

Sustainable Tourism in Coastal Zones of the OSPAR Maritime Area

**Addendum to the Background Document on Tourism
published in 2003**



**OSPAR Commission
2004**

The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (the “OSPAR Convention”) was opened for signature at the Ministerial Meeting of the former Oslo and Paris Commissions in Paris on 22 September 1992. The Convention entered into force on 25 March 1998. It has been ratified by Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom and approved by the European Community and Spain.

La Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est, dite Convention OSPAR, a été ouverte à la signature à la réunion ministérielle des anciennes Commissions d'Oslo et de Paris, à Paris le 22 septembre 1992. La Convention est entrée en vigueur le 25 mars 1998. La Convention a été ratifiée par l'Allemagne, la Belgique, le Danemark, la Finlande, la France, l'Irlande, l'Islande, le Luxembourg, la Norvège, les Pays-Bas, le Portugal, le Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, la Suède et la Suisse et approuvée par la Communauté européenne et l'Espagne.

© OSPAR Commission, 2004. Permission may be granted by the publishers for the report to be wholly or partly reproduced in publications provided that the source of the extract is clearly indicated.

© Commission OSPAR, 2004. La reproduction de tout ou partie de ce rapport dans une publication peut être autorisée par l'Editeur, sous réserve que l'origine de l'extrait soit clairement mentionnée.

ISBN 1-904426-49-2

contents

Executive Summary	4
Récapitulatif	5
Where we stand: International initiatives affecting sustainable tourism	6
Annex I: Controlling coastal tourism development: action taken at the international level	10
Annex II: Monitoring and combating pollution: action taken at the international level	17
Annex III: Building environmental awareness: action taken at the international level	25
Annex IV: Using economic instruments and incentives: action taken at the international level	29

Executive Summary

Building on Chapter V of the OSPAR Background Document on Tourism (ISBN: 1-904426-28-X published in 2003), entitled "Choice of possible actions for the development of sustainable tourism in coastal zones of OSPAR maritime area", this document compiles and analyses the existing international measures adopted to promote the development of sustainable tourism, particularly measures adopted in coastal zones.

To guide the development of tourism in the coastal zones of OSPAR maritime area, Chapter V of the Background document on Tourism proposes different approaches in the following four areas of strategic action: 1) Controlling coastal tourism development; 2) Monitoring and combating pollution; 3) Building environmental awareness, and 4) Using economic instruments and incentives.

Once the relevant areas of strategic action have been identified for each of these areas, the present document puts forward the following practical lines of action:

Area of strategic action 1: Controlling coastal tourism development

Practical line of action 1: Reinforce/establish sustainable policies and strategic measures based on participation and integrated land-use for the planning and management of tourism development

Practical line of action 2: Ensure sustainable forms of tourism in vulnerable areas

Area of strategic action 2: Monitoring and combating pollution

Practical line of action 3: Reduce the consumption of natural resources and pollution caused by tourist facilities and recreational activities

Practical line of action 4: Measure and assess the impact of tourist facilities and recreational activities in the marine environment

Area of strategic action 3: Building environmental awareness

Practical line of action 5: Develop programmes for raising awareness about sustainable tourism

Area of strategic action 4: Using economic instruments and incentives

Practical line of action 6: Promote the participation of tourism in the financing of nature conservation in tourist destinations

In addition to this, Appendixes I-IV to this document include a detailed analysis of measures adopted at international level to make operational each of the practical lines of action.

Récapitulatif

Ce présent document rassemble et analyse les mesures internationales en place, adoptées afin de favoriser le développement du tourisme durable, en particulier les mesures adoptées dans les zones côtières, à partir du chapitre V du document de fond OSPAR sur le tourisme (ISBN: 1-904426-28-X publié en 2003), intitulé « Choix des actions éventuelles en vue du développement du tourisme durable dans les zones côtières de la zone maritime d'OSPAR ».

Pour guider le développement du tourisme dans les régions côtières de la zone maritime d'OSPAR, le chapitre V du document de fond sur le tourisme propose diverses méthodes dans les quatre domaines d'action stratégique suivants : 1) maîtrise du développement du tourisme sur le littoral ; 2) surveillance de et lutte contre la pollution ; 3) renforcement de la sensibilisation à l'environnement et 4) recours à des instruments et à des incitations économiques.

Après que les domaines pertinents d'action stratégique aient été déterminés, pour chacun de ces domaines, le présent document préconise des lignes d'actions pratiques suivantes :

Domaine d'action stratégique 1 : Maîtrise du développement du tourisme sur le littoral

Ligne d'action pratique 1 : Renforcer/déterminer des politiques durables et des mesures stratégiques fondées sur la participation et sur l'utilisation intégrée des terrains, ceci aux fins de la planification et de la gestion du développement du tourisme

Ligne d'action pratique 2 : Faire en sorte que dans les zones vulnérables, les formes de tourisme soient durables

Domaine d'action stratégique 2 : Surveillance de et lutte contre la pollution

Ligne d'action pratique 3 : Réduire la consommation des ressources naturelles ainsi que la pollution provoquée par les installations touristiques et les activités récréationnelles

Ligne d'action pratique 4 : Mesurer et évaluer l'impact des équipements touristiques et des activités récréationnelles sur le milieu marin

Domaine d'action stratégique 3 : Renforcement de la sensibilisation à l'environnement

Ligne d'action pratique 5 : Elaborer les programmes afin de sensibiliser la population au tourisme durable

Domaine d'action stratégique 4 : Recours à des instruments et à des incitations économiques

Ligne d'action pratique 6 : Favoriser la participation du tourisme au financement de la conservation de la nature dans les destinations touristiques

En sus de ce qui précède, les appendices I à IV de ce document comprennent une analyse détaillée des mesures adoptées au niveau international afin que chacune des lignes d'action pratique devienne opérationnelle (voir Annexes I à IV).

Where we stand: International initiatives affecting sustainable tourism

In order to prepare this document, different international documents (resolutions, decisions, communications, principles, guidelines, codes, etc) that relate to sustainable tourism and in particular that refer specifically to sustainable tourism in coastal zones have been reviewed.

In the field of sustainable development, the Plan of Implementation adopted at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) is of fundamental importance for the development of sustainable tourism. Its Chapter III *Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production* is directly applicable to the tourism sector, and in Chapter IV *Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development* several references to sustainable tourism are made in relation to biodiversity and conservation.

The European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2001, also has an important role to play in the development of sustainable tourism, especially if measures to attain the long-term objective of managing natural resources more responsibly are adopted.

In the context of sustainable tourism, a large number of international documents have been produced.

At a global level, relevant work has been undertaken by the World Tourism Organisation (WTO). The Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, approved in 1999, sets a framework of reference for responsible and sustainable development of world tourism.

More specifically, the WTO has assisted Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other islands in acquiring technical know-how in the formulation of sustainable tourism policies and strategies. Of particular note in this respect is the International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other islands, 1998.

The WTO has also worked on the methodology for the identification and application of sustainable tourism indicators. In 1996 it published *A practical guide for the development and application of indicators of sustainable tourism* which is currently under revision.

Alongside this, WTO concerns on the development of sustainable tourism in protected areas are reflected in the Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas. Guidelines for Planning and Management, published in 2002.

Another WTO relevant initiative is the study on Voluntary Initiatives for Sustainable Tourism: Worldwide Inventory and Comparative Analysis of 104 Eco-labels, Awards and Self-Commitments. Published in 2002, this study aims at identifying similarities and differences in voluntary initiatives for self-regulation of the tourist industry in what refers to sustainability. Linked to this, one should stress the Feasibility study for the establishment of an international Sustainable Tourism Stewardship Council (STSC), which, supported by the WTO, investigates the possibilities of creating an international accreditation body of sustainable tourism certifiers, and the recent (2003) WTO Recommendations to governments for supporting and/or establishing national certification systems for sustainable tourism.

Lastly, a large number of publications on planning for the sustainable development of tourism (e.g. Guide for Local Authorities in Planning for Sustainable Tourism (1999)) and on good practices in sustainable development of tourism (e.g. Compilation of good practices in sustainable development of tourism (2000)) bring to an end the actions taken by the WTO in promoting sustainable development of tourism.

The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) produced in 2000 the UNEP Principles on Sustainable Tourism. The aim of these principles is to guide governments, intergovernmental, private sector and other organisations in, *inter alia*, the integration of tourism into overall policy for sustainable development.

