

Forum: Youth Assembly, Action Paper II

Issue: Limiting the Environmental Impact of Overtourism

Student Officer: Alexandros Panagiotopoulos Vanger

Position: Co-Head

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Overtourism is defined as an influx of many tourists into one particular destination that lacks adequate facilities and resources to accommodate them. While tourism may be beneficial economically, the excessive number of tourists creates undue stress on the environment and the local population. Some of the consequences of overtourism include overcrowding, congestion, noise pollution, higher costs of living, environmental destruction, and a decrease in the quality of life of the locals. The popular destinations could also face destruction of historical monuments, public areas, and the ecosystem due to the presence of too many tourists.¹

As described in the 2025 Overtourism Report, which was released on April 8, 2025, the most popular tourist destinations in the world have been analyzed based on several factors like the total amount of tourism, the proportion of tourists versus local inhabitants, and the total number of tourists per square kilometer. In total, 40 popular tourist destinations have been considered in this report, and those destinations facing extremely high amounts of tourism pressures have been selected. It can be clearly seen from the statistics above that overtourism is not only about the number of tourists but also the capacity of destinations.²

In terms of tourist density, Macau tops the list, recording about 547,112 tourists per km². Other destinations following Macau are Paris with 442,125, Barcelona with 152,110, Amsterdam with 113,999, and Lisbon with 85,000 tourists per km². Large numbers of tourists in smaller destinations like those mentioned above are likely to pose great strain on the facilities, especially in old cities where the facilities are not abundant in terms of space. The citizens of the destination are likely to feel overcrowded in their day-to-day activities. In terms of the overall number of visitors, the top city is Shanghai, which attracts around 396.7 million tourists every year. Some other popular cities include Orlando, which has about 67 million tourists per year; New York, which attracts around 65 million tourists; Rome, with 51.4 million tourists; and Los Angeles, which has about 49.1 million tourists. High numbers of visitors pose huge strains on the transportation system, accommodation, supply of water, waste disposal, and tourist attractions

¹ Brajcich, Kaitlyn. "What Is Overtourism and Why Is It a Problem?" *Sustainable Travel International*, 15 Aug. 2024, <https://sustainabletravel.org/what-is-overtourism/>.

² "Overtourism Statistics and Rankings on the World's Top 40 Cities.." *Tourism Analytics - Caribbean Tourism Data & Statistics*, 2026, <http://tourismanalytics.com/expertinsights/overtourism-statistics-and-rankings-on-the-worlds-top-40-cities>.

The reduction of environmental impacts due to overtourism needs sustainable tourism policies and proper management. A probable measure could be the limitation of the size and quantity of organized tourist groups in association with travel and tour companies. Other measures include the conservation of water and reduction of energy consumption in addition to the adoption of waste and recycling management strategies. It would help if the tourists visited less congested locations in addition to traveling outside peak season times.

Destination management, infrastructure, and tourist education are key elements that need to be applied in order to minimize the adverse effects of overtourism. The government can set a limit based on the carrying capacity of a place, which is basically the number of tourists a particular place can sustain without posing serious harm to the environment and society. Important strategies include conservation of sensitive habitats, decreasing the depletion of resources, improving transport infrastructure, and dispersal of tourists to various places and times of the year.

Overtourism could be related to the conference theme of diplomacy and international cooperation in a time of political unrest and increasing travel in the world. The fact that tourism usually involves people who come from other countries, as well as airlines and multinational corporations, and environmental issues, which transcend national borders, means that international cooperation is crucial. With the use of diplomacy and international governance, countries could collaborate on managing the flow of tourists, promoting sustainable travel, reducing aviation emissions, and even introducing visitor quotas when it is needed. International cooperation could also allow countries to learn from each other and protect vulnerable destinations, ecosystems, and communities. Thus, diplomacy could be instrumental in keeping tourism sustainable and economically profitable.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Tourism Carrying Capacity (TCC)

