

Original scientific paper

UDC 338.48:502/504(470+571)
<https://doi.org/10.2298/GSGD2302343M>

Received: September 09, 2023

Corrected: October 04, 2023

Accepted: October 24, 2023

Eleonora G. Matyugina^{1,}, Olga V. Vusovich^{*}, Irina L. Vanina^{*},**

^{} National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia*

*^{**} Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics, Tomsk, Russia*

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT (THE CASE OF KALININGRAD OBLAST)

Abstract: In the presented article it is examined the relationship between “sustainable tourism” and “sustainable territorial development” on the material of Kaliningrad Oblast. The summary of native and foreign scientists` views allowed for differentiation of opinion concerning the dominance of certain sustainable development sphere, to present and substantiate the author`s vision. By examining a set of relationship between economic, environmental and social spheres of sustainable development the prevalence of the first one has been proven on the materials of Kaliningrad Oblast as confirmed by the analysis of the institutional framework for the regulation of the tourist sector and socio-economic development of the region. Pro-cyclical nature of the development of the tourist sector of the territory is determined which emphasizes the importance of the last one and the urgency of regulating it in close connection with economic dynamic. The analysis of the State Program of Kaliningrad Oblast “Tourism” and of the Strategy for Socio-economic Development of Kaliningrad Oblast was carried out in terms of identifying the manifestation of the above-mentioned relationship (targets, main activities of the Program; the goals of the Strategy for Socio-economic Development (the goal is “development of the tourism sphere.

Key words: tourism sector, economic, environmental, social spheres, regulation, economic interactions

¹ matyugina.nrtsu@bk.ru (corresponding author)

Introduction

Intensive development of productive forces promoting, on the one hand, increased reproduction, on the other hand, affecting the health and working capacity of the population determines the formation and evolution of the need to organize the compensatory activity. The last one can be integrated into the production process (its ecologization) and / or can be treated as a separate area (recreational activity) involving a wide range of actors.

Positioning of the recreational sector (and of tourism as its component) in the regional economy actualizes the problem of managing the interaction of the parameters of their functioning (Vasylchenko & Demyanov, 2020) including with a view to ensuring the sustainability of each. The recreation sector status as “catalyst for development of socio-economic complex” (Palii, 2016) strengthens these relationships indicating the projection and multiplication of such categories as sustainability, security, stability for the regional system as a whole. It would be unreasonable not to mention a similar trend for threats arising therefrom, levelling the impact of which implies participation as “members” of sector itself, of its presence region, of the state (reflecting the hierarchy of the economic system).

According to the document “Future which we want” of the Conference “Rio+20” (para 130) sustainable tourism can contribute significantly to the development of sustainable development components through its close linkages with other sectors which contributes to “capacity-building” and improves “well-being and income generation in local communities supporting the local economy, as well as improves human habitats and the natural environment in general”. The goal 12.b of Sustainable Development Agenda for the period until 2030 also emphasizes the need for “development and implementation of the tools to monitor the impact on sustainable development by sustainable tourism which promotes job creation, local culture and local production” (Agenda, 2015). The region acquires the status of a “stakeholder” identifying strategic tourism priorities and the “institutional decision-making corridor” and having the resources necessary to develop the last one. Obviously, the territory with rapid economic development is more able to support tourism formed with its own participation.

The formation and development of this relationship takes place against the background of high mobility and complex predictability of the economic environment provoking various types of exogenous and endogenous threats. If the former require a predominantly adaptive response from the sector, the second are its own and therefore they allow talking about their more manageability reflected in the variability of the parameters of managements decisions which require an appropriate institutional framework. The above predetermined the subject of the article.

The object of study is the set of parameters of relationship between “sustainable tourism” and “sustainable territorial development” under conditions of mobility of economic environment parameters.

The works of domestic and foreign scientists are devoted to the role of the recreational / tourism activity in implementing sustainable development, in its assessment on materials of different territories. Recognizing the harmonization of the economic, environmental and social spheres as a basis of sustainable development (e.g., Rubtsova,

2014; Zakharova, 2018; Palii & Kalina, 2022; Neckermann, 2013; Frechtlin, 1994; Wheeler, 2005 and others), a number of authors still give the priority to one which is reflected in the approaches to its assessment and positioning of threats by origin.