The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) adopted in 1999 the Decision 7/3 on Tourism and Sustainable Development, which provides guidance for governments, tourism industry and international organisations in the development of sustainable tourism.

Tourism-related work within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is reflected in the International Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism approved in 2001. They are intended to assist Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, public authorities and stakeholders at all levels, to apply the provisions of the Convention to the sustainable development and management of tourism activities.

At the regional level, the Council of Europe has produced the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (1995), and several recommendations that concern the sustainable development of tourism. It has provided recommendations for sustainability in sport (Recommendation No. R (2000) 17 on the Code of sustainability in sport: a partnership between the sport and the environment); for environmental training of tourism professionals (Recommendation No. R (99) 16 on the Development of environmental training for those involved in the tourism sector, including future professionals), for sustainable tourist development in protected areas (Recommendation No. R (95) 10 on Sustainable tourist development policy

in protected areas), and for sustainable tourism development (Recommendation No. R (94) 7 on a General Policy for sustainable and environment friendly tourism development).

Within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSd) formulated, and the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention adopted in 1999 a set of Recommendations and Proposals for Action in the field of tourism and sustainable development. Recommendations and proposals are addressed to Mediterranean states, local authorities, tourist professionals and NGOs, and provide guidance in controlling tourism's territorial and environmental impact; promoting tourism as a factor in sustainable social, cultural and economic development, and developing Mediterranean co-operation.

The MCSd has also worked in the establishment of sustainable development indicators (130 Indicators for sustainable development in the Mediterranean region, 1999), which are essential tools for monitoring environmental and socio-economic impacts of tourism development.

More specifically, the work carried out regarding pleasure craft, which are largely used in tourism, should be stressed (an example of this, the Draft Convention on the respect of the environment and sustainable development by pleasure craft in the Mediterranean Sea, 2003).

Finally, in the field of integrated coastal area management, the recent (2003) Feasibility Study for a Legal Instrument on Integrated Coastal Area Management in the Mediterranean and the Recommendation on the Integrated and Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones, 1997 are relevant references for territorial development regarding tourism.

Regarding the European Community's involvement in tourism, one should highlight the "Tourism and Employment" process, which aims to create the conditions and provide the basis for sustainable, high-quality tourism and competitive European tourism businesses.

The "Tourism and Employment" process began in 1997 with a European Conference on Tourism and Employment (Luxembourg, 4-5 November 1997). Following this, the Commission set up a High Level Group (HLG) on Tourism and Employment. On the basis of its recommendations (European Tourism: new partnerships for jobs. Conclusions and Recommendations of the HLG on Tourism and Employment, 1998) the Commission submitted the Communication COM (1999) 205 final of 28.04.1999 Enhancing tourism's potential for employment. This gave rise to the Conclusions of the Internal Market Council adopted on 21 June 1999.

Under the Conclusions of the Internal Market Council, the Commission and the Member States agreed to set up four Working Groups dealing with information (Working Group A), training (Working Group B), quality (Working Group C) and sustainability (Working Group D). With regards this point, the work undertaken by Working Group D (Follow-up given to the Council Conclusions of 21 June 1999: Final Report of Working Group D: Promoting environmental protection and sustainable development) is highly relevant to the development of sustainable tourism. This outlines the conditions for the efficient implementation of the Agenda 21 for tourism in Europe.

Each working group produced its own report, and all of them were important material for the Commission Communication COM (2001) 665 final of 13.11.2001 Working together for the future of European tourism. With the view to improving the sustainable development of tourism, the Commission proposes several measures, such as promoting sustainable development of tourism activities in Europe by defining and implementing an Agenda 21. This issue received strong support from the Council, which adopted on 21 May 2002 the Resolution on the future of European tourism.

One of the initiatives proposed by the Council is the promotion of the dialogue between the public sector, tourism industry and other stakeholders, notably in the framework of an annual European Tourism Forum. Consequently, in December 2002, the European Tourism Forum 2002 was held. The main issues of the Forum were: co-operative efforts and prospects of European tourism, Agenda 21-Sustainability, and Impact Assessment on tourism.

Lastly, summarising work carried out to date, the Commission has adopted the Communication COM (2003) 716 final of 21.11.2003 Basic orientations for the sustainability of European tourism, where the Commission is planning a number of provisions for putting the further European Community contribution to implementing tourism sustainability into concrete form.

In addition to the work undertaken in the framework of the "Tourism and Employment" process, existing Community policies and initiatives, which are not themselves conceived in terms of tourism objectives, but which have a significant impact on tourism-related activities, have to be mentioned.

In the field of environment and its protection, the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme, 2002, has an important role to play in the development of sustainable tourism in coastal zones. As an example of

this, the measures proposed to achieve the objectives set out in the priority area for action on *Nature and Biodiversity*.

Water and waste are issues highly relevant to sustainable tourism. Regarding water, many tourist activities are linked to recreational use of waters, including coastal waters. Therefore, any measure aimed at improving water quality and water management will benefit tourism. Some examples of this are the 1976 Bathing Water Directive, the Water Framework Directive and the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.

In relation to waste, the 1975 Waste Disposal Directive and the 2000 Port Reception Facilities Directive are applicable to the tourism sector, especially the latter, which covers recreational craft, used largely in tourist activities.

Besides the measures mentioned with regard to the water and waste management, issues such as the wise use and management of biological diversity, and the environmental assessment and management have an important connection to sustainable tourism.

As regards biodiversity, the objectives set out in the European Community Biodiversity Strategy, 1998 and the Nature 2000 network (Special Protection Areas under the 1979 Birds Directive and Special Areas of Conservation under the 1992 Habitats Directive) are directly relevant to sustainable tourism in vulnerable areas.

Community legislation on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requires an EIA for certain tourism and leisure installation projects and for plans and programmes which set up the framework for development consent (Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, and Directive 97/11/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment).

As far as improving the quality of tourist products is concerned, under the revised Community eco-label award scheme the service sector is included for the first time starting with the "product group" of tourist accommodation. In parallel to this, tourist accommodation is the first service sector for which ecological criteria for the award of the Community eco-label have been developed (Commission Decision 2003/28/EC of 14 April establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the Community eco-label to tourist accommodation service).

Alongside this, the Community Eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) has extended its scope of application to tourism businesses such as restaurants and hotels.

The European Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management and the Recommendation 2002/413/EC concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe are highly relevant to tourism taking into account the problem of uncontrolled tourism in some coastal zones. Another reference for territorial development regarding tourism is the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP), 1999.

In the field of training and learning, the LEONARDO DA VINCI programme and the future Handbook for Learning Areas in the Tourism industry stand out.

Regarding financing tourism-related activities, the Structural Funds and the LIFE-financial instrument for the environment support several projects directly or indirectly related to tourism. An example of project supported by the LIFE is the study on European Indicators for Sustainable Tourism Development in Destinations, 2002 developed by the European Environmental Agency.

Another Community initiative affecting tourism is the European Network for Environmental Travel and Tourism (ECoNETT).

The future European Community Marine Strategy (COM (2002) 539 final Towards a Strategy to protect and conserve the marine environment) will play an important role in the development of sustainable tourism in coastal zones. As an example of this, the actions proposed for *Conserving Biodiversity and Ensuring Habitat Protection*.

Several other documents have been developed by Non-Governmental Organisations and associations in the sphere of sustainable tourism. Some of these are: the Berlin Declaration on Biological Diversity and Sustainable Tourism, 1997, the Tour Operator's Initiative for Sustainable Tourism Development, 2001, and the Principles and Codes of Conduct for Responsible tourism in the Mediterranean, 1999.

Finally, most important are the initiatives focused on sustainable tourism in coastal zones. With regards this point, the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) adopted in 2000 the Guidelines for Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Tourism in the Coastal Zones of the Baltic Sea Area, which provide guidance on how tourism development policy in coastal zones should be developed to get sustainable.

The Council of Europe has also devoted special attention to the development of tourism in coastal zones through its Recommendation No. R (97) 9 on a Policy for the development of sustainable environment friendly tourism in coastal areas. This Recommendation lays down a set of *General Principles*, and to achieve this, proposes several measures focused, *inter alia*, on: *Protection, Controlling coastal development, Control of activities likely to harm the natural environment, and Monitoring and combating pollution*.

As an example of European Community action in this field, the study Towards quality coastal tourism: Integrated quality management (IQM) of coastal tourism destinations, 2000 identifies and promotes best practice in the field of IQM in coastal tourism destinations.

