



[← Back to Submissions](#)317 / **Utama et al.** / Exploring Policies and Strategies to Minimize Economic Leakages in the Tourism Sector Experiences in Many Coun[Library](#)**Workflow****Publication****Submission****Review****Copyediting****Production****Submission Files**[Q Search](#)

▶	 509	FINAL REVISION_Utama et al_Economic Leakage..docx	August 13, 2022	Article Text
▶	 510	BJLP-Acceptance Letter.pdf	August 13, 2022	Other
▶	 511	Invoice-BJLP.pdf	August 15, 2022	Other
▶	 512	Reviewer A-BJLP.pdf	August 13, 2022	Other
▶	 513	Reviewer B-BJLP.pdf	August 13, 2022	Other

▶  514 Proofreading report.pdf	August 13, 2022	Other
▶  515 Similarity Turnitin Report.pdf	August 13, 2022	Other
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Articles Vol.15 No. 2 (2022)

The Influence of School Organizational Culture, Work Experience, and Compensation on Satisfaction, Work Motivation, and Performance of Senior High School Principals

Madyo Ekosusilo ,Sudharto

The purpose of this study is to evaluate whether school organizational culture, work experience, and salary have an impact on the performance of a prin

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Socio-Economic Factors, Islamic Financial Literacy and Personal Financial Management in University Lecturers in Indonesia

Fathul Aminudin Aziz ,Hastin Tri Utami ,Kartika Wanojaleni

The research objectives are: 1) To empirically test whether socio-economic factors consist of gender, age, education level, domicile, monthly expenditu

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Improving Teacher Performance through Competency Improvement, Teacher Certification, and Leader Member Exchange

Sugeng Listyo Prabowo

The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of Competency Improvement, Teacher Certification, and Leader Member Exchange on the Performance of

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Position And Role Of “Kiai” In The Community Paternalistics In Indonesia

Binti Maunah

The modern world today is heavily colored by an unstoppable flow of global information around the world and the layers of society including paternalist

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Articles Vol.15 No. 2 (2022)

The Use of Digital-Based Hadith in Learning the Science of Hadith in Islamic Higher in Indonesia

Syarif

The aim of this study was to assess the impact of digital-based Hadith in Islamic universities in Indonesia. The research is descriptive quantitative.

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Articles Vol.15 No. 2 (2022)

LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY Narcotics Crime in Indonesia

Zainab Ompu Jainah

Narcotics crime is always interesting to study and discuss, because the development of this crime revealed by researchers, not only occurs in groups of

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LAW ENFORCEMENT IN PROTECTION OF LEADING REGIONAL PRODUCTS REVIEWED FROM THE LAW OF GEOGRAPHIC INDICATION

Erlina B

Geographical Indication is one of the signs indicating the area of origin of an item and/or product which due to geographical environmental facto

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The Genealogy of Communal Conflict in Vilage in Ambon-Maluku, Indonesia (A Historical, Sociological and Legal Perspective)

Ismail Rumadan

Inter-village conflicts on Ambon Island, Maluku (the Moluccas), have occurred since the Dutch colonial era. Conflicts have always involved acts of viol

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Religious Court Practice in Indonesia: Mediating Divorce Issues through Alquran Based-Model

Naqiyah

Divorce issues according to Islam have become increasingly popular in Indonesia. According to studies conducted in religious courts like as Cilacap, Pu

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Deterring Religious Radical Behavior and Attitude with Multicultural Value Vewed from Social Communication Perspectives

Yayah Nurhidayah & Eti Nurhayati ,IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon

This study aims to obtain an overview of the multicultural education implementation, the attitudes and behaviors of *santri* (an Indonesian term

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Use of Electronic Discourse in International Treaties Extracted

Mohahmmed Salman Mahmood ,Mohammed abdukkareem salim ,Mustafa Razzaq Hussein ,Mushtaq Talib Naser ,Mohammad Kadim Hamza

Developments in the international arena and technological progress have become an urgent need to use electronic communications and transactions, espec

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JUSTIFICATION OF PANCASILA LAW STATE AS AN EFFORT TO REALIZE INDONESIAN PROGRESSIVE LAW

John Kenedi

The law is actually present for humans, and not the other way around. It means that the law must be able to meet human needs that aim and lead to compl

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Legislating upon Female Genital Mutilation: Global Lessons and Localised Execution

Vershika Sharma ,Kartik Chamadia

The secretive practice of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) has gained significant public attention in India during the last decade, particularly in ligh

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American and European strategic directions in the Arab East region

Hazim Jerri Mnekhir

Arab society is in general undergoing a crisis that is almost entirely based on today's situation. The majority of people view the political concept in

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Analyzing online public opinion effect on public policy

Haisheng Hu

The basic purpose of research study measures the analysis in between online public opinion and its effect on public policy. This research study based o

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OVERVIEW OF VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY RESEARCH IN VIETNAM

Nguyen Duy Dung

Victimology is an interdisciplinary field of study of victims of Crime or other trauma. Victimology appeared in the world in the mid-twentieth century,

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“QUESTIONNARIE METHOD IN LEGAL RESEARCH : A CRITICAL ANALYSIS”

Tripti Bhushan ,Dr. Amit Anand

Questionnaires can be classified as both, quantitative and qualitative method depending on the nature of questions. Specifically, answers obtained thro

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Re-examining The Distinction Between International and Non-International Armed Conflicts in The Backdrop of International Human Rights Law

Dr. Amit Anand ,Dr. Preethi Lolaksha Nagaveni ,Amlanika Bora ,Tripti Bhushan

A majority of armed conflicts in international law have been fought within the boundary of States rather than conventional wars which are fought between

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The impact of self-and functional congruity of Indonesian Halal tourism destinations on the behavioral intentions of Muslim tourists

Nina Dwi Setyaningsih ,Nur Asnawi

Halal tourism is currently an important issue in the travel and tourism literature because more and more Muslim tourists prefer to visit tourist destin

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The current state of public administration reform and issues raised, research in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam in the period 2016 - 2020

Dr. Vo Van That ,Dr. Mai Quoc Dung

Administrative reform is implemented on many contents: Institutional reform, organizational reform of the administrative apparatus, building and improv

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The Social Challenges of Rehabilitating the Families of those Convicted of Terrorism (A field Study in Habbaniyah Camp)

Assist. Prof. Dr. Noori Saadoon Abdullah

The current study aims to identify the social challenges of rehabilitating the families of those convicted of terrorism, where the importance of the re

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Discourse Analysis of Attitude in Selected Suicide Notes

Manal Abdul Ameer Alyan ,Prof. Dr. Hussein Musa Kadhim

The current study examines some selected genuine suicide notes using the Appraisal System as a comprehensive framework. Accordingly, the present study

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Legal Protection Support to Local Product Commercialization Based on Local Wisdom and Innovative Advantage in Order to Export

Endang Purwaningsih

This research is based on the analysis and deepening of the material from January 2020 to April 2020, is the idea of the author as a researcher w

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Provisions for unilaterally amending the contract in Jordanian law

Assistant Professor Nasir Muhammad Saeed Al-Balawi

The study aimed to clarify what is meant by the individual will and to indicate the types of individual actions within the scope of the contract, and t

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ISLAMIC LAW PERSPECTIVES AND POSITIVE LAW ON THE RETO TUO PRACTICE OF THE REJANG INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF RENEWALING FAMILY LAW IN INDONESIA

Jayusman ,Desi Isnaini ,Efrinaldi ,IIm Fahimah ,Tiswarni ,Shafra

The management of Reto tuo as an expert waqf practice in the Rejang indigenous community, Bengkulu has succeeded in the welfare of the children of the

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THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES IN PROMOTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION

Era Sonita ,Helmi ,Henmaidi ,Nofialdi

The relationship between religion and entrepreneurial activity is one of the fastest growing research topics in economics. Secularists who usually view

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The Social Challenges of Rehabilitating the Families of those Convicted of Terrorism (A field Study in Habbaniyah Camp)

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The Spatial Variation of the Aspects of Environmental Pollution in Al-Hilla City and its Environmental Effects

Zahraa Qasim Lafta ,Asst. Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Mohamed Hassan Al-Shamry

The study coped with the environmental effects of visual pollution and how it varied spatially throughout Al-Hilla city. It is one of the most signific

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Geopolitical Dimensions of Indian Orientations Towards the United Arab Emirates

Nagham Mohammed Ali ,Assist. Prof. Dr. Zaid A. H. Al-khafaji

India has strong relations with the United Arab Emirates. These relations are of great importance due to the geographical neighbourhood and the volume

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Geographical Distribution of the Grain Milling Industry in the Province of Babylon

Khitam Hani Mohamed ,Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Mohamed Hassan Al-Shamry

The grain milling industry (flour industry) is one of the main branches of the food industry sector, and it is one of the important industries. The gra

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Geopolitical Dimension of Exclave Crises in Europe (The Kaliningrad Exclave as A Modal)

Assist. Prof. Dr. Zaid A. H. Al-khafaji

The Kaliningrad Territory, of which the Russian Federation is part, is a specific region located in Central and Eastern Europe. It is geographically se

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FROM BILINGUALISM TO MULTI-LINGUISTICS: THE INTERFACES BETWEEN PSYCHOLINGUISTICS WITH NEUROLINGUISTICS

Haqi Ismael Ghanim ,Mahmood Hasan Zghair

Bilingualism and multilingualism are a framework for understanding the subject from the point of view of diverse cognitive experience, beginning with t

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Investigating Pull Factors in International Tourist Travel Motivation: An Empirical Analysis on the Malaysian Tourism Industry

Pan Haibin ,Abdul Rahman bin S Senathirajah ,Gan Connie ,Rasheedul Haque

The Malaysian economy has evolved since it gained its independence in 1957, moving away from one centered on natural resources and toward one based on

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A TACTICAL ASSET ALLOCATION MODEL FOR INSURANCE COMPANY

Nurdiana Agustina ,Mohammad Benny Alexandri ,R. Anang Muftiadi ,R. Ratna Meisa Dai

In this article, we offer a mathematical model of asset allocation that considers asset and liability management in insurance companies. The SAA guides

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Hoax and its Effects on Indonesia's Elections

Yusa Djuyandi ,Mustabsyrotul Ummah Mustofa ,Mochamad Difa Satrio Wicaksono

The period leading to the general political race is often the period where people gets a great deal of data and information from different sources, par

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THE IMPACT OF MARINE AUTHORITY POLICY IN THE ECONOMIC SECTOR IN WEST JAVA INDONESIA

Ufa Anita Afrilia ,Nandang Alamsah Deliarnoor ,Mudiyati Rahmatunnisa ,Budhi Gunawan

The research on the Implementation of the Authority of Province in the Sea (Study at the Department of Marine and Fisheries West Java Provincial Govern

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Features and prospects of the constitutional control body activity on constitutionalism formation in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Mukhtar Baktybekov ,Assel Sakabaykyzy ,Maigul Matayeva ,Eldana Maishekina ,Aidos Zhumadilov ,Aliya Koshkinbayeva ,Bolatbek Tleulov

Constitutional development and ensuring the supremacy of the Constitution will be one of the main issues today. At the same time, a special place is oc

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Youssef Al-Hakim, Minister of Justice (acting) from 1926-1928

Haidar mhhde taoek Al-Atabi ,Prof.Dr: BAYDAA ALLAWI SHAMKHI AL-SHUWAILI

Yousef Al-Hakim took over the reins of the Ministry of Justice acting three times from 1926-1928 during the reign of the Damad Ahmad Nami, President of

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THE INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL CONNECTIONS AND OWNERSHIP ON FIRM PERFORMANCE IN PAKISTAN

Muhammad Saif ul Islam ,Woei-Chyuan Wong ,Mohd Yushairi bin Mat Yusoff

This paper examines the effect of political connections and ownership structure on Pakistani firms' performance during the period 2010 to 2019. Consi

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Aftercare for juvenile delinquents in comparative Arab legislation

Asst. Prof. Dr. Aqeel Aziz Auda

This research deals with the subject of follow-up care to be provided to juvenile offenders to a negative measures of freedom after their release, impo

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The impact of the effectiveness of viral marketing in achieving customer delight

Dr. Salam Abduljaleel Alramdhan

The main purpose of the study is to determine whether companies and shops that use viral marketing affect the achievement of customer happiness and joy

