ECOLOGICAL MARKETING AS A TOOL OF STRATEGY OF HOTEL BUSINESS AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

The essence of the concept of ecological marketing is considered. Different approaches and views on the essence of the concept of "environmental marketing" are clarified. The role of ecological marketing for the development of hotel enterprises around the world is proved. The understanding of ecological marketing in relation to the tools of its application is outlined and their differences are established. The definition of ecological marketing of the hotel enterprise is given. An overview of the application of environmental marketing in the largest hotel chains in the world. Problems of ecological marketing and business development are analyzed.

Key words: ecological marketing, hotel economy, ecological branding, ecobranding, «green» marketing, Hilton, Marriot.

Ирина Ерко,
кандидат географических наук, доцент,
Восточноевропейский национальный университет имени Леси Украинки,
кафедра туризма и гостиничного хозяйства,
Луцк

Анастасия Рудик,
студентка,
Восточноевропейский национальный университет имени Леси Украинки,
Луцк

ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ МАРКЕТИНГ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ГОСТИНИЧНОГО БИЗНЕСА И ТУРИЗМА

В статье рассмотрена сущность понятия экологический маркетинг. Доказано, что экологический маркетинг приобретает все большее значение для развития гостиничных предприятий всего мира. Установлено, что понимание экологического маркетинга относительно применения его инструментов отличаются. Дано собственное определение экологического маркетинга гостиничного предприятия. Осуществлен обзор применения экологического маркетинга в крупнейших гостиничных сетях мира. Проанализированы проблемы развития экологического маркетинга и бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: экологический маркетинг, гостиничное хозяйство, экологический брендинг, екобрендинг, «зеленый» маркетинг, Hilton, Marriot.
Економічний часопис Східноєвропейського національного університету імені Лесі Українки

Анастасія Рудик,
студентка,
Східноєвропейський національний університет імені Лесі Українки,
м. Луцьк

ЕКОЛОГІЧНИЙ МАРКЕТИНГ ЯК ІНСТРУМЕНТ СТРАТЕГІЇ РОЗВИТКУ ГОТЕЛЬНОГО БІЗНЕСУ ТА ТУРИЗМУ

У статті з’ясовано, що поняття «зелений маркетинг» або екологічний маркетинг з’явилось в кінці 80-х років минулого століття. Зелений маркетинг – це маркетинг продуктів, які повинні бути екологічно безпечними. Тим не менш, визначення зеленого маркетингу часто відрізняється. Існує три погляди стосовно дефініції «зелений» маркетинг: Екорітейлинг – маркетинг продуктів, які вважаються екологічно безпечними. Соціальний маркетинг – розробка та реалізація продукції, покликаної мінімізувати негативний вплив на стан навколишнього середовища. Енвайронмент маркетинг стосується екології природного середовища. Це зусилля організації з виробництва, просування, пакування та повторного використання товарів таким чином, який відповідає екологічним проблемам.

Екологічний маркетинг готельного підприємства – це діяльність підприємства, спрямована на задоволення матеріальних і нематеріальних потреб споживача в період його перебування в готелі без нанесення шкоди навколишньому природному середовищу. Екологія природного середовища. Це зусилля організації з виробництва, просування, пакування та повторного використання товарів таким чином, який відповідає екологічним проблемам.

Основними критеріями, яким повинен відповідати еко-готель є: використання для енергозабезпечення відновлюваних джерел енергії, таких як сонячна або енергія вітру; енергозберігаюче освітлення; рециркуляція стічних вод, які повторно використовуються кухнею, лазнею і пральнею, тощо. Обов’язковою умовою, яка служить для присвоєння готелю статусу “екологічний”, є сертифікація незалежною третьою стороною або державою, на території якої він знаходиться.

Потрібно заохочувати діяльність тих готелів, які справді намагаються екологізувати свою діяльність, а не використовують це як просто гастро. Для кращого розуміння споживачами екологічної сутності готелів доцільно ширше використовувати міжнародні стандарти, або створити свої.

Ключові слова: екологічний маркетинг, готельне господарство, екологічний брендинг, екобрендинг, «зелений» маркетинг, Hilton, Marriott.
to meet individual needs by developing a wider range of products, but to improve the quality of life in general.

The main areas of action to protect the environment were: reduction of pollution, reuse of resources, waste collection and disposal.