Lastly, the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) initiative International Network for the Sustainable Development of Coastal Tourism Destinations should be stressed as a step towards a better exchange of experiences in the sustainable development and management of coastal tourism.

Annex I: Controlling coastal tourism development: action taken at the international level

AREA OF STRATEGIC ACTION 1: Controlling coastal tourism development	
Practical line of action 1:	Reinforce/establish sustainable policies and strategic measures based on participation and integrated land-use for the planning and management of tourism development.
Action at the international level	
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS 1. EUROPEAN UNION Community measures affecting tourism: A. The "Tourism and Employment" process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COM (2001) 665 final of 13.11.2001 Working together for the future of European Tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Measure 2: The Commission proposes to strengthen the role of the Advisory Committee on Tourism ➤ Measure 3: The Commission proposes to promote a better interface with the tourism industry and other groups of stakeholders *<u>European Tourism Forum 2002: "Agenda 21: Sustainability in the European Tourism Sector"</u> ➤ Measure 8: The Commission proposes to promote sustainable development of tourism activities in Europe by defining and implementing and Agenda 21 Council Resolution of 21 May 2002 on the future of European tourism (OJ C 135, 6.6.2002) <p>The Council of the EU invites the Commission to: "closely follow the work carried out with regard to the definition of sustainable development indicators in the field of tourism in view of the preparation of an Agenda 21 for European tourism".</p> <p>The Council of the EU invites Member States to: "participate in the implementation of the co-operation approach between tourism stakeholders".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COM (2003) 716 final of 21.11.2003 Basic orientations for the sustainability of European tourism <p>Major objectives regarding sustainable tourism are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ "the integration of sustainable tourism development into overall economic, social and environmental development strategies" (Annex 2) ➤ "using Local Agenda 21 specifically for tourist destinations, including at regional level" <p>Conclusions: The Commissions expects to prepare an Agenda 21 for European tourism no later than 2007.</p>	

B. Environment and Sustainable Development

- COM 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2002 laying down the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme

Priority Area: Biodiversity

Objective: to protect and restore the structure and functioning of natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity.

Actions proposed to achieve this objective and which benefit tourism in coastal zones:

- "promoting sustainable use of the seas and conservation of marine ecosystems, including sea beds, estuarine and coastal areas, paying special attention to sites holding a high biodiversity value, through (...) promoting integrated management of coastal zones" (art. 6.2.g)
- COM (2000) 547 final of 27.09.2002 on Integrated Coastal Zone Management: A Strategy for Europe + Recommendation 2002/413/EC of 30 May 2002 concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe

Both instruments are highly relevant to tourism because the problem of uncontrolled tourism is particularly severe in coastal zones. They aim to help resolve the problems in the coastal zones including tourism pressures, through a process of policy co-ordination and participative decision making.

- European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)
http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm

2. HELSINKI COMMISSION (HELCOM)

- HELCOM Recommendation 21/3 (2000) Guidelines for Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Tourism in the Coastal Zones of the Baltic Sea Area
http://www.helcom.fi/recommendations/rec21_3.htm

The Commission recommends to the Governments of the Contracting Parties to the Helsinki Convention:

"(c) that for the development of large scale tourist projects such as holiday villages, hotel complexes, large marinas, large camping grounds and golf courses that need new specific infrastructure be preceded by a spatial planning process on national or regional level and be incorporated into, e.g. integrated coastal zone management plans".

3. UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CSD)

- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation (2002)
http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POIChapter3.htm

Chapter III: Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production (items 14-23) + Chapter IV: Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development (items 24-46)

4. CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)

- Biological Diversity and Tourism International Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism (2001)
<http://www.biodiv.org/programmes/socio-eco/tourism/guidelines.asp>

Vision and goals: "An overall vision and goals is important for the effective management of tourism (...)"

"The vision and goals take into account national and regional sustainable development plans for economic and social development and for land-use (...)"

"The vision and goals will form the basis of national strategies or master plans for sustainable development of tourism (...)"

5. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME (UNEP)

- UNEP Principles on Sustainable Tourism (2000)
<http://www.uneptie.org/pc/tourism/policy/principles.htm>

Integration of Tourism into Overall Policy for Sustainable Development:

- "Ensure that tourism is balanced with broader economic, social and environmental objectives at national and local level by setting out a national tourism strategy that (...) is integrated with national and

regional sustainable development plans" (Principle 1.1)

➤ "Co-ordinate the allocation of land uses, and regulate inappropriate activities that damage ecosystems, by strengthening or developing integrated policies and management covering all activities, including Integrated Coastal Zone Management (...)" (Principle 1.3)

The Role of Planning:

➤ "(...)ensure that tourism planning is undertaken as part of overall development plans for any area(...)" (Principle 2.1)

6. WORLD TOURISM ORGANISATION (WTO)

- Studies on planning for the sustainable development of tourism:
 - *Guide for Local Authorities in planning for sustainable tourism* (1999)
 - *National and Regional Tourism Planning: Methodologies and Case Studies* (1994)
 - *An integrated approach to resort development* (1992)
- International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and other islands. Lanzarote, Spain, 25-28 October 1998
<http://www.world-tourism.org/sustainable/activities.htm>

Integrated and preventive tourism planning:

"Make tourism compatible with the conservation of the main ecosystems, biodiversity and natural resources. This requires the integration of tourism in regional planning and development geared to conserving the island's most valuable natural, rural and urban sites (...)" (Part 2, 15).

7. MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN (MAP)

- Feasibility Study for a Legal Instrument on Integrated Coastal Area Management in the Mediterranean 13th Ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Catania, Italy, 11-14 November 2003) (UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.15/Inf.9)
- White Paper: Coastal zone management in the Mediterranean (PAP/RAC 2001)
- Good Practice Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area Management in the Mediterranean ((PAP/RAC 2001)
- Recommendation on the Integrated and Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones (UNEP/MAP 1997)

8. COUNCIL OF EUROPE

- Recommendation No. R (97) 9 on a Policy for the development of sustainable environment friendly tourism in coastal areas

Some of the measures to control coastal development are:

➤ "bringing a simultaneously global and local approach to planning programmes for coastal tourist development" (II, 2.a)

➤ "planning the development of coastal and marine regions for tourism using spatial/regional instruments and town-planning and environment management documents, particularly comprehensive land-use plans"(II, 2.b)

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

- Berlin Declaration: Biological Diversity and Sustainable Tourism. International Conference of Environment Ministers on Biodiversity and Tourism, 6-8 March 1997

Specific Principles:

- "Tourism activities should be planned at the appropriate levels with a view to integrate socio-economic, cultural and environment considerations at all levels. Development, environment and tourism planning should be integrated processes. All efforts should be made to ensure that integrated tourism plans are implemented and enforced" (Principle 10)
- "In coastal areas all necessary measures should be taken to ensure sustainable form of tourism, taking into account the principles of integrated coastal area management (...)"

AREA OF STRATEGIC ACTION 1: Controlling coastal tourism development

Practical line of action 2: Ensure sustainable forms of tourism in vulnerable areas

Action at the international level

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

1. EUROPEAN UNION

Community measures affecting tourism:

- COM (2002) 539 final of 02.10.2002 Towards a Strategy to protect and conserve the marine environment

Some of the specific actions proposed by the Strategy to achieve the sectoral objectives covered, and that are a direct impact on tourism in vulnerable areas, such as marine protected areas, are:

- Action 2 (Conserving Biodiversity and Ensuring Habitat Protection): "The Commission will pursue its efforts to fully implement the EU Habitat and Bird Directives in the marine environment including EEZ. The Commission will develop by 2005 (...) a programme aimed at enhancing the protection of species and habitats in European waters. Consequently, the Commission will develop proposals to adapt the annexes to the Habitat Directive containing marine habitats and species to be protected under the *Natura 2000* network to scientific and technical progress"
- COM 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2002 laying down the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme

Priority Area: Biodiversity

The objective given in the Communication in this area is to protect and restore the structure and functioning of natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity. Some of the actions proposed to achieve this objective and which are also to the benefit of tourism in vulnerable areas, are as follows:

- the protection and restoration of marine habitats and the coast
- the extension of the *Natura 2000* network to include marine habitats
- COM (2001)264 final of 15.5.2001 A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development

The third long-term objective of the Strategy is *Manage natural resources more responsibly* by, *inter alia*, protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010.

