

EXAMINING THE CONCEPT OF GOVERNANCE IN TOURISM RESEARCH

 **Isabel Angelica Bock**
 **Rui Costa**
 **Carlos Rodrigues**
 **Janaina Macke**

Original scientific paper

Received 16 March 2020

Revised 4 November 2020

06 March 2021

22 June 2021

Accepted 30 July 2021

<https://doi.org/10.20867/thm.27.3.9>

Abstract

Purpose – Governance is a polysemous concept that has been gaining the attention of social scientists and humanists over the last three decades. Tourism governance studies have mirrored the knowledge developed within traditional disciplines to analyse processes in different spheres of action. This paper aims to perceive how tourism governance has been applied in scientific research over recent decades, in terms of its conceptualization, territorial scale and the type of territory studied.

Design – Using a literature review, we present an analysis of governance in tourism studies and we show the potential of textual statistics for the analysis of huge amounts of textual data.

Methodology – Data were extracted from SCOPUS, from 1999 to 2020, based on the keywords ‘governance’ and ‘tourism’. All abstracts were encoded and analysed using ALCESTE software.

Findings – The findings reveal a great concern with sustainability, especially with the environmental and social impacts generated by tourism, and destination management, with an emphasis on the performance of the public sector through local and regional institutions and their relations with local tourism stakeholders.

Originality of the research – The novelty of this work is the analysis of the conceptual framework and implementation practises in governance and tourism using an innovative software tool for textual analysis.

Keywords Governance; Tourism; Literature Review; SCOPUS; ALCESTE

INTRODUCTION

Social science disciplines have seen governance as a trigger for new thinking and new developments after the advent of globalization and democratization, each one through different lenses (Chhotray and Stoker 2009). Considered as a polysemic concept, broad in its interpretation and used by many lines and schools of thought (Farinós Dasi 2008), governance is a political activity related to the coordination and decision-making processes. It can express different modes of action taking, from governments to companies, to better understand their practices in different scopes (Chhotray and Stoker 2009, 6). Governance can influence and balance interactions, forces and social interests, establishing a normative basis which allows actors and social systems to organize themselves (Kooiman 1994, 2003).

Given its multidisciplinary nature, studies on tourism have reflected this concern in analysing governance practices, to examine policy and decision-making processes that affect destinations activities.

The process of developing and sustaining tourism is complex and dependent on exogenous and endogenous factors that are not always controllable, interaction of people, markets, places and policies (Tomazzoni 2009). It is believed that this process can be more robust due to the entrepreneurial spirit of the various local agents, whose actions contribute to the dynamism of local production and to the diversification of the offer (Dallabrida 2010; Tomazzoni 2009). The role of public institutions also stands out, as they hold the intervention instruments and the capacity to act in the different phases of the destinations' development, or because they hold part of the resources to be used in tourism (Bramwell and Lane 2011; Gunn and Var 2002; Hall 2011a).

Tourism governance is understood as the process by which governments coordinate destination management at different scales through synergistic efforts, which include the private tourism sector and non-governmental organizations. It seems to positively influence the maximization of tourism benefits in the economy, environment, and society, according to Fuentes (2016, 318). The achieved synergies when combined with the policies of decentralization of responsibilities for tourism management, form the basis for the desired economic, social, and environmental sustainability (World Tourism Organization 2013), and it is important to highlight in this respect that the trend of decentralization political power is a worldwide phenomenon (INRouTe and UNWTO 2016).

At the local level, public actors are responsible for relational dynamics and for the aggregation of the productive sectors, also aiming to fulfil the purposes proposed in national policies. A tourist destination, beyond the limits of a place or a municipality, can be configured as a destination region composed of geographically close, similar or distinct locations, capable of attracting a considerable flow of people. Therefore, the responsibility for the dynamics of management becomes a more complex process. The local interrelationships present more challenges to public and private managers for the maintenance of the attraction factors and for the existence of a consistent, diversified and adequate offer.

Considering the above, the purpose of this research is to examine the governance approach in tourism studies, identifying the perspectives applied and highlighting their main characteristics and focus. This analytical research is limited to articles published in academic journals listed in the SCOPUS database between 1999 and 2020. Since the research involved a broad set of publications, the data were analysed through two different processes. The first process consisted of content analysis of abstracts and was performed with the support of ALCESTE. In the second, the articles (full text) were examined and manually categorized.

The first section of this paper presents the conceptual aspects of governance theory, and its implications in tourism issues. Thereafter, the search and analysis processes are detailed. The subsequent section provides a broad overview of the papers' content resulting from the ALCESTE analysis, followed by a description of the characteristics of the studies categorized and the final considerations.

1. CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS OF GOVERNANCE THEORY

Concerned with the steering actions of political authorities, governance theory emerged after the Second World War, a period in which attempts were made to establish socioeconomic structures and processes (Mayntz 2003). At that time, the German and the British schools of thought provided the basis for its development. Since the latter was focused on the procedural aspect of governing, to a certain extent, it complemented the institutional perspective of the German school (Mayntz 2003, 27).

After some decades, the world has undergone great economic changes and interconnectedness and mobility dominate the scenario. Under the effect of the phenomena of globalization and democratization, implemented in several nations in late 1990, the term 'governance' and its theory emerged in a new context (Chhotray and Stoker 2009). Patterns of production, consumption, trade, transnational companies, the growing disparities between countries, and the consolidation of economic blocks are facts that reflect the complex new global dynamics and represented a challenge to the theory (Chhotray and Stoker 2009; Mayntz 2003). In this sense, Mayntz (2003) points out the emergence of other considerations about governance which are distinct from the original concern – the political guidance. The first refers to a more co-operative mode of governing, which considers the relations between state and non-state actors (public-private networks). The second one to different modes of social action coordination (association, networks, etc.). The former concerns to the policy-making process at the national and sub-national level, the latter turned to the transnational level (e.g. European Union) which led to the generalization of the term (governance) in an attempt to explain modes of social coordination in sectors other than the economy (Mayntz 2003, 27). Additionally, involving aspects of both perspectives, a third consideration is concerned with issues of international relations, the transnational and international regulatory structures such as the World Bank and the United Nations, reflecting global economic and social dynamics (Mayntz 2003).

The democratic processes observed throughout the world have led to new forms of thinking about governance. In this sense, Bevir (2011a, 2), in line with the first above-mentioned perspective, considers that governance refers to new theories, practices of governing and dilemmas. Recognizing that current patterns of governance combine different actors, institutions, sectors and levels of government in the policy-making process, Bevir (2011a) explains that these new theories emphasize networks and markets, drawing attention to complex processes and interactions that constitute patterns of governing. The new practices, in turn, create dilemmas that require new governing strategies to span jurisdictions, link people across different levels of government and combine social interests and a variety of actors. Governance refers to "activity" – how people act and how they might act more effectively and justly (Bevir, 2011b, 11). Considering the aforementioned, the set of governance-related theories, practices and dilemmas organized by Bevir (2011b) are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: **Theories, practices and dilemmas of governance**

Theories
Policy network; Rational choice; Interpretive; Organization; Institutional; Systems.
Practices
The stateless state; The persistence of hierarchy; Contracting out; Public management; Budgeting and finance; Partnerships; Multijurisdictional regulation; Local governance; Nongovernmental organizations; Transgovernmental networks; Global governance.
Dilemmas
Legitimacy; Collaborative governance; Participation; Leadership; Network management; Social inclusion; Capacity building; Decentralization; Governing the commons; Regulation; Sustainable development.

Source: Adapted from Bevir, 2011b

Governance also aims to explain interdependence and society's expectations in influencing government decisions, questioning how to do it better, more effectively and more legitimately (Chhotray and Stoker 2009). An example of this is the adoption of the concept of good governance by institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to emphasize the rise of efficiency and effectiveness, the creation of governability conditions and the need to increase the interaction between various social actors (Frey 2004). The good governance concept was primarily focused on corruption control issues (in undeveloped countries), assuming that if there is no meaningful corruption, a government would be able to perform its assignments more efficiently and to generate popular trust (Peters 2011). Thus, good governance became a concept linked to a call for the application of principles such as ethics, transparency and efficiency in the management process of both the public and private sectors (Bruyn and Alonso 2012).

Considering different perspectives, Chhotray and Stoker (2009) indicate the application of governance theory in various practices as:

- Corporate governance (involving collective decision making on global or local executive or administrative body issues, rules governing and internal processes within organizations, tensions between managers of corporations and shareholders);
- Participatory governance (in politics, democratic ideal, commitment and power issues of civil society organizations; in development studies, the 'community-based' organization);
- Environmental governance (nature of the environment and its governance as a global issue).

The existence of interdependencies and relationships between companies in the various economic sectors have motivated the emergence of inter-organizational networks and governments have been attentive to this and to the results of interaction and cooperation. However, the "inter-organizational activities do not stop with how politics is conducted", but "they reshape what politics and policymaking are about" (Hajer and Wagenaar 2003, 2). According to Bang (2003), governance as a "form of political communication can be

claimed to rearticulate the relationship between political authorities and lay people” with a strategic but also tactics function. It can be used to attain “influence and success by involving and partnering with individuals and groups in the political community”, and be “oriented towards the buildings of reflexive communities where individuals and groups can feel engaged and practise their freedoms in their mutual recognition of difference” (Bang 2003, 241). Thus, under the rhetoric of good governance, governments ensure leadership and accountability (Bang 2003, 246).

2. GOVERNANCE IN TOURISM

Some of the tourism issues analysed through the lens of governance refer to formal and informal destination structures, the results of coordination and steering processes, as well as the relational dynamics between public, private and non-governmental actors. Tourism governance underpins discussions on the role of government in tourism planning and development, and the influence of policies on destinations (Bramwell and Lane 2000; Hall 1994; Hall and Jenkins 1995; Jenkins 1980; Jenkins and Henry 1982).

At the destination scale, tourism governance implies complex and comprehensive coordination that can influence destination competitiveness (Bruyn and Alonso 2012). The approach of governance theory and concepts in tourism studies has focused on the structures, processes and relational characteristics present in the different modes of management of tourist destinations (Bramwell and Lane 2011; Hall 2011a; Wan and Bramwell 2015), either through formal or informal arrangements. As observed by Beaumont and Dredge (2010), studies on tourism governance highlight the effects or impacts of communication, trust creation, legitimacy, knowledge development and transference among tourism actors within different network arrangements, evidencing their mode of operation and the outcomes obtained thereby.

Tourism in a general way, is a fragile and volatile sector, more affected than other economic areas by adverse incidents whether man-made or natural (Sausmarez 2007). The industry has recently faced several crises, which have had a detrimental impact on tourist destinations. As a result, more attention is now being paid to the consequences of adverse events (Aschauer 2010). Crises often play an important part in policy learning and paradigm change (Hall 2011b). During the recession of the 1970s, the perceived failings of hierarchical approaches ‘led to public sector reforms intended to advance marketization’ (Bevir 2011a, p. 6). Similarly, the failure of neoliberal governance modes via financial deregulation, marketization and public-private partnerships that frame current economic and environmental crises are feeding demands for another paradigm shift in policy learning and policymaking (Hall 2011b).

Despite the seeming dominance of new public management thinking, with its emphasis on polycentric approaches to policymaking and planning, and the significance of public-private partnerships, questions are increasingly being raised whether traditional modes of governance can still provide appropriate responses to societal issues (Ágh 2010; Bell and Hindmoor 2009; Torfing 2014). However, what currently exists in many developed countries is a complex network of hybrid and multi-jurisdictional forms of

governance (Bevir 2011a), through which the state, policy actors, private interests and civic society aim at resolving ‘societal problems or creating societal opportunities’ (Meuleman 2008, 11).

Even though tourism governance research is considered recent, some literature reviews on this subject are already known. Ruhanen et al. (2010) conducted a review of 53 published studies, which resulted in the identification and classification of 40 governance dimensions based on political science and corporate management. In a review conducted by Barbini (2012), 20 studies involving different territorial scales evidenced the diversity of the conceptualization of governance. The same situation was identified by Borges, Eusébio, and Carvalho (2014) in a review focused on tourism governance, destinations and sustainable development. Another example is the study carried out by Peters and Strobl (2015) that, based on 16 case studies, sought to identify governance patterns in different destination configurations.

The intention of the study presented below is to give a practical contribution to further researches, taking into account (a) the large number of studies covered by the analysis and (b) information extracted, which (c) offers a comprehensive view on the subject, since it is not limited to any related tourism governance sub-theme or variants.

3. METHODOLOGY

To achieve the objective of examining the governance approach in tourism-related studies and providing a comprehensive view of its characteristics, this study reviews articles published in academic journals listed in the SCOPUS database, considered as “the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature” (Elsevier 2016).

The Scopus database was adopted due to the quality and importance of its relevant journals in tourism research. It offers comprehensive search options, a good degree of customization and containing different tools that allow researchers to analyze and compare literature by the inclusion/search criteria/interest.

The terms “governance” and “tourism” were used as the main subject, and by default, in search fields Title-Abstract-Key, limited to: social science; business, management and accounting; economics, econometrics and finance; and decision sciences, as subject areas – with the awareness that a field of study such as tourism touches on multiple scientific areas and resorts to techniques and approaches of different academic traditions. To obtain a wide coverage of publications, the search considered the entire range available in that range of dates (1962-2020). Under the above-described conditions, the first available publication dated from 1999, circumscribing the period covered in this analysis from 1999 to 2020. The search resulted in 397 publications, of which 93 publications were discarded as they clearly did not address the search themes. The 304 articles of this set have the terms “governance” and “tourism” as indexed or authors’ keywords, including their variants (e.g., corporate governance, governance approach or sustainable tourism, tourism management, tourism development, and so forth).

Since the abstracts are written in English and have a very similar structure, it was possible to perform automatic analysis, done with the support of ALCESTE – a textual data analysis software. The use of statistical methods of textual analysis, the basis of ALCESTE's operation, offers an exploratory approach, revealing the content of the text, considering key words in their natural context (keyword-in-context data analysis).

ALCESTE is a method that, from the statistical analysis of words (their repetitions and successions), reveals the dominant meanings in texts through thematic classes. The objective of the method is to approach the lexical worlds of a corpus without having to question the problem of its content beforehand. It is the dynamics of the discourse itself that leads to distinguish the different anchors or lexical points (Image-Zafar 2017). The corpus interpretation is based on quantitative criteria and not on the researcher's subjective perception (Guerin-Pace 1998), unlike what happens when using programs like Atlas.ti or NVivo (representation analysis). Thus, the method is suitable for obtaining the overview of voluminous documents in terms of content, which would be long and exhaustive analysis to be performed manually.

