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Sinai with an adventure company called Destination 31. Sinai is very well known for its beautiful beaches and find peace of mind. The trip took off from Cairo on a road trip all the way to Ras Mohamed, where you can get a snorkel in its stunning unique marine life. Day... Read on! See all Egypt Trip Reviews We manually select everything we recommend and select items through testing and reviews. Some products are sent to us for free without incentives to offer a favorable review. We offer our objective views and do not accept compensation for consideration of products. All items are in stock and prices accurate at the time of publication. If you buy something through our links, we can earn a commission. Tourism is a growing industry in China. According to the Un Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 57.6 million foreign tourists entered the country in 2011, amounting to more than \$40 billion in revenue. China is currently the third most visited country in the world, after France and the United States. However, unlike many other developed countries, tourism is still considered a relatively new phenomenon in China. As the country is industrialized, tourism will become one of its main and fastest growing sectors of the economy. Based on current forecasts, china is expected to become the most visited country in the world by 2020. Shortly after the death of the President, China's most famous economic reformer Deng Xiaoping opened the Celestial Empire to outsiders. Contrary to Maoist ideology, Deng saw the monetary potential in tourism and began to actively promote it. China quickly developed its own tourism industry. The main hotel and transport facilities were built or renovated. New jobs, such as staff and professional guides, had been created and the National Tourism Association had been established. Foreign visitors quickly flocked to this once-forbidden place. In 1978, an estimated 1.8 million tourists entered the country, most of them from neighbouring British Hong Kong, Portuguese Macau and Taiwan. By 2000, China had received more than 10 million new foreign visitors, with the exception of the three sites mentioned above. Tourists from Japan, Korea, Russia and the United States accounted for the largest share of this entry population. In the 1990s, China's central government also issued a series of policies encouraging Chinese to travel domestically as a means of stimulating consumption. In 1999, domestic tourists made more than 700 million trips. Outbound tourism of Chinese citizens have recently become popular as well. This is due to the growth of the Chinese middle class. The pressure exerted by this new class of disposable income-generating citizens has forced the Government to significantly ease international travel restrictions. By the end of 1999, fourteen countries, mainly in south-east and east Asia, had been declared foreign destinations for Chinese residents. Today, more than a hundred countries have added it to the China-approved list of destination countries, including the United States and many European countries. Since the reform, China's tourism industry has always been in the 300s every year. The only period during which the country experienced a decline in the number of incoming countries is the months after the Tiananmen Square massacre in 1989. Atrocious military crackdown on pro-democracy peaceful demonstrators the community is a bad image of the People's Republic. Many travelers end up avoiding China's China about fear and personal morality. When China joined the WTO in 2001, restrictions on travel to the country were further relaxed. The WTO has reduced formalities and barriers for cross-border travellers, and global competition has helped to reduce costs. These changes have further strengthened China's position as a country for financial investment and international business. The fast-growing business environment has helped the tourism industry thrive. Many businessmen and entrepreneurs often visit popular sites during their business trips. Some economists also believe that the Olympic Games have contributed to the increase in the number of tourists due to the world exposure. The Beijing Games not only put the Bird's Nest and Water Cube on the central stage, but some of Beijing's most incredible wonders have been shown as well. In addition, the opening and closing ceremonies showcased China's rich world culture and history. Shortly after the games ended, Beijing held a conference on the development of the tourism industry to present new plans to increase profits by riding on the momentum of the game. The conference adopted a multi-year plan to increase the number of tourists coming by seven percent. To achieve this goal, the Government plans to take a number of measures, including increased tourism development, the development of new leisure facilities and a reduction in air pollution. A total of 83 leisure projects were presented to potential investors. These projects and goals, along with the further modernization of the country, will undoubtedly put the tourism industry on the path of continuous growth in the foreseeable future. Tourism in China has enjoyed a significant expansion since the days under Chairman Mao. It is no longer uncommon to see a country on the cover of Lonely Planet or Frommers. Travel memoirs about the Celestial Empire are on the shelves of bookstores all over the world, and travelers from all over the world can now share a personal photo of their Asian adventures with the world. It is not surprising that the tourism industry will thrive so well in China. The country is filled with endless miracles. From the Great Wall to the Terracotta Army, from the sprawling mountain valley to the neon metropolises, there is something for everyone. Forty years ago, no one could have predicted how much wealth this country could generate. Chairman Mao, of course, did not see him. And he certainly did not foresee the irony that preceded his death. Funny how a man who detests tourism will one day become a tourist attraction as a preserved body is on display for capitalist gain. Wen, Julie. Tourism and China's development: politics, regional economic growth and ecotourism. River Edge, New Jersey: World Scientific Publishing Co. 2001. 2001. tourism in egypt 2020. tourism in egypt statistics. tourism in egypt pdf. tourism in egypt essay. tourism in egypt now. tourism in egypt today. tourism in egypt paragraph. tourism in egypt 2019

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