BACHELOR'S THESIS

Sustainable Tourism and its evolution in Spain

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Abstract

Sustainable tourism is one of the concepts that has become very fashionable in recent years. In this paper, we will explain how this concept arose and the two types of sustainability that exist.

Also, we will talk about one of the most important documents, the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development Goals and explain one of the most important ecological system, the circular economy.

Once we are clear about what sustainable development is, we will analyze the evolution of Spain regarding sustainability, and how many sustainable establishments does each community have. Then we will see how many of these hotels are included in two sustainable reservation websites (Origorooms and Ecotur) and how these websites justify the portfolio of sustainable hotels that they have relying on in the document Agenda 2030.

Therefore, as we move forward, we will see that Spain has 225 sustainable hotels which have an eco-label. We will also observe that of these accommodations, 26 are included in the Origorooms reservation webpage and 107 in Ecotur and the reasons why are not included all the 225 hotels in these webpages' portfolios.

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1.   Introduction

1.1.   The rationale for the choice

Sustainable development emerged in the 70s, after the great impact that the industrial revolution had on the environment. Since then, this has been a trend that has been increasing, and more and more countries in Europe are concerned about pursuing sustainable development and achieving the sustainable development goals.

In this paper we are going to define what sustainable development is, indicate which are the two types of sustainability and explain one of the most important documents that has been created to achieve this development (Agenda 2030), and one of the most used ecological systems (Circular Economy). Then we will analyze if Spain is applying this sustainable development, how many sustainable establishments per community do we have and if these hotels are promoted in Origorooms and Ecotur, two of the most important sustainable websites.

1.2.   Objectives

The objectives of this paper are the following:
- Explain what sustainable development is.
- Show which are the Sustainable development goals and how they can be applied.
- Show one of the most important ecological systems, the Circular economy, and explain how this can be applied.
- Analyze the evolution of Spain and its hotels regarding sustainability.

1.3.   Description of the applied methodology

To achieve the aim of this paper, I have conducted 4 lines of research mixing bibliographic review, data analysis, and observation.

First, I have researched and understood what sustainable development is and its types of sustainability thanks to the book "Sustainable development: 30 years of evolution since the Brundtland report" written by Aguado Puig in 2018.
I have also looked for the most important sustainable documents such as the Agenda 2030, and one of the most applied ecological systems in sustainable development, such as the circular economy. Then I found the indicators used by the EU to justify that something was following sustainable development.
All this information was obtained from a book "Sustainable development: 30 years of evolution since the Brundtland report". written by Aguado Puig in 2018. And

different reports and articles of Sustainable development like "Principles for a sustainable circular economy" written in 2021 by Velenturf, A. P., & Purnell, P. and "Indicators by and for sustainable development" which was wrote in 2011 by Sotelo, J. A., Tolón, A., & Lastra.

Afterwards, I have investigated the evolution that Spain has followed regarding sustainable development, and how many sustainable hotels it has among all its communities, one of the reports that I found was "Estudio del crecimiento de hoteles ecológicos en España y, propuesta de medidas que ayuden a avanzar en el sector de manera más sostenible" written in 2020 by Meri Daviu N. and "Medio ambiente y desarrollo: una revisión conceptual" which was wrote in 2008 by Del Saz, S. These two articles explain how Spain has progressed in terms of sustainability, and how many sustainable hotels with eco-labels it has by autonomous communities. Once I had this information, I made a research in two of the main sustainable booking websites (Origorooms and ECOTUR) and I saw how many of these sustainable accommodations were in each of the website's portfolio.

