

SECURITY PROBLEMS IN INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

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The article contains analyses of the main issues related to security in the international tourism, gives characteristics to the main types of threats not only to health and life of tourists, but also to business entities that organize tourist trips. Analysis of the economic losses from tourism in Egypt, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and other countries shows the complex impact of terrorist acts and threats on the economic, historical and cultural capacity of these countries and tourist regions as a whole. This article explores the dynamics of growth of the total number of terrorist attacks on tourist sites in the Middle East, the Asia-Pacific region, which are directly linked to the activities of terrorist organizations such as “Al-Qaeda”, “Islamic State”, “Dzhabhaten-Nusra” and others. The author analyzes the main legal documents in the field of security adopted by the United Nations, World Tourism Organization and other specialized international organizations, to ensure the safety of tourist travel, proposes to increase the effectiveness of the regional commissions of the UNWTO, international cooperation of countries in these fields.

Key words: international tourism; security; terrorism; tourist region; World Tourism Organization.

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В СИСТЕМЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ТУРИЗМА

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Анализируются вопросы, связанные с безопасностью в системе международного туризма. Дана характеристика основным видам опасности, представляющим угрозу как здоровью и жизни туристов, так и субъектам хозяйствования, организующим туристические путешествия. Представлена классификация основных видов опасности. Анализ экономических потерь в сфере туризма в Египте, Турции, Саудовской Аравии и других государствах свидетельствует о комплексном воздействии террористических актов и угроз на состояние экономического, историко-культурного потенциала этих стран и на географию туристских потоков в регионах и мире в целом. Исследована динамика роста общего количества терактов на туристических объектах Ближнего и Среднего Востока, Азиатско-Тихоокеанского региона, что напрямую связано с деятельностью террористических организаций «Аль-Кайда», «Исламское государство», «Джабхатан-Нусра» и др. Автор анализирует основные нормативные правовые документы в области безопасности, принятые ООН, Всемирной туристической организацией, другими специализированными международными организациями, призванные обеспечить безопасность туристических путешествий, предлагает повысить эффективность деятельности региональных комиссий ЮНВТО, национальных правительств межгосударственного сотрудничества стран в этих вопросах.

Ключевые слова: международный туризм; безопасность; терроризм; туристский регион; Всемирная туристская организация.

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In recent years, tourism has become one of the most profitable businesses on the global scale. Tourism uses about 7 % of the world capital. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, tourism contribution to the world economy was 7.2 trillion USD in 2015. It accounts for 9.8 % of global GDP. According to this indicator, it is ahead of the production of chemical products (8.6 %), agriculture (8.5 %), education (8.4 %), automobile manufacturing (7.0 %) and banking (5.9 %) [1]. The share of the tourism sector accounts for 11 % of global consumer spending, 5 % of tax revenues. The tourism sector employs about 284 million people (every 11 workplace). Over the past six years, we have seen a positive dynamics of growth in tourism industry. Experts predict this trend will continue, showing annual growth of 4 % [2, p. 42].

As noted by some researchers (M. Morozov, N. Morozov, G. Karpov, L. Horev), the dynamic of the tourism development kept the tendency of growth even in times of global economic crisis, and its role in the modern post-industrial society is constantly growing. The state of the national tourism is one of the main indicators of the quality of population life.

International tourism for a number of countries is a key source of replenishment of the budget. For example, in 2014 year Egypt was visited by 9.9 million foreign tourists, which accounted for 36 billion USD of currency revenues (12.8 % of GDP) and provided employment to 2.9 million people of the country's population. The country's infrastructure has attracted 43 billion USD of the capital investment [3].

In 2014, Turkey was visited by 36.8 million tourists, which provided 96 billion USD of revenues in GDP (12 %). The tourist sector in Saudi Arabia each year brings more than 20 billion USD of revenue [4; 5].

However, the stable dynamics of international tourism development in recent years is violated by numerous terrorist acts that require prompt solving a number of issues related to the security of the organization of tourist travel. Therefore, the main research task of this article is issues of safety in the system of international tourism.