Tourism Carrying Capacity (TCC) is an effective technique for limiting the number of tourists in vulnerable or frequently visited destinations. Though TCC cannot be called a perfect one, it allows the authorities to find out the number of people visiting the destination who would not significantly damage the environment, local population, infrastructure, or cultural heritage.³

Zero-Waste Tourism

The UNEP (United Nations Environment Program), together with UN Tourism, launched an amazing project entitled "Recipe of Change". It is an amazing innovation aimed at tackling food wastage, which is one of the major challenges facing the globe in terms of

³ Wikipedia Contributors. "Tourism Carrying Capacity." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 2 Nov. 2019, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism_carrying_capacity.

sustainability. The "Recipe of Change" project endeavors to change the way people travel using sustainable ways that will attract green tourists.⁴

Low Impact Tourism

Low impact tourism consists of tourism that reduces our negative impacts on the environment and the places we travel to, sustainable tourism and recreation which are beneficial to the locals and respect nature and people and their culture.⁵

Responsible Tourism

The aim of responsible tourism should be to improve the quality of life for those living in the area and to improve the area for visitors. The operators, hotel managers, governments, local people, and tourists have to take their responsibilities in order to make tourism sustainable. To celebrate World Responsible Tourism Day, the World Travel Market has chosen the Cape Town Declaration of Responsible Tourism, which urges the tourism sector to take responsibility for improving the sustainability of tourism.⁶

Timed-Entry Systems

Rather than employing general admission, those that utilize the timed entry tickets book their own entry on a specific date and timeframe. Timed entry systems are used by tour operators and attractions to control crowd sizes, decrease waiting times, and improve the overall visitation experience.⁷

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Historical Background

Post-war growth of the economy and increased living standards meant that a larger number of people could afford traveling for recreational purposes. Introduction of paid vacation, better means of transport, and affordable tourism led to an increase in the number of people involved in tourism. In such a way, mass tourism emerged as a growing trend when large numbers of people started visiting famous beaches, resorts, and historical cities. The government and various private businesses provided the necessary infrastructure for mass tourism. Such infrastructure included the construction of hotels, airports, roads, etc. Although such development had some positive impact, such as job creation and economic

⁴ "Global Initiative Launches Zero-Waste Movement for Sustainable Tourism." *Europa.Eu*, 2026, <https://transition-pathways.europa.eu/tourism/news/global-initiative-launches-zero-waste-movement-sustainable-tourism>.

⁵ "Category Intro - Lowimpact.Org." *Lowimpact.Org*, 29 July 2024, <https://www.lowimpact.org/categories/transport/low-impact-tourism/>.

⁶ Goodwin, Harold. "What Is Responsible Tourism? – Responsible Tourism Partnership." *ResponsibleTourismPartnership.Org*, 24 Sept. 2014, <https://responsibletourismpartnership.org/what-is-responsible-tourism/>

⁷ "Singenuity." *Singenuity.Com*, 2026, <https://singenuity.com/glossary/timed-entry>.

development, the main purpose was to attract as many tourists as possible. In this respect, the discussed period became a basis for modern mass tourism and overtourism eventually.

Budget Airlines Introduction to the world (1990's-2000s)

The development of air travel in Europe, together with the formation of low-cost airline carriers such as Ryanair and easyJet, helped tourism to become more popular. Low-cost flights led to the development of weekend getaways. It became possible for tourists to visit important European cities more often and with less effort and money than previously. Nonetheless, the increased availability of flights also helped create the problem of too many people visiting popular destinations during similar peak times. In this way, cities lacking necessary infrastructure came under additional pressure due to growing tourist traffic.

Digital Platforms and "Bucket List" Tourism (2010s–Present)

Recently, the impact of digital technologies has influenced the way tourists travel. Booking websites and applications like Airbnb have offered travelers an opportunity to live not in hotels but in residential districts. Although it gives travelers more choices of places to stay overnight, it is capable of putting strain on local housing markets and changing the nature of the local communities. Furthermore, the influence of social networks makes travelers visit famous and picturesque places because of the intention to share their experience via social media. Therefore, "bucket list" tourism has emerged and large numbers of tourists travel to popular destinations. Additionally, "last chance" tourism has become increasingly popular, meaning that people visit fragile places such as glaciers or other endangered tourist destinations because of the idea that they will disappear soon.