2.   Contextualization and Theoretical Framework

2.1.   Sustainable development

2.1.1.   Definition
First of all, we are going to explain what sustainable development is. This concept is defined as the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs. Sustainable development was defined for the first time at the report Our Common Future, also known as the Brundtland Report published in 1978. (Aguado Puig, A.,2018)
This term started being used in the 60's after the Industrial Revolution, because of the high increment of the pollution in a very short period of time. The people began to be aware of the need to establish limits to this human activity to maintain the environment that surrounded us. One of the first people that started to use this term and try to expand this term was the Club of Rome in 1968, which were the leaders of the current "Environmental Ethics".
The year 1970 was considered as the "Year of Nature Protection" because it was the years that we had the Stockholm conference, one of the most important events for the sustainable development. This conference was very important because as a result of it we had three declaratives agreements which became to constitute the origin of what it's now a days the environmental policy. (Aguado Puig, A.,2018)
The three agreements are:

- The Declaration of the Human Environment, known as the Stockholm Declaration of the Human Environment which has 95 principles. One of the principles of this declaration are the fundamental rights of human beings, among which are the fundamental right to freedom, equality, and the enjoyment of adequate living conditions in a quality environment. In this way, the Stockholm declaration connects the protection of the environment with the right to life through well-being and the right to equality through economic development. (Aguado Puig, A.,2018)

- The Action Plan for the Human Environment, which includes a series of guidelines for the development of those principles and the recommendation to create new environmental institutions. (Aguado Puig, A.,2018)

- The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) created by the UN in 1972 because of The Action Plan for the Human Environment." (Aguado Puig, A.,2018)

2.1.2. Types of Sustainability

Now that we know what sustainability is, we also must know that it has two types, which are the result of analyzing the problem of sustainability from a different point of view, either from environmental economics (weak sustainability) or from ecological economics (strong sustainability).
(Del Saz, S. 2008)

2.1.2.1. Weak Sustainability:

To explain this type of sustainability, we must know first that the stock has two components, the natural capital such as water or wood for example and the man-made capital such as the technological innovation.
The key concept for this sustainability, is that the natural capital can be substitute with the man-made capital to obtain the output that we want. So, for example we want to make a new building, but we cannot make concrete because we do not have clay, so we can invent a new machine to make concrete without the clay.
This means that the natural benefits can be artificially produced or that even the loss of ecological benefits can be compensated by other material means. Even if natural capital depreciates, there is no danger in achieving sustainability if, at the same time, there is man-made capital to offset these losses.

Nowadays there are a lot of alternatives to reduce resource the depletion of natural resources and the degradation of the environment through this substitution process. However, this substitution is not that simple because the production of man-made capital requires the use of natural capital which is a contradiction in terms. For these reasons, some ecologists have argued that it is impossible for the engineers to substitute all the natural capital with technological innovation. (Del Saz, S. 2008).

2.1.2.2. Strong Sustainability:

This type of sustainability is the opposite from the weak sustainability analyzed previously.

The Strong sustainability views natural capital and man-made capital as complementary and not substitute. Therefore, it claims that it is not enough with maintaining the total value of the capital stock, but rather natural capital must be conserved since, at least, a part of it is irreplaceable by man-made capital. This is that part of natural capital that develops extremely important and irreplaceable environmental functions for life itself.

For this reason, the destruction of manufactured capital is rarely irreversible, while irreversibility is common in the consumption of natural capital, such as the extinction of certain animal species. If the current development process is unsustainable, this is because some critical and irreplaceable components of the core capital on which it depends are being depleted. (Del Saz, S. 2008).

2.2. Agenda 2030

An agreement that was made in 2015 in the General Assembly and follows the strong sustainability type is the Agenda 2030 which contains the 17 objectives of sustainable development that we can see in the Figure 1 below. This agreement is made to design a common policy between all the countries, so they can follow the path of sustainable development. To this end, it announces 17 objectives that materialize into 169 specific goals, all of them integrated and indivisible, the fulfillment of which will be supervised by the new High-Level Political Forum.

