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FOREWORD

School of Engineering Management in Belgrade and Engineering Management Society of Serbia organised the fourth International Scientific Conference on Circular and Bioeconomy - CIBEK 22.

The Conference deals with more current topics, such as improving efficiency and reducing the use of resources; identifying and creating new opportunities for economic growth and promoting the innovation and competitiveness of cities and their surroundings as well as their companies; guaranteeing the security of supply of essential resources; fighting against climate change and limiting the environmental impact of the use of resources.

This conference brought in some different format, online, together scientists, professionals and students from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Jordan, North Macedonia, Oman, Romania, Spain, United Arab Emirates and Serbia, due to exchange ideas and concepts of great importance for the future sustainable economic development.

The Book of Proceedings, as a result of the Conference, is published and will be available to a wider audience, scientifically and practically focused on circular and bioeconomy multidisciplinary issues.

Belgrade,

July, 2022

Editor

Ana Jurčić, PhD

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THE IMPACT OF SECURITY CHALLENGES ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: Terrorist acts are more and more prevalent nowadays. Events that threaten the safety, lives and health of people are becoming more and more present on a global level. Exclusive summer resorts and attractive terrorist destinations were the target of terrorist attacks. How in what way such negative phenomena affect tourism at the international level, whether security risks have a disincentive effect on tourism and tourist activity and how much people are really afraid of terrorism, are some of the issues addressed in this paper. The impact of terrorism on tourism is very harmful. Terrorism dissimulates tourism, deterring tourists from dangerous destinations, which are often targeted by terrorist organizations. The very knowledge that a certain tourist destination has often and continuously been a hotbed of terrorism with great consequences for the lives and physical integrity of tourists, negatively affects the decision of tourists when choosing the place they want to visit. Safety is one of the key factors when choosing a tourist destination, so it is logical that every tourist expects it to be guaranteed when choosing a place for their vacation. Also, a significant issue is the issue of building a security control system, assessment of security risks and protection from them, in order to raise the quality of tourist offers and services.

World tourists expect to be given accurate and timely information on the security situation in a particular country that is considered a tourist destination. Therefore, any cover – up of information, their simulation and faking can only act as a dissimulating for the tourist population.

Keywords: terrorism, tourism, protective measures, consequences.

1. INTRODUCTION

Terrorism can be determined as the use or threat of the use of force, in order to realize and achieve certain political goals. The motive for terrorism and terrorist activity is primarily political, because it is aimed at changing the power, exercising greater political rights for certain national, religious or political groups. It is achieved by voluntary methods, without knowing whether the same goal can be achieved in a legitimate and legal way. Terrorism is characterized by sowing fear and insecurity, instilling feelings of insecurity for one's own life and property, covering up and intimidating certain social, religious and class groups, and the like.

In an atmosphere of general fear for one's own life, as an elementary human right, the question arises as to how people can live. Do they have the freedom to freely exercise their basic rights and freedoms, such as the right to free movement and residence, the right to express their thoughts and attitudes, the right to express their religion and the like. In the context of this paper, the essential issue concerns freedom of movement. Movement is seen as the freedom to change one's place of domicile and stay, which may be, but is not necessary, of an ephemeral character, free settlement throughout the territory of the entire European Union or the territory of one nation state. Freedom of movement is the essence of tourist activity, because in the desire and need to visit different destinations and get to know different cultures, traditions and enjoy the natural resources, there is the essence of the need to travel. Thus, tourism offers the possibility of visiting destinations all over the world, in different and very distant countries of the world, while in the human need to get acquainted with them, there is a consumption of tourist offers. In order to be able to talk about the existence of tourist activity, on the one hand there must be a offer of tourist facilities, and on the other a demand for them.

As in every market, so in the tourist markets, there are certain stimulants and disincentives for supply and demand. In the context of security risks, terrorism and terrorist acts have a very disincentive effect on tourism, especially for those destinations that are more often attacked by terrorists. When choosing a place to spend the summer or winter, everyone will try to choose a safer destination, which can provide a peaceful vacation without fears for personal safety and the safety of their own lives.

2. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOURISM AND TERRORISM

Tourism and terrorism are two contemporary phenomena, each of which, in its own way, is important for the modern social community. Although at first glance they seem diametrically opposed, they are interconnected, because tourism can serve terrorism as a good tool for carrying out its dangerous intentions. Therefore, it is not surprising that tourist destinations are also targets of terrorist activities, and tourists are victims of terrorist attacks.

According to the data of the World Tourism Organization, today the revenues from tourism are enormously large and are roughly estimated at around 420 million US dollars. The share of tourism in the total gross income at the global level is about 12 percent, and about 200 million people in the world live with their families today. Given these facts, it is not surprising that terrorists target tourism as an area. First of all, because of the mass of people who gather in tourist centres, but also because of these economic parameters, which certainly want to endanger and at the same time financially destabilize those who live and earn from tourism. Therefore, by organizing and preparing emergencies, which result in a state of trauma, shock, great fear and insecurity for personal safety, terrorists achieve multiple effects. In addition to spreading fear, which is their primary goal, they are also economically destabilizing many countries and individuals.

Even during the Cold War, terrorists became increasingly attached to tourism and tourism, representing its "dark side". Terrorism in tourist activity began to show its first manifestations in the second half of the last century, when the first terrorist acts appeared in attractive tourist destinations. As one of the basic means of terrorism is the brutality and mass victimization, it is clear that the commission of terrorist acts in such places was ideal, because it gave great publicity and raised this heinous act to an even higher level [1]. The number of innocent, randomly selected victims presented in the electronic and print media has resulted in an increase in fear of crime and greater concerns for personal safety. As a result, the image of an idyllic journey recedes in the face of unexpected events caused by terrorist attacks.

For terrorists, tourist destinations are a desired target for several reasons. First of all, because a large number of people of different ages and from different parts of the world gather in these places. Sowing fear and insecurity in a theatrical way, with maximum media coverage, is the goal of the terrorists themselves, because their act was a complete

success. Also, the multinationalism of the victims, who come from different parts of the world, is another challenge for terrorists, because they can kill a large number of people of different nationalities in one place. Tourists are among the so-called. soft targets due to their symbolic value, given that they are indirect representatives of hostile and unfavourable countries [2]. Also, directing attacks on foreign citizens can be treated as a consequence of restricting political expression and censorship. Therefore, the multinationalism of the victims of the terrorist attack is a guarantee that the attack will be written and talked about by several world media (if not all), because the consequences will affect a larger number of countries. This leaves the possibility of covering up the consequences of a terrorist act to a minimum [3]

The attack on tourists is carried out in order to achieve strategic goals and achieve an "instrumental advantage" over their rivals in the field of economy and the media coverage sector. Among the multitude of tourists of different origins, from different speaking areas, terrorists easily infiltrate and go unnoticed. In tourist groups, it is easier to move and perform certain economic jobs and financial transactions, without attracting attention and causing astonishment. In this way, terrorists can more easily access the financial resources needed for later acts of terrorism. At the same time, tourists are easy targets for the crime of theft and fraud. All tourists go on a trip with a larger amount of money. During the holidays, precautionary measures are reduced, and tourists are easier targets for all kinds of theft and fraud. Such actions are more often applied by terrorists, and in general, persons from criminal structures, in elite tourist destinations, where the structure of tourists is richer and from higher social classes.

Many scientific theories deal with the connection between tourism and terrorism. According to Richter's theory, the essence lies in the antagonism between those who advocate for and those who advocate against tourism [4]. Foreigners who come for work, as well as tourist infrastructure facilities, are a frequent target of terrorism and appear as a form of resistance to the ruling politics and social elites over the industry and economy of a country. Opponents of tourism point out that tourism destroys and exterminate the autochthonous economy and culture, and that they only produce violence. The violence is caused by the conflict of different lifestyles, because foreign tourists come from different areas, bringing their culture, ideology and views on life. Often, the luxury and pageantry that tourists can afford is an unattainable dream for the local population, and it provokes revolt and deepens their dissatisfaction [5].