The concept of tourists' safety provides a "set of measures on the part of national governments, host communities, tourism sector and travelers to create a safe travel environment, to minimize the possible risks related to emergencies, consequences of terrorist attacks, accidents, natural and man-made disasters". Based on the reasons that form the category of "danger" it is possible to designate the following classification:

- dangers of natural and ecological character, cause adverse effects of natural disasters on human or man-made breach of natural systems;
- technologically-production dangers, associated with the possibility of unwanted emissions of pollutants, toxic substances and energy, generated at technological objects;

- social and man-made dangers, caused by willful concealment or misinformation private economic entities, public administration authorities, whose actions put at risk health and lives of both travelers and its own population.

In the implementation of tourist trips, mentioned dangers can occur individually or in combination. Based on the cause-and-effect condition of danger and direct damage caused by tourists, there are two groups of objectively existing dangers:

- a) dangers representing the direct danger to human life (tourist life);
- b) dangers, that indirectly inflict damage to a person (tourist), for example, as a result of the deterioration of living conditions (loss of wealth, natural pollution, etc.).

In the practice of organization the safe work of international tourism, three main operating side shave the key importance:

- 1) tourists – as consumers of tourism products, require the insurance of individual safety;
- 2) travel agencies – producers and sellers of tourism products (in this case, all types of organizations, institutions and companies related to the provision of services to tourists), need safe conditions of its operation and guaranteeing the safety of tourists;
- 3) the state bodies, carrying out appropriate administrative and other functions (passport and visa, border guards, customs, foreign exchange control, sanitary and epidemiological control, licensing, certification, quoting of visiting certain areas, etc.) to ensure security in the tourism sector for the above mentioned parties.

Relations between tourists and travel agencies are usually regulated by a written contract, fixing mutual rights and responsibilities. Relations between tourists and state are regulated by the national legislation about passport and visa regime, by the legal status of foreign citizens, by customs, currency, health norms, by regulations of cultural and historical values movements, some samples of flora and fauna movements. Within the competence of state regulation are the legal norms on consumer protection, licensing, international tourism activity, tourism product certification, insurance, regulation of tourist advertising. Lead sheet of most legal norms in the field of tourism at the national level is, as a rule, the Tourism Act.

The dynamic development of the international tourism complicates issues of the providing tourist security in different tourist regions. Moreover, in recent years, a threat to their life, health and property has increased significantly in all six tourist macro-regions. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), more than 8 million Europeans (3 % of all travelers) traveling abroad were victims of crimes, robberies (and theft) [6].

It should be noted that often travel agencies (especially in the former Soviet Union) are more concerned with the profit, so do not always provide customers with full information on the country of travel and existing threats, which entails not only material losses, but also a threat to life of tourists, their health and property.

According to the research of the Institute of the World Economy, the safest countries are Switzerland, Singapore, Hong Kong. Tranquility and respectability is the visiting card of Switzerland. Three cities in this

country – Geneva, Bern and Zurich – are among the top ten safest cities in the world. In the country the number of police officers per 100 thousands inhabitants is one of the lowest – 216 people. The most problematic countries in terms of security for tourists are Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Iraq [7].

In recent years, tourism in some states has become a target for terrorism, which has extremely negative impact not only on the economy of these countries, but also on the world tourism industry as a whole (table 1).