According to Edwards S., tourism is primarily economic activity which, in some cases, may conflict with environmental and cultural objectives of sustainable society development (Edwards, 2009). I.V. Vedisheva, U.I. Dreizis, A.S. Kolpyrin suggest introducing an additional set of indicators which reflect the state of the tourist and recreational sector (the number of tourists, range of services, the number of persons accommodated in hotels and similar accommodation facilities, the number of places in health resort organizations, the average number of employees of collective accommodation facilities and others (Vedisheva, Dreizis & Kolpyrin, 2019). In our opinion, the proposed indicators describe nothing less than the state of the economic sphere – of the certain sector which is integrated into the higher system (regional economy) which requires managements of their relationship parameters (the works of Morozov & Rubtsova, 2016; Belikova, 2017; Emelyanova & Feoktistova, 2019; Zigern-Korn, 2019 and others are devoted to this), the dual-directional nature of threats (as well as the impact of levelling measures) regardless of their origin.

Other researchers (Korba, 2017; Danilenko & Rubtsova, 2013 and others) believe that sustainable development of the region places environmental management at the centre focusing on the availability of specific resources which provide the formation of competitive advantages (which is reflected in the indication of groups of general and specific indicators). It should be noted, however, that the economic entity does not get the rent so much by owning better resources but as a result of its ability to use them better (Penrose, 1996), that is, it is about the effectiveness of resource mobilization (in our opinion, this reflects the qualitative characterization of human capital in terms of the adoption of management). Adequate resources can not only improve the quality of life of the population but with certain efforts contributes to the development of tourist and recreational activities, the expansion of services and the increasing tourist flows to support economic growth. This approach indicates the existence of threats generated by environmental (e.g., habitat degradation, limited and exhaustible resources, seasonality of use etc.) and economic spheres (e.g., lack of infrastructure, lack of consumption economy of goods etc.).

The role and social component are noted in identifying ways to improve resource efficiency (specialization, differentiation and uniform development of the territory, taking into account regional interests) which promotes social responsibly and well-being (Tsyokhla & Simchenko, 2017).

Characteristics of the territory which determine its competitive advantages and set the trend of sustainable development should include (Vedisheva, Dreizis & Kolpyrin, 2019):

- actual presence of tourist facilities (their renewability, limitation, originality, attractiveness etc.) which determine the specialization of the territory;
- probability of intersection of interests of local population and tourists that will stimulate regional activity;
- embedding the recreational segment in the region`s income structure;
- development of supportive infrastructure;

- existence of institutional framework which regulates not only the tourist sector but also the region`s participation in its development;
- transport accessibility etc.

The mentioned characteristics are consistent with competitiveness; the World Economic Forum presented the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index which takes into account the link between visa facilitation and economic growth, the usage of local competitive advantages, the impact of tourism on job creation etc. (World Economic Forum, 2017). Criteria of the World Council for Sustainable Tourism reflect the minimum requirements for tourist destination and cover areas of sustainable management, socio-economic, cultural and environmental consequences (Global sustainable tourism Council, 2019), which are reflected in the UNWTO sustainable development indicators (Indicators of Sustainable Development for Tourism Destinations, 2004). The grouping of indicators by reaction to changes in the parameters of traditional sphere should be noted regarding the last:

- perspective ones (indicators of pressure / influence which may affect positively or negatively),
- current ones (status indicators fixing characteristics at the moment),
- subsequent ones (reaction indicators characterizing actions taken by actors in response to changed characteristics and trends of their changes).

In fact, the first and the second groups of indicators provide predictive and current assessments of the state of the economic security of tourism which is formed independently or under the influence of external actors (region, for example); the third one reflects the response of any of the actors involved in the interaction.

Therefore, there is a wide range of approaches to highlighting sustainable tourism issues giving rise to significant differentiation of its management tools which requires a study of the institutional framework for tourism sector regulation of its presents in the territory.

Materials and Methods

The goal of the presented article is the study on the sustainable tourism development in the context of sustainable development of the territory (on the material of Kaliningrad Oblast).

This goal defined the setting and subsequent solution of tasks:

- identification of the relationship between sustainable tourism development and the region (in the aspect of interrelationship of economic, environmental and social spheres of sustainable development);
- analysis of the institutional framework for tourism regulation and socio-economic development of Kaliningrad Oblast in the aspect of positioning the impact on different areas of sustainable development.