How mass tourism operates

Mass Tourism is about the overcrowding or congestion brought about by too many visitors and which results in conflicts between the visitors and the locals, is termed as overtourism. According to the World Tourism Organization, "Overtourism can be defined as the impact of tourism on a destination or part thereof that excessively impacts the perceived quality of life of citizens and/or quality of visitor experience negatively.



8

Figure 1: New York City received more than 50 million tourists in 2022. Times Square (pictured) receives around 300,000 visitors each day

Challenges and Risks

Environmental Degradation

Consequences that stem from tourism include overconsumption of natural resources, pollution, destruction of habitats, and loss of biodiversity. The number of tourists visiting the Toulourenc Gorges in France rose from 51,000 to 115,000 from 2019 to 2020, resulting in major ecological damage. Rock dams were built by tourists to create artificial pools, leading to disruption in natural flow, increasing temperature, and a reduction in oxygen content that has resulted in the growth of algae.

Sociocultural Impact

The loss of cultural values is among the major impacts of tourism, as the locals may prioritize visitors' needs and incomes over retaining their cultural traditions.

Economic Challenges

They are severe because they concern mostly the habitat loss, which has an economical impact. Furthermore, mass tourism results in economic leakage, inflation, and cost of living, and infrastructure strain and misallocation.⁹

⁸ Wikipedia Contributors. "Overtourism." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 21 Aug. 2026, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overtourism#cite_note-6.

⁹ University of Luxembourg. "The Dark Side of Tourism: Negative Impacts and Mitigation Strategies." *UNI EN*, 15 Oct. 2024, <https://www.uni.lu/en/news/the-dark-side-of-tourism/>.

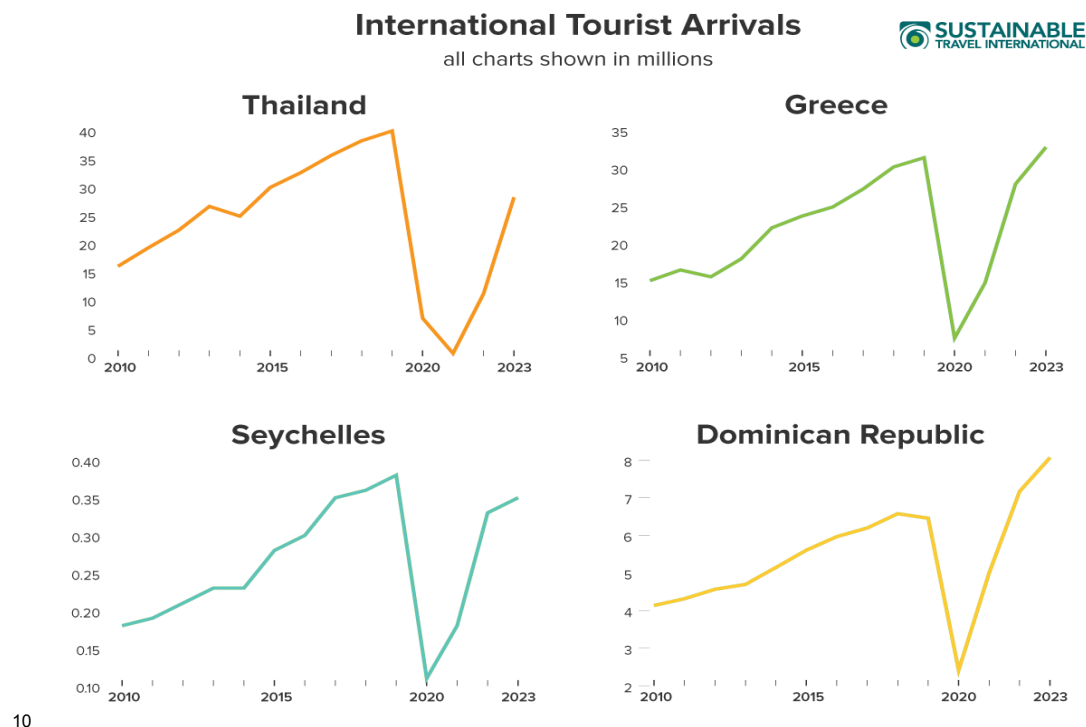


Figure 2: A chart that shows the tourist arrivals of these 4 specific countries from 2010 to 2023.