These sustainable development goals are basic global goals within the United Nations since the World Summit on Environment and Development held in Rio in 1992. (Aguado Puig, A.,2018)

This agreement is a strong sustainability type because its purpose is to meet all the 17 goals (no poverty, zero hunger, quality education, etc.), not

to substitute any of them. Also, all the goals are related between them because if we achieve the goal of no poverty, it will be zero hunger and a better-quality education. If there is a better-quality education, the human population will be more aware of inequalities, so they can meet gender equality, and so on, all the goals are related.

Figure 1: Sustainable Development Goals

Source: https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/

2.3. Circular Economy

A system that will help to meet the sustainable development goals which, we will call from now on (SDGs), is the circular economy. This system tries to reach an equitable society that maintains environmental quality and economic prosperity for current and future generation. By creating conditions that offer equity in realizing quality of life that at least meets human rights standard for all, using the planetary resources with boundaries and collaborating with collective organizations of fair access. (Velenturf, A. P., & Purnell, P. 2021)

As we can see in the Figure 2 below, circular economy is a system based in an endless circle that uses the three R' (Reduce, Recycle and Re-use). For example, the flat tires of the cars can be re-used and become a shoe with a new design, which will be sold by a retailer to a consumer. In this way we give a new use to the tires of the cars, so we can reduce the new materials that we use into making a shoe, and we recycle.
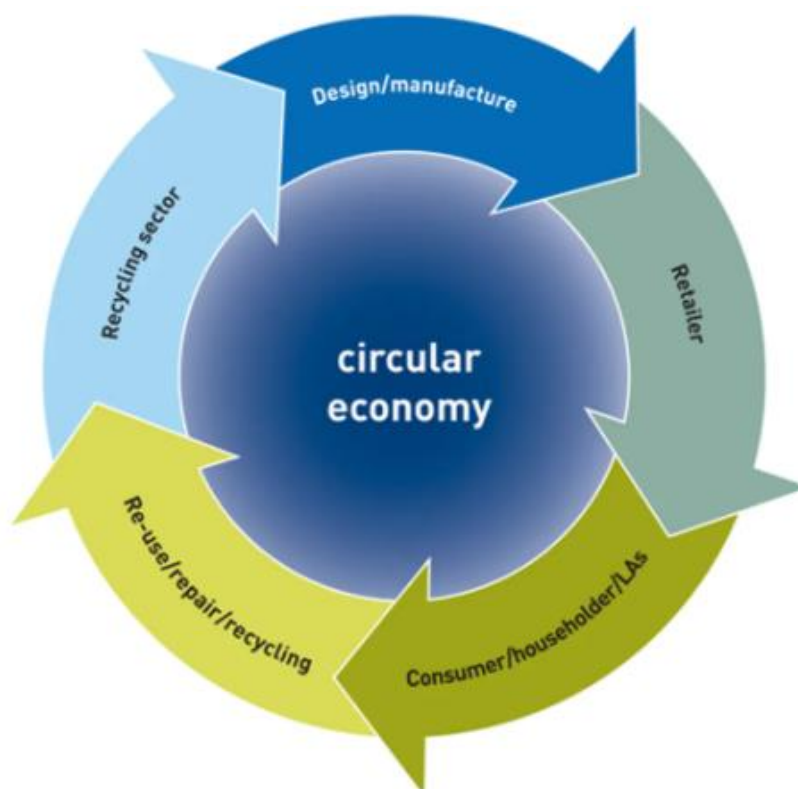
Figure 2: Circular Economy

Source: Principles for a Sustainable Circular Economy, (Velenturf, A. P., & Purnell, P. 2021)

2.4. Indicators that measure sustainable Tourism

We have also indicators that analyze if a touristic service if following a sustainable development and meets some of the SDGs.

Indicators are elements that we can measure the sustainability of a touristic service and quantify in a quantitative or qualitative way, which will help us to identify if a destination or business is following a sustainable development.

