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## MODERN TENDENCIES IN DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON TOURISM PROGRESS

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Modern development of international relations, on the turn from 20<sup>th</sup> into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, including political, economical, scientific-technological and ecological relations, reflects on tourism progress in Europe and in the world. Expectations and scientific evaluations in 21<sup>st</sup> century predict it to be the century of great progress based on knowledge and balance of international relations, but current tendencies indicate negative characteristics due to terrorism, Iraq war, war between Israel and Palestine, all disturbing this vision of harmony. It is obvious that these processes will influence on development of political international relations, movements in economical perspective and progress contradictions. Tourism progress encountering progress of scientific-technological development, particularly informational technology, and significance of ecological development, as a presumption for healthy progress, all of these being important presumptions for tourism development in 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Key words: modern tendencies, development, international relations, influence, tourism progress.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Modern tendencies in development of international relations including the influence on tourism development in the world, with the basic intention to recognize legality in development of international relations, influence particular compounds of international relations in modern tendencies in tourism progress, as well as future tourism development in world measures.

Therefore, in the world and within us, exist relatively few scientific researches and studies which deal with this problem, since tourism development in international relations is observed, isolated independently from influence of particular factors and legality in international relation development. International relations in modern conditions can be observed as political, economical, scientific-technological and

ecological relations and influence economical, social, political development in world measures. International tourism is only one of important links of modern international relations and almost all processes, in particular parts of international relations, influence tourism progress in the world on the turn from 20<sup>th</sup> into 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Therefore, in this paper we tried to research the most important questions relating to modern tendencies in development of international relations, particularly development and co-operation in international society, as well as in transnational ecology which will influence future tourism development in the world in 21<sup>st</sup> century, especially till year 2030.

## **2. DEFINITION OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ITS MEANING FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

Modern international relations can be defined as a scientific discipline, but also as a sum of modern international relations of political, economical, scientific-technological and ecological parts on the turn from 20<sup>th</sup> into 21<sup>st</sup> century, which study legality of political, economical, scientific-technological development of international society (Vukadinović, R., 2001).

Simultaneously, from the practical view of international relations, we can define it as a sum of political, economical, scientific-technological and ecological processes present in international relations, in the last decade, particularly on the turn from 20<sup>th</sup> into 21<sup>st</sup> century, including those that are developed in first decades of 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Additionally, we need to observe legality in tourism development as one of the most propulsive activities in modern international relations and development tendencies in tourism progress compared to world measures, in current conditions. Which under direct influence of legality are present in international political, economical, scientific-technological development of co-operation processes and in fields of transnational ecology.

## **3. MODERN TENDENCIES IN DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND TOURISM PROGRESS**

### **3.1. Modern tendencies in development of international political relations and their repercussions on tourism progress**

Modern tendencies in development of international political relations in the world, particularly on the turn from 20<sup>th</sup> century, significantly influence modern economical development, thus including tourism development in the world (Drucker 1992 and Lester, 1997). Scientific research shows basic tendencies in development of modern international relations by determining tourism development and destruction of social-communist system in Europe and in the world. Also it shows various disputes of local character which can grow into international disputes, development of tourism,

political pluralism and democratization of political relations in world measures, particularly in Europe.

Simultaneously, strengthening of NATO onto Central and Eastern Europe demands relatively high resources for military purposes. Regarding these processes in modern political international relations, we need to elaborate wider particular processes and acknowledge consequences for tourism development in world measures, as well as in particular regions and countries in the world.

### **3.2. Modern tendencies in development of international economical relations and their consequences on tourism development**

Modern tendencies in development of international economical relations, especially in the last decade, what characterizes the turn from 20<sup>th</sup> into 21<sup>st</sup> century, also significantly influences on tourism development in world measures (I. Vuković, 2000). These development tendencies, in the last decade in development of international economical relations, have positive and negative connotations on tourism development in world measures. Positive tendencies that influence the world and particular regions and countries, show positive results in growth of GNP, growth in world exchanging, particularly in hospitality sector, then in growth of personal consumption and welfare of the population, particularly in most developed countries of the world within year 2002. It is necessary to highlight positive tendencies of economical integration in the world, particularly in Europe, Northern America and the Pacific. However, the establishment of European economic and monetary union in Europe at the beginning of year 1993, and her expansion onto central and eastern European countries, resulted with free circulation of population and tourists in Europe, where application of the contract principles from Shanghai, Europe without borders, is best expressed.

