**THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON HOSPITALITY SECTOR IN FCT, NIGERIA.**

**\*Dauda, Abdulwaheed1; Adeyeye, M.M (Ph.D)2; Bello Enesi Ibrahim3; Yakubu M.M4; Araga E. Simeon5.**

**Department of Entrepreneurship & Business Studies, FUT Minna, Niger State**

**Email:** [**d.waheed@futminna.edu.ng**](mailto:d.waheed@futminna.edu.ng) **or 08032857900**

**Abstract**

*The hotel industry is a vital component of the Nigerian tourism sector, and contributes significantly to the wider economy at both National and regional levels. The concept of foreign direct investment and its contribution to Nigerian economy, especially the hospitality industry in the FCT was reviewed. The study adopted a survey research method and three research hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. A census-based technique was employed as the research targeted all the 55 five star hotels in Abuja as the sample. A self-structured questionnaire was sent via email to the hotels but only 30 of the hotels responded and were used for the study. The data generated from questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics to test the hypotheses. The findings of the study revealed that the variables are significantly correlated at P<0.01 representing a significant degree of relationship between the variables. The regression analysis showed that technological leverage is sufficiently significant at P<0.05, Employment generation is significant at P<0.05 and productivity is significant at P<0.01. The research established that FDI in the hospitality industry is contributing to Nigerian economy in technology, employment and productivity. However, the paper concluded that, host country should improve on its level of human capital in order to boost her absorptive and production capacity to leverage on the presence of Transnational Companies to foster economic development.*

**Key words: Foreign Direct Investment, Hotels, Hospitality, Service & Employment**

**Introduction**   
The internalization of an economy that was once characterized by its foreign trade flows (imports and exports) and the movement of people, nowadays results in an intensification of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) movements. FDI is about investing in a country’s hospitality industry other than the investors’ country. Despite the increase of globalization in the Tourism industry, there is surprisingly little empirical research on the impact of FDI. Many studies about FDI exist such as, Kristjánsdóttir (2015), Ajake and Amalu, (2011) but only a few analyze the hospitality sector and its implications.

The hospitality industry plays a vital economic role in local communities worldwide. The sub-sector is one of the world’s largest industries, generating US$6 trillion or 9% of global GDP and supporting 260 million jobs (World Tourism Organization, 2014). Many of those jobs are created by the hotels, giving the industry a tremendous opportunity to help local communities prosper (Butler, 2016). Tourism is ideally known to generate revenue and wealth to the investors of different nations all over the globe today, and Nigeria is endowed with so many tourist attractions as well as several tourism resources that can provide abundant business opportunities to the local and foreign prospective tourism investors viz-a-vis increase Government earnings (Ardahaey, 2011). Furthermore, Nigeria being a giant land blessed with the Savannah-Sahel in the North Yankari games reserve in Bauchi, Mambilla plateau, Gurara water fall, the Hills and Mountains in the East, Obudu mountain resort, Ogbunike caves, Arochochwu long juju slave route, and the Lagoons, Osun-osogbo grove, Ikogosi warm spring and forests in the West is blessed with attractions that can adequately enhance the revenue portfolio of the Nation. However, tourism will not receive the desired attention without relatively discussing the accommodation aspect which attracts fifty percent (50%) of the tourist expenditure at an average, at any point in time (Durodola and Oloyede, 2011).

In the Gambia, for instance, 30% of the workforce depends directly or indirectly on tourism (Yamamura, 2014). Also in small Island developing countries, significant part of the citizens depends on tourism such as; 83% in the Maldives, 21% in the Seychelles and 34% in Jamaica while Malta has only 380,000 residents, it received over 1.2 million tourists in 2009 and tourism generated more than $650 million in foreign exchange earnings (25% of its GDP) (Yamamura, 2014). Malta's high dependence on tourism and a limited number of export products makes its trade performance vulnerable to shifts in international demand (WTO, 2014).

Nigeria cannot be left out in this strive towards economic growth through hotel development as its hospitality industry has shown tremendous strength in the aspect of human resources and structural development but seriously under reported. According to Mitrović, Janković, & Ivankovič (2016), even though FDI plays an important role in the development of world Tourism, the analysis of its impacts has been neglected and has attracted less attention in the literature than what was expected.