ALCESTE was used to obtain a broad view of data in the abstracts such as theme, objectives, methodology and results and to identify the governance approach and other information. The use of this program in tourism studies is still scarce, which contributed to evaluating its usefulness for this type of analysis. For this automatic process, 304 abstracts were transcribed and prepared following the program's specifications. Subsequently, the articles were submitted to an examination to confirm the content expressed in their abstracts and to collect more data. During the latter process, 80 publications were discarded – those with access restriction (paid articles) and written in a language other than Portuguese, English or Spanish, and classified as article. Table 2 expresses these steps, indicating the search results, the selection process, and the type of analysis involved.

Table 2: Search results, selection process and type of analysis

Year/Process	TITLE-ABS-KEY	KEYWORDS	SELECTED ARTICLES
	Scopus search	Abstract analysis	Articles examination
2020	41	23	23
2019	27	17	16
2018	30	20	20
2017	23	11	9
2016	26	20	15
2015	35	28	28
2014	49	37	30
2013	41	33	22
2012	26	22	17
2011	33	33	16
2010	14	12	5
2009	14	14	8
2008	6	6	1
2007	10	10	4
2006	7	7	1
2005	5	5	4
2004	2	0	0
2003	1	1	1
2002	1	1	0
2001	3	1	1
2000	2	2	2
1999	1	1	1
Total	397	304	224

Source: own elaboration

4. DATA ANALYSIS PROCESS

ALCESTE is an acronym for Analyse des Lexèmes Co-occurents dan le Enoncés Simples d'un Texte (analysis of the co-occurrent lexemes in simple statements of a text). As a positioning text analysis program, it performs the co-occurrence analysis of key words of a text in their natural context (Illia, Sonpar and Bauer 2014, 3). The statistical classification of the text then reveals the most characteristic words of the corpus. The analysis results from two types of representation methods – factorial and classification.

ALCESTE emphasizes the hierarchical method of classification: (1) descending hierarchical, a peculiarity of the program, classifies the contextual textual units, and (2) ascending classification that represents the distances between the words of the text. The latter is used only as a complement to the representation of the links between the classes,

to present the most frequent words or local relations between forms of the same class. The objective of the classification method is to approach the lexical words of a corpus without having to question the problem of its content in advance. The text dynamics lead to distinguishing the different lexical points, and through an iterative process of repetitions and successions of words, the dominant meanings are revealed through thematic classes (Image-Zafar 2017).

The analysis process done by ALCESTE starts with the insertion of the units of initial context (in the case, the 304 abstracts as 304 units), considering three approaches: (1) lexical analysis – lexical statistics and lexicometry; (2) content analysis – split the text into units of context; and (3) data analysis – classification of these units of context. The context units “any segment of text that can serve as a support for the study of co-occurrences”, whose objective is to quantify the text to extract the strongest meaningful structures (Image-Zafar 2017). These small context units serve as ‘snapshots’ in the movement of meaning and of a place. The analysis provides a typological description of these “snapshots” based on the links between them, considering the co-occurrences between words. The classes obtained by an iterative process are then classes of text units that have a close vocabulary distribution, the so-called meaning vector in the class (Image-Zafar 2017).

Once the automatic analysis process is started, the program executes four steps, each containing at least three operations. First, the program reads the text and calculates dictionaries. The first segmentation of the text occurs in this step, and it then groups the occurrences of the words according to their roots (lemmatization) and calculates the frequency of these reduced forms. In the second step, the program crosses the matrices of the reduced forms and the context units and processes the descending hierarchical classification. In the third step, the description of the classes, the formation of the descending hierarchical classification dendrogram and the representation of the relations between classes through the factorial analysis of the correspondences take place (Camargo 2005). Both the chi² and Phi coefficients of association allow measuring the link between a form and its class (Image-Zafar 2017). Finally, it presents the most representative textual units of each class, the ascending hierarchical classification and the most characteristic words of each class (Camargo 2005).

According to Illia, Sonpar, and Bauer (2014, 5), there are some advantages in using ALCESTE to analyse a “large set of data in a reasonable amount of time using a non-predefined dictionary, which scans the entire text”. These authors also state that its methodology minimizes the manual coding bias as well as the inference of words – in addition, the program tests the “robustness of text comparison, provides qualitative or quantitative results visualization” and “provides significance of quotations and/or words with text/discourse” (Illia, Sonpar and Bauer 2014, 5).

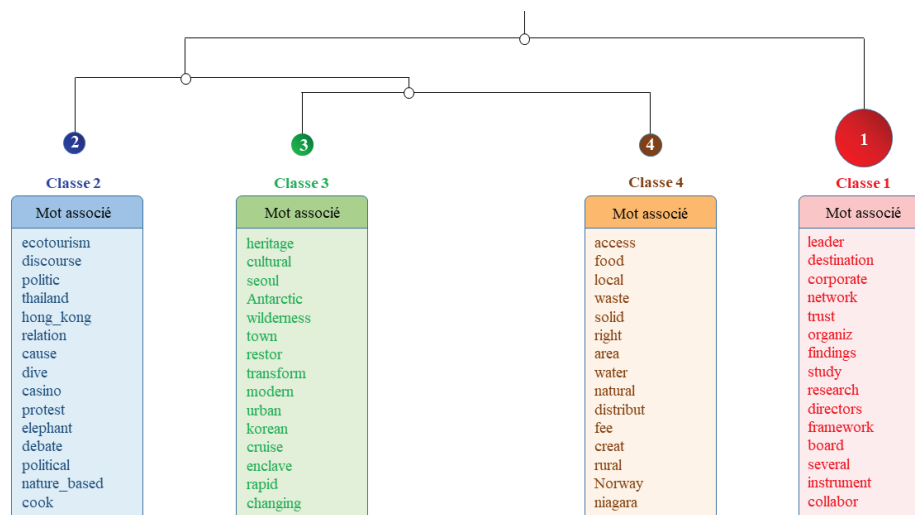
Performed with 2018 version of ALCESTE, analysis of the 304 abstracts was done using the default parameters (standard analysis). The classification resulted in four classes, each one a minimum number of 55 elementary units of context.

Although the automatic analysis allows the recognition of what is typical or untypical of the co-use words such as “governance” and “tourism”, a general identification of the abstract’s characteristics or the most frequent words and their associations, it was necessary to examine the content of the articles since the abstracts do not reveal detailed information. Since ALCESTE requires a homogeneous corpus with a certain coherence to result in a meaningful analysis, examination of the articles had to be done manually.

5. RESULTS OF THE ALCESTE ANALYSIS

ALCESTE classified 98% of the corpus distributed in four classes (Figure 1). As a reference, “80% and over is the accepted indicator of a strong analysis” (Hohl, Tsirogianni and Gerber 2012, 18). The four classes are the result of the two successive classifications to retain the most stable classes, characteristic of the software.

Figure 1. Dendrogram and representation of descending hierarchical classification, based on the abstract analysis



Source: own study – extracted from ALCESTE

The descending hierarchical classification represented in Figure 1 shows the most significant presences for each word or forms according to the χ^2 values.

Class 1, the first to be detached in the classification tree (Figure 1), has the most homogeneous vocabulary, and represents 46,43% of the classified text units. In this class, the textual units reveal the emphasis on leadership, destination management, corporate governance and collaboration networks. Some studies aim to examine the influence of governance on destinations organizations and analyse tourism management structures, attitudes towards the tourism development, the relationship between public and non-public actors and evaluate planning processes. The Destination Management Organizations and Regional Tourism Organizations receive attention in discussions

regarding the ability in building cooperative relationships among local tourism actors and promote competitiveness. The performance of public agents towards to the sustainable development is evident. Although classes 2, 3 and 4 reveal different aspects of sustainability, the form “sustain” in Class 1 indicates its relation to the planning processes. Studies on governance in destinations turn to local management and sustainable development based on economic and social issues, and to a lesser extent, those related to the environment.

A sample of the text units related to this class can be seen in Table 3. The most characteristic forms of the class are indicated in parentheses. The academic journals associated with the context of Class 1 are Tourism Management, Tourism Review, Anatolia and Journal of Travel Research.

Table 3: A sample of text units related to class 1

<p>Individu n° 141</p> <p>there (seemed) (to) (be) a (gap) between what they (considered) important and (the) (level) of (attention) (given) (to) (specific) (responsibilities). (the) (study) further (revealed) (that) a shareholder (perspective) (was) (present), (yet) limited in (the) (context) of (tourist) (organizations).</p>
<p>Individu n° 10</p> <p>which is (the) (commonly) used (approach) for (intellectual) (capital) (valuation). (scholars) have thus (evaluated) (firm) (valuation) (appropriately) by (considering) (corporate) (governance). (this) (study) (applies) (the) multi_regression (model) (to) (present) a discussion on (the) value (relevance) of (intellectual) (capital) and (corporate) (governance) concerning (the) (tourism) industry in taiwan.</p>
<p>Individu n° 68</p> <p>(this) (study) focuses on (commitment) as a key (factor) for (successful) (collaboration) in (tourism). taking a (corporate) (governance) (perspective), we (studied) (directors) in (tourist) (organization) (boards) and examined possible (effects) of (directors) strategic (orientation), (holistic) (orientation) (versus) stakeholder (orientation), and compensation on (organizational) (commitment).</p>

<p>Individu n° 282</p> <p>(organizational) (efficiency) and (effectiveness) at (the) (destination_management_organism) (DMO) (level). (the) (framework) developed in (this) (study) interconnects (the) (analysis) of (the) (internal) environment through (the) value (chain) and (the) lean (six) sigma methods (identified) (to) (be) (suitable) for (application) in (the) management of (the) (tourist) (destination).</p>
<p>Individu n° 39</p> <p>(yet), (empirical) (investigations) concerning (the) (role) of (DMO) (success) in establishing (the) (competitiveness) of (destinations) (are) rare. (even) less is (known) (about) (determinants) of (DMO) (success). (therefore), (the) (main) (objective) of (this) (study) is (to) better understand (DMO) and (destination) (success) by (investigating) (the) (role) (played) by (networking) (capability).</p>

Source: own elaboration based on ALCESTE analysis report

Class 2 contains 17,47% of the classified text units. Discussions related to this class involve issues as the non-public actors' participation in policymaking processes and sustainable development. It is also related to discourses analysis about this participation. Studies in this class seek to understand power relations when policies refer to community, its participation in tourism and community-based management, especially of protected areas. Some practices that negatively affect communities are part of this context. Places identified in this class are Tanzania, Madagascar, Indonesia, Fiji, Laos, Cambodia, Greenland and Hong Kong.

Table 4 presents some of the context units of Class 2. The most characteristic articles of its context are associated with the Journal of Sustainable Tourism, Asian Education and Development Studies and Journal of Ecotourism.

Table 4: A sample of text units related to class 2

<p>Individu n° 294</p> <p>(power) (relations) that (help) to preserve, (rather) than challenge, the (political) (status) quo. in particular, the (article) (highlights) the (ways) in which (popular) (volunteer) (discourse) and (practice) correlate closely (with) the (politics) (of) good people, khon di</p>
<p>Individu n° 167</p> <p>the (exploration) (of) the attitudes, (experiences) and views (of) (various) (stakeholders) have (illustrated) the (inherent) flavour (of) this (case), (with) the (issues) (of) power politics</p>
<p>Individu n° 253</p> <p>experiencing these neighborhoods in an intimate, (embodied) fashion (often) (allows) tourists to (feel) empathy and solidarity, yet these feelings are balanced by a (sense) (of) discomfort and (distance), reminding tourists in a visceral (way) that (they) (do) not (belong).</p>

Individu n° 218
(as) pioneer post_industrial (places) (it) is (argued) that there are (potential) (lessons) to be (drawn) from an (understanding) (of) their (experience) for a (much) (wider) (range) (of) contemporary (cities).
Individu n° 11
this (paper) adopts the approach (of) historical institutionalism, in which the (notion) (of) (structural) (power) (takes) (centre) stage. (it) outlines some notable trends in hong_kong tourist (arrivals) and (highlights) some (of) the (controversies) that have (arisen) before delving (into) (how) existing institutional arrangements and (key) actors have (shaped) (hong_kong) tourism policy amid

Source: own elaboration based on ALCESTE analysis report

Representing 17,13% of classified text units and presenting a context close to Class 2, Class 3 concentrates most of the prepositions of movement, indicating dynamics or opposite directions. The context of this class exposes the contemporary realities that have altered the daily lives of cities and natural areas while there is a concern with the restoration, revitalization, and conservation of material and cultural heritage. In this sense, governance is related to plans that contemplate these actions. Issues such as collaboration, practice, and relationships among non-public actors (i.e., stakeholders) are distant or even absent of this context. The analyses evidence social and economic circumstances on heritage sites. As they are considered as touristic resources, the degradation of heritage sites is the subject of discussion, particularly about those located in peripheral areas, the strategies to qualify labour, to inform tourists and raise their awareness about local cultures, as well as developing destination image. Some studies highlight the climatic and tourism impacts over natural areas, including coastal ones. One article refers to an important and recent impact that affected tourism, the Covid pandemic in South Africa (Rogerson and Rogerson 2020).

The academic journals associated with the context of class 3 are Cahiers de Geographie du Quebec, Polar Record, Espace-Populations-Societes, International Journal of Ecology and Development, Global Environmental Change.

Table 5: A sample of text units related to class 3

<p>Individu n° 52</p> <p>the (mostly) positive perceptions of (khumbu) residents (toward) how (their) (region) (has) (changed) reflects general (improvements) in the (physical) (and) (cultural) (landscapes) of the (khumbu) (over) time,as (well) as (its) continuing (geographic) (isolation)</p>
<p>Individu n° 165</p> <p>influential (changes) in (global) (economics) (have) posed (important) (survival) (and) sustainability</p> <p>questions for (small) (urban) communities. in (response), many such communities (have) (turned) to the tourism (industry) as (a) potential (economic) saviour, (and) (have) thus embarked on (a) developmental journey that (has) been exhaustively examined in the tourism literature of the (past) thirty (years)</p>
<p>Individu n° 228</p> <p>the (future) (is) (uncertain) for (antarctica), with many (possibilities), some (more) plausible, (others)</p> <p>(more) preferable. indeed, the (region) (and) (its) governance (regime) may be reaching, or may (have)</p> <p>reached, (a) crossroads moment as (a) result of (a) series of challenges, including the (changing)</p> <p>(antarctic) (climate) (and) (environment), (increasing) (human) activity</p>
<p>Individu n° 264</p> <p>(seochon) in (seoul) (is) (a) (historic) area (and) the (home) for (more) than 670 hanoks. in 2008, (seoul) metropolitan government issued (a) conservation (plan) (and) recruited (a) team of (architects) (and) academics to (observe) (and) investigate (seochon) (s) (condition) (and) discover the (possibilities) of conservation there.</p>
<p>Individu n° 88</p> <p>that (cultural) (display) implies (a) project of (improvement) (and) of (building) (quality) among the</p> <p>backward rural population; (and) that this view of (heritage) preservation (emerges) amid (a) (complex) (and) often contradictory mixture of (global) perspectives on (heritage) preservation, state traditions of (cultural) regulation</p>

Source: own elaboration based on ALCESTE analysis report.