This term describes the organization's efforts in designing, promoting, pricing, and distributing products that do not harm the environment. This has been defined as a process of management responsible for identifying, anticipating and meeting the needs of customers and society in a profitable and sustainable way. Green marketing is the marketing of products that must be environmentally friendly. However, definitions of green marketing often differ. There are three views on the definition of "green marketing":

- Ecoretailing is the marketing of products that are considered environmentally friendly.
- Social Marketing - development and sale of products designed to minimize the negative impact on the environment.
- Environment Marketing refers to the ecology of the natural environment. This is the organization's efforts to produce, promote, package and reuse goods in a way that meets environmental concerns.

Different authors give different definitions of environmental marketing. The American Marketing Association (AMA) views "green" marketing as the development and sale of products that are considered environmentally safe (ie, designed to minimize the negative impact on the environment or to improve its quality).

This term can also be used to describe efforts to produce, promote, package and return products in a way that is consistent with environmental concerns.

Positioning firms themselves as "green" or environmental has a number of features. Often the idea of what is environmentally different differs between firms and their customers. So companies are using environmental or "green" marketing to expand sales rather than referring to actual environmental performance. Tiffany Gallicano [3] presented an integrated vision for analyzing the approach of firms in environmental marketing:

- business is essentially dirty, but it concerns environmental initiatives. The company contributes to environmental efforts or achievements that may divert attention from other environmental issues;
- the company claims that the product is green on the basis of several features, not taking into account the analysis of the full life cycle;
- the product may be "green", but distracts it from the impact on the environment of other categories of goods;
- environmental claims are made that cannot be substantiated by data or third party verification;
- environmental claims are inflated or exaggerated;
- consumers misunderstand the statements;
- statements contain confusing pseudo-scientific value;
- the company claims that the product or activity is "green", even if the laws restrict it;
- the company promotes "green" initiatives, lobbying against environmental laws and regulations;
- the company makes false statements;
- the company creates false third-party definitions or approvals, which do not exist;
- the company does not recognize the existence of an informed discussion.

According to V. Oksenyuk, environmental marketing is a managerial functional activity within the general management system of the enterprise, aimed at identifying, forecasting and meeting consumer needs so as not to disturb the ecological balance in the environment and not to harm human health [4].

N. Zinovchuk and A. Rashchenko believe that environmental marketing is an economic activity of enterprises aimed at the production of environmentally friendly products, the formation of demand for these products, bringing all the resources of the enterprise in line with market requirements and capabilities to obtain products without application damage to the environment [5].

M. Belopolsky and T. Tolpezhnikova give their definition of environmental marketing, as the development and creation of methods for promoting and selling not only environmentally friendly products or services, but also the promotion of environmentally friendly production [6].

Marketing activities of modern enterprises are becoming more focused on the concept of eco-economic development, "environmental products" are becoming more relevant, and as a result, eco-branding
(environmental marketing). Ecological goods and services, as a rule, are more ecological at the stage of consumption and provision in comparison with analogous goods, and are components of more ecological technological processes.

Ecological branding deals with the delineation of ecological properties of products and their positioning on the market. Ecological branding (ecobranding) - a type of branding, which is the activity of creating and implementing environmentally friendly brand in the market through marketing tools, technology management and advertising support of the brand with emphasis on environmental qualities of the product, based on forming a favorable image of consumer advertising brand, product, company and its allocation among others as a producer of "green" goods [7].

Ecological marketing in a hotel enterprise has a special specificity, because hotel enterprises are not engaged in the development of natural resources or the development of environmental services. On the other hand, they are engaged in meeting consumer demands for environmental protection, the introduction of environmental factors in their own promotion and marketing strategy, from which they receive additional income.

In our opinion, "ecological marketing of a hotel enterprise" is an activity of the enterprise aimed at meeting the tangible and intangible needs of the consumer during his stay in the hotel without harming the environment and forming a positive perception of the enterprise by potential consumers as ecological.

The hotel company must confirm its environmental orientation by implementing measures aimed at reducing the use of water resources, electricity, carbon emissions, recycling of organic waste and more. O. Danilova, I. Poginayko propose the definition of an ecological hotel as "ecologically certified housing, which pursues the goal of improving the environment by minimizing its own negative impact on the environment."

The main criteria that an eco-hotel must meet are: the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind energy, for energy supply; energy saving lighting; wastewater recycling, which is reused in the kitchen, bath and laundry, etc. Certification by an independent third party or the country in which it is located is a prerequisite for assigning the hotel "environmental" status.

In our opinion, the set of measures included in the strategy of development of the hotel enterprise must include the ecological orientation of the enterprise, which is a very important way of its development today. After all, with the rapid growth of public interest in the state of the global world environment, the demand for information about actions aimed at improving it is growing. That is why hotel companies should create a positive atmosphere of perception of their own brands, so that consumers at the subconscious level form an opinion about the brand as a positive factor influencing the environment.

