

## Multiple Interconditioning: Tourism and Sustainable Development

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*Motto: "Sustainable development, recognizing the interdependence of the three systems, and given the necessity of the scientific understanding of the ecosystems function involves a profound change of mentality in the social system"*<sup>1</sup>

*Abstract:* Economic branch of interference, of great interest and important availability, Romanian tourism should become a dynamic component of the global economic system.

Subsystem of the national economy, tourism bears influences from other subsystems and exercises, in turn, an increasingly influence on their evolution. The tourism sector in Romania currently holds only a modest share of GDP, in particular because it has not been strongly supported by decision factors, its development being left to chance. It is widely recognized the ability of tourism to become a primary sector of the national economy, in a context that will meet national targets in this area.

*Key-Words:* economic development, information, natural resources, sustainable development.

### 1 Introduction

A priority in the process of sustainable development held in our country is the component that includes planning activities, operational planning and

tourism exploitation as an integrant part of the sustainable development strategy of the area, region or country.

The ongoing process, as a result of applying the

<sup>1</sup> Popescu I., Bondrea A., Constantinescu M., The Sustainable Development, a Romanian Perspective, Economica Publishing House, Bucharest, 2005.

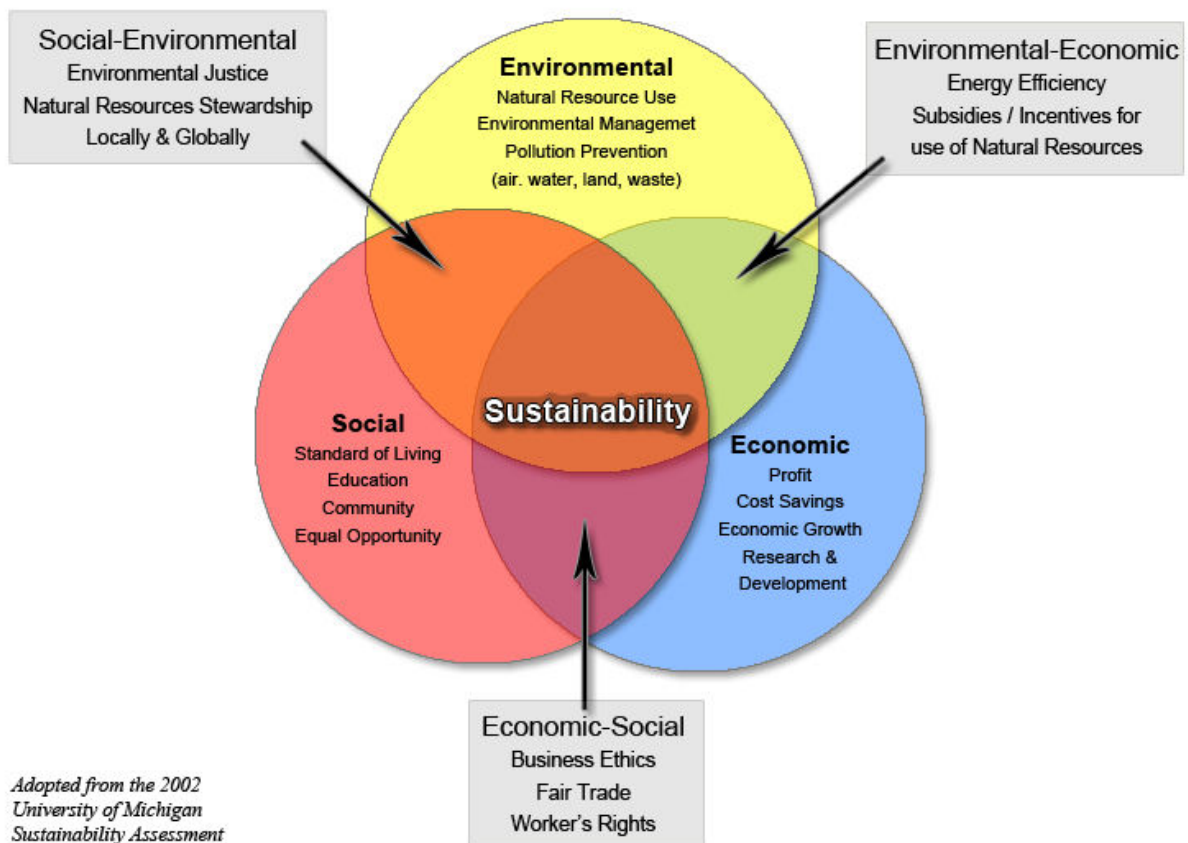
stipulated strategy, requires the use of additional costs for environmental protection, resources to increase national investment value, as a result of the continued collaboration between tourism, other sectors, local authorities and government.