There are three generations of indicators. The first generation of indicators was originated in the eighties, they are characterized by being highly theoretical and exclusively environmental. The second-generation indicators began in the 1990s, and these already provide an economic, environmental and social approach, especially focusing on the institutional approach, since the policies of local, national and international governments were the main organisms that they could contribute and facilitate the sustainable development of businesses and hotels.

The third-generation indicators arose from the need to link development together with indicators. The EU was one of the bodies that highlights these indicators that promoted their use among EU countries.
In this Strategy, it is established to develop a System of Indicators for its monitoring, under the responsibility of Eurostat. It applies a third-generation system of indicators, based on ten themes, which reflect the seven key challenges of the strategy, the key objective of economic prosperity, and the guiding principles on good governance.
To facilitate the management of the indicators, and therefore improve their communication, the set of indicators is distributed in a pyramid of three levels, which reflect the structure of the strategy (general objectives, operational objectives and actions), complementing the information with indicators contextual, which provide information on the background of each issue, but which do not directly affect the objectives of the strategy as we can see in the Figure 3. The indicators are reviewed every two years, determining their functionality and whether they respond to the needs of the EU member countries. (Sotelo, J. A., Tolón, A., & Lastra, X. 2011).
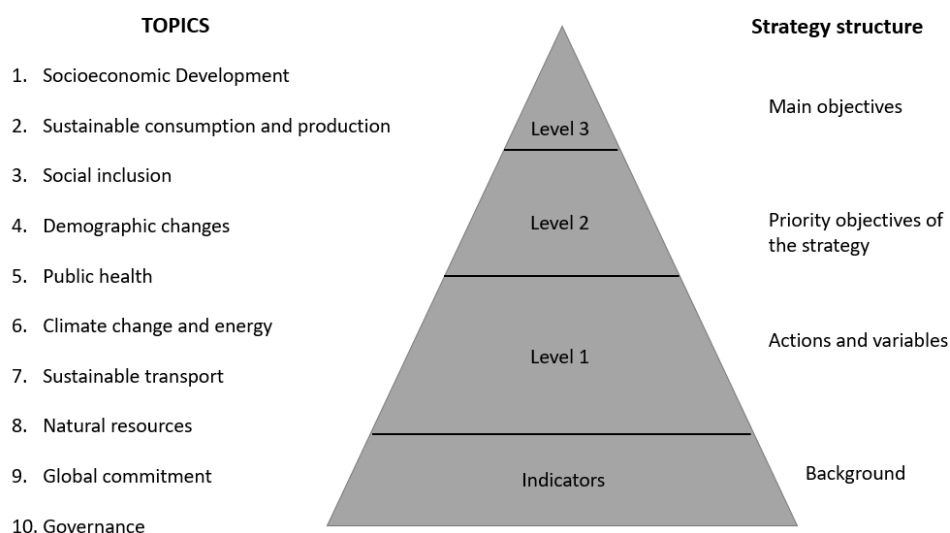

Figure 3: sustainable indicator of the UE

Source: Self elaborated

3.   Results of the Study

3.1.   Sustainable tourism in Spain

Now that we have defined what is sustainability and which are its goals, we will analyze the evolution of Spain regarding this term, and also we will see which accommodations are included as sustainable from this country.

In Spain, sustainable tourism begins later than in Europe, the first thing that was formed was the "Framework Plan for Spanish Tourism Competitiveness" known as "Plan Futures" in 1992, which sought to achieve the sustainable challenges posed from Europe.

It was in 1997 that the sustainable development started being important with the "International Conference on Tourism and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean" in Calviá (Mallorca), and the so-called Declaration of Calviá on Tourism and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean was adopted. They insisted on getting involved in Local Agenda 21 processes in order to develop long-term sustainable local management models. This same year, there was the National Tourism Congress (Madrid) the "Plan of Strategies and Actions of the State administration in tourism matters" was presented, whose strategy established dedicated to developing the concept of environmental sustainability in the Spanish tourism sector. Among other action proposals, it contained the one for the Implementation of Comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Plans in mature destinations, and the incorporation of environmental management systems in tourism companies.

