

International cooperation to promote sustainable tourism

Wafia Karadaniz ^{*1}

• ¹ Lecturer B. University OF Tipaza, karadaniz.wafia@univ-tipaza.dz

Received: 05 /03/2026

Accepted: 11/05/2026

Published:02./06/2026

Abstract:

Tourism has become a leading sector that occupies an important position in the economies of many developed and developing countries, and contributes significantly to driving development forward. Given the growing global interest and demand for tourism activities, there has been increased international interest in tourism development in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

The rapid development of global tourism has also led to the search for a system of established international relations for the purpose of coordination and cooperation among them, and the development of long-term plans to create stable rules for them. This has allowed for the emergence of numerous international tourism organizations and bodies that have played a positive role in promoting sustainable tourism development.

Key words: sustainable tourism, sustainable development, tourism organizations, International cooperation

Introduction:

Tourism is a model of diverse and renewed relations between the peoples of the world and their civilizations through the exchange of knowledge, intellectual rapprochement, and the establishment of understanding between these peoples. It is one of the key sectors and factors for economic growth through its particular contribution to international trade by developing the global gross domestic product and providing jobs. It also contributes to intellectual exchange

* Wafia Karadaniz, karadaniz.wafia@univ-tipaza.dz

and cultural and economic diversity, and is therefore one of the most important means of achieving world peace.

Tourism also represents all forms of travel, transportation, and temporary accommodation for residents outside their areas of permanent residence, whether in their own country or in a foreign country, for mental and physical recreation. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) has defined it as travel for leisure and the provision of services related to this activity. It was also defined by the United Nations Conference on International Tourism and Travel, held in Rome in 1963, as “a social and human phenomenon based on the movement of individuals from their permanent place of residence to another place for a temporary period of not less than 24 hours and not more than 12 months for recreational, therapeutic, or historical tourism¹.

Although tourism is considered a factor in economic growth, it undoubtedly has negative consequences on a social, cultural, and environmental level, where the economic benefits of tourism enrich tourism operators while the local population sinks into poverty. We know that international awareness of these effects has led, since the 1980s, to a rethinking of tourism, which is no longer just a recreational activity but has become a responsible business that takes into account the principles of sustainable development in order to be economically efficient, socially equitable, and environmentally acceptable.

Sustainable tourism development is a meeting point between the needs of visitors and the host region, leading to the protection and support of future development opportunities where all resources are managed in a way that provides for economic, social, and spiritual needs while preserving the cultural reality and environmental character of the tourist destination ².

The rapid growth and expansion of global tourism have prompted the search for an organized system of international relations aimed at coordination, cooperation, and planning among nations, through the development of international tourism agreements that benefit all parties involved. The rise of numerous international and regional governmental and non-governmental tourism organizations has also contributed to its growth and sustainability. In light of this, and based on the above, the following question can be asked:

What strategies has the international community adopted to promote a sustainable tourism sector?

Based on the question posed, the answer will be divided into two main themes. The first relates to the international recognition of the importance of sustainable tourism, as reflected in a study of international instruments that promote and develop it, with reference to the strategic framework for supporting it. The second axis will be devoted to the institutional framework for promoting sustainable tourism development at the international level, addressing the strategic objectives of the World Tourism Organization and the efforts of partner agencies in the United Nations system and the tourism sector.

1-Part I :International recognition of the importance of sustainable tourism

Sustainable tourism is closely linked to the modern concept of sustainable development, which was defined in the Brundtland Report as a type of development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept was further developed during global events such as the Rio Conference in 1992 and Agenda 21, where tourism was recognized as a new and sensitive area requiring long-term plans and studies to create stability and consolidation for the sector.

In support of this approach, we find that the development of the tourism sector through sustainable development is mentioned in many international and continental agreements and conventions (first), and that tourism development is inconceivable without a strategic framework to support it (second).

1.1-Section I: International instruments for sustainable tourism development

The rapid and continuous growth that tourism has achieved in the past or is expected to achieve in the future, whether for recreational, economic, commercial, or health purposes, and the significant impact of this growth, whether positive or negative, on the environment, society, and international trade, has led to the need to call for the promotion of responsible and sustainable tourism by linking tourism with the principles of sustainable development in many international forums.