The literature dedicated to environmental protection in relation to tourism development generally approaches the subject of costs as a resource management problem and proposes the intervention of

*represents a need under the conditions of the deep interaction between the protection of the natural resources, the economic development and the satisfaction of the needs customers-tourists.*

Within the sustainable development, tourism has the crucial role to observe and promote the general objectives of the company. Thus the optimal balance between tourist activities and specific objectives of sustainable development can be substantiated.

## The Three Spheres of Sustainability



a system based on principles derived from those defining the sustainable development.

The impact of tourism on economic sectors of an area is divided in multiplying and stimulation effects in the production, income and employment.

*The tourism's measurement, implicitly of the economic and social progress, in the view of the lasting development, implies the approach and the application of certain principles and methods which represent the basis of the formation and use of a set of indicators as complete as possible. The indicators' system which should gather a set as complete as possible has been analyzed by the OECD forum that considers that their efficiency is the highest as the information source is larger and more diversified. The measurement of the tourism's lasting development*

Fig. 1 – The spheres of sustainability

Source: University of Michigan, 2002

The national strategy for sustainable socio-economic development on medium term considers tourism as a priority sector, considering that it is able to contribute a considerable share in Romania's economic recovery and revival.

## 2 Problem Formulation

The elevation of the tourist product from the enshrined values to the relevant international standards, requires initiating and promoting activities which firstly include running education and training processes for a mentality appropriate for the current type of development, and, secondly, emphasizing the

sustainable development in the reception areas. This requires the deepening in time and space of the environment-economy relationship, which involves balancing the negative and positive results from running tourism activities.

The need to coordinate efforts at both regional and national levels for projects in infrastructure, particularly transport and communications is related to spatial planning process, which requires the coordination of all the projects with spatial implications and solution of any conflicts arising in this context of profound transformations.

The fitting has sought to establish an assessment, hierarchy and identification model of the most appropriate and effective ways to reevaluate the tourist heritage, using a multi-criteria analysis for delimiting the tourist regions together with an outline of priority actions in each case.

As a continuance of the tourist zoning, the planning of the territory and the appropriate policies must solve the environmental threats performed by some tourist activities or some industrial activities with direct impact on the results in the tourism sector.

Considering the resources and the sectoral structure of its economy, each county or region faces specific challenges to the environment.

A possible answer to these challenges should be the application of the concept of *mosaic ecodevelopment*<sup>2</sup>, which proposes the implementation of the principles of sustainable development in smaller areas; then they will be gradually expanded so that on the long term, they should cover the entire national territory. In this approach, the ecological space should look, in its ideal shape, like a chessboard, where the large agricultural area should merge with smaller areas allocated to industry, infrastructure in various categories and parks and nature reservations. The complex alternation arises from the uneven spatial distribution of natural resources and the application of economic, social, environmental criteria. In this context ecology and bio-economy can offer original solutions for planning the territory, so that appropriate environmental areas should be allocated to each branch, having as a result the sectoral complementarity within the territory.

The complementarity thus resulted must be tackled

not only functionally but also from the rational use of land, increasing the employment level and the income, the participation into inter-regional exchanges and the integration into European structures and flows, the complementarity with environmental restrictions points of view (Constantine *DL.*, 2000).

The application of the sustainable tourism development projects begins as early as the design and construction of the technical and material base stages in order to harmonize with the environment, local community or other sectors of the economy, continuing to the stage of conducting tourism activities.

The deployment phases of projects can and should be followed up and stimulated by authorized organizations that even have the capacity to establish strategies for addressing the deficiencies arising during the course of these phases.

For the purpose of the optimal (sustainable) reevaluation of tourism resources and their protection and that of the environment, a legal and administrative frame regarding the organization and the deployment of the tourism activity in Romania (Government Ordinance 58/1998), development, approval and maintenance of ski slopes for leisure activities and of the mountain routes (GD 1269/1996), the use of the Black Sea tourist beach (GD 107/19996), the certification tourist resorts (GD 77/1996) has been developed and the criteria for the certification and the definition of the tourist areas, where the environmental issues and the tourist potential is a priority condition, have been completed.

Also, special rules on sanitary protection zones for the water supply and the use of the spa treatment resources have been developed (GD 101/1997). The Law 41/1995 on the protection of national cultural heritage defines the concepts of national cultural heritage and historical monuments, their components, the protection measures of historical monuments and the delimitation and increase manner of their protection zones, which are established by urban planning documents.

The environmental legislation (Law no. 137/1995), those relating to planning the activities involved in the planning process (Law no. 50/1992, Government Decision no. 31/1996 and other regulations of MLPAT come to support the sustainable development of tourism, by requiring traders to provide projects, quality tourist accommodation and equipment and not to harm the environment and tourist resources. The obligation to obtain an *environmental agreement* (OMPLAT no. 125/1996) to carry out an investment and to develop an environmental social and economic impact assessment to base the decisions on the location and size of the investment objective, its

<sup>2</sup> **Mazilu Mirela Elena**, *The ecological component of the lasting development*, B.E.N.A International Conference: Sustainable Development in Balkan Area: Vision and Reality, Alba Iulia, July 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup>, 2007, published in Journal of Environmental Protection and Ecology JEPE, Book 1, vol. 10, ISSN:1311-5065, pg.131-136, 2009.

