

Implementation of Green Hotels in Supporting Sustainable Tourism in the Hospitality Industry

Lalu Aswadi Jaya, Myrza Rahmanita
Trisakti Institute of Tourism, Indonesia

Abstract. The purpose of this study is to determine the implementation of green hotels that have been carried out in several hotels in an effort to support sustainable tourism. This study uses a literature review method to examine the implementation of sustainable tourism practices in environmentally friendly hotels. The main data sources come from scientific articles, industry reports, and case studies published between 2002 and 2024. The analysis process involves evaluating the various practices implemented, their impact on the SDGs, and the challenges faced by hotels in sustainability efforts. The results of the study show that the implementation of 7 green hotel indicators in Indonesia is still minimal, hotels that implement them are focused on West Java and Bali.

Keywords: Green Hotel, Sustainable Tourism, Hotel

Introduction

According to Pujiastuti et al. (2023), motivation becomes a driving force when tourists do an activity to satisfy several types of needs. Tourism becomes a driving force when tourists do an activity they want. However, tourism must also maintain environmental sustainability in order to realize sustainable tourism. Sustainable tourism has become a major concern in the development of the global tourism industry, especially in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) initiated by the United Nations. The hospitality industry, as one of the key sectors in tourism, has a significant role in creating positive impacts on the environment, society, and economy. With the increasing global awareness of sustainability, many hotels have begun to implement environmentally friendly practices that not only improve operational efficiency but also advance the welfare of local communities. This study aims to examine the implementation of sustainable tourism practices in environmentally friendly hotels and how they contribute to the SDGs.

Kompas (2024) Several hotels in Indonesia won the ASEAN Green Hotel Award 2024 category at the ASEAN Tourism Awards 2024. Safari Resort Bogor, Nihi Sumba, The 101 Bali Fontana Seminyak, Capella Ubud, and Plataran Menjangan Bali.

Nandari (2016) There are not many hotels in Indonesia that are committed to being environmentally friendly. This is because there is little understanding of Green Hotels, namely hotels that have a concept to practice awareness of environmental quality.

Green Hotel, according to ASEAN Tourism Standard (2024) is a hotel that is environmentally friendly and practices energy conservation. The ASEAN Green Hotel Standard (AGHS) outlines the criteria for a Green Hotel and the requirements to achieve these criteria. Hotels are given detailed guidelines on the green practices that must be carried out. A hotel is said to be a Green Hotel if it meets the following criteria: 1) Environmental policies and practices in hotel operations, 2) Use of green products, 3) Collaboration with local organizations and communities, 4) Human resource development, 5) Solid waste management, 6) Energy efficiency, 7) Water efficiency, 8) Air quality management (indoor and outdoor), 9) Noise pollution control, 10) Wastewater management and treatment, 11) Management of toxic and chemical substances.

Hotels that implement the AGHS principles are awarded the Green Hotel Award by the Ministry of Tourism. This award has two levels, the first for Indonesia only, the Indonesia

Green Hotel Award, and for ASEAN level is the ASEAN Green Hotel Award. This award was first held in 2008, and is given every two years. It is hoped that with this award, there will be more Green Hotels in Indonesia. As an illustration, based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (2015), the number of hotels in Indonesia in 2015 was 12,508 consisting of 2,197 starred hotels and 10,311 non-star hotels. The Ministry of Tourism gave 20 hotels the Indonesia Green Hotel Award in 2015. Of the 20 hotels, the 10 best hotels were selected to represent Indonesia at the ASEAN level. Hotels that can get the Green Hotel award should be proud and dare to communicate their achievements.

Green Hotels bring goodness to the sustainability of the hotel business, because the impact of the business is well managed, always involves the local community, protects guests from excessive exposure to chemicals and develops the skills of its employees. These hotels do not need to be bothered by business disruption due to demonstrations by the community because their water sources dry up or are exposed to hotel waste, hotels must be closed because they do not meet AMDAL requirements, hotels must pay compensation to the community because of the noise pollution of their diesel engines and other negative impacts.

A number of hotels in Indonesia won the ASEAN Green Hotel Award 2024 category at the ASEAN Tourism Awards 2024. The list of hotels that won this category are Safari Resort Bogor, Nihhi Sumba, The 101 Bali Fontana Seminyak, Capella Ubud, and Plataran Menjangan Bali.