1.1.1-Subsection 1: Roadmap for sustainable tourism development

The topic of tourism has long been a recurring theme that has attracted international attention before being addressed in domestic law, as with many other topics. The first step was taken when the General Assembly called for an international conference on tourism, considering it a highly valuable human activity that deserves praise and encouragement from all peoples and governments. The first United Nations World Conference on International Travel and Tourism was held in Rome in 1963, where everyone gathered to discuss different ways and means of effectively developing tourism. This was followed by a series of international efforts to promote the tourism sector, some of which will be discussed below, by way of example and not limitation.

1.1.1.1-First: World Tourism Conference in Manila, 1980

The conference was held in Manila, Philippines, in 1980 at the invitation of the World Tourism Organization, with the participation of 107 state delegations and 91 observer delegations to clarify the true nature of tourism in all its aspects and the role it should play in a dynamic world, as well as to examine the responsibilities of states in the development and prosperity of tourism in modern societies as an activity that transcends the purely economic sphere of nations and peoples.

This conference ushered in a new era in tourism, which is no longer just an economic criterion but also a social and environmental one, by providing all working people with the opportunity to take vacations aimed at achieving a balance between physical and mental strength, while fostering friendly dialogue by creating a flow of exchanges that enable a better understanding of the world's human, natural, and cultural resources³.

The conference resulted in the Manila Declaration, which stated that tourism is a fundamental activity in the life of nations because of its direct impact on social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors, as well as on their international relations. It also considered tourism to be a positive and permanent factor for knowledge and understanding, and a basis for respect and trust between people ⁴.

It emphasized that the relationship between tourism and the environment is a delicate balance between development and environmental protection, and that tourism needs should not be met in a way that harms the social and economic interests of the inhabitants of tourist areas, the environment, or the natural resources and historical and cultural sites that are considered major attractions. The declaration also considered long-term, environmentally sound planning to be a prerequisite for establishing a balance between the environment and tourism, so that the latter becomes a sustainable development activity ⁵.

1.1.1.2-Second: World Summit on Ecotourism 2002.

More than 1,000 participants from 132 countries representing the public, private, and non-governmental sectors met in Quebec City following the World Summit on Ecotourism in May 2002, an initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Tourism Organization, and Tourism Canada. The purpose of the summit was to bring together governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations, tourism companies, academic institutions, and individuals interested in ecotourism to learn from each other and identify agreed principles and priorities for the future development and management of ecotourism.

The event was largely political in nature, with the program tightly organized to achieve a broad consensus on contributions to the Rio+10 World Summit on Sustainability. The summit lasted three days, with breakout sessions and training courses. Poverty alleviation was one of the main themes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Community and tourism empowerment to advocate for the poor was repeatedly mentioned among those interested in global politics, and the hot topic at the summit was geological tourism, in addition to the issue of insurance premiums ⁶.

The conference considered ecotourism to be a complex activity that seeks to achieve a set of goals that often occur in environmentally and economically fragile locations, requiring careful planning and policy-making to maximize sustainability and local benefits. with the preparation of planning systems in federal and regional parks, a case study on ecosystem changes in tourist destinations, and guidelines to reduce negative impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. The main points and recommendations issued related specifically to conservation, economic development, social benefits, and stakeholder participation ⁷.

The conference included many recommendations on integrating eco-tourism policies and planning across national borders and ensuring that national governments provide the necessary leadership and guidance. as well as establishing a planning framework for protected areas and

jointly formulating plans between public agencies, non-governmental organizations, and stakeholders with a long-term vision and clear objectives, and developing tools to assist in the planning and management of ecotourism. It also identified a set of measures to be taken to promote the development of ecotourism, in addition to recognizing the importance of approaches developed for ecotourism to make it more sustainable ⁸.

1.1.1.3-Third: Convention on Biological Diversity and Tourism Development 2003

In 2003, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted guidelines for biodiversity and tourism development, recognizing that the latter can provide significant benefits for biodiversity conservation. These are voluntary guidelines that call on authorities, governments, and other stakeholders to incorporate them when developing or reviewing their tourism development strategies and plans, as well as in national biodiversity action plans and other relevant sectoral strategies. They also aim to assist stakeholders and public authorities at all levels in applying their provisions to the sustainable development and management of tourism policies, strategies, projects, and activities ⁹.

