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New York City, May 2001

(picture taken by yours truly)

New York City, July 2012

(picture taken by yours truly)

Work in pairs

 3 minutes per text

The person who has read **text 1 (The Economist)** presents it to their partner, who takes notes (in English)

THEN

The person who has read **text 2 (The New York Times)** presents it to their partner, who takes note (in English)
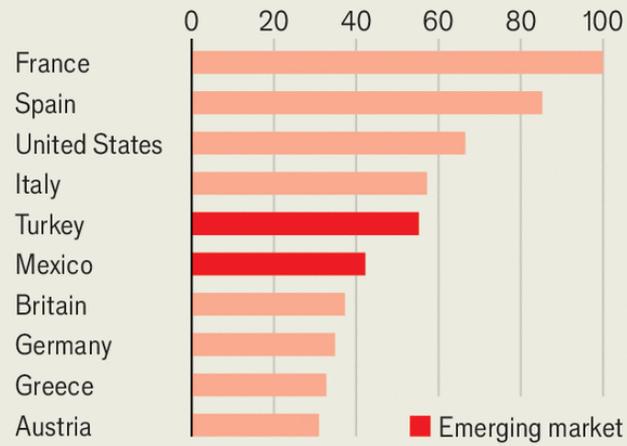
The Economist	The New York Times		

- Cities are trying to reduce tourism
- But it's bringing in a lot of money
 	
→ possible to find a consensus? / to get the best of both worlds? / to have your cake and eat it?
 	
→ possible to lower disturbance while enjoying high revenue?
 	
- The number of arrivals per citizen is high
- **So,** Amsterdam is trying to reduce the number of hotel rooms / limit the number of ships / increase taxes
    ○ **Mixed results**
 	
- Tourist spending can be incredibly high → fewer tourists could mean a significant drop in profit.
 	
- Some places have high revenues without too many tourists → dream?
 	
   But they're still trying to limit tourism and its excesses (taxes & graffiti law)
	Overtourism → sparked some protests
	           → but difficult to go back
	
	Existed in the 2010's but skyrocketed after the Covide-19 pandemic
	
	SO, there have been new measures
	
	      ▪ Taxes
	      ▪ Limitations
	      ▪ Laws
	      ▪ Curfews
	
	But it's unclear whether these will work
	      Venice tax : not high enough
	      Tourists are still pouring in
	
	Reason : no consensus because of the economic impact of tourism / authorities are willing to INCREASE tourist revenue
	
	Maybe the only solution is a profound / radical change → people **not traveling** to these destinations		

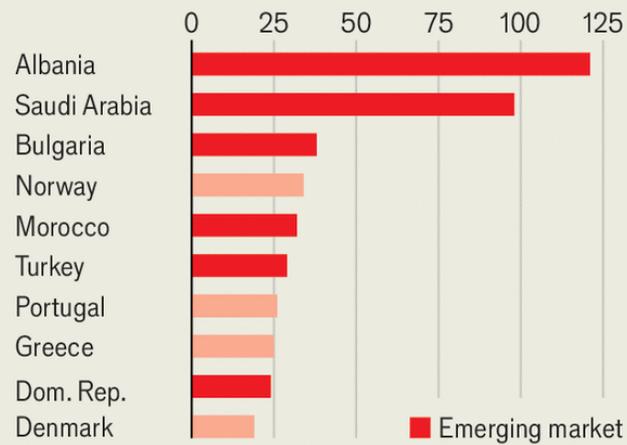| The Economist	The New York Times		

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Wish you weren't here

International tourist arrivals
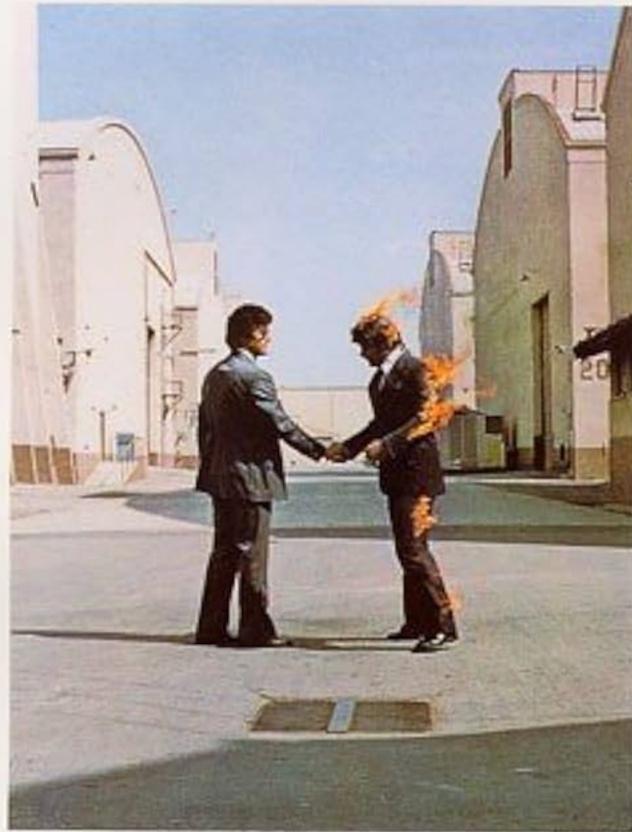

Top ten destinations, 2023, m

Country	
France	100
Spain	85
United States	75
Italy	57
Turkey	55
Mexico	42
Britain	38
Germany	37
Greece	33
Austria	31