In 1998 was made the "Sustainable Tourism Plan", which was the result of the agreement between the Ministries of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Spain. This Plan contains four specific programs:
• Tourism and Planning.
• Tourism and Environmental Management.
• Tourism and protected natural spaces.
• Training in Sustainable Tourism.

Later in 2000, the "Comprehensive Plan for the Quality of Spanish Tourism" (PICTE 2000-2006) was launched, with ten basic programs:
• Quality in tourist destinations
• Quality in tourism products
• Quality in business sectors
• Quality training
• Development and technological innovation
• Internationalization of the tourist company

• International cooperation
• Statistical information and economic analysis
• Promotion
• Support for foreign marketing

The "Horizon 2020 Spanish Tourism Plan" was approved by the Council of Ministries in November 2007, at the initiative of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade, which represents a short- and medium-term strategic review of the Spanish tourism sector. The aim of this plan was to make the tourism system more competitive and sustainable on that date, providing social welfare.

For this moment The Secretary General for Tourism (SGT) started working to ensure the sustainability of the tourism activity, developing various lines related to the environmental quality of sectors, products and destinations.

From 2008, every year were held Conferences on sustainable tourism, such as the IV Conference of the Cets network of Spain and Portugal. The European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in La Gomera, which promote knowledge and support for protected natural spaces and Guide towards the sustainability of the management and tourism development of protected areas, this conference took place in 2009.
The V Conference on Tourism Research "Tourism and Sustainability" was in Seville. Where research, innovation and transfer of results stand out, which are fundamental factors for achieving competitiveness, attracting investment, and creating specialized and quality employment, and raising awareness in society of the relevance of the tourism sector through the generation of multidisciplinary knowledge that contributes to the improvement and enrichment of it. (Meri Daviu, N.2020)

As we can see it was not until the year 2000 that Spain started taking more seriously the concept of sustainability and begin to work in improving the practices that were held in the country so they could achieve a sustainable development in the touristic destinations of the country.

3.1.1. Sustainable Hotels in Spain

Little by little, Spain has been improving in terms of sustainability, and today it has a total of 225 hotels which have some certificate or eco-label among which are Ceres, Eu Ecolabel, Tripadvisor, Biosphere, Arthcheck, Green Key, Leed , Environmental Quality Guarantee, EMAS, ISO, AENOR and Travellife. All these certificates have been awarded to different

establishments in Spain, after conducting an audit, which verifies that these hotels meet the requirements of each Ecolabel. (Meri Daviu, N.2020).

As we can see in Figure 4, which shows the 225 sustainable hotels in Spain, by communities, the community that has the most sustainable hotels is País Vasco with 29 hotels, followed by Cataluña and Valencia, which have 24 hotels each. Then the Canary Islands with 23, and the Balearic Islands and Andalusia with 22 sustainable hotels. On the other hand, the communities that have the least sustainable hotels are Castilla La Mancha, Castilla y León and Extremadura with only 5 hotels which have each achieved these sustainable certificates.

Figure 4: Number of Sustainable Hotels in Spain

Source: Self elaborated

From what we can see, in Figure 4, there is a fairly equitable distribution of hotels that have sustainable certificates in Spain, almost all communities have at least 5 hotels which have some eco-label but mainly País Vasco stands out, a community which It has an area of only 7,234 km2 and has a total of 29 hotels with sustainable certificates. In the Table 1 included in the Annex we can see in more detail how many sustainable hotels there are in each community.

3.1.2. Sustainable reservation websites

Now we want to see how many of this sustainable hotel that has Spain, are included in the portfolio of the sustainable web reservation pages, first of all we will analyze the webpage Origorooms [1]and its hotels and then the webpage Ecotur[2]

3.1.2.1. Origorooms

Origorooms is a reservation website that started operating in 2018, which offers only the possibility of reservations in different sustainable hotels that are located in the region of Spain. We have chosen this website because it is a sustainable company which does not focus on profitability, its objective is to promote sustainable tourism, consolidate environmentally responsible products, support collaborators who offer this type of tourism and create a community of responsible travelers.