**1.3     Objective of the study**

The main objective is to evaluate the impact of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on the hospitality sector of Nigeria economy. In achieving this objective, the following research questions were raised.   
i. What is the impact of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on Technology Transfer?

ii. To what extent does Foreign Direct Investment influences Employment Opportunities?

iii. What is the influence of Foreign Direct Investment on Labour Productivity?

**Literature Review**

A Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is an investment in the form of a controlling ownership in a business in one country by an entity based in another country (Aaron, 2009). It is thus distinguished from a foreign portfolio investment by a notion of direct control. The origin of the investment does not impact the definition, as an FDI. The investment may be made either "inorganically" by buying a company in the target country or "organically" by expanding the operations of an existing business in that country.

Broadly, FDI includes "mergers and acquisitions, building new facilities, reinvesting profits earned from overseas operations, and intra company loans". In a narrow sense, FDI refers to building new facility and a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor (Ajake & Amalu, 2012). FDI is the sum of equity capital, long-term capital and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payment. FDI usually involves participation in management, joint venture, transfer of technology and expertise. *Stock* of FDI is the *net* (that is, outward FDI minus inward FDI) cumulative FDI for any given period. Direct investment excludes investment through purchase of shares (Blalock & Gertler, 2010).

FDI, a subset of international factor movement is characterized by controlling ownership of a business enterprise in one country by an entity based in another country. FDI is distinguished from foreign portfolio investment, a passive investment in the securities of another country such as public stocks and bonds, by the element of "control" (Aaron, 2009). According to the financial times, "Standard definitions of control use the internationally agreed 10 percent threshold of voting shares, but this is a grey area as often a smaller block of shares will give control in widely held companies. Moreover, control of technology, management, even crucial inputs can confer de facto control”.

FDI is not limited to investment of excess profits abroad. In fact, it can be financed through loans obtained in the host country, payments in exchange for equity (patents, technology, machinery and so on), and other methods. The main determinants of FDI is the growth prospectus of the economy of the country when FDI is made. Hymer proposed some more determinants of FDI due to criticisms, along with assuming market and imperfections. These are as follows:

1. Firm-specific advantages: Once domestic investment was exhausted, a firm could exploit its advantages linked to market imperfections, which could provide the firm with market power and competitive advantage. Further studies attempted to explain how firms could monetize these advantages in the form of licenses.
2. Removal of conflicts: Conflict arose if a firm is already operating in foreign market or looking to expand its operations within the same market. He proposed that the solution for this hurdle arose in the form of collusion, sharing the market with rivals or attempting to acquire a direct control of production. However, it must be taken into account that a reduction in conflict through acquisition of control of operations will increase the market imperfections.
3. Propensity to formulate an internationalization strategy to mitigate risk: According to his position, firms are characterized with 3 levels of decision making. The day to day supervision, management decision coordination and long term strategy planning and decision making. The extent to which a company can mitigate risk depends on how well a firm can formulate an internationalization strategy taking these levels of decision into account.

**Types of FDI**

1. Horizontal FDI arises when a firm duplicates its home country-based activities at the same value chain stage in a host country through FDI (Kim, 2015).
2. Platform FDI Foreign direct investment from a source country into a destination country for the purpose of exporting to a third country.
3. Vertical FDI takes place when a firm through FDI moves upstream or downstream in different value chains i.e., when firms perform value-adding activities stage by stage in a vertical fashion in a host country (Kim, 2015).

**Approaches of FDI**

The foreign direct investor may acquire voting power of an enterprise in an economy through any of the following methods:

1. by incorporating a wholly owned subsidiary or company anywhere
2. by acquiring shares in an associated enterprise
3. through a merger or an acquisition of an unrelated enterprise
4. participating in an equity [joint venture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_joint_venture) with another investor or enterprise (Aaron, 2009).

### **Forms of FDI incentives**

FDI incentives may take the following forms according to Bloom (2012), low [corporate tax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corporate_tax) and individual income tax rates, [tax holidays](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tax_holiday), other types of tax concessions, preferential tariffs, special economic zones, Export Processing Zones (EPZ), bonded warehouses, maquiladoras, investment financial subsidies, free land or land subsidies, relocation and expatriation, infrastructure subsidies, Research and Development support, energy, derogation from regulations (usually for very large projects) and the likes.