Ni Luh (2013) Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, namely Mari Elka Pangestu tried to give the Green Hotel Award in Indonesia which is environmentally aware and sustainable tourism. However, the award that was first given turned out to receive less positive response from 290 hotels. Of that number, only 76 hotels expressed their willingness or participation. Of the 76 hotels, only 32 passed the initial verification. This means that only 31 hotels that really run Green Hotels are willing to be visited by the assessment team as a stage of assessing hotels as environmentally friendly and sustainable companies.

The application of green hotels in the sustainable tourism industry is found in SDGs 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation, SDGs 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy, SDGs 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDGs 12 on Responsible Consumption and Production, SDGs 13 on Climate Action, SDGs 15 on Life on Land.

In relation to SDGs 6 on water and sanitation, according to Matos, et.al., (2021) the era of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has seen continued progress toward global targets for access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). SDG 6 aims to 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.' Worldwide WASH coverage has climbed at a rate of approximately 0.5% per year for basic or safely managed drinking water and 1% per year for at least basic. In the SDGs ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Water use worldwide has increased by approximately 0.5% per year for basic or safely managed services. The gap analysis of the background found in the study is:

Bagan Analisis Gap: Pariwisata Berkelanjutan dan Green Hotel



Figure 1: Gap Analysis

Source: Researcher (2024)

The gap analysis of this study aims to fill the gaps identified by evaluating the implementation of Green Hotel practices in Indonesia in supporting the SDGs. This study will also examine the extent to which these hotels engage with local communities and the impacts they generate, as well as identify the main challenges faced in implementing sustainable tourism. Research is needed to fill the gap analysis that the implementation of green hotels in Indonesia is not yet known. So this study is to find out the implementation of green hotels that have been carried out and what their implementation is like in these hotels.

Theoretical Review

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), sustainable tourism refers to the management of tourism resources to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This practice includes environmental, social, and economic aspects.

SDGs in Tourism have sustainable development goals relevant to the hospitality industry including SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), and SDG 13 (climate action).

Eco-friendly hotels practice various initiatives such as efficient waste management, use of renewable energy, water conservation, and local community involvement in economic activities.

The results of Ljungberg's research (2007) explain in more detail the criteria for Green products, namely: 1. Reducing materials and energy use in the product process 2. Reducing emissions/waste gases and the creation of toxins 3. Increasing the amount of recycled materials 4. Extending the useful life of the product 5. Minimizing and assessing environmental impacts 6. Having an "economic function" 7. Using reverse logistics 8. Increasing efficiency in use 9. Maximizing the use of renewable resources 10. Minimizing the intensity (level) of service for products and services.

The results of the literature review show that eco-friendly hotels have taken significant steps in supporting the SDGs, especially in environmental and social aspects. Some common

practices include: Energy Efficiency, Waste Management, Water Conservation, and Local Community Empowerment.

Green Hotel Indicators or Green Hotels according to experts are energy efficiency, water management, waste management, Air Quality and Use of Environmentally Friendly Materials, biodiversity, involvement and social impact. The following is a discussion of the 7 indicators in implementing a green hotel or green hotel or environmentally friendly hotel.

(1) Energy Efficiency

According to Bohdanowicz (2006), energy efficiency is an important indicator in the Green Hotel concept. This practice involves the use of energy management systems, energy-efficient lighting, and technologies that reduce overall energy consumption. Chan and Lam (2002) stated that hotels should use energy-efficient technologies such as light sensors and energy-efficient equipment to reduce environmental impacts.

(2) Water Management

Deng and Burnett (2002) emphasized the importance of water management, such as the use of water-saving devices, wastewater management, and efficient water recycling systems. They showed that water saving is one of the main aspects of sustainable hotels. Han, Hsu, and Sheu (2010) stated that the implementation of water-saving systems, such as low-flush toilets and water-saving showers, is part of the main indicators of sustainability in hotels.

(3) Waste Management

Mensah (2006) stated that green hotels should implement a comprehensive waste management program, including recycling, reducing the use of single-use products, and treating organic waste. This indicator helps reduce the negative impact of hotels on the environment. Sloan, Legrand, and Chen (2013) emphasized the importance of waste management as a key indicator. They highlighted practices such as waste segregation and recycling as an important part of green hotels.