In order for a hotel to be advertised on the Origorooms website, it must meet four characteristics: Low impact architecture. The construction of the building or resort must be sustainable, inclusive and respectful of nature and the environment. The second point to be met is environmental responsibility, reducing the environmental impact generated by hotel management, applying methods such as recycling, the use of Bio products and ECO gardens. It must also have social responsibility based on the principle of collaborative economy and the use of the closest resources to enhance local activity, generate progress and prosperity, some of the actions that hotels can do to comply with this part is to use KM0 products and be suitable for people with disabilities. And the last characteristic to fulfill is sensitivity to diversity, supporting gender equality.

As we can see, this website promotes hotels that fulfil with some of the 17 SDGs mentioned above in the explanation of the 2030 Agenda. Also, with some of the sustainable development indicators of the European Union mentioned above.

On the reservation website, they include a total of 26 sustainable hotels in their reservation portfolio. As we can see in Figure 5 below, the community in Spain with the largest number of hotels included on this website is Cataluña with 7 hotels, followed by Navarra and the País Vasco, which have 7. The communities with the fewest hotels included in this page are the Canary Islands, Castilla La Mancha and Valencia, which only have one hotel included. In the last place we would have Cantabria, Castilla y León,

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[1] https://www.origorooms.com/eco-hoteles/
[2] https://www.ecotur.es/turismo-ecologico-responsable

Extremadura, Galicia, Madrid Murcia, La Rioja, Ceuta and Melilla which do not have any sustainable hotel in their community for sale on this website.

Figure 5: Number of Sustainable Hotels Origorooms

Source: Self elaborated

As we can see, if we compare Figure 4 with Figure 5, the community that continues to stand out for including more sustainable hotels is País Vasco. One of the differences between the two figures is that in Figure 4, Valencia has a total of 23 hotels which have an eco-label, but only one of these hotels is included in the portfolio of the Origorooms booking page. In the Table 3 included in the Annex we can see in more detail in which community of Spain are the 26 hotels that include Origorooms in it's portfolio.

3.1.2.2.   ECOTUR

It is a website for the reservation of sustainable hotels, which offers the option of reservations in Spain, Colombia and Portugal. They began in 2005 as an ECOAGROTURISM Foundation that collaborated with different associations and initiatives related to rural tourism, ethnology and the environment. Their objective is to offer the best experiences of rural tourism and agrotourism, therefore, they are committed to rural development and sustainable development, favoring the conservation of local traditions, cultural and natural heritage. To meet these

objectives, they collaborate with European networks that promote and promote sustainable and ecological tourism in Europe and in the world.

All the accommodations included in its portfolio meet minimum sustainability criteria and are subscribed to its Ecoagroturismo foundation, a non-profit entity integrated into European Networks for Sustainable Tourism and Rural Development.

 On the reservation website, they include a total of 107 sustainable hotels in their reservation portfolio. As we can see in Figure 6, the community of Spain that has a greater number of hotels included in this web page is Asturias with 21 hotels, followed by Castilla y León that has 15. The communities that have the least hotels included in this page are La Rioja, Extremadura, Madrid and the Canary Islands, which only have two hotels included. Lastly, we would have Ceuta, Melilla and Cantabria, which do not have any sustainable hotel in their community for sale on this website.

Comparing this Figure 6 with Figure 5 of Origorooms previously analyzed, we can see that Ecoturs has a greater portfolio of Sustainable Hotels on its website than the Origorooms portfolio. We can also observe that the communities that include the most hotels on their reservation page vary, in Origorooms we have Cataluña and País Vasco in the first place with 7 hotels, while in Ecotur we have Asturias in the first place with 21 hotels. But in the two booking websites Ceuta, Melilla and Cantabria do not have any sustainable hotels added to their portfolio. In the Table 2 included in the Annex we can see in more detail how the sustainable hotels of Ecotur are distributed by communities.