**Theoretical Review: Spillover Theory**

Spillover theory emphasis is on an economic event in one context that occurs because of something else in a seemingly unrelated context. Hospitality FDI spillovers refer to positive externalities that result in productivity increase among domestic firms due to the entry of FDI into hotel industry (Kim, 2015). FDI spillovers occur when the productivity or technology of domestic firms changes as a result of a foreign presence without any market transactions that explicitly compensate or reward a foreign firm for the possible benefits accruing to domestic firms (Chen, Kokko, & Tingvall, 2011). FDI has been laud as an important development tool, especially for countries at low levels of industrial development. Attracting multinational enterprises (MNEs) is seen as a means of introducing high-capability firms into low-capability industrial settings, and, given an implicit assumption of automated diffusion mechanisms, the idea is that advanced production technology, managerial knowledge, and working practices will be transferred from foreign investors to local firms, boosting the productivity of local producers.

**Empirical Literature Review**

One of the most important and sensitive areas for developing countries is FDI. It is not only a simple transfer of money, but as a mixture of financial and intangible assets such as technologies, employment opportunities, productivity of labour, managerial capabilities, marketing skills and other assets. There is a major debate in the literature regarding the impact of FDI on economic growth. The empirical review of this work focuses on FDI versus technology transfer, FDI versus employment opportunities and FDI versus productivity of labour.

*FDI Fosters Technological Transfers*

FDI, usually in form of greenfields investment, mergers and acquisitions, or other cooperative agreements, has been a major source of skills, equipment, productivity and technological transfers, for the most part from developed countries to developing countries. In supporting the favourable disposition of countries toward encouraging FDI, advocates of free market economy claim that MNEs generate spillovers which benefit the host economy, which are usually reflected in improved technology usage, technical know-how, and other benefits (Gawler, 2015). Mensah (2016) postulated that spillovers are usually generated by non-market transactions, especially when knowledge is transferred to host country firms without any contractual relationship with the foreign MNEs. Whilst ‘Bhagwati (1978) argued that FDI inflows coming into a country in the context of a restrictive, import-substitution (IS) regime can retard, rather than promote growth. This is because in an IS regime, FDI mostly takes place in sectors where the host developing country does not have comparative advantage, hence, FDI becomes an avenue for foreign companies to maintain their market share and to reap the extra profit created by the highly protected domestic market. One of the most common and least expensive ways by which foreign technology gets diffused in host countries' is through labour turnover, as domestic employees (especially employees in higher level positions) move from foreign firms to domestic firms (Federico & Alfredo, 2007). Bloom (2012) found substantial technological transfer in South Korea when production managers left multinationals to join domestic firms. Indeed, foreign firms sometimes pay higher wages in order to retain their workers, and thereby prevent domestic firms from appropriating their superior technology (Glass & Saggi, 2012). It is also important to note that technology or knowledge is often transferred at a cost, and most empirical evidence have shown that it is indeed costly to transfer technology internationally (Frederico & Afredo, 2007; Ramachandran, 2009).

*FDI Impacts on Domestic Employment Opportunities*

World Bank (2018) reported that job creation in Nigeria has been inadequate to keep pace with the expanding working populace. FDI often generates new employment (direct employment is higher in green filed investments) and creates jobs (indirectly) through forward and backward linkages with domestic firms. Estimates for a number of developing countries indicate that FDI has a multiplier effect on domestic employment. Aaron (2009) estimated that FDI in developing countries created about 26 million direct jobs and 41.6 million indirect jobs in 2007 (a multiplier of about 1.6). Foreign investors may create new jobs through “green field investment,” that is, by establishing new production sites. On the other hand, if foreign investors take over domestic companies through mergers and acquisitions and dismiss their working staff, this will be a direct employment reducing effect.

The negative case is that if domestic firms are driven into bankruptcy by competition from MNCs, there will be a “crunch out” effect, leading to a reduction in local employment (Iyanda, 2010). Empirical findings have failed to reach a consensus on this issue because of differences in researchers’ models, data sources and methods. While several studies (Cai & Wang, 2014; Karlsson et al., 2007; Wang & Zhang, 2005) found positive effects of FIEs on domestic employment, others (Blalock & Gertler, 2010) concluded they had negative effects on employment. Since full employment is one of the core elements of economic developments, it is very imperative to find out the likely impact of the inflow of FDI to the employment generation in Nigeria.

