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REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD

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***Summary:** The article discusses the experience of countries that have a significant natural potential and pursue an active policy on planning, regulation, support, promotion and monitoring of ecotourism. During the study the methods of formal-logical, comparative and institutional analysis. It is shown that the experience in the development of ecotourism accumulated by different countries testifies to both the specifics of each of the countries and the general approaches, harmonies worshiped with international recommendations and tasks to create conditions for sustainable development of tourism. System approaches existing in different countries and advanced solutions can be recommended in the format of the “right solution”, since they demonstrate how ecotourism can contribute to the achievement of sustainable goals development.*

***Key words:** Ecological tourism (ecotourism), economic stability, national park, reserve, park-reserve, models.*

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a branch that is rapidly developing and occupies an important place in the economy of many countries of the world, in which ecological tourism has become a rapidly developing direction as an innovative direction. Ecological tourism is based on the development of the organic connection and direct communication of people with nature, and the enjoyment of nature, help, energy, knowledge, and the organizers get a lot of income, and in general, active recreation while maintaining ecological and economic stability and balance, traditional entertainment, household comfort. (convenience) comes second. In it, hotels with a high level of service are replaced by ordinary tents, guest houses and camping sites, recreation in the heart of nature, and traveling. Today, ecological tourism is one of the rapidly developing tourism directions. The share of this sector in the world tourism industry is 4%, and the income from ecotourism services is 55 billion dollars [1].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

A single, universal, model for the development of ecotourism in the world that matches the natural and economic conditions of each country has not yet been developed. However, in many countries, national parks and nature reserves have been adopted as the main areas for the development of ecotourism. National parks are specially protected natural areas whose activities are aimed at the development of recreation while fulfilling the functions of preserving the natural landscape and biological diversity. Currently, there are more than 3 thousand national parks in the world [3].

Table-1

Country	Number of natural World Heritage sites.	Total number of known species.	Ratio of protected areas to total land area
Australia	+		
Bolivia		+	
Brazil	+	+	

UK	+		
Venezuela		+	
Germany		+	+
Zambia			+
India		+	+
Indonesia		+	
Canada	+		
China	+	+	
Colombia		+	
Congo	+		
Mexico	+	+	
Peru		+	
Russia	+		
USA	+		
Croatia			+
Ecuador		+	

(Table-1. List of leading countries by availability indicators and diversity of natural resources ¹⁾)

In many cases, private financing is used in the use of national parks in ecotourism. According to the principles of ecotourism, the ecotourist pays a minimum fee for recreation in the heart of nature. Currently, paid services in the field of ecotourism in the territory of national parks are developing in more than 30 countries of the world. The annual income of national parks around the world is 1 billion. exceeds US dollars. From the use of national parks in ecotourism, Canada earns 250 million dollars, and the United States earns 870 million dollars annually (Haitboev R). 316 million annually to Japan's national parks. foreign and domestic ecotourists visit [1].

Table-2

Author	Interpretation of the concept
International ecotourism society	Ecotourism – responsible travel to nature areas that promote nature conservation and maintaining the quality of life of the local population.
Ecologically Sustainable Development Working Group on Tourism	Ecotourism is the idea of a symbiotic relationship between tourism and the environment, which contributes to becoming a more environmentally friendly tourism industry.
World Tourism organization (WTO)	Ecotourism (a controlled form of natural tourism) - tourists go hiking or travel guided boat trips through natural areas local guides who give explanations about the local flora, fauna, ecology. Ecotourism may include yourself visiting villages and farms.
	Ecotourism is environmentally sustainable tourism

¹ The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2017: Growth Paving the way for a more sustainable and inclusive future. World Economic Forum, 2017 (http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TTCR_2017_web_0401.pdf).

National Ecotourism Strategy of Australia	that has based on nature, including acquaintance relationship with the natural environment and its explanation.
Lindberg A.L.	Ecotourism is sustainable, nature-oriented tourism and recreation
Fennell D.	Ecotourism is an environmentally sustainable form of tourism native tourism, focused primarily on life in the wild and knowledge of it, organized in accordance with ethical standards in such a way that to minimize environmental impact environment, consumption and costs, and focused on local level (from the point of view of control, mainly societies and scales). Typically this form of tourism is develops in protected areas and is intended to innovate to contribute to the conservation of these territories.
Ross S., Wall G. Evaluating Ecotourism: the Case of North Sulawesi, Indonesia	Ecotourism can contribute to both nature conservation and development; it includes, at a minimum, positive forces energetic relationships between tourism activities, biodiversity and local population eat, which is supported by the relevant organization and management of this activity.
Canadian Advisory Council	Ecotourism is an educational natural journey, which contributes to the preservation of ecosystems and does not disturb undermines the integrity of the local community.