In addition to the mentioned social differences, as a cause of terrorism directed towards tourists, certain cultural differences should also be mentioned. Certain behaviours of tourists may be in open discord and conflict with the traditional cultural and even religious attitudes of the local population. These differences are especially obvious in countries with an Islamic tradition, where many behaviours of European peoples are not acceptable and cause reproach and disapproval. In poorer countries, the arrogant and swinging behaviour of tourists among the local population creates the impression of neo-colonialism and a certain inferiority.

Tourists, as a special category, are an ideal means by which terrorists can express their views in a loud way and sufficiently understandable to the international community. The murder of tourists gives a special message, both because of the status of the tourists themselves, and their domicile, which is mainly associated with developed countries with a prestigious culture and economy. International tourists are of great value because they are used to strike at the real targets of terrorism, namely orders, systems, governments of developed European and world countries. The significance of tourists in this context is that everyone will react with disgust and fear when they hear that the targets were innocent people who went on summer vacation and holiday. This spreads uncertainty and insecurity and people refuse to travel because they begin to perceive them as something dangerous to their lives.

There are terrorist organizations that specialize in attacking tourists. In order to attract media attention, the Basque ETA specifically attacked exclusive hotels and travel agencies in the period from 1984 to 1987. ETA duly informed travel agencies and embassies of many developed countries about its intentions, thus sowing additional fear and uncertainty. In the summer of 1996, ETA carried out terrorist attacks on the airport in Barcelona and the luxury hotel in Costa Dorada.

The Kurdistan Workers' Party carried out terrorist attacks on tourists in Turkey in 1991. With the same motives as ETA, she sent letters to travel agencies and embassies in which she discouraged them from sending tourists to Turkey, threatening that tourists would be killed in terrorist clashes. This terrorist organization practiced bombings and kidnappings of tourists in Turkey.

The terrorist organization Egyptian Islamic Group (Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya) was active in Egypt, which advocated the establishment of the rule of the Islamic State in Egypt and the overthrow of the regularly elected power. This organization intensively attacked tourist facilities in

the period from 1992 to 1995, which resulted in dozens of dead tourists in elite Egyptian resorts.

3. HISTORY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOURISM AND TERRORISM

As already mentioned, the negative impact of terrorism on tourism is related to the period of the Cold War, i.e. the period of awakening of the so-called Islamic consciousness after the Islamic revolution. Although it took place on Iranian soil in 1978, the Islamic Revolution had a significant impact on most Asian countries where Islam is the ruling religion. The goal of the revolution was to change the rule of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and to establish an Islamic republic, led by the religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeini. One of the main reasons for the revolution was dissatisfaction with Pahlavi's great connection with Western culture, specifically the culture of the United States, and his approach to Western cultural and political patterns. For Islamic revolutionaries, Pahlavi's policy was extravagant and Westernized, openly in favour of the richer social strata, in whose favour economic and cultural domination was exercised on the one hand, and the exploitation of the poor on the other.

The ideology of the Islamic revolutionaries, which then served well for the needs of Islamic terrorists, was based on an uprising against tyranny and injustice with clerical leadership and under the cloak of religion. What is the substrate of aggressive Islamic ideology is the idea of "protecting" Muslims from non-Muslims and unconditional obedience to Sharia law and norms of Sharia law. Every action had to have a religious justification and basis with a very hostile attitude towards any form of innovation, especially those that would come from the West.

As tourists and tourism itself are the heritage of Western civilization, it is clear that there was a pronounced animosity towards it and that, therefore, tourists were declared the legitimate target of the attack. In the observed period from 1985 to 1998, there were a total of 70 terrorist attacks on tourists and tourist facilities in the world. Out of that, 1994 was the worst year for tourism, because the most terrorist attacks took place – 11 [6].