The Maya Bay Incident

Traditionally, Maya Bay in Thailand was quite an underdeveloped place with limited numbers of visitors. Nonetheless, it gained worldwide recognition due to the movie *The Beach* starring Leonardo DiCaprio. Consequently, the increased popularity of the destination led to a significant increase in the number of tourists who came to see it. At first, the number of visitors was not too high, but gradually, thousands of tourists started coming to the place. There were serious environmental implications related to the rapid development of tourism. Many boats that used the site damaged the coral reefs due to their anchors and engines. Moreover, some tourists walked on the reefs. As the number of visitors continued to rise, the natural environment couldn't withstand such pressure. It is obvious from the fact that the coral reefs' condition worsened to the point that only 8% of healthy coral reefs were left; whereas, earlier it comprised up to 70–80%. The example of Maya Bay serves as a great illustration of how mass tourism relates to overtourism. The influx of visitors led to environmental damage as a result of the lack of control over the number of tourists, while the popularity of the place created many economic benefits. It proves that the destinations should have visitor management systems in place to avoid damaging nature.¹¹

¹⁰ Brajcich, Kaitlyn. "What Is Overtourism and Why Is It a Problem?" *Sustainable Travel International*, 15 Aug. 2024, <https://sustainabletravel.org/what-is-overtourism/>.

¹¹ Cripps, Karla, and Nicolas Axelrod. "Tourism Killed Thailand's Most Famous Bay. Here's How It Was Brought Back to Life." *CNN*, Aug. 2022, <https://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/maya-bay-thailand-recovery-c2e-spc-intl>.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT
Early 2000s- Present	Siem Reap has easy access to the ground water because it can be obtained at a depth of just five meters. The stability of the temples of Angkor is being endangered by this illegal use of water, of which there are no records kept. These archaeological treasures are built upon a sandy foundation and depend on a constant flow of groundwater, which depends on seasonal variation. ¹²
March 2017	The factors leading to the destruction of the coral reefs of Raja Ampat include the extensive coastal development, increasing sedimentation from nickel mining, and bleaching resulting from the heat waves in the oceans. The current disaster of bleached corals in Raja Ampat clearly shows the effects of human-induced climate change and not natural causes. Heat waves in the ocean causing bleaching are mainly the result of rising global temperatures because of greenhouse gases released from fossil fuel combustion.¹³
April 2018	Local businesses on the Philippines most popular island (Boracay Island) were not connected to underground sewage pipes and as a result unwanted sewage entered the country's natural water sources, leading to a closure of numerous businesses due to environmental violations. ¹⁴
June 2018	The Maya Bay incident, when the Hollywood Star Leonardo Di Caprio decided to film the movie ("The Beach") in the area, all of a sudden speedboats and tourists filled the area leading to mass destruction of coral reefs. ¹⁵

¹² Sok, Chamroeun. "Angkor Water Crisis." *Unesco.Org*, 2023, <https://courier.unesco.org/en/articles/angkor-water-crisis>.

¹³ <https://www.facebook.com/unesco>. "Unesco." *Unesco*, 2019, <http://Unesco.org>.

¹⁴ Scherman, Lena. "Tourism Threatens to Destroy Coral Reefs in Raja Ampat - Deep Sea Reporter." *Deep Sea Reporter*, 24 Apr. 2025, <https://www.deepseareporter.com/tourism-threatens-to-destroy-coral-reefs-in-raja-ampat/>.