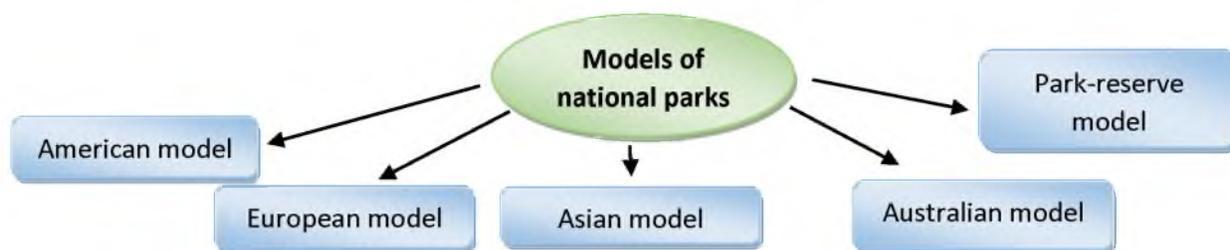
(Table-2. Definitions of ecotourism²)

In countries of natural beauty, tourism is often the main reason for creating national parks. For example, Costa Rica has declared 30% of its territory as a reserve. Tourism is the leading source of income in this country, reaching 650 million dollars a year. In South Africa, ecotourism is the second most profitable after diamond mining, and in Alaska, after oil mining. Kenya's annual income from the use of national parks reaches 450 million dollars [5]. According to the Italian State Statistics Institute (ISTAT), by the end of 2018, 9,718 rural recreation facilities were registered in Italy, an increase of 14.7% compared to 2017. 45% of these farms are located in the north-east of Italy, mainly in the province of Bolzano (27.6%). 24% of rural tourism facilities are concentrated in the central regions of Italy, most of which are concentrated in Tuscany (15%). Rural tourism is rare in the south of Italy and on the islands [3].

Currently, there are 5 models of national parks: American model, European model, Asian model, Australian model and park-reserve model.

² Рудакова Современное состояние и перспективы развития мирового экотуризма // Проблемы экономики. 2009.

№2 (9). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sovremennoe-sostovanie-i-perspektivy-razvitiya-mirovogo-ekoturizma>



(Fig. 1. Model of national parks³)

The American model of national parks is characterized by the large size of protected areas. "Greenland" in Greenland (area 70 million ha), "Alaska" in the USA (area 7.3 million ha), "Bud Buffalo" in Canada (area 4.4 million ha), "Central Kalahari" in Botswana (area 5,2 million ha), "Gobi" national parks in Mongolia (area 5 million ha), Kolyma National Park in Russia (area 3 million ha) are examples of natural areas protected according to this model.

The first national park of this model was established in the United States in 1872, and is now the world-famous Yellowstone National Park. The areas of national parks in the USA and Canada are expanding more and more. Currently, 12% of Canada's territory belongs to national parks (Aleksandrova A.Yu). Here, national parks are owned by the state, and in some cases are leased to large corporations, but the right to control the nature protection of the national park is retained by the state [4].

Funding for national parks in the US is very high. Both the federal government and the states provide funding for the maintenance of national parks. In addition, private owners contribute funds (half of the recreation services in national parks are in the private sector). That is why the national parks of North America are the richest national parks in the world.

European model of national parks. The first national park in Europe was established in 1909 in Sweden. But typical examples of protected areas in this model are established in Great Britain, and in some cases the European model of national parks is also called the British model. National parks of this model are widespread in Western European countries and Japan, where the population is densely populated and the level of urbanization is very high [5].

The main features of the national parks in this model are their small territory, the majority of their land is privately owned, the wide participation of local authorities and self-governing structures in the management process, the primary nature of their recreational functions, and their specialization in providing services to more local (surrounding) tourists. The level of financing and profitability of national parks in Western Europe and Japan is much higher due to the large flow of ecotourists.

The development concept of the reserve-park model has its own content. Financing of national parks in this model is not carried out at the expense of the state, but at the expense of paid services to ecotourists. The main principle of the activity of national parks in this model is to rely on their own internal capabilities and resources. This model was formed in the middle of the 20th century and is now widespread in developing countries, especially in countries in Africa and the Caribbean. The price of the entrance ticket to the national parks is quite low, so tourists (especially those visiting from foreign countries) use their services a lot.