Class 4 reveals the community relations with tourism. In this context, conflicts of economic interests, the encouragement of local participation in tourist activities – as a way to improve employment and income, as well the access of small entrepreneurs to programmes are pointed out. Difficulties faced by rural communities are evidenced, such as the business maintenance due to the seasonality. Likewise, power asymmetries hamper the sustainability of natural resources and communities’ access to them. Also, concerns about resources management – strategies and effectiveness, and tourism fees to fund services in protected areas. In Class 4 it is emphasized the participation, or not,

of local communities in governance, especially in protected natural areas, as parks. The discussions move away from political issues and governance structures to focus on communities and sustainable development. The environmental impacts caused by tourist activity are also pointed out (solid waste, water access, land erosion, landscape pollution, fauna, and flora destruction). The most representative sites in this Class are parks, including marine areas, and countries such as Norway, Niagara, Bosnia, Herzegovina, British Columbia, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Ireland, and Croatia.

Class 4 reveals the techniques of data collection used to reach them and a preference for qualitative research methods. According to the ascending classification, the prevailing technique is the interview (semi-structured and in-depth) followed by survey. Table 6 presents some typical text units of this class.

The academic journals associated with the context of Class 4 are *Revue de Geographie Alpine*, *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, *Journal of Environment and Development*, *Development Southern Africa*.

Table 6: A sample of text units related to class 4

<p>Individu n° 122</p> <p>(exclusive) (access) is a (larger) (obstacle) for (guides), (large) (companies) and (companies) (in) northern (sweden). (marketing) is more (problematic) for (food) and (accommodation) (companies) and (newly) started (companies).</p>
<p>Individu n° 239</p> <p>these two successive (entrance) (fee) (systems) can be (viewed) as payment for (environmental) (services) (arrangements). the payment for (environmental) (services) (entrance) (fee) (arrangements) improved (in) terms of (participation), (transparency) and (equity).</p>
<p>Individu n° 181</p> <p>(local) (communities) have (benefited) economically from the (increased) tourism activity, but its extreme (seasonality) has also brought (community) disruption. the extremes of changbai precipitated (provincial) government action to alter governance (arrangements) with the (purpose) of (facilitating) (orderly) tourism (development) and (environmental) (protection).</p>
<p>Individu n° 16</p> <p>(cultural tourism) (programmes) provide (opportunities) for (rural) (communities) to supplement their (income). while these (programmes) are intended to empower (local) (people) and (reduce) poverty, the (mechanisms) used for (choosing) the targeted (communities) (remain) (largely) unexamined.</p>
<p>Individu n° 262</p> <p>two villages (in) the (komodo) (national) (park) (were) (chosen) as the data collection (sites). the (results) of this study (indicate) that the (management) of tourism (in) the (komodo) (national) (park) (area) is dominated by the (komodo) (national) (park) officer, while the (local) (people) (exclusively) positioned as natularist (guide).</p>

Source: own elaboration based on ALCESTE analysis report

6. RESULTS OF ARTICLES CATEGORIZATION

In addition to the automatic analysis, categorization of the main information contained in the articles allows several characteristics to be highlighted and the theoretical perspectives applied in studies to be identified. Considering the set of 304 articles, the highest incidence of publications (32%) involving tourism governance occur between 2013 and 2015. The Journal of Sustainable Tourism, Sustainability (Switzerland) and Tourism Management are the academic journals that have the largest number of articles, representing 14.5%, 11.2% and 8.2% respectively. Together, the five journals with the highest number of publications (The Journal of Sustainable Tourism, Sustainability (Switzerland), Tourism Management, Tourism Geographies and Annals of Tourism Research) encompass 42,76% of the articles analysed. The analysed corpus comes from 108 different journals.

According to the article metrics provided by Scopus, the most often cited article (within this database) is authored by Hall (2011a), followed by Beaumont and Dredge (2010). Table 7 shows the five most cited articles considering the period covered by the analysis (1999-2020) and excluding self-citations.

Table 7: Most cited articles within Scopus database

Author(s)	Title	Published in	Citations	Journal
Hall, M. C.	A typology of governance and its implications for tourism policy analysis	2011a	228	Journal of Sustainable Tourism, Vol.19, No. 4-5, pp. 437-457
Beaumont, N. Dredge, D.	Local tourism governance: a comparison of three network approaches	2010	185	Journal of Sustainable Tourism, Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 7-28
Yüksel, F. Bramwell, B. Yüksel, A.	Centralized and decentralized tourism governance in Turkey	2005	98	Annals of Tourism Research, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 859-886
Font, X. Guix, M. Bonilla-Priego, M.	Corporate social responsibility in cruising: Using materiality analysis to create shared value	2016	86	Tourism Management, Vol. 53, pp. 175-186
Dangi, T., Jamal, T.	An integrated approach to “sustainable community-based tourism”	2016	63	Sustainability (Switzerland), Vol. 8, No. 5, 475

Source: own elaboration based on Scopus report

The most common research strategy observed is the case study. According to Yin (2010), the case study research can include both single-case and multiple-case studies. Although some areas “have used terms as a comparative case method as a distinguishing feature of multiple case studies”, single case studies and multiple cases are two variants of the case study projects” (Yin 2010, 33). In the set of articles examined, 79% adopted the

case study research strategy, with a predominance of single cases. The multiple-cases studies categorized involving more than one locality, institution, or organization, and comparative cases (24.3% of study case set) are shown separately in Table 8.

Table 8: Multiple and comparative cases authorship

Type	Units	Authors/year of publication
Multiple	22	Badulescu, Badulescu and Borma (2014); Beritelli, Bieger and Laesser (2007), Beritelli, Strobl and Peters (2013); Causevic and Lynch (2013); Christian (2016); Conceição, Dos Anjos and dos Anjos (2019); Cruz, Albrecht and Briones (2016); Eagles et al. (2013); Garnes and Grønhaug (2011); Gustavsson et al. (2014); Halkier and Therkelsen (2013); Kelly, Essex and Glegg (2012); McGehee, Knollenberg and Komorowski (2015); McLeod and Airey (2007); Mgonja et al. (2015); Nepal and Jamal (2011); Rodríguez-Díaz and Rodríguez-Díaz (2018); Simpson and Bretherton (2010); Slocum and Everett (2014); Solstrand (2015); Tejada, Santos and Guzmán (2011); Wang and Ap (2013)
Comparative	21	Bawedin and Miossec (2013); Caffyn and Jobbins (2003); Duffy and Moore (2011); Erkuş-Öztürk (2011); Erkuş-Öztürk and Terhorst (2010); Frost and Laing (2015); Heslinga, Groote and Vanclay (2019); Kodir et al. (2019); Lamers, van der Duim et al. (2014b); Larsen, Calgaro and Thomalla (2011); Palmer and Chuamuangphan (2018); Pashkevich, Dawson and Stewart (2015); Penny Wan (2013); Radosavljević and Čulafić (2019); Reis and Hayward (2013); Slocum and Everett (2014); Stoffelen, Ioannides and Vanneste (2017); Valente, Dredge and Lohmann (2014, 2015); Volgger et al. (2015); Ying, Jiang and Zhou (2015)

Source: own elaboration

The examination reaffirmed the emphasis of discussion on environmental issues, the impacts caused by tourism development, and on social implications, likewise community participation in decision-making and management processes, as already observed in the previous analysis (ALCESTE). This set of articles is focused on environmental sensitive territories, as natural protected areas, heritage sites and islands. Table 9 identifies and relates the articles' authorship and type of territory.

Table 9: Sensitive territories studies identification

Type	Authors/year of publication
Islands	Atmodjo, Lamers and Mol (2017); Currie and Falconer (2014); Duffy (2006); Farmaki (2015); Gustavsson et al. (2014); Hensel, Kennett-Hensel and Sneath (2013); Heslinga, Groote and Vanclay (2019); Higgins-Desbiolles (2011); Ioppolo, Saija and Salomone (2013); Jackson (2008); Kismartini and Pujiyono (2020); Kodir, Ahmad and Pratama (2020); Kodir et al. (2020); Kodir et al. (2019); Krutwaysho and Bramwell (2010); Maguigad (2013); Marshall (2001); McLeod and Airey (2007); Nyseth and Viken (2016); Nunkoo, Ramkissoon and Gursoy (2012); Reis and Hayward (2013); Rodríguez-Díaz and Rodríguez-Díaz (2018); Shakeela and Becken (2015); Sharpley and Ussi (2014); Silva (2015); Steenbergen (2013); Trousdale (1999); Viken (2011)
Mountains	Arcuset (2009); Beritelli, Strobl and Peters (2013); Bichler and Lösch (2019); Clivaz (2006); Dubœuf (2006); Ged (2013); Gerbaux and Marcelpoil (2006); Gill and Williams (2014); Jamal and Watt (2011); Nepal and Jamal (2011); Sacareau (2009); Wyss, Abegg and Luthe (2014); Pechlaner and Volgger (2013)
Nature Reserves Parks Protected Areas	Ahebwa, van der Duim and Sandbrook (2012); Bell (2013); Bichler and Lösch (2019); Caffyn and Jobbins (2003); Choi et al. (2017); Christian (2016); Cruz, Albrecht and Briones (2016); Dredge and Thomas (2009); Eagles (2009); Espejo-Molinero and Pastor-Alfonso (2020); Farrelly (2011); Guyot (2005); Hueneke and Baker (2009); Imran, Alam and Beaumont (2014); Kodir, Ahmad and Pratama, (2020); Kodir et al. (2019); Kaltenborn, Qvenild and Nellemann (2011); Liu et al. (2016); Mateos, Leco and Pérez (2020); Mellon and Bramwell (2016); Moore and Rodger (2010); Palafox-Muñoz and Arroyo-Delgado (2020); Puhakka and Saarinen (2013); Sacareau (2009); Sowers (2007); Sun and Carter (2009); Wang and Bramwell (2012); Youdelis (2013)
Heritage	Fonseca and Ramos (2012); Ged (2013); Radosavljević and Čulafić (2019); Reis and Hayward (2013); Su and Wall (2012); Zhao and Timothy (2015).

Source: own elaboration

Considering the territorial configuration as being constituted by a set of natural systems and human impositions (Santos 2006), and therefore, variable as to its definition and changing over time, the scope of the studies was thus divided into six levels or scales (Table 10). The local level considered in this research refers to a locality (i.e. city, village) or a subspace that involves some form of delimitation or territorial cut, as considered by Albagli (2004).

Table 10: Territorial scale addressed by authors

Scale	Authors/year of publication
Supranational	Estol and Font (2016); Wong, Mistilis and Dwyer (2011)
Continental	Haase, Lamers and Amelung (2009)
National	Aramberri (2014); Barham, Dörry and Schamp (2007); Batyk and Smoczyński (2010); Causevic and Lynch (2013); Duffy and Moore (2011); Erkuş-Öztürk and Terhorst (2010); Farmaki (2015); Flores (2014); Forsyth (2002); Fuini Labigalini (2014); Garnes and Grønhaug (2011); Gerbaux and Marcelpoil (2006); Göymen (2000); Halkier (2014); Hristov and Zehrer (2019); Keller (2015); Lamont and Bultjens (2011); Hensel, Kennett-Hensel and Sneath (2013); Lapeyre (2011, 2006); Lessmeister (2008); Maguigad (2013); McLeod and Airey (2007); Mella and Zahra (2012); Moscardo (2011); Nelson (2012); Nunkoo et al. (2012); Paunović et al. (2020); Puhakka and Saarinen (2013); Sacareau (2009); Schroeder (2015); Sofield and Lia (2011); Solstrand (2015); Wan and Bramwell (2015); Wang (2015); Zeppel (2012); Zhao and Timothy (2015)
Regional	Atmodjo, Lamers and Mol (2017); Badulescu, Badulescu and Borma (2014); Bawedin and Miossec (2013); Battaglia, Daddi and Rizzi (2012); Birdir, Birdir and Williams (2013); Blasco, Guia and Prats (2014); Bobková and Holešinská (2017); Conceição, Dos Anjos and dos Anjos (2019); Choi et al. (2017); Coles, Dinan and Hutchison (2012); Currie and Falconer (2014); Dredge and Jamal (2013); Dredge and Thomas (2009); Dredge and Whitford (2011); Ged (2013); Guyot (2005); Henriksen and Halkier (2009); Heslinga, Grootte and Vanclay (2019); Higgins-Desbiolles (2011); Jackson (2008); Kodir, Ahmad and Pratama (2020); Kodir et al. (2019); Larsen, Calgaro and Thomalla (2011); Lindström (2020); Liu et al. (2016); Marková and Boruta (2012); Marzuki, Rofe and Hashim (2014); Mateos, Leco and Pérez (2020); Nyseth and Viken (2016); Palafox-Muñoz and Arroyo-Delgado (2020); Palmer and Chuamuangphan (2018); Pashkevich, Dawson and Stewart (2015); Penny Wan (2013); Petridou, Olausson and Ioannides (2019); Pforr et al. (2014); Presenza et al. (2014); Radosavljević and Čulafić (2019); Riensche et al. (2019); Rodríguez-Díaz and Rodríguez-Díaz (2018); Romero and Tejada (2011); Schlüter and Adriani (2014); Scherrer and Doohan (2013); Silva (2015); Siow et al. (2015); Sowers (2007); Stoffelen et al. (2017); Tejada, Santos and Guzmán (2011); Valente, Dredge and Lohmann (2015); Viken (2011); Volgger et al. (2015); Wray (2015); Yew (2015); Yubero and Chevalier (2018); Zahra (2011)
Sub-regional	Bawedin and Miossec (2013); Bell (2013); Ioppolo, Saija and Salomone (2013); Kelly, Essex and Glegg (2012); Mellon and Bramwell (2016); Tabales et al. (2015); Vernon et al. (2005)

Scale	Authors/year of publication
Local	Agarwal (2005); Ahebwa, van der Duim and Sandbrook (2012); Arcuset (2009); Badulescu, Badulescu and Borma (2014); Beaumont and Dredge (2010); Beritelli, Strobl and Peters (2013); Bichler and Lösch (2019); Bramwell and Pomfret (2007); Caffyn and Jobbins (2003); Chen and Bao (2014); Christian (2016); Clivaz (2006); Connelly (2007); Croft (2018); Lamers, et al. (2014b); Eaton (2008); Ellingham and Mulligan (2015); Erkuş-Öztürk (2011); Erkuş-Öztürk and Eraydın (2010); Farrelly (2011); Feng (2008); Ferguene and Banat (2013), Fletcher, Bateman and Emery (2011); Fonseca and Ramos (2012); Gill and Williams (2014); Gustavsson et al. (2014); Hueneke and Baker (2009); Hultman and Hall (2012); Jamal and Watt (2011); Jönsson and Baeten (2014); Kaltenborn, Qvenild and Nellemann (2011); Kodir et al. (2020); Krutwaysho and Bramwell (2010); Lamers et al. (2014a); Liu et al. (2016); Marshall (2001); McGehee, Knollenberg and Komorowski (2015); Moore and Rodger (2010); Mordue (2007); Nepal and Jamal (2011); Nyaupane, Lew and Tatsugawa (2014); Paddison and Walmsley (2018); Paredes-Rodriguez and Spierings (2020); Qin, Wall and Liu (2011); Robertson (2011); Ruhanen (2013); Ruiz-Ballesteros and Brondizio (2013); Sánchez Hernández (2013); Sarasa (2014); Sauthier and Clivaz (2012); Slocum and Everett (2014); Steenbergen (2013); Su and Wall (2012); Sun and Carter (2009); Trousdale (1999); Vernon et al. (2005); Wan (2012); Wang and Ap (2013); Wang and Bramwell (2012); Warren and Dinnie (2018); Wesley and Pforr (2010); Wyss, Abegg and Luthe (2014); Ying, Jiang and Zhou (2015); Youdelis (2013); Yüksel, Bramwell and Yüksel (2005); Zarokosta and Koutsouris (2014)

Source: own elaboration

The regional refers to a scale between the national and the local. The term region is generally understood as a broader and more internally diverse unit than a given area or locality and is traditionally used by geographers to designate a medium or intermediate-scale space entity (Albagli 2004, 49).