Table 1

**Information about the terrorist acts aimed at tourists,
made in the world in 2010–2016**

Date	Country	Description of terrorist attack	Number of victims
13 December, 2010	India	The explosion in Pune	9 people were killed, 12 people were wounded
23 August, 2010	Philippines	The capture of tourist bus in Manila	8 people were killed
7 December, 2010	India	The explosion in Varansi	1 person was killed, 20 people were wounded
28 April, 2011	Morocco	The explosion in the central part of Marrakech	14 people were killed, 20 people were wounded
28 October, 2011	Turkey	The explosion on the beach of Kemer	14 people were wounded
25 October, 2011	Thailand	The series of explosions in the capital of Yala	3 people were killed, 20 people were wounded
18 January, 2012	Ethiopia	At the top of the volcano Erta Ale the tourist camp was attacked by militants	5 people were killed. Two German nationals and two people from Ethiopia were taken hostage
18 June, 2012	Bulgaria	In the airport of Burgas "Sarafovo" the bus with Israeli tourists was blown up	7 people were killed, 30 people were wounded
23 June, 2013	Pakistan	In the mountain resort of Fairy Meadows militants attacked foreign tourists	10 people were killed, among them – two Slovaks, three Ukrainians, two citizens of China, a Nepalese, a citizen of Lithuania and the United States. Pakistani guide was also killed
30 October, 2013	Tunisia	In the Sousse city, a suicide bomber blew up on a beach near the hotel	The blast killed a suicide bomber. Employees and visitors were not injured
2 January, 2014	Kenya	Unknown persons launched a grenade at one of the restaurants in the tourist center of Diani	At least 10 people were wounded
16 February, 2014	Egypt	Explosion occurred in the tourist bus in the resort of Taba, near the border with Israel	4 people were killed, another 13 people were injured
12 October, 2014	Somalia	The explosion in the Mogadishu city, near the popular tourist hotel and café	20 people were killed
1 February, 2015	Syria	In the center of Damascus, at the entrance of the historic market there was the explosion in the bus with pilgrims from neighboring Lebanon	7 people were killed, 13 were wounded
18 March, 2015	Tunisia	Dressed in military uniforms militants took hostage the foreign tourists in the museum "Bardo". At the time of the attack at the museum, there were 200 visitors	25 people were killed, among them 20 tourists from Italy, France, Colombia, Japan, Spain, Australia, Poland, Great Britain and Russia
10 June, 2015	Egypt	Terrorists blasted the car near one of the most popular tourist archaeological sites – the Temple of Karnak in Luxor	5 people were wounded

Ending table 1

Date	Country	Description of terrorist attack	Number of victims
26 June, 2015	Tunisia	The militant group "Islamic State" opened fire next to the hotel	40 people were killed, among them 30 tourists from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Ireland, Germany, and one tourist from Russia. 40 people were wounded
17 August, 2015	Thailand	In the tourist center of Bangkok was explosion	20 people were killed, more than 120 were wounded, among them tourists from China, Singapore and Taiwan
10 October, 2015	Turkey	The biggest terrorist attack in the country's history. Two explosions occurred in the Ankara city and near the railway station	95 people were killed, 246 people were wounded
31 October, 2015	Egypt	Terrorists blew up the Russian airliner A-321	217 tourists were killed
3 July, 2016	Iraq	The mined car exploded in the center of Baghdad	The victims of terrorist attack have become 292 people
8 July, 2016	Iraq	The series of explosions near a Shiite shrine were in Balad, province of Salahal-Din	40 people were killed, 75 people were wounded
12 and 13 July, 2016	Iraq	To the north of Baghdad there were two explosions	18 people were killed
1 July, 2016	Bangladesh	The terrorist attack in the diplomatic square of Dhaka	20 people were killed
14 July, 2016	France	The truck driver crashed into a crowd of people on the promenade in Nice, and opened fire on them	84 people were killed, 6 people were wounded
8 July, 2016	Nigeria	The explosion in mosque of the Damboa city (Borno State) was hosted by suicide bomber	9 people were killed, 9 people were wounded
22 April, 2016	Iraq	The explosion in the mosque in Baghdad	25 people were killed
28 June, 2016	Turkey	Three explosions occurred in the international terminal of the Ataturk Airport in Istanbul	44 people were killed, among them 19 foreigners; 239 people were wounded
7 June, 2016	Turkey	The explosion in the center of Istanbul (district Beyazit)	11 people were killed, 36 people were wounded
11 May, 2016	Iraq	The series of terrorist attacks occurred in the country's capital (Baghdad)	94 people were killed, 150 people were wounded
19 April, 2016	Afghanistan	The series of terrorist attacks occurred in the center of the Kabul city	64 people were killed, 347 people were wounded
13 March, 2016	Turkey	In the center of Istanbul at the bus stop the mined car has exploded	37 people were killed, 125 people were wounded
31 January, 2016	Nigeria	The terrorist attack of militants grouping "Boko Haram" in Mayduguri	65 people were killed

Note. The table was compiled by the author based on sources [8; 9].

