**Energy**

**Fossil fuel**: fuels consisting of hydrocarbons (coal, oil and natural gas)

**Renewable energy**: sources of energy that are not depleted as they are used

**Energy mix**: the relative contribution of different energy sources to a country’s energy production/consumption

**Microgeneration:** generators producing electricity with an output of less than 50kW

**Foreign direct investment:** overseas investment in physical capital by transnational corporations

**Cumulative causation:** the process where a significant increase in economic growth can lead to even more growth as more money circulates in the economy.

**Primary energy consumption:** Consumption of energy used in the same form as in its naturally occurring state, for example crude oil, coal, natural gas.

**Sustainable management:** management strategies that meet the needs of today without harming the chances of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Tourism**

**Tourism:**  travel away from the home environment a) for leisure, recreation and holidays, b) to visit friends and relations (VFR), and c) for business and professional reasons.

**International tourist arrivals:** tourists travelling to a country, which is not their place of residence, for more than one day but not longer than a year.

**International tourist receipts:** money spent by visitors from abroad in a destination country.

**Tourist-destination country:** a country that receives a significant number of international tourists.

**Tourist-generating country:**  a country that supplies a significant number of international tourists.

**External shock:**  an economic, political or other trend or event in a major market that significantly reduces the demand for tourism at a particular destination or a range of destinations.

**Honeypot location:** a place of great interest to a large number of tourists which can become extremely overcrowded at peak times.

**Economic leakages:** the part of the money a tourist pays for a foreign holiday that does not benefit the destination country because it goes elsewhere.

**Sustainable tourism:** tourism organised in such a way that its level can be sustained in the future without creating irreparable environmental, social and economic damage to the receiving area.

**Preservation:** maintaining a location exactly as it is and not allowing development.

**Conservation:** allows for development that does not damage the character of a destination.