(4) Air Quality and Material Use. Environmentally Friendly

Henderson (2007) explains that the use of environmentally friendly building materials and maintaining indoor air quality are important indicators. This includes the use of non-toxic paints, natural ventilation, and air filtration. Choi and Parsa (2006) discuss that hotels should ensure good air quality by using materials that do not contain VOCs (volatile organic compounds) to maintain the health of guests and staff.

(5) Biodiversity Conservation

Font and Harris (2004) stated that green hotels should protect local biodiversity and minimize disturbance to the ecosystem. This includes promoting the conservation of local flora and fauna and involving guests in environmental activities. Rainforest Alliance (2009) on sustainable tourism also emphasizes the importance of preserving the surrounding ecosystem as part of the hotel's commitment to sustainability.

(6) Social Involvement and Impact

Tzschentke, Kirk, and Lynch (2008) stated that green hotels should contribute to social welfare by involving local communities, supporting local businesses, and providing skills training. This involvement is important to ensure a positive impact on the surrounding community. Murphy in Amelia and Susanti (2022) proposed that local community involvement in hotel activities can increase acceptance and support for environmental initiatives.

Research Methods

This study uses a literature review method to examine the implementation of sustainable tourism practices in eco-friendly hotels. The main data sources come from scientific articles, industry reports, and case studies published between 2002 and 2024. The analysis process

involves evaluating the various practices implemented, their impact on the SDGs, and the challenges faced by hotels in their sustainability efforts.

Data collection in this study uses academic journal databases such as ScienceDirect, JSTOR, and Google Scholar. Data are analyzed qualitatively to identify key themes related to sustainability practices and their impacts.

The research indicators use the following expert synthesis:

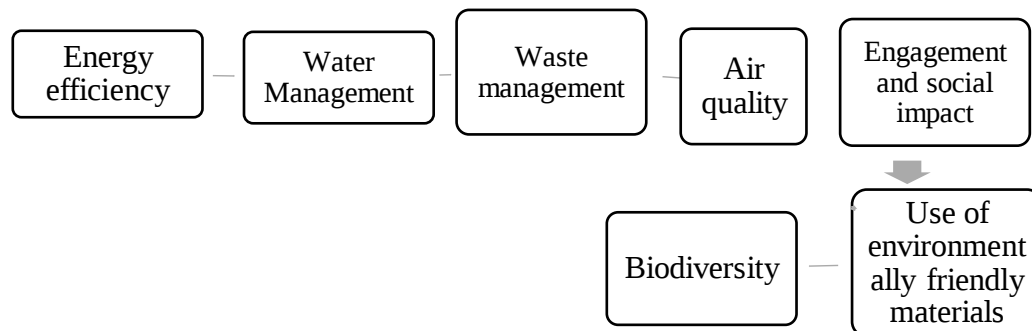


Chart 1. Research Indicators

Source: Author (2024)

Results and Discussion

The assessment of green hotels according to Tourism Vaganza (2015) includes 12 criteria, namely: green team policies and organizations; environmentally friendly site management; use of raw materials; environmentally friendly products and absorption of local content; energy conservation and efficiency management; water conservation and efficiency management; indoor health and comfort; solid and liquid waste management; occupational health and safety (K3); air and noise pollution control; management of chemical and hazardous material storage (B3); cooperation with local communities and organizations and development of human resource capacity.

Supriadi (2021) 75% of environmentally friendly hotels have a smoke-free policy. Hotels place appeal cards such as reusing towels and bed sheets so that towels and bed sheets do not need to be changed every day. Thus, guests only need to ask to be tidied up again.

Bohdanowicz (2006) that energy efficiency is an important indicator in the Green Hotel concept. This practice involves the use of energy management systems, energy-efficient lighting, and technologies that reduce overall energy consumption. Deng and J. Burnett (2002) is about the evaluation of energy use in hotels in Hong Kong and how energy management can be improved to achieve greater efficiency. The methods applied are automation and energy control systems, such as sensors to regulate lighting and air conditioning, are also recommended to reduce energy waste when rooms are not in use. The use of LEDs, real-time energy usage, and employee training on energy efficiency. Chan and Lam (2002): hotels should use energy-efficient technologies such as the use of light sensors and energy-efficient equipment to reduce environmental impacts. Priyadarsini, Xuchao, and Eang (2009): about conducting a comprehensive energy audit in hotels, HVAC systems in hotels, replacing conventional lamps with energy-efficient lamps, more efficient water heating systems, using smart technology. Energy Efficiency: Implementation of energy-saving technologies such as the use of LED lights, solar panels, and renewable energy-based air conditioning systems. This practice supports SDGs 7 and 13.