<http://thomsonscientific.com/cgi-bin/jrnlst/jlresults.cgi?PC=MASTER&ISSN=1311-5065>

integration into the natural environment and local architecture, the exploitation of renewable resources, the treatment and the disposal of wastewater, waste, etc. has a particular importance for this purpose.

The conditions and operating parameters for the existing and the new activities based on the environmental agreement (Order 170/1990) are established through the environmental permit. Moreover, in accordance with EU Directives, all Member States have been obliged to introduce within the national legislation a measure which takes into account the impact that great investment projects have on the environment, including those in tourism (V. Glavan, 2000).

### 3 Problem Solution

Applying the criteria of sustainable tourism development is inevitably accompanied by the emergence of specific aspects of the design of programs specifically addressing issues of space economies and local communities. Thus, the deployment of a process of gradual implementation of measures to be taken on the line of the protection of tourism potential and of preventing its degradation, of the scientific and rational exploitation of tourism resources is mentioned, so that the exploitation rate should not exceed their recycling and regeneration rate, and the intensity of direct and indirect tourism relationships with the environmental factors should not exceed the tourist reception capacity limits.

The attention will be directed towards the environment since it is the component that allows the emergence of compensation in terms of positive and negative changes in the components of the welfare function. However, the ecological tourism has widened the values; its contribution to the sustainable development is undeniable. It is joined by the rural tourism, considered a new form of tourism, which currently is developing under the same lines, for the purpose of conducting tourism activities consistent with protecting and preserving the economic and social, cultural and historical traditions of the area where it is implemented.<sup>3</sup>

The tourism development, hence the economic and social progress, from the point of view of the sustainable development, requires the addressing and

the application of principles and methods that form the basis of completing and using a set of indicators.

The tourism phenomenon requires the analysis and the application of appropriate methods of addressing the situation, the time, including those presented by Iordache Maria - Carmen in the paper "Prospects for Romanian tourism in the dynamic world of tourism", summarized as follows (MC Iordache, 2004):

1. - *the historical method* that shows the following main features:

- reviews the activities from a revolutionary angle, for the purposes of researching the causes of their innovation, growth or decrease and improvement of their interests;

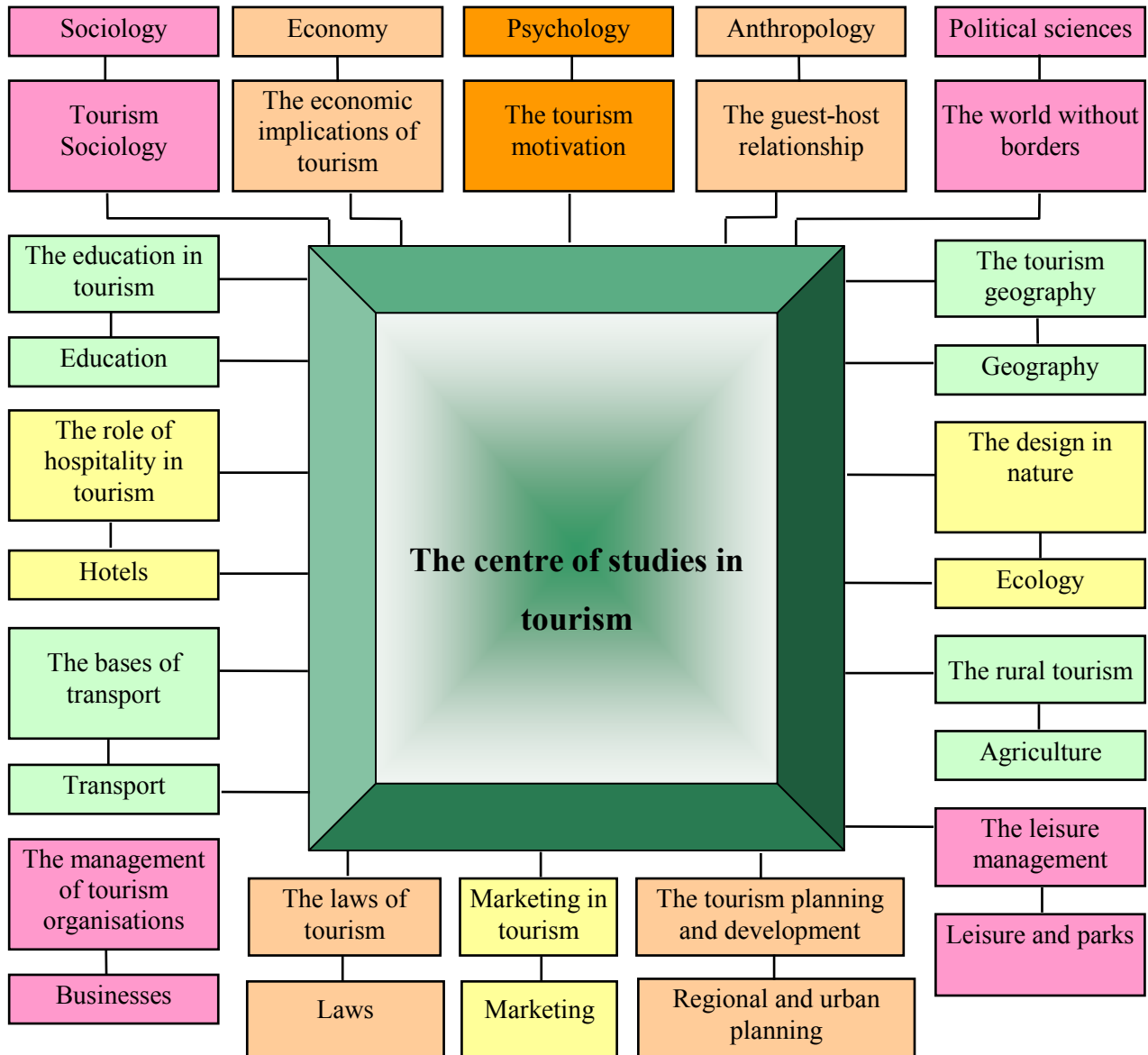
- has limited use, not widely used.