Simultaneously, the forming of neutral North American market (NAFT), beginning of 90's, also contributed to democracy due to democratic changes at the end of 80's and beginning of 90's. Also contributed to development of democratic political relations and their different forms, which then influenced the progress of political citizen freedom and human rights on one side, while on the other this influenced political pluralism and a change of social values (Lester, 1997). Additionally, development of democratic political society in transition countries of eastern and central Europe, significantly influence the democracy of political international relations and development of bases of society, thus contributing to free movement of population with almost no country borders which is mostly expressed in Europe. Furthermore, political and war conflicts and disputes which occurred particularly in Southeastern Europe and the latest in Iraq, had repercussions on tourism development in those areas.

Scientific research showed, due to war disputes in Southeastern Europe, particularly the war between Croatia and Serbia, influenced not only on tourism development in those countries, but also had negative consequences on tourism development in Europe and its stagnation at the beginning of 90's of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Development of tourism in world measures in international political relations in the last

decade had negative tendencies of tourism development in the world particularly in some high-developed tourism countries.

Therefore, pointing out several tourism attacks in international society which negatively influenced on tourism development in the world, such as attacks of Philippine gorilla's upon tourists on the Philippines, the tourism attack on foreign tourists in Egypt, attacks of terrorists on the World Trade Center in USA and similarly. Which all together caused minor movements of tourists, the unforgettable crises in air transport companies and a greater number of unemployed which throughout the world were working in tourism organizations or in other hospitality sectors related to tourism. This also reflected on development of tourism in North America and wider onto modern conditions of free movement and circulation of tourists between USA, Canada and Mexico.

Simultaneously, the forming and functioning of ASEAN, influenced tourism development in the Pacific and central Asian areas, thus resulting with affirmation in tourism progress in exotic countries of that area, like in Thailand, South Korea, Indonesia and similarly. Development of financial capital market in world measures, particularly on the turn from 20<sup>th</sup> into 21<sup>st</sup> century, from economical view probably is the most important factor which influences on economy development and tourism progress. In the world, in the last decade, financial capital market has grown more than five times, highlighting the money market, foreign exchange, credits and market of securities (I. Vuković, 2000).

The growth of money and credit markets, in world measures, particularly growth of direct investments in tourism sector, in transition countries, significantly influenced the growth of capital facilities in tourism and hospitality, followed by growth in education and informatics (The world bank, 2001).

The market of foreign exchange on world financial stock exchange is in direct connection with economical and political movements in the world and directly sets tourism progress. Therefore, due to current economical and political crises in the world provoked by war in Iraq, resolved with great changes. It influenced the circulation of foreign exchange market, as well as their parity on world stock-exchanges, what is expressed by great changes in value of particular significant currencies in the world, like the American dollar, Japanese yen, European Euro and similarly (ECB- annual report). These tendencies in circulation of foreign exchange markets, as well as value oscillations of most significant currencies in the world, greatly influences the purchasing and consumption power of tourists, including the overall tourism turnover. Also modern tendencies in security markets, especially in stocks and bonds on world stock exchanges directly influences on value rates of particular hotel-tourism corporations, as well as on overall financial operating (I. Vuković, 1999).

Stock markets, corporation bonds and other financial derivatives in current conditions, influence on hotel-tourism companies and on incomes of securities, thus owing to a value fall of securities on world stock exchanges, due to economical and political recessions, has negative connotations on tourism progress compared to world measures.

### **3.3. Modern scientific-technological development and their repercussions on tourism progress in the world**

Modern scientific-technological development, as well as overall scientific-technological co-operation, has great influence on economy progress, thus relating to tourism progress, since through scientific founding and fast transmission results to quick information's and acknowledgements that are the most important factor of modern economical and tourism development (Lester, C. Thurow, 1997).

Therefore, when we talk about tourism progress compared to world measures on the turn from 20<sup>th</sup> into 21<sup>st</sup> century, it is necessary to point out the meaning of modern high technologies, as well as their implementation in tourism development (I. Vuković, 2001).