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Review of the Relationship Between Organization's Sobriety and Gaining Competitiveness Advantage in Elementary Schools

Salam Abduljaleel Alramdhan

The present study is descriptive-survey in terms of data collection method. A researcher made questionnaire in the form of Likert five-choice questions

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The punitive policy in Law No. 26 of 2013 (Analytical study)

Asst. Prof. Dr. Aqeel Aziz Auda ,AKram Hadi Mohessin

This research, tagged with (Punitive Policy in Law No. 26 of 2013, is an analytical study), deals with an important and vital topic of criminal law jur

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Impact of Google workspace for Education platform on developing self-learning skills for applicators of Arabic language departments in colleges of education in Kurdistan region

Researcher. Younis Rahman Rasheed ,Prof. Dr. Dawood Abdel Salam Sabri

The research aims to know the impact of the Google workspace for Education platform in developing self-learning skills for the applicators of the Arabi

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Iranian Involvement of Rising Political Violence and Terrorism in Yemen

Abdulrahman Al-Fawwaz ,Abdallah S. Abualkanam

The study focuses on Iranian involvement in Yemen to achieve its political and economic ambitions. Since Iran has been under economic pressure for year

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The Political Participation of The Elderly In Aceh: Potential And Reality

Irwan Putra ,Karim Suryadi Rahmat ,Siti Komariah

The participation of the elderly in politics is greatly anticipated since it serves as a barometer of the democratic system's distance from citizens. T

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The Role of Legal Politics in Port Management in Indonesia

Akhirman ,Aminuddin Ilmar ,Farida Patittingi ,Marwati Riza ,Maskawati

The complexity of problems that occur in Indonesian Ports, both Public Ports and Special Ports, from traditional small to large ports on a local, regio

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Exploring Policies and Strategies to Minimize Economic Leakages in the Tourism Sector Experiences in Many Countries

I Gusti Bagus Rai Utama ,Ni Putu Dyah Krismawintari ,Yeyen Komalasari ,Ni Luh Putu Suarmi Sri Patni

Economic leakage is considered to be the most difficult problem to overcome as the tourism sector will grow in a climate of liberalization that allows

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IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW ON USE OF CAPITAL IN STATE ENTERPRISES IN VIETNAM: CURRENT SITUATION AND SOLUTIONS

PhD. Nguyen Thanh Ly ,PhD. Nguyen Trong Diep

State-owned enterprises have always been one of the important components in the national economy of Vietnam up to now. The issue of using capital in st

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ANALYSIS OF SELF DECLARE SETTINGS ON HALAL CERTIFICATION FOR SME IN INDONESIA

Zulham

The principle of regulation of halal certification in the Halal Product Guarantee Act (UUJPH) is mandatory halal certification, applicable to all produ

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DOES THE CREDIT RISK IMPACT IN THE PROFITABILITY OF COMMERCIAL BANKS? ALBANIAN CASE

Dr. Arjeta HALLUNOVI

The purpose of the paper is to verify if there is a relationship between credit risk and profitability in the commercial banks in Albania. The study in

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FORMULATION OF THE AUTHORITY CONTROL MECHANISM THE GENERAL PROSECUTOR RULE OUT ON THE CASE FOR PUBLIC INTEREST (SEPONEERING)

Apriyanto Nusa ,I Nyoman Nurjaya ,Abdul Madjid ,Bambang Sugiri

Article 77 of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Code of Criminal Procedure Code, only states that: "The district court has the authority to examine a

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LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS FOR ILLEGAL ONLINE INVESTMENT ENTITIES IN INDONESIA

Deni Kamaludin Yusup

The purpose of the paper is to analyze law enforcement efforts against various fraudulent acts of illegal online investment entities in Indonesia. This

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Russia to cure Dutch disease by 2024: a myth or reality

Imangulu muradzada

The dominance of the oil and gas sector can be identified as the major peculiarity of the Russian economy. In 2019, before the COVID-19 hit, the share

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From Overall Vision Effect to Details of Craftmanship: towards Analysis and Comparison of Two Types of Jade suits from Mancheng Han Tombs and NO.40 Dingxian Han tomb

Lin Yang ,Palphol Rodloytuk

This article compares and analyzes two types of jade suits, one customized for individuals and made in vassal kingdoms, the other mass-produced and mad

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Research on Effective Teaching of Aria An Empirical Study of Universities in Z Country

Yuan Li ,Natcha Techaaphonchai

This research tries to focus on the core issue of "effective aria teaching" and investigates the effectiveness of aria teaching in Chinese universiti

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Research on the contemporary inheritance of Guangdong Leizhou music in colleges and universities

Ms.Yuan Li ,Palphol Rodloytuk

Leizhou music is the local folk instrumental music of the Leizhou Peninsula in Guangdong Province, China. After thousands of years of inheritance a

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Performance Characteristics of Contemporary A Cappella in China

Mr.Hongyu Zhang ,Dr. Nutthan Inkhong

Contemporary A Cappella chorus, a gradually popular vocal singing style in the early 20th century, especially the addition of vocal percussion and

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Finite Piano Keyboards and Infinite Imagery in Music: On the Imagery of Debussy's Piano Music

Jing Liang ,Suvida Neramit-Aram

Imagery in music is the combination of the artistic idea and image of music. It emphasizes most on the harmonious unity of the subject's emotion wi

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INVESTIGATION ON THE PRESENT SITUATION OF PRESCHOOLERS' PIANO LEARNING IN HUNAN PROVINCE, CHINA

Huijuan Luo ,Natcha Techaaphonchai

As an musical instrument, the piano gains an really high level of concerns around the world. In recent years, piano learning has featured rapid gro

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Analysis On The Current Situation And Countermeasures Of Piano Teaching In Normal Universities In China

Li Lin ,Natcha Techaaphonchai

As the national "Double Reduction" policy for compulsory education students and the reform on the curriculum of art are carried forward, music

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On Inheritance and Innovation of Miao Folk Songs in Western Hunan Province

Yelin Tan ,Ek-karach Charoennit

This Article aims to find (1) the key factors for successful innovation cases of the Miao folk songs, (2) driving factors and strategies for inheri

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INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH ON PIANO LEARNERS' CAREER IN SOUTHWEST HUNAN PROVINCE

Xingke Liu ,Natcha Techaaphonchai

The reason for selecting the southwest Hunan region as the research object of this paper is firstly, the author has been teaching in the southwest

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Experimental Study on Pedagogy of Agility of Rossini Tenor **Kuo Yang ,Ek-karach Charoennit**

This study aims to explore the methods for improving the agility skill of Rossini tenor. Rossini's rias are great challenges for tenors due to th

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Research On the Development of Chinese Chorus Art In Contemporary **"Fast Food Culture"**

Mr.Muqing Li ,Jaipak Burapajana

The focus of this study is to clarify the influence of fast-food culture trend on the future development of Chinese choral art, and the factors mot

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The Influence of Jazz Piano Music on Chinese Music

Hao Sun ,Suvida Neramit-Aram

As the most important musical instrument in jazz music, the piano not only makes great contributions to the development of jazz music, but also jaz

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Analysis of the Accuracy and Comprehensiveness of Art Design Evaluation Methods

XuSheng Xie ,Ek-karach Charoennita

Art design evaluation is based on the needs of people and society as a scale, examines the creative process of design, analyzes the relationship be

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Analysis on the renovation design of industrial architectural heritage ——Taking Guangzhou Xinyi International Hall as an example

XIN WEN ,Jaipak Burapajana

Many cities around the world are undergoing industrial restructuring and economic transformation, and the original traditional industries are facin

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ALVIN TOFLER'S THOUGHTS ON THE POWER OF KNOWLEDGE

Ong Van Nam

Different from the traditional types of power in the past based on violence and wealth, scientific knowledge is becoming the new economic and polit

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THE IMPACT OF CHINA'S TRADE POLICY IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

Dr. Phattharaphon Silarak

International business is being affected by trade policy, which is becoming more and more evident. In order to analyse the effects of Sino-US trade

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THE IMPACT OF HOUSING WEALTH ON HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN CHINESE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

Chen Lupin

Housing is not only household consumer goods, but also an important asset of the family. In recent years, China's household housing wealth has been

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MANAGING CRISES AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN CHINA: REIMAGINING GOVERNANCE FOR FUTURE

Yuhui Zhang ,Qiwen Sun

The global crisis is being caused by the COVID-19 epidemic. Developing complete public-government collaboration is crucial for managing this situat

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PUBLIC POLICY PERSPECTIVE IN CHINA ON MANAGING THE PANDEMIC EFFECTIVELY

Yuhui Zhang ,Qiwen Sun

Since the first COVID-19 case was identified in Wuhan, China on December 8, the disease has spread to more than 200 countries, causing a global hea

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A Semiotic Analysis of Mind in Mencius' Doctrine in Ancient Chinese Philosophy

Ying Zhao ,Dhirawit Pinyonattagarn ,Parichart Kluensuwan

There is a common saying in academia that "mind" is the most common, basic and general category in the category system of ancient Chinese philo

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Sign Manipulations Adopted by the Producer, Scriptwriter and Director in Episodes White Deer Plain

Yiqing Lin ,Thawascha Dechsubha

This article aimed to study the sign manipulations by the producer, director and the scriptwriter in the White Deer Plain. The sign manipulations b

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Nüshu in the Sense of Pragmatics

Yueqing Du ,Dhirawit Pinyonattagarn

Nüshu is the only living female script in the world. It is a complete set of writing signs created and used by women in Jiangyong county and Daoxi

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Research on Piano Accompaniment for Modern Chinese Art Songs

Xiaoyu Chen ,Suvida Neramit-Aram

The formation and development of modern Chinese art songs have gone through a series of exploration of nationalization of harmony, localization of m

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Estimated of Runoff Volume in the Basin of Qlatubzan Valley Withen Kalar District, Sulaymaniyah Governorate Using GIS

Rania Fadel Fayyad ,Assistant Professor Dr. Suhaila Najem Al Ibrahim

Purpose: Study of river basins with their terrestrial area of the riverbed, valleys network, tributaries, and different branches is important in di

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Tigris River water Qualitative characteristics between Salah al-Din and Baghdad governorates

Hiba Talib Ali ,Prof.Dr. Youssef Mohamed Ali Al-Hathal

This research dealt with the study of the natural and human characteristics of the Tigris River in the study area in terms of surface resources, in

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The Effect of Personality Traits on Lecturer Competences in the Public Sector Universities of Pakistan

Moazam Shahwar ,Halimah Abdul Manaf

This study's goal was to investigate the effect of personality traits on lecturer competences of the public universities lecturers in Pakistan. The

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The scope of criminal protection for objectivity from the crime of food fraud

Sattar Abdallah Saiel ,Zaman Hamid Hadi Al-Hasnawi

We dealt with the study of the scope of criminal protection from food fraud crimes in an attempt to find a legal framework to protect consumers fro

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Estimated of Runoff Volume in the Basin of Qlatubzan Valley Withen Kalar District, Sulaymaniyah Governorate Using GIS

Rania Fadel Fayyad ,Assistant Professor Dr. Suhaila Najem Al Ibrahim

Purpose:

Study of river basins with their terrestrial area of the riverbed, valleys network, tributaries, and different branches is important in

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Effect of outliers on standard characteristics according to item response theory

Karrar Ghalib Jader Altaweel

The current research aims at the effect of extreme values on the standard characteristics according to the paragraph response theory . To achieve t

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The Generative transformational approach

Jalal Almass Walee ,Yusra Salim Mezher ,Mohamed Salem Mohsen

If the two terms within the theory (generative and transformative) are so closely related that they are not separated unless the need requires, but

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The art of repetition in Quranic stories Analytical study - Surah Nuh as a model

Dr. Maad Saleh Ahmed ,Dr. Ahmed Hussein Abd ,Dr. Shaima Adel Jaafar

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Demonstrate the characteristics of the tactile values of plastic art in women's fashion designs

Dr. Nedi Mahmood Ibrahim Al_Nuaimi

Texture is an important element of the plastic artwork, and the artist paid attention to the value of texture as an aesthetic and expressive value.