2. - *the geographical method*, which has the following features:

- highlights the location of tourist areas, the people's migration due to jobs created by the local tourism activity, the changes the tourism causes on the relief in the form of tourism on tourist facilities, the dispersal of tourism development, the physical planning and the economic, social and cultural problems;

- being very comprehensive, has many positive implications for tourism.

<sup>3</sup> **Mazilu Mirela Elena**, *Alternative Tourism vs. Mass Tourism*, published in vol. *Proceedings of International Conference „Alternative Tourism-Theory and Practice”, organised by the Institute of Geography, Bulgaria, Varna, 31-1 Noi. 2009, ISSN:978-956-400-157-5, pg.1-7*



3. - *the institutional approach* that:

- involves the analysis of various intermediaries and institutions which run tourism activities (state institutions, agencies);
- needs to investigate the organization, the working methods, the problems, the costs and an economic location of travel agencies acting on behalf of customers buying services from airlines, car-hire companies, hotels etc.;
- the advantage consists of the various specialized agencies, leaflets, guides, annuals and statistical yearbooks with wide use;

4. - *the interdisciplinary approach*:

- is the result of the interference of multiple areas

Fig. 2 – The Study of the subject choice and the method in tourism

Adaptation of the authors from: Source: [www.world-tourism.org](http://www.world-tourism.org).

where tourism comes in a direct or indirect connection;

- the interdisciplinary nature of tourism studies, the reciprocity and their mutuality is as follows:

5. – *the sociological method*, presented as follows:

- studies the tourist behaviour at the individual or group level, and the impact of tourism on society;
- examines the social classes, skills and habits of the hosts and guests (the sociology of rest).

6. – *the product method*, which:

- involves the study of various tourism products, as they are produced, recovered and consumed;
- Since its implementation requires a fairly large consumption of time, it does not lead to quick results on the phenomenon of tourism.

7. - *The economic approach* requires:

- the examination of the request, the offer, the balance of payments, the exchange rate, the employment, the expenditure, the development, the multipliers and other economic factors;

• the creation of the necessary frame for the analysis of tourism, of its contribution to the economy of a country and its development, excluding environmental issues, culture, psychology, sociology or anthropology.

8. – *the management method* is geared towards:

- the microeconomic level, towards the company;
- the concentration and the increased application of management and marketing activities within tourism companies, including market research, pricing, advertising

9. - *the systems method*, presented as follows:

- consists of a set of interconnected groups coordinated to form a whole and organized to achieve goals;

• integrates the other methods, because both deal both at micro and macroeconomic levels, being considered a comprehensive method;

• examines the competitive environment of a travel company, its market, its links with other institutions, consumers and the intersection between company and consumer, and the whole tourism system of a country with its political, economic and social ties.

The system of indicators that must be combined in a complete set has been reviewed by the OECD Forum that considers that their effectiveness is even higher as the source of information is broader and more diverse. Such a set of indicators that has been proposed is presented schematically in Figure 3.