- Sustainable Tourism and *Natura 2000*: Guidelines, Initiatives and Good Practice in Europe http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/sust_tourism.pdf
- COM (98) 42 of 4.02.1998 on a European Community Biodiversity Strategy

One of the Policy Areas covered is Tourism, and objectives to be pursued in this area are:

- "to encourage the assessment of the tourism carrying capacity of different ecosystems and habitats"
- "to encourage the exchange of best practice among public and private tourism interests"
- "to promote the development of international guidelines for sustainable tourism"

- Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds as last amended by Council Directive 97/49/EC of 13 August 1997

This Directive look for protecting, by, *inter alia*, the creation of Special Protection Areas (SPA) all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States, including the eggs of these birds, their nests and their habitats. This has a direct impact in coastal zones of natural relevance such as spawning and breeding areas.

- Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as amended by Council Directive 97/62/EC of 13 November 1997 (link to Action 2 of the marine Strategy)

This Directive aims to promote the maintenance of biodiversity in the Member States. To this end it establishes a European ecological network of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), known as *Natura 2000*. The *Natura 2000* network aims at the protection of habitats and habitats of species as listed in the Directive, including those areas protected under the Birds Directive. There is a Chapter of "coastal habitats" and some marine species are also listed (Vid. Annexes of the Directive).

2. HELSINKI COMMISSION (HELCOM)

- HELCOM Recommendation 21/3 (2000) Guidelines for Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Tourism in the Coastal Zones of the Baltic Sea Area
http://www.helcom.fi/recommendations/rec21_3.htm
 - "Tourism and recreation in and around protected areas should be oriented on management plans and nature conservation goals according to the respective IUCN-criteria" (Principle 4)
 - "Untouched or seminatural landscapes and threatened marine and coastal biotopes should be protected and conserved against any build up" (Principle 5)
- HELCOM Recommendation 15/5 (1994) System of Coastal and Marine Baltic Sea Protected Areas (BSPA)

3. UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CSD)

- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation (2002)
http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POIChapter3.htm
Chapter III: Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production (items 14-23)

4. CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)

- Biological Diversity and Tourism International Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism (2001)
<http://www.biodiv.org/programmes/socio-eco/tourism/guidelines.asp>

5. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME (UNEP)

- UNEP Principles on Sustainable Tourism (2000)
<http://www.uneptie.org/pc/tourism/policy/principles.htm>

Development of Sustainable Tourism: "Protect important habitats and conserve biodiversity in accordance with the Convention of Biological Diversity" (Principle 2.1)

Legislation and Standards: "Strengthen regulations for coastal zones management and the creation of protected areas, both marine and land-based, and their enforcement, as appropriate" (Principle 2.4)

6. WORLD TOURISM ORGANISATION (WTO)

- Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas. Guidelines for Planning and Management (2002) (WTO/UNEP/IUCN) <http://www.world-tourism.org/sustainable/activities.htm>
- Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (1999) <http://www.world-tourism.org/projects/ethics/principles.html>

"(...) the stakeholders in tourism development, and especially professionals, should agree to the imposition of limitations or constraints on their activities when these are exercised in particularly sensitive areas: (...) coastal areas (...), propitious to the creation of nature reserves or protected areas" (Art. 3.4)

- International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and other islands. Lanzarote, Spain, 25-28 October 1998. <http://www.world-tourism.org/sustainable/activities.htm>

"Anticipate measures for the conservation and sustainable development of the most vulnerable areas and those under the most pressure, particularly coastal zones, where specific coastal management plans and integrated systems should be developed (...)" (Part 2, 16)

7. MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN (MAP)

- Tourism and Sustainable Development. Recommendations and Proposals for Action formulated by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) (1999) <http://www.planbleu.org/indexa.htm>

The Mediterranean states and local authorities are urged to:

- "identifying the most remarkable coastal sites (such as wetlands, sand, dunes and so forth) and implementing measures that ensure their protection, e.g. creating natural reserves or land agencies for procurement wherever possible"

8. COUNCIL OF EUROPE

- Recommendation No. R (97) 9 on a Policy for the development of sustainable environment friendly tourism in coastal areas

Under the heading of *Protection*, the following measures are set out:

- "granting particular protected status to as many areas (land or sea areas) as possible, particularly those which are noteworthy sites or landscapes or are characteristic of the natural and cultural heritage of the region or country, and which are necessary for maintaining biological or coastal equilibrium or are of ecological importance" (II, 1.a)
- "protecting areas which are still intact and particularly vulnerable through a policy of controlling land use by purchase, rental or management agreements" (II, 1.c)
- Recommendation No. R (95)10 on a Sustainable tourist development policy in protected areas
- The Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (1995) <http://www.nature.coe.int/docssite/SN74-E.htm>

The Strategy offers clarification on the approach to ensure the preservation of the regional diversity of Europe as one of the cornerstones for sustainable European tourism.

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

- Tour Operator's Initiative for Sustainable Tourism Development (UNEP/UNESCO/WTO) (2001) <http://www.toinitiative.org/>

Statement of Commitment to Sustainable Tourism Development: "We will strive to pursue the best practices in all our activities (...) especially with regard to (...) conserving plants, animals, ecosystems and protected areas (biodiversity)" (§2.6)

- Berlin Declaration: Biological Diversity and Sustainable Tourism. International Conference of Environment Ministers on Biodiversity and Tourism, 6-8 March 1997

Principles: "In coastal areas all necessary measures should be taken to ensure sustainable forms of tourism, taking into account the principles of integrated coastal area management. Particular attention should be paid to the conservation of vulnerable zones, such as small islands, coral reefs, coastal waters, mangroves, coastal wetlands, beaches and dunes" (Principle 18).

- The European Charter for sustainable tourism in protected areas. Federation of Nature and National Park of Europe (FNNPE) (1999) http://www.eco-tour.org/info/w_10168_de.html

The Charter consists of 5 Sections: 1) Principles of sustainable tourism development in protected areas, 2) Section for protected areas, 3) Section for the tourism industry within the protected areas, 4) Section for tour operators and transport companies, and 5) Section for the media.

Each Section gives recommendations on how to implement sustainable tourism in protected areas.

- Responsible tourism in the Mediterranean. Principles and Codes of Conduct (1999) (WWF)

A set of general principles and a code of conduct developed to address specific issues related to tourism in the Mediterranean, which target tourists, the tourist industry and government authorities

- Protected Area Network (PAN) Parks (1999) (WWF) <http://www.panparks.org>

This initiative aims to create a pan-European network of large-scale, well managed protected areas awarded the PAN Parks quality mark. It includes principles and criteria to be met for the development of a sustainable tourism strategy.

Annex II: Monitoring and combating pollution: action taken at the international level

AREA OF STRATEGIC ACTION 2: Monitoring and combating pollution
Practical line of action 3: Reduce the consumption of natural resources and pollution caused by tourist facilities and recreational activities
Action at the international level
<p>GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS</p> <p>1. EUROPEAN UNION</p> <p>Community measures affecting tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COM (2002) 539 final of 02.10.2002 Towards a strategy to protect and conserve the marine environment <p>The Strategy proposes a set of objectives (overall and sectoral) with a view to promoting sustainable use of seas and conserving marine ecosystems, which is also to the benefit of tourism in coastal zones (Chapter 7).</p> <p>To achieve these objectives, the Strategy puts forward a large number of specific actions (Chapter 8). Among them, the following actions can be highlighted because of their positive impact on tourism in coastal zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Action 9 (Eutrophication): The Commission will: "pursue a more vigorous enforcement and implementation of the urban wastewater directives (...) and establish a more comprehensive assessment in 2006 of the extent of marine eutrophication (...)" ➤ Action 12 (Chronic Oil Pollution): "By 2004(...) the Commission will review the different approaches regarding the use and financing of port reception facilities" ➤ Action 13 (Litter): "(...) the Commission will (...) by 2004 prepare a report on the extent and sources of marine litter and consider possible remedial measures" ➤ Action 16 (Health and Environment): "In 2002 the Commission will come forward with a proposal for a revision of the Directive on bathing water" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2002 laying down the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme <p>This Programme focuses on four priority areas for action. Two of them are devoted to <i>environment and health and quality of life</i> (Art.7) and <i>sustainable use and management of natural resources and wastes</i> (Art.8) respectively. Different objectives and subsequent actions are set out in each priority area.</p> <p>A few of the actions which indirectly benefit tourism in coastal zones are as follows:</p> <p>For the first priority area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ "ensuring a high level of protection of surface and groundwater, preventing pollution and promoting sustainable water use" ➤ "ensuring a high level of protection of bathing water, including revising the Bathing Water Directive" (art. 7.e) <p>*For the second one:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ "developing a thematic strategy on the sustainable use and management of resources" ➤ "developing and implementing measures on waste prevention and management" ➤ "developing a thematic strategy on waste recycling" (art. 8.2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water management: Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000, establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (Water Framework Directive) as amended by Decision N° 2455/2001/EC of 20 November 2001 <p>The aim of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of <i>Inter alia</i> coastal waters, in order to prevent and reduce pollution.</p>