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Digital drugs and their effects on the young people of Iraq. A field study of the city of Baghdad

Shahrazad Shaker Raouf

The global interest in studying and tracking the phenomenon of digital drugs has increased recently as one of the secretions of technical use, the

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The political features in interactive theater performances, (Tale of overseas as amodel)

Dr. Musaab Ibrahim Mohammed ,Omer Asaad Mohammed Sheet Al-Ghazal

Intellectual effectiveness is one of the concepts that has proven its distinguished role in various fields of life, including the arts in general,

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The event and the inevitability of change in the design of interior spaces

Muntaha Abdel-Nabi Hassan ,Faten Abbas Lafta

The problem of change in the field of interior space design is at an important place in the literature of interior design and architecture, with it

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Administrative Detention in Light of Human Rights

Dr. Hashim Ahmed Mohammad Balas

The significance of this study lies in the fact that the competencies granted to administrative rulers are discretionary procedures and constitute

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Direct Constitutional Lawsuits

Dr. Hashim Ahmed Mohammad Balas

The study indicated Fundamental guarantees of rights and liberties come in different forms, some of which are realistic and attempt to improve the

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Analysis of The Potential of The Sports Sector in The Effort to Create Business Opportunities in The Mandalika Super Priority Area

Lalu Moh Yudha Isnaini ,Abdul Muttalib

Mandalika is one of the regions in Indonesia with development potential for the tourism sector. Which is done by presenting the charm of nature sin

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Measuring the Elasticity of Demand for the Consumer Basket Components in Jordan1

Abdelhalim Mohammad Jubran ,Khaled Mohammed Al-Sawaie

This study aims at measuring the income elasticity of demand based on a survey of the household income and expenditure in the Jordanian economy for

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Asymmetric Impact of Official Development Assistance on Agriculture Growth in Pakistan in The Presence of Governance: A Nonlinear ARDL Approach

Javeed Iqbal ,Nor Aznin Abu Bakar ,Zalina Zainal

The study's objective is to examine the impact of official development assistance on agriculture growth in Pakistan. The novelty of the research li

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The effect of an educational _ learning design based on the educational platform of Edmodo in the achievement of the subject of teaching thinking among students of colleges of Education

Inst. Entidhar Jawad Kadhim Al-Hamadani ,Prof. Dr. Naz Bader Khan abduh Al-Sindi

The aim of the current research is to determine the effect of an educational _ learning design based on the educational platform Edmodo in the achi

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The principle of equality and its effects on the marital relationship and its end within the framework of international law

Ammar Essa Kareem ,Dawod Salman Abed ,Nayif Ahmed Dhahi

Our research topic deals with "the principle of equality and its effects on the marital relationship and its end within the framework of internatio

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Corruption in Islam and Islamic Law

Sarmad Riyadh Abdel Hadi

Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. corruption has become a problem of the times, where its destruction has become widespr

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The Mitigating Excuses for Punishment in The Iraqi Traffic Law No. 8 of The Year 2019 (A Comparative Study)

Ammar Ghali Abdulkadhim

In this research, we will rely on two scientific research methodologies, the first of which is: the analytical approach in order to review the pena

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Conceptual framework of Automatic Contracts a comparative study

Farah Karim Fartoos ,Prof. Dr. Hassan Fadala Musa

The contract is one of the most important sources of commitment in daily dealings. There is no doubt that the contract occupies a prominent and

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Sweet Electoral Victory and Painful Defeat: Analysis of The Victory and Defeat of The National Democratic Congress and John Dramani Mahama in the 2012, 2016 and 2020 Presidential Elections in Ghana

Gbensuglo Alidu Bukari ,Cletus Kwaku Mbowura ,Mathew Lobnibe Arah

This paper interrogates the fortunes of National Democratic Congress (NDC), and its Presidential Candidate in the 2012, 2016, and 2020 presidential

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The Quakers In The Pre-Twentieth-Century Humanity Issues In The United States: Some Reasons Make Them Not Prominent

Nuriadi Nuriadi ,Muh Isnaeni

The Quakers, officially called ‘the Religious Society of Friends’, took roles in struggling against the events that contradicted humanism spiri

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Centralism Of State Power in Africa: Power Against the People

GONDEU Ladiba ,VAIDJIKE Dieudonné

This text aims to examine the process of institutionalization of the State in Africa in its unitary and centralized form. It is based on the observ

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DETERMINANT FACTORS OF THE EXPERT WITNESS QUALITY OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTANTS IN CORRUPTION CRIME

Evenri Sihombing ,Adam Afiezen ,Iskandar Muda ,Erlina

This research aims to explore and examine how the variables of educational level, multidisciplinary training, experience on the quality of providin

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Implementation of Delone and Mclean Model in Public Sector Institutions in Indonesia

Budi Anshari Nasution ,Erlina ,Priharin Lumbanraja ,Iskandar Muda

The purpose of this study was to examine the dimensions of the Delone and Clean Model in Public Sector Institutions in Indonesia. The population in

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The Spread of Radical Terrorism in Kosovo through social media

Arian Kadriu ,Dritero Arifi

This paper aims to analyse the impact of social media on the spread of radical terrorism. This impact is first explored as a general concept and th

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Improving The Efficiency of State Management on Financial Self Governance in Public Universities of Vietnam

Nguyen Quoc Suu ,Nguyen Xuan Thuy

Renovating the financial mechanism in the direction of giving autonomy and self-responsibility to public higher education institutions is an inevitable

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The Conditions for The Initial Public Offering Of Fund Certificates in Vietnam's Securities Law 2019

Dr. Nguyen Vinh Hung ,Dr. Le Kim Nguyet ,Dr. Mai Hai Dang

Currently, Vietnam`s Securities law 2019 has included some more regulations about conditions of fund certificate`s initial public offering. Howev

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SAYURBOX REPURCHASE INTENTION DURING COVID-19 USING THEORY PLANNED BEHAVIOR

Rahmania Ratih Maharsi ,Heru Irianto Sugiharti ,Mulya Handayani

The Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on changing patterns of community activity. People are required to protect themselves from the virus but st

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The Effect of Sustainable Support Information, Business Strategy, and Ceo's Reputation on Company Reputation with Visibility as Moderated

Ardi S ,Etty Murwaningsari ,Yvonne Agustine

This study examines the effect of sustainable supporting information, business strategy, and CEO reputation on the company's reputation, with visib

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Reading Beginnings Based on Sensory Integration

Nenden Ineu Herawati ,Widia Nur Jannah ,Ahmad Gunawan ,Siti Nurhasanah Munawaroh ,Mahpudin ,Mila Andanawarih ,Nana Setiana ,Liyana Sunanto

Learning methods for early reading for children who are just learning to read or for children who have difficulty learning to read, many types have

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Articles Vol.15 No. 2 (2022)

What is The Teacher's Attention on Students' Difficulties in Reading? A Neuroscience Perspective

Nenden Ineu Herawati ,Juntika Nurihsan ,Rendi Restiana Sukardi ,Ahmad Gunawan ,Nurul Afrianti ,Rosleny Marliani ,Agus Nurkholiq ,Nana Setiana

The purpose of the study is to identify the causal factors and solutions that must be done to overcome students' difficulties of learning to read.

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Legal Protection against Children Rape and Fornication

Satino ,Yuliana Yuli W ,Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba ,Mulyadi ,Dwi Desi Yayi Tarina

Court Decision Number 23/Pid.Sus-Anak/2018/PN.CBi the defendant was sentenced to 3 years in prison, with a training period of 3 (three) months. Mea

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Borneo Sub-Region Partnership For Climate-Smart Trade and Investment

Mutia Evi Kristhy ,M. Syukran ,Hanityo Muktiarso ,Herbert Parluhutan Simanjuntak ,Rafi Farizki ,Rani Santika

Trade and investment are cross-border phenomena. The evidence shows that trade and investment played a decisive role in the economic development su

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SUHARTO'S RULE IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF NEO DARWINIST BIOPOLITICS FOR THE PERIOD 1965-1971

Firdaus Syam ,Seta Basri

This article seeks to prove that the Neo Darwinist Biopolitical perspective can be used to analyze Suharto's rule in the period 1965-1971. The meth

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THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ENTERING THE ERA OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0

Abdul Nadjib

The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of social capital in strengthening local governments entering the era of the industrial revolution

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Street Vendors Income in Malioboro and Surrounding Areas After Relocation

Rosa Nikmatul Fajri ,Nor Azah Abdul Aziz ,Siti Norbaya Binti Yahaya ,Muhammad Fahmi

The government's relocation of street vendors affects the income generated by street vendors in the Malioboro area. The study was conducted by taki

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The Effectiveness of Laws and Empty Box Practices against Single Candidates: The Case of Simultaneous Pilkada in Indonesia

Ulya Kencana

The practice of empty boxes that occurred in the Pilkada shows the effectiveness of the regulations that govern it. In the Pilkada Law, this practi

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Articles Vol.15 No. 2 (2022)

DETERMINATION OF THE ULTRA QUI JUDICAT ON JUDGE FREEDOM CONSTRUCTION

Suwitno Y. Imran”, (Doctoral candidate ,Sudarsono (Promotor Team ,Nyoman Nurjaya (Promotor Team ,Nurini Aprilianda, (Promotor Team

the prohibition for judges to not sentence the defendant if the act is not described carefully, clearly and completely in the indictment of the pub

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SPEECH LEVEL AND HONORIFIC SYSTEM IN JAVANESE

Tri Mastoyo Jati Kesuma

The article describes speech level and honorific system in Javanese. It aims at investigating the influence of speech levels on the honorific syste

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Organizational Transformation at Regional General Hospital of Prof. Dr. H. M. Anwar Makkatutu, Bantaeng Regency

Muhajir ,H Akib ,R Niswaty

Hospital organizational transformation as an adaptation process for its existence. Hospitals can no longer maintain the status quo and are forced t

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Enhancing the Right to Tourism for Local People in Era Covid-19: Study Concerning Tourism Sectors Regulation

Deli Bunga Saravistha ,Ni Ketut Supasti Dharmawan ,Nyoman Gede Surya Mataram ,Kadek Januarsa Adi Sudharma ,Ketut Sukadana

This study aims to examine and analyze the rules and regulation regarding the right to tourism based on international law and the Indonesian legal

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barriers to satisfactory adherence to corporate social responsibly in junior mining companies

Letshitshi Toby Maleejane

Development economists and planners have provided various reasons for regulating mining activities that are carried out by South African junior min

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Some Questions of Notary Certification Agreement in Sharing the Real Estate Construction under the Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic

Anarkulova Elvira Suyorkulovna ,Dmitrienko Irina Anatolievna ,Kamytov Kanatbek Tokoevich ,Rysmendeev Baktybek Dzhenishbekovich ,Sydykov Nurbek Kudaiberdievich ,Abdullaeva Zhympargul Dushabaevna

This article discusses notarization contracts issues in construction equity participation real estate under the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic,

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Factors Influencing, Obstructing, and Encouraging Collaborative Sustainability Performance: A Qualitative Study of Agency for Social Security Administration (Bpjs Kesehatan) in Indonesia

Misbahul Munir ,Arief ,Sri Bramantoro Abdinagoro ,Asnan Furinto

The purpose of this research is to investigate and comprehend the perspectives of stakeholder participants on the factors that influence, impede, a

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Geographical Indication Law Problems to Protect Local Knowledge of Food Products in Thailand

Assoc.Prof. Dr. Tavephut Sirisakbanjong (LL.D.), Assist.Prof. Dr. Choocheewan Tamisanont (Ph.D.)