¹⁵ Sparks, Lauren. "An Update: Coral Bleaching Event in Raja Ampat - Indo Ocean Project." *Indo Ocean Project*, 28 Dec. 2024, <https://indooceanproject.org/987513570-2/>.

August 2019	In the beaches of Aruba, there were 42,585 macro-debris pieces and 884 meso-debris pieces collected. ¹⁶
August 2021	The Venetian lagoon was damaged due to the massive cruise ships. ¹⁷
September 2023	There have been many adverse impacts on tourism in this part of the world. The large number of people that visit this place has led to erosion of the trails and other sites, which has made them weak. On the other hand, the construction of hotels has caused deforestation and soil erosion. Tourism has also led to the production of a huge amount of waste which cannot be managed properly. Furthermore, there is a high demand for water and energy in the region. ¹⁸
July 2024	In the last four decades, 80% of the corals found in Cozumel have died because of the effects of the development of the tourism industry on the island, especially the expansion of cruise ships. ¹⁹
2025-2026 Season	Black carbon (BC) emissions from burning biomass and fossil fuels cause darker snow to accelerate the melting process. With an increase in the population of people inhabiting the continent, the impacts of research and tourism in Antarctica have likely increased.

¹⁶ Meixler, Eli. "Popular Philippines Island Shuts Down for Sewage Cleanup." *Time*, 4 Apr. 2018, <https://time.com/5228802/philippines-duterte-close-boracay-6-months/>.

¹⁷ de Scisciolo, Tobia, et al. "Beach Debris on Aruba, Southern Caribbean: Attribution to Local Land-Based and Distal Marine-Based Sources." *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, vol. 106, no. 1–2, May 2016, pp. 49–57, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2016.03.039>.

¹⁸ McAndrew, Tom. "Machu Picchu: A Case Study in Tourism Growth and Sustainability Challenges." *TrTom's Geo Insights*, 23 Mar. 2025, <https://www.trtomsgeoinsights.com/post/machu-picchu-a-case-study-in-tourism-growth-and-sustainability-challenges>.

¹⁹ Byington, Cara. "Studying Challenges to Cozumel's Coral Reefs." *Cool Green Science*, 9 Apr. 2024, <https://blog.nature.org/2024/04/09/studying-challenges-to-cozumels-coral-reefs/>.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

Greece

Greece has begun implementing necessary steps that will help tackle the issue of overtourism that results from many tourists coming to the beautiful land and historical sites in Greece as international travel resumes. This strategy, which has been recently released, is aimed at tackling the problem of overtourism and providing security to Greece's natural and cultural heritage.

Italy

Italy is starting a new programme called "Unexpected Italy" that aims at promoting less visited sites in Italy in order to reduce Mass Tourism in mostly affected cities like Rome, Milan, Florence and Napoli.

Spain

The three main strategies that Spanish officials have adopted in tackling overtourism are mostly: The implementation of tourist taxes in funding environmental conservation efforts and giving revenue to local residents. The efforts to conserve housing and ensure that rents are affordable to residents. Lastly, to balance out the numerous crowds gathering in Madrid, Barcelona and Mallorca, there have been some efforts to promote less popular destinations.

Japan

Japan is trying to tackle overtourism through the promotion of regional tourism instead of focusing on only five prefectures. Some examples of technologies that help tourists bypass overcrowded places include artificial intelligence and digital signage. Lastly, there is considerable financial backing by the government of Japan to promote regional activities to prevent overtourism.

United Nations World Tourism Organisation(UNWTO)

The UNWTO questions ethics, sustainability, and accessibility in travel. UNWTO provides guidance and support to widen the scope of knowledge and tourism policies on a global scale, and the significance of tourism in being a driving force for development and sustainability.

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

The main objective of WWF is protecting the environment from the negative consequences of mass tourism and promoting the practice of responsible tourism in the most important natural sites. Their projects improve the governance in protected areas by establishing sustainable businesses that are beneficial for the environment as well as the local economy.²⁰

²⁰ "Welcome to the United Nations." *Un.Org*, 2019, <http://UN.org>.