*FDI Influences the Productivity of Labour Force*

Several studies have shown that workers in foreign owned enterprises (FOEs) are more productive than workers in domestic owned enterprises (DOEs). For example, Harrison (2007) analysed differences in labour productivity between FOEs and locally owned firms in Morocco and Cote d'Ivoire. In 8 out of 12 industries in Morocco, output per worker was higher in FOEs than in domestically owned firms, with a difference in productivity ranging from 50 percent in electronics to about 130 percent in nonmetallic minerals. In Cote d'Ivoire, the productivity gap exited in fewer industries (3 out of 12), however the gap was wider, ranging from 50 percent in chemicals to about 500 percent in oil. Glass and Saggi (2012) also corroborated that added value per worker is 59 percent higher for wholly owned foreign enterprises than for local firms in Kenya, 178 percent higher for FOEs in Zimbabwe and 1,422 percent higher for FOEs in Ghana. The workers’ productivity gap may be partly explained by the differences in training opportunities for workers in FOEs and DOEs. The basic premise underlying the existence of FDI spillovers is that foreign-invested firms are technologically superior and that knowledge is transferred through their interactions with domestic firms, which, in turn, leads to productivity improvements

Most of the recent literature in developing countries’ contexts found no evidence of horizontal spillovers and emphasized vertical spillovers through backward linkages from foreign firms to domestic suppliers as the main source of productivity effects (for example, Blalock and Gertler, 2010 and Kugler, 2006). It is also possible that FDI into downstream sectors may lead to negative spillovers. For example, where there are direct linkages between foreign firms and domestic input suppliers, it is possible that foreign firms have more bargaining power during contract negotiations. This results in lower profits for domestic firms, which will appear as a loss in measured productivity (Girma et al., 2008). However, the empirical literature is inconclusive as to the nature and extent of FDI spillovers. This is highlighted in review paper by Görg and Greenaway (2014), and conclusions drawn largely depend on the specific country context, the data used, and the methods applied.

**Methodology**

The study adopted a survey research design. The research targeted all the 55 five star hotels in Abuja and therefore adopted census based technique. A self-structured questionnaire designed on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from “Strongly Agreed’ (SA), ‘Agree’ (A), ‘Undecided’ (U), ‘Disagree’ (D) to ‘Strongly Disagree’ (SD) was sent via email to the hotels but only 30 of the hotels responded and were used for the study. The instrument has four sections: Bio-data, technological transfer, employment generation, balance of payment. Each of the variables has five items and coded 1-5, thus a respondent can score highest ‘20’ and lowest ‘0’. The unit of analysis was at the firm level. The analysis was conducted using Descriptive and inferential statistics. Pearson-moment correlation and multiple regression analysis were employed to test the study’s hypotheses.

**Data Analyses Results**

This study adopted Pearson-moment correlation to measure the relationship between foreign direct investment and hospitality sectors’ performance in FCT.

**Table 1: Pearson-Moment Correlation Coefficient Results**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Variables | Coefficients |
| Hotel performance  Technology transfer  Employment  Productivity  Number of respondents | 1  .625\*\*  .715\*\*  .721\*\*  30 |

\*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The table above shows the summary of Correlation Coefficient Result on how Technology transfer, Employment generation and productivity relates with Hotel performance. The results of the investigation includes no infringement or assumption and it serves authentic. The correlation table shows that there is a positive relationship between Hotel performance and the three dependent variables, highly significant at p<0.01(2-tailed). Thus, it implies that hotel performance is highly influenced by the level of FDI in FCT.

**Regression Analysis**

Regression analysis is a statistical tool used to measure quantitatively, the multiple effect between variables. In this study, the multiple effect of FDI on Hotel performance. The study was conducted in line with the extant assumptions without the slightest deviation. The multiple regression attempts to test the null hypotheses. FDI was regressed on Technological transfer, Employment generation and Balance of payments. Thus the model specification as represented is:

| **Model Summary** | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics | | | | |
| R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig. F Change |
| 1 | .973a | .946 | .938 | .50500 | .946 | 127.997 | 3 | 26 | .000 |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Technological Transfer, Employment Opportunity, Labour Productivity | | | | | | | |  |  |

**Table 2: Regression Analysis**

Table 2 showed that the variables are connected at R, demonstrating a high correlation coefficient between the variables at 97.3% (.973a ) and a significant level at P<.0.01. R square at .946 (94.6%: sufficient) explained the variance and the impact of the decision instruments on the dependent variable (high). The fluctuation between groups is adequate, (at 127.997) showing significant variability between groups.