Table 1 shows a tabular presentation by year. How many terrorist incidents occurred in the indicated period:

Table 1. Number of terrorist incidents per year, 1985–1998.

Year	Number of terrorist incidents
1985.	6
1986.	4
1987.	5
1988.	4
1989.	1
1990.	3
1991.	1
1992.	4
1993.	9
1994.	11
1995.	3
1996.	1
1997.	2
1998.	8
<i>Total incidences</i>	70

The subject analysis, as can be seen from the chart, covers all terrorist acts in the period. There were a total of 70 of them, which means that the annual average for the execution of these acts is five. The most problematic continents are Asia, America and Europe. The terrorists targeted private and public property and civilians, a total of 1,465, of whom 71 percent were tourists.

The countries most exposed to terrorist attacks are the following:

Egypt with 19 attacks, Israel and Turkey with 7 attacks each, the United Kingdom with 5 attacks, France with 4 attacks each, Greece and Spain with 3 attacks each and Lebanon with 2 attacks each. Other countries had only one terrorist act each, which is described in more detail in Table 2:

Table 2. Countries in which terrorist events occurred.

Country		Frequency%
Egypt	19	27.1
Israel	7	10.0
Turkey	7	10.0
France	4	5.7
UK	5	7.1
Greece	3	4.3

Spain	3	4.3
Lebanon	2	2.9
Bahamas	1	1.4
Italy	1	1.4
Mediterranean Sea	1	1.4
Philippines	1	1.4
USSR	1	1.4
Thailand	1	1.4
Iran	1	1.4
Cyprus	1	1.4
Colombia	1	1.4
Cambodia	1	1.4
USA	1	1.4
Germany	1	1.4
Sweden	1	1.4
Denmark	1	1.4
Switzerland	1	1.4
Peru	1	1.4
Algeria	1	1.4
Kenya	1	1.4
Tanzania	1	1.4
Yemen	1	1.4
<i>Total incidents</i>		<i>70 100.0</i>
<i>Total countries</i>		<i>28a</i>
<i>Top 8 countries</i>		<i>71.4</i>

When it comes to the categories of victims, in terms of which social group they belong to, it should be noted that tourists participate in the total number of victims with 71.2 percent, local civilians with 19.7 percent and public officials with 9.1 percent. When it comes to the severity of the damage, the complete destruction of property occurred in 24.3 percent of cases, bodily injuries occurred in 40.8 percent of cases, death occurred in 32 percent of cases, and the massive destruction of property and a large number of victims , were characteristic of 2.9 percent of cases of terrorist acts.

In the period from 1999 to 2018, tourist centers were also a frequent target of terrorist attacks. In addition to the terrorists, who made up the majority of the victims, the local population, as well as members of the law enforcement agencies, also suffered as a result of the terrorist attacks. Of that, Egypt was the most risky for tourists in this period, in which 118 tourists lost their lives on several occasions, while 214 were

seriously injured. This made Egypt one of the most risky tourist destinations, with the most frequent and devastating terrorist attacks.

The statistical presentation of the countries with the highest number of terrorist attacks in which the victims are tourists is shown in Table 3:

Table 3. Countries where terrorist attacks took place with a large number of tourists killed in the period 1999-2018. [7]

Country	Victims	Year
Egypt	118	2005, 2006,2014,2018.
Tunisia	85	2002, 2015.
India	74	2000.2003.2004.2006.2011.2012.
Burundi	37	2000. 2002.
Sudan	25	2013.
Indonesia	25	2005.
Thailand	23	2014. 2015
Ivori Coast	22	2016.
Sri Lanka	21	2001.
Yemen	20	2007. 2008. 2009.
Uganda	19	1999.
Iraq	16	2010.2013.
Pakistan	15	2007. 2013.
Jordan	14	2016.
Turkey	13	2016.
Algeria	11	2002. 2006.
Laos	10	2003.
USA	8	2017.
Bulgaria	7	2012.
Afghanistan	7	2008.
Philippines	5	2001.
Ethiopia	5	2012.
Namibia	3	2000.