RELEVANT UN RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Goal 8 and Goal 12 (2015)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, provides an important international framework for addressing the environmental impacts of tourism. Sustainable tourism is specifically recognized under SDG 8.9, which calls on states to promote sustainable tourism that creates employment and promotes local culture and products. SDG 12.3 and SDG 12.b are also relevant because they address sustainable consumption and production and call for the development of tools to monitor the sustainability impacts of tourism. Although the SDGs are not legally binding, they provide governments with internationally agreed objectives for making tourism more environmentally sustainable. For the issue of overtourism, the SDGs are particularly useful because they demonstrate that tourism should not be evaluated only through economic growth, but also through its effects on natural resources, local communities, waste production, and cultural and environmental heritage.²¹

UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)

The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO in 1972, is highly relevant to overtourism because many of the destinations experiencing excessive tourism are internationally recognized cultural or natural heritage sites. The Convention establishes an international framework for identifying and protecting cultural and natural sites considered to have outstanding universal value. While the Convention does not directly prohibit overtourism, its objectives support measures that protect heritage sites from environmental degradation, overcrowding, pollution, and other pressures caused by excessive visitation. This is particularly important for destinations such as Venice, Dubrovnik, Machu Picchu, and numerous World Heritage natural areas, where tourism can generate significant economic benefits while simultaneously placing pressure on ecosystems, infrastructure, and cultural heritage. For delegates, the Convention demonstrates the importance of balancing tourism development with long-term conservation.²²

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (1992)

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), adopted at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, is relevant to overtourism because tourism can place substantial pressure on biodiversity and ecosystems. Excessive visitor numbers can contribute to habitat destruction, wildlife disturbance, pollution, excessive water consumption, waste generation, and damage to fragile natural areas. The CBD requires its parties to pursue the conservation of biological

²¹ United Nations. *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. United Nations, 2015. [United Nations – 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

²² UNESCO. *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*. 16 Nov. 1972. [UNESCO – World Heritage Convention](#)

diversity and the sustainable use of its components, creating an important international framework for protecting ecosystems affected by tourism. Although the Convention does not specifically target overtourism, its principles can support measures such as visitor limits in ecologically sensitive areas, protected-area management, environmental impact assessments, and sustainable tourism practices. This makes the CBD particularly relevant for destinations where the environmental consequences of excessive tourism extend beyond cities and into coastal, forest, marine, and protected ecosystems.²³

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

Indonesia-Bali

The Indonesian island of Bali instituted a tourist charge of around US\$10 to preserve the culture of Bali Island. The aim of this policy is to make the tourists contribute economically in ensuring that the environment of Bali, as well as its culture, is preserved.

This will ensure that the island does not have to bear the brunt of the negative impacts of tourism on it. The funds collected can be utilized for undertaking conservation activities and managing waste disposal on the island.

Spain-Barcelona

The city of Barcelona has implemented certain tourism taxes as a strategy to cope with the burden created by the many tourists visiting the city. The primary intention of implementing such taxes is to raise money that could be used to finance the development of the local infrastructure as a result of the impact created by the tourists. Such tourism taxes may also serve the purpose of discouraging very inexpensive and short-term tourism, as well as promoting sustainable tourism.

United Nations World Tourism Organisation

The Global Roadmap for Food Waste Reduction has been formulated by the UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organization). It aims at tackling the problem of food wastage in the tourism industry. Hotels, restaurants, cruise liners, and other tourism enterprises waste huge quantities of food products, which is one of the environmental concerns today since growing food takes huge quantities of water, energy, and other resources. The initiative involves the efforts to make tourism enterprises manage their food purchases, preparation, consumption, and disposal more effectively. For instance, hotels can make better calculations of the amount of food that will be consumed by their customers and