Therefore, when a study refers to sub-region governance, when two or more localities that form a touristic area together and are inserted within a region, for example, this scale was considered as sub-regional. Because of the transformations of geographical spaces due to political and economic reorganizations, the supranational level was also included in Table 10. This level refers to two studies focused on supranational decisions about tourism, one related to the evolution and structure of the European Union (EU) tourism policy and another to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Most of the 177 empirical studies on tourism governance are focused on the local level (38.3%), followed by the regional (31.6%) and national (20.9%). The local and regional levels comprise part of the multiple case studies. Most of the empirical studies on tourism governance that refer to the local scale (68 publications), address topics related to resource management and the performance of institutional bodies on promotion.

There are few studies that review national policies and plans or analyse their objectives and results or impacts, although policies and plans are frequently mentioned in studies focused on the local level. In this context, Estol and Font (2016) authored the only study about the evolution and structure of the European Union tourism policy.

There is a recent growth of studies on a regional scale – as the internal spatial scale of countries – after 2011, which indicates a change from what was observed by Zahra (2011). In the analysed set, most articles focused on the regional level were published between 2011 and 2016. A slight growth can be seen in the years 2019 and 2020. Several theories and perspectives with different origins can be identified in 127 articles (Table 11).

Table 11: **Theories and perspectives studies identification**

Theories/perspectives	Authors/year of publication
Bottom-up/top-down	Wang and Ap (2013); Zhao and Timothy (2015)
Collaboration	Bichler and Lösch (2019); Currie and Falconer (2014); Kismartini and Pujiyono (2020); Raicevic, Bin and Glomazic (2013); Robertson (2011); Viken (2011); Zeppel (2012)
Common-pool resource	Blanco (2011); Haase, Lamers and Amelung (2009); Lapeyre (2006); Moore and Rodger (2010); Ruiz-Ballesteros and Bronzizio (2013); Ruiz-Ballesteros and Gual (2012); Solstrand (2015).
Complex system	Plummer and Fennell (2009)
Complex adaptative system	Hartman (2016)
Corporate governance	Beritelli, Bieger and Laesser (2007); Czakon (2012); Garnes and Mathisen (2012); Mohd Shariff, Zainol Abidin and Bahar (2018); Pechlaner, Volgger and Herntrei (2012); Wang (2015)
Corporate Social Responsibility	Peña-Miranda, Arteaga-Ortiz and Ramón-Cardona (2019)
Costs theory	Chen and Bao (2014)
Critical theory	Tribe (2008)
Cultural intermediation	Warren and Dinnie (2018)
Cultural institutional theory	Nunkoo, Ramkissoon and Gursoy (2012)
Distributed Leadership	Hristov and Zehrer (2019)
e-democracy	Prezenza et al. (2014)
Environmental governance	Ioppolo, Saija and Salomone (2013)
Evolutionary economic geography	Lindström (2020)
Global-local	Agarwal (2005); Su and Wall (2012)

Theories/perspectives	Authors/year of publication
Global governance	Duffy (2006)
Global production networks	Christian (2016)
Global value chains	Barham, Dörny and Schamp (2007); Lessmeister (2008); Romero and Tejada (2011); Schamp (2007); Tejada, Santos and Guzmán (2011)
Good governance	Kaltenborn, Qvenild and Nellemann (2011)
Governance theory	Hultman and Hall (2012)
Human capital	Fayos-Sola, Moraleda and Mazón (2014)
Intellectual capital	Wang (2015)
Leadership	Estol and Font (2016); Kozak, Volgger and Pechlaner (2014); McGehee, Knollenberg and Komorowski (2015); Slocum and Everett (2014); Valente, Dredge and Lohmann (2015, 2014)
Metagovernance	Lamers et al. (2014b)
Modes of governance	Erkuş-Öztürk (2011); Erkuş-Öztürk and Eraydin (2010); Hall (2013); Wan (2012); Wan and Bramwell (2015)
Multi-level governance	Tescaşiu et al. (2018)
Network	Beaumont and Dredge (2010); Blasco, Guia and Prats (2014); Bobková and Holešinská (2017); Erkuş-Öztürk and Eraydin (2010); Farmaki (2015); Henriksen and Halkier (2009); Hensel, Kennett-Hensel and Sneath (2013); Luthe and Wyss (2014); McGehee, Knollenberg and Komorowski (2015); Robertson (2011); Volgger and Pechlaner (2014); Volgger and Pechlaner (2015); Ying, Jiang and Zhou (2015); Zarokosta and Koutsouris (2014)
Organisational complexity	Bramwell and Pomfret (2007)
Participatory governance	Ruiz-Ballesteros and Brondizio (2013)
Partnership	Clivaz (2006); Dredge and Thomas (2009); Eagles (2009); Feng (2008); Göymen (2000); Kelly, Essex and Glegg (2012); Lamers et al. (2014a)
Path creation	Gill and Williams (2014); Halkier and Therkelsen (2013); Pforr et al. (2014)
Path dependence	Chen and Bao (2014); Halkier and Therkelsen (2013); Hartman (2015); Pforr et al. (2014)
Place-making	Razali and Ismail (2015)
Policy-network	Petridou, Olausson and Ioannides (2019)

Theories/perspectives	Authors/year of publication
Power	Ahebwa, van der Duim, and Sandbrook (2012); Conceição, Dos Anjos and dos Anjos (2019); Dubœuf (2006); Dredge and Jamal (2013); Duffy and Moore (2011); Feng (2008); Gustavsson et al. (2014); Krutwaysho and Bramwell (2010); Lapeyre (2006); Maguigad (2013); Nunkoo, Ramkissoon and Gursoy (2012); Penny Wan (2013); Ruhanen (2013); Scherrer and Doohan (2013); Slocum and Everett (2014); Sofield and Lia (2011); Tribe (2008); Wang and Bramwell (2012); Wesley and Pforr (2010); Yüksel, Bramwell and Yüksel (2005); Zhao and Timothy (2015)
Principle of subsidiarity	Zahra (2011)
Resilience	Larsen, Calgaro and Thomalla (2011); Luthe and Wyss (2014)
Shareholder/Stakeholder	Garnes and Grønhaug (2011)
Social capital	Beritelli, Strobl and Peters (2013); Fayos-Solà, Moraleda and Mazón (2012); Ferguene and Banat (2013); Hensel, Kennett-Hensel and Sneath (2013); McGehee, Knollenberg and Komorowski (2015)
Social network	Cruz, Albrecht and Briones (2016); Yubero and Chevalier (2018)
Social representations	Moscardo (2011)
System	Razali and Ismail (2015); Volgger et al. (2015)
Value chain	Liu et al. (2020)

Source: own elaboration

In this set, studies that address issues related to power stand out (16.5%), notably focusing on Asian and African countries, and the central role of governments in processes such as policymaking and resources management. Networks are the second evident perspective (11.8%), focusing on tourism stakeholders. The third perspective to be highlighted refers to partnerships, usually involving public and private actors. Social capital theory, collaboration, common pool resource, corporate governance and leadership perspectives are less discussed when referring to the relationship between the same actors.

Two general thematic focuses stand out in studies that address sustainable tourism. The first one refers to the forms of governance, considering the participation of non-public actors in the decision-making processes and in the management of touristic resources. The second one refers to forms of sustaining the activity and the environments where it occurs. Thus, sustainable tourism and practices are often highlighted in these studies (Table 12). Some researches address the issues involving sustainability and tourism in more detail: (1) Borges, Eusébio and Carvalho (2014) present a synthesis of the main methodologies to collect data and analyse governance within the context of tourism, tourism destinations and sustainable development, (2) Albrecht (2013) offers an examination of perspectives on networks in sustainable tourism, and (3) Volgger and Pechlaner (2015), provide an overview of the state of the art in research on tourism networks.

Table 12: **Thematic focus on sustainable tourism**

Thematic focus	Authors/year of publication
Co-management	Feng (2008); Hueneke and Baker (2009); Lamers et al. (2014a)
Collaboration/ Cooperation	Badulescu, Badulescu and Borma (2014); Garnes and Mathisen (2012); Göymen (2000); Kismartini and Pujiyono (2020); Vernon et al. (2005)
Community-based	Beritelli, Bieger and Laesser (2007); Mgonja et al. (2015); Ruiz-Bal- lesteros and Brondizio (2013); Simpson and Bretherton (2010)
Community- participation	Jamal and Watt (2011); Kodir et al. (2019); Palmer and Chuamuang- phan (2018)
Competitiveness	Paunović et al. (2020)
Corporate-based management	Beritelli, Bieger and Laesser (2007)
Resilience	Espeso-Molinero and Pastor-Alfonso (2020)
Sustainable management	Caffyn and Jobbins (2003); Solstrand (2015)
Sustainable practices	Forsyth (2002); Gill and Williams (2014); Jamal and Watt (2011); Silva (2015); Siow et al. (2015); Vernon et al. (2005); Zeppel (2012)
Sustainable development	Arcuset (2009); Battaglia, Daddi, and Rizzi (2012); Bobková and Holešinská (2017); Dinica (2009); Dredge and Jamal (2013); Dredge and Whitford (2011); Dubœuf (2006); Erkuş-Öztürk and Eraydın (2010); Farmaki (2015); Farrelly (2011); Hall (2011b, 2013); Jack- son (2008); Mella and Zahra (2012); Plummer and Fennell (2009); Robertson (2011); Raicevic, Bin, and Glomazic (2013); Ruhanen (2013); Schroeder (2015); Sofield and Lia (2011); Wan (2012); Wray (2015); Zahra (2011)

Source: own elaboration

Considering the set of articles examined, two important structures for the promotion of tourist destinations receive less attention in tourism governance research: (1) Destination Management Organizations – DMO (Pechlaner, Volgger and Herntrei 2012; Pechlaner and Volgger 2013; Coles, Dinan and Hutchison 2014; Slocum and Everett 2014; Volgger and Pechlaner 2014; Hristov and Zehrer 2019; Foris et al. 2020), and (2) Regional Tourism Organizations – RTO (Garnes and Grønhaug 2011; Zahra 2011; Valente, Dredge, and Lohmann 2014, 2015; Farmaki 2015; Conceição, Dos Anjos and dos Anjos 2019).

7. DISCUSSION

The major concerns pointed out in the analysis of studies on tourism governance – sustainability, tourism development and management, and modes of governance – focus on the consideration of the participation of non-public actors in processes and actions inherent to government structures.

Historically, the interest in discussing themes such as networks and community-based development emerged at the end of the 1980s, reflecting a clear manifestation against authority hierarchy (Mayntz 2003). Networks emerged in political sectors as a form of achieving effectiveness through cooperation and resolving the natural divergence of varied interests (Mayntz 2000). At that time, topics such as bottom-up planning, community participation and co-management began to be discussed more often. However, considering the data examined, tourism studies emphasized these topics almost a decade later, actually in the first decade of the twenty-first century, when sustainability-related issues attracted more attention around the world.

As affirmed by Hall (2011a, 649) “at the same time that sustainable tourism has grown as an area of academic interest, the term has been increasingly adopted into tourism policymaking by both the public and private sectors at all levels of governance”. Given the fast environmental changes and the impacts caused by tourism activities, sustainable tourism development has become a significant political issue and therefore a target of the policymaking process (Hall 2011b).

Observing data, the research concerned with sustainability presents a wide variety of situations in geographically, economically, politically, and socially diverse environments, confirming that analysing the various issues involved in tourism governance is a complex task.

As cited before, a frequent concern is the participation of non-public actors in the decision-making process, and it is an issue already highlighted in the oldest publication analysed. Authored by Trousdale (1999), a study undertaken on the Island of Boracay (Philippines) draws attention to sustainable tourism development and criticizes the planning process, evidencing the need to improve planning – through a broad systematic assessment and a clear delineation of government roles at each level of action – and promote community participation to mitigate adverse effects of tourism development and maximize the benefits.

Bruyn and Alonso (2012, 232) consider that governance gives meaning to the collectivity in policymaking processes and management of public goods. They demonstrate the same concerns as Trousdale (1999), affirming that “governance implies participation, setting up a system that will allow and foster involvement and commitment of all relevant stakeholders to achieve results”. In this sense, Bruyn and Alonso (2012) propose a tourism governance analysis model combining different actors or partners (tourism authority, other government authorities, private sector representatives and civil society representatives) at each level of government (national, regional and local), and pointed out the institutional and operational structures responsible for maintaining the coordination and monitoring of the system.

Tailored and effective governance seems to be a key requirement for implementing sustainable tourism as “it can enhance democratic processes, provide direction and offer the means to make practical progress” (Bramwell and Lane 2011, 1). It is important to take into consideration that, according to the type and structure of government and the stage of tourism development, policies can include a set of strategies, regulations and guidelines which will serve for daily decisions and activities at a destination for both government and private sectors (McLeod and Airey 2007). However, the coordination around tourism activities within heterogeneous groups of stakeholders is still a challenge to the tourism policy (Henriksen and Halkier 2009). As observed by Yüksel, Bramwell and Yüksel (2005) and Cruz, Albrecht and Briones (2016), the state authority concentration on decision-making and the bureaucracies can be the major obstacles to achieve a more effective governance, especially in developing countries, where decision-making tends to be highly centralized.