The methods of system analysis were used for the study which integrated consideration of sustainable tourism development as a separate system and subsystem of the regional economy; the method of analysis was used when examining the content of the

legal framework; the method of ascent from abstract to concrete to test the business leadership hypothesis for sustainable tourism.

The factual basis of the study was provided by periodicals, the Internet, official statistical data, regulatory legal acts of Kaliningrad Oblast.

Results

Sustainable tourism development, which is protected against various types of threats and provides positive development, presupposes the ability of the tourist industry of the region counter and / or mitigate the negative impact of threats through endogenous (the actual sphere as a separate object) and exogenous (the area of presence is external environment to which tourism is subsystem supporting it) management impacts maintaining and building on the progressive development of each component.

Consideration of the integration of tourism and other sectors of the regional economy indicates the systemic nature of economic interactions giving the complex the status of the subject (initiator) and the object (recipient) of disturbance effects. This would suggest the existence of the mutually determining influence of the parameters of sustainable development of the region and the tourism sector as its component (see Fig. 1).

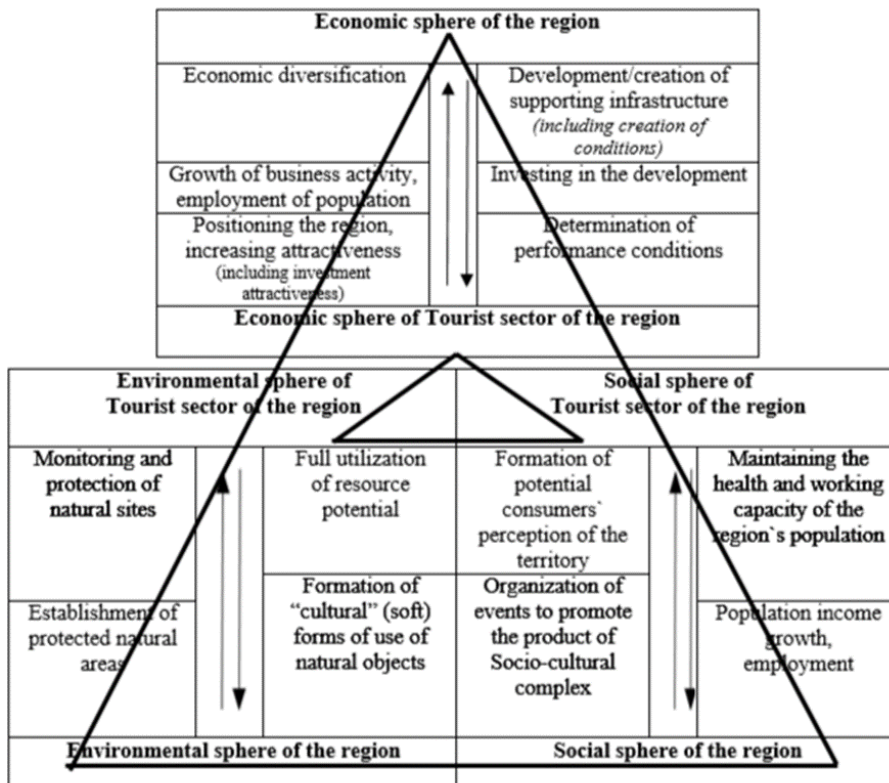


Fig. 1. Sustainability linkage of tourism sector complex and region (compiled by the authors)

Despite the claimed parity of economic, environmental and social components within the framework of sustainable tourism development, it is the economic component that deserves special attention based on the constant, almost 100% constant / predictable (in the rest and recuperation) and variable / episodic (disease prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, etc.) requirements. As the first develops, it has a modeling effect on the parameters of the related spheres (for example, in order to mitigate the impact on natural objects, measures for their maintenance and rehabilitation are included in the management process; for the formation of demand expands the range of services offered (incl. non-core), public awareness is organized, etc.

There is a complex hierarchical structure – targeting a certain area of sustainable development not only changes its state but also the state associated with it, transforming the functioning of the sector as a whole; while the region, pursuing its own goals, creates a “background” of managerial decision-making, impacts directly or indirectly on tourism, which in turn determines the dynamics of the socio-economic development of the territory (integration of the region into the national economic system adds even more dimensions, that should be taken into account). This makes regulatory rules imperative not only for the activities of each system (and its component), but also for interactions along “hierarchical ladder”.