The Asian model of national parks is currently in the formative stage. Most of the national parks in Asia are located in countries such as Thailand, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Turkey, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and the Republic of Korea. Despite the high population density, the

³ Bishop K., Green M., Phillips A. Model national park / K. Bishop, M. Green, A. Phillips - M.: Izd. TsODP, 2000

number of national parks in Asian countries is increasing, and the land fund is expanding. Except for the Republic of Korea, in most Asian countries, national parks are state-owned and financed, mainly by the state. But funding is low even compared to most national parks in Africa. Generally, foreign investments are not used to finance national parks. The financial status of national parks is highest in the newly industrialized countries of East and Southeast Asia, namely the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, and Thailand. The number of tourists visiting national parks in Asia is increasing and in some countries (primarily Thailand) has approached the level of Caribbean countries. Another feature of national parks in the Asian model is characterized by the involvement of a large amount of labor in their activities. So, national parks in Asian countries are developing economically. In the Asian model of national parks, there is a desire to incorporate various aspects of other models.

Australian Model of National Parks. The Australian Union is one of the leading countries developing ecological tourism in the world, organizing ecological tourism based on its own principles. In Australia, the development of ecotourism in national parks is carried out within the framework of state programs of socio-economic development through well-founded federal and regional plans. In this, the federal government makes decisions taking into account the proposals of the states and territories. The most important thing is that the socio-economic interests of the local (aboriginal) population are taken into account when organizing ecotourism, and the implementation of ecotourism services is completely entrusted to them. This situation helps to solve the problems of providing the local population with a source of work and income, modernizing the infrastructure of small villages [7].

CONCLUSION

In the last decade, ecotourism has passed a major stage of its development. There is a growing interest in visiting natural areas, getting to know the culture and lifestyle of local people, and observing wildlife, which has led to an increase in the number of ecotourism projects around the world. Governments of countries with different economic potential are developing strategies for the development of ecotourism in their regions and consistently support this process. Accumulated by different countries experience in the development of ecotourism witness is overcome by country specifics and general approaches in the formation and implementation of ecotourist policy, harmonized with international recommendations and tasks to create conditions for sustainable tourism development in the context of the transition to the “green” economy. Different countries form various approaches, concepts, models and tools, corresponding to them by national situations and priorities. Within the framework of the ongoing discussion about the possibility/impossibility of achieving the “best form” of tourism, which corresponds to the principles of the global concept of sustainable development, specific examples of different countries demonstrate how ecotourism can contribute to the achievement of goals sustainable development.

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Rezyume: *Maqolada ekoturizmni rejalashtirish, tartibga solish, qo'llab-quvvatlash, rag'batlantirish va monitoring qilish bo'yicha faol siyosat olib borayotgan va katta tabiiy salohiyatga ega bo'lgan mamlakatlar tajribasi muhokama qilinadi. O'rganish jarayonida formal-mantiqiy, qiyosiy va institutsional tahlil usullari. Turli mamlakatlarda ekoturizmni rivojlantirish bo'yicha to'plangan tajribalar ham har bir davlatning o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan, ham umumiy yondashuvlar, turizmni barqaror rivojlantirish uchun shart-sharoitlar yaratish bo'yicha xalqaro tavsiyalar va vazifalar bilan uyg'unlikdan dalolat berishi ko'rsatilgan. Turli mamlakatlarda mavjud bo'lgan tizimli yondashuvlar va ilg'or yechimlar "to'g'ri yechim" formatida tavsiya etilishi mumkin, chunki ular ekoturizm rivojlanishning barqaror maqsadlariga erishishga qanday hissa qo'shishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.*

Резюме: *В статье рассматривается опыт стран, обладающих значительным природным потенциалом и проводящих активную политику по планированию, регулированию, поддержке, продвижению и мониторингу экотуризма. При исследовании использовались методы формально-логического, сравнительного и институционального анализа. Показано, что опыт развития экотуризма, накопленный разными странами, свидетельствует как о специфике каждой из стран, так и об общих подходах, гармонии с международными рекомендациями и задачами по созданию условий для устойчивого развития туризма. Существующие в разных странах системные подходы и передовые решения могут быть рекомендованы в формате «правильного решения», поскольку они демонстрируют, как экотуризм может способствовать достижению целей устойчивого развития.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Ekologik turizm (ekoturizm), iqtisodiy barqarorlik, milliy bog', qo'riqxonalar, bog'-qo'riqxonalar, maketlar.*

Ключевые слова: *Экологический туризм (экотуризм), экономическая стабильность, национальный парк, заповедник, парк-заповедник, модели.*