Various articles associate community participation in planning and destination management with the principle of sustainability (e.g. Ioppolo, Saija and Salomone 2013; Ruhanen 2013; Zarokosta and Koutsouris 2014; Silva 2015). However, this participation seems to be more of an ideal than a reality (e.g. Reis and Hayward 2013; Gustavsson et al. 2014; Carter et al. 2015; Palmer and Chuamuangphan 2018; Bichler and Löscher, 2019; Kismartini and Pujiyono 2020). There are few studies that point out the residents' involvement in an effective way; generally, they are related to the attractions management located in protected areas (Sowers 2007; Hueneke and Baker 2009; Atmodjo, Lamers and Mol 2017).

From the governance perspective, network and territory are closely connected (Goodwin 2013) and there are, in fact, many studies that adopt the network approach (e.g. Beaumont and Dredge 2010; Farmaki 2015; Volgger and Pechlaner 2015; Petridou, Olausson, and Ioannides 2019), but few address the question of territoriality (i.e. Farrelly 2011; McGehee, Knollenberg and Komorowski 2015; Schroeder 2015; Ying, Jiang and Zhou 2015), i.e., how territorial dynamics are expressed when facing changes and delimited power relations, and their articulation at various scales (Albagli 2004, 7). Despite the evident interest in study networks and their governance, there is little knowledge about network arrangements effectiveness and no evidence that they do in fact promote a better governance (Beaumont and Dredge 2010; Volgger and Pechlaner 2015), but the research on destination governance (local and regional) is valuable to examine the numerous existing networks and partnerships (Pechlaner, Volgger and Herntrei 2012). However, the changes that have occurred recently and the way DMOs deal with crises will undoubtedly change the way how to deal with destination management and the sustainability of tourism (Rogerson and Rogerson 2020; Miedes-Ugarte et al. 2020).

This study has some limitations. First, it is limited to one database. Second, the limited access to the full content of some articles has reduced the corpus to the manual analysis. Third, the choice of the search terms limited the analysis of other articles that did not consider governance and tourism as keywords.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this literature review was to examine the governance approach in tourism studies, highlighting their main characteristics and focus. Although limited by a set of 304 articles listed in SCOPUS database, it has revealed the various approaches taken by the authors and the evident interest in political and economic issues. It emphasizes relationship patterns of (and between) public and non-public actors as well their implications, indicating a wide range of factors that interfere in the management of tourism at different levels of government action. It also highlighted the asymmetries of power and their consequences for places. The complexity involved in governance shows that tourism planning and practices resulted in various paths of success or failure in terms of destinations, generating differing social, economic, and political effects and impacts.

The concerns evidenced in this literature review provide reflections on the potentially influential mechanisms of decisions and actions about tourism development and management. However, the knowledge generated as contextually typifying patterns of interaction and governing, cannot be perceived as a set capable of evaluating or understanding a complex and dynamic phenomenon such as governance. The different approaches of various disciplines in combination with the theory of governance – originally conceived in the field of political science– are attempts to give meaning to events in certain contexts and moments. Such approaches, considering the analysed set, cannot be understood as an evolution of theory, but as new theories, new ways of thinking about governance to explain the modes and practices of various actors other than the public ones in decision-making processes.

The diversity of scientific research on tourism governance shows us that governance is a relevant issue for the continuity of destinations as such. Even if the success or failure of a destination is not only related to governance, it has a fundamental role in leading to one or another path. However, the studies analysed lead us to believe that the expected forms of integration of interests, consensus, commitment, cooperation, and collaboration to better think on the present and the future are not sustainable in the medium and long term, constant for a long time – and do not result in the expected sustainable development of places and societies. One limitation of the manuscript is the use of ‘tourism’ and ‘governance’ as keywords, since it could miss some articles concerned with tourism governance that do not use these specific words.

Based on the results, it is possible to indicate that future research on destination governance – at local level – should consider longitudinal analysis to perceive the dynamics of governance and its effects over the destination evolution, with special attention to the early stages of development when the supply system is still in an initial phase. Also, the scarcity of studies at the supra-municipal level in the analysed set makes us believe that future studies should analyse the performance of government arrangements –involving some municipalities that end up acting in some way on tourism management– at this level. This indication is due to the knowledge that the nature of the tourism system is not limited to the administrative borders or the local-regional level of government. Therefore, it is important to comprehend the contributions and results of establishing strategies, designing, and implementing policies through supra-municipal governance arrangements.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work was financially supported by the research unit on Governance, Competitiveness and Public Policy (UIDB/04058/2020) + (UIDP/04058/2020), funded by national funds through FCT - Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia

This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior – Brasil (CAPES) – Finance Code 001

REFERENCES

- Ágh, A. (2010), “The renewal of the EU democracy: from multilevel governance to global governance”, *Journal of Comparative Politics*, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 4-20.
- Ahebwa, W., van der Duim, R. and Sandbrook, C. (2012), “Tourism revenue sharing policy at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda: A policy arrangements approach”, *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 377-394. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.622768>
- Albagli, S. (2004), *Territórios em Movimento: cultura e identidade de inserção competitiva*, Relume Dumará, Rio de Janeiro.
- Albrecht, J.N. (2013), “Networking for sustainable tourism – towards a research agenda”, *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 639–657. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2012.721788>
- Aramberri, J. (2014), “Governance by excess the case of Vietnam”, *Bridging Tourism Theory and Practice*, Vol. 5, pp. 149-168. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S2042-144320140000006014>
- Arcuset, L. (2009), “Possible paths towards sustainable tourism development in a high-mountain resort: the case of Valloire”, *Revue de Géographie Alpine*, Vol. 97, No. 3, 12p.
- Agarwal, S. (2005), “Global-local interactions in English coastal resorts: theoretical perspectives”, *Tourism Geographies*, Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 351-372. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616680500291147>
- Aschauer, W. (2010), ‘Perceptions of tourists at risky destinations. A model of psychological influence factors’, *Tourism Review*, Vol. 65, No. 2, pp. 4-20. <https://doi.org/10.1108/16605371011061589>
- Atmodjo, E., Lamers, M.A. and Mol, A.P. (2017), “Financing marine conservation tourism: governing entrance fees in Raja Ampat, Indonesia”, *Marine Policy*, Vol. 78, pp. 181-188. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2017.01.023>
- Badulescu, A., Badulescu, D. and Borma, A. (2014), “Enhancing cross-border cooperation through local actors’ involvement. The case of tourism cooperation in Bihor (Romania) - Hajdú-Bihar (Hungary) Euroregion”, *Lex Localis*, Vol. 12, No 3. [https://doi.org/10.4335/12.3.349-371\(2014\)](https://doi.org/10.4335/12.3.349-371(2014))
- Bang, H.P. (2003), “A new ruler meeting a new citizen: culture governance and everyday making”, in Bang, H.P. (Ed.) *Governance as social and political communication*, Manchester University Press, Manchester, pp. 241–267.
- Barbini, B., Biasone, A., Cacciutto, M., Castellucci, D., Corbo, Y. and Roldán, N.G. (2012), “Gobernanza y turismo: análisis del estado del arte”, in Otero, A. M. and Rodríguez, R. (Eds.), *La sombra del turismo. Movilidades y desafíos de los destinos turísticos con migración de amenidad*, EDUCO, Neuquén, pp. 271-292.
- Barham, N., Dörny, S. and Schamp, E.W. (2007), “Relational governance and regional upgrading in global value chains - the case of package tourism in Jordan”, *Erde*, Vol. 138, No. 2, pp. 169-186.
- Battaglia, M., Daddi, T. and Rizzi, F. (2012), “Sustainable Tourism Planning and Consultation: evidence from the Project INTER.ECO.TUR”, *European Planning Studies*, Vol. 20, No. 2, pp. 193-211. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2012.650908>
- Batyk, I. and Smoczyński, S. (2010), “Tourism - Common cause. Polish tourist products”, *Tourism Management*, Vol. 31, No. 4, pp. 553-555. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2009.04.003>
- Bawedin, V. and Miossec, A. (2013), “A coastal area: for which population? a political answer between nature and society (Bassin d’Arcachon and Coast of Picardie Cases)”, *Espace-Populations-Sociétés*, No. 1-2, pp. 211-230. <https://doi.org/10.4000/eps.5475>
- Beaumont, N. and Dredge, D. (2010), “Local tourism governance: a comparison of three network approaches”, *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 7-28. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580903215139>

- Bell, J.P.W. (2013), "Exploring the governance challenges associated with the failed attempt to designate a national park in Northern Ireland", *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 330-347. <https://doi.org/10.2495/SDP-V8-N3-330-347>
- Bell, S. and Hindmoor, A. (2009), *Rethinking Governance: the Centrality of the State in Modern Society*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Beritelli, P., Bieger, T. and Laesser, C. (2007), "Destination governance: using corporate governance theories as a foundation for effective destination management", *Journal of Travel Research*, Vol. 46, No.1, pp. 96-107. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287507302385>
- Beritelli, P., Strobl, A. and Peters, M. (2013), "Interlocking directorships against community closure: a trade-off for development in tourist destinations", *Tourism Review*, Vol. 68, No. 1, pp. 21-34. <https://doi.org/10.1108/16605371311310057>
- Bevir, M. (2011a), "Governance as Theory, Practice, and Dilemma", in Bevir, M. (ed.) *The Handbook of Governance*, SAGE Publications Ltd, London, pp. 1-16. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781446200964.n1>
- Bevir, M. (2011b), *The SAGE handbook of governance*, SAGE Publications Ltd, London. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781446200964>
- Bichler, B.F. and Lösch, M. (2019), "Collaborative governance in tourism: empirical insights into a community-oriented destination", *Sustainability*, Vol. 11, No. 23, 6673. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11236673>
- Birdir, S., Ünal, Ö., Birdir, K. and Williams, A.T. (2013), "Willingness to pay as an economic instrument for coastal tourism management: cases from Mersin, Turkey", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 36, pp. 279-283. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2012.10.020>
- Blanco, E. (2011), "A social-ecological approach to voluntary environmental initiatives: the case of nature-based tourism", *Policy Sciences*, Vol. 44, pp. 35-52. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11077-010-9121-3>
- Blasco, D., Guia, J. and Prats, L. (2014), "Emergence of governance in cross-border destinations", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 49, pp. 159-173. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2014.09.002>
- Bobková, M. and Holešinská, A. (2017), "Networking in a destination from the perspective of virtual relationships and their spatial dimension", *Geographia Technica*, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 10-19. https://doi.org/10.21163/GT_2017.122.02
- Borges, M.R., Eusébio, C. and Carvalho, N. (2014), "Governance for sustainable tourism: a review and directions for future research", *European Journal of Tourism Research*, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 45-56.
- Bramwell, B. and Lane, B. (2000), *Tourism collaboration and partnerships: politics, practice and sustainability*, Channel View Publications, Clevedon.
- Bramwell, B. and Lane, B. (2011), "Critical research on the governance of tourism and sustainability", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 19, No. 4-5, pp. 411-421. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.580586>
- Bramwell, B. and Pomfret, G. (2007), "Planning for lake and lake shore tourism: complexity, coordination and adaptation", *Anatolia*, Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 43-66. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13032917.2007.9687035>
- Bruyn, C. and Alonso, A.F. (2012), "Tourism Destination Governance", in Fayos-solà, E. (Ed.), *Knowledge Management in Tourism: Policy and Governance Applications (Bridging Tourism Theory and Practice, Vol. 4)*, Emerald Group Publishing Ltd, Bingley, pp. 221-242. [https://doi.org/10.1108/S2042-1443\(2012\)0000004015](https://doi.org/10.1108/S2042-1443(2012)0000004015)
- Caffyn, A. and Jobbins, G. (2003), "Governance capacity and stakeholder interactions in the development and management of coastal tourism: examples from Morocco and Tunisia", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 11, No. 2-3, pp. 224-245. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580308667204>
- Camargo, B. (2005), *Perspectivas teórico-metodológicas em representações sociais*, Editora Universitária UFPB, João Pessoa.
- Carter, R.W.B., Thok, S., O'Rourke, V. and Pearce, T. (2015), "Sustainable tourism and its use as a development strategy in Cambodia: a systematic literature review", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 23, No. 5, pp 797-818. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2014.978787>
- Causevic, S. and Lynch, P. (2013), "Political (in)stability and its influence on tourism development", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 34, pp. 145-157 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2012.04.006>
- Chen, G. and Bao, J. (2014), "Path dependence in the evolution of resort governance models in China", *Tourism Geographies*, Vol. 16, No. 5. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2014.949295>
- Chhotray, V. and Stoker, G. (2009), *Governance Theory and Practice*, Palgrave Macmillan, Hampshire.
- Choi, Y.E., Doh, M., Park, S. and Chon, J. (2017), "Transformation planning of ecotourism systems to invigorate responsible tourism", *Sustainability*, Vol. 9, No. 12, 2248. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su9122248>
- Christian, M. (2016), "Tourism global production networks and uneven social upgrading in Kenya and Uganda". *Tourism Geographies*, Vol.18, No. 1, pp. 38-58. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2015.1116596>
- Clivaz, C. (2006), "Crans-Montana-Aminona (Switzerland): is there anyone in charge of the resort?", *Revue de Géographie Alpine*, Vol. 94, No. 1, pp. 75-94. <https://doi.org/10.3406/rga.2006.2387>