Regulations of the development of the tourism sector in Kaliningrad Oblast is based on institutional requirements at the State (Federal law of 24 September 1996 No. 132-FL “About the basics of tourist activity in the Russian Federation”, Strategy for the development of tourism in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2035 (approved by Government Decision of the Russian Federation of 20 September 2019 No. 2129-r)) and regional (Law of Kaliningrad Oblast of 16 December 1997 No. 45 “About tourist activity in Kaliningrad Oblast”, Law of Kaliningrad Oblast of 9 January 2004 “On state support of the development of the tourist and recreational sphere in the territory of Kaliningrad Oblast”, “Strategy for the development of tourism in Kaliningrad Oblast for the period up to 2030” (approved of 14 January 2022 No. 11-OD), “Strategy for socio-economic development of Kaliningrad Oblast for the long-term” (approved by Government Decision of Kaliningrad Oblast of 2 August 2012 No. 583)) levels.

The integration of the tourism sector into the regional economy is confirmed by the inclusion of the first development benchmark among the strategic priorities for the functioning in the territory (it is about Strategy for socio-economic development of Kaliningrad Oblast for the long-term). It is worth noting both the singling out of the direction of tourism regulation and relationship between the dynamics of the territory and the tourism sector which is confirmed by the latter’s positioning in the Strategy for socio-economic development (the region is recognized as one of the most promising subjects of the Russian Federation in terms of the development of domestic and inbound tourism (Strategy for socio-economic development of Kaliningrad Oblast)). One argument in favour of the latter is the pro-cyclicality of indicators of tourism sector for which the statistical data, materials of the State Program of Kaliningrad Oblast “Tourism”, 2022; the official site of Government of Kaliningrad Oblast; the Federal Statistics Service were used) (see Fig. 2).

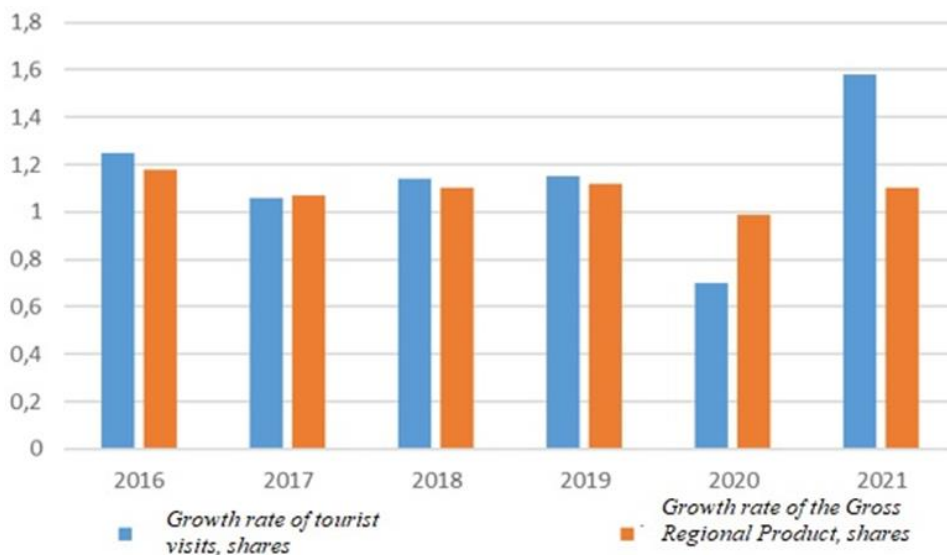


Fig. 2. Comparison of the growth rate of the Gross Regional Product and tourist visits (State Program in Kaliningrad Oblast “Tourism” (State Program of Kaliningrad Oblast “Tourism”, 2022; Official website of the Government of Kaliningrad Oblast; Federal Statistics Service)

Comparison of the growth rate of tourist visits and of the Gross Regional Product over the period from 2016 till 2021 showed an excess of the former over the latter, except for 2020, when the declining trend in tourist visits was due the pandemic restrictions which were fully compensated in 2021.