Especially highlighting modern communications and telecommunication technologies, followed by development of informational technologies, mobile and digital technologies and their implementation in economy and tourism development (V. Srića, 1994).

For tourism development and tourism turnover in the world, in current conditions, particularly great significance has development of personal computers, construction of information systems in particular countries and in hotel-tourism companies, including their log on Internet. Moreover, Internet and electronic ways of operating have become the most important way through which development of tourism operating in the world is influenced (WTO, 2000).

Hereby Internet being the most precious and simplest media for applying newest information about tourism markets, also sending and conducting various commercial opportunities, various advertising and marketing activities, conducting of reservations, payments of different tourism services and similarly (WTO, 2000).

### **3.4. Modern tendencies in ecological development in the world and tourism progress**

Modern tendencies in ecological development, including overall preserving of healthy human surroundings, is one of the most important components in progress of modern international political and economical relations, encountering also tourism progress. Scientific studies showed in the last decades that world transnational economies are developed based on transnational ecology, meaning that modern economy and ecology has no national borders, developed in comparison with world measures (Peter, F. Drucker, 1992).

Simultaneously, due to these tendencies in economical and ecological development under the influence of large multinational and transnational corporations, results with negative consequences on tourism development due to pollution of human surroundings and pollution of air and water. These negative consequences of current industrial development was also presented on two International conferences, dedicated

to ecology and economical development in Rio de Jenero, 1995 and Johanesbourg, 2002.

However, in international society, no mutual decisions regarding necessary mutual politics of preserving human surroundings have been brought up, including no mutual measurements on the level of international society in keeping a healthy environment. Along this, the newest war incidents in Iraq, where millions of oil and fuel pumps will be burned, implies negative consequences on preserving human surroundings, of not only in the Middle east, but in the whole wide world, particularly on Persian bay and the Mediterranean, reflecting negatively on tourism development.

#### **4. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY IN CONTEXT OF MODERN DEVELOPMENT TENDENCIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

Tourism development in 21<sup>st</sup> century, particularly in first decades of 21<sup>st</sup> century in world measures, is possible to observe if proceeded from modern tendencies in development of international economical and political relations, than in current scientific-technological and political preserving of human surroundings.

Therefore it is necessary to research these processes on a higher level of influence evaluating and development interdependence of total political relations and tourism. Certain particular studies from WTO exist, for example Vision of tourism development till year 2020 (WTO, 2000) which cover some of these presumptions. Pointing out that these studies, and similar studies about tourism development in first decades of 21<sup>st</sup> century, don't have particularly expressed influence of political international relations and overall politics regarding tourism development in the world and in some regions and countries.

Simultaneously, current scientific-technological trends are slightly expressed, especially in progress of high technologies and their consequences on economy development and also tourism progress compared to world measures. Besides, ecological dimensions and followed consequences on modern trends in keeping healthy human surroundings in tourism development in 21<sup>st</sup> century, are not enough researched.

This demands on different levels and sides of various organizations to give projections regarding tourism development perspectives in 21<sup>st</sup> century, especially till year 2030, thus considering all important components which will influence on progress in tourism. In addition, real projections of tourism development in Europe and in particular countries of the world, presented by WTO 2020 (Avelini-Holjevac, 2002), and by particular countries which in their national strategies of tourism development, till year 2030 (Horvatin, S. and I. Vuković) are used. Due to current development tendencies in international relations, upon provided estimates is now necessary to conduct corrections and planing, depending on movements in international relations.

## 5. CONCLUSION

In this paper we, in short, represented our research concerning modern tendencies in development of international political relations, as well as their influence on tourism development in world measures. First of all, we defined modern international relations, including their important components such as political, economical, scientific-technological and ecological. Then we analysed the influence of particular components from international relations on tourism development in the last decade, that is, on the turn from 20<sup>th</sup> into 21<sup>st</sup> century. Finally, we presented some important notations for projections of tourism development compared to world measures, as well as in particular regions and countries in first decades of 21<sup>st</sup> century, especially till years 2020 and 2030.

Therefore we can conclude, that tourism is a very dynamic phenomenon in social and economical, likewise political directions, and its progress at the moment and in the future needs to be observed in context of overall development tendencies present in political, economical, scientific-technological and ecological prospects.