²³ United Nations. *Convention on Biological Diversity*. 5 June 1992. [Convention on Biological Diversity – Official Convention Text](#)

minimize the losses of food in case of buffet service. Reducing food waste will allow tourism businesses to reduce the negative impact on the environment, save the resources and money on buying and disposing of food products.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Visitor Caps and Temporary Closures

One of the most direct approaches to overtourism has been limiting the number of visitors allowed to enter particularly vulnerable destinations. In environmentally sensitive locations, authorities may establish daily visitor caps, reservation systems, or temporary closures. Thailand's temporary closure of Maya Bay is an important example, as the measure allowed the damaged marine ecosystem to recover after years of intensive tourism. Similar approaches have been used in other fragile destinations where uncontrolled visitor numbers can exceed the ecological carrying capacity of an area. However, visitor restrictions can reduce tourism income and create difficulties for local businesses, meaning that they should ideally be combined with alternative sources of local income, transparent monitoring, and clear scientific criteria for determining appropriate visitor limits.

Tourist and Access Fees

Another increasingly common approach has been the introduction of tourist taxes and access fees. Venice, for example, has introduced an Access Fee for certain day visitors entering the historic city during designated periods. The objective is to help regulate tourist flows while generating revenue that can be used for tourism-related interventions, including the maintenance and rehabilitation of cultural and environmental heritage and public facilities. Similar financial mechanisms are being considered or used in other heavily visited destinations. However, fees are not automatically effective at reducing overtourism, particularly if visitors are wealthy enough to absorb the additional cost. Their effectiveness therefore depends on how they are designed and, importantly, whether the revenue is reinvested into environmental protection, infrastructure, public transport, waste management, and local communities.

Dispersing Tourists Geographically and Seasonally

UN Tourism has promoted the dispersal of tourists as an alternative to simply restricting overall tourism. This approach encourages visitors to travel to less crowded areas, attractions, and destinations, while also encouraging tourism outside peak seasons. The objective is to reduce pressure on specific locations and prevent infrastructure and ecosystems from being overwhelmed during short periods of extremely high demand. Examples include promoting alternative destinations to Barcelona, redirecting visitors within museums and heritage sites, and encouraging travel to lesser-known areas. This strategy can also distribute tourism revenue more evenly across regions. However, it must be carefully planned so that tourism does not simply move environmental pressures from one overcrowded location to another.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

General Bibliography

"What Is Overtourism?" *Sustainable Travel International*,
<https://sustainabletravel.org/what-is-overtourism/>.

"Overtourism Statistics and Rankings on the World's Top 40 Cities." *Tourism Analytics*,
<https://tourismanalytics.com/expertinsights/overtourism-statistics-and-rankings-on-the-worlds-top-40-cities>.

"Striking a Balance: Overtourism Solutions that Embrace Regenerative Travel and Reduce Tourism's Burden." *Sustainable Travel International*,
<https://sustainabletravel.org/overtourism-solutions-reduce-burden-regenerative-travel/>.

"Overtourism: A Centuries-Old Issue." *Responsible Travel*,
<https://www.responsibletravel.com/copy/overtourism-a-centuries-old-issue>.

"How Low Cost Travel Impacted Mass Tourism." *YouTube*,
https://www.youtube.com/shorts/PfwOvTJ_xkQ.

"Overtourism." *Wikipedia*,
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overtourism>.

"Times Square, New York City." *Wikipedia*,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overtourism#/media/File:Times_Square,_New_York_City,_20231006_1916_2338.jpg.

"The Dark Side of Tourism." *University of Luxembourg*,
<https://www.uni.lu/en/news/the-dark-side-of-tourism/>.

"Maya Bay: Thailand Beach Recovery." *CNN Travel*,
<https://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/maya-bay-thailand-recovery-c2e-spc-intl>.

"Angkor Water Crisis." *UNESCO Courier*,
<https://courier.unesco.org/en/articles/angkor-water-crisis>.

"Tourism Threatens to Destroy Coral Reefs in Raja Ampat." *Deep Sea Reporter*,
<https://www.deepseareporter.com/tourism-threatens-to-destroy-coral-reefs-in-raja-ampat/>.