Saudi Arabia	3	2007.
Russia	2	2008.
Morocco	2	2018.
France	2	2017.
Kenya	1	2014.
Mali	1	2011.

The chart clearly shows that India is the country with the highest number of terrorist incidents, while the country with the highest number of victims of terrorism is Egypt. It clearly follows from this fact that there does not have to be a cause-and-effect sequence between the intensity and frequency of the terrorist attacks themselves and the number of victims. In support of this are the data from the above chart, in which there are countries where only one terrorist incident took place, with a large number of consequences and a multitude of human victims. The fact that a certain country was more often attacked by terrorists indicates only its political significance and the possible interest of terrorist organizations to act more intensively in it [8].

4. THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM ON TOURISM

From the stated facts, the harmful influence of terrorist activities on the tourist offer and the development of tourism in the world in general has been proven. The target of the terrorists are tourists for the reasons already mentioned, and in fact the basis for these attacks is a showdown with the tendencies coming from the West and from the developed part of the world. The essence of this relationship is the reduction of tourist demand for those tourist destinations that are more often the target of terrorism. Therefore, in order to give a precise answer to the question of the existence of this impact, it is necessary to analyze the locations that are more often targeted by terrorist activities, then the frequency and incidence of attacks, to analyze the victims, in terms of whether tourists were the exclusive target or targets also found the domicile population, performers of certain public functions, journalists and other categories, which are not directly related to tourism. Also, the degree of damage is important, i.e. whether fatal outcomes, severe bodily injuries, mass destruction prevail, in which there is a great loss of human lives and property on a larger scale. The motives for carrying out terrorist attacks in

a certain country are also important, because the intensity of the motivating factor determines how long instabilities in a certain country or region can last. Motives that can cause more permanent uncertainties certainly have a stronger impact on the demotivation of tourist demand in a given area, and possibly to its complete decline. According to the research of Abraham Pizam, if terrorist acts occur in one month, without repetition, the tourist demand in that country will decrease in the period of the next three months. If terrorist acts occur continuously for a period of four to six months, tourist demand drops drastically in the next year, and if a country has been targeted by terrorists for more than a year, there may be a long-term stagnation in tourism in that country [6].

Statistics indicate that the Middle East was the scene of the greatest terrorist acts (in as many as 54 percent of the total number of committed terrorist acts). The victims of these terrorist acts were 71 percent tourists, which indicates that they were the clear and unambiguous target of these attacks. Three quarters of these tourists were killed or passed away with severe bodily injuries. The average age of the injured tourist is 37 years. The motives of terrorist organizations that operated and still operate in tourist destinations are either secessionist or social in nature, which means that some of them are in favor of the independence of certain regions, while others are fighting for social justice and equality. Mostly all terrorist acts (in the percentage of 44) took place in urban areas where a large number of people gather, mostly tourists. This is followed by (in a percentage of 32) terrorist acts in means of transport, mainly airplanes, which transport tourists to the tourist destination. Finally, there are terrorist acts that took place in rural and undeveloped and uninhabited areas (in a percentage of 23). In the vast majority of cases, terrorist acts were committed by using weapons as well as explosive devices.

These factors contributed to the destimulation of tourist demand in these countries by three quarters of the total number of tourists who visited these countries before the escalation. These declines in demand lasted on average about three months, while in more drastic cases they lasted up to six months. The decline in tourist demand was much more strongly influenced by the activities of terrorist organizations based on social ideology and aspirations to establish social justice than by the activities of organizations with a different ideology. Also, it was noticed that tourists were far from acting as a disincentive by those terrorist acts that were not directed exclusively at tourists, but also at the domicile population and in which there was a mixed structure of total victims. Tourists especially expressed their fear of those destinations where terrorist acts took place with a larger number of victims, in terms of lost

human lives and severe bodily injuries, while the destruction of property and ruination of infrastructure did not have such a disincentive effect on them. Also, tourist demand was significantly lower compared to those countries where terrorism was committed using weapons and explosive devices compared to those countries where other means were used to carry out terrorist activities [9].