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## Sažetak

### SUVREMENE TENDENCIJE U RAZVOJU MEĐUNARODNIH ODNOSA I NJIHOV UTJECAJ U RAZVOJU TURIZMA

Suvremeni razvoj međunarodnih odnosa, pri čemu prvenstveno podrazumijevamo razvoj suvremenih političkih, ekonomskih, znanstveno-tehnoloških i ekoloških odnosa bitno utječe na razvoj turizma u Europi, kao i u svijetu ekoloških odnosa bitno utječe na razvoj turizma u Europi, kao i u svijetu na prijelazu iz 20. u 21. stoljeće. Taj utjecaj posebno dolazi do izražaja na početku 21. stoljeća, i sva očekivanja i znanstvene procjene, da će 21. stoljeće biti stoljeće razvoja na temelju znanja i ravnoteže u međunarodnim odnosima pokazale su se nerealnim, jer trenutne tendencije u međunarodnim odnosima pokazuju negativne karakteristike. To je prvenstveno uvjetovano sa razvojem međunarodnog terorizma, potom ratom u Iraku, kao i stalnim sukobima na Bliskom istoku, a naročito kontinuirani rat između Izraela i Palestine, bitno remeti tu viziju o jednom harmoničnom političkom, ekonomskom i znanstveno-tehnološkom razvoju. Radi toga je očito da će na razvoj turizma u svijetu i Europi u 21. stoljeću utjecati upravo ti procesi u razvoju međunarodnih političkih odnosa, ali isto tako bitan će utjecaj imati suvremena kretanja u međunarodnim ekonomskim odnosima, osobito tendencije u ekonomskom razvoju, kao i proturječnosti u tom razvoju. Istodobno na razvoj turizma u 21. stoljeću bitno će utjecati suvremeni znanstveno-tehnološki razvoj, osobito razvoj informacijskih tehnologija, kao i njihova implementacija u razvoju turizma. U tom kontekstu treba sagledati i značenja ekološkog razvoja u svijetu, kao bitne pretpostavke održivog razvoja u svjetskim razmjerima, što će bitno utjecati na razvoj turizma u 21. stoljeću.

*Cljučne riječi:* suvremene tendencije, razvoj, međunarodni odnosi, utjecaj, razvoj turizma.

## Zusammenfassung

### MODERNE TENDENZEN IN DER ENTWICKLUNG DER INTERNATIONALEN VERHÄLTNISSE UND IHR EINFLÜSSE AUF DEN PROGRESS IM TOURISMUS

*Im Übergang aus dem 20. in das 21. Jahrhundert wird die moderne Entwicklung der internationalen Verhältnisse einschliesslich der politischen, ökonomischen, wissenschaftlich-technologischen und ökologischen Verhältnisse auf den Progress im Tourismus sowohl in Europa als auch in der ganzen Welt reflektiert. Die Erwartungen und die wissenschaftliche Wertschätzung in dem 21. Jahrhundert zeigen, dass dies ein Jahrhundert des grossen Aufschwunges ist, welcher sich auf dem Wissen und dem Gleichgewicht der internationalen Verhältnisse basiert. Jedoch die gegenwärtigen Tendenzen zeigen negative Aspekte wegen dem Terrorismus, des Krieges in Irak, des Konfliktes zwischen Israel und Palestina und hat einen negativen Widerschein auf eine ausgeglichene harmonische Entwicklung. Es ist offensichtlich, dass diese Prozesse die Entwicklung politischer internationaler Verhältnisse, die Bewegungen in ökonomischer Perspektive und die Widersprüche in der Entwicklung beeinflussen. Die Entwicklung im Tourismus umfasst die wissenschaftlich-technologische Entwicklung insbesondere die Entwicklung der Informationstechnologie und die Bedeutung der Ökologieentwicklung als die Voraussetzung für einen gesunden Aufschwung. All dies ist eine wichtige Vorbedingung für die Tourismusentwicklung im 21. Jahrhundert.*

*Schlüsselwörter:* moderne Tendenzen, Entwicklung, internationale Verhältnisse, Einfluß, Entwicklung im Tourismus.