The current Thai Geographical Indication Law does not come from the spirit of Thai people it is only the implementation of international law based on

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Disruption Of Legal Review During the Covid-19 Pandemic and The Role Of Mediation In An Agreement Settlement

Gunawan Raka ,Hamzah ,I Gede Arya Bagus Wiranata

Physical construction or construction is a field that continues and develops at all times. Construction is an activity that displays the splendor of

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Impact Of Internal Auditing on The Effective Performance of An Organization for Sustainable Development in Nigeria Success

Jibrin Musa ,Ibrahim Karimu Moses ,Blessing Ejura Success

For an organization to be efficient and effective in the discharge of its duty and achievement of its set goals, it needs to have amongst others, g

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THE RUMOR ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE: A STUDY ON THE STOCKS WITH THE HIGHEST FINANCIAL VOLUME

NAEL JAAFAR ALI ALQUDHAYEB ,Rafid Khudhur Radhi Alsaedi ,HUSSEIN NASER SHARHAN ,luay abdulwahid shihab

The objective of this research was to analyze how rumors spread among the participants in the stock market and their influence on the price fluctua

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Obstacles to transportation in the Erbil city and future ambitions (A field study on transportation obstacles within the Kurdistan region and proposals for its development)

Dashti Hussain Ali

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This research was conducted in the city of Erbil and was allocated in public garages for passenger transport between governorates and internal tran

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Measuring and Analyzing the Impact of Private Investment on Unemployment Rates in Iraq (2006-2017)

Ass.Prof. Dr. Ezat Sabir Esmabee ,Lava Aras Ibrahim

Private investment spending is one of the leading economic variables in the process of growth and development in many countries of the world, wheth

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Protection And Promotion of Labour Rights of Workers of Local Government and Allied Services in Nigeria: The Role of The Nigeria Union of Local Government Employees

Andrew Ejovwo Abuza ,Kenneth Owhighose Odhe

The 1999 Nigerian Constitution and other Nigerian laws seek the protection and promotion of the labour rights of Nigerian workers, including worker

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Promoting Legal Protection for People with Special Needs (A Study Under Public International Law)

Assistant Professor Dr. Ahmed Tarek Yassin Mohamed

People with special needs are generally in urgent need of help and assistance, especially children, as confirmed by the International Bill of Human

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Profiling the Research Landscape on Genocide: A Bibliometric Analysis and Network Visualization

Muath Mohammed Alashqar ,Asmar binti Abdul Rahim ,Ahmad Shamsul bin Abd Aziz

Purpose – This study aimed to profile the Genocide research landscape from 1960 to 2022.

Design/methodology/approach – The screening process

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Restructuring Traditional Courts as an Effort for Uniforming the Structure of Traditional Courts in Aceh

Jamaluddin ,Yusrizal ,Marlia Sastro ,Ramziati ,Herinawati ,Sela Azkia

The structure of the customary justice found in the community is a form of diversity in each community of each region in Aceh. The practice of cust

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The Obligation of the source State in accordance with the principles of international law to prevent of transboundary harm in the digital space

Prof. Dr. Maha Mohammed Ayoub ,Assistant. Lecturer. Raed Hameed Salih

Sources of international law are the main rules referred to in order to fulfill the international obligations of persons of international law;Artic

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Application of Due Diligence Principles in Space Exploration

Edmondus Sadesto Tandingan ,Judhariksawan ,Marthen Napang ,Syamsuddin Muhammad Noor

In general, the Due Diligence Principle is a precautionary standard that must be applied to assess a state's compliance with international obligations

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Legal Aspects of the Different Labor Contracts Suspension or Termination in Light of the Existence of an Epidemic as an Exceptional Circumstance

Dr. Hassan Sami Alabady ,Dr. Shereen Abu Ghazaleh

This paper is an analysis of legal aspects of the different labor contracts suspension or termination particularly, in light of the existence of an epidemic

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Prosecuting Environmental Pollution Cases In Nigeria: The Head Of A Carmel Passing Through The Eye Of A Needle

Dr. Brown Etareri Umukoro ,Monday O. Omozue

Environmental cases still do not fall under any special head of claim or under any special procedure in Nigeria in spite of the seriousness of the conc

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Address:

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Law

Vytautas Magnus University, Jonavos str. 66
44191 Kaunas, Lithuania

Editor: editor@versita.com

Reach to us

webmaster:

submissions@versita.com

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Tujuan Transaksi (Transaction Purpose) :

Berita (Message) : invoice no. BSLP June 2022 SF

Biaya dari Bank koresponden dibebankan ke rekening/
 Correspondent bank charges are for account of :

Penerima/Beneficiary Pengirim/Remitter Sharing

Jenis Pengiriman/ Type of Transfer LLG/Clearing Draft RTGS SWIFT AIBBMYKL

Sumber Dana/ Source of fund Tunai/Cash Cek/BG No. Debit Rek./Debit Acc. No. 1304922822

Mata Uang/Currency : IDR USD

Jumlah Dana yang dikirim/Amount Transfer : \$ 600

Jumlah/Amount	Kurs/Rate	Nilai/Total Amount
600.000.000	4.895	Rp. 2.937.000

Biaya/Charge	Valas/Amount in Foreign Exchange	Kurs/Amount	Nilai/Total Amount
Komisi/Commission	DBK 0.25	= Rp.	372.375
Pengiriman/Handling	Provisi	= Rp.	35.000
Bank Koresponden/Correspondent Bank			
Jumlah Biaya/Amount Charge :			
Total yang dibayarkan/Total Amount :			Rp. 3.349.375

Terbilang/Amount in Words : enam ratus dan tiga puluh empat ribu tiga ratus empat puluh sembilan

Pejabat Bank/Bank Officer



Pemohon/Applicant

Sah jika ada cetakan data komputer atau tanda tangan yang berwenang/The applicant form will be valid if there is a computerized validation or the authorized signature.
 Transaksi oleh Walk In Customer (WIC) di atas Rp.100 juta atau nilai yang setara dengan itu wajib mengisi form PMN (KYC)/Transaction by Walk In Customer amounting exceeds Rp.100,000,000 (one hundred million rupiahs) or equivalent value must fill in the PMN (KYC) Form.
 Transaksi oleh bukan penduduk di atas USD 10,000 atau ekuivalen wajib mengisi Form LLD1/Transaction by non-resident amounting over USD 10,000 or its equivalent must fill in LLD1 Form.

REFERENCE : 810DPS00197122

NO. TRX. : 00938 911501 96962 TRAN 15/08/2022 11:00:14
NO. REK. : 000001384922872 NT LUH PUTU SUARMT SRT
JUMLAH : TDR 407,375- 1568
034 - DENPASAR

NO. TRX. : 00938 911501 96962 TRAN 15/08/2022 11:00:14
NO. REK. : 034360420801001 PENDAPATAN PROPTST KU
JUMLAH : TDR 35,000 1568
034 - DENPASAR

NO. TRX. : 00938 911501 96962 TRAN 15/08/2022 11:00:14
NO. REK. : 034360482010001 Pendapatan Restitusi B
JUMLAH : TDR 372,375 1568
034 - DENPASAR

NO. TRX. : 00938 911501 96962 TRAN 15/08/2022 11:00:14
NO. REK. : 000001384922872 NT LUH PUTU SUARMT SRT
JUMLAH : TDR 8,937,000- 1568
034 - DENPASAR

NO. TRX. : 00938 911501 96962 TRAN 15/08/2022 11:00:14
NO. REK. : 034840200101001 KU YAKTR
JUMLAH : USD 600 1568
034 - DENPASAR



PT. BANK NEGARA INDONESIA (Persero), Tbk
CABANG : DENPASAR

IBOC - Maintenance (S10

Teller ID : 88938
Date : 15/08/2022
Time : 11:16:09

Sender's Reference:

:20:S10DPS00197122

Bank Operation Code:

:23B:CRED

Value Date/Currency/Interbank Settled Amount:

:32A:220815USD600,

Ordering Customer:

:50K:/0000001384922872

IEU NI LUH PUTU SUARMI SRI PATNI

JL ANOM NO 23 BR UNTAL UNTAL DALUNG

BALI INDONESIA

DOB 14/03/1970

Ordering Institution:

:52A:DNINIDJAXXX

Account With Institution:

:57D:AFFIN ISLAMIC BANK BERHAD

SHAH ALAM BUSINESS CENTER

40100 SELANGOR MALAYSIA

SWIFT CODE: AIBEMYKL

Beneficiary Customer:

:59:/106640006258

INTELLECTUAL EDGE CONSULTANCY

SDN BHD B2-1902 TTDI ADINA JALAN

JUDO 13/45 SHAH ALAM 40100 SELANGOR

MALAYSIA

Remittance Information:

:70:INVOICE NO : BJLP JUNE 2022 57

Details Of Charges:

:71A:OUR





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Overall evaluation on the paper	
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2. Appropriate formatting and structure	4.0
3. Readability	3.0
4. Soundness of methodology	4.5
5. Evidence supports conclusion	4.5
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<p>❖ Strengths</p> <p>The paper entitled “Exploring Policies and Strategies to Minimize Economic Leakages in the Tourism Sector Experiences in Many Countries” is received for review and in my view the above title is suitable for publication .</p>	
<p>❖ Weaknesses</p>	



- Minor changes should be in abstract.
- Review of the literature on the variables and concepts need to be more exhaustive.
- Add more literature. Literature review must be updated.
- Discussion on the variables should be justified based on more logical assumptions and relate to the problem statement.
- The proposed research methods and data collection discussion need further elaboration and depth discussion.
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<p>Evaluation (Please assign the score for each item below)</p>	
<p>5=Excellent 4=Good 3=Average 2=Below Average 1=Poor n/a=Not Applicable</p>	
Items	Grade
<p>Overall evaluation on the paper</p>	
1. Contribution to existing knowledge	4
2. Appropriate formatting and structure	4.0
3. Readability	3.0
4. Soundness of methodology	4.5
5. Evidence supports conclusion	4.5
6. Adequacy of literature review	4.5
<p>❖ Strengths</p>	
<p>The paper entitled “Exploring Policies and Strategies to Minimize Economic Leakages in the Tourism Sector Experiences in Many Countries”. In my view the above title is suitable for publication Baltic Journal of Law & Politics.</p>	
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Exploring Policies and Strategies to Minimize Economic Leakages in the Tourism Sector Experiences in Many Countries

I Gusti Bagus Rai Utama

Management Study Program, Dhyana Pura University, Bali, Indonesia

Corresponding Email: raiutama@undhirabali.ac.id

Ni Putu Dyah Krismawintari

Management Study Program, Dhyana Pura University, Bali, Indonesia

Email: krismawintari@undhirabali.ac.id

Yeyen Komalasari

Management Study Program, Dhyana Pura University, Bali, Indonesia

Email: yeyenkomalasari@undhirabali.ac.id

Ni Luh Putu Suarmi Sri Patni

Management Study Program, Dhyana Pura University, Bali, Indonesia

Email: putupatni@undhirabali.ac.id

Abstract

Economic leakage is considered to be the most difficult problem to overcome as the tourism sector will grow in a climate of liberalization that allows

foreigners to do business in the domestic market, so economic leakage is inevitable. Economic leakage can come in the form of external, internal, and invisible leakage, with the three types of leakage caused by different factors. Leakage is inevitable under current free market or trade liberalization conditions, but economic leakage can be minimized in several ways and with different strategies. This study confirms that economic leakage in tourism sector development comes from the hotel sector as the biggest cause compared to others. The main reason is that the development of the hotel sector is more developed by an international network pattern that demands the same standards according to the established quality. This standardization ultimately requires a single manufacturer from a developed country as local destinations are unable to provide the products needed to develop the hotel sector. The best strategy is a cluster structure strategy that must be implemented by the government through international agreements, whether at the export level, supplier level, or the economic input level, which can be designed to reduce or minimize economic leakage. Although economic leakages in tourism development cannot be avoided, the government can reduce them with various policies and strategies. Domestic policies and local government policies can be enforced to allow the tourism industry to use local resources produced by local communities, such as agricultural products, fisheries, and small and medium-sized businesses that support tourism. The strategy that can be implemented can be in the form of incentives and rewards for entrepreneurs who run their businesses with local products, local natural resources, and also dominant local resources.

Keywords: economic leakage, liberalization, development strategy, cluster structure, tourism development

Introduction

Measuring the benefits and disadvantages of tourism development in several countries today is still a debate among economists, especially those who have conducted research and evaluation of the tourism economy. Several views of experts color the discussion of this paper from different points of view.

Frechtling stated that to measure the benefits of tourism for the economy of a country, sufficient complete data should be available. He offered alternative methods, especially related to methods of collecting data on tourist spending in the future, and he also reviewed several methods that have been used by previous experts. using impact multipliers and input-output analysis to measure tourism sector expenditure (Frechtling, 1987). Meanwhile, Archer and Cooper argue that: a search on the benefits and impacts of tourism on the economy must include social variables that have never been calculated by other experts, and a social cost-benefit analysis should be used. According to him, to measure the benefits and impacts of tourism is not just to calculate the economic impact only by looking for the multiplier effect (Archer & Cooper, 1994).