The importance of the tourism sector in the regional economy is reflected in the content of the State Program of Kaliningrad Oblast “Tourism” (approved by Government of Kaliningrad Oblast of 1 February 2022) where it is planned to increase the target orientation up to 2030:

- Targets and indicators 1 – increase in tourist visits up to 2482,7 thousand (1.37 times growth from the level of 2021);
- Targets and indicators 2 – increase of employment in tourism – up to 15 thousand people (1.11 times growth from the level of 2021);
- Targets and indicators 3 – growth of tax revenues under the Activity of accommodation and catering service” up to 1434 million rubles (1.69 times growth from the level of 2021).

The objectives of the Program include the formation and promotion of competitive tourist product in domestic and international markets (the objective of the Subprogram 1 “Promotion of Kaliningrad Oblast as a tourist destination” (Subprogram 1)) and development of tourism and supporting infrastructure (the objective of the Subprogram 2 “Development of tourism infrastructure” (Subprogram 2)). The formulation of the goal confirms the primacy of the economic dimensions of sustainable tourism development as the focus is on “promoting a competitive product” and developing markets; the Subprogram 2 is therefore a tool of competitiveness.

For the fuller analysis, consider the list of major activities under these subprograms (see Table 1).

Tab. 1. Description of major subprogram activities of the State Program "Tourism"

Activity	Events
Subprogram 1	
Implementation of the interregional and international projects	Implementation of the interregional and international projects, incl. cross-border cooperation
<i>Touches the economic sphere of sustainable development, means focusing on market expansion strategy, that provides increased interconnection between "sustainable tourism" and "sustainable territorial development"</i>	
Activities to promote the tourist product and inform about tourist resources	Organizing and participating in promotional activities for Kaliningrad Oblast and tourism products, organizing of promotional tours; production and reproduction of materials, production of souvenirs, etc.
<i>Is both self-sustaining and supportive character (in relation to the above even), is an information tool for the promotion of the territory</i>	
Social and educational activities in the field of tourism	Organizing of excursions to the municipalities of the region for the underserved population groups, organizing of the retraining program "Excursion", training programs for tourism industry personnel
<i>Is linked to the social sphere of sustainable tourism, and affects the economic sphere (in terms of both improving the quality of the tourism industry staff and the creation of some "personnel reserve")</i>	
Subprogram 2	
Formation of a comfortable tourist environment	Subsidies to local budgets in order to co-finance the obligation to create conditions rest and recreation, maintenance of the sea beaches; creation and maintenance of the tourist navigation system
<i>Contains measures aimed at the economic (creation of the economy of the consumption of goods – tourist navigation) and environmental (maintaining the quality of the goods – maintenance of the sea beaches) spheres</i>	
Support for tourism businesses	Supporting legal entities to recover interest on loans for the implementation of investment projects in the tourism sector, incl. in a public-private partnership; compensation for the part of the cost of purchasing tourist passenger transport
<i>In pure terms affects the economic sphere – contains measures to stimulate entrepreneurial activity; the inclusion of the State in the process is noteworthy, creating additional opportunities</i>	
Development of tourist infrastructure	Construction/reconstruction of supporting and tourist infrastructure
<i>Aimed at intensification/expansion of the tourism sector because of measures that make the benefits more accessible and attractive</i>	

Source: State Program of Kaliningrad Oblast "Tourism", 2022.

Management of parameters of the economic sphere is based on the use of a sufficiently broad tools – financial (grants, financial support), information (production and reproduction of materials, production of souvenirs).

In order to better highlight the relationship between "sustainable tourism" and "sustainable territorial development" let`s analyze the Report on the implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy for socio-economic development of Kaliningrad Oblast in the long-term according to data of 2021 which pursues the goal of "Tourism development" in term of impact on sustainable development (see table 2). An additional argument for this relationship is the fact that the source of funding was the State Program of Kaliningrad Oblast "Tourism".