We should not forget that this way of development will increase the income of the hotel business, for example, in particular through: saving water, energy and other resources, by increasing the number of potential consumers through the positive image of the hotel business in the media.

Attempts to introduce environmental certification and environmental labeling for the hotel and restaurant business are quite effective, it is an effective marketing tool. The basic document in the field of environmental voluntary certification was the environmental management standard ISO 14001 (EMS), which was adopted by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). To obtain the status of an eco-hotel or eco-restaurant, compliance with this standard must be confirmed. Some countries have their own standards (for example, in the UK - BS 7750 Specification for Environmental Management Systems, in Canada - CAN / CSA Z750-94: Guidelines for an Environmental Management System, in the European Union - EMAS) [9].

Global hotel chains such as Hilton, Marriot use environmental marketing as an effective tool for hotel development and promotion strategy.

The Hilton hotel chain has been pursuing an environmentally friendly course since 2008. In 2019, the intensity of carbon emissions decreased by 36%, and by 2030 it is planned to improve to 61%. Waste decreased by 41%, energy intensity by 24% and water use by 20%, saving more than 1 billion US dollars. Hilton has developed its own platform for calculating and analyzing the environmental and social impact of each Hilton Worldwide hotel - LightStay, which is now Hilton Worldwide's own platform for measuring the effectiveness of corporate responsibility. The platform measures energy consumption, water use, waste and carbon emissions at every Hilton Worldwide hotel around the world. LightStay has allowed each Hilton
hotel to be certified according to the ISO 14001 environmental management standard and the ISO 50001 energy management standard.

Hilton Worldwide is the first hotel brand to be included in the PARIS Agreement. In 2016, the network signed an agreement with the World Resources Institute to reduce waste in hotels by 45% from 2017 to 2025. Since 2004, Marriott has been working with Arrow Sustainable Technology Solutions to ensure that all meetings and events in hotels on the Asian Pacific coast, Europe, the Middle East and Africa are environmentally friendly and have a significant environmental impact.

In our opinion, donations as a charitable activity of hotels are an effective tool to increase their popularity among consumers. Today, the media use every opportunity to publish data on charitable work of both individuals and businesses, because this information is interesting and always relevant to readers. On the other hand, for the company it is a great opportunity to increase the number of potential consumers, and in the case of a hotel company - potential hotel guests.

The brand has removed plastic water bottles from all meetings and events in hotels on the Asian Pacific coast, Europe, the Middle East and Africa. A global ban on plastic straws, cocktail skewers and chopsticks has been introduced.

The hotel chain Marriott International in 2017 collected more than 150 thousand kg of waste, distributed to charity more than 100 thousand recycled soap bars, recycled 46 thousand kg of plastic.

The company has partnered with Repeat Roses®, so that after major events, all flowers are recycled and delivered to local organizations, including hospices, nursing homes and cancer centers, instead of ending up in landfills. After using the flowers, the company recycles them into fertilizer.

One of the goals of the Marriott network is to reduce waste by one hotel room by 45% from 2016 to 2025. Since 2004, Marriott has been working with Arrow Sustainable Technology Solutions to ensure managed and franchised facilities around the world are safe and environmentally friendly and clean electronic waste maintenance option. In 2017, Marriott helped transport 20,450 kg of e-waste from landfills.

The International Organization of Hotel and Restaurant Associations (International HO-RE-CA) also promotes the hotel industry through environmental advice; study of ways to combat smoking in hotels, restaurants and cafes, etc. Also, hotels that position themselves with ecotourism will have a significant prospect of development, and in this specialization the western territories of Ukraine are attractive.

Conclusions and future research prospects. Environmental marketing is a powerful stimulator of revenue growth of the hotel business and, at the same time, allows them to turn environmental orientation into the philosophy and goals of their business. Thanks to modern technologies, this creates additional income and has a significant environmental and social effect. However, the variety of approaches, forms and tools used in environmental marketing creates difficulties in perceiving the truth of the intentions of hotels. It is necessary to encourage the activities of those hotels that are really trying to green their activities, rather than using it as a simple slogan. To do this, it is advisable to create certain standards that will help the
consumer to determine which hotel is really environmentally friendly. You can use international standards, or you can create your own standards. In Ukraine, there are tourist and hotel associations that could develop this area of activity.