Meanwhile, Sinclair and Sutcliffe explained that the measurement of multiplier income for the tourism sector at the sub-national level requires more complex thinking and data due to the frequent occurrence of leakage, so this analysis should be carried out at certain local regional levels and these leakages should be measured and compared. with the expected benefits (Archer & Cooper, 1994). More firmly, Heng and Low on a practical level, explain that to measure the impact of tourism it would be better to use input-output analysis (Heng &

Low, 1990). However, Johnson and Moore emphasize that it is more appropriate to measure the economic impact of tourism by focusing on certain tourism activities that are growing rapidly and the tourism resources they use, and all their impacts (Johnson & Moore, 1993). While West offers SAM or social accounting matrix to solve tourism problems that are interconnected from time to time. He considers that the input-output analysis is not able to solve the problem of tourism impacts. It only measures the relationship between producers and producers and does not include trade carried out by the government and other public sectors (West, 1993). Harris and Harris criticize that the tourism impact analysis that has been carried out at the national and local levels tends to ignore industry classification standards for every activity in the tourism industry even though standardization has consequences for additional costs (Harris & Harris, 1994).

In many ways, tourism has been proven to have a positive impact on a country's economy which is obtained from foreign exchange earnings, tourist consumption, employment, infrastructure development, and generating economic empowerment for local communities. The WTO predicts that tourism revenue will be contributed 100% directly from tourist spending in an area (Utama, 2011); (Utama, 2014). For example, the role of tourism for the Province of Bali on the regional economy "GDP" is very large and has even outperformed the agricultural sector which in previous years played an important role in Bali (Utama & Mahendra, n.d.).

On the other hand, tourism development can also harm a country or destination if the development is not properly coordinated and planned, meaning that tourism development should be directed at empowering domestic communities with systems that are directly related to domestic production factors. The use

of domestic production factors such as land, water, and all aspects related to the physical and social environment can be done wisely (Setiawan et al., 2021). This study seeks to find economic leaks in the development of the tourism sector in three different countries, namely Bali, Indonesia, Vietnam, and Thailand. Trying to find out what spending is the biggest cause of leakage, then find the right solution to reduce economic leakage in the development of the tourism sector in other destinations.

Method of Analysis

This study uses secondary research available in various scientific publications related to tourism based on tourism development experiences in many countries like in three different countries, namely Bali, Indonesia, Vietnam, and Thailand. Meanwhile, data and information gathered are analyzed with comparative qualitative analysis (Maxwell, 2008). The result of the analysis is then compared to the supporting theoretical framework and previous research results that share similarities to the current research. The analysis is limited by the framework of policies and strategies to minimize economic leakages in the tourism sector in Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam (Utama et al., 2021); (Suryawardani et al., 2014); (Lacher & Nepal, 2010); (Kumar, 2005).

Result and Discussion

3.1 Review of the Negative Effects of Tourism Development

Some of the negative effects of tourism development can be explained as follows:

1) Leakage

Leakage or leakage in tourism development can result from leaks, namely import leaks and export leaks. Usually, import leakage occurs when there is a demand for equipment of international standards used in the tourism industry, and imported food and beverage ingredients that are not able to be provided by local or domestic communities. The amount of income from the tourism sector is also accompanied by the large costs that must be incurred to import products that are considered to be of international standard (Utama et al., 2021). Meanwhile, export leakage often occurs in the development of tourist destinations, especially in poor or developing countries which tend to require large capital and investment to build infrastructure and other tourist facilities (Darsana & Sudjana, 2022).

Conditions like this will invite the entry of foreign investors who have strong capital to build resorts or hotels as well as tourism facilities and infrastructure, in return, their business and investment profits will push their money back to their country without being hindered, this is what This is called the "leakage" of export leakage. This confirms the opinion of Sinclair and Sutcliffe who explain that measuring the economic benefits of the tourism sector at the sub-national level should use more complex thinking and data to avoid leakage "leakages". Specifically, the problem of leakages in this paper will be discussed in a special sub-chapter, namely economic leakages and strategies to minimize economic leakages (Sinclair & Sutcliffe, 1988).

2) Enclave Tourism

Enclave tourism is often associated with a tourist destination and is considered only as a stopover, for example, a tourist trips from cruise ship management where they only stop at a destination without spending the night or staying at hotels that have been booked. provided by the local industry as a result of the arrival of cruise ship tourists the benefits are considered very low or even do not provide economic benefits for the community in a destination they visit (Murdiastuti & Rohman, 2018). Another fact that causes the "enclave" is the arrival of tourists who take tours managed by foreign travel agencies from "origin countries" for example, they use airlines owned by their own companies, then they stay at a hotel owned by chain management from their own country, traveling with fleets from chain companies owned by their entrepreneurs, and guided tours by tour guides from their own country, and as a result, local communities do not get optimal economic benefits (Utama et al., 2021).

3) Infrastructure Cost

Without realizing it, it turns out that the development of the tourism sector with international standards can be a separate cost burden for the government and as a result it tends to be charged to the tax sector in the sense that to build the infrastructure, tax sector income must be increased, meaning that tax collections on the community must be increased. raised (Utama et al., 2021). Tourism development also requires the government to improve the quality of airports, roads and supporting infrastructure, and of course, all of these things require no small amount of money and the government may reallocate other sector budgets such as reducing the education and health budget (M Thea Sinclair & Sutcliffe, 1988). The above fact strengthens Harris and Harris's

opinion, who criticizes that an analysis of tourism impacts should include standard industry classification factors for each activity in the tourism industry which are often overlooked in tourism impact analysis (Harris & Harris, 1994)

4) Increase in Prices Dramatically

An increase in demand for goods and services from tourists will cause a series of price increases "inflation" which will certainly harm local communities, which in reality do not experience a proportional increase in income, meaning if the income of the local community increases but is not proportional to the increase in prices, it will cause the purchasing power of the local community to be low (Utama et al., 2021). Tourism development is also associated with rising house rents, land prices, and other property prices. Local people cannot afford to buy and tend to be evicted to suburban areas where prices are still affordable. As a logical consequence, tourism development also has an impact on increasing the prices of consumer goods, education costs, and the prices of other basic needs so that the fulfillment of basic needs will become difficult for residents (Harris & Harris, 1994). often forgotten in every measurement of the benefits of tourism to the economy of a country (Utama et al., 2021).

5) Sectoral Dependence

Industrial diversity in an economy shows the health of a country. If there is a country that only depends on its economy on one particular sector such as tourism, for example, it will make a country dependent on the tourism sector, a result of which economic resilience becomes very strong. high risk (Utama et al., 2021). In some countries, especially developing countries that have limited resources, it is appropriate to develop tourism which is considered not to require large resources, but countries with diverse resources should also be

able to develop other sectors proportionally (M T Sinclair & Sutcliffe, 1988). When the tourism sector is considered a golden child, and other sectors are considered as children of themselves, according to Archer and Cooper, a search on the benefits and impacts of tourism on the economy should include social variables that have never been calculated by other experts. Dependence on a sector and dependence on the arrival of foreigners can be associated with the loss of social independence and at the national level, a country can lose independence and be very dependent on the tourism sector (Archer & Cooper, 1994).

6) Seasonal Characteristics

In the tourism industry, certain seasons are known, such as the high season, when tourist arrivals will peak, the room occupancy rate will approach the maximum room occupancy rate and this condition will have an impact on increasing income. tourism business (Darsana & Sudjana, 2022). Meanwhile, the "low season" is also known as the "low season" in which the average room occupancy rate is not in line with the expectations of business people, as a result, the tourism industry's income has also decreased, and this is often called a "seasonal problem", especially informal workers such as taxi drivers, traditional masseurs, and street vendors, are all very dependent on tourist arrivals, and in low seasonal conditions, they do not have a definite job area. The fact above strengthens West's opinion that offers SAM or Social Accounting Matrix to solve tourism problems that are interconnected from time to time, the benefits of tourism to the economy should apply proportionally to all seasons, both low season and tourist high season (West, 1993); (Keuning & de Ruuter, 1988).

3.2 Economic Leakages Case Studies and Strategies

Of the six possible negative effects on tourism development, economic leakage is considered the most difficult to overcome because it is very difficult to measure. Currently, tourism development is the most likely to open the liberalization process so that the possibility of economic leakage in every economic activity that occurs is very large. The question now is not whether this is indeed possible, but if it does happen, will the Indonesian tourism industry be able to dominate the market? It is not known exactly how the impact of liberalization of tourism services trade in Indonesia will be. When viewed from the aspect of the level of leakage (leakage of foreign exchange), several opinions say that Indonesian tourism creates leakage between 50% and 80% (Taylor & Smith, 2007); (Grosso et al., 2007).

If the data is accurate, then the leakage that occurs in Indonesia is classified as not too high if it only reaches 50%. While the smallest leakage is 40%, namely in India because of their success in minimizing the number of imports needed by tourists, the highest leakage in the world if it reaches 80%, according to UNCTAD, the highest leakage is in the Caribbean region, which is 75% (Taylor & Smith, 2007). Apart from the liberalization above, economic leakage in tourism development can be caused by weak coordination of tourism activities and weak local production systems (Thapa, 2010). Furthermore, economic leakage can also be equated with income leakage from activities. tourism which causes local people to not be able to enjoy it. Other conditions, economic leakage can be caused by the use of foreign capital, the construction of facilities on international networks or chains, especially the construction of five-star hotels which triggers a large number of imports of hotel supplies, foodstuffs, furniture, workers, foreign airlines, and so on (Holden, 2008); (Grosso et al., 2007).

3.3 Types of Leakage in Tourism

1) External Leakages

This leakage occurs as a result of spending in the tourism sector that occurs outside the destination, where the expenditure is related to the local industry. External leakages can occur because (1) foreign investors build tourism infrastructure and facilities in developing countries so that profits and payments occur abroad. (2) The direct flow of tourism business money occurs abroad because bookings can be made overseas or online, tourists come with foreign airlines, cruise ships or cruise ships, or other forms of business owned by foreigners. The extent and impact of external leakages vary widely from country to country and also varies by tourism destination. For external leakage related to foreign investment in the construction of tourism facilities, these leakages will have an effect in the short and even long term depending on how much capital is invested and the length of the cooperation contract. Due to limited domestic financing, leakages cannot be avoided, especially in developing countries, while in developed countries, leakages can be minimized because the financial conditions of developed countries are relatively better. In the case of leakages caused by booking travel directly from foreign countries (foreign booking intermediaries), it can be avoided by providing domestic facilities that can be accessed from abroad, perhaps online, and other ways that allow tourist transactions to be received directly by the state. or domestic companies. Furthermore, Diaz Benevides said, in revenue from tourism activities involving foreign parties in each country, the percentage of leakages

varies and is difficult to measure and estimate, but the percentage is in the range of 75% (Diaz Benevides, 2001); (Garrigós-Simón et al., 2015).

2) Internal Leakages

The average internal leakage in most developing countries is in the range of 40 to 50% of the total gross revenue of the tourism sector in smaller economies. Meanwhile, in a wider economy of scale, internal leakage occurs in the range of 10 to 20% (UNEP). Internal leakages are dominantly caused by the use of imported components that are measured domestically. According to (UNEP), internal leakage can be measured by Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) and this has been done by 44 countries that have updated databases on tourism (WTO). Internal leakages in developing countries occur in the supply chain of imported tourism goods and services. Internal leakages in several destinations usually occur due to demand or demands for quality levels of tourism services and tourism entertainment, especially related to imported products (Smeral, 2006); (Blake et al., 2001).

The products in question are, for example, the procurement of wine and some alcoholic beverages with international brands which are produced abroad. Chain hotels with international standards also cause significant internal leakages because they tend to comply with the standards that have been set and expected by tourists. In the case of the Maldives Islands, 83% of the availability of domestic jobs is related to the tourism sector and tourism is related to domestic industries, most of which production processes depend on imported components so the occurrence of internal leakage is very high. Meanwhile, Diaz Benevides said that internal leakages are estimated to occur between 40 and 50% in most developing countries, and in developed countries, internal leakages occur between 10 and 20% (Diaz Benevides, 2001).

3) Invisible Leakages

Invisible leakages are the loss of opportunities to earn income from the tourism sector that occur in real terms but are very difficult to document in real terms but will have a cumulative effect (Utama, 2017); (Archer & Cooper, 1994). Activities that can cause invisible leakages, for example, taxes, informal transactions that are usually not recorded, and offshore savings and investments. This leakage can be reduced by looking at tourism clusters, implementing tax policies for all tourism clusters, making financial and fiscal policies, and making cooperation agreements with other countries related to tourism cooperation as investors and tourist suppliers (Utama, 2017); (Archer & Cooper, 1994). Another invisible leakage can take the form of using non-renewable natural resources, environmental damage, cultural degradation, loss of history, and damage to tourism assets over a long period can lead to a decline in the quality of life of local communities.