These principles define a 10-step process for policy-making, development planning, and tourism management at sites or destinations. This includes data collection, vision and goal setting, legislative review, impact assessment and evaluation, decision-making, implementation, and adaptive management. It also specifies reporting requirements for any intended development, with capacity building to enhance the overall process ¹⁰.

1.1.2- SubsectionII: Tools for promoting sustainable tourism

First, the content of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism will be explained, followed by a reference to the Decade of Sustainable Tourism program.

1.1.2.1-First: Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

The Global Code of Ethics for Tourism is a voluntary, non-binding instrument adopted by the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization in 1999 and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2001. It is a reference framework for sustainable tourism development that includes a set of principles aimed at various stakeholders to minimize the impact of tourism around the world ¹¹, It also works to increase the benefits derived from tourism resources for the benefit of the populations of host communities, while at the same time preserving the cultures and environmental integrity of those communities and improving the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and natural heritage, as well as promoting sustainable tourism development and capacity building to contribute to the strengthening of rural and local communities, taking into account the need to address the challenges posed by climate change and biodiversity loss ¹².

The code consists of a preamble and nine articles that promote a fair, responsible, and sustainable global tourism system that benefits all sectors of society in a liberalized international economy. Article 10 refers to the Global Committee on Tourism Ethics as the third neutral body responsible for implementing and interpreting the code and settling disputes through reconciliation.

The Code explicitly states that direct and personal access to tourism should be equally available to all, within the framework of the right of every individual to use their free time for leisure or travel, while respecting the choices of all people for their communities. and that tourism activities should also respect the characteristics and traditions of host regions and countries, as well as their laws and customs, provided that public authorities protect tourists and visitors and their property and enable them to use the means of information, prevention, security, and insurance that they need ¹³.

The Code also calls for tourism activities to take into account the principle of equality between women and men and to promote human rights, especially the individual rights of the most vulnerable groups, The natural and cultural environment must be protected to achieve continuous and sustainable economic growth that meets the needs of current and future generations through the implementation of policies and activities that respect natural resources and cultural and archaeological heritage, in addition to the application of tourism policies in a manner that contributes to raising the standard of living of the inhabitants of host regions¹⁴.

1.1.2.2- Second: The Decade of Sustainable Tourism Program

The Decade represents a global framework for capacity building that was formally adopted by heads of state at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). The United Nations Environment Programme acts as the programme secretariat in cooperation with the World Health Organization and proposes three areas related to promoting the application of guidelines, tools, and technical solutions to mitigate the impacts of tourism and mainstream sustainable consumption and production patterns among stakeholders in the tourism sector. It also provides an opportunity to integrate sustainable tourism practices with best practice guidelines developed to address thematic areas such as biodiversity, climate change adaptation, coastal zone management, and sustainable land management ¹⁵.

1.2-SectionII :Strategic framework for supporting sustainable tourism.

The strategic framework for supporting sustainable tourism consists of a set of policies and planning guidelines designed to balance economic growth, environmental protection, and social responsibility. This framework aims to maximize benefits for local communities and visitors while minimizing negative impacts on natural and cultural resources.

1.2.1-Subsection 1: The importance of sustainable tourism according to the 2030 Agenda

In 2015, UN member states adopted a milestone in global development when governments approved the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This agenda sets out an ambitious set of 17 sustainable development goals and 169 related targets, including tourism as a hallmark of the focus on sustainable tourism development, and providing assistance and guidance to member states in this vital area ¹⁶.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires member countries of the World Tourism Organization to achieve sustainable tourism by focusing on sustainable development goals, particularly those specifically related to tourism activity, which are linked to Goal 8 by requiring member countries to develop and implement policies that promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products. as well as Goal 12, which highlights

the importance of sustainable tourism and describes it as a driver for job creation and the promotion of local culture and products by ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns ¹⁷.

The first two years of implementation of the 2030 Agenda have shown that countries are making progress in aligning national strategies, adapting institutional frameworks, and adjusting policies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, as reported in the 64 voluntary national reviews submitted by Member States during the high-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2016 and 2017. The study showed that of the 64 national reports submitted, 19 were from developed countries and 45 from developing countries (3 from high-income developing countries and 20 from middle-income countries, 13 lower-middle-income countries, and 9 lower-middle-income countries). The voluntary reports also show that 24 countries have taken steps to strengthen existing institutional frameworks, while 33 have established new coordination mechanisms dedicated to implementing the 2030 Agenda at the highest level of government ¹⁸.