Algeria should be cited as the most picturesque example of a serious threat to tourism due to the consequences of terrorism. Frequent attacks with very great consequences for tourists, contributed to the extinction of tourism in this once very attractive tourist destination. Sporadic cases of terrorism in China and the Philippines have also had a harmful impact, but not as intense as in Algeria. However, in order to accurately obtain exact data on the reduction of tourist demand in those destinations where terrorist activity is active, an algorithmic, quantitative and computerized approach to data processing must be approached. The results of these expert analyzes are consistent and are reduced to a potential risk that largely determines the behavior of tourists. The risk affects the tourist when choosing the place of their summer vacation, in the sense that they will rather choose a place that is safer in relation to the places that are the target of terrorism. Then, the risk affects the behavior of the tourist during the trip, the choice of means of transport, the route along which he chooses to move to safer countries, avoiding even those countries that border on those that are considered unsafe [10].

That terrorism has a harmful impact on tourism and that it negatively affects the decision-making of tourists where to spend their vacation can also be illustrated by the example from 1985, when even 6 million Americans stayed in Europe as tourists. The projection for next year was that 7 million American tourists would visit Europe. However, frequent terrorist activities on the old continent have contributed to the cancellation of 54% of reservations of American tourists, who stated in public opinion researches that they do not want to spend their summer vacation in Europe due to terrorist activities and feelings of insecurity. Apart from terrorism, the Chernobyl catastrophe, as well as the American attack on Libya, had a disincentive effect on this tourist population in that period [11]. These events hit the tourism industry the hardest in Greece, Great Britain, West Germany and the Mediterranean countries. The loss, which occurred on that occasion, is estimated at 105 billion US dollars. By eliminating the causes of the risk of terrorism, there is an increase in tourist demand and activation of tourism in important tourist countries.

5. CONCLUSION

Tourism, as well as terrorism, are unavoidable phenomena of modern society. While everyone, in accordance with their abilities and opportunities, is engaged in tourism, some as providers of tourist services, and some as users of the same, terrorism is a harmful social phenomenon, in which people from social and political margins participate, in order to harm themselves and their ideology. attracted attention and gave it importance. The connection between tourism and terrorism lies in the connection of tourists with terrorists in the way that they have the role of victims in their terrorist activities. The tourist is an easy target because he came on vacation, his attention is at a low level, he is eager to have fun and relax, which automatically deprives him of the need to be careful. Also, for terrorists, tourists are a symbol of wealth, power, modern culture and civilization, which mostly represent their greatest enemies. At the same time, tourists bring with them larger amounts of money, which terrorists want to get because they need it to finance their activities. One of the very important reasons why tourists are targets is the message they want to send to their countries of origin.

Preservation of tourism is vital for any country to which tourism brings certain revenues on an annual basis. Actors of the tourism industry, as well as members of state bodies and security organizations must work compactly on this task. Cooperation in this area must be international, given the international nature of the problem itself. At the same time, it is very important to act after a terrorist act. How the consequences will be dealt, how the public will be informed about them, and what security measures will be taken to prevent future events of this type, are questions that can largely determine future tourists whether to visit the country or not. which was once attacked by terrorists. In order to really succeed in this activity, it is necessary to develop a crisis infrastructure, which would give good effects first in communication between all actors, then which would raise to a higher-level prevention measures, which are of great importance, and which would develop methods of action. after the occurrence of an unfortunate event. Communication must be developed among all social actors involved in this area and a realistic assessment of the risk of terrorism must be made. The practice so far has shown that many risk assessments were made to order, that they did not reflect the real situation, nor that they gave a realistic picture of the dangers of terrorism, which actually deceived tourists on the one hand and encouraged terrorists in their activities on the other.

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