3.4 Case Study of Tourism Leakages

The World Bank estimates that overall of total income in developing countries, 55% will return to "leakage" to developed countries, but this figure varies in different countries (Frueh, 1988); (Farrell & Runyan, 1991). Major leaks can occur in smaller countries that rely on imported components, such as St. Lucia at 45% (Seward & Spinrad, 1982) while the Caribbean reported an average of 70% so did the state of the Bahamas in 1994 seeing a leak of almost 90% which is the highest percentage of historical economic leakages (McElroy & de Albuquerque, 2002).

Meanwhile, a study in the Gambia estimates that economic leakages occur at the level of 77% including internal and external leakages (Dieke, 1993). A study

published in 1978 by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific estimated that the occurrence of leakage ranged from 75 to 78% caused by foreign airlines and star hotels owned by foreign companies, a similar study found that leakage occurred in the range of 55 to 60% is due to foreign airlines but hotels in destinations are owned by local people (Madeley, 1996). The two comparisons of data indicate that if company ownership in the tourism industry is dominated by local owners, then economic leakages can be reduced.

Some countries have strategies to reduce expenditure leakage in the tourism sector by empowering other sectors related to tourism on a local economic scale. Many factors cause high leakages, which can be explained as follows: (1) Small archipelagic countries tend to be economic and have a high dependence on imports because they do not have the production capacity to produce goods and services needed by the tourism sector. Meanwhile, larger archipelagic countries do not face production capacity problems because relations have been built between the tourism sector and tourism supporters on a domestic economic scale (Karagiannis & Apostolou, 2004). (2) Infrastructure limitations in developing countries can lead to high leakages, in contrast to countries that have built tourism infrastructure, can increase the possibility of domestic industrial production, and can build stronger relationships between domestic industries so that it is expected to create an efficient distribution of goods and services. domestic services, and can prevent foreign companies from entering the country (Karagiannis & Apostolou, 2004). (3) The increasing number of tourist visits to the Caribbean in the last ten years has led to an increase in the demand for goods and services in the tourism sector. And finally, domestic resources are not able to meet the needs of the tourism sector, and tourism supporting sectors such as agriculture in the Caribbean are inefficient and even

have high costs or are inefficient and imports are considered to be a better alternative (Karagiannis & Apostolou, 2004).

The case of Bali tourism development shows that the highest tourism leakage in the Bali accommodation sector is 4 and 5-star chain hotels (51.0%), followed by 4 and 5-star chain hotels (22.7%), 1,2- and 3-star hotels (12.0%), non-star hotels (8.8%) and with an average leakage of 18.8%. Based on the macro analysis, the tourism losses in the Bali accommodation sector are as follows: (i) unrated hotel losses of 2.0%; (ii) Leakage from 1, 2, and 3-star hotels are 15.7%; (iii) 4 and 5-star hotel chain leakage by 7.1%; (iv) 4 and 5-star hotel chain leakage by 55.3%; and (v) the average leakage across all accommodation types is 19.5%. The government and tourism industry play an important role in minimizing tourism, increasing employment opportunities, and improving income distribution. Foreign tourists attach great importance to local products and are willing to spend their money in Bali. Hotel managers are willing to use local products as long as they meet quality standards. Strategies to minimize tourism can be implemented by optimizing the potential of local products; Development of agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and handicraft industries; community empowerment; reducing the use of imported products for tourists; calls on the government to develop and implement supportive measures to minimize tourism leakage (Suryawardani et al., 2014).

The case of tourism development in Thailand Critics of tourism as a tool to develop poor rural areas often uses dependency theory to examine why a tourist destination remains underdeveloped. The application of dependency theory is largely limited to an international level; There is a paucity of studies conducted at smaller spatial scales. This study examines lost tourism revenue in four villages in northern Thailand to illustrate the dependency relationship between the city and its rural hinterland. The study results are based on a

survey of 43 small companies and 40 interviews. The results show a significant proportion of village income losses ranging from 15 to 61% depending on several factors and strategies implemented by each village (Lacher & Nepal, 2010).

The case of tourism development in Vietnam's hospitality industry is growing rapidly with increasing international arrivals and domestic tourists. At the same time, rising resource costs and waste pollution can impact revenue, environmental performance, and the public image of the hotel sector. The management of the hospitality industry's resources (energy and water) will contribute to the long-term sustainability of the tourism sector. This paper reports the results of a study conducted to assess resource use and management in the hospitality industry in Vietnam. This was determined by surveying 50 hotels on energy and water consumption and waste generation. The energy and water consumption as well as the waste generation in different hotel categories are estimated and compared with those in other countries. Current practices in hotels to address this issue are highlighted and benchmarks for the efficient use of resources in Vietnamese hotels are presented (Kumar, 2005).

3.5 Policy and Strategy to Minimize Economic Leakage

The strategy to minimize economic leakage in the tourism sector should be the government's strategy by paying attention to all industrial clusters related to the structure of the regional economy. The cluster strategy is carried out by giving flexible roles to the government both nationally and provincially to play its role in tourism development (Budi, 2015). Government flexibility can create creativity and sustainability in tourism development and marketing, at the

same time the government must also be able to create options for interventions that are acceptable to all tourism stakeholders to be creative and create conducive business rules for the tourism sector. Government intervention is required at all levels of the cluster structure which is divided into three levels (Reinaud, 2009). The three levels are (1) the level of exports, government intervention at this level is based on the fact that the growth and development of the tourism industry have the same inputs as the need for labor, technology, funding, and infrastructure in a structure that must be arranged in such a way as to minimize leakage. (2) Regional Supplier level, government intervention is also needed to facilitate foreign providers, where foreign providers are required to provide components that domestic providers cannot provide, the need for goods and services is what attracts the entry of suppliers to the region with the smallest possible level of leaks. (3) Economic Input Level, government intervention at this level is necessary for all parties to provide a business foundation. Private and government organizations or other agencies need a foundation to run their business so that they need support for education and training, innovation, funding, infrastructure and information, a business climate such as taxes, regulations, and administration, and quality of life assurance (Budi, 2015); (Utama & Mahadewi, 2014).

Furthermore, it can be explained that foreign investment (finance) in the tourism sector and cooperation between domestic and foreign companies must be carried out in regional relations and carried out selectively for mandatory development such as (1) comprehensive modernization of the system. transparent especially concerning design and engineering, equipment, and supplies (2) Avoid the possibility of corruption in contract manufacturing, and (3) carry out limiting regulations and rationalizations. (4) carry out legal protection, especially for foreign tourism company partners in marketing and

distribution, and logistics. The four points above can be carried out in the GATS cooperation framework and can be applied to the four cluster segments in the image above. The government can also minimize the occurrence of external leakages by creating a model of cooperation contracts for tourism companies with foreign investors and suppliers with international agreements or agreements in favor of the regional or domestic tourism sector (Budi, 2015); (Utama & Mahadewi, 2014).

The government must also be able to provide a system that encourages the empowerment of local workers (human resources system), thus encouraging innovation in the tourism industry (innovations system), the government must also be able to ensure the sustainability of destination marketing (capital markets system), the development of good physical infrastructure can create an efficient distribution of domestic goods and services, the government is also expected to ensure a conducive business climate by ensuring political stability and guaranteed security, and ultimately tourism development should be able to create a better quality of life for all tourism stakeholders (host-tourists). - investor-government (Budi, 2015); (Utama & Mahadewi, 2014).

The Conclusions and Suggestions

4.1 Conclusions

The positive influence of tourism development on the Province of Bali Indonesia is quite significant in the form of income from foreign exchange, foreign exchange due to tourist consumption, employment, tourism infrastructure development, and generating economic empowerment of local communities (Sutawa, 2012). In addition to these positive effects, tourism in Bali (Indonesia) also has negative effects such as economic leakages, enclaves, inflation, high

financing of infrastructure and facilities, sectoral dependence, and seasonal problems. Many negative problems may be caused by the tourism sector. Economic leakage may be the most difficult problem to be solved because the tourism sector is in a climate of liberalization that allows foreigners to do business in the domestic market which can lead to economic leakage. Economic leaks can be external, internal, and invisible. The three types of leaks are caused by different factors. Leakage is inevitable under current free market or trade liberalization conditions, but economic leakage can be minimized in several ways and with different strategies. The best strategy is a cluster structure strategy to be implemented by the government through international agreements, whether at the export level, supplier level, or at¹ economic input level, which can be designed to reduce or minimize economic leakage. From three cases of tourism development in Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam, it can be concluded that the development of the hotel sector is the biggest cause of economic leakage. The main reason is that the development of the hotel sector is more developed through an international network pattern that demands the same standards according to the quality that has been set. The standardization ultimately requires a single producer from a developed country, because local destinations are not able to provide the products needed in the development of this hotel sector.

4.2 Suggestions

Although Economic Leakage in Tourism Development is unavoidable, the government can reduce it with various policies and strategies. Domestic policies and local government policies can be enforced so that the tourism industry uses local resources produced by local communities such as agricultural products, fisheries, and small and medium enterprises supporting

tourism. While the strategies that can be carried out can be in the form of providing incentives and rewards for entrepreneurs who run their businesses using local products, local natural resources, and also dominant local resources.

4.3 Contribution

The novelty of this study confirms that economic leakage in the development of the tourism sector comes from the hotel sector as the biggest cause compared to others. The main reason is that the development of the hotel sector is more developed through an international network pattern that demands the same standards according to the quality that has been set. The standardization ultimately requires a single producer from a developed country, because local destinations are not able to provide the products needed in the development of the hotel sector.

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Dear Authors

**Gusti Bagus Rai Utama, Ni Putu Dyah Krismawintari, Yeyen Komalasari, Ni Luh Putu Suarmi
Sri Patni**

Management Study Program, Dhyana Pura University, Bali, Indonesia

Email: raiutama@undhirabali.ac.id

Congratulations upon the acceptance of your research paper into our Scopus Indexed Journal.

It's my pleasure to inform you that, after the peer review, your paper, "**Exploring Policies and Strategies to Minimize Economic Leakages in the Tourism Sector Experiences in Many Countries**" has been ACCEPTED to publish with Baltic Journal of Law & Politics (BJLP), ISSN: 2029-0454. It will be published in the 30th August 2022 issue. I believe that our collaboration will help to accelerate the global knowledge creation and sharing one-step further. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

Senior Editor-in-Chief
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Exploring Policies and Strategies to Minimize Economic Leakages in the Tourism Sector Experiences in Many Countries(Article)

Rai Utama, I.G.B., Krismawintari, N.P.D., Komalasari, Y., Sri Patni, N.L.P.S.

Management Study Program, Dhyana Pura University, Bali, Indonesia

Abstract

Economic leakage is considered to be the most difficult problem to overcome as the tourism sector will grow in a climate of liberalization that allows foreigners to do business in the domestic market, so economic leakage is inevitable. Economic leakage can come in the form of external, internal, and invisible leakage, with the three types of leakage caused by different factors. Leakage is inevitable under current free market or trade liberalization conditions, but economic leakage can be minimized in several ways and with different strategies. This study confirms that economic leakage in tourism sector development comes from the hotel sector as the biggest cause compared to others. The main reason is that the development of the hotel sector is more developed by an international network pattern that demands the same standards according to the established quality. This standardization ultimately requires a single manufacturer from a developed country as local destinations are unable to provide the products needed to develop the hotel sector. The best strategy is a cluster structure strategy that must be implemented by the government through international agreements, whether at the export level, supplier level, or the economic input level, which can be designed to reduce or minimize

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Exploring Policies and Strategies to Minimize Economic Leakages in the Tourism Sector Experiences in Many Countries

I Gusti Bagus Rai Utama

Management Study Program, Dhyana Pura University, Bali, Indonesia

Corresponding Email: raiutama@undhirabali.ac.id

Ni Putu Dyah Krismawintari

Management Study Program, Dhyana Pura University, Bali, Indonesia

Email: krismawintari@undhirabali.ac.id

Yeyen Komalasari

Management Study Program, Dhyana Pura University, Bali, Indonesia

Email: yeyenkomalasari@undhirabali.ac.id

Ni Luh Putu Suarmi Sri Patni

Management Study Program, Dhyana Pura University, Bali, Indonesia

Email: putupatni@undhirabali.ac.id

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Abstract

Economic leakage is considered to be the most difficult problem to overcome as the tourism sector will grow in a climate of liberalization that allows foreigners to do business in the domestic market, so economic leakage is inevitable. Economic leakage can come in the form of external, internal, and invisible leakage, with the three types of leakage caused by different factors. Leakage is inevitable under current free market or trade liberalization conditions, but economic leakage can be minimized in several ways and with different strategies. This study confirms that economic leakage in tourism sector development comes from the hotel sector as the biggest cause compared to others. The main reason is that the development of the hotel sector is more developed by an international network pattern that demands the same standards according to the established quality. This standardization ultimately requires a single manufacturer from a developed country as local destinations are unable to provide the products needed to develop the hotel sector. The best strategy is a cluster structure strategy that must be implemented by the government through international agreements, whether at the export level, supplier level, or the economic input

level, which can be designed to reduce or minimize economic leakage. Although economic leakages in tourism development cannot be avoided, the government can reduce them with various policies and strategies. Domestic policies and local government policies can be enforced to allow the tourism industry to use local resources produced by local communities, such as agricultural products, fisheries, and small and medium-sized businesses that support tourism. The strategy that can be implemented can be in the form of incentives and rewards for entrepreneurs who run their businesses with local products, local natural resources, and also dominant local resources.