1.2.2-Subsection II: International Year of Sustainable Tourism

Tourism has become a driving force for political and economic integration, and its importance has grown through its sustainable application, which meets the needs of tourists while protecting and promoting the future growth of the sector, as well as eradicating poverty, protecting the environment, and improving the quality of life for all people.

Recognizing the need to promote sustainable tourism development, including non-consumptive tourism and ecotourism, 2002 was designated as the International Year of Ecotourism, and 2017 was chosen as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism to promote the key ideas and objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In 2002, the United Nations General Assembly declared the International Year of Ecotourism, recognizing the growing global importance of ecotourism and based on a recommendation adopted by the Economic and Social Council in July 1998. This was an encouraging step towards intensifying cooperation between governments, international and regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations to achieve the goals set out in Agenda 21, namely promoting tourism development and protecting the environment ¹⁹.

The 70th General Assembly of the United Nations also designated 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its goals. This initiative is a unique opportunity to raise awareness among decision-makers in the public and private sectors and the general public, mobilizing all stakeholders to work together to make tourism a catalyst for positive change. This year also supports changes in policies, practices, and consumer behavior that can contribute to sustainable development goals ²⁰.

The International Year of Tourism should undertake a series of measures to ensure that the role of tourism is enhanced and promoted through activities that raise awareness and encourage full integration into national, regional, and global development agendas, highlighting its role as a catalyst for sustainable economic development and stimulating global debate on its contribution to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as deepening

understanding of how sustainable tourism can contribute to the five areas mentioned above in both developing and developed countries. while improving tools and mechanisms for monitoring and measuring the positive and negative impacts of tourism. Evidence-based policies must also be promoted, and the exchange of good practices encouraged, which will develop and deepen its role in development, while supporting the formulation and implementation of educational policies and empowering women and youth through knowledge building and skills development ²¹.

2- Part II :The institutional framework for promoting sustainable tourism development at the international level

The rapid development of global tourism has led to the search for an institutionalized system of international relations to coordinate and cooperate among countries and to develop long-term plans to establish stable rules for it, to transform it into a key factor in achieving sustainable development. This has led to the emergence of numerous international tourism organizations and bodies that have played a positive role in promoting sustainable tourism development.

This section of the study will therefore examine the strategic objectives of the World Tourism Organization as the leading UN agency in the field of tourism (first), followed by the efforts of partner agencies in the UN system and the tourism sector (second).

2.1-Section I: Strategic goals of the World Tourism Organization

The World Tourism Organization was founded in 1975 and is based in Madrid, Spain. It emerged from the International Union of Official Tourism Organizations (a global non-governmental organization founded in 1946). It is the main body representing tourism in all its aspects at the United Nations and has more than 108 member states²².

The World Tourism Organization comprises several bodies responsible for its implementation, including the General Assembly, the Executive Council, and the General Secretariat, the latter of which is the organization's highest body. It is responsible for approving the organization's financial regulations, setting general guidelines for its management, and preparing international agreements on any issue within the organization's remit. The Executive Council works to take all necessary measures, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to implement the decisions and recommendations of the General Assembly ²³.

2.1.1- Subsection 1: Objectives of the UNWTO

The organization is well placed to address global issues affecting tourism. In 2001, the organization presented itself as the only intergovernmental organization created to provide an appropriate international framework for examining tourism policy issues and other topics of interest to the sector. Its mission is to support the sustainable development of tourism as a source of wealth and job creation, while deepening understanding between people of all races and religions around the world ²⁴.

Its mission is to promote tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development, and environmental sustainability, providing leadership and support to the sector in advancing knowledge policies worldwide. It also works to transfer international expertise, experience, and technical knowledge to the tourism sector, contribute to building the capacity of tourism professionals, promote partnerships in tourism development, promote tourism as a mechanism for peace and a tool for cooperation in preserving cultural and economic diversity, and exchange the experiences and expertise of other countries in the field of tourism development ²⁵.

2.1.2-SubsectionII : Achievements of the UNWTO

The UNWTO has developed guidelines and recommendations to be followed when formulating sustainable tourism development policies as part of global initiatives in the form of “Global Tourism Principles,” which include global principles on the minimum sustainability requirements that hotels, facilities, and tourist resorts must apply.