- Water management: Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment, as amended by Commission Directive 98/15/CE of 27 February 1998 (link to Action 9 of the marine Strategy)
 - The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of the waste water discharges (art. 1)
 - The Directive establishes a time-table for the provision of collecting systems and treatment plants for urban waste water in agglomerations which meet the criteria laid down in the Directive (arts. 3-4)
 - The treatment of urban waste water varies according to the sensitivity of the receiving waters. Among "sensitive areas" referred to are: "(...) coastal waters which are found to be eutrophic or which in the near future may become eutrophic if protective action is not taken" (Annex II)
 - According to the Directive, when designing the treatment plants, seasonal variation of the load shall be taken into account (art. 10)
- Water management: Council Directive 76/160/EEC of 8 December 1975 concerning the quality of bathing water, as amended by Council Directive 91/692/EEC of 23 December 1991 (link to Action 16 of the marine Strategy)

This Directive provides for bathing water standards and a comprehensive monitoring system, thus ensuring information about the quality of Community's beaches.

* *Bathing Water Quality. Annual Report, 2002 Bathing Season* <http://www.europa.eu.int/water/water-bathing/report.htm>

This report lists 13 627 coastal bathing areas and more than 95% of these areas comply with the standards set by the Directive.

- Waste management: Council Directive 75/443/EEC of 15 July 1975 on waste as amended by Council Directive 91/156/EEC of 18 March 1991 (link to Action 13 of the marine strategy)

This Directive requires States to work towards the establishment of an adequate network of disposal installations. This measure benefits tourism, especially in coastal areas, where one source of tourist pollution is associated with inadequate collection and disposal of litter.

- Waste management: Directive 2000/59/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2000 on port reception facilities for ship-generated waste and cargo residues (link to Action 12 of the marine strategy)

The objective of this Directive is to reduce the discharges of ship-generated waste and cargo residues from ships using Community's ports. It applies to all ships, including recreational craft, used largely in tourist activities.

- Recreational activities: Directive 2003/44/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 June 2003 amending Directive 94/25/EC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to Recreational Craft

This Directive introduces limit values for exhaust and sound emissions of petrol and diesel marine engines intended for recreational crafts and personal watercrafts.

- Community eco-label: Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 on a revised Community eco-label award scheme + Commission Decision of 21 December 2001 establishing the Community eco-label working plan.

The Community eco-label award scheme is designed to promote products (goods+services) which have a reduced environmental impact compared with other products in the same "product group" (goods or services which serve similar purposes and are equivalent in terms of use and consumer perception). For the first time, the service sector is included starting by the "product group" of the tourism accommodation.

- Community eco-label: Commission Decision 2003/287/EC of 14 April 2003 establishing the ecological criteria for the award of the Community eco-label to tourist accommodation service

The ecological criteria established by this Decision aim to limit the main environmental impacts from the three phases of the service's life cycle. In particular they aim to: 1) limit energy consumption, 2) limit water consumption, 3) limit waste production, 4) favour the use of renewable resources and of substances which are less hazardous to the environment and 5) promote environmental communication and education.

- EMAS: Regulation (EEC) No 761/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2001 allowing voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)

The objective of the Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) is to promote improvements in the environmental performance of organisations in all sectors, tourism included.

- IQM: Towards quality coastal tourism: Integrated quality management (IQM) of coastal tourism destinations. DG Enterprise, Tourism Unit (2000)

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/library/lib-tourism/iqm-summary/coastal_en.pdf

This study identifies and promotes best practice in the field of IQM in coastal tourist destinations.

2. HELSINKI COMMISSION (HELCOM)

- HELCOM Recommendation 21/3 (2000) Guidelines for Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Tourism in the Coastal Zones of the Baltic Sea Area
http://www.helcom.fi/recommendations/rec21_3.htm

New tourist facilities:

- "(...) should use environmentally sound technologies for saving water and energy, prevent pollution, treat waste water, avoid the production of solid waste and encourage recycling" (Principle 7)
- "(...) should fulfil respective EU-Directives on, e.g. drinking water, bathing water and sewage, or other appropriate standards" (Principle 9)

3. UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CSD)

- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation (2002)
http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POIChapter3.htm

Chapter III: Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production (items 14-23)

- Decision 7/3 Tourism and Sustainable Development. 19-30 April 1999
<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sdissues/tourism/tour2.htm#dec>

The Commission calls upon the tourism industry:

- "to continue the development and implementation of voluntary initiatives in support of sustainable tourism development" (§4.a)
- "to take effective steps to reduce the volume of waste associated with travel and tourism activities" (§4.d)

The Commission invites relevant agencies, particularly the IMO: "to evaluate whether existing regulations on marine pollution and compliance with them are sufficient to provide adequate protection to fragile coastal zones from adverse impact as a result of tourist vessel activities" (§7).

4. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME (UNEP)

- UNEP Principles on Sustainable Tourism (2000)
<http://www.uneptie.org/pc/tourism/policy/principles.htm>

Management of Tourism: "Minimise resource use and the generation of pollution and wastes by using and promoting environmentally-sound technologies for tourism and associated infrastructure" (Principle 3.3)

5. WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION (WTO)

- Voluntary Initiatives for Sustainable Tourism. Worldwide Inventory and Comparative Analysis of 104 Eco-labels, Awards and Self-commitments (2002)
- WTO Recommendations to governments for supporting and/or establishing national certification systems for sustainable tourism (2003) <http://www.world-tourism.org/sustainable/doc/certification-gov-recomm.pdf>
- Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (1999) <http://www.world-tourism.org/projects/ethics/principles.html>

"All forms of tourism development that are conducive to saving rare and precious resources, in particular water and energy, (...) should be given priority and encouraged by national, regional and local public authorities" (art.3.2).

- International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and other islands. Lanzarote, Spain, 25-28 October 1998. <http://www.world-tourism.org/sustainable/activities.htm>

Recommendations at national level:

"An integrated approach for the management of all resources and in particular coastal zones should be adopted" (Part 1, I)

"voluntary codes of conduct, industry standards and ecolabels should be adapted and tailored to suit particularities of SIDS (...)" (Part 1, I)

Recommendations at regional level:

"voluntary industry codes, standards and ecolabels should also be considered, whenever possible, at regional level" (Part 1, II)

Recommendations at international level:

"International organisations, and in particular UNEP and WTO should assist with the development and implementation of voluntary approaches such as codes of conduct and ecolabels" (Part 1, III)

Integrated and preventive tourism planning: "Suitably regulate (...) nautical tourism activities. (...) It involves regulating activities which, like diving, fishing etc., may have negative effect on the conservation of habitats and the biodiversity of island and coasts" (Part 2, 19)

A responsible management of natural resources:

"Conceive the use of water resources for tourism purposes in a zone, considering the complete water cycle, bearing in mind its priority uses in that zone, and introducing suitable measures for obtaining water, ensuring water quality saving (...) all of this to be done in such a way that the new tourism projects not only not to increase water problems in the area but also contribute to resolving them" (Part 2, 30)

"Evaluate the effect of the waste generated by tourism developments and adopt solutions which do not destabilise existing waste management systems in each zone: reduce waste generation, treatment and recycling systems(...)" (Part 2, 32)

6. MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN (MAP)

- Draft Convention on the respect of the environment and sustainable development by pleasure craft in the Mediterranean Sea. 13th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Catania, Italy, 11-14 November 2003) (UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.15/Inf.14)

The Draft Convention will apply to pleasure craft sailing the Mediterranean Sea or calling in Mediterranean ports. According to it the Contracting Parties "shall give preference to the development of the necessary reception facilities for pleasure craft in their ports" (Art.11).