Keywords

Economic leakage, liberalization, development strategy, cluster structure, tourism development

1. Introduction

Measuring the benefits and disadvantages of tourism development in several countries today is still a debate among economists, especially those who have conducted research and evaluation of the tourism economy. Several views of experts color the discussion of this paper from different points of view. Frechtling stated that to measure the benefits of tourism for the economy of a country, sufficient complete data should be available. He offered alternative methods, especially related to methods of collecting data on tourist spending in the future, and he also reviewed several methods that have been used by previous experts. using impact multipliers and input-output analysis to measure tourism sector expenditure (Frechtling, 1987). Meanwhile, Archer and Cooper argue that: a search on the benefits and impacts of tourism on the economy must include social variables that have never been calculated by other experts, and a social cost-benefit analysis should be used. According to him, to measure the benefits and impacts of tourism is not just to calculate the economic impact only by looking for the multiplier effect (Archer & Cooper, 1994; Olaleye et al., 2021).

Meanwhile, Sinclair and Sutcliffe explained that the measurement of multiplier income for the tourism sector at the sub-national level requires more complex thinking and data due to the frequent occurrence of leakage, so this analysis should be carried out at certain local regional levels and these leakages should be measured and compared. with the expected benefits (Archer & Cooper, 1994). More firmly, Heng and Low on a practical level, explain that to measure the impact of tourism it would be better to use input-output analysis (Heng & Low, 1990). However, Johnson and Moore emphasize that it is more appropriate to measure the economic impact of tourism by focusing on certain tourism activities that are growing rapidly and the tourism resources they use, and all their impacts (Johnson & Moore, 1993). While West offers SAM or social accounting matrix to solve tourism problems that are interconnected from time to time. He considers that the input-output analysis is not able to solve the problem of tourism impacts. It only measures the relationship between producers and producers and does not include trade carried out by the government and other public sectors (West, 1993). Harris and Harris criticize that the tourism impact analysis that has been carried

out at the national and local levels tends to ignore industry classification standards for every activity in the tourism industry even though standardization has consequences for additional costs (Harris & Harris, 1994; Soto Ferrari et al., 2021).

In many ways, tourism has been proven to have a positive impact on a country's economy which is obtained from foreign exchange earnings, tourist consumption, employment, infrastructure development, and generating economic empowerment for local communities. The WTO predicts that tourism revenue will be contributed 100% directly from tourist spending in an area (Utama, 2011); (Utama, 2014). For example, the role of tourism for the Province of Bali on the regional economy "GDP" is very large and has even outperformed the agricultural sector which in previous years played an important role in Bali (Utama & Mahendra, n.d.; Sumarno, Setiawan, & Sunaryo, 2021).

On the other hand, tourism development can also harm a country or destination if the development is not properly coordinated and planned, meaning that tourism development should be directed at empowering domestic communities with systems that are directly related to domestic production factors. The use of domestic production factors such as land, water, and all aspects related to the physical and social environment can be done wisely (Setiawan et al., 2021).

This study seeks to find economic leaks in the development of the tourism sector in three different countries, namely Bali, Indonesia, Vietnam, and Thailand. Trying to find out what spending is the biggest cause of leakage, then find the right solution to reduce economic leakage in the development of the tourism sector in other destinations.

2. Method of Analysis

This study uses secondary research available in various scientific publications related to tourism based on tourism development experiences in many countries like in three different countries, namely Bali, Indonesia, Vietnam, and Thailand. Meanwhile, data and information gathered are analyzed with comparative qualitative analysis (Maxwell, 2008). The result of the analysis is then compared to the supporting theoretical framework and previous research results that share similarities to the current research. The analysis is limited by the framework of policies and strategies to minimize economic leakages in the tourism sector in Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam (Utama et al., 2021); (Suryawardani et al., 2014); (Lacher & Nepal, 2010); (Kumar, 2005).

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Review of the Negative Effects of Tourism Development

Some of the negative effects of tourism development can be explained as follows:

1) Leakage

Leakage or leakage in tourism development can result from leaks, namely import leaks and export leaks. Usually, import leakage occurs when there is a

demand for equipment of international standards used in the tourism industry, and imported food and beverage ingredients that are not able to be provided by local or domestic communities. The amount of income from the tourism sector is also accompanied by the large costs that must be incurred to import products that are considered to be of international standard (Utama et al., 2021). Meanwhile, export leakage often occurs in the development of tourist destinations, especially in poor or developing countries which tend to require large capital and investment to build infrastructure and other tourist facilities (Darsana & Sudjana, 2022).

Conditions like this will invite the entry of foreign investors who have strong capital to build resorts or hotels as well as tourism facilities and infrastructure, in return, their business and investment profits will push their money back to their country without being hindered, this is what is called the "leakage" of export leakage. This confirms the opinion of Sinclair and Sutcliffe who explain that measuring the economic benefits of the tourism sector at the sub-national level should use more complex thinking and data to avoid leakage "leakages". Specifically, the problem of leakages in this paper will be discussed in a special sub-chapter, namely economic leakages and strategies to minimize economic leakages (Sinclair & Sutcliffe, 1988).

2) Enclave Tourism

Enclave tourism is often associated with a tourist destination and is considered only as a stopover, for example, a tourist trips from cruise ship management where they only stop at a destination without spending the night or staying at hotels that have been booked. provided by the local industry as a result of the arrival of cruise ship tourists the benefits are considered very low or even do not provide economic benefits for the community in a destination they visit (Murdiastuti & Rohman, 2018). Another fact that causes the "enclave" is the arrival of tourists who take tours managed by foreign travel agencies from "origin countries" for example, they use airlines owned by their own companies, then they stay at a hotel owned by chain management from their own country, traveling with fleets from chain companies owned by their entrepreneurs, and guided tours by tour guides from their own country, and as a result, local communities do not get optimal economic benefits (Utama et al., 2021).

3) Infrastructure Cost

Without realizing it, it turns out that the development of the tourism sector with international standards can be a separate cost burden for the government and as a result it tends to be charged to the tax sector in the sense that to build the infrastructure, tax sector income must be increased, meaning that tax collections on the community must be increased. raised (Utama et al., 2021). Tourism development also requires the government to improve the quality of airports, roads and supporting infrastructure, and of course, all of these things require no small

amount of money and the government may reallocate other sector budgets such as reducing the education and health budget (M Thea Sinclair & Sutcliffe, 1988). The above fact strengthens Harris and Harris's opinion, who criticizes that an analysis of tourism impacts should include standard industry classification factors for each activity in the tourism industry which are often overlooked in tourism impact analysis (Harris & Harris, 1994)

4) Increase in Prices Dramatically

An increase in demand for goods and services from tourists will cause a series of price increases "inflation" which will certainly harm local communities, which in reality do not experience a proportional increase in income, meaning if the income of the local community increases but is not proportional to the increase in prices, it will cause the purchasing power of the local community to be low (Utama et al., 2021). Tourism development is also associated with rising house rents, land prices, and other property prices. Local people cannot afford to buy and tend to be evicted to suburban areas where prices are still affordable. As a logical consequence, tourism development also has an impact on increasing the prices of consumer goods, education costs, and the prices of other basic needs so that the fulfillment of basic needs will become difficult for residents (Harris & Harris, 1994). often forgotten in every measurement of the benefits of tourism to the economy of a country (Utama et al., 2021).

5) Sectoral Dependence

Industrial diversity in an economy shows the health of a country. If there is a country that only depends on its economy on one particular sector such as tourism, for example, it will make a country dependent on the tourism sector, a result of which economic resilience becomes very strong. high risk (Utama et al., 2021). In some countries, especially developing countries that have limited resources, it is appropriate to develop tourism which is considered not to require large resources, but countries with diverse resources should also be able to develop other sectors proportionally (M T Sinclair & Sutcliffe, 1988). When the tourism sector is considered a golden child, and other sectors are considered as children of themselves, according to Archer and Cooper, a search on the benefits and impacts of tourism on the economy should include social variables that have never been calculated by other experts. Dependence on a sector and dependence on the arrival of foreigners can be associated with the loss of social independence and at the national level, a country can lose independence and be very dependent on the tourism sector (Archer & Cooper, 1994).

6) Seasonal Characteristics

In the tourism industry, certain seasons are known, such as the high season, when tourist arrivals will peak, the room occupancy rate will approach the maximum room occupancy rate and this condition will have an impact on increasing income. tourism business (Darsana & Sudjana, 2022). Meanwhile, the "low season"

is also known as the "low season" in which the average room occupancy rate is not in line with the expectations of business people, as a result, the tourism industry's income has also decreased, and this is often called a "seasonal problem", especially informal workers such as taxi drivers, traditional masseurs, and street vendors, are all very dependent on tourist arrivals, and in low seasonal conditions, they do not have a definite job area. The fact above strengthens West's opinion that offers SAM or Social Accounting Matrix to solve tourism problems that are interconnected from time to time, the benefits of tourism to the economy should apply proportionally to all seasons, both low season and tourist high season (West, 1993); (Keuning & de Ruiter, 1988).

3.2 Economic Leakages Case Studies and Strategies

Of the six possible negative effects on tourism development, economic leakage is considered the most difficult to overcome because it is very difficult to measure. Currently, tourism development is the most likely to open the liberalization process so that the possibility of economic leakage in every economic activity that occurs is very large. The question now is not whether this is indeed possible, but if it does happen, will the Indonesian tourism industry be able to dominate the market? It is not known exactly how the impact of liberalization of tourism services trade in Indonesia will be. When viewed from the aspect of the level of leakage (leakage of foreign exchange), several opinions say that Indonesian tourism creates leakage between 50% and 80% (Taylor & Smith, 2007); (Grosso et al., 2007).

If the data is accurate, then the leakage that occurs in Indonesia is classified as not too high if it only reaches 50%. While the smallest leakage is 40%, namely in India because of their success in minimizing the number of imports needed by tourists, the highest leakage in the world if it reaches 80%, according to UNCTAD, the highest leakage is in the Caribbean region, which is 75% (Taylor & Smith, 2007). Apart from the liberalization above, economic leakage in tourism development can be caused by weak coordination of tourism activities and weak local production systems (Thapa, 2010). Furthermore, economic leakage can also be equated with income leakage from activities. tourism which causes local people to not be able to enjoy it. Other conditions, economic leakage can be caused by the use of foreign capital, the construction of facilities on international networks or chains, especially the construction of five-star hotels which triggers a large number of imports of hotel supplies, foodstuffs, furniture, workers, foreign airlines, and so on (Holden, 2008); (Grosso et al., 2007).