It is assumed that the effectiveness of the indicators presented takes into consideration their distribution on five levels:

- Basic, comprising **Regional and local indicators**;
- The next level including **sectoral indicators**, highlighting the impact of development and sectoral policies on the environment, the social conditions and the economic efficiency and the sectoral trends with implications on it;
- The third level is occupied by **resources indicators**, which examine the process of accumulation, consumption of natural capital, man-made and human, indicating the extent to which consumption will influence future opportunities;

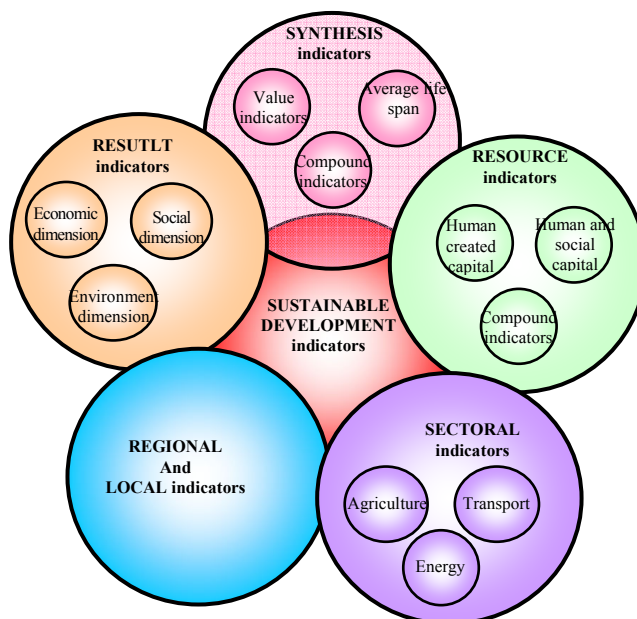


Fig. 3 – The sustainable development indicators

- The fourth step includes the **results indicators** disaggregated on three fundamental coordinates: economic, social and environmental. They characterize the current development trends and quality, therefore it is almost impossible to state very clearly which are the indicators included.

A proposed set of result indicators is shown schematically in Figure 4.

- Last level, but in fact most important, is the **synthesis indicators**, because processes and interprets the information from other levels, thus reoffering the overview of current achievements.

The main categories of indicators (*INS - National Human Development Report Romania, 2000*) which restore as accurately as possible the situation of the sustainable development, widely and globally used, are:

- value indicators: gross domestic product (GDP) and the consumption expenditure per capita;
- economic and social development outcome indicator: the average life span;
- compound indicators, calculated with other significant indicators for the undertaken research, using simple or weighted arithmetic average method.

Considered the most significant indicator, the Human Development Index (HDI) is used to characterize the human development level of a country. This is a composite index calculated by UNDP (United Nations Development Program) in the Human Development Reports.

The human development is the process of expanding the choices for people by developing their capacities. At all the levels of development, the three essential capabilities for people are to live a long and healthy life, to have knowledge and access to