- Coles, T., Dinan, C. and Hutchison, F.C. (2014), "Tourism and the public sector in England since 2010: a disorderly transition?", *Current Issues in Tourism*, Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 247-279. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2012.733356>
- Conceição, C.C., Dos Anjos, F.A., and dos Anjos, S.J.G. (2019), "Power relationship in the governance of regional tourism organizations in Brazil", *Sustainability*, Vol. 11, No. 11, 3062. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11113062>
- Connelly, G. (2007), "Testing governance - a research agenda for exploring urban tourism competitiveness policy: the case of Liverpool 1980-2000", *Tourism Geographies*, Vol. 9, No.1, pp. 84-114. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616680601092931>
- Croft, C. (2018), "Hearing the authentic voice of stakeholders? Implications for governance of tourism strategy-making", *Current Issues in Tourism*, Vol. 21, No. 14, pp. 1670-1689. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2016.1153051>
- Cruz, E., Albrecht, H. and Briones, A. (2016), "Collaborative networks and tourism management of peri-urban forests", *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, Vol. 11, pp. 172-181. <https://doi.org/10.2495/SDP-V11-N2-172-181>
- Currie, C. and Falconer, P. (2014), "Maintaining sustainable island destinations in Scotland: the role of the transport-tourism relationship", *Journal of Destination Marketing and Management*, Vol. 3, No.3, pp. 162-172. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2013.10.005>
- Czakov, W. (2012), "Business format franchise in regional tourism development", *Anatolia*, Vol.23, No.1, pp.107-117. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13032917.2011.653635>
- Dallabrida, V.R. (2010), *Desenvolvimento Regional: por que algumas regiões se desenvolvem e outras não?* (Vol.1), EDUNISC, Santa Cruz do Sul.
- Dangi, T. and Jamal, T. (2016), "An integrated approach to 'sustainable community-based tourism'", *Sustainability*, Vol. 8, No. 5, 475. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su8050475>
- Dinica, V. (2009), "Governance for sustainable tourism: a comparison of international and Dutch visions", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 17, No. 5, pp. 583-603. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580902855836>
- Dredge, D. and Jamal, T. (2013), "Mobilities on the Gold Coast, Australia: implications for destination governance and sustainable tourism", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 557-579. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2013.776064>
- Dredge, D. and Thomas, P. (2009), "Mongrel management, public interest and protected area management in the Victorian Alps, Australia", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 249-267. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580802359285>
- Dredge, D. and Whitford, M. (2011), "Event tourism governance and the public sphere", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 19, No. 4-5, pp. 479-499. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.573074>
- Dubœuf, T. (2006), "Local power and land-use strategies in mountain resorts: sustainability of local tourism development and the challenges of governance", *Revue de Géographie Alpine*, Vol. 94, No. 1, pp. 33-51. <https://doi.org/10.3406/rga.2006.2382>
- Duffy, R. (2006), "Global environmental governance and the politics of ecotourism in Madagascar", *Journal of Ecotourism*, Vol. 5, No. 1-2, pp. 128-144. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14724040608668451>
- Duffy, R. and Moore, L. (2011), "Global regulations and local practices: the politics and governance of animal welfare in elephant tourism", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 19, No. 4-5, pp. 589-604. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.566927>
- Eagles, P. (2009), "Governance of recreation and tourism partnerships in parks and protected areas", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 231-248. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580802495725>
- Eagles, P., Romagosa, F., Buteau-Duitschaever, W., Havitz, M., Glover, T. and McCutcheon, B. (2013), "Good governance in protected areas: an evaluation of stakeholders' perceptions in British Columbia and Ontario Provincial Parks", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 60-79. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2012.671331>
- Eaton, E. (2008), "From feeding the locals to selling the locale: adapting local sustainable food projects in Niagara to neocommunitarianism and neoliberalism", *Geoforum*, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 994-1006. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2007.10.017>
- Ellingham, I. and Mulligan, H. (2015), "Designed for Touring: Niagara Falls, Canada", *disP -The Planning Review*, Vol. 51, No. 3, pp. 6-15. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02513625.2015.1093344>
- Elsevier, *Scopus*, viewed 11 February 2016, <https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus>
- Erkuş-Öztürk, H. (2011), "Modes of tourism governance: a comparison of Amsterdam and Antalya", *Anatolia*, Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 307-325. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13032917.2011.614354>
- Erkuş-Öztürk, H. and Eraydin, A. (2010), "Environmental governance for sustainable tourism development: collaborative networks and organisation building in the Antalya tourism region", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 113-124. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2009.01.002>

- Erkuş-Öztürk, H. and Terhorst, P. (2010), "Variety of modes of governance of a global value chain: the case of tourism from Holland to Turkey", *Tourism Geographies*, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 217-245. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616681003725193>
- Espeso-Molinero, P. and Pastor-Alfonso, M. (2020), "Governance, community resilience, and indigenous tourism in Nahá, Mexico", *Sustainability*, Vol. 12, No. 15, 5973. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12155973>
- Estol, J. and Font, X. (2016), "European tourism policy: its evolution and structure", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 52, pp. 230-241. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2015.06.007>
- Farinós-Dasi, J. (2008), "Gobernanza territorial para el desarrollo sostenible: estado de la cuestión y agenda", *Boletín de La Asociación de Geógrafos Españoles*, Vol. 46, pp. 11-32.
- Farmaki, A. (2015), "Regional network governance and sustainable tourism", *Tourism Geographies*, Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 385-407. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2015.1036915>
- Farrelly, T. (2011), "Indigenous and democratic decision-making: issues from community-based ecotourism in the Boumā National Heritage Park, Fiji", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 19, No. 7, pp. 817-835. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.553390>
- Fayos-Sola, E., Moraleda, L. and Mazón, A. (2014), "Key factors for development", *Bridging Tourism Theory and Practice*, Vol. 5, pp. 29- 4. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S2042-14432014000006011>
- Feng, X. (2008), "Who benefits?: Tourism development in Fenghuang County, China", *Human Organization*, Vol. 67, No. 2, pp. 207-220.
- Ferguene, A. and Banat, R. (2013), "Traditional crafts, heritage promotion through tourism and territorial dynamics: the case of the Syrian City of Aleppo", *Cahiers de Géographie du Québec*, Vol. 57, No. 160, pp. 87-114. <https://doi.org/10.7202/1017806ar>
- Fletcher, S., Bateman, P. and Emery, A. (2011), "The governance of the Boscombe Artificial Surf Reef, UK", *Land Use Policy*, Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 395-401. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2010.08.002>
- Flores, F. (2014), "A tourism governance proposal in Mexico the Magic Towns program", *Bridging Tourism Theory and Practice*, Vol. 5, pp. 195-209. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S2042-14432014000006017>
- Fonseca, F. and Ramos, R. (2012), "Heritage Tourism in Peripheral Areas: development Strategies and Constraints", *Tourism Geographies*, Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 467-493. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2011.610147>
- Font, X., Guix, M. and Bonilla-Priego, M. (2016), "Corporate social responsibility in cruising: using materiality analysis to create shared value", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 53, pp. 175-186. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2015.10.007>
- Foris, D., Florescu, A., Foris, T. and Barabas, S. (2020), "Improving the management of tourist destinations: a new approach to strategic management at the DMO level by integrating lean techniques", *Sustainability*, Vol. 12, No. 23, 10201, pp. 1-22. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su122310201>
- Forsyth, T. (2002), "What happened on 'the beach'? Social movements and governance of tourism in Thailand", *International Journal of Sustainable Development*, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 326-337. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJSD.2002.003756>
- Fuentes, C.D. (2016), "El concepto de gobernanza del turismo: hacia la construcción de un modelo operativo para elevar la contribución del turismo al desarrollo sostenible", Unpublished PhD thesis, Universidad Complutense de Madrid.
- Fuini Labigalini, L. (2014), "Tourist circuits in Brazil: Governance and public policy", *Revista Geográfica Venezolana*, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 45-67.
- Frey, K. (2004), "Governança interativa: uma concepção para compreender a gestão pública participativa", *Política & Sociedade*, Vol. 5, pp. 119-138.
- Frost, W. and Laing, J. (2015), "Avoiding burnout: the succession planning, governance and resourcing of rural tourism festivals", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 23, No. 8-9, pp. 1298-1317. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2015.1037841>
- Garnes, S. and Grønhaug, K. (2011), "The role of boards of directors in tourist organizations", *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 115-134. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15022250.2011.583062>
- Garnes, S. and Mathisen, G.E. (2012), "Research note: Destination decision-makers: developing a strategic orientation scale", *International Journal of Tourism Policy*, Vol. 4, No.3, pp. 261-271. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJTP.2012.049717>
- Ged, F. (2013), "Cultural itineraries and heritage in China's Guizhou province: old paths and networks", *Cahiers de Géographie du Québec*, Vol. 57, No. 162, pp. 461-477. <https://doi.org/10.7202/1026529ar>
- Gerbaux, F. and Marcelpoil, E. (2006), "Governance of mountain resorts in France: the nature of the public-private partnership", *Revue de Géographie Alpine*, Vol. 94, No. 1, pp. 9-31. <https://doi.org/10.3406/rga.2006.2380>
- Gill, A. and Williams, P. (2014), "Mindful deviation in creating a governance path towards sustainability in resort destinations", *Tourism Geographies*, Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 546-562. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2014.925964>

- Goodwin, M. (2013), "Regions, territories and relationality: exploring the regional dimensions of political practice", *Regional Studies*, Vol. 47, No. 8, pp. 1181-1190. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2012.697138>
- Göymen, K. (2000), "Tourism and governance in Turkey", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 1025-1048. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(99\)00127-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(99)00127-9)
- Guerin-Pace, F. (1998), "Textual statistics. An exploratory tool for the Social Sciences", *Population: An English Selection*, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 73-95.
- Gunn, C.A. and Var, T. (2002), *Tourism Planning: Basics, Concepts, Cases*, Routledge, London.
- Gustavsson, M., Lindström, L., Jiddawi, N. and de la Torre-Castro, M. (2014), "Procedural and distributive justice in a community-based managed Marine Protected Area in Zanzibar, Tanzania". *Marine Policy*, Vol. 46, pp. 91-100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2014.01.005>
- Guyot, S. (2005), "Political dimensions of environmental conflicts in Kosi Bay, South Africa: significance of the new post-apartheid governance system", *Development Southern Africa*, Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 441-458. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14797580500252985>
- Haase, D., Lamers, M. and Amelung, B. (2009), "Heading into uncharted territory? Exploring the institutional robustness of self-regulation in the Antarctic tourism sector", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 411-430. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580802495717>
- Hajer, M.A. and Wagenaar, H. (2003), *Deliberate policy analysis: understanding governance in the network society*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Halkier, H. (2014), "Innovation and destination governance in Denmark: tourism, policy networks and spatial development", *European Planning Studies*, Vol. 22, No. 8, pp. 1659-1670. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2013.784609>
- Halkier, H. and Therkelsen, A. (2013), "Exploring tourism destination path plasticity: the case of coastal tourism in North Jutland, Denmark", *Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsgeographie*, Vol. 57, No. 1-2, pp. 39-51. <https://doi.org/10.1515/zfw.2013.0004>
- Hall, C.M. (1994), *Tourism and politics: policy, power and place*, John Wiley and Sons, Chichester.
- Hall, C.M. and Jenkins, C.L (1995), *Tourism and Public Policy*, Routledge, London.
- Hall, C.M. (2011a), "A typology of governance and its implications for tourism policy analysis", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 19, No. 4-5, pp. 437-457. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.570346>
- Hall, C.M. (2011b), "Policy learning and policy failure in sustainable tourism governance: from first- and second-order to third-order change?", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 19, No. 4-5, pp. 649-671. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.555555>
- Hall, C.M. (2013), "Framing behavioural approaches to understanding and governing sustainable tourism consumption: beyond neoliberalism, 'nudging' and 'green growth'?", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 21, No. 7, pp. 1091-1109. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2013.815764>
- Hartman, S. (2016), "Towards adaptive tourism areas? A complexity perspective to examine the conditions for adaptive capacity", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 24, No.2, pp. 299-314. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2015.1062017>
- Henriksen, P.F. and Halkier, H. (2009), "From local promotion towards regional tourism policies: knowledge processes and actor networks in North Jutland, Denmark", *European Planning Studies*, Vol. 17, No. 10, pp. 1445-1462. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09654310903141631>
- Hensel, P.J., Kennett-Hensel, P. and Sneath, J. (2013), "Community-based destination governance in a developing economy: the Jamaican experience", *International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Administration*, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 358-376. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15256480.2013.838086>
- Heslinga, J., Groote, P. and Vanclay, F. (2019), "Strengthening governance processes to improve benefit-sharing from tourism in protected areas by using stakeholder analysis", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 27, No. 6, pp. 773-787. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2017.1408635>
- Higgins-Desbiolles, F. (2011), "Death by a thousand cuts: governance and environmental trade-offs in ecotourism development at Kangaroo Island, South Australia", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 19, No. 4-5, pp. 553-570. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.560942>
- Hohl, K., Tsirogianni, S. and Gerber, M. (2012), Workshop in Applied Analysis Software MY591 - Introduction to ALCESTE, The London School of Economics and Political Science, London.
- Hristov, D. and Zehrer, A. (2019), "Does distributed leadership have a place in destination management organisations? A policy-makers perspective", *Current Issues in Tourism*, Vol. 22, No. 9, pp. 1095-1115. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2017.1364715>
- Hueneke, H. and Baker, R. (2009), "Tourist behaviour, local values, and interpretation at Uluru: 'The sacred deed at Australia's mighty heart'", *GeoJournal*, Vol. 74, No. 5, pp. 477-490. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-008-9249-2>
- Hultman, J. and Hall, C.M. (2012), "Tourism place-making. Governance of locality in Sweden", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 547-570. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2011.07.001>