In 2003, the organization held an international conference on climate change and tourism in Tunisia with the support of several United Nations agencies to raise awareness of the risks of this phenomenon to tourism and its negative effects. The conference resulted in the Djerba Declaration, which affirmed the tourism industry's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and taking serious measures to address the challenges posed by climate change, including a set of urgent policies to achieve sustainable tourism ²⁶.

In 2007, it also took the initiative to present proposals to the Davos World Economic Forum on tourism and climate change as a contribution to addressing some of the problems of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change, and applying environmentally friendly technologies, to ensure assistance and funding for poor countries to establish projects to protect the environment and natural resources from pollution and destruction ²⁷.

The organization also established, within the framework of the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development in 2017, a training and capacity-building program to promote the Silk Road, which is the first project to be held within the framework of a new initiative in partnership with the organization, the Themis Foundation, and the University of Valencia, which aims to enhance communication and cooperation along the historic Silk Road. The program was diverse and packed with activities, including technical field trips and lectures on tourism-related topics. In addition, innovative cross-border proposals and projects were developed to exploit the tourism potential of historic routes ²⁸.

2.2-Section II: Efforts by partner bodies and agencies in the United Nations system and the tourism sector.

This section will address the efforts of some partner bodies and agencies in the United Nations system and the tourism sector, such as the United Nations Steering Committee on Tourism for Development, the World Council for Sustainable Tourism, and UNESCO.

2.2.1-Subsection 1: United Nations Steering Committee on Tourism for Development

The Committee is a major joint effort between nine agencies that pool their tourism experience, expertise, and international programs to promote a range of services for sustainable tourism. Its goal is to provide synergy, coordination, effectiveness, and efficiency in delivering tourism-related technical assistance to developing countries ²⁹.

2.2.2-Subsection II : World Travel and Tourism Council

The World Travel and Tourism Council is the only global body that brings together all the major players in the tourism sector (from airlines and hotels to travel agencies and tour operators). It aims to use empirical evidence to promote and raise awareness of the travel and tourism sector as one of the largest sectors in the world, expand markets in harmony with the environment, and reduce barriers to growth. The Council supports 248 million jobs and generates approximately 9.8% of global GDP ³⁰.

The Council has developed a set of indicators to investigate and monitor tourism operations, hotel management, tour operators, and tourist destinations with the aim of assessing their sustainability across four areas related to sustainable management and social, cultural, economic, and environmental impacts, including resource consumption, pollution reduction, and the preservation of biodiversity and landscapes. The adoption of global principles for sustainable tourism and the promotion of sustainable travel demand are to be encouraged ³¹.

During COP 24 in Katowice, Poland, the Council, together with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, highlighted the links between the travel and tourism industry and climate change, and presented best practices to be adopted to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and to monitor and share the progress made by the tourism and travel sector as a key global industry.

2.2.3-Subsection III: UNESCO

UNESCO is currently promoting sustainable tourism and implementing the guidelines of the Convention on Biological Diversity through the World Network of Biosphere Reserves. In recent years, UNESCO has also organized numerous conferences and published contributions on international tourism that are in line with the conclusions and recommendations expressed by the World Tourism Organization.

UNESCO established a global program for heritage and tourism in 2011 after extensive consultation with national and international bodies, recognizing that World Heritage properties of outstanding universal value to our shared heritage have significant tourism potential if properly managed and can have a significant impact on local economic development and long-term sustainability ³².

Conclusion:

Tourism is one of the most important sectors for developed and developing countries, as well as for less developed countries, as it contributes significantly to economic growth and is an important catalyst for efforts to alleviate poverty. Given its role in promoting mobility and social interaction, tourism is an important factor in cultural understanding. It also helps in the planning process to make choices between the conflicting interests of industry and the environment, and plays an effective role in developing eco-tourism programs that take social sustainability into account.

Finally, some recommendations can be drawn, namely:

- Making the tourism industry environmentally friendly and sustainable will preserve the activity itself.
- The relatively high costs of building environmentally friendly tourist hotels will generate long-term revenues.
- The environmental management of tourist facilities must be supported, especially at the level of small and medium-sized enterprises, which are the most active in the sector.
- Developing the widespread use of ecological products and technologies in the management of various activities in the tourism sector.
- Planning for tourist projects that are appropriate to the nature of the tourist area.
- Small and medium-sized tourism enterprises can raise awareness among tourists about the importance of everyday environmental behaviors.
- Governments should cooperate in all aspects with eco-friendly tourist hotels to support and regulate this activity, especially financial matters.