Figure 6: Number of Sustainable Hotels Ecotur

Source: Self elaborated

3.1.2.3. Analysis of sustainable Hotels

Now we will analyze one hotel of each website and we will see how the two webpages mentioned below justify that the hotels added in their portfolio, are sustainable hotels. On one hand, we will analyze from the website Origorooms a hotel of País Vasco, because this is the community that has the highest number of hotels included in Origorooms portfolio. The hotel that we will analyze will be Urune Hotel.

On the other hand, form the website Ecotur we will also analyze a hotel from the community that has the highest number of hotels in its portfolio, in this case, this community will be Asturias, and the hotel is called Hotel Rural La Llosa de Fombona.

3.1.2.3.1. Urune Hotel (Origorooms)

Urune Hotel is located in Biscay, Basque Country. All the rooms in this hotel have their own character of the place, and through their design and decoration, they try to show the Basque mythology. As we can see in figure 7, it has a sustainable architecture that protects and cares for the nature of the environment.

It is also responsible in the use of raw materials and food, since it tries to ensure that hotel guests consume the products they have in their organic garden. It produces sustainable energy through a wind turbine and voltaic plates, they have a biomass boiler, and they manage the waste through a composting system and recycling bins for both customers and hotel employees.

In addition, they use a collaborative economy in which they undertake to help and support the municipality and the environment in which the hotel is located.

Figure 7: Sustainable Practices by Origorooms

Source: https://www.origorooms.com/

As we can see, in Figure 7, the Urune hotel meets many sustainable development goals, among which are goal number12 (Responsible production and

consumption), 7 (affordable and clean energy) and 9 (Industry Innovation and Infrastructure) since they are currently implementing sustainable technology in their facilities using a biomass boiler and solar panels.

3.1.2.3.2. Hotel Rural La Llosa de Fombona.

It is a rural hotel located in Asturias which has 12 rooms. They have their own organic farm where they grow vegetables. They offer their clients the possibility of holding workshops related to organic farming and handicrafts. They also have direct sale of hand made products such as natural soap or wool garments.
This hotel obtains energy through a windmill, a generator of photovoltaic panels and solar panels.

This hotel has the three eco-labels granted by the Ecotur reservations website, which are the following:

- Ceres ECOLabel: It arose in 2008 from an initiative to unify accommodation and companies that had environmental initiatives and, in this way, promote ecological tourism or ecotourism in Spain. Above all, they focus on the conservation and dissemination of rural heritage and the environment.

- Ecotourism: The ecotourism label arises in 2003 implies an environmentally responsible trip, to regions little disturbed to enjoy the natural environment and the culture of the inhabitants of such environment, to promote both the appreciation of the natural and cultural riches of the places to visit, as if to give the conservation tangible monetary value. Consisting of traveling or visiting natural areas, protected or not, in order to enjoy, appreciate and observe natural attractions and any cultural manifestation of the present and the past, through a process compatible with conservation.

- Agrotourism: This concept of agro-tourism is based on receiving the traveler on the farms themselves, even without the direct need for accommodation, to show them their daily activities and make them partakers of the experiences of the rural world. The traveler is integrated into a context that must function with or without him, in no case must it be created for him. All this involving peasants, local population and rural actors aware of the socioeconomic improvement of the environment, promoting the diversification of agricultural income through a sustainable tourism model in rural areas.

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So, as we can see, this hotel also meets many sustainable development goals, among which are goal number12 (Responsible production and consumption), 7 (affordable and clean energy) and 9 (Industry Innovation and Infrastructure) since they use solar panels, the windmill, and the generation to produce energy.