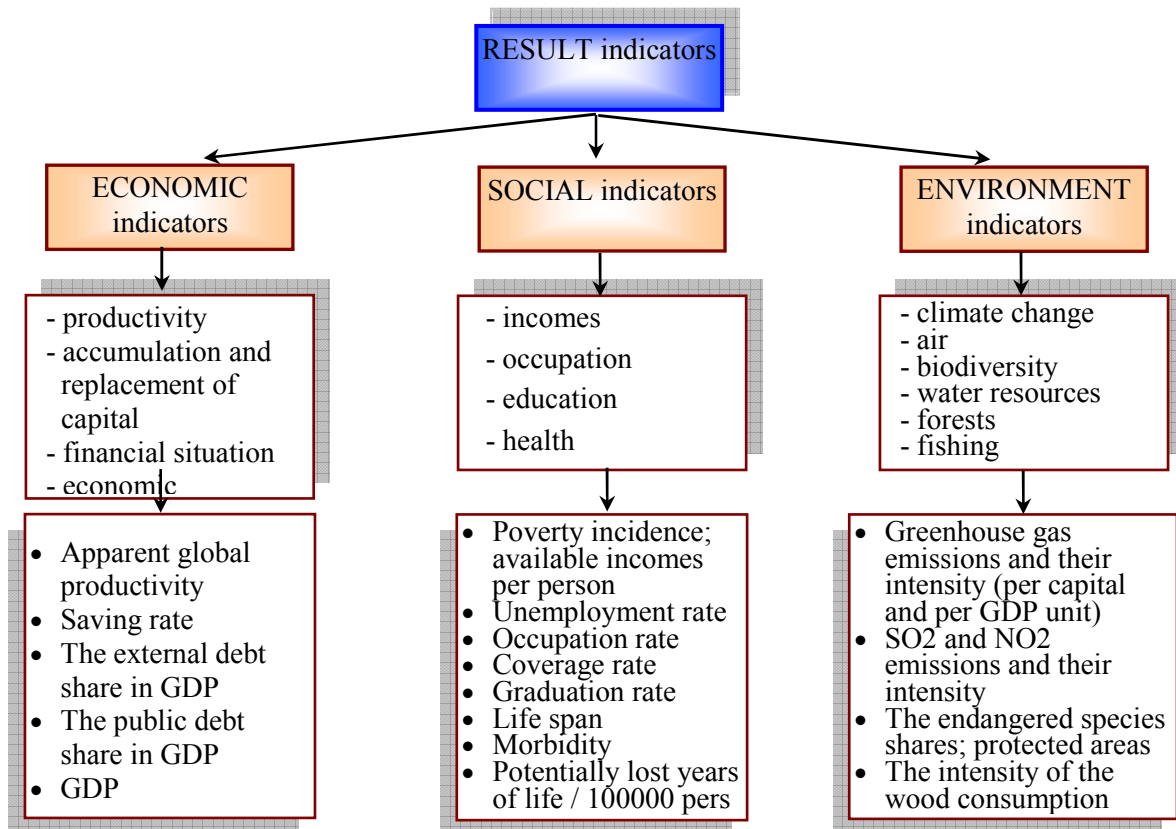


Fig. 4 – Result indicators

resources needed for a decent living.

This has led to the establishment of the following components of the HDI:

- life expectancy;
- Literacy of adult population;
- Gross rate of coverage in education.

Within these three components, the HDI has contributed substantially to attract more attention to the development assessment processes. However HDI should not restrictively be viewed as an attempt to focus on a raw index and to catch within a simple number the complex realities of development. Rather, it should be regarded as one of many components that together provide the data necessary to analyze the opportunities and obstacles in terms of human development policies. Therefore HDI has always been accompanied by an extensive analysis, a variety of information highlighting the social, economic or political characteristics which influence the nature and quality of human life.

Other two types of indicators for the analysis and assessment of the rural tourism are:

1. - Basic indicators: those applicable to all the national or international tourist areas;
2. - Additional indicators: used only in the tourist areas (seaside areas, mountain areas, coastal areas, cultural areas, unique ecological areas, national parks, urban areas, cultural heritage, small islands).

**The general purpose of the global development** consists of the improvement of the human life and of the assurance of necessary conditions for people to be able to achieve their whole potential. There is at the moment a general consensus on the fact that the achievement of this purpose requires the achievement of the following four objectives:

1. a healthy economic development, based on structural transformations;
2. the distribution at the level of the whole population of the benefits from the economic development;
3. the achievement of an efficient government, that is the development of a political system which ensures the compliance with the rights and liberties of people;
4. the implementation of an economic policy consistent with the environment protection.

**The structural transformation** is the process of moving the allotment of resources towards the systems with high productivity so that the economy can support a higher life standard for the whole population.

**The efficient government**<sup>4</sup> consists of the competent administrative activity, guaranteeing the compliance with the laws and the assurance of the people's access to the public interest information.

The sustainable development is not a new concept. It is the most recent expression of a very old ethics, which involved the human relations with the environment and the responsibilities of the current generations towards the future generations.

*„The sustainable development corresponds to the requirements of the present, without compromising the possibilities of the future generations to satisfy their own necessities.”*

The sustainable development implies a systemic approach of the phenomena, the assurance of the coherence between the economic, social, technological and ambient subsystems so that the needs of the present and future generations could be satisfied.

Thus, we can say that the Earth belongs to each generation on the duration of its existence, and it deserves it entirely, no generation can make larger debts than it can pay during its own existence.

The sustainability refers to the capacity of a society, ecosystem or any such existing system to continuously function, in an undefined future, without reaching the exhaustion of the key resources.

This thing becomes possible through the maintenance under control in time and space of the relations between the following categories of factors:

- ◆ population,
- ◆ natural resources and the environment,
- ◆ the agricultural production,
- ◆ the industrial production,
- ◆ the pollution.

**The general principles** of economic and social policy which constitute the basis of the sustainable development are:

- the re-dimensioning of the economic growth, in the sense of the natural resources preservation;
- the qualitative modification of the economic growth processes;
- the satisfaction of the essential needs of work, food, energy, water, housing and social assistance;
- the assurance of a controlled level of population growth;

<sup>4</sup> Mazilu Mirela Elena, Mariana Ciobanu, *Deliberative democracy Establishment in environmental Policies: alternatives for the Environmental Conflict Resolution*, published in Journal of Environmental Science and Engineering, volume 4, number 4, Serial Number 29, April 2010, David Publishing Company, Illinois, 60048, USA, pg. 77-85

- the preservation and the development of the resource base;
- the technological restructuring and the control of their risks;
- the integration of the economic decisions and of those referring to the environment protection in a unique process;
- the strengthening of the international cooperation, in order to solve the global problems with which mankind is confronting.

**The sustainability** means the balance between the generations, thus the responsibility of each generation to ensure the undiminished natural and economic capital to the future generations.

We mention some of the **conditions** for the sustainability of the human actions:

- to ensure a balance between the resources used by the social and economic systems and their rate of regeneration within the natural ecosystems;
- the technologies must not pollute and must ensure the recycling of the secondary and final products of the human activities;
- must be maintained/restored the viability, the integrity and the diversity of the natural systems;
- to ensure the support of the maintenance of local communities and traditions;
- each generation must ensure the succession of the future generation.