Table 2. Coverage of socio-economic development strategy activities in Kaliningrad Oblast of different spheres of sustainable tourism development

Name	Content
Objective 1. Stimulating the creation and development of tourist infrastructure	
1.1 Support and development of recreational infrastructure	Improvement of territories and facilities with a tourist attractiveness
1.1.1 Maintenance of the sea beaches	Grant from the regional budget for the creation and maintenance of tourist resources
<i>As a result of the competition 6 municipalities with 11 rest and recreation and public beaches projects are determined. Agreements on subsidies from the regional budget for the maintenance of the sea beaches have been concluded with municipal administrations (the Zelenogradsk, the Pionersk, the Yantarny, the Baltiyskiy, the Svetlogorsk city districts). 11 municipal beaches were active during the reporting year; their length increased by 1850 linear meter and amounted to 7885 linear meter.</i>	
Sustainable development scope	Modelling the parameters of the economic sphere by improving the quality of tourism products, expansion of services offered. Impact on the environment through economic methods (subsidies for the maintenance of tourism resources).
Objective 2. Expansion of offers in the market of tourist services	
2.1 Business support	Implementation of support from the regional budgets of tour operators
2.1.1 Promoting of tourist trips for children and youth from the Russian Federation to Kaliningrad Oblast	Reimbursement of part of the cost of organizing and conducting tourist trips to Kaliningrad Oblast for children and youth from the Russian Federation
<i>Support for business entities under the State Program "Tourism" is based on the competitive form of grants. 3 tour operators have been fully supported (1.28 million rubles). Tourist trips to Kaliningrad Oblast have been organized for 183 children from different towns of the Russian Federation.</i>	
Sustainable development scope	Measures focused on the economic sector of tourism, stimulating beyond the meso-level.
Objective 3. Improving the quality and competitiveness of tourism services	
3.1 Creation of conditions for the development of competitive tourism industry, the formation of the tourism product and positioning of the region as a tourist centre in domestic and world tourist markets	Provision of tourist information services
3.1.1 Organizing of public information on tourist resources – natural, historical, socio-cultural objects, including objects of the tourist displays	Support of online site www.visit-kaliningrad.ru, publication of printed materials on recreational opportunities of Kaliningrad Oblast
<i>The number of informed tourists was 520965 people</i>	
Sustainable development scope	This task is seen as supported – consumer information to attract interest. In our view, the focus of measures to position the regions as a tourist centre. Creation of conditions for the development of competitive tourism industry – is not evident in this block (Objective 1). Did not reflect the differentiation of measures to position the region as a tourist centre in domestic and world markets.
Objective 4. Active promotion of tourist product of Kaliningrad Oblast in target markets and target segments	
4.1 Organizing and implementation of events to promote and form a tourist product	Development of domestic cultural tourism and participation in the implementation of measures to promote tourism brands of the Russian Federation Participation in the largest international tourism exhibitions with the involvement of representatives of regional tourism business Organizing of presentations of tourist potential and B2B on Russian and foreign target sites (in 2021 not being held due to restricted measures aimed at the non-proliferation of a new coronavirus infection)
<i>In 2021 the tourist flow to the region exceeded by 60% the figures of 2020. Tourism potential of the region is presented at the XVI International Tourism Exhibition "Intourmarket" in Moscow 01.04 – 03.04.2021. 13 industry representatives organized at the exhibition stand of Kaliningrad Oblast. For three days of work, the exhibition was visited by more than 13.650 professionals in tourism industry. The event was widely covered federal, specialized and regional media, more than 340 journalists were accredited.</i>	
Sustainable development scope	The objective is to promote the product (economic sphere) through the use of various tools

Source: Official website of Ministry of Economic Development, Industry and Trade.

Discussion

The relationship between “sustainable tourism” and “sustainable territorial development” is highlighted on the material of regulation of tourist sector development of Kaliningrad Oblast integral to the socio-economic development of the territory; this confirms the pro-cyclical nature of the tourism sector.

According to the authors` argument based on the views of the other researchers, the economic sphere is the predominant component of sustainable development in the triad, which is proved by the examination of the content of the institutional framework of Kaliningrad Oblast.

Thus, assessing the nature of targets of the State Program of Kaliningrad Oblast “Tourism” it should be noted their preference for the economic sphere (Targets and Indicators 1 and 3); social dimension of tourism is reflected in employment growth (Targets and Indicators 3). The recognition of recreational (beach) tourism as a priority (along with active and culturally-cognitive one), as a basic one on the use of natural resources in the territory, implies better positioning of the environmental sphere (especially since “rational use and careful attitude to natural and cultural heritage” is announced as one of the public policies of Kaliningrad Oblast in the tourism sector). It is also should mentioned that Targets and Indicators-3 is an institutional “marker” of relationship between “sustainable tourism” and “sustainable territorial development” which determines territory level of well-being.

