საქართველოს სტანდარტი

ტურიზმი და მასთან დაკავშირებული მომსახურება-მმართველი ორგანოების მიერ დაცულ ტერიტორიებზე საზოგადოებრივი ტურისტული მომსახურებით სარგებლობის უზრუნველყოფა - მოთხოვნები

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: Foreword — Supplementary information.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 228, *Tourism and related services*.

Introduction

Natural Protected Areas (NPA) are created to preserve and conserve the endemic features, cultural heritage, and ambience of a specified area for the enjoyment of both present and future generations.

The initiative for setting up protected areas is no longer coming only or even mainly from the government.

NPA Authorities (NPAA) are responsible for ensuring the efficient and sustainable planning and development of tourist services conforming to legal requirements. Risk assessments promote the safety of the visitor and quality assessment of services mitigates impacts upon NPA's wildlife, flora, fauna, and communities.

When appropriately managed, tourist activities in NPA allow visitors to experience the natural environment and to learn about the importance of nature conservation at the same time.

Protected areas are established primarily to preserve some type of biophysical process or condition such as a wildlife population, habitat, natural landscape (including abiotic nature), or cultural heritage such as a community's cultural tradition.

Public use, tourism, and recreation can be part of the objectives of a NPA. Tourists visit them for their own enjoyment and, in doing so, benefit from understanding and appreciation of the values on which the area was established.

Tourism to NPA has grown and is now a significant element in the culture of modern society. Protected areas are very attractive settings for the growing demand for outdoor appreciative activities in natural environments.

Through public use management processes, NPAA hold responsibility for ensuring that while visitors have opportunities to participate in their desired activities, they are aware of and uphold the NPA values. That is the objective of this International Standard.