The actions, the “sustainable” programs must be adopted by each individual, group, corporation or government.

**The European Council** proposes the promotion of the sustainable development in the Union, identifying a series of objectives and measures needed in the four priority fields of the **development policy**:

- *The climate change prevention* – the gas emissions which produce the greenhouse effect and contribute to the global warming of the planet, with repercussions on the climate.
- *The assurance of the sustainable development* – a sustainable policy of transports must solve the problems related to the growth of the traffic, the noise, the pollution and to encourage the means of transport which do not affect the environment.<sup>5</sup>

*«The world is in a continuous change and the transformations from the field of social, economic and political values take place during the longest period of economic stagnation through which many countries from the developed world are going through: the continuous industrial development determined the*

<sup>5</sup> Mirela Mazilu, Tourism - a privileged relation with the lasting Development, Revista de marketing Online, Vol.1, no.4, p. 65-70, 2007, <http://www.edumark.ase.ro/RePEc/rmko/4/10.pdf>



occurrence of a strong impact on the environment. Or, it is in the tourism's interest to be active in the problem of sustainable development and work in cooperation with the other industries in assuring the quality of the resource bases and of its survival.» M. Mazilu, idem, p.65

- **The public health** – The union must answer the worries of its citizens regarding the security and the quality of the food, chemical substances, and infectious diseases.

- **The more responsible management of the natural resources** – the economic performances must be connected to the use of the natural resources and the level of the waste, maintaining the biodiversity, the protection of the ecosystems and the avoidance of the transformation into a desert.

*The human economy is dependent on Terra and its ecosystems* which supply with different sources, which can be renewable or undeniable. The *undeniable* resources (the coal, the oil, the natural gases) are *finite*, whereas the *renewable* ones are either *unlimited* (the solar energy) or *limited* (the vegetable and animal production etc.)<sup>6</sup>

#### General principles

- **The modern civilisation** focuses on an *unsustainable development trajectory* from an economic and ecological viewpoint;

- **“The environment”** is a reality which has a *historic evolution*. The man, as a result of the biologic evolution, must organise the activities in harmony with the natural laws governing it;

- **The environment is the spring and the support of life**. The man, the human society represent a part of the environment on which its future existence and development depends on;

- **The resources have a limited character** and the quality of the goods and services supplied by the environment can be easily affected;

- **The environment has the right to be protected, preserved and improved;**

- **The adaptation to the natural cycles constitutes the key to the success of the social and economic systems** and not the attempt to dominate the nature;

- **The principle of the man's dependency on nature** underlines the dependence of the human activities and of the economic growth on the ecological systems. The resources and the services supplied by the environment are offered for “free”. The cost of the natural ecological systems replacement and the maintenance of the changed ecosystems are enormous. The protection of the ecological systems and the sustainable development represents a self-protection which ensures the survival of the human species on a long term. So, the assurance of perennality, integrity, diversity, complexity and the natural ecological system functions is necessary.

- **The principle of interdependence between man and environment**. The long term success is ensured not by the environment change to make it correspond to the social and economic system, but by modifying its structure and the function according to the general laws of the ecological systems.

Thus, the sustainable tourism is a form of tourism that:

- *is sustainable economically*, that is well planned and well managed in order to preserve the quality of the environment, offering the best quality experience for tourists and improve the quality of life in receiving areas;

- protects the *environment*, respecting the capacity of natural areas and protected air by maintaining the biological diversity;

- *is varied* due to the potential to adapt to the rather varied environmental characteristics;

- *privileges the local people's participation in various activities* related to the tourists' consumption and may contribute with funds to the conservation of ecological sites, buildings and tourist attractions.<sup>7</sup>

For *tourist development to be achieved on sustainable principles*, those concerned must take account of the sustainability components, namely:

- Environment, which is the raw material to unfold tourist activities;

- Economy, allowing the support of a certain efficiency of tourism as a business for local small businesses to large tour-operators;

<sup>6</sup> Dalia Simion, Mazilu Mirela Elena, Monica Pătrușescu, The Economic and Social Contribution of Tourism from the Sustainable Development Point of View, published in Proceedings ISI of 5-th WSEAS International Conference on Economy and Management Transformation (EMT'10), University of the West of Timisoara, 2010, pg. 53-61.

<sup>7</sup> Mazilu Mirela Elena, *Sustainability or Sustainable development a Responsibility of the Environmental Specialists*, publicat în Proceedings of the Fifth “Administration and Public Management” International Conference Public Institutions Capacity to implement the administrative Reform Process, ASE, Bucharest, 23-24 May, 2009, Editura Alcris, p.74-85, <http://ideas.repec.org/p/rom/confca/8.html>  
<http://econpapers.repec.org/paper/romconfca/8.html>

- People, both in terms of satisfactory social conditions for tourists and in terms of benefits for the local people.

Any type of development including tourism development gives rise to changes in the concerned area. However, these changes should be maintained within certain acceptable limits, with respect to tourism planning rules, through the careful planning of the activities relating to the development of the infrastructure or through the education of tourists.