As you can see from the analysis in table 1, there is a quantitative increase in terrorist attacks (2010 – 3 terrorist attacks; 2015 – 7; 2016 – 13 terrorist attacks). With a predominant territorial reference to the region of the Middle East, which is related, of course, with activities in the region of terrorist groupings "Al-Qaeda", "Islamic State", "Dzhebbat-en-Nusra" and others. The attacks of course had a negative impact not only on the economic status of the states, but also on tourism in the region and the world at large. Taking also into account the multiplier effect of tourism, economic losses can be huge for the country.

For example, in Turkey in 2014–2015, terrorist attacks had a negative impact on the fall of demand for the textile industry, leather production and the real estate market (more than 1.300 hotels have been put up for sale, the total value of which exceeded 13 billion USD). The tourist sector was responsible for almost 50 % of the Turkish budget deficit [4]. Moreover, because of terrorist attacks, the number of tourists from Turkey switched to Spain and Italy, and to restore this flow in the short term would be extremely difficult.

According to the research agency "Euromonitor international", "in the understanding of Western tourists

there is no doubt that the terrorist attack in one country associated with risk in general in the region” [4]. Of course, the organizers of the terrorist acts perfectly understand what economic damage may cause for the tourism industry of countries and regions. For them, killing of people is not so important in terms of creation of social panic and fear. Terrorism has long ceased to be a problem of one country that requires the international community consolidated solutions.

Sustained growth of international tourist flows has led to the creation of an international legal framework for the activities of specialized international organizations and institutions to ensure the safety of tourist travel. Maintaining and strengthening of peace and

security, the development of cooperation between States is conducted in the framework of the United Nations (UN), which today remains the supporting structure of the international system of collective security. International legal safety issues in the international tourism system is based on international treaties, conventions and declarations adopted by the United Nations specialized agencies.

International conferences and documents adopted by them play an important role in the legal regulation of security issues in tourism. These documents are fundamental security issues in tourism and create a specific mechanism that can reduce the risk of vulnerabilities and minimize the damage to the tourists (table 2).

Table 2

**Issues of the international tourism security
in the major international documents**

Title of the document	The main theses of the document relating to tourism
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. New York (the USA), 1948 year	<i>Article 24.</i> Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay <i>Article 27.</i> Every State has the primary responsibility and duty to protect and fulfill all human rights and freedoms
The CSCE Final Act. Helsinki (Finland), 1975 year	Participating States express their intention to encourage the development of tourism by considering in a positive spirit of issues related to international travel security as a fundamental condition of its development
Manila Declaration on World Tourism. The Hague (the Philippines), 1980 year	The World Tourism Organization includes in the program of actions the issues of study tourism security in the world, existing rules and current practices in this area, as well as the development of common recommendations for streamlining and improving the safety of tourist trips
Tourism Charter. Madrid (Spain), 1985 year	<i>Article 4.</i> The States should also: • ensure the safety of visitors and the security of their belongings through preventive and protective measures; • afford the best possible conditions of hygiene and access to health services as well as of the prevention of communicable diseases and accidents; • reinforce, for the protection of tourists and the population of the host community, measures to prevent the illegal use of narcotics; • prevent any discriminatory measures against tourists
Hague Declaration on World Tourism. The Netherlands, 1989 year	<i>Principle 7.</i> The safety, security and protection of tourists and respect for their dignity are a precondition to develop tourism. Therefore, States, within their systems, should contribute to implement its policy in the field of security and protection of tourists
The Declaration of the World Conference of Tourism Ministers. Osaka (Japan), 1994 year	<i>Article 6.</i> Governments are responsible for the ongoing development of tourism, strengthening the travel safety, protection of tourists together with respect for the tourism resources and the environment
International Declaration on the security of tourism and reduction of risks associated with travel. Ostersund (Sweden), 1995 year	<i>Article 18.</i> Issues of simplification of tourist formalities must be inseparably linked with the security of tourism and the development of mutually acceptable and agreed solutions of problems in this sphere
Global Code of Ethics for Tourism. Santiago (Chile), 1999 year	<i>Article 1.</i> It is the task of the public authorities to provide protection for tourists and visitors and their belongings; they should facilitate the introduction of specific means of information, prevention, security, insurance and assistance consistent with their needs; any attacks against tourists should be severely condemned and punished in accordance with their respective national laws
Istanbul Declaration of the Economic Cooperation Organization. Istanbul (Turkey), 2002 year	<i>Article 6.</i> The meeting participants emphasized the urgent need to ensure the security of international tourism