Footnotes:

1. صلاح زين الدين، دراسة لفرص وتحديات التنمية السياحية المستدامة في مصر، المؤتمر العلمي الدولي الثالث، القانون والسياحة، 26-27 افريل 2016، كلية الحقوق، جامعة طنطا، مصر، ص 6.
- وكذلك محي محمد مسعد، الإطار القانوني للنشاط السياحي والفندقي، المكتب العربي الحديث 2003، ص 61.
2. بن خديجة منصف، أولاد زاوي عبد الرحمان، السياحة البيئية مدخل حديث للإسهام في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة، حوليات جامعة قالمة للعلوم الاجتماعية والإنسانية، العدد 14، مارس 2016، ص 220.
3. Conférence mondiale du tourisme manille 1980, article, voire le 27/11/ disponible sur le site web, <https://poste.dz/philately/s/4392021>, a 01 :11.
4. Copilation of UNWTO declarations, 1980-2018, World Tourism Organization, MADRID, January 2019, p 9-10.
5. السياحة المستدامة، الأثر، التنمية، السياحة وغيرها من التفاصيل، متاح على موقع الأنترنت، <https://traingleinnovationhub.com>، تم الإطلاع عليه يوم 2021/11/27، على الساعة 02:53.

6. عايد راضي خنفر، ايداد عبد الله خنفر، تسويق السياحة البيئية والتنوع الحيوي، نشرة جامعة أسيوط لأبحاث البيئة، المجلد 9، العدد 2، أكتوبر 2006، ص 58.
7. Ralf Christopher Buckley, conference report, World Ecotourism Summit 2002, Journal of ecotourism, January 2002, p 208.
8. World ecotourism summit, final report, World Tourism Organization, Quebec, Canada, May 2002, p 23.
9. Making tourism more sustainable, a guide for policy makers, United Nations Environment Programme and World Tourism Organization, 2005, p. 15.
10. الخطوط التوجيهية بشأن التنوع البيولوجي وتنمية السياحة، مؤتمر الأطراف في اتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي، الاجتماع الحادي عشر، وثيقة رقم 1. unep/cbd/cop/11/inf/52/rev.1، ص 2.
11. Making tourism more sustainable, op.cit, p 15.
12. تقرير الأمين العام عن المدونة العالمية لأخلاقيات السياحة، الدورة السبعون، البند 20 من جدول الأعمال المؤقت، التنمية المستدامة، 31 جويلية 2015، وثيقة رقم A/70/224، ص 4.
13. قرار الجمعية العامة رقم 148/56، المدونة العالمية لأداب السياحة، الدورة الخامسة والستون، البند 20 من جدول الأعمال، 21 جانفي 2011، وثيقة رقم A/RES/65/148، ص 03.
14. المادة الأولى والسابعة من المدونة العالمية لأداب السياحة، من أجل سياحة مسؤولة، ديسمبر 2001، وثيقة رقم A/RES/56/212.
15. المواد 2-3-4-5-6 من المدونة العالمية لأداب السياحة، نفس المرجع.
16. التنوع البيولوجي والتنمية السياحية، مؤتمر الأطراف في اتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي، الاجتماع الثاني عشر، وثيقة رقم 1. Unep/cbd/cop/L12/24/add.1، ص 7-8.
17. Tourism and sustainable development, published and printed by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Madrid, Spain, 2015.
18. Tourism in the 2030 agenda, article available on the website, <https://untwo.org/yourism-in-2030-agenda>, viewed on 23 /11/2021, at 15:09.
19. Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals- journey to 2030, World Tourism Organization, SPAIN 2017, p. 22-23.
20. نبيل دبور، مشاكل وآفاق التنمية السياحية المستدامة في البلدان الأعضاء بمنظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي مع إشارة خاصة إلى السياحة البيئية، مجلة التعاون الاقتصادي بين الدول الإسلامية، 2004، ص 18.
21. Tourism and the sustainable development goals- journey to 2030, op.cit, p 15.
22. 2017 السنة الدولية للسياحة المستدامة في سبيل التنمية، خارطة طريق للإحتفال معا، world tourism organization 2016، ص 7-8.
23. زهير بو عكريف، التسويق السياحي ودوره في تفعيل قطاع السياحة –دراسة حالة الجزائر-، مذكرة مقدمة لنيل شهادة الماجستير في العلوم التجارية، تخصص تسويق، جامعة منتوري قسنطينة، 2011-2012، ص 40.
24. زهية عيسى، استراتيجية منظمة السياحة العالمية للنهوض بالقطاع السياحي بعد جائحة كوفيد -19- تحقيقا للتنمية المستدامة، المجلة الجزائرية للعلوم القانونية والسياسية، المجلد 58، العدد 02، 2021، ص 5-6.
25. Marie-Françoise Lanfant, l'appel a l'éthique et la référence universaliste dans la doctrine officielle du tourisme international, Armand Colin, Revue Tiers Monde, 2004/2 n° 178, p 370-371.
26. السياحة لتحقيق نمو شامل، منظمة الأمم المتحدة، مقال متاح على الموقع الرسمي للمنظمة <https://un.org>، تم الإطلاع عليه يوم 2021/12/22، على الساعة 19:02.
27. تنفيذ المدونة العالمية لأخلاقيات السياحة، مرجع سابق، وثيقة رقم A/65/275، ص 7.
28. -صلاح زين الدين، مرجع سابق، ص 14.