**Table 3: Regression Analysis Results**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Constant | Model |
| Technological Transfer | .189  (2.728)\* |
| Employment Opportunity | .348  (3.472)\* |
| Productivity | .532  (6.187)\* |
| R | .973a |
| r square | .946 |
| Adjusted r square | .938 |
| F value | 127.997\*\* |

t values in parentheses \*, \*\* P<.05, .01 respectively.

**Source:** Survey (2019)

The result demonstrated the different impact of FDI on Hotel performance significant at P<.0.05.

**4.4. Discussion of Results**

This section discussed the results of the analysis as a base for rejecting or not rejecting the null hypotheses.

1. *H1: FDI in Hotels has no significant effect on Technological transfer.*

The regression coefficient of 0.186 statistically significant at P<.0.05 showed that there is a significant positive relationship between Technological transfer and FDI in Hotel. Based on these findings, the null hypothesis stated in this research is therefore rejected. This is in line with Kristjánsdóttir (2015) views that there is great potential for transfer of technology from TNCs to local firms, and the problem of technology transfer being constrained by the gap between developed and developing countries. In tourism, “technology” can include not only the “hardware” of building and designing a hotel, but also the “software” of skills related to the hospitality industry, including personnel management, financial systems and marketing. The kind of knowledge needed to cover all these aspects is both specialized and extremely diverse, and hence TNCs with global experience can be a useful complement to domestic resources.

1. *H2: FDI in Hotels has no significant effect on employment opportunity generation.*

Regression Coefficient of 0.348 significant at P<.0.05 revealed that there is a significant relationship between employment opportunities offered by Foreign Direct Investment and Hotel performance. Thus the null hypothesis generated was rejected. This is supported by the position paper made in the United Republic of Tanzania, that tourism offers desirable employment opportunities because “it creates life-long jobs, often requiring superior people skills, including specialized positions at the managerial or supervisory levels and careers open to women” (Zappino, 2015).

1. *H3: FDI in Hotels has no significant effect on Productivity.*

The regression coefficient of 0.532 significant at P<.0.01 indicated that there is a significant and positive relationship between Productivity and Hotel performance. Thus the null hypothesis generated for this study was rejected. The overall effect of tourism-related TNCs on a developing country’s labour productivity will depend on the relative strengths and magnitudes of all of the diverse impact economic indicators. Positive effects on productivity will result from the boost to export revenues associated with tourist arrivals, the sale of goods and services (e.g. accommodation, food and cultural services and haircuts), reinvestment of profits into new tourism activities, revenues earned from the sale of passenger tickets on a national airline, and the entry of equity capital associated with FDI (Ajake & Amalu, 2012). However, negative effects will come from imports of tourism-related goods and services (such as food, construction materials and tourism vehicles), the repayment of loans borrowed from international banks or investors, and the repatriation of profits and expatriate salaries.

**Conclusions and Recommendations**

In recent years many countries, particular developing ones, have become more open to tourism-related FDI. This represents a sea change, as previously – especially in 1960s and 1970s – foreign involvement in a country’s tourism industry was frowned upon. Even local private firms were often excluded from segments of the industry, with State-owned tourist facilities, including hotels, not uncommon; today, this is relatively rare. Tourism has arguably fewer FDI restrictions in developing countries than many other economic activities; indeed it is often actively promoted. This proactive stance takes the form of both “soft” policies, such as government support for trade fairs and maintenance of tourism Internet sites, and “hard” measures, which include providing incentives to foreign investors. However, there is surprisingly little information about the use of such mechanisms, and it is an area that would benefit from further research.

The potential benefits to be gained from attracting global hotel chains will be limited if a host country does not have in place a wider policy framework to make the most of the opportunities like encouraging the establishment of local firms capable of taking advantage of the transfer and diffusion of technology and expertise and minimizing any costs. To take full advantage of FDI as a catalyst and a complement to domestic investment, a coherent and integrated policy framework is essential. But this is not simple as tourism is a cross-cutting and interlinking activity, with a long value chain that involves the provision of services by many providers – private and public; the number and range of policies that need attention are large, far-reaching and diverse.

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