■ Emerging market

**Best-performing destinations*, Q1 2024,
% increase on five years earlier**

Country	
Albania	120
Saudi Arabia	98
Bulgaria	38
Norway	35
Morocco	32
Turkey	30
Portugal	27
Greece	25
Dom. Rep.	22
Denmark	18

■ Emerging market

Source: UN Tourism   *More than five million arrivals in 2019

The Economist

The Economist	The New York Times	CHART	PHOTOGRAPH

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		Emerging destinations are making it to the top ten
		
		These emerging markets / destinations are growing extremely fast
		Albania → +120% in five years
		
		Not only rich countries → Albania / Dominican Republic
		
		TITLE : means people are REJECTING tourists
			Message on the wall → local residents are suffering from tourism
			
			But the tourist is taking a picture of it → Ironic
			
			→ he doesn't get the message
			
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MAIN QUESTION :

Is it possible to control overtourism without undermining the economic advantages it provides?

Can overtourism be curbed without jeopardizing / losing / reducing the economic benefits it brings?

PLAN DETAILLE

1- Overtourism / Facts :

- Already existed in the 2010s but there has been a dramatic rise since the Covid Pandemic (Doc2)
- The number of tourist arrivals per resident has been skyrocketing (Doc1)
- Not only in traditionally touristic places like European capitals but also in emerging destinations like Albania (+120% in five years) (Doc3)

This is not without its downsides, though

- Can't keep up / not enough infrastructures (Doc2)
- Impact on the quality of life or residents (Doc2) who are protesting (Doc4) + Title of Doc3 (Wish you weren't here)
- Due tourists' behavior
  o Graffiti (Doc1)
  o Tourist excesses (Doc2)

2- Therefore, cities are looking for solutions to reduce overtourism.(Doc1)

- Charging / taxing tourists (Doc1 & 2)
- Restricted number of tourists allowed
- Bans / Curfews
- Locals try to sensitize tourists

The problem is these measures haven't seemed to be so effective so far.
- Pic : the tourist doesn't seem to get the message (Doc3)
- Tourists are still pouring in (Doc2) / Impossible to go back
- Fees are not high enough to deter tourists (Doc2)
- That's because governments are reluctant to curb tourism which is a significant windfall (Doc3) and places without tourists would be poorer (Doc1)

Some places do manage to balance inconvenience and revenues, but to really stem overtourism would require a radical change in tourists' mindsets. Yet, Docs 2&3 suggest this may be a long shot.

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TITLE :

~~OVERTOURISM~~ 🙁 / ~~THE PROBLEM OF OVERTOURISM~~ 🙁

Overtourism : a double-edged sword

Tourists and residents: a love-hate relationship

How to deal with overtourism?

Overtourism : a boon or a bane?[1]

❶ So-called overtourism has become a major concern in many popular places, especially since the end of the Covid-19 Pandemic. **❷** This is scrutinized[2] in an article from The New York Times published in January 2025, a graph and a 2024 article, both from the Economist, and an undated picture illustrating tensions between tourists and local residents. **❸** The documents raise the question of whether it is possible to control overtourism without jeopardizing[3] the economic advantages it provides.

As **The New York Times shows,** overtourism is not a new phenomenon, but the number of tourists all around the world has been skyrocketing in recent years, **which The Economist confirms.** This is not only in traditionally touristic places like European capitals, but also in emerging destinations like Turkey or Albania, where the tourism market has grown by 120%[4] in five years, as seen in the chart. This is not without its downsides, though[5]. This influx strains[6] local infrastructure, disrupts the daily life of residents (The New York Times), who are protesting, as the picture and the title of the chart ("Wish you weren't here") illustrate, in reaction to tourist excesses (The New York Times) and negative behaviors such as graffiti (The Economist).

In response, cities have implemented various strategies to curb overtourism. These range[7] from charging or taxing tourists, to restricting the number of tourists allowed, to imposing bans or curfews. The picture even shows residents trying to sensitize visitors to their plight[8]. The problem is that these measures have not seemed to be very effective so far. The tourist in the picture does not seem to get the message, quite the opposite[9]. And many tourists, undeterred by restrictions and small fees, keep pouring in[10]. As the New York Times explains, it is actually very difficult to reverse the trend. All the more so since[11] local authorities may be reluctant to impose stricter controls due to the significant economic

Faire clairement référence aux sources

Enchaînements logiques

contribution of tourism, which generates billions in revenue and supports local employment. As the chart reveals, tourism is a windfall [12] for emerging economies. And the Economist highlights that places like Amsterdam would suffer financially from a drop in [13] tourism.

While the Economist stresses that some places do manage to enjoy economic gain from tourism while minimizing inconvenience [14], there appears to be no quick fix. Lasting change would probably require a fundamental shift in tourist behavior and mindset [15]. But this may be a long shot [16].

402 words

Indiquer **le nombre de mots** employés

CCINP 2024 : « Pour information, la date, la source (et l'auteur éventuellement) ne compteront chacun que pour un seul mot.) »

The New York Times = 1 mot