Deng and Burnett (2002) emphasized the importance of water management, such as the use of water saving devices, wastewater management, and efficient water recycling systems. They showed that water saving is one of the main aspects of sustainable hotels. Putu Ryan Angga Wibisana (2022) on the implementation at Prama Sanur Beach Hotel, namely installing water saving devices on taps and showers in guest rooms and public areas, a wastewater recycling system that is reprocessed for use in watering gardens and other green areas, the use of rainwater collected and filtered to water plants, Hotel staff are given regular training on the importance of water conservation. Septi Ayu Andini (2019) implementation at Lagoon, ITDC, Nusa Dua. Water management by: 1) collecting and processing liquid waste from 40 hotels and restaurants in the Nusa Dua area.

The treatment process produces irrigation water that is used to water plants in the area, 2) irrigation to reduce direct waste disposal into the sea and minimize environmental pollution, 3) treated water is used to water plants in the tourism area and is channeled back to hotels for irrigation purposes, thereby reducing the use of clean water. Water management practices at Prama Sanur Beach Hotel. Use of water saving devices: the hotel installs water saving devices on taps and showers in guest rooms and public areas. This step aims to reduce water consumption without sacrificing guest comfort, water recycling system: Prama Sanur Beach Hotel implements a wastewater recycling system that is reprocessed for use in watering gardens and other green areas. This helps reduce the use of clean water for non-potable purposes, use of rainwater: the hotel utilizes collected and filtered rainwater for use in certain operational activities, such as watering plants, thereby reducing dependence on groundwater sources, staff training and awareness: hotel staff are given regular training on the importance of water conservation and are taught best practices in daily water use. This awareness ensures that the entire team plays an active role in water conservation efforts, guest education: the hotel provides information to guests about the importance of water conservation and encourages their participation, for example by offering the option of not changing towels and sheets every day, unless requested. The implementation of these practices demonstrates Prama Sanur Beach Hotel's commitment to managing water resources efficiently and sustainably, in line with the principles of a green hotel and supporting sustainable tourism in Bali. The implementation of water-saving devices in bathrooms and kitchens, as well as the use of treated wastewater for garden irrigation, supports SDG 6.

Sloan, Legrand, and Chen (2013) emphasized the importance of waste management as a key indicator. They underlined practices such as waste sorting and recycling as an important part of an eco-friendly hotel. Fadjarwati (2021) on the implementation of the Mandalawangi Tasikmalaya Hotel Based on the ASEAN Green Hotel Standard by: 1) using environmentally friendly products in daily operations, 2) collaborating with local communities in environmental programs, 3) energy efficiency efforts through the use of energy-efficient equipment, 4) solid waste management with sorting and recycling. Dewi, Arismayanti, and Pramesti (2022) research at the Sarinbuana Eco Lodge Hotel. Waste management by: 1) Organic waste is processed into compost that is used for their permaculture garden, while inorganic waste is collected and handed over to a third party for recycling, 2) the use of single-use plastic by providing drinking water in refillable glass bottles and using bamboo straws, 3) Wastewater from the kitchen and bathroom is treated through a biofiltration system before being discharged into the environment, ensuring no contamination of surrounding water sources. Waste management is an effective waste recycling system and a single-use plastic waste reduction program, which contributes to SDG 12.

Dianthy, Riyanto et al. (2023) on the implementation of air quality applications at Swarga Suites Hotel Berawa, Bali Province. Implementation by means of: 1) Ventilation System: Use of a ventilation system designed to ensure optimal air circulation, thereby reducing the accumulation of indoor pollutants, 2) Environmentally Friendly Building Materials: Selection

of building materials with low emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to minimize indoor air pollution, 3) Indoor Plants: Placement of indoor plants that function as natural filters, help absorb pollutants and improve air quality, 4) Smoke-Free Policy: Implementation of a smoke-free policy in all areas of the hotel to prevent air contamination by cigarette smoke. Darmaputra, Dianasari, Kalpikawati (2020), implementation of green hotels in Nusa Lembongan Bali. The implementations that have been carried out are 1) Use of an effective ventilation system to ensure good air circulation, 2) Selection of interior materials low emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), 3) Implementation of smoke-free policies in public areas and guest rooms. Zanni, Mura, et al., (2022) developed a comprehensive framework for monitoring and managing indoor air quality (IAQ) in the hospitality industry. This study emphasizes the importance of understanding the factors that influence air quality, both from internal (endogenous) and external (exogenous) sources, in order to provide insight for facility managers in improving the hotel environment.