Based on the analysis of key activities of the State Program it should be noted that the document covers all areas of sustainable development with a pronounced dominant influence on economic parameters being comprehensive. The last one is manifested in a combination of measures of formation of dynamics both of a process of rendering of tourist services (increasing their volume, including investment projects at various levels, reconstruction of facilities etc.), and of supporting infrastructure (tourism navigation, transport acquisition etc.).

The analysis of the Performance Report of the Action Plan for the implementation of the socio-economic development strategy of Kaliningrad Oblast long-term perspective on data of 2021 (the goal is “Tourism sphere development”) also confirmed the priority of management measures for the development of the economic sphere. The above tasks and measures are both directly service-oriented, their quality growth and product promotion-oriented in the tourism sector by organizing information, taking part in different events etc.

In general, the study shows that limited reflection of environmental and social spheres, exposure is predominantly indirect, using financial instruments (e.g., grants). This makes it imperative to better position these spheres, their state (achieved and desired) in existing regulations that will help to clarify the role of the tourism sector in region development.

Conclusion

Having analyzed approaches of native and foreign scientists to defining the priority area of sustainable development the authors recognize the primacy of economic

sphere which ensures the realization of the interest in maintaining the health and working capacity of the population, the full utilization of natural potential of the territory. Tourism sector focuses on maintenance/growth of population welfare while preserving the quality of the environment which is in the line with global trends, but the features of the single territory determine “deviation” from standard solutions and the need to take into account the specificity of the last while making administrative decisions. The authors pay attention to projection of the economic component into the related areas of sustainable development which provides additional benefits including implicit ones (e.g., creating additional jobs reduces budget pressure while ensuring budget replenishment; habitat maintenance contributes to the creation of appropriate economic activities and others).

The existence of the relationship between “sustainable tourism” and “sustainable territorial development” has been proved on the basis of the study on the materials of Kaliningrad Oblast. Analysis of the institutional framework for tourism and socio-economic development showed priority orientation of the first one to the regulation of the economic component of sustainable tourism, which confirms the analysis of the main activities of the subprogrammes of the State Program “Tourism”.

The obtained results have practical value highlighting the current state of institutional regulation not only of tourism sector of Kaliningrad Oblast but also its relationship to the sustainable development of the territory as a whole. Determination of the limited manifestation of the role of the environmental and social spheres in the study can be examined as a perspective direction of improvement of the institutional framework.

A promising area of research is the expansion of the list of institutes which regulate the tourism sector development of Kaliningrad Oblast which particularly affect identification of prospects for the development of tourism infrastructure, study of the relationship between the attractiveness of the territory and investment activity, development of performance criteria for sustainable tourism taking into account the specifics of the spheres of sustainable development and then summarizing them as an integral indicator. Moreover, geographical remoteness of the region with its uniqueness (access to the sea, cultural and historical heritage and others), demand for tourism services forms preconditions for accessing the possibility of establishing interregional and possibly intersectoral agreements which also include financial aspects.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Publisher's Note: Serbian Geographical Society stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

© 2023 Serbian Geographical Society, Belgrade, Serbia.

This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 Serbia.

References

- Belikova, E. V. (2017). Directions of formation of attractiveness of tourist-recreational resources of Volgograd Region. *Scientific bulletin of the Southern Institute of Management*, 3, 63-74. <https://doi.org/10.31775/2305-3100-2017-3-63-74>
- Danilanko, N. N., & Rubtsova, N. V. (2013). Ensuring of the environmental component of sustainable tourism development through the interaction of subjects of the regional tourism sector (in the case of the Baikal Region). *Bulletin of BGU*, 4, 54-61.
- Edwards, C. (2009). *Resilient Nation*. London: Demos.
- Emelyanova, L. L., & Feoktistova, K. S. (2019). Seaside landscape and recreation area of Kaliningrad: current capacity and prospects for spatial development. *Bulletin of the Baltic Federal University: Natural and Medical Sciences*, 4, 42-56.
- Federal State Statistics Service (n.d.). *Population Census*. Federal State Statistics Service. Retrieved from: <https://rosstat.gov.ru/>
- Frechtling, D. C. (1994). Assessing the Impacts of Travel and Tourism – Measuring Economic Benefits. In: J. R. B. Ritchie, & C. R. Goeldner (Eds.), *Travel, Tourism, and Hospitality Research, A Handbook for Managers and Researcher* (pp. 367–391). New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Global sustainable tourism Council (2019). *GSTC Destination Criteria v2.0*. Retrieved from: <https://www.gstccouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/GSTC-Destination-Criteria-v2.0-RUSSIAN.pdf>
- Korba, O. A. (2014). Recreational potential as a basis of sustainable territorial development. *Bulletin of Adygea State University: Economics*, 1(138), 86–95.
- Morozov, M. A., & Rubtsova, N. V. (2016). Tourism's role in sustainable socio-economic development of the regions of the Siberian Federal District. *Reginal Economics: Theory and Practice*, 8(431), 187-198.
- Neckermann, W. (2013). Evaluating the sustainability of a destination development project through community-based ecotourism [Master thesis, NHTV University of Applied Sciences].
- Official website of Ministry of Economic Development, Industry and Trade of Kaliningrad Oblast. Retrieved from: <https://minprom.gov39.ru/deyatelnost/strategicheskoe-planirovanie/strategicheskoe-razvitie/>
- Official website of the Government of Kaliningrad Oblast. Retrieved from: <https://gov39.ru/working/ekonomy/situation/>