"Indo Ocean Project." *Indo Ocean Project*,
<https://indooceanproject.org/987513570-2/>.

"Philippines Closes Boracay for Six Months." *Time*,
<https://time.com/5228802/philippines-duterte-close-boracay-6-months/>.

[Article on marine impact of tourism]. *ScienceDirect*,
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0025326X16301679>.

"Machu Picchu: A Case Study in Tourism Growth and Sustainability Challenges." *TRT OMS Geo Insights*,
<https://www.trtomsgeoinsights.com/post/machu-picchu-a-case-study-in-tourism-growth-and-sustainability-challenges>.

"Studying Challenges to Cozumel's Coral Reefs." *The Nature Conservancy Blog*,
<https://blog.nature.org/2024/04/09/studying-challenges-to-cozumels-coral-reefs/>.

"Greece's Plan to Tame Overtourism." *European Commission Transition Pathways*,
<https://transition-pathways.europa.eu/tourism/news/greeces-bold-plan-tame-overtourism-and-safeguard-scenic-spots>.

"Combating Overtourism in Italy." *Live in Italy Magazine*,
<https://liveinitalymag.com/combating-overtourism-in-italy-how-unexpected-italy-is-leading-the-charge/>.

"Overtourism in Spain: What's Going On?" *Internet Geography*,
<https://www.internetgeography.net/overtourism-in-spain-whats-going-on/>.

"How Japan Is Redesigning Tourism." *World Economic Forum*,
<https://www.weforum.org/stories/2025/05/how-japan-is-redesigning-tourism-to-benefit-local-communities/>.

"United Nations World Tourism Organization." *United Nations*,
<https://www.un.org/regularprocess/content/united-nations-world-tourism-organization-unwto>.

"Tourism." *WWF Adria*,
https://www.wwfadria.org/what_we_do/tourism/.

[Video on overtourism]. *YouTube*,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vyt1HdR4uLw>.

"UNWTO Background Guide." *CGS MUN*,
https://cgsmun.gr/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/UNWTO_3_DH.pdf.

"Previous Attempts Made to Combat Environmental Degradation Caused by Mass Tourism." *YouTube*,
<https://youtube.com/watch?v=mEiNxr2Nx88>.

"Food Waste Reduction in Tourism." *UN Tourism*,
<https://www.untourism.int/sustainable-development/food-waste-reduction-in-tourism>.

Framba, Alessia. "Overtourism: Causes, Consequences and Solutions." *Ecobnb*, 14 Feb. 2020,
ecobnb.com/blog/2020/02/overtourism-causes-consequences-solutions/

Brajcich, Kaitlyn. "What Is Overtourism and Why Is It a Problem?" *Sustainable Travel International*, 15 Aug. 2024,
<https://sustainabletravel.org/what-is-overtourism/>.

"Overtourism Statistics and Rankings on the World's Top 40 Cities.." *Tourism Analytics - Caribbean Tourism Data & Statistics*, 2026,
<http://tourismanalytics.com/expertinsights/overtourism-statistics-and-rankings-on-the-worlds-top-40-cities>.

Wikipedia Contributors. "Tourism Carrying Capacity." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 2 Nov. 2019,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism_carrying_capacity.

"Global Initiative Launches Zero-Waste Movement for Sustainable Tourism." *Europa.Eu*, 2026,
<https://transition-pathways.europa.eu/tourism/news/global-initiative-launches-zero-waste-movement-sustainable-tourism>.

"Category Intro - Lowimpact.Org." *Lowimpact.Org*, 29 July 2024,
<https://www.lowimpact.org/categories/transport/low-impact-tourism/>.

Goodwin, Harold. "What Is Responsible Tourism? – Responsible Tourism Partnership." *Responsibletourismpartnership.Org*, 24 Sept. 2014,
<https://responsibletourismpartnership.org/what-is-responsible-tourism/>

"Singenuity." *Singenuity.Com*, 2026, <https://singenuity.com/glossary/timed-entry>.