- Illia, L., Sonpar, K. and Bauer, M. W. (2014), "Applying co-occurrence text analysis with ALCESTE to studies of impression management", *British Journal of Management*, Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 352-372. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8551.2012.00842.x>
- Image-Zafar (2017), *Methodologie ALCESTE*, Image-Zafar, Toulouse.
- Imran, S., Alam, K. and Beaumont, N. (2014), "Environmental orientations and environmental behaviour: perceptions of protected area tourism stakeholders", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 40, pp. 290-299. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2013.07.003>
- INRouTe and UNWTO (2016), *Tourism, territory and sustainability: a statistical insight at subnational levels*, INRouTe, Astigarraga.
- Ioppolo, G., Saija, G. and Salomone, R. (2013), "From coastal management to environmental management: the sustainable eco-tourism program for the mid-western coast of Sardinia (Italy)", *Land Use Policy*, Vol. 31, pp. 460-471. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2012.08.010>
- Jackson, R. (2008), "Playing lotto with Rotto? Tourism, the environment and gambling with the ethos of a Western Australian Island", *Australian Geographer*, Vol. 39, No. 4, pp. 495-519. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00049180802419211>
- Jamal, T. and Watt, E. (2011), "Climate change pedagogy and performative action: toward community-based destination governance", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 19, No. 4-5, pp. 571-588. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.575227>
- Jenkins, C.L. (1980), "Tourism policies in developing countries: a critique", *International Journal of Tourism Management*, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 22-29.
- Jenkins, C.L. and Henry, B.M. (1982), "Government involvement in tourism in developing countries", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 9, No. 4, pp.499-521. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(82\)90070-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(82)90070-6)
- Jönsson, E. and Baeten, G. (2014), "Because I am who I am and my mother is Scottish: neoliberal planning and entrepreneurial instincts at Trump International Golf Links Scotland", *Space and Polity*, Vol. 18, No. 1, pp. 54-69. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13562576.2013.878431>
- Kaltenborn, B.P., Qvenild, M. and Nellemann, C. (2011), "Local governance of national parks: the perception of tourism operators in Dovre-Sunndalsfjella National Park, Norway", *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift*, Vol. 65, No. 2, pp. 83-92. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00291951.2011.574320>
- Keller, P. (2015), "Tourism policy in advanced economies: how can it be effective and efficient?", *Tourism Review*, Vol. 70, No. 4, pp. 264-275. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-05-2015-0017>
- Kelly, C., Essex, S. and Glegg, G. (2012), "Reflective practice for marine planning: A case study of marine nature-based tourism partnerships", *Marine Policy*, Vol. 36, No. 3, pp. 769-781. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2011.10.023>
- Kismartini, K. and Pujiyono, B. (2020), "Collaborative management model Tanjung Lesung tourism in Pandeglang District, Banten Province, Indonesia", *Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites*, Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 868-874. <https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.302spl12-516>
- Kodir, A., Ahmad, R. and Pratama, N. (2020), "The dynamics access on tourism governance in Wakatobi National Park", *Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites*, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 1376-1383. <https://doi.org/10.30892/GTG.32427-583>
- Kodir, A., Tanjung, A., Astina, I.K., Nurwan, M.A., Nusantara, A.G. and Ahmad, R. (2020), "The dynamics of access on tourism development in Labuan Bajo, Indonesia", *Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites*, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 662-671. <https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.29222-497>
- Kodir, A., Tanjung, A., Sumarmi, Ahmad, R. and Simanjuntak, T.B. (2019), "Tourism governance in Komodo National Park, Indonesia: blessing or curse?", *Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites*, Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 1401-1417. <https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.27424-443>
- Kooiman, J. (1994), "Socio-political governance: introduction", in Kooiman, J. (Ed.) *Modern Governance, New Government-Society Interactions*, Sage Publications, London, pp. 1-8.
- Kooiman, J. (2003), *Governing as governance*, Sage Publications, London.
- Kozak, M., Volgger, M. and Pechlaner, H. (2014), "Destination leadership: leadership for territorial development", *Tourism Review*, Vol. 69, No. 3, pp. 169-172. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-05-2014-0021>
- Krutwaysho, O. and Bramwell, B. (2010), "Tourism policy implementation and society", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 37, No. 3, pp. 670-691. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2009.12.004>
- Lamers, M., Nthiga, R., van der Duim, R. and van Wijk, J. (2014a), "Tourism-conservation enterprises as a land-use strategy in Kenya", *Tourism Geographies*, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 474-489. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2013.806583>
- Lamers, M., van der Duim, R., van Wijk, J., Nthiga, R. and Visseren-Hamakers, I.J. (2014b), "Governing conservation tourism partnerships in Kenya", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 48, pp. 250-265. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2014.07.004>

- Lamont, M. and Bultjens, J. (2011), "Putting the brakes on: impediments to the development of independent cycle tourism in Australia", *Current Issues in Tourism*, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 57-78. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500903250799>
- Lapeyre, R. (2006), "Land-use conflicts and decentralized tourism governance in Namibian rural areas: can the tourism commons be privatized?", *Mondes en Développement*, Vol. 34, No. 4, pp. 67-84. <https://doi.org/10.3917/med.136.0067>
- Lapeyre, R. (2011), "Governance structures and the distribution of tourism income in Namibian communal lands: a new institutional framework", *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, Vol. 102, No. 3, pp. 302-315. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9663.2011.00665.x>
- Larsen, R., Calgaro, E. and Thomalla, F. (2011), "Governing resilience building in Thailand's tourism-dependent coastal communities: conceptualising stakeholder agency in social-ecological systems", *Global Environmental Change*, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 481-491 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2010.12.009>
- Lessmeister, R. (2008), "Governance and organisational structure in the special tourism sector - buyer-driven or producer-driven value chains? The case of trekking tourism in the Moroccan mountains", *Erdkunde*, Vol. 62, No. 2, pp. 143-157, <https://doi.org/10.3112/erdkunde.2008.02.04>
- Lindström, K. (2020), "Ambivalence in the evolution of a community-based tourism sharing concept: a public governance approach", *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, Vol. 20, No.3, pp. 302-315. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15022250.2020.1786455>
- Liu, Y., Dong, E., Li, S. and Jie, X. (2020), "Cruise tourism for sustainability: an exploration of value chain in Shenzhen Shekou Port", *Sustainability*, Vol. 12, No. 7, 3054. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12073054>
- Liu, W., Vogt, C.A., Lupi, F., He, G., Ouyang, Z. and Liu, J. (2016), "Evolution of tourism in a flagship protected area of China", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 203-226. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2015.1071380>
- Luthe, T. and Wyss, R. (2014), "Assessing and planning resilience in tourism", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 44, pp. 161- 63. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2014.03.011>
- Maguigad, V. (2013), "Tourism planning in archipelagic Philippines: a case review", *Tourism Management Perspectives*, Vol. 7, pp. 25-33. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2013.03.003>
- Marková, B. and Boruta, T. (2012), "The potential of cultural events in the peripheral rural Jesenicko region", *Acta Universitatis Carolinae Geographica*, Vol. 47, No. 2, pp. 45-52. <https://doi.org/10.14712/23361980.2015.16>
- Marshall, J. (2001), "Women and strangers: issues of marginalization in seasonal tourism", *Tourism Geographies*, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 165-186. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616680010030266>
- Marzuki, A., Rofe, M. and Hashim, N. (2014), "Disputes on nature-based tourism development in northern peninsular Malaysia", *Tourism Analysis*, Vol. 19, No. 4, pp. 525-530. <https://doi.org/10.3727/108354214X14090817031314>
- Mateos, A., Leco, F. and Pérez, A. (2020), "Visitors' perception of the overcrowding of a protected natural area: a case applied to the natural reserve 'Garganta de los Infernos' (Caceres, Spain)", *Sustainability*, Vol. 12, No. 22, 9503, pp. 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12229503>
- Mayntz, R. (2000), "Nuevos desafíos de la teoría de 'governance' ", *Instituciones y Desarrollo*, Vol. 7, pp. 35-52.
- Mayntz, R. (2003), "New challenges to governance theory", in Bang, H.P. (Ed.) *Governance as social and political communication*, Manchester University Press, Manchester, pp. 27-40.
- McGehee, N.G., Knollenberg, W. and Komorowski, A. (2015), "The central role of leadership in rural tourism development: a theoretical framework and case studies", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 23, No. 8-9, pp. 1277-1297. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2015.1019514>
- McLeod, M.T. and Airey, D. (2007), "The politics of tourism development: a case of dual governance in Tobago", *International Journal of Tourism Policy*, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 217-231. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJTP.2007.017037>
- Mella, E. and Zahra, A. (2012), "Integrating sustainability in policy: the role of Chilean tourism governance", *Bridging Tourism Theory and Practice*, Vol. 4, pp. 175-191. [https://doi.org/10.1108/S2042-1443\(2012\)0000004012](https://doi.org/10.1108/S2042-1443(2012)0000004012)
- Mellon, V. and Bramwell, B. (2016), "Protected area policies and sustainable tourism: influences, relationships and co-evolution", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 24, No. 10, pp. 1369-1386. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2015.1125909>
- Meuleman, L. (2008), *Public Management and the metagovernance of hierarchies, networks and markets: the feasibility of designing and managing governance style combinations*, Physica-Verlag, The Netherlands.
- Mgonja, J., Sirima, A., Backman, K.F. and Backman, S.J. (2015), "Cultural community-based tourism in Tanzania: lessons learned and way forward", *Development Southern Africa*, Vol. 32, No. 3, pp. 377-391. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0376835X.2015.1010710>

- Miedes-Ugarte, B., Flores-Ruiz, D. and Wanner, P. (2020), "Managing tourist destinations according to the principles of the social economy: the case of the Les Oiseaux de Passage Cooperative Platform", *Sustainability*, Vol. 12, No. 12, 4837. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12124837>
- Mohd Shariff, N., Zainol Abidin, A. and Bahar, M.R. (2018), "Developing a framework of corporate governance best practice for the Malaysian tourism small and medium-sized enterprises", *Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites*, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 447-454. <https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.22214-301>
- Moore, S.A. and Rodger, K. (2010), "Wildlife tourism as a common pool resource issue: enabling conditions for sustainability governance", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 18, No. 7, pp. 831-844. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2010.483281>
- Mordue, T. (2007), "Tourism, urban governance and public space", *Leisure Studies*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 447-462. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614360601121413>
- Moscardo, G. (2011), "Exploring social representations of tourism planning: issues for governance", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 19, No. 4-5, pp. 423-436. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.558625>
- Nelson, F. (2012), "Blessing or curse? The political economy of tourism development in Tanzania", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 359-375. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.630079>
- Nepal, S. and Jamal, T.B. (2011), "Resort-induced changes in small mountain communities in British Columbia, Canada", *Mountain Research and Development*, Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 89-101. <https://doi.org/10.1659/MRD-JOURNAL-D-10-00095.1>
- Nunkoo, R., Ramkissoon, H. and Gursoy, D. (2012), "Public trust in tourism institutions", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 39, No. 3, pp. 1538-1564. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2012.04.004>
- Nyaupane, G.P., Lew, A.A. and Tatsugawa, K. (2014), "Perceptions of trekking tourism and social and environmental change in Nepal's Himalayas", *Tourism Geographies*, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 415-437. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2014.942233>
- Nyseth, T. and Viken, A. (2016), "Communities of practice in the management of an Arctic environment: monitoring knowledge as complementary to scientific knowledge and the precautionary principle?", *Polar Record*, Vol. 52, No. 1, pp. 66-75. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S003224741500039X>
- Paddison, B. and Walmsley, A. (2018), "New public management in tourism: a case study of York", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 26, No. 6, pp. 910-926. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2018.1425696>
- Palafox-Muñoz, A. and Arroyo-Delgado, M. (2020), "Governance and social sustainability through tourism in the protected natural area of Cabo Pulmo, Baja California Sur, Mexico", *Apuntes*, Vol. 47, No. 87, pp. 119-147. <https://doi.org/10.21678/apuntes.87.1056>
- Palmer, N.J. and Chuamuangphan, N. (2018), "Governance and local participation in ecotourism: community-level ecotourism stakeholders in Chiang Rai province, Thailand", *Journal of Ecotourism*, Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 320-337. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14724049.2018.1502248>
- Paredes-Rodriguez, A.A. and Spierings, B. (2020), "Dynamics of protest and participation in the governance of tourism in Barcelona: a strategic action field perspective", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, pp. 1-18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1791891>
- Pashkevich, A., Dawson, J. and Stewart, E.J. (2015), "Governance of expedition cruise ship tourism in the arctic: A comparison of the Canadian and Russian arctic", *Tourism in Marine Environments*, Vol. 10, No. 3-4, pp. 225-240. <https://doi.org/10.3727/154427315X14181438892883>
- Paunović, I., Dressler, M., Nikolić, T.M. and Pantić, S.P. (2020), "Developing a competitive and sustainable destination of the future: clusters and predictors of successful national-level destination governance across destination life-cycle", *Sustainability*, Vol. 12, No. 10, 4066. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12104066>
- Pechlaner, H. and Volgger, M. (2013), "Towards a comprehensive view of tourism governance: relationships between the corporate governance of tourism service firms and territorial governance", *International Journal of Globalisation and Small Business*, Vol. 5, No. 1-2, pp. 3-19. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJGSB.2013.050484>
- Pechlaner, H., Volgger, M. and Herntrei, M. (2012), "Destination management organizations as interface between destination governance and corporate governance", *Anatolia*, Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 151-168. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13032917.2011.652137>
- Peña-Miranda, D.D., Arteaga-Ortiz, J. and Ramón-Cardona, J. (2019), "Determinants of CSR application in the hotel industry of the Colombian Caribbean", *Sustainability*, Vol. 11, No. 18, 5045. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11185045>
- Penny Wan, Y.K. (2013), "A comparison of the governance of tourism planning in the two Special Administrative Regions (SARs) of China - Hong Kong and Macao", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 36, pp. 164-177. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2012.12.005>
- Peters, B.G. (2011), "Governance as political theory", *Critical Policy Studies*, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 63-72. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19460171.2011.555683>

- Peters, M. and Strobl, A. (2015), "Toward a theory of destination governance", in Pechlaner, H., Beritelli, P., Pichler, S., Peters, M. and Scott, N. (Eds.), *Contemporary Destination Governance: A Case Study Approach*, Emerald Group Publishing Ltd, Wagon Lane, pp. 223-232. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S2042-144320140000006054>
- Petridou, E., Olausson, P. and Ioannides, D. (2019), "Nascent Island tourism policy development in Greenland: a network perspective", *Island Studies Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 227-244. <https://doi.org/10.24043/isj.94>
- Pfarr, C., Pechlaner, H., Volgger, M. and Thompson, G. (2014), "Overcoming the limits to change and adapting to future challenges: governing the transformation of destination networks in Western Australia", *Journal of Travel Research*, Vol. 53, No. 6, pp. 760-777. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287514538837>
- Plummer, R. and Fennell, D.A. (2009), "Managing protected areas for sustainable tourism: prospects for adaptive co-management", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp.149-168. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580802359301>
- Presenza, A., Micera, R., Splendiani, S. and Chiappa, G. (2014), "Stakeholder e-involvement and participatory tourism planning: analysis of an Italian case study", *International Journal of Knowledge-Based Development*, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 311-328. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJKBD.2014.065320>
- Puhakka, R. and Saarinen, J. (2013), "New role of tourism in national park planning in Finland", *Journal of Environment and Development*, Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 411-434. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1070496513502966>
- Qin, Q., Wall, G. and Liu, X. (2011), "Government roles in stimulating tourism development: a case from Guangxi, China", *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 471-487. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2011.597573>
- Radosavljević, U. and Čulafić, I.K. (2019), "Use of cultural heritage for place branding in educational projects: the case of Smederevo and Golubac fortresses on the Danube", *Sustainability*, Vol. 11, No.19, 5234. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11195234>
- Raicevic, V., Bin, J. and Glomazic, R. (2013), "Sustainable development of tourism, social and economic growth, preservation of local culture and traditions, low carbon and low impact to biodiversity: how can a financial institution be part of the change?", *Actual Problems of Economics*, Vol. 147, No. 9, pp. 472-480.
- Razali, M. and Ismail, H. (2015), "The tourism place-making from a concept of governance", *International Journal of Ecology and Development*, Vol. 30, No.3, pp. 88-97.
- Reis, A. and Hayward, P. (2013), "Pronounced particularity: a comparison of governance structures on Lord Howe Island and Fernando de Noronha", *Island Studies Journal*, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 285-298.
- Rienschke, M., Castillo, A., García-Frapolli, E., Moreno-Casasola, P. and Tello-Díaz, C. (2019), "Private over public interests in regional tourism governance: a case study in Costalegre, Mexico", *Sustainability*, Vol. 11, No. 6, 1760. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11061760>
- Robertson, P.J. (2011), "An assessment of collaborative governance in a network for sustainable tourism: the case of redeturis", *International Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 34, No. 5, pp. 279-290. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01900692.2010.550078>
- Rodríguez-Díaz, M. and Rodríguez-Díaz, R. (2018), "A decision-making and governance framework for the renewal of tourism destinations: the case of the Canary Islands", *Sustainability*, Vol. 10, No. 2, 310. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10020310>
- Rogerson, C.M. and Rogerson, J.M. (2020), "COVID-19 tourism impacts in South Africa: government and industry responses", *Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites*, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 1083-1091. <https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.31321-544>
- Romero, I. and Tejada, P. (2011), "A multi-level approach to the study of production chains in the tourism sector", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 297-306. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2010.02.006>
- Ruhanen, L. (2013), "Local government: Facilitator or inhibitor of sustainable tourism development?", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 80-98. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2012.680463>
- Ruhanen, L., Scott, N., Ritchie, B. and Tkacznski, A. (2010), Governance: a review and synthesis of the literature, *Tourism Review*, Vol. 65, No. 4, pp. 4-16. <https://doi.org/10.1108/16605371011093836>
- Ruiz-Ballesteros, E. and Brondizio, E.S. (2013), "Building negotiated agreement: the emergence of community-based tourism in Floreana (Galápagos Islands)", *Human Organization*, Vol. 72, No. 4, pp. 323-335. <https://doi.org/10.17730/humo.72.4.4767536442q23q31>
- Ruiz-Ballesteros, E. and Gual, M.A. (2012), "The emergence of new commons: community and multi-level governance in the Ecuadorian coast", *Human Ecology*, Vol. 40, 847-862. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10745-012-9540-1>
- Sacareau, I. (2009), "Changes in environmental policy and mountain tourism in Nepal", *Revue de Géographie Alpine*, Vol. 97, No. 3. <https://doi.org/10.4000/rga.1031>
- Sánchez-Hernández, J.L. (2013), "Melted wool, woven snow: industrial decline and new urban policies in Béjar (Salamanca)", *Scripta Nova*, Vol. 17.