#### 4 Conclusion

The imperative mutations that must be reflected in the policies to revive the post-economic crisis in the tourism industry are:

- *The focus should move on the general economic development, rather than on the uncoordinated and inconsistent measures targeted for tourism industry*

- *Promoting a policy geared towards the tourists, instead of the priority given to tour operators and - to a lesser extent - the local tourist accommodation industry*

- *Improving communication through smarter actions to create brand and advertising*

- *Networking industry par excellence, the Romanian tourism is even more able than other areas of the economy of a country.*

- *Tourism has been defined as a system where the interdependence is essential and the cooperation among various organizations in a tourist destination creates tourist products.<sup>8</sup>*

- *Under the impact of globalization, the development of tourism in each country in the world is possible only in the conditions of an optimal public-private partnership;*

- *there is a real public-private partnership in the field and the institutions empowered to create a certain education and behaviour to support the sustainable development of Romanian tourism do not make the necessary efforts;*

Basically, in this context of crisis, Romanian tourism needs to maintain the accommodation capacities and to improve services. The real benefits will be obtained later;

The effects of the global financial and economic crisis are felt by all the market players, regardless of their domain.

Concerns about the sustainable development, in each country, but also worldwide are caused by a complex of issues: poverty, amidst the wealth, environmental degradation, loss of confidence in the institutions, uncontrolled expansion of urbanization, lack of job secure employment, marginalization of youth, removing traditional values, unemployment and other financial or geopolitical and economic crises, etc.

Hence, it follows that sustainable development is defined by a *natural dimension* - meaning that this exists only as long as man-made environment is compatible with the natural environment; an *economic dimension*, based on competitiveness, a *social and human dimension* - all the exits from man-made environment must respond directly to the needs and interests of present and future generations that coexist and succeed, a *national, regional and global* - for the purposes of compatibility criteria optimization, both nationally and regionally or globally.

Thus, the concept of *sustainable development* and the strategy for achieving it raise the question of the human being and, in general, of the human community, from the perspectives of time and space. Such perspectives, which need to be integrated by the sustainable development, depend on the human culture, on the past existence and on the difficult problems faced at each level, on the degree of development and incorporation of the achievements of science and technology, on the national strategies and on the international development. Without neglecting the practical aspects of daily life, sustainable development, by addressing the interrelatedness of the five problems facing the current development strategy, tries to design scenarios to be followed, in which the future finds an increasingly better and more secure place in the present that we are living. The four dimensions give the future model of *sustainable development the human nature*.

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<sup>8</sup> **Mazilu Mirela Elena**, *The Actors Involved in the Sustainable tourism of a destination*, published in Proceedings of The 2<sup>nd</sup> INTERNATIONAL TOURISM CONFERENCE: "Sustainable mountain tourism-local responses for global changes", Drobeta Turnu Severin, Sept. 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup>, 2009, Universitaria Publishing House, Craiova, ISBN: 978-606-510-622-2, pg. 215-221.

Table 1 – The basic indicators of sustainable tourism Vol. 7, 2010, pp. 434-443  
*SPECIFIC MEASURING INSTRUMENTS*

<b>1. Site Protection</b>	The category of the site's protection after the index of the International Union for the Preservation of Nature (IUCN)
<b>2. Pressure</b>	The number of tourists who visit the site (year / month with maximum influx)
<b>3. Intensity of use</b>	The intensity of use during peak periods (the number of people and per hectare)
<b>4. Social impact</b>	The report tourists / residents (during the peak period, but also during the rest of the period)
<b>5. Development Control</b>	The existence of a method of study of the environment or specific controls on the planning method of the area and the density of use
<b>6. Waste management</b>	% of treated wastewater of the site (additional indicators may lead to structural limitations of other site infrastructure capacity, such as the water supply)
<b>7. Planning process</b>	The existence of a methodical plan for the tourist destination in question (with a component "tourism")
<b>8. Fragile ecosystems</b>	The number of rare species or endangered ones
<b>9. Customer satisfaction</b>	Visitor satisfaction (using a questionnaire)
<b>10. Satisfaction of the local population</b>	Satisfaction of the local population (using a questionnaire)
<b>11. Contribution of tourism to local economy</b>	How much tourism represents (%) in all the economic activity

*Aggregate indexes*

<b>A. - carrying capacity</b>	aggregate means of measuring that warns in advance of the key factors influencing the carrying capacity of the site related to the various levels of tourism development
<b>B - Site disturbance</b>	aggregate means of measuring the levels of impact on the site (to know the natural and cultural features under the constraints cumulative effect of tourism and other sectors)
<b>C. - interest</b>	means of measuring the quality of the features of the site that make it attractive for tourists and can change over time

Source: "Guide à l'intention des autorités locales: développement durable du tourisme", WTO, Madrid, 1999, p. 143

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