

主論文の要約

(Abstract of Dissertation)

論文題目 : Designing Tourism Policies for Tourism Growth and Poverty Reduction: The Case of Cambodia

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論文内容の要約 :

Tourism has been known as a powerful economic engine for growth and poverty reduction. It earns foreign currency, stimulates foreign direct investment, and supports local economic activity. Currently, tourism has touted as a sector with the potential direct and indirect contribution to all sustainable development goals (SDGs), especially goal 8 on decent work and economic growth, goal 12 on responsible consumption and production, and goal 14 on life below water. Many previous studies have assessed its contribution to economic development and poverty reduction. Tourism has shown both a positive and negative effect on economic development and resident welfare. Even though tourism has both positive and negative impacts on economic growth and poverty reduction, many governments, including Cambodia, promote tourism as a critical economic development strategy. As a result, tourism has been incorporated into Cambodia's top priority national development plan (Rectangular Strategy Phase Four) to achieve growth, employment, equity, efficiency, and poverty alleviation. A series of tourism strategic development plans and policies have been implemented to promote tourism as a prominent tourism destination and utilize it as a key sector to achieve high economic growth and poverty alleviation.

Tourism in Cambodia has seen remarkable growth over the past two decades to attract inbound tourists. However, Cambodia still captures a small number of inbound tourists below what it should be and is believed to require more efforts to design a policy to attract more inbound tourists. According to the ministry of tourism of Cambodia, one significant concern is the economic leakages of tourism that minimize the economic benefits of tourism to the national and local economy as we have seen that the poverty headcount ratio at strategic tourism destinations remains high. For example, from 2009 to 2016, the annual average growth rate of the poverty headcount ratio in the Northwest (cultural tourism) was 30%, 34% in the Northeast (ecotourism), and 18% in the Southwest (coastal-leisure tourism). Therefore, this dissertation attempts tourism policies to promote Cambodia as a prominent tourism destination to attract more inbound tourists and analyze tourism's economic impact on Cambodia's economic development and poverty reduction.

This dissertation finds many significant findings. First, I assess the tourism inter-industry linkages and economic structural changes in Cambodia's economy using three years of the IOT (2005, 2010, and 2015) and employing the SAM-Base Input-Output Model, Multiplier Product Matrix, and Field of influence approach. I find that the food and beverage, other manufacturing, construction, textile, transportation and communication, electricity, and tourism show higher backward linkage during 2005-2015. Whereas textiles, other manufacturing, transportation, and wholesale and retail exhibit the top four strong forward linkages, most service sectors demonstrate weak backward linkages. I also find that the overall inter-industry linkage is relatively low during the observed periods. However, textile, other manufacturing, transportation and communication, and tourism are the four

key sectors. Except for the tourism sector, these key sectors have the largest coefficient Field of Influence of changes in the economy, leading to produce the most significant change volume in the Cambodian economy; vice-versa, the tourism sector remains to provide a low Field of Influence of changes that produce small volume change in Cambodia's economy during the observed periods. However, tourism is still necessary to generate foreign exchange-earning through exports and labor income and stimulate backward and forward linkages in the textile, other manufacturing, transportation, and communication sectors.

Second, I set up the ASEAN panel study to enrich the data for analyzing the determinant factors influencing inbound tourists in individual ASEAN member states, focusing on tourism endowments and institution quality. I find that having more tourism endowments such as CNWHS, ICWH, MWH, and TWHS increases inbound tourists in individual ASEAN member states because tourism is still an endowment-dependent industry. These findings stress that these world heritage sites increase media attention, raise international awareness and reputation, and appeal to inbound tourists with limited information about tourism destinations. This dissertation also finds that the institution quality, and its sub-components (politics-oriented and governance-oriented aspects), are the predominant factors determining the number of inbound tourists in individual ASEAN member states. More interestingly, note that in the sub-components of institution quality, all governance-oriented aspects (the rule of law (RL), regulatory quality (RQ), and government effectiveness (GEF)) and politics-oriented aspects (control of corruption (COC)) have a more significant impact on inbound tourists than other politics-oriented aspects (political stability (PS) and voice and accountability (VA)). In addition, by concerning the complementary and competitive nature of inbound tourists among individual ASEAN member states, I also find that the relative institution quality (RQIS), relative governance-oriented aspects (RGEF, RRQ, RRL), relative politics-oriented aspects (RPS, RCOC, RVA), and relative tourism endowment index (RTED) show positive and significant impact on the share of inbound tourists in individual ASEAN member states. Remarkably, the RGEF and RRL show the most prominent factors that increase the share of inbound tourists in individual ASEAN member states. The control variables, especially China's GDP per capita, FDIs, and SVS, reveal potential influences on inbound tourists in individual ASEAN member states.

Third, I construct the 2015 Macro-and Micro-SAM and employ the CGE model to assess tourism's economic impact on economic development and poverty reduction. The six simulations have been carried out. The six simulation policies have been clustered into three groups: enhancing marketing efficiency, enhancing tourism productivities, enhancing domestic linkages, and reducing economic leakages. Simulations 1 and 2 aim to enhance tourism marketing activities in the tourism sector. Simulation 1 increases 10% tourism expenditure and 10% export share to domestic outputs in the tourism sector for simulation 2. Simulation 1 provides the prospective contribution of tourism expenditure, and simulation 2 makes tourism a more export-oriented sector. Simulations 3 and 4 improve tourism productivity in this sector. Simulations 3 and 4 increase total factor productivity and labor productivity in the tourism sector by simulating 10%, respectively. Simulations 5 and 6 aim to increase domestic linkages and reduce leakages in the tourism sector. Specifically, simulation 5 increases 10% domestic linkages between tourism activities and the commodity market, allowing tourists to consume more commodities from domestic tourism activities. Simulation 6 reduces the 10% Armington parameter (share of imported inputs in the total input bundle) in the tourism sector to lessen import dependence in the tourism sector. Simulation 6 attempts to reduce economic leakage in this sector. This dissertation finds that the tourism expansion positively impacts Cambodia's GDP in the short run but harms GDP in the long run. Tourism expansion vitally increases exports but reduces investment in the short and long run. Other simulations such as increasing export share to domestic outputs, enhancing productivities (total factor of productivity and labor productivity),

enhancing domestic linkages, and reducing leakages in the tourism sector positively impact GDP, private consumption, investment, absorption in the short and long run. All simulations increase demand for laborers in the short and long run, potentially reducing the poverty headcount ratio. All simulations increase household income and welfare at all four main strategic tourism destinations in the short and long run. Enhancing labor productivity and increasing export share to domestic outputs contribute to higher household income and welfare for the four leading strategic tourism destinations. Interestingly, improving the total factor of productivity and labor productivity in the tourism sector are the best policy options to increase higher outputs, labor, and capital in the tourism sector.

In summary, this dissertation has proposed various policies to design tourism policies for growth and poverty reduction in Cambodia. The tourism policies for tourism growth, this dissertation suggests ensuring a high institution quality to creating positive images of the country for pure and business tourists, mainly strengthening the high quality of governance-oriented aspects (RQ and GEF) and politics-oriented aspects (COC); promoting and networking tourism endowments; and tourism policy focusing on inbound Chinese tourists. In addition, designing tourism policies for poverty reduction, the government should attract more foreign tourists and making them paying more for local goods and services, improving the total factor productivity and labor productivity in the tourism sector, enhancing domestic linkages tourism activities and the commodities market allowing tourists to consume more commodities from domestic tourism activities and reducing the economic leakages through reducing the import-dependency in the tourism sector.