29. برنامج منظمة السياحة العالمية للتدريب وبناء القدرات للنهوض بطريق الحرير، مقال متاح على الموقع الرسمي لمنظمة اليونسكو، <https://ar.unesco.org>، تم الإطلاع عليه يوم 2021/12/22، على الساعة 19:45.
30. World Travel and Tourism Council, article disponible sur le site web, www.wttc.org.
31. تقرير اجتماع الخبراء بشأن مساهمة السياحة في التنمية المستدامة، مجلس التجارة والتنمية، مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للتجارة والتنمية، جنيف 2013، وثيقة رقم TD/B/C.I/EM.5/3، ص 10.
32. السياحة المستدامة المساهمة في النمو الاقتصادي والتنمية المستدامة، مذكرة قضايا من إعداد الأونكتاد، مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للتجارة والتنمية، البند 3 من جدول الأعمال المؤقت، وثيقة رقم TD/B/C.I/EM.5/2، ص 21.

References:

First: English sources

1-Articles:

- 1- Marie-Françoise Lanfant, l'appel à l'éthique et la référence universaliste dans la doctrine officielle du tourisme international, Armand Colin, Revue Tiers Monde, 2004/2 n° 178, p. 370-371.
- 2- Ralf Christopher Buckley, conference report, World Ecotourism Summit 2002, Journal of ecotourism, January 2002, p 208.
- 3-Compilation of UNWTO declarations, 1980-2018, World Tourism Organization, MADRID, January 2019, p 9-10.
- 4- Making tourism more sustainable, a guide for policy makers, United Nations Environment Programme and World Tourism Organization, 2005, p. 15.
- 5-Tourisme and the Sustainable Development Goals- journey to 2030, World Tourism Organization, SPAIN 2017, p. 22-23.
- 6 - Tourism and sustainable development, published and printed by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Madrid, Spain, 2015.
- 7 –World ecotourism summit, final report, World Tourism Organization, Quebec, Canada, May 2002, p 23.

2- Website:

- 1- Conférence mondiale du tourisme Manille 1980, article, voir le 27/11/ disponible sur le site web, <https://poste.dz/philately/s/4392021>.
- 2 World Travel and Tourism Council, article disponible sur le site web, www.wttc.org.
- 3- Tourism in the 2030 agenda, article available on the website, <https://untwo.org/yourism-in-2030-agenda>.

Second: Arabic source

أ- الكتب:

1. محي محمد مسعد، الإطار القانوني للنشاط السياحي والفندقي، المكتب العربي الحديث 2003، ص 61.