- Tourism and Sustainable Development. Recommendations and Proposals for Action formulated by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) (1999) <http://www.planbleu.org/indexa.htm>

Mediterranean States and local authorities are urged to promote the tourist sector:

- "to fight against waste and pollution in the water areas, energy waste and waste" ;
- "to promote and implement the certification process (EMAS, ISO 14000 etc.) of facilities and destination areas and develop voluntary tools"

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, along with the MAP, and in concert with tourist professionals and NGOs are urged to: "promote the implementation of Mediterranean eco-labels".

7. COUNCIL OF EUROPE

- Recommendation No. R (2000) 17 on the Code of sustainability in sport: a partnership between sport and the environment
- Recommendation No R (97) 9 on a Policy for the development of sustainable environment friendly tourism in coastal areas

Some of measures set out to monitor and combat pollution are (II,4):

- "taking into account appropriate standards on drinking water, bathing water, seawater and sewage (...)"
- "in coastal resorts, providing for sewage treatment installations, including connection to the main drain and sewerage systems and to recycling and waste disposal systems, using equipment appropriate to the nature of the site and the number of tourists, and regularly checking the satisfactory operation of these installations"
- "restricting motor-car and water-borne traffic, strictly regulating this traffic on shores and coastal waters (...)"
- "ensuring that beaches are regularly cleaned"
- Recommendation No. R (94) 7 on a General Policy for sustainable and environment friendly tourism development

"Every tourism project should encourage the use of (...) the most suitable technology for saving water and energy, treating effluent and processing and recycling waste" (General Principle 9).

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

- Tour Operator's Initiative for Sustainable Tourism Development (UNEP/UNESCO/WTO) (2001)
<http://www.toinitiative.org/>

Statement of Commitment to Sustainable Tourism Development: "We will strive to pursue the best practices in all our activities (...) especially regard to: 1) responsible use of natural resources (land, soil, energy, water), 2) reducing, minimising and preventing pollution and waste (solid and liquid waste, emissions to air (...)" (§2.6)

- Berlin Declaration: Biological Diversity and Sustainable Tourism. International Conference of Environment Ministers on Biodiversity and Tourism, 6-8 March 1997.

General Principles: "Tourism activities which use environmentally sound technologies for saving water and energy, prevent pollution, treat water, avoid the production of solid waste and encourage recycling should be promoted to the fullest extent" (Principle 5)

Specific Principles: "Sports and outdoor activities, including recreational hunting and fishing particularly in ecologically sensitive areas, should be managed in a way that they fulfil the requirements of nature and biological diversity conservation(...)" (Principle 12)

- Feasibility study for the establishment of an international Sustainable Tourism Stewardship Council (STSC) <http://www.rainforestalliance.org/programs/sv/stsc.html> (supported by WTO)
- Awards for improving the coastal environment: The example of Blue Flag (1997)
<http://www.blueflag.org>
- Global Ecolabelling Network (GEN)

The GEN is an association founded in 1994 to improve and develop the ecolabelling of products and services world-wide.

- The ISO 14000 family of standards

AREA OF STRATEGIC ACTION 2: Monitoring and combating pollution	
Practical line of action 4:	Measure and assess the impact of tourist facilities and recreational activities in marine environment
Action at the international level	
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	
1. EUROPEAN UNION	
Community measures affecting tourism:	
A. The "Tourism and Employment" process	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism and Employment: Follow-up given to the Council Conclusions of 21 June 1999. Final Report of Working Group C: Improving the quality of tourist products, June 2001 	
Priority actions identified in this context:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ "Design and encourage the use of quality indicators both in destinations and companies"; ➤ "Strengthening an European method for benchmarking on quality" COM (2001) 665 final of 13.11.2001 Working together for the future of European Tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Measure 10: The Commission proposes to draw up and disseminate the assessment methods and tools (quality indicators and benchmarking) necessary for monitoring the quality of tourist destinations and services Council Resolution of 21 May 2002 on the future of European tourism (OJ C 135, 6.6.2002) 	
The Council of the EU invites the Commission to: "promote actively the use of quality indicators of tourist destinations on the basis of a European manual agreed by all Member States (...)".	
The Council of the EU invites Member States to: "favour the use, by tourism enterprises and destinations, of sustainable development indicators in the field of tourism, on a voluntary basis".	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COM (2003) 716 final Basic orientations for the sustainability of European tourism ➤ <i>Tourism Sustainability Group</i>: It will be asked to set up and manage at European level a system to monitor the sustainability of the tourism sector. For this purpose, the Commission will continue the work undertaken in the field of sustainable tourism indicators 	
B. Environment and Sustainable Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators: European Indicators for Sustainable Tourism Development in Destinations (2002) (European Environmental Agency - European LIFE project VISIT) http://www.yourvisit.info/initiative/cont_org_b_.htm EIA: Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (link to Directive 97/11/EC) 	
The Directive applies to plans and programmes liable to have significant effects on the environment and with set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in Annexes I and II to Directive 85/337/EEC. Among plans and programmes referred to are those prepared for tourism.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA: Council Directive 97/11/EC of 3 March 1997 amending Directive 85/337/ECC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment 	
This Directive applies to the assessment of the environmental effects of those public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Among projects listed in Annex II (projects subject to an assessment if States deem necessary) are: marinas, holiday villages and hotel complexes outside urban areas and associated developments, permanent camping sites and caravan sites and theme parks.	

2. HELSINKI COMMISSION (HELCOM)

- HELCOM Recommendation 21/3 (2000) Guidelines for Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Tourism in the Coastal Zones of the Baltic Sea Area
http://www.helcom.fi/recommendations/rec21_3.htm

The Commission recommends to the Government of the Contracting Parties to the Helsinki Convention: "that EIA or similar procedures according to each Contracting Party's national law be carried out, before carrying out tourism infrastructure and tourism operations, because they have significant negative impacts on biological and landscape biodiversity".

3. UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CSD)

- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation (2002)
http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POIChapter3.htm

Chapter III: Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production (items 14-23)

- Decision 7/3 Tourism and Sustainable Development. 19-30 April 1999
<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sdissues/tourism/tour2.htm#dec>

The Commission invites Governments: "to develop core indicators for sustainable tourism, taking into account the work of the WTO and other relevant organisations" (§5.k).

The Commission urges Governments: "to create the appropriate institutional, legal, economic, social and environmental framework by developing and applying a mix of instruments, such as (...) social and environmental impact assessment for tourist facilities" (§3.e).

4. CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)

- Biological Diversity and Tourism International Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism (2001)
<http://www.biodiv.org/programmes/socio-eco/tourism/guidelines.asp>

Impact Assessment: According to Guidelines, "comprehensive impact assessments are important for all tourism developments and activities, and should take into account cumulative effects from multiple development activities of all types and at all levels"

5. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME (UNEP)

- UNEP Principles on Sustainable Tourism (2000)
<http://www.uneptie.org/pc/tourism/policy/principles.htm>

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): "Anticipate environmental impacts by undertaking comprehensive EIAs for all tourism development programmes taking into account cumulative effects from multiple development activities of all types" (Principle 2.2)

Regional Standards: "Develop mechanisms for measuring progress, such as indicators for sustainable tourism" (Principle 2.6)

Monitoring: "Establish indicators for measuring the overall progress of tourist areas towards sustainable development" (Principle 3.2)

6. WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION (WTO)

- International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and other islands. Lanzarote, Spain, 25-28 October 1998. <http://www.world-tourism.org/sustainable/activities.htm>

"Suitably regulate (...) the creation of new coastal facilities. (...) This involves making a preliminary evaluation of any activity which, like sports centres, marinas, etc., is liable to distort the coastal dynamics with unpredictable long-term effects (...)" (Part 2, 19)

- A practical guide for the development and application of indicators of sustainable tourism (1996) (under revision/new guide is expected to be published in early 2004) <http://www.world-tourism.org/sustainable/activities.htm>

7. MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN (MAP)

- 130 Indicators for sustainable development in the Mediterranean region. Recommendations and Proposals for Action formulated by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) (1999) <http://www.planbleu.org/indexa.htm>

- Tourism and Sustainable Development. Recommendations and Proposals for Action formulated by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) (1999)
<http://www.planbleu.org/indexa.htm>

The Mediterranean States and local authorities are urged to: "acquire the instruments needed to evaluate the environmental impact of tourist programmes and large-scale projects".