- Santos, M. (2006), *A natureza do espaço. Técnica e tempo. Razão e emoção*, Editora da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo.
- Sarasa, J. (2014), "The utopian view of rural tourism as an exclusive business: consequences", *Cuadernos de Turismo*, No. 34, pp. 15-32.
- Sausmarez, N., (2007), "Crisis management, tourism and sustainability: the role of indicators", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 15, No. 6, pp. 700-714. <https://doi.org/10.2167/jost653.0>
- Sauthier, G. and Clivaz, C. (2012), "From resort to tourist city: the metamorphosis of Montreux an urban regime analysis", *Geo-Regards*, No. 5, 2012, pp. 59-73.
- Schamp, E.W. (2007), "Global value chains within international package tour tourism - the issue of governance", *Erdkunde*, Vol. 61, No. 2, pp.147-160. <https://doi.org/10.3112/erdkunde.2007.02.02>
- Scherrer, P. and Doohan, K. (2013), "'It's not about believing': exploring the transformative potential of cultural acknowledgement in an indigenous tourism context", *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, Vol. 54, No. 2, pp. 158-170. <https://doi.org/10.1111/apv.12016>
- Schlüter, R. and Adriani, H.L. (2014), "Tourism policy in Argentina the case of the Buenos Aires province", *Bridging Tourism Theory and Practice*, Vol. 5, pp. 227-240. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S2042-144320140000006018>
- Schroeder, K. (2015), "Cultural values and sustainable tourism governance in Bhutan", *Sustainability*, Vol. 7, No. 12, pp. 16616-16630. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su71215837>
- Shakeela, A. and Becken, S. (2015), "Understanding tourism leaders' perceptions of risks from climate change: an assessment of policy-making processes in the Maldives using the social amplification of risk framework (SARF)", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 65-84. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2014.918135>
- Sharpley, R. and Ussi, M. (2014), "Tourism and governance in small island developing states (SIDS): the case of Zanzibar", *International Journal of Tourism Research*, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 87-96. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.1904>
- Silva, L. (2015), "How ecotourism works at the community-level: the case of whale-watching in the Azores", *Current Issues in Tourism*, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 196-211. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2013.786027>
- Simpson, K. and Bretherton, P. (2010), "Community understanding of the impact of temporary visitors on incidental destinations", *Community Development*, Vol. 41, No. 3, pp. 340-353. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15575330903444077>
- Siow, M., Ramachandran, S., Shuib, A. and Mohammad Afandi, S.H. (2015), "Adapting evidence-based intervention in rural tourism policies: pragmatic benchmarking considerations for tourism business operations in Semporna, Sabah, Malaysia", *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes*, Vol. 7, No. 5, pp. 473-485. <https://doi.org/10.1108/WHATT-06-2015-0031>
- Slocum, S. and Everett, S. (2014), "Industry, government, and community: power and leadership in a resource constrained DMO", *Tourism Review*, Vol. 69, No. 1, pp. 47-58. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-06-2013-0027>
- Sofield, T. and Lia, S. (2011), "Tourism governance and sustainable national development in China: a macro-level synthesis", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 19, No. 4-5, pp.501-534. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.571693>
- Solstrand, M.V. (2015), "Institutional challenges for effective governance of consumptive wildlife tourism: case studies of marine angling tourism in Iceland and Norway", *Maritime Studies*, Vol. 14, No. 1. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40152-015-0021-1>
- Sowers, J. (2007), "Nature reserves and authoritarian rule in Egypt: embedded autonomy revisited", *Journal of Environment and Development*, Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 375-397. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1070496507309112>
- Steenbergen, D.J. (2013), "The role of tourism in addressing illegal fishing: the case of a dive operator in Indonesia", *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 188-214. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1355/cs35-2c>
- Stoffelen, A., Ioannides, D. and Vanneste, D. (2017), "Obstacles to achieving cross-border tourism governance: a multi-scalar approach focusing on the German-Czech borderlands", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 64, pp. 126-138. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2017.03.003>
- Su, M.M. and Wall, G. (2012), "Global-local relationships and governance issues at the Great Wall World Heritage Site, China", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 20, No. 8, pp. 1067-1086. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2012.671330>
- Sun, D. and Bill Carter, R. (2009), "Extreme seasons and extreme visitation: the case of Changbai Mountain Biosphere Reserve", *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, Vol. 14, No.1, pp. 1-16. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941660902727959>

- Tabales, A., Alonso, I., Lama, A. and Estévez, M. (2015), "Territorial governance and management of tourist spaces in contexts of strong pressure on real estate. Analysis of best local practices in the Cadiz Coast (Spain)", *Revista de Geografía Norte Grande*, Vol. 60, pp. 173-194.
- Tejada, P., Santos, F.J. and Guzmán, J. (2011), "Applicability of global value chains analysis to tourism: issues of governance and upgrading", *Service Industries Journal*, Vol. 31, No. 10, pp. 1627-1643. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02642069.2010.485642>
- Tescaşiu, B., Epuran, G., Tecău, A. S., Chiţu, I. B. and Mekinc, J. (2018). Innovative Forms of Economy and Sustainable Urban Development— Sharing Tourism. *Sustainability* Vol. 10, No. 11, ISSN: 2071-1050 Online ISSN: 2071-1050
- Tomazzoni, E.L. (2009), *Turismo e desenvolvimento regional: dimensões, elementos e indicadores*, EDUCS, Caxias do Sul.
- Torfin, J. (2014), "The democratic accountability of collaborative innovation in the public sector", in Isakhan, B. and Slaughter, S. (Eds), *Democracy and Crisis*, Palgrave Macmillan, London, pp. 44-67. https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137326041_3
- Tribe, J. (2008), "Tourism: a critical business", *Journal of Travel Research*, Vol. 46, No. 3, Pages 245-255. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287507304051>
- Trousdale, W.J. (1999), "Governance in context: Boracay Island, Philippines", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 840-867. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(99\)00036-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(99)00036-5)
- Valente, F., Dredge, D. and Lohmann, G. (2014), "Leadership capacity in two Brazilian regional tourism organisations", *Tourism Review*, Vol. 69, No. 1, pp. 10-24. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-07-2013-0039>
- Valente, F., Dredge, D. and Lohmann, G. (2015), "Leadership and governance in regional tourism", *Journal of Destination Marketing and Management*, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 127-136. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2015.03.005>
- Vernon, J., Essex, S., Pinder, D. and Curry, K. (2005), "Collaborative policymaking: local sustainable projects", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 325-345. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2004.06.005>
- Viken, A. (2011), "Tourism, research, and governance on Svalbard: a symbiotic relationship", *Polar Record*, Vol. 47, No. 4, pp. 335-347. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0032247410000604>
- Volgger, M., Mainil, T., Pechlaner, H. and Mitas, O. (2015), "Health region development from the perspective of system theory - an empirical cross-regional case study", *Social Science and Medicine*, Vol. 124, pp. 321-330. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2014.05.004>
- Volgger, M. and Pechlaner, H. (2014), "Requirements for destination management organizations in destination governance: understanding DMO success", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 41, pp. 64-75. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2013.09.001>
- Volgger, M. and Pechlaner, H. (2015), "Governing networks in tourism: what have we achieved, what is still to be done and learned?", *Tourism Review*, Vol. 70, No. 4, pp. 298-312. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-04-2015-0013>
- Wan, P.Y.K. (2012), "Governance of tourism planning in Macao", *Tourism Analysis*, Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 357-369. <https://doi.org/10.3727/108354212X13412775928023>
- Wan, Y.K. and Bramwell, B. (2015), "Political economy and the emergence of a hybrid mode of governance of tourism planning", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 50, pp. 316-327. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2015.03.010>
- Wang, D. and Ap, J. (2013), "Factors affecting tourism policy implementation: a conceptual framework and a case study in China", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 36, pp. 221-233. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2012.11.021>
- Wang, M. C. (2015), "Value relevance of Tobin's Q and corporate governance for the Taiwanese tourism industry", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 130, No. 1, pp. 223-30. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-014-2339-9>
- Wang, Y. and Bramwell, B. (2012), "Heritage protection and tourism development priorities in Hangzhou, China: a political economy and governance perspective", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 33, No. 4, pp. 988-998. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2011.10.010>
- Warren, G. and Dinnie, K. (2018), "Cultural intermediaries in place branding: who are they and how do they construct legitimacy for their work and for themselves?", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 66, pp. 302-314. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2017.12.012>
- Wesley, A. and Pforr, C. (2010), "The governance of coastal tourism: unravelling the layers of complexity at Smiths Beach, Western Australia", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 18, No. 6, pp. 773-792. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669581003721273>
- Wong, E.P., Mistilis, N. and Dwyer, L. (2011), "A framework for analyzing intergovernmental collaboration - the case of ASEAN tourism", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 367-376. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2010.03.006>

- World Tourism Organization (2013), *Sustainable tourism development guidebook -enhancing capacities for sustainable tourism for development in developing countries*, World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Madrid.
- Wray, M. (2015), "Drivers of change in regional tourism governance: a case analysis of the influence of the New South Wales Government, Australia, 2007–2013", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 23, No. 7, pp. 990-1010. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2015.1042482>
- Wyss, R., Abegg, B. and Luthe, T. (2014), "Perceptions of climate change in a tourism governance context", *Tourism Management Perspectives*, Vol. 11, pp. 69-76. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2014.04.004>
- Yew, C.P. (2015), "Hong Kong's institutional incongruities and its tourism policy", *Asian Education and Development Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 312-329. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AEDS-11-2014-0056>
- Yin, R. (2010), *Case study research: design and methods*, SAGE Publications Ltd., Thousand Oaks.
- Ying, T., Jiang, J. and Zhou, Y. (2015), "Networks, citizenship behaviours and destination effectiveness: a comparative study of two Chinese rural tourism destinations", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 23, No. 8-9, pp. 1318-1340. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2015.1031672>
- Youdelis, M. (2013), "The competitive (dis)advantages of ecotourism in Northern Thailand", *Geoforum*, Vol. 50, pp. 161-171. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2013.09.007>
- Yubero, C. and Chevalier, P. (2018), "The illusion of proximity in territorial construction. an approach to tourism development via social networks in Sierra de Albarracín (Spain)", *European Countryside*, Vol.10, No. 3, pp. 442-461. <https://doi.org/10.2478/euco-2018-0025>
- Yüksel, F., Bramwell, B., and Yüksel, A. (2005), "Centralized and decentralized tourism governance in Turkey", *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 859-886. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2004.09.006>
- Zahra, A.L. (2011), "Rethinking regional tourism governance: the principle of subsidiarity", *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, Vol. 19, No. 4-5, pp. 535-552. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2011.576764>
- Zarokosta, H. and Koutsouris, A. (2014), "Local stakeholders' participation in (sustainable) tourism development: the case of the South Kynouria municipality, Greece", *Revista Portuguesa de Estudos Regionais*, Vol. 36, No. 1, pp. 35-42.
- Zeppel, H. (2012), "Collaborative governance for low-carbon tourism: climate change initiatives by Australian tourism agencies", *Current Issues in Tourism*, Vol. 15, No. 7, pp. 603-626. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2011.615913>
- Zhao, S. and Timothy, D. (2015), "Governance of red tourism in China: perspectives on power and guanxi", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 46, pp. 489-500. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2014.08.011>

Isabel Angelica Bock, PhD

Capes Foundation, Ministry of Education of Brazil
Brasília – DF, Brasil
E-mail: angelicabock@ua.pt

Rui Costa, PhD, Assistant Professor (Corresponding Author)

University of Aveiro
Department of Economics, Management, Industrial Engineering and Tourism
Campus Universitário de Santiago, Aveiro, Portugal
E-mail: rui.costa@ua.pt

Carlos Rodrigues, PhD, Associate Professor

University of Aveiro
Department of Social, Political and Territorial Sciences
Campus Universitário de Santiago, Aveiro, Portugal
E-mail: cjose@ua.pt

Janaina Macke, PhD, Full Professor

University of Caxias do Sul
Graduate Program in Administration (PPGA)
Rua Francisco Getúlio Vargas, 1130, Caxias do Sul, Brasil
E-mail: jmacke@ucs.br

Please cite this article as:

Bock, I.A., Costa, R., Rodrigues, C., Macke, J. (2021), Examining the Concept of Governance in Tourism Research, *Tourism and Hospitality Management*, Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 629-668,
<https://doi.org/10.20867/thm.27.3.9>



Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial – Share Alike 4.0 International