ب- المقالات:

1. بن خديجة منصف، أولاد زاوي عبد الرحمان، السياحة البيئية مدخل حديث للإسهام في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة، حوليات جامعة قالمة للعلوم الاجتماعية والإنسانية، العدد 14، مارس 2016، ص 220.
2. عايد راضي خنفر، ايداد عبد الله خنفر، تسويق السياحة البيئية والتنوع الحيوي، نشرة جامعة أسيوط لأبحاث البيئة، المجلد 9، العدد 02، أكتوبر 2006، ص 58.
3. نبيل دبور، مشاكل وآفاق التنمية السياحية المستدامة في البلدان الأعضاء بمنظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي مع إشارة خاصة إلى السياحة البيئية، مجلة التعاون الاقتصادي بين الدول الإسلامية، 2004، ص 18.
4. زهية عيسى، استراتيجية منظمة السياحة العالمية للنهوض بالقطاع السياحي بعد جائحة كوفيد-19- تحقيقاً للتنمية المستدامة، المجلة الجزائرية للعلوم القانونية والسياسية، المجلد 58، العدد 02، 2021، ص 6-5.
5. التنوع البيولوجي والتنمية السياحية، مؤتمر الأطراف في اتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي، الاجتماع الثاني عشر، وثيقة رقم، 1. Unep/cbd/cop/L12/24/add، ص 7-8.
6. الخطوط التوجيهية بشأن التنوع البيولوجي وتنمية السياحة، مؤتمر الأطراف في اتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي، الاجتماع الحادي عشر، وثيقة رقم 1. unep/cbd/cop/11/inf/52/rev، ص 2.
7. الخطوط التوجيهية بشأن التنوع البيولوجي وتنمية السياحة، مؤتمر الأطراف في اتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي، الاجتماع الحادي عشر، وثيقة رقم 1. unep/cbd/cop/11/inf/52/rev، ص 2.
8. السياحة المستدامة المساهمة في النمو الاقتصادي والتنمية المستدامة، مذكرة قضايا من إعداد الأونكتاد، مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للتجارة والتنمية، البند 3 من جدول الأعمال المؤقت، وثيقة رقم TD/B/C.I/EM.5/2، ص 21.
9. المدونة العالمية لأداب السياحة، من أجل سياحة مسؤولة، ديسمبر 2001، وثيقة رقم A/RES/56/212.

ج- رسائل الماجستير:

1. زهير بوعكريف، التسويق السياحي ودوره في تفعيل قطاع السياحة -دراسة حالة الجزائر-، مذكرة مقدمة لنيل شهادة الماجستير في العلوم التجارية، تخصص تسويق، جامعة منتوري قسنطينة، 2011-2012، ص 40.

د- تقارير:

1. تقرير الأمين العام عن المدونة العالمية لأخلاقيات السياحة، الدورة السبعون، البند 20 من جدول الأعمال المؤقت، التنمية المستدامة، 31 جويلية 2015، وثيقة رقم A/70/224، ص 4
2. تقرير اجتماع الخبراء بشأن مساهمة السياحة في التنمية المستدامة، مجلس التجارة والتنمية، مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للتجارة والتنمية، جنيف 2013، وثيقة رقم TD/B/C.I/EM.5/3، ص 10.
3. قرار الجمعية العامة رقم 148/56، المدونة العالمية لأداب السياحة، الدورة الخامسة والستون، البند 20 من جدول الأعمال، 21 جانفي 2011، وثيقة رقم A/RES/65/148، ص 03.

هـ - اشغال الملتقيات:

1. صلاح زين الدين، دراسة لفرص وتحديات التنمية السياحية المستدامة في مصر، المؤتمر العلمي الدولي الثالث، القانون والسياحة، 26-27 افريل 2016، كلية الحقوق، جامعة طنطا، مصر، ص 6.

و - مواقع الانترنت:

- 1- السياحة لتحقيق نمو شامل، منظمة الأمم المتحدة، مقال متاح على الموقع الرسمي للمنظمة <https://un.org>
- 2- برنامج منظمة السياحة العالمية للتدريب وبناء القدرات للنهوض بطريق الحرير، مقال متاح على الموقع الرسمي لمنظمة اليونسكو، <https://ar.unesco.org>
- 3- السياحة المستدامة، الأثر، التنمية، السياحة وغيرها من التفاصيل، متاح على موقع الأنترنت، <https://triangleinnovationhub.com>
- 4- السياحة البيئية، المبادئ والأهمية والمبادئ التوجيهية والتخفيف، مقال متاح على موقع الانترنت، <https://triangleinnovationhub.com>