

вьетнамских банков, корпораций. Это связано с инвестициями СРВ в страны АСЕАН в сферу услуг или производства (Лаос, Камбоджа). Несоблюдение законов принимающих стран приводит к осложнениям в отношениях между странами и ухудшению имиджа Вьетнама.

Отмечается и несоответствие между спросом в АСЕАН и предложением от Вьетнама. Со стороны АСЕАН требуются квалифицированные трудящиеся в сфере финансов, услуг, электротехники, производства автомобилей, нефте- и газовой промышленности. Со стороны Вьетнама избыток наблюдается в сельском хозяйстве, перерабатывающей промышленности. Асеановский трудовой рынок не самый привлекательный рынок для трудящихся Вьетнама из-за невысокой зарплаты и слабых механизмов защиты прав трудящихся, а в странах с высокими требованиями доступ трудящихся Вьетнама ограничен. Незначительные результаты официальной миграции Вьетнама в АСЕАН связаны еще с медленным утверждением договоров со странами региона по миграции, по правам мигрантов, а также с неподписанием соглашений со странами региона. В АСЕАН не контролируется неофициальная миграция, что приводит к трудностям в защите мигрантов. Фирмы, которые занимаются экспортом рабочей силы, часто нарушают законы.

Для активизации миграции квалифицированных рабочих в условиях интеграции и извлечения пользы из свободной мобильности надо устранить все вышеуказанные проблемы. Кроме того, необходимо распространять информацию о спросе АСЕАН на высококвалифицированную рабочую силу и готовить трудящихся согласно требованиям рынка труда.

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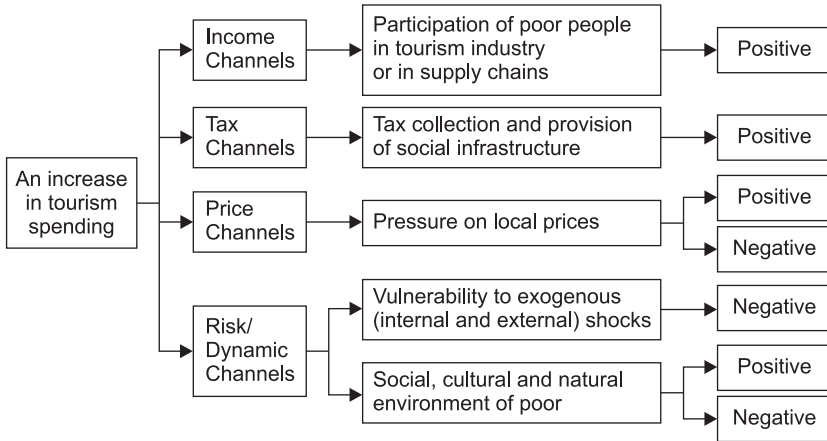
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DOES TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ALLEVIATE THE GRIP OF POVERTY SOME EVIDENCE FROM RECENT LITERATURE

International tourism is commonly recognized to have a positive relationship with economic growth [1]. After the study by Balaguer and Cantavella-Jordà (2002) [2], this relationship is formally referred to as the tourism-led growth hypothesis (TLGH), whose validity has been supported by the majority of empirical studies [1]. Many institutions and researchers have considered such a relationship the prerequisite to translate tourism growth into economic development. In light of this, the importance of tourism in the new global developmental roadmap advocated by Millennium Development Goals MDGs and then ushered in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has increased over time, par-

ticularly concerning developing countries. One of the main issues that make tourism important for the more disadvantaged regions concerns its potential to reduce poverty (cf. *inter al.*, Croes and Vanegas 2008 [3]; Mahadevan and Suardi 2019).

As recently reported by Njoya and Seetaram (2018), theories in the field of trade liberalization can explain the potential of tourism to ease the grip of poverty in developing countries. In particular, tourism can affect poverty along four channels of income, tax, price, and risk. Along these channels, tourism development can produce positive or negative impacts on destination countries discussed by Njoya and Seetaram by providing the diagram below.



Tourism and poverty relationship

Source: Njoya and Seetaram (2018).

Concerning the many issues involved in figure, the literature has paid the utmost attention to the consequences of the appreciation of the local currency. As is well known, the international competitiveness of non-tourist exports can be negatively affected (the so-called Dutch Disease phenomenon) with the consequence of hindering growth and job creation (cf. *inter al.*, Sahli and Nowak, 2007). This phenomenon may cause a worsening of income distribution for poorer households, particularly for those employed in the non-tourism sectors. In this respect, the evidence is mixed, and therefore it does not come as a surprise that increasing attention has been given to whether tourism development is pro-poor. Mitchell and Ashley (2010), for instance, offer some evidence supporting this claim, while Hall (2007), Scheyvens (2007), and Schilcher (2007) argue the opposite. Alam and Paramati (2016) provide an exhaustive review of this strand of literature.

Within this framework, a group of studies has started to analyze whether there exists a trade-off between poverty alleviation and income distribution. Once again, results are mixed. On the one hand, Blake et al. (2008), for Brasil, and Wattanakuljarus and Coxhead (2008), for Thailand, find positive income effect for all income groups, but income distribution worsens disadvantaging the lowest-income households. On the other hand, Gatti (2013), for Croatia, and Njoya and Seetaram (2018) show that inbound tourism reduces income inequality.

Recently, the debate on the trade-off between poverty and income distribution has shifted the attention to the issue concerning the impact of tourism in reducing the poverty gap. Mahadevan and Suardi (2019) provide an interesting contribution to this field of study. Besides the impact of tourism on poverty and income inequality, they also examine the effect of tourism on poverty's intensity by considering the poverty line's shortfall. The investigation is provided for a panel of 13 tourism-intensive economies spanning the period 1995–2012. This study's results seem to point out that, while tourism growth is not effective in improving income distribution and reducing the number of poor people, it can narrow the poverty gap.

Putting together the main findings derived from the literature, we can draw the following meaningful conclusion concerning tourism's role in alleviating poverty's grip. Whether tourism-led poverty reduction policies are effective depends on the economic, political, and cultural context and the form of poverty the government wants to reduce. Thus, it is clear that policies turn out as the principal tool for poverty reduction programs and that there are different poverty-reduction alternative approaches to tourism [4]. From this point of view, it is essential to consider pro-poor tourism as one of these alternative approaches (ILO, 2013).

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