8. COUNCIL OF EUROPE

- Recommendation No R (97) 9 on a Policy for the development of sustainable environment friendly tourism in coastal areas

Among the measures referred to control coastal development are: "making all development projects which are likely to have a significant effect on the environment subject to an impact study" (II, 2.a *in fine*).

- Recommendation No. R (94) 7 on a General Policy for sustainable and environment friendly tourism development

"Every planned tourism activity or development should be geared to sustainable development and its impact on the environment should be assessed(...)" (General Principle 2)

"Where a EIA is required, due to the nature of the project and the character of the area to be affected, the following elements should be included: 1) the impact on environment, landscape, fauna, flora, water, land and energy resources (...)" (General Principle 8)

"Every tourism project should: be accompanied by a monitoring programme to ensure that once in operation, the project keeps to its environmental commitments, and that unforeseen negative impacts are detected and dealt with immediately" (General Principle 9)

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

- Tour Operator's Initiative for Sustainable Tourism Development (UNEP/UNESCO/WTO) (2001)
<http://www.toinitiative.org/>

Statement of Commitment to Sustainable Tourism Development: "We will manage and monitor the environmental (...) impacts of our activities"

- Berlin Declaration: Biological Diversity and Sustainable Tourism. International Conference of Environment Ministers on Biodiversity and Tourism, 6-8 March 1997.

"Tourism activities, including tourism planning, measures to provide tourism infrastructure, and tourism operations, which are likely to have significant impacts on nature and biological diversity should be subject to prior environmental impact assessment" (Specific Principle 9)

- Indicators for the development of sustainable tourism in the Baltic Sea Region (2001), German Federal Environmental Agency

Annex III: Building environmental awareness: action taken at the international level

AREA OF STRATEGIC ACTION 3: Building environmental awareness
Practical line of action 5: Develop programmes for raising awareness about sustainable tourism
Action at the international level
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
1. EUROPEAN UNION
Community measures affecting tourism:
A. The "Tourism and Employment" process
<ul style="list-style-type: none">European tourism: new partnerships for jobs. Conclusions and Recommendations of the High Level Group (HLG) on Tourism and Employment, October 1998
The HLG recommends to the European Community and to the Member States to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ "support education and training in sustainable tourism"
The HLG recommends to tourist business and tourist offices:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ "the preparation and dissemination of key information on environmentally friendly attitudes which could be taken by individual tourists to reduce the impact of their activities at holiday destinations"
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tourism and Employment: Follow-up given to the Council Conclusions of 21 June 1999. Final Report of Working Group A: Facilitating the exchange and dissemination of information, notably through new technologies, June 2001
Priority actions identified in this context:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ "Promote and enhance accessibility and dissemination of information, merging new technologies (web-based databases, web sites...) and traditional tools (publications, organisations of specific forums...)"➤ "Facilitate and support the creation of destination/area/sector partnerships between the different stakeholders for the exchange of information and good practice"
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tourism and Employment: Follow-up given to the Council Conclusions of 21 June 1999. Final Report of Working Group B: Improving training in order to upgrade skills in the tourism industry, June 2001
Actions proposed in this field:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ "Developing the idea for '<i>Handbook for Learning Areas in the Tourist Industry</i>' (link to COM (2001) 678 of 21.11.2001 Making an European area of lifelong learning a reality + Council Resolution of 27 June 2002 on lifelong learning OJ C 163, 9.07.2002)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tourism and Employment: Follow-up given to the Council Conclusions of 21 June 1999. Final Report of Working Group D: Promoting environmental protection and sustainable development of tourism, June 2001
Recommendations put forward in this context:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ "Develop programmes for raising awareness and educating the public about sustainable tourism respecting the environment and human beings";➤ "Improving the training (...) of those working in the tourism sector"
<ul style="list-style-type: none">COM (2001) 665 final of 13.11.2001 Working together for the future of European Tourism
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Measure 9: The Commission proposes to European, national, regional and local authorities to promote and support the production of guidance documents.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Handbook for Learning Areas in the Tourist Industry</i> (link to COM (2001) 678 of 21.11.2001 Making an European area of lifelong learning a reality + Council Resolution of 27 June 2002 on lifelong learning OJ C 163, 9.07.2002)

- Sustainable Tourism and Natura 2000: Guidelines, Initiatives and Good Practice in Europe http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/sust_tourism.pdf
- Council Resolution of 21 May 2002 on the future of European tourism (OJ C 135, 6.6. 2002)

The Council of the EU invites the Commission to:

- "promote the dialogue between public sector, tourism industry and other stakeholders, notably in the framework of an annual European Tourism Forum"

* European Tourism Forum 2002: *"Agenda 21: Sustainability in the European Tourism Sector"*

Major issues raised during the Forum in this context: 1) Consumer-oriented awareness raising, 2) Generating and exchanging knowledge, know-how, experience and best practice

* European Tourism Forum 2003: "Impact Assessment, Taxation and Joint Production of Europe"

- "take stock and disseminate information on co-operation networks at European level to promote accessible, sustainable, high-quality tourism"
- "facilitate the voluntary exchange of information between Member States with regard to specific legislation ruling the exercise of tourism enterprises (...) to facilitate the dissemination of best practices"

The Council of the EU invites Member States to:

- "participate on a voluntary basis in the exchange of information regarding specific legislation ruling the exercise of tourism enterprises (...) to facilitate the dissemination of best practices"
- COM (2003) 716 final of 21.11.2003 Basic orientations for the sustainability of European tourism

Measures set out for putting the European Community contribution to implement tourism sustainability into concrete form:

- "the Commission could assist the promotion of sustainable patterns of tourism consumption, and the better transfer of approaches, initiatives, instruments and good practice to the players on the ground"

Concrete activities to which the Commission could contribute are:

- co-operation in the UNEP co-ordinated Tour Operators Initiative
- multi-stakeholder efforts for sustainability in the tourism value chain, in particular with regard to awareness raising, effective communication and dissemination of knowledge
- support and co-operation in a bottom-up approach to define and implement (...) awareness campaigns and effective communication and dissemination of knowledge on issues of sustainable tourist destination development and management, and
- support and co-operation in the development and dissemination of good practice

B. Training and learning

- *Handbook for Learning Areas in the Tourist Industry* (COM (2001) 678 of 21.11.2001 Making an European area of lifelong learning a reality + Council Resolution of 27 June 2002 on lifelong learning OJ C 163, 9.07.2002)

Lifelong learning has been defined as "all learning activity undertaken throughout life, with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competences within a personal, civic, social and/or employment-related perspective". Lifelong learning is therefore about: 1) acquiring and updating all kinds of abilities, interest, knowledge and qualifications, and 2) valuing all forms of learning, including, formal and no-formal learning. The Commission foresees the preparation of a specific manual on this subject in the tourism sector: *Handbook for Learning Areas in the Tourist Industry*.

- LEONARDO DA VINCI programme:

Among the actions that can be carried out under the programme, stand out: support for the development of transnational co-operation networks facilitating the exchange of experience and good practice. In 2000, LEONARDO DA VINCI programme assisted six pilot projects aimed at improving training in the tourism sector. One of them covered ecological tourism.

C. Environment and Sustainable Development

- Decision 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2002 laying down the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme

It proposes different strategic approaches to meet the aims and objectives set out in article 2 of the Programme. One of the strategic approach proposed is: "to promote better understanding of and participation in environmental issues amongst European citizens". According to the Programme this requires, *inter alia*, "general raising environmental awareness" (Art.3.9).

- European Community Network for Environmental Travel & Tourism (ECoNETT)

The *ECoNETT* is a pan-European network that provides an Internet database on tourism and environment in order to raise awareness of Environmental Travel and Tourism issues.

2. HELSINKI COMMISSION (HELCOM)

- HELCOM Recommendation 21/3 (2000) Guidelines for Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Tourism in the Coastal Zones of the Baltic Sea Area

http://www.helcom.fi/recommendations/rec21_3.htm

➤ "(...) training programmes for tourism managers should be organised, dealing with subjects like environmental awareness, sustainable development and nature conservation in order to promote sustainable and environmentally friendly tourism" (principle 10)

➤ "Environmental awareness of all tourists should be increased by appropriate means" (principle 12)

3. UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation (2002)
http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POIChapter3.htm

Chapter III: Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production (items 14-23)

- Decision 7/3. Tourism and Sustainable Development. 19-30 April 1999
<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sdissues/tourism/tour2.htm#dec>

The Commission urges Governments: "to support appropriate measures to better inform tourists about (...) ecological and other values" (§3.l)

The Commission invites Governments and major groups: "to promote (...) public awareness-raising programmes and education " (§5.f).

4. CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)

- Biological Diversity and Tourism International Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism (2001)
<http://www.biodiv.org/programmes/socio-eco/tourism/guidelines.asp>

Public Education and Awareness Raising: According to Guidelines, awareness raising campaigns need to be addressed to professional sectors, general public and academic sector responsible for training, and tailored for various audiences.

5. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME (UNEP)

- UNEP Principles on Sustainable Tourism (2000)
<http://www.uneptie.org/pc/tourism/policy/principles.htm>

Conditions for Success: "Raise awareness of sustainable tourism and its implementation by promoting exchange of information between governments and all stakeholders, on best practice for sustainable tourism, and establishment of networks for dialogue on implementation of these Principles; and promote broad understanding and awareness to strengthen attitudes, values and actions that are compatible with sustainable tourism" (Principle 4.b)

6. WORLD TOURISM ORGANISATION (WTO)

- International Network for the Sustainable Development of Coastal Tourism Destinations (2003)
<http://www.world-tourism.org/sustainable/coastalnetwork>

This is a web-based mechanism aimed at facilitating the transfer of knowledge and the exchange of experiences generated by international, public and private sector organisations, in the sustainable and development and management of coastal tourism.

- Compilation of good practices in sustainable development of tourism <http://www.world-tourism.org/sustainable/activities.htm>
- International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and other islands. Lanzarote, Spain, 25-28 October 1998. <http://www.world-tourism.org/sustainable/activities.htm>

Recommendations at national level: "sustainable tourism in SIDS will require a change in mentality of all stakeholders in tourism development and management. It is thus essential that awareness campaigns and educational programmes be developed to reach the various stakeholders" (Part 1, I)

Recommendations at regional level: "exchange of experience and dissemination of good practices from the social, environmental and economic points of view should be developed between SIDS from the same region" (Part 1, II)

Recommendations at international level: "International organisations, and in particular UNEP and WTO should:

- assist with the development and implementation of: 1) develop exchange of experiences at the international level on sustainable tourism in SIDS, and 2) better disseminate existing good practices
- develop or participate in raising awareness campaigns (...) for sustainable tourism" (Part 1, III)

7. MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN (MAP)

- Tourism and Sustainable Development. Recommendations and Proposals for Action formulated by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) (1999) <http://www.planbleu.org/indexa.htm>

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, along with the MAP, and in concert with tourist professionals and NGOs are urged to:

- "strengthen awareness activities on a regional scale in tourist destinations as well as in the source countries"
- "organise experience-sharing between the players involved in tourist destinations of the various countries"
- "develop training programmes for those players involved, especially local authorities and professionals"

8. COUNCIL OF EUROPE

- Recommendation No. R (99) 16 on the Development of environmental training for those involved in the tourism sector, including future professionals (1999)

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

- Tour Operator's Initiative for Sustainable Tourism Development (UNEP/UNESCO/WTO) (2001) <http://www.toinitiative.org/>

Statement of Commitment to Sustainable Tourism Development: "We wish to create awareness and active involvement among our customers towards the natural (...) environment of the places they visit" (§3.1)

- Berlin Declaration: Biological Diversity and Sustainable Tourism. International Conference of Environment Ministers on Biodiversity and Tourism, 6-8 March 1997

Principles: "Concepts and criteria of sustainable tourism should be developed and incorporated in education and training programmes for tourism professionals. The general public should be informed and educated about the benefits of protecting nature and conserving biodiversity through sustainable forms of tourism. Results of research and concepts of sustainable tourism should be increasingly disseminated and implemented" (Principle 7)

Annex IV: Using economic instruments and incentives: action taken at the international level

AREA OF STRATEGIC ACTION 4: Using economic instruments and incentives
Practical line of action 6: Promote the participation of tourism in the financing of nature conservation in tourism destinations
Action at the international level
<p>GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS</p> <p>1. EUROPEAN UNION</p> <p>Community measure affecting tourism:</p> <p>A. The "Tourism and Employment" process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COM (2001) 665 final of 13.11.2001 Working together for the future of European Tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Measure 9: The Member States, the regional authorities and the tourism industry will introduce measures and schemes for the good use of Community financial (...) instruments to the benefit of the tourism industry Council Resolution of 21 May 2002 on the future of European tourism (OJ C 135, 6.6. 2002) <p>The Council of the EU invites the Commission to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ "inform regularly public and private tourism stakeholders on the financial (...) instruments available to enterprises and regions and their possible use" "Making the best use of the Structural Funds in the sector of Commerce and Tourism" (2003) http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/services/tourism/studies/structuralfunds/index.htm <p>The Council of the EU invites Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ "promote the good use of Community financial (...) instruments so as to benefit the tourism sector" <p>B. Structural Funds (2000-2006)</p> <p>During 2000 this fund has contributed to the development of different programmes including tourism with their priority actions (e.g. <i>The Netherlands: Flevoland</i>. This programme includes specific measures for coastal sites and tourist attractions)</p> <p>C. LIFE-financial instrument for the environment</p> <p>For 2000, among the 116 projects retained and the end of the selection process, 7 deal with sustainable tourism, for a total Community contribution of some more than EUR 2.7 million. (e.g. LIFE projects: <i>Manage Environment for Sustainable Tourism in the Archipelago of Glénan</i> and <i>Integrated cooperation on sustainable tourism development and recreational use in the Wadden Sea Region</i>)</p> <p>2. UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CSD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation (2002) http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POIChapter3.htm <p>Chapter III: Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production (items 14-23)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision 7/3. Tourism and Sustainable Development. 19-30 April 1999 http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sdissues/tourism/tour2.htm#dec <p>The Commission urges Governments: "to create the appropriate institutional, legal, economic, social and environmental framework by developing and applying a mix of instruments, such as (...) economic instruments" (§3.e)</p>

3. CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)

- Biological Diversity and Tourism International Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism (2001)
<http://www.biodiv.org/programmes/socio-eco/tourism/guidelines.asp>

Review of legislation and control measures: According to Guidelines, "legislation and control measures could include (...) incentives for sustainable tourism and the application of economic instruments for the management of tourism and biodiversity"

4. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME (UNEP)

- UNEP Principles on Sustainable Tourism (2000)
<http://www.unep.org/pc/tourism/policy/principles.htm>

Planning measures: "Apply economic instruments, such as user fees or bonds" (Principle 2.3)

5. WORLD TOURISM ORGANISATION (WTO)

- International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and other islands. Lanzarote, Spain, 25-28 October 1998. <http://www.world-tourism.org/sustainable/activities.htm>

"The possibility of establishing incentives and eco-taxes to reward good practices, boost the conservation of valuable resources and discourage undesirable impacts should be more widely considered" (Part 2, 10 *in fine*).

6. MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN (MAP)

- Tourism and Sustainable Development. Recommendations and Proposals for Action formulated by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) (1999)
<http://www.planbleu.org/indexa.htm>

The Mediterranean States and local authorities are urged to: "implement mechanisms enabling, whenever possible, a financial contribution from the tourist sector for protecting and managing natural and cultural sites".

7. COUNCIL OF EUROPE

- Recommendation No R (97) 9 on a Policy for the development of sustainable environment friendly tourism in coastal areas

Some of measures set out to use economic and tax instruments and incentives are:

- "studying the development of tax incentives to promote environment-friendly tourist development projects" (II, 6.a)
- "awarding seals of approval (Blue Flag) which serve both as a means of promotion and as a reward to coastal municipalities for efforts to improve the quality of their general environment, bathing water and sewage treatment"; (II, 6.b)
- "using some of the users or visitors taxes, where they exist, to finance sewerage systems and to acquire, maintain and manage certain natural habitats" (II, 6.c)

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

- Berlin Declaration: Biological Diversity and Sustainable Tourism. International Conference of Environment Ministers on Biodiversity and Tourism, 6-8 March 1997

Principles: "Whenever possible and appropriate, economic instruments and incentives including awarding of prizes, certificates and eco-labels for sustainable tourism should be used to encourage the private sector to meet its responsibilities for achieving sustainable tourism. The abolition of economic incentives encouraging environmentally unfriendly activities should be strived for" (Principle 14)