**Sources and literature**

1. Green Marketing in Hospitality Industry Mohammadreza Ashrafi. *Journal of Applied Environmental and Biological Sciences* URL: https://www.textroad.com/pdf/JAEBJS/J.%20Appl.%20Environ.% [Дата звернення : 3.04.2020].
2. AMA URL: https://www.ama.org/the-definition-of-marketing- [Дата звернення : 15.04.2020].
3. T. Gallicano. A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF GREENWASHING CLAIMS – Public Relations Journal – Vol. 5, No. 3, 2011.
4. Оксенюк Б. Екологічний маркетинг: необхідність виникнення, поняття, характеристика URL: http://elartu.tntu.edu.ua/bitstream/handle/123456 [Дата звернення : 19.04.2020].
5. Зиновчук Н.В., Рашенко А.В. Екологічний маркетинг : навчальний посібник. – Житомир. Видавництво ЖДУ ім. І.Франка. – 2015. – 190 с.
6. Белопольський М. Г., Толпещикова Т. Г. Система екологічного маркетингу промислових підприємств. URL: http://eir.pstu.bitstream/handle/123456 [Дата звернення : 19.04.2020].
7. С.М. Махнуша, Н.С. Косолап. Маркетинг інновацій та екологічний брендинг: аналіз зв’язку. Маркетинг і менеджмент інновацій, 2011, № 1. URL: https://mmi.fem.sumdu.edu.ua/sites/default/files/mmi2011_1_3 [Дата звернення : 19.03.2020].
8. Данилова О.М., Погинайко І.В. Еко-маркетингові тенденції в розвитку готельного господарства / Науковий вісник Чернівецького університету URL: file://E:/MyDocuments/Downloads/Nvchnu_2012_633-38.pdf [Дата звернення : 20.05.2020].
9. ISO STANDARDS URL: https://www.iso.org/iso-14001-environmental-management.html [Дата звернення : 3.04.2020].
10. H. Rudik, A. Rudik, N. Mykliya. Розвиток готельного господарства в Україні. Economics&Development. – №1(2), – 2019. – С. 22-31.

**References**

1. Green Marketing in Hospitality Industry Mohammadreza Ashrafi. *Journal of Applied Environmental and Biological Sciences* URL: https://www.textroad.com/pdf/JAEBJS/J.%20Appl.%20Environ.% [In English].
2. AMA URL: https://www.ama.org/the-definition-of-marketing- [In English].
3. T. Gallicano. A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF GREENWASHING CLAIMS – Public Relations Journal – Vol. 5, No. 3, 2011.
4. Оксенюк Б. Екологічний маркетинг: необхідність виникнення, поняття, характеристики [Environmental marketing: the need, the concept, characteristics] URL: http://elartu.tntu.edu.ua/bitstream/lib/21169/2/SEIED_2017_Oksentyuk_B-Environmental_marketing_55-57.pdf [In Ukrainian].
5. Зиновчук Н.В., Рашенко А.В. Екологічний маркетинг : навчальний посібник. – Житомир. Видавництво ЖДУ ім. І.Франка. – 2015. – 190 с.
6. Белопольський М. Г., Толпещикова Т. Г. Система екологічного маркетингу промислових підприємств [The system of ecological marketing of industrial enterprises] URL: http://eir.pstu.bitstream/handle/123456 [In Ukrainian].
7. С.М. Махнуша, Н.С. Косолап. Маркетинг інновацій та екологічний брендинг: аналіз зв’язку. Маркетинг і менеджмент інновацій, 2011, № 1. URL: https://mmi.fem.sumdu.edu.ua/sites/default/files/mmi2011_1_3 [In Ukrainian].
8. Данилова О.М., Погинайко І.В. Еко-маркетингові тенденції в розвитку готельного господарства / Науковий вісник Чернівецького університету URL: file://E:/MyDocuments/Downloads/Nvchnu_2012_633-38.pdf [In Ukrainian].
9. ISO STANDARDS URL: https://www.iso.org/iso-14001-environmental-management.html [In English].
10. Hilton [Дата звернення : 19.04.2020].
11. Trend na turbu pro ekolohii: khto vykorystovuie tse v marketynhu. [The trend to care about the environment: who uses it in marketing] URL: https://koloro.ua/ua/blog/brending-i-marketing/trend-na-botu-.html [In Ukrainian].

12. N. Rudyk, A. Rudyk, N. Moklytsia. Rozvytok hotelnoho hospodarstva v Ukrain / Economics&Development. – №1(2), – 2019. – S. 22-31.

Стаття надійшла до редакції 31.05.2020 р.