	<ul> <li>The theory of tourism supply and market structure <ol> <li>Perfect competition in the context of tourism</li> <li>Monopoly in the context of tourism</li> <li>Monopolistic competition in the context of tourism</li> <li>Oligopoly in the context of tourism</li> </ol> </li> <li>Practical exercises about the topic</li> </ul>	The Economics of Tourism, Sinclair, Thea M. and Mike Stabler, Routledge. London and New York. 2002. <i>Chapter 4</i>
5	Lecture 1 hour	Empirical studies of tourism demand 1. The single equation approach to estimate tourism demand. The methodology, its advantages and limitations 2. The single equation model 3. Income and intertemporal demand for tourism	The Economics of Tourism, Sinclair, Thea M. and Mike Stabler, Routledge. London and New York. 2002. <i>Chapter 3</i>







	Seminar 1 hour	<ul> <li>4. Lagged variables</li> <li>5. Transportation and other variables</li> <li>Practical exercises about the topic</li> </ul>	
6	Lecture 1 hour Seminar 1	The role of tourism sector in developing economic opportunities 1. Tourism reduces poverty 2. Business strategies to expand economic opportunities 3. Helping to optimize the rules of the game 4. Lessons for the tourism sector 5. Lessons for government	The role of tourism sector on expanding economic opportunities. The Fellows of Harward College. Overseas Development Institute. International Business Leaders Forum http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/m- rcbg/CSRI/publications/report_23_E O%20Tourism%20Final.pdf
	hour	Written quizz I	
7	Lecture 1 hour	<ul> <li>The Impacts of Tourism</li> <li>1. Social and Cultural Impacts of Tourism</li> <li>2. Economic Impacts of Tourism</li> </ul>	Tourism and Hospitality studies. Introduction to Tourism by Personal, Social and Humanities Education Section - Education Bureau, 2009. http://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/ en/curriculum- development/kla/pshe/nss- curriculum/tourism-and-hospitality- studies/26_Aug_Tourism_English.pd f







	8	Seminar 1 hour Lecture 1 hour Midterm exam	Preparation for the midterm exam: 1. Overview of study materials 2.Practical exercises The Impacts of Tourism 1. Measurement of Economic Impacts	Tourism and Hospitality studies. Introduction to Tourism by Personal, Social and Humanities Education Section - Education Bureau, 2009. http://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/ en/curriculum- development/kla/pshe/nss- curriculum/tourism-and-hospitality- studies/26_Aug_Tourism_English.pd f
	9	Lecture 1 hour	<ul><li>The Impacts of Tourism and Tourism Multipliers</li><li>1. Tourism multipliers</li><li>2. Discussion of paper</li></ul>	Measuring the Impact of Tourism Upon Urban Economies: A Review of Literature Gasparino, U., Bellini, E., Del Corpo, B. and Malizia, W. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei. KTHC – Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital. 2008 http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstrea m/37846/2/52-08a.pdf
		Seminar 1 hour	Practical exercises about the topic	
	10	Lecture 1 hour	The Impacts of Tourism: Discussion of paper	The Perceived Impacts of Tourism: The Case of Ha Long Bay, Vietnam. Pham, Long Hong. International Journal of Tourism Sciences, 2014. http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cf







	Seminar 1 hour	Practical exercises about the topic	m?abstract_id=2599949, Volume 14, Number2, pp. 145-169
11	Lecture 1 hour	Tourism and environmental issues	The Economics of Tourism, Sinclair, Thea M. and Mike Stabler, Routledge. London and New York. 2002. Chapter 8
12	hour Lecture 1 hour	topic Environmental valuation and sustainability 1. Economic methods of identifying and evaluating the environmental benefits and costs of tourism	The Economics of Tourism, Sinclair, Thea M. and Mike Stabler, Routledge. London and New York. 2002. Chapter 8







	Seminar 1 hour	<ul> <li>2. The policy instruments which can be applied to enhance the former and mitigate the latter</li> <li>3. The relative advantages and disadvantages of regulatory as opposed to price or market- based instruments</li> <li>Written quizz II</li> </ul>	
13	Lecture 1 hour	Achieving environmental targets	The Economics of Tourism, Sinclair, Thea M. and Mike Stabler, Routledge. London and New York. 2002. Chapter 7







14	Seminar 1 hour Lecture 1 hour Seminar 1 hour	Practical exercises about the topic International tourism 1. International tourism in 2015 2. Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index 3. UNWTO 4. Quick facts about world tourism day 5. Trends in tourism 6. Fostering knowledge, education and capacity- building in tourism	The Economics of Tourism, Sinclair, Thea M. and Mike Stabler, Routledge. London and New York. 2002. Chapter 6 The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report, WEF: 2015. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/TT15 /WEF_Global_Travel&Tourism_Repo rt_2015.pdf UNWTO Tourism Highlights, United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). 2015. http://www.e- unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/97892844 16899	
15	Presentations - 2 hours			
Final Exam – 2 hours				

#### 14. The competences developed by this course:

Knowledge and Awareness	Skill to use the knowledge in practice	Skill to draw conclusions	Communication skill	Learning skill	Values
Х	Х	Х	Х		





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Ilia State University Business School Bachelor's Level Course Syllabus

Information for students:

**Plagiarism** – It's absolutely unacceptable to use somebody's work, idea or thought in homework, presentation or any other kind of written task, without indicating the source. In this case, the lecturer is obliged to leave the work of a student without assessment.

**Cheating** – This kind of action is forbidden during any type of activity (homework, exam, presentation etc.) In this case, the lecturer is obliged to leave the student without assessment.

Student can retake the mid-term exam in case he/she misses the exam due to reasonable excuse (illness, business trip, necessity to be at work at given time). In order to retake the mid-term exam the student must apply to the Business School administration. The lecturer fixes the time and date of retake examination. Involvement in discussions/debated can't be recovered