Ending table 2

Title of the document	The main theses of the document relating to tourism
International Health Regulations, the World Health Organization, 2005 year	The purpose and scope of these regulations are to prevent the international spread of disease, protect against, control and provide decision – responsible action on public health levels, that are commensurate with the risks to public health and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade
Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy of the United Nations. United Nations, New York (the USA), 8 September, 2006	We, Member States of the UN, resolve to undertake: • measures aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; • measures to prevent terrorism and fight against them; • measures to strengthen the capacity of States to prevent terrorism and fight it and strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this field; • measures to ensure respect for human rights and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism
Note by the UNCTAD secretariat. Geneva (Switzerland), 19–20 November, 2007	International organizations, including the International Labor Organization (ILO), WTO and UNCTAD, should cooperate in exploring issues related to reduction of poverty scale and working conditions in the tourism industry, in order to facilitate obtaining a fair income, social security, social protection, health and deployment of social dialogue in the interests of the workforce employed in tourism in developing countries
Strategic Plan for Human Security. The United Nations, New York (the USA), March, 2014	The main objectives of the plan are: • pay more attention to human security in the UN; • support the implementation of UN General Assembly resolutions on human security; • to promote cooperation and exchange of information for a better understanding of the benefits of human safety regulation between Member States and their support for its implementation at all levels (local, national, regional and international)
The Cairo Declaration on Tourism Safety and Security in the Middle East and North Africa. Cairo (Egypt), September, 2014	The participants put forward a number of measures aimed at the development of international tourism in the Middle East and North Africa (see the text below)
The project of the development of standards in the field of disaster risk reduction for the hospitality industry in Asia and the Pacific. The United Nations, New York (the USA), July, 2015	The hotel industry in dangerous areas around the world is vulnerable due to problems of floods, storms and earthquakes. This represents a significant threat to the development of tourism and employment of the population, because it can lead to the closure of the resort. Therefore, concern about the lack of universal standards for the management of natural disasters risks is expressed by representatives of the hospitality industry worldwide

Note. The table was compiled by the author based on sources [10–15].

The Cairo Declaration (14–15 September, 2014, Cairo) is one of the latest documents of the UNWTO aimed at the regulation of safety issues in one of the most dangerous regions in the world – the Middle East and North Africa.

Conference participants called on governments, national and local authorities, the United Nations, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to adopt a number of measures in order to:

- develop and implement a risk management strategy, which will be affected by the theme of stability destinations to emergencies, mitigate external threats to tourist destinations;
- promote inter-state coordination in order to ensure the full integration of the tourism sector with response system in emergency situations at the national level to increase the stability of travel sites to minimize the negative impacts and promote rapid recovery of tourism from

negative events. We should always take into account the special needs and specificities of the tourism sector;