The use of environmentally friendly materials is found in several hotels that have implemented green hotels. Ambarwati, Kumoro, and Pramesti (2012) design a resort hotel in Batu City, Malang using environmentally friendly materials, namely: 1) Selection of Local Materials (use of exposed bricks for walls and clay tiles for roofs), 2) Low Emission Materials (use of damar wood for external elements such as outdoor floors and railings, and rosewood for indoor floors, 3) Stage Building Structure (the application of stage building structures aims to reduce soil hardening, thereby increasing water absorption areas and minimizing environmental impacts). Darmaputra, Dianasari, Kalpikawati (2020) implementation of green hotels in Nusa Lembongan Bali in Klungkung Regency, Bali Nusa Penida. The highest hotel manager assessment is in terms of the use of environmentally friendly products. The indicator for the use of environmentally friendly products is 95.74 percent of hotels in Nusa Lembongan have used environmentally friendly products, namely by using local products in the form of food and handicrafts provided by the hotel to hotel guests.

Biodiversity that has been applied to eco-friendly hotels is found in several hotels in Indonesia. Nurzaman, Wahyuningrum, and Wijayanti (2021) that the Design of Eco-Architecture-Based Resort Hotels in Ujung Kulon National Park, Banten, implements the creation of accommodation facilities that are able to expose the natural potential of the location. Dewi, Nathalia, Pramono (2024) from the manager's point of view, the importance of maintaining harmony between guest comfort and the welfare of animals around the resort is recognized as a top priority. Safari Resort Bogor management has recognized the environmental impact of their operations and continues to strive to take concrete steps to reduce noise pollution. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (2012), this study highlights the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations in hotel and resort development. This forum highlights the importance of hotels and resorts to implement natural habitats into their designs, minimize ecological footprints, and participate in local conservation programs.

The involvement and social impact of a hotel industry are also needed in creating a green hotel. Rosilawati and Arsyad (2019) The Green Jogja CSR Program which has been implemented into an environmental conservation CSR based on community empowerment and the implementation of the Hyatt Thrive policy which requires all Hyatt International properties to contribute to the community to the maximum. This also indicates that the hotel has implemented CSR beyond compliance because it has made CSR a part of the company that is realized through policy. Dewi, Nathalia, Pramono (2024) that the Safari Resort Bogor hotel has shown a strong commitment to social care, providing education about the importance of protecting the environment, hotels can increase public awareness and participation in conservation efforts. Eco-friendly hotels are also active in employing local people, providing

skills training, and promoting local products, in line with SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth).

Chan (2013): *To implement a green hotel marketing campaign effectively and efficiently, it is crucial that hotel managers, particularly marketing managers, understand their customers' expectations for and perceptions of different green marketing strategies.*

Conclusion

The implementation of sustainable tourism practices in eco-friendly hotels has a positive impact on achieving the SDGs. Despite facing challenges in its implementation, the contribution of this sector is very important in supporting sustainable development. This study highlights the need for closer collaboration between stakeholders, including government, the hospitality industry, and local communities, to accelerate the adoption of sustainable practices. The implementation of green hotels is in accordance with the indicators, namely energy efficiency, water management, waste management, Air Quality and Use of Environmentally Friendly Materials, biodiversity, engagement and social impact. Energy efficiency is applied in the Hong Kong hotel. Water management is applied in Sanur Beach and Nusa Dua Bali. Waste management is applied in the Mandalawangi Tasikmalaya hotel and the Sarinbuana Eco Lodge Hotel. Air quality is applied in Bali and Safari Resort. The use of environmentally friendly materials is applied in Batu Malang and Bali. Biodiversity is applied in Safari Resort and Ujung Kulon National Park. Engagement and social impact are applied in Safari Resort and Hyatt International Yogyakarta. The implementation of the 7 green hotel indicators in Indonesia is still minimal, hotels that apply are focused on West Java and Bali.