- Paliy, V. L., & Kalina, L. P. (2020). Application of the ecological and economic imperative as a factor of sustainable development of recreation and tourism in the left bank of Transnistria. *Scientific notes of the Crimean Federal University named after V.I. Vernadsky. Geography. Geology*, 6(2), 217-228.
- Pili, V. L. (2016) Environmental and economic imperative as a basis for sustainable development of the tourist and recreational sphere in Transnistria. *Society, Environment, Development*, 3(40), 102-108.
- Penrose, E. T. (1996). *The Theory of the Growth of the Firm*. Oxford University Press.
- Rubtsova, N. V. (2014). The impact of sustainable development of recreation and tourism on sustainable development of the region (An empirical study on the example of the Baikal Region). *Bulletin of BGU*, 5, 47–60.
- Strategy for the long-term socio-economic development of Kaliningrad Oblast (as amended on 05.06.2019 № 412, on 13.04.2022 № 583). Retrieved from: <https://minprom.gov39.ru/deyatelnost/strategicheskoeplanirovanie/strategicheskoe-razvitiye/>
- The Russian Government (2022). State Program of Kaliningrad Oblast “Tourism” Retrieved from: <https://culture-tourism.gov39.ru/upload/culture-tourism/%D0%93%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%BC%D0%B0%20%D0%9A%D0%9E%20%D0%A2%D1%83%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%BC.pdf>
- Tsyokhla, S. U., & Simchenko, N. A. (2017) Formation of principals of uniformity of use of resources of the recreational complex of the territory (on the example of the Republic of Crimea). *Bulletin of RMAT*, 9, 13.
- United Nations (2015). *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. United Nations. Retrieved from: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ares70d1_ru.pdf
- Vasylchenko, A. O., & Demyanov S. A. (2020). Analysis of the tourism and recreational potential of the administrative areas of the Brest Region in the context of sustainable tourism development. *Economy and Banks*, 1, 64-75.
- Vedisheva, I. V., Dreizis, U. I., & Kolpyrin, A. S. (2019). Analysis of theoretical approaches to the evaluation of sustainable development of resort regions (territories). *Bulletin of the Academy of Learning*, 33(4), 79-86. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/201913503042>
- Wheeller, B. (2005). Book Review. Tourism and Sustainability: Development and New tourism in the Third World. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 32(2), 499–501.
- World Economic Forum (2017). *The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness*. World Economic Forum. Retrieved from: <https://nonews.co/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/TTC2017.pdf>
- World Tourism Organization (2004). *Indicators of Sustainable Development for Tourism Destinations: A Guidebook*. World Tourism Organization. <https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284407262>
- Zakharova, V. A. (2018). Development of the tourist and recreational sphere of the Republic of Crimea in the aspect of integration into the socio-cultural and legal field of Russia. *Humanities, Social economic and Social science*, 8, 29-31. <https://doi.org/10.23672/SAE.2018.2018.16559>

Zigern-Korn, N. V. (2019). Theoretical substantiations of the state policy for spatial development of tourism. *Geographical environment and living systems*, 2, 30-39. <https://doi.org/10.18384/2310-7189-2019-2-30-39>