4. Conclusion

We have seen that sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs. (Puig, 2018)
We have two types of sustainability, the weak in which you can substitute the natural capital with the man-made capital, and the strong sustainability which it says that these two components (natural capital and man-made capital) can't be substituted between them.

Spain started weak in the application of sustainable development, until practically the year 2000 we can say that it applied the weak type of sustainability, since it was not involved much in this concept, and did not carry out policies which would help them achieve the objectives of sustainable development.

From the year 2000, Spain began to apply more sustainable policies and have conferences, in this way, its autonomous communities were worrying about reinventing their hotels and joining the sustainable trend. In this way, little by little the country is on a path where stronger sustainable development is applied, and more and more sustainable development goals are being met.

Spain currently has only 225 sustainable hotels with eco-labels, this is because to obtain these labels, hotels have to go through audits and comply with fairly strict measures, which means a significant outlay of money for them.
Of these 225 sustainable accommodations that has Spain, 26 are located in the Origorooms portfolio and 107 in Ecotur. As we can see, there are 92 sustainable hotels which are not promoted by any of these two sustainable booking webpages.
On the one hand, this is because Origoroom website started this project at the end of 2018, so it has had little time to become known among hotels and include them in its portfolio.
On the other hand, Ecotur website has been running for a longer time, since 2005 when they started as an ECOAGROTURISM Foundation to try to include all the accommodations in their portfolio. But since they only include hotels that have one of their three sustainable labels (Ceres, Ecoturism and Agrotourism) on the

reservation website now, this means that they cannot promote all the hotels that have an eco-label.

Therefore, a good point to improve for Spain in general, will be to offer more economic facilities to hotels that want to include an eco-label. We would also need to help promote more sustainable booking sites like Origorooms and Ecotur. A good solution to this problem would be that every time a hotel obtains an eco-label, to inform the hotel of the existence of these web pages. Another point that would help them to be better known among hotels would be that these web pages include all the hotels that have eco-labels in their portfolio regardless of the label, as long as they comply with the sustainable requirements.

One of the issues in which Spain and its hotels would need to get more involved would be the concept of circular economy, in which hotels focus more on reusing their products to generate new income through them, and in this way reduce the expense of raw materials.

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6.   Annexes

Table 1: Number of Sustainable Hotels in Spain

Communities of Spain	Nº Sustainable Hotels
Andalucía	22
Aragón	7
Asturias	15
Islas Baleares	22
Canarias	23
Cantabria	9
Castilla La Mancha	5
Castilla y León	5
Cataluña	24
Comunidad Valenciana	24
Extremadura	5
Galicia	6
Comunidad de Madrid	9
Región de Murcia	8
Navarra	6
País Vasco	29
La Rioja	6
Ceuta	
Melilla	

Total	225

Source: Self elaborate

Table 2: Number of Sustainable Hotels Ecotur

ECOTUR

Communities of Spain	Nº Sustainable Hotels
Andalucía	10
Aragón	10
Asturias	21
Islas Baleares	5
Canarias	2
Cantabria	
Castilla La Mancha	6
Castilla y León	15
Cataluña	10
Comunidad Valenciana	3
Extremadura	2
Galicia	6
Comunidad de Madrid	2
Región de Murcia	3
Navarra	3
País Vasco	7
La Rioja	2
Ceuta	
Melilla	

Total	107

Source: Self elaborate

Table 3: Number of Sustainable Hotels Origorooms

ORIGOROOMS

Comunidades España	Nº Hoteles Sostenibles
Andalucía	3
Aragón	1
Asturias	2
Islas Baleares	2
Canarias	1
Cantabria	
Castilla La Mancha	1
Castilla y León	
Cataluña	7
Comunidad Valenciana	1
Extremadura	
Galicia	
Comunidad de Madrid	
Región de Murcia	
Navarra	4
País Vasco	4
La Rioja	
Ceuta	
Melilla	

Total	26

Source: Self elaborate