3.3 Types of Leakage in Tourism

1) External Leakages

This leakage occurs as a result of spending in the tourism sector that occurs outside the destination, where the expenditure is related to the local industry. External leakages can occur because (1) foreign investors build tourism

infrastructure and facilities in developing countries so that profits and payments occur abroad. (2) The direct flow of tourism business money occurs abroad because bookings can be made overseas or online, tourists come with foreign airlines, cruise ships or cruise ships, or other forms of business owned by foreigners. The extent and impact of external leakages vary widely from country to country and also varies by tourism destination. For external leakage related to foreign investment in the construction of tourism facilities, these leakages will have an effect in the short and even long term depending on how much capital is invested and the length of the cooperation contract. Due to limited domestic financing, leakages cannot be avoided, especially in developing countries, while in developed countries, leakages can be minimized because the financial conditions of developed countries are relatively better. In the case of leakages caused by booking travel directly from foreign countries (foreign booking intermediaries), it can be avoided by providing domestic facilities that can be accessed from abroad, perhaps online, and other ways that allow tourist transactions to be received directly by the state. or domestic companies. Furthermore, Diaz Benevides said, in revenue from tourism activities involving foreign parties in each country, the percentage of leakages varies and is difficult to measure and estimate, but the percentage is in the range of 75% (Diaz Benevides, 2001); (Garrigós-Simón et al., 2015).

2) Internal Leakages

The average internal leakage in most developing countries is in the range of 40 to 50% of the total gross revenue of the tourism sector in smaller economies. Meanwhile, in a wider economy of scale, internal leakage occurs in the range of 10 to 20% (UNEP). Internal leakages are dominantly caused by the use of imported components that are measured domestically. According to (UNEP), internal leakage can be measured by Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) and this has been done by 44 countries that have updated databases on tourism (WTO). Internal leakages in developing countries occur in the supply chain of imported tourism goods and services. Internal leakages in several destinations usually occur due to demand or demands for quality levels of tourism services and tourism entertainment, especially related to imported products (Smeral, 2006); (Blake et al., 2001).

The products in question are, for example, the procurement of wine and some alcoholic beverages with international brands which are produced abroad. Chain hotels with international standards also cause significant internal leakages because they tend to comply with the standards that have been set and expected by tourists. In the case of the Maldives Islands, 83% of the availability of domestic jobs is related to the tourism sector and tourism is related to domestic industries, most of which production processes depend on imported components so the occurrence of internal leakage is very high. Meanwhile, Diaz Benevides said that internal leakages are estimated to occur between 40 and 50% in most developing countries, and in developed countries, internal leakages occur between 10 and 20% (Diaz Benevides, 2001).

3) Invisible Leakages

Invisible leakages are the loss of opportunities to earn income from the tourism sector that occur in real terms but are very difficult to document in real terms but will have a cumulative effect (Utama, 2017); (Archer & Cooper, 1994). Activities that can cause invisible leakages, for example, taxes, informal transactions that are usually not recorded, and offshore savings and investments. This leakage can be reduced by looking at tourism clusters, implementing tax policies for all tourism clusters, making financial and fiscal policies, and making cooperation agreements with other countries related to tourism cooperation as investors and tourist suppliers (Utama, 2017); (Archer & Cooper, 1994). Another invisible leakage can take the form of using non-renewable natural resources, environmental damage, cultural degradation, loss of history, and damage to tourism assets over a long period can lead to a decline in the quality of life of local communities.

3.4 Case Study of Tourism Leakages

The World Bank estimates that overall of total income in developing countries, 55% will return to "leakage" to developed countries, but this figure varies in different countries (Frueh, 1988); (Farrell & Runyan, 1991). Major leaks can occur in smaller countries that rely on imported components, such as St. Lucia at 45% (Seward & Spinrad, 1982) while the Caribbean reported an average of 70% so did the state of the Bahamas in 1994 seeing a leak of almost 90% which is the highest percentage of historical economic leakages (McElroy & de Albuquerque, 2002).

Meanwhile, a study in the Gambia estimates that economic leakages occur at the level of 77% including internal and external leakages (Dieke, 1993). A study published in 1978 by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific estimated that the occurrence of leakage ranged from 75 to 78% caused by foreign airlines and star hotels owned by foreign companies, a similar study found that leakage occurred in the range of 55 to 60% is due to foreign airlines but hotels in destinations are owned by local people (Madeley, 1996). The two comparisons of data indicate that if company ownership in the tourism industry is dominated by local owners, then economic leakages can be reduced.

Some countries have strategies to reduce expenditure leakage in the tourism sector by empowering other sectors related to tourism on a local economic scale. Many factors cause high leakages, which can be explained as follows: (1) Small archipelagic countries tend to be economic and have a high dependence on imports because they do not have the production capacity to produce goods and services needed by the tourism sector. Meanwhile, larger archipelagic countries do not face production capacity problems because relations have been built between the tourism sector and tourism supporters on a domestic economic scale (Karagiannis & Apostolou, 2004). (2) Infrastructure limitations in developing countries can lead to high leakages, in contrast to countries that have built tourism

infrastructure, can increase the possibility of domestic industrial production, and can build stronger relationships between domestic industries so that it is expected to create an efficient distribution of goods and services. domestic services, and can prevent foreign companies from entering the country (Karagiannis & Apostolou, 2004). (3) The increasing number of tourist visits to the Caribbean in the last ten years has led to an increase in the demand for goods and services in the tourism sector. And finally, domestic resources are not able to meet the needs of the tourism sector, and tourism supporting sectors such as agriculture in the Caribbean are inefficient and even have high costs or are inefficient and imports are considered to be a better alternative (Karagiannis & Apostolou, 2004).

The case of Bali tourism development shows that the highest tourism leakage in the Bali accommodation sector is 4 and 5-star chain hotels (51.0%), followed by 4 and 5-star chain hotels (22.7%), 1,2- and 3-star hotels (12.0%), non-star hotels (8.8%) and with an average leakage of 18.8%. Based on the macro analysis, the tourism losses in the Bali accommodation sector are as follows: (i) unrated hotel losses of 2.0%; (ii) Leakage from 1, 2, and 3-star hotels are 15.7%; (iii) 4 and 5-star hotel chain leakage by 7.1%; (iv) 4 and 5-star hotel chain leakage by 55.3%; and (v) the average leakage across all accommodation types is 19.5%. The government and tourism industry play an important role in minimizing tourism, increasing employment opportunities, and improving income distribution. Foreign tourists attach great importance to local products and are willing to spend their money in Bali. Hotel managers are willing to use local products as long as they meet quality standards. Strategies to minimize tourism can be implemented by optimizing the potential of local products; Development of agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and handicraft industries; community empowerment; reducing the use of imported products for tourists; calls on the government to develop and implement supportive measures to minimize tourism leakage (Suryawardani et al., 2014).

The case of tourism development in Thailand Critics of tourism as a tool to develop poor rural areas often uses dependency theory to examine why a tourist destination remains underdeveloped. The application of dependency theory is largely limited to an international level; There is a paucity of studies conducted at smaller spatial scales. This study examines lost tourism revenue in four villages in northern Thailand to illustrate the dependency relationship between the city and its rural hinterland. The study results are based on a survey of 43 small companies and 40 interviews. The results show a significant proportion of village income losses ranging from 15 to 61% depending on several factors and strategies implemented by each village (Lacher & Nepal, 2010).

The case of tourism development in Vietnam's hospitality industry is growing rapidly with increasing international arrivals and domestic tourists. At the same time, rising resource costs and waste pollution can impact revenue, environmental performance, and the public image of the hotel sector. The management of the hospitality industry's resources (energy and water) will contribute to the long-term sustainability of the tourism sector. This paper reports

the results of a study conducted to assess resource use and management in the hospitality industry in Vietnam. This was determined by surveying 50 hotels on energy and water consumption and waste generation. The energy and water consumption as well as the waste generation in different hotel categories are estimated and compared with those in other countries. Current practices in hotels to address this issue are highlighted and benchmarks for the efficient use of resources in Vietnamese hotels are presented (Kumar, 2005).

3.5 Policy and Strategy to Minimize Economic Leakage

The strategy to minimize economic leakage in the tourism sector should be the government's strategy by paying attention to all industrial clusters related to the structure of the regional economy. The cluster strategy is carried out by giving flexible roles to the government both nationally and provincially to play its role in tourism development (Budi, 2015). Government flexibility can create creativity and sustainability in tourism development and marketing, at the same time the government must also be able to create options for interventions that are acceptable to all tourism stakeholders to be creative and create conducive business rules for the tourism sector. Government intervention is required at all levels of the cluster structure which is divided into three levels (Reinaud, 2009). The three levels are (1) the level of exports, government intervention at this level is based on the fact that the growth and development of the tourism industry have the same inputs as the need for labor, technology, funding, and infrastructure in a structure that must be arranged in such a way as to minimize leakage. (2) Regional Supplier level, government intervention is also needed to facilitate foreign providers, where foreign providers are required to provide components that domestic providers cannot provide, the need for goods and services is what attracts the entry of suppliers to the region with the smallest possible level of leaks. (3) Economic Input Level, government intervention at this level is necessary for all parties to provide a business foundation. Private and government organizations or other agencies need a foundation to run their business so that they need support for education and training, innovation, funding, infrastructure and information, a business climate such as taxes, regulations, and administration, and quality of life assurance (Budi, 2015); (Utama & Mahadewi, 2014).

Furthermore, it can be explained that foreign investment (finance) in the tourism sector and cooperation between domestic and foreign companies must be carried out in regional relations and carried out selectively for mandatory development such as (1) comprehensive modernization of the system. transparent especially concerning design and engineering, equipment, and supplies (2) Avoid the possibility of corruption in contract manufacturing, and (3) carry out limiting regulations and rationalizations. (4) carry out legal protection, especially for foreign tourism company partners in marketing and distribution, and logistics. The four points above can be carried out in the GATS cooperation framework and can be applied to the four cluster segments in the image above. The government can also

minimize the occurrence of external leakages by creating a model of cooperation contracts for tourism companies with foreign investors and suppliers with international agreements or agreements in favor of the regional or domestic tourism sector (Budi, 2015); (Utama & Mahadewi, 2014).

The government must also be able to provide a system that encourages the empowerment of local workers (human resources system), thus encouraging innovation in the tourism industry (innovations system), the government must also be able to ensure the sustainability of destination marketing (capital markets system), the development of good physical infrastructure can create an efficient distribution of domestic goods and services, the government is also expected to ensure a conducive business climate by ensuring political stability and guaranteed security, and ultimately tourism development should be able to create a better quality of life for all tourism stakeholders (host-tourists). -investor-government (Budi, 2015); (Utama & Mahadewi, 2014).

4. The Conclusions and Suggestions

4.1 Conclusions

The positive influence of tourism development on the Province of Bali Indonesia is quite significant in the form of income from foreign exchange, foreign exchange due to tourist consumption, employment, tourism infrastructure development, and generating economic empowerment of local communities (Sutawa, 2012). In addition to these positive effects, tourism in Bali (Indonesia) also has negative effects such as economic leakages, enclaves, inflation, high financing of infrastructure and facilities, sectoral dependence, and seasonal problems. Many negative problems may be caused by the tourism sector. Economic leakage may be the most difficult problem to be solved because the tourism sector is in a climate of liberalization that allows foreigners to do business in the domestic market which can lead to economic leakage. Economic leaks can be external, internal, and invisible. The three types of leaks are caused by different factors. Leakage is inevitable under current free market or trade liberalization conditions, but economic leakage can be minimized in several ways and with different strategies. The best strategy is a cluster structure strategy to be implemented by the government through international agreements, whether at the export level, supplier level, or at economic input level, which can be designed to reduce or minimize economic leakage.

From three cases of tourism development in Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam, it can be concluded that the development of the hotel sector is the biggest cause of economic leakage. The main reason is that the development of the hotel sector is more developed through an international network pattern that demands the same standards according to the quality that has been set. The standardization ultimately requires a single producer from a developed country, because local destinations are not able to provide the products needed in the development of this hotel sector.

4.2 Suggestions

Although Economic Leakage in Tourism Development is unavoidable, the government can reduce it with various policies and strategies. Domestic policies and local government policies can be enforced so that the tourism industry uses local resources produced by local communities such as agricultural products, fisheries, and small and medium enterprises supporting tourism. While the strategies that can be carried out can be in the form of providing incentives and rewards for entrepreneurs who run their businesses using local products, local natural resources, and also dominant local resources.

4.3 Contribution

The novelty of this study confirms that economic leakage in the development of the tourism sector comes from the hotel sector as the biggest cause compared to others. The main reason is that the development of the hotel sector is more developed through an international network pattern that demands the same standards according to the quality that has been set. The standardization ultimately requires a single producer from a developed country, because local destinations are not able to provide the products needed in the development of the hotel sector.

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