Recommendations

The recommendation from the results of this study is the implementation of Green Hotels in supporting sustainable tourism in the hotel industry. With this study for recommendations that green hotels in Indonesia already have standards. This study is to recommend green hotels in Indonesia. In order to be known by the wider community in various countries.

References

- Amelia, Ayu Dyah dan Ety Dwi Susanti. (2022). Peran Komunitas Lokal Dalam Membangun Pariwisata Berkelanjutan (Studi Kasus Lumbung Stroberi). *Journal Publicuho*. 7(2).
- Bohdanowicz, P. (2006). Environmental Awareness and Initiatives in the Swedish and Polish Hotel Industries—Survey Results. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 25(4), 662-682. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2005.06.006>
- Chan, W. W., & Lam, J. C. (2002). Prediction of Pollutant Emission through Electricity Consumption by the Hotel Industry in Hong Kong. *Hospitality Management*, 21(4), 381-391.
- Chan, W. W., & Lam, J. C. (2003). Energy-saving Supporting Tourism Sustainability: A Case Study of Hotel Swimming Pool Heat Pump. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 11(1), 74-83. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580308667194>.
- Chan, E. S. W. (2013). Gap Analysis of Green Hotel Marketing. Diakses dari www.emeraldinsight.com/0959-6119.htm.
- Dianthy, L. G. A., Riyanto, M. F. B., Hidayat, I., Gultom, D. P., & Suripto, H. (2023). Implementasi Green Hotel di Swarga Suites Hotel Berawa, Provinsi Bali. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 7(3).
- Darmaputra, P. G. E., Dianasari, D. A. L., & Kalpikawati, I. A. (2020). Penerapan Konsep Green Hotel di Nusa Lembongan Bali. *Jurnal Bisnis Hospitaliti*, 9(2).

- Fadjarwati, L. (2021). Penerapan Hotel Mandalawangi Tasikmalaya Berbasis ASEAN Green Hotel Standard. *Jurnal XYZ*, 15(2), 45-58.
- Han, H., Hsu, L. T., & Sheu, C. (2010). The impact of green practices on hotel sustainability. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research*, 34(4), 379-395. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1096348010370857>
- Henderson, J. C. (2007). Environmental sustainability in the hotel sector. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 26(4), 841-845. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2006.07.003>
- Ljungberg, L. Y. (2007). Materials selection and design for development of sustainable products. *Materials & Design*, 28(2), 466-479. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matdes.2005.09.006>
- Matos, et al. (2021). Progress towards SDG 6: Ensuring water and sanitation for all. *Journal of Environmental Studies*, 32(3), 123-139. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2021.05.012>
- Made, N. L. (2013). Gaya hidup yang serba ramah lingkungan bukan sekedar tren. *Kompas.com*. Diakses 9 November 2024, dari <http://travel.kompas.com/>.
- Nandari, N. R. (2016). Hotel Hijau sebagai Alternatif Pengurangan Dampak Lingkungan. *Jurnal Pesona*, 18(1).
- Rosilawati, Y., & Arsyad, A. (2019). Penerapan Green Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) di Hotel Hyatt Regency Yogyakarta melalui Program “Green Jogja”. *Channel Jurnal Komunikasi*, 7(2), 115-124.
- Pujiastuti, E. E., Hastho J. N. U., Lintang L. N., Dyah W. (2023). Tourist Loyalty Based On Destination Image, Tourist Motivation, and Tourist Satisfaction. *Jurnal Bisnis dan Manajemen*. 10(1), 97-108. <http://jurnal.unmer.ac.id/index.php/jbm>.
- Shiming, D., & Burnett, J. (2002). Energy Use and Management in Hotels in Hong Kong. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 21(4), 371-380.
- Supriadi, B. (2015). Investigasi Green Hotel Sebagai Alternatif Produk Ramah Lingkungan. *Tourism Vaganza*. Diakses dari <https://www.tourismvaganza.com/green-hotel-award-2015-penghargaan-untuk-hotel-yang-berwawasan-lingkungan/>.
- Tiofani, K., & Widyanti, N. N. W. (2024, Maret 17). PHRI Rencanakan Standar Green Hotel untuk Pariwisata Berkelanjutan. *Kompas.com*. Diakses dari <https://travel.kompas.com/read/2024/03/17/071200627/phri-rencanakan-standar-green-hotel-untuk-pariwisata-berkelanjutan->