- develop a strategy for crisis management, which will ensure the provision of immediate and continuous assistance to tourists in times of emergency;
- provide support to implementation of the automated control systems (Automated Border Controls) and developed systems of management tourist identity (ICAO's Traveler Identification Programme), the use of the Interpol database on stolen and lost documents (SLTF), in order to increase the security level of tourists, reducing the spread of terrorism and assist the families of the victims;
- develop and implement an efficient structure, methods and tools of communication in emergency situations, in accordance with the recommendations of UNWTO;
- make sure that the instructions for travellers, created by the competent authorities, are accurate,

consistent, modern and integrity of documents in accordance with Resolution 592 of UNWTO, dedicated to the publication of information about tourist activities and advice, in order to avoid unintended adverse effects in the host country;

- invest in the use of modern information and communication technologies to disseminate accurate, coordinated and timely information;

- encourage and facilitate meaningful partnerships with all stakeholders in the tourism sector at the national, regional and international levels, for more effective solving problems of security and risk mitigation;

- use the experience and knowledge available in UNWTO, for the development of the tourist potential and creation of training programs on tourism security programs that are targeted to the specific needs of countries and tourist destinations in the Middle East and North Africa;

- actively support the relevant regional and international processes and agreements such as the UN Conference on Disaster Reduction and the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy. Countries should recognize that security problems require coordinated responsible action [15].

The European Region is the leading world tourist region and security issues are given great importance. Policy in the sphere of tourism of the European Union has been developed taking into account the strengths and weaknesses, threats and opportunities for the development of tourist areas, as well as allows to support, coordinate and supplement the actions of its Member States in matters of adoption of common standards relating to safety in tourism. Current issues of tourism regulation in the EU in recent years has become a migration policy in which there is a regulation of visa relations for third countries [16].

In the European countries, the issues of the development tourist market, including safety issues are made by special organs of state power. In Austria, the tourist industry is supervised by the Ministry of Economy, in the UK – the Ministry of Culture, Entertainment and Sport, which has the authority responsible for tourism, in Germany – the National Tourist Board of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology.

The Republic of Belarus is a rather young state in the international tourism and the constant improvement of the level of tourist safety in the country is its priority. For this purpose, from 01.12.2017 a five-day visa-free regime for tourists (from 80 countries) ente-

ring the country through the border crossing point the “National Airport Minsk” was introduced.

The State Tourism Development Programme for 2011–2015 years has put into effect a number of legal instruments for the regulation of tourist flows, including, visa facilitation (visa-free entry to the World Championship of Ice Hockey in 2014, visa-free visit to the Beloviezskaya Pushcha etc.).

In Belarus, state regulation in the sphere of tourism is created by the President of the Republic of Belarus, by the Parliament of the Republic of Belarus, by the Council of Ministers of Belarus, by the Belarusian Ministry of Sport and Tourism, by the local councils of deputies, by executive and administrative bodies and other state bodies within their competence in accordance with the law. The State regulation in the sphere of tourism bases on the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of individuals’ principles, including their security, ensuring individuals’ rights to rest, freedom of movement and other rights, implemented in the sphere of tourism.

As a result, the basis of the international tourism security should base on uniform state policy, because we are talking about the development of a set of coordinated and united by a common idea political, institutional, socio-economic, legal, information and other measures, aimed at creating favourable conditions for sustainable tourism development.

However, security in the international tourism system not fully depends on the host country, but also on the region in which it is located. Each region has its own problems, which affect the quality of tourist services. These problems can be internal or external nature. At present, most of them still has the external nature: terrorism, epidemics, poverty, trafficking in arms and drug trafficking, natural disasters. Solution of these problems is not possible without proper cooperation of countries within the region and beyond. The regional commissions of UNWTO (Europe, Africa, America, the South Asia, the Middle East, the East Asia and the Pacific) could play more active work in this direction.

The most urgent problem today, posing a threat to international tourism, is terrorism. It has long ceased to be considered as part of a single country. Today terrorism is “the world epidemic of the XXI century”. Therefore, removal of this threat is only possible with the cooperation of the world states, through the conclusion of the relevant international agreements in this field, the use of new modern technology-innovation systems ensuring the safety of travellers on all modes of transport and leisure activities.

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