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| Course: | | ***Legal Status of Entities in Agritourism*** | | | | | | | | |
| Course id:2МRR2I41 | |
| Number of ECTS:5 | |
| Teacher: | | Janko P. Veselinović | | | | | | | | |
| Course status | | Elective | | | | | | | | |
| Number of active teaching classes (weekly) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lectures:30 | | Tutorials:30 | | | Other teaching types: | | Study research work: | | Other classes: | |
| Precondition courses | | None | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Educational goal   Mastering basic categories of business law in tourism which will be used in students’ professional work and further education. Dealing with rural development, and rural tourism especially, demands knowledge about legal entities eligible to work in agritourism, including their establishment, business and termination of business. Considering that a range of legal persons (economic and other entities), cooperatives, public companies and institutions, and natural personscan be involved in agritourism industry, it is important to highlight legal characteristics of each of those legal entities. Students will be able to learn about the forms of merging tourism and agritourism entities into associations. The comparative method is necessary to do this course. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Educational outcomes   Students will use the acquired knowledge in professional work and further education. Students will be informed about business entities eligible for the tourism industry and rural tourism. They will learn how natural persons can, in a legal way, be involved in the tourism industry. They will learn about the sources of law (laws and regulations) which regulate this field. Special attention will be paid to the implementation of the Tourism Act and other acts pertinent to this field, as well as the goals and functions of the Tourism Register. The comparative analysis will enable them to draw conclusions about the most efficient legal forms used in particular areas of tourism. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Course content   *Theoretical Instruction*  Introduction to the legal status of entities in agritourism. Sources of law in agritourism. Types of entities involved in agritourism, common regulations. Specifics of particular agritourism entities. Possible fields covered by agritourism entities. Forms of association for agritourism entities. Government bodies in charge of agritourism. Tourism and agritourism organizations. Controlling agritourism entities.  *Practical Instruction* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Teaching methods   Lectures, consultations, visiting economic entities in tourism industry, writing case studies and seminar papers. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knowledge evaluation (maximum 100 points) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-examination obligations | | | Mandatory | Points | | Final exam | | Mandatory | | Points |
| Lecture attendance | | | Yes/No | 10 | | *Oral exam* | | Yes | | 30 |
| Test | | | Yes/No | 30 | |  | | | | |
| Tutorials attendance | | | Yes/No | 10 | |
| Seminar Paper | | | Yes/No | 20 | |
| Literature | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. | Author | | Title | | | Publisher | | | | Year |
|  | Janko P. Veselinović | | Privredno pravo | | | Poljoprivredni fakultet